

provisioned for a long stay in the is.

Notices of births, marriages and deaths must invariably be endorsed with the name and address of the sender, or otherwise no notice can be taken of them. Birth notices are inserted for 25c, marriage notices for 50c, death notices for 25c prepaid. When announcement of funeral, extended obituary or verses accompany such notices further charge will be made. Notices received from annual subscribers inserted free.

BIRTHS.

ROBERTS.—At 2004, Boulevard St. Charles, on the 30th ult., the wife of Wm. Roberts, of a daughter.

BELL.—At St. Henri, P.Q., on the 25th inst., the wife of Wm. S. Bell, Lachine, of a son.

ROBERTSON.—At Claxton, Skene River, B.C., on the 21st July, the wife of Andrew Robertson, of a daughter.

FLETCHER.—At 40 Prince Arthur st., on 25th July, the wife of G. C. Fletcher, of a son.

BILCHOFF.—On July 21, at 111 Ryde street, the wife of W. Bilchoff, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

CLACK—ROBERTSON.—At the residence of Mr. W. B. Moore, Strathclair station, Man., on 25th of June, Harold Clack, eldest son of Thomas Clack, of Fairbairn ave., Chatham, England, to Catherine Robertson, only daughter of the late Alexander Robertson.

LAMBERT—MILLER.—At 89 St. Matthew st., on the 29th inst., by the Rev. John McGillivray, Hugh Marshall Lambert to Bella Somerville Miller, of Hawick, Scotland.

CASSIDY—MCCOY.—At the residence of the bride's mother, Herdman, Que., July 26, by the Rev. G. H. H. Davis, assisted by the Rev. T. J. Wilkinson, the Rev. T. Crofton Cassidy, of Hales, Ont., to Minerva, second daughter of the late David McCoy.

DIED.

ROBERTSON.—At St. Mary's, Ont., on the 30th ult., in her 89th year, Jane Johnston, widow of the late James Robertson, and mother of James Robertson and Mrs. Alex. Archibald, of this city.

CRAIG.—At Galt, Ont., on July 13, 1893, aged 83 years, Frances Ackland Craig, widow of the late Andrew Craig, Sandy-Knowe, Galt.

Interment in the English Church cemetery, Galt.

HANNEY.—On the morning of the 31st inst., at her late residence, 2369 St. Catherine street, Jane McIntosh, widow of the late Thomas Hanney, aged 72. Funeral private.

REID.—At Parnham, Que., on July 24th, 1893, Mary Ann Reid, beloved wife of Wm. Reid, aged 41. Those sending notices for the above column may send with them a list of names of interested friends. Marked copies of the "Witness" containing such notice will be sent free to any address in Canada, Montreal excepted.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Families removing to the seaside or country for the summer can have the "Daily Witness" mailed each day to their address for twenty-five cents a month.

TEES & CO., Undertakers and Embalmers, 300 St. James street.

COVERTON'S

Aromatic Blackberry Carminative, a safe and effective cure for both children and adults for Diarrhoea, Cholera Morbus and Dysentery.

Price 25 cents. For sale by all druggists. Be sure and get that prepared by

C. J. COVERTON & CO.

Cor. Bleury and Dorchester streets.

TO CONTRACTORS AND CORPORATIONS.

Don't purchase CARPETS, OILCLOTHS, CURTAINS, WINDOW SHADES and FURNISHINGS, until you get our prices.

Examine on application.

MONTREAL CARPET WAREHOUSE.

10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

Steamer Persia.

J. H. SCOTT, Master.

Sails every FRIDAY, at 7 p.m.

Fare to TORONTO - - - \$ 7.50

Fare to ST. CATHARINES. 8.00

Fare to NIAGARA FALLS - 8.50

ST. CATHARINES and Return, 14.00

MEALS AND BERTH INCLUDED.

D. BATTERSBY,

178 St. James street,

City and District Savings Bank Building.

Or G. E. JACQUES & CO., 110 Common street.

GOLD WATCHES

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

LADIES' WATCHES.

IN 14 K. GOLD, PLAIN OR ENGRAVED,

HUNTING CASES.

WALTHAM OR ELGIN MOVEMENTS,

12 JEWELS, STEM WIND.

FOR \$27.50.

Orders by mail carefully filled. Watches, Clocks and Jewellery Repaired. Watches cleaned and warranted for one year. \$1.00. Main spring and cleaning, \$1.50.

D. BEATTY,

Watchmaker and Jeweller, successor to Henry Ross.

At the Old Stand, 121 ST. PETER STREET.

TELEPHONE 2494.

GENERAL BAZAAR

SPECIAL SALE this Month.

DOUBLE WIDTH COSTUME CLOTH 25c.

DOUBLE WIDTH HEAVY DRESS SERGE 30c.

ALL WOOL DRESS GOODS, 10c. worth 20c.

DRESS GOODS, 5c. worth 10c.

ALL WOOL TWEEDS, 25c. worth 40c.

ALL WOOL SERGE SUITINGS, 1st. worth \$1.50.

ENGLISH LONG CLOTH FOR UNDERWEAR, 1st. worth 12c.

REMANANTS TABLE LINEN, 12c. yard.

LARGE TOWELS, 12c. each.

HUCK TOWELS, 12c. worth 15c.

DAMASK TOWELS, reduced 10c. each.

CHILDREN'S LILE THREAD STRIPED HOSE, 5c. worth 10c.

LADIES' PURE CASHMERE HOSE, 25c. pair.

GEORGE H. ROWELL, 1693 Notre Dame st., 4 Doors East Place d'Armes.

N.B.—SPECIAL PRICES during this month.

GEO. S. KIMBER,

HOUSE, SIGN AND FRESKO PAINTER,

All kinds of Paper Hangings in stock.

2466 ST. CATHERINE STREET.

Bell Telephone No. 3367.

S. CARSLY'S COLUMN.

NOTICE.—Tea, Coffee and Cocoa free all August

AUGUST BARGAINS.

AT S. CARSLY'S.

Men's White Unlaundried, good

quality Shirts, from..... 45c each

Men's Cotton Night-shirts, from 65c each

Men's Fancy Negligee Shirts, from..... 75c each

Men's Summer Vests, from..... 25c each

Summer Merino Vests and Drawers, from..... 35c each

S. CARSLY.

LACES.

Valencienne Laces, from..... 1c yard

Cotton Torchon Laces, from..... 2c yard

Cream Oriental Laces, from..... 5c yard

Colored Veilings, from..... 10c yard

Colored Fish Nets, from..... 15c yard

S. CARSLY.

EMBROIDERIES AND CORSETS.

White Hamburg Embroideries from..... 1 1/2 yard

Colored Flouncing Embroideries, Half Price.

Ladies' Strong Corsets, from 40c pair

Ladies' Extra Quality Corsets, from..... 50c pair

Ladies' French Wove Corsets, from..... 70c pair

S. CARSLY.

RIBBONS.

Colored Silk Ribbons, from..... 3c yard

All Silk Ribbons, fancy colors, from..... 5c yard

Double Face Satin Ribbons, from..... 4c yard

All Silk Colored Ribbons, from..... 9c yard

Fancy Sash Ribbons, from..... 25c yard

S. CARSLY.

NOVELTIES.

Ladies' Fancy Belts, from..... 15c each

Fancy Purses, from..... 15c each

Ladies' Shopping Bags, from..... 25c each

Fancy Dress Buttons, from..... 5c doz

Fancy Pearl Buttons, from..... 9c doz

S. CARSLY.

LADIES' COSTUMES.

Girls' Summer Dresses, from..... 50c

Ladies' House Jerseys, from..... 50c

Ladies' Silk Blouses, from..... \$1.75

Shirts, with Material for Waist from..... \$2.50

Ladies' Costumes at Half Price.

S. CARSLY.

MILLINERY.

Boys' Speckled Straw Hats, from 10c each

Ladies' Colored Straw Sallor Hats, from..... 10c each

Ladies' Black Fancy Straw Hats, from..... 10c each

Millinery Trimmings at nearly Half Price

Trimmed Millinery at nearly Half Price

S. CARSLY.

GLOVES.

Ladies' Black Fabric Gloves, from 10c pair

Ladies' Colored Fabric Gloves, from..... 10c pair

Ladies' 4 Button Kid Gloves, from..... 35c pair

Ladies' 4 Button Cotton Gloves, from..... 60c pair

Ladies' 7 Hook Lacing Kid Gloves, from..... 70c pair

S. CARSLY.

SUNSHADES AND UMBRELLAS.

Ladies' Colored Satin Sunshades, from..... 85c

Ladies' Frilled Shot Silk Sunshades, \$1.15

Ladies' Shot Silk Sunshades, from..... \$1.35

Ladies' Gloria Silk Umbrellas, from..... \$1.35

Umbrellas with Nickel Handles, from..... \$1.40

S. CARSLY.

LADIES' OUTFITTING.

Ladies' Cotton Drawers and Chemises, from..... 17c each

Ladies' Cotton Night Dresses, from..... 45c each

Ladies' Cotton Corset Covers, from..... 15c each

Ladies' White Cotton Skirts, from..... 42c each

Complete Sets Richly Embroidered from..... \$2.45

S. CARSLY.

LADIES' HOSIERY.

Ladies' Black Cashmere Hose, from..... 17c pair

Black Summer Cashmere Hose, from..... 3c pair for 63c.

Ladies' Fancy Ribbed Cotton Vests, from..... 25c each

Ladies' Natural Wool Vests, from..... 31c each

Ladies' Lisle Thread Vests, from..... 25c each

S. CARSLY.

CURTAINS.

Roman Stripe Curtains, from \$1.62 pair

Fancy Scrims and Muslins, from..... 8c yard

Japanese Bamboo Screens, from..... 37c each

Tapestry curtains reduced from 33 to 50 percent off Regular Prices.

S. CARSLY.

LINEN GOODS.

Useful Roller Towelling, from 3c yard

Linen Glass Towelling, from..... 4c yard

Good Quality Linen Towels, from..... 6c each

Stair Linen from..... 10c yard

62-inch White Table Damask, from..... 25c yard

S. CARSLY.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS.

Men's Summer Washing Ties, from..... 2c each

Men's Silk Neckties, from..... 3 for 35c

Men's Merino Half Hose, from..... 12c pair

Men's Fine Wool Half Hose, from..... 12c pair

Men's Summer Kid Gloves, from..... 25c pair

S. CARSLY.

SUMMER FLANNELS.

All Wool Red Flannel, from..... 11c yard

Very Useful Grey Flannel, from..... 12c yard

Fancy Striped Shifting Flannel, from..... 18c yard

Navy Flannel for Bathing Suits, from..... 18c yard

Printed Cashmere Flannels, from..... 41c yard

S. CARSLY,

1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775, 1777, 1779.

NOTRE DAME STREET,

MONTREAL.

S. CARSLY'S COLUMN.

JOHN MURPHY & CO'S

ADVERTISEMENT.

AN OBJECT LESSON

—IN—

BARGAINS!

Visitors to our Great Midsummer Removal Sale

will obtain a far clearer and better definition of

the radical and root meaning of the word

BARGAIN than any dictionary—even a Webster's

Unabridged—could convey.

It is a kindergarten in the art of shopping—an

object lesson in bargains.

NOTE THE FOLLOWING:—

CHALLIE COSTUMES,

Light Grounds. Former prices \$20,

TO CLEAR AT

\$7.00.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S JACKETS,

Former prices \$4 to \$8,

TO CLEAR AT

\$1.00.

LADIES' JACKETS,

Former prices \$5 to \$15,

TO CLEAR AT

\$2.00.

RUBBER WATERPROOFS,

A SPLENDID LINE TO CLEAR AT

\$1.00.

ALL-WOOL DRESS GOODS,

Double width, assorted colors, about 50 yards.

Former price 50c, to clear at

25c a yard.

A LOT OF

PLAIN AND FANCY DRESS GOODS

Former prices 15c to 40c, all to clear at

HALF PRICE.

All-Wool Camel's Hair DRESS GOODS, all

new colors, to clear at 75c, less 25c off.

All Remnants of DRESS GOODS to clear at

HALF PRICE.

Remember this is A Removal Sale and our

entire stock must be cleared out regardless of loss!

JOHN MURPHY & CO.,

1781 and 1783 NOTRE DAME STREET,

And 105, 107, 109 and 111 St. Peter st.

TERMS CASH AND ONLY ONE PRICE.

TELEPHONE 2193.

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY

TO OBTAIN A PARTNERSHIP

In a Well-established and Profitable

Wholesale Stationery Business.

Knowledge of business not necessary, but preferred. Capital required, \$15,000 to \$25,000.

Particulars on application. In first instance, to

MR. JOHN MACFARLANE,

TIME LISTS FAR ASTRAY.

MORE CANAL COMMISSION FACTS.

At the opening of the Canal Commission yesterday, Mr. McLeod remarked that an effort had been made to serve one of the timekeepers with a subpoena, but without success. Mr. Archibald said that it was very important that the timekeepers should be present. They should appear even without subpoena to clear themselves of the charges which have been made against them.

One of the Commissioners—Well, we have tried to serve this man, but he has moved from his boarding house and can't be found.

Mr. Archibald—If you had made the same efforts as you did to find out the little bits of things against certain people, you would soon find him.

Joseph Gauthier, stone cutter, was the first witness called this morning. He worked on the stone for the Grand Trunk bridge and Lock No. 1. He lost time in every pay, and never worked on Sunday. The time sheet showed that he worked every day between February 27 and April 21, and had worked two Sundays. Witness swore positively that he lost time on Sunday days, and did not work on Sunday. By the time sheet you are marked as having worked eight weeks and a-half.

Witness—I worked only six weeks, I am positive.

To Mr. Atwater—Witness said that the men worked very slowly and easily. When he worked at day's work he worked much harder than he did there.

The foreman once said to me, continued the witness, "I was not feeling very well, don't work so hard as that, go out and have a walk."

Gilbert Lavery was recalled but before the examination had a chance to proceed in walked Kenneth Bishop in black coat and white pants. He walked up to the board at which sat the Commissioners.

Mr. Vanier first addressed the man in French but as there was no immediate reply he asked:

"What do you want?"

"I want to give evidence in my own behalf."

"How is that?"

"Well, there was a witness here the other day who said that there was a gang of Scotchmen on the works that were not mechanics and I want to say to the Scotchmen who worked on that job were good mechanics."

Mr. Bishop said this emphatically.

Mr. Atwater—"All the world knows that Scotchmen are good men whether they are mechanics or not," and this remark gave the strange confidence. Mr. Bishop said that he could produce papers to show that he was as good a stonemason as the man who said he wasn't, if he did better. He had worked at the trade for fifty years.

"Sit down," said Mr. Douglass.

"Sit down," chimed in Mr. Atwater, and the Scotchman was given the seat reserved for the witnesses.

He was questioned as to what he knew about the bridge works. He had some difficulty in getting on the job and only for Mr. Kennedy he would not have got on. The men who got work brought letters of recommendation.

Mr. McLeod—Did many of the men have to bring letters?

Witness—Yes. Why, when I went into the works some of the men asked me if I had got a letter from a priest or member of Parliament.

"How many got letters of this kind?"

"Most every one of them."

"Did they get letters from any other people?"

"I know one of them got a letter from a City Councillor."

Witness was closely questioned as to how the men worked and the mode of carrying on the work but his evidence differed little from that of former witnesses.

To Mr. Atwater witness stated that the stonecutters were very closely packed in the sheds and that there were a great many outside. Mr. Atwater examined him as to the letters of recommendation but he could not get a different answer from the witness than that first given. He knew that it was necessary to have letters from a priest or some one in authority because it was common talk among the men at work.

"But wasn't it right to get a recommendation from people who knew the men?"

"No, I don't think so. It was a public work and they should take on the first who apply, for we all pay taxes."

"But that would not do. They might get a lot of poor men."

"That might be so, but they could be sacked as soon as it was found out that they were no good."

"Were you given a letter from Mr. Kennedy to Mr. St. Louis, that you got the job?"

"No, I did not get a letter. Mr. Kennedy got me on. There would not have been an English-speaking man on the works only for Mr. Kennedy."

"How many English speaking men were on the work?"

"There were only eight that I know of, four Irishmen and four Scotchmen."

Witness was examined as to the ordinary cost of stone cutting and mason work. On the ordinary derick there was only one man who should get higher pay than the others. Ordinary laborers were good enough for helpers. He never knew any but ordinary laborers employed for that class of work.

The evidence given at the afternoon session of the Canal Commission yesterday went to prove that the system adopted in carrying on the work was of just such a character as to encourage carelessness and dishonesty. Time and lumber, over which the dark cloud of suspicion hangs, are two items for which the great cost of the works are responsible. It now appears that on the Grand Trunk bridge the time was irregularly kept, and the Government timekeeper did not check the time sheets to see if they were correct.

Lumber was received without checking by a man whose place it was to see that the measurements were all right. Charles McCreaney was the lumber clerk, and he testified yesterday that he had signed several of the accounts after having left the employ of the Government. He did not check over all the accounts. He checked the first account and took

it for granted that the rest were correct.

To Mr. Atwater witness stated that he received the timber and signed the accounts merely as a matter of form. He measured the length of planks and square timber.

Patrick Coughlin, chief timekeeper on the Wellington bridge, was the next witness. He gave the names of the timekeepers under him, and the names of the foreman. In respect to the Grand Trunk bridge he could say little except that he wished the pay lists as being correct, although he had not checked them properly. He used to stand on the bridge and make a rough count, and if there were four or five men out that did not matter.

Witness gave his idea of skilled labor. Men that run a derick and such work should, in his opinion, be classed as skilled laborers. In regard to the cutting of stone for lock No. 1 he simply took a walk through the sheds, but he did not know anything of their hours, or the classification. He only signed these lists as to the total, as it was impossible for him to check these men. He used to go round about four times a week, but towards pay day, when he had to make up his pay lists, he was too busy to do so.

Witness never had any conversation with Mr. St. Louis about the classification of the men.

To Mr. Atwater witness said that the greatest number of men on the pay-sheets for the Wellington bridge was 1,100 in the month of March. The average force for this month, however, was about 800. On the Grand Trunk bridge at the same time there were between 400 and 500 men. The greatest night force on the two bridges was about 300 men; this was in the early part of April. The timekeepers on the Wellington bridge had authority to discharge a man if found loafing, but not on the Grand Trunk bridge. It would have been very hard for carter to loaf at the Wellington bridge, for there were two men stationed on the road to see that carters did not loaf. As a consequence Mr. Ryan, the foreman, was very unpopular.

Mr. Archibald examined the witness, and brought out the statement that wherever any of the laborers showed any disposition for loafing, their time was not credited to them, and in many instances they were discharged.

Messrs. Lavery and Huot gave further evidence in regard to the construction of the false works, and the Commission adjourned.

In the Commission this morning Mr. Lavery and Joseph N. Labelle, foreman for Henderson & Co., gave evidence. Labelle's evidence related to the lumber supplied to the canal works. At adjournment the evidence was not concluded.

NO SALUTE FOR THE 'ETNA.'

The Adjutant-General has refused permission to fire a salute in honor of the 'Etna.' In the morning Lieut.-Colonel Houghton sent a telegram asking for permission, which was refused. As soon as the Acting-Mayor was informed of the decision he despatched the following:

Adjutant-General of Militia, Ottawa:

Would like to return salute on behalf of city. Will you authorize it at our expense?

I. H. STEARNS, Acting-Mayor.

The answer was a very emphatic 'No,' as follows:

I. H. Stearns, Acting-Mayor, Montreal: Have telegraphed Deputy-Adjutant-General that as Montreal is not a saluting station permission is refused by orders of Major-General Herbert.

WALKER POWELL, Adjutant-General.

Now people are asking why the caravels were saluted, and who gave that permission?

In reference to the decision of the Mayor not to participate in the reception to the 'Etna' the 'Presse' says:

'The Presse' sincerely deplores and regrets that under the circumstances the Mayor has not thought it his duty to show towards the Italian officers and men the same tolerance which he has displayed towards the 'Christian Endeavor Convention,' tolerance which has been done honor to himself and to our city, and for which the 'Presse' had warmly congratulated him. The Italian officers and men serve a country friendly to Great Britain, and that alone should have been sufficient to make His Worship the Mayor understand that his official duties should have precedence over his personal convictions or opinions. However the Italian frigate may come to Montreal, she may be sure of being cordially received.'

LITTLE BILL FOR FIREWORKS.

A little worry has arisen over a bill for \$150 fireworks expended in two West End squares on the night of the 25th anniversary of Montreal. It seems that the committee in charge omitted these West End breathing spots, and that one or two aldermen afterwards, on discovering the neglect, ordered the fireworks. The account has been submitted to the Mayor, who has sent it to the Finance Committee. "These squares should not have been left out," said he, "but as the expenditure seems to have been unauthorized I can only refer it to the Finance Committee under the circumstances."

CARRIAGES FOR MR. CHAPLEAU.

The Hon. Mr. Chapleau has had a very handsome carriage made by Messrs. Ledoux & Co. It is a coupe of a new style, somewhat smaller than the ordinary. It is of a dark blue color, with red stripes on the wheels, and is finished in morocco and satin. A clock is set in the front of the carriage, and an electric bell at the back to call the footman. On each door of the coupe is the monogram of the Lieutenant Governor. Mr. Chapleau is also having a C. spring Victoria made in the latest English style. These carriages have been shipped to Quebec.

MONTREALERS IN NEW YORK.

(Special to the 'Witness.')

New York, August 1.—Montreal guests at New York hotels are: M. E. Davis, E. H. Dunham, Murray Hill; J. H. Laikson, Morton, G. W. Stephens, Waldorf; J. D. MacLennan, Brunswick; J. Burke, Metropolitan.

THE CAMPBELL LIBEL.

THE WRIT AMENDED BY THE PRESBYTERY.

An adjourned meeting of the Montreal Presbytery was held to-day in the Convocation Hall of the Presbyterian College. In the absence of the Moderator, the Rev. E. Scott, presided. Among those present were the Rev. Dr. MacVicar, Dr. Coussirat, J. Nichols, Dr. Scrimger, Prof. Ross, J. Myles Crombie, Jas. Reid, A. J. Mowatt, F. M. Dewey, W. D. Reid, J. MacGillivray, Dr. Muir, J. M. Boyd, W. Forlong, Dr. Paterson, Jas. Patterson, R. P. Duclos, W. Paul, etc., etc.

The Rev. Messrs. Gordon, of Sarina; Anderson, of London; J. H. MacVicar, of Hovan, and E. M. Hill and T. S. McWilliams, of this city, being present, were invited to sit in the court as corresponding members.

The Rev. Mr. Dewey reported that he had moderated in a call to a minister for St. Cuthbert's Church, St. Lambert, and stated that it was unanimously in favor of the Rev. Norman Watson. It was signed by 27 members and 29 adherents. The stipend promised is \$300; while the \$200 to be asked for from the Augmentation Fund will make a total of \$500. Messrs. McLeod and Raphael were present and spoke in the interests of the congregation. The call was sustained, and as Mr. Watson was present, it was placed in his hands, and he was asked to declare his mind concerning it. After some moments' consideration, he accepted the call, and the induction was appointed to take place on the evening of Tuesday, August 15. The next matter was that, for which the meeting to-day was specially held, viz., the consideration of the 'libel' of the 'libel' to be served upon the Rev. Prof. Campbell, L.L.D.

In this connection a letter was read from the Rev. Dr. Robert Campbell, convener of the committee, which drew up the draft. The letter expressed regret that the writer could not be present, and suggested some alterations in the wording and arrangement of the libel, as printed in the Presbytery minutes. That draft, as it left the committee, is as follows:

LIBEL, AGREED UPON GENERALLY JULY 11, 1893.

Dr. John Campbell, Professor of Church History and Apologetics in the Presbyterian College, Montreal, and under the care of the Presbytery of Montreal:

You are indicted and accused at the instance of the said Presbytery:

I. That albeit to hold and teach, I. That I disbelieve in the entire inerrancy of the inspired revelation of the Old Testament;

II. That God does not smite either in the way of punishment or discipline, and that he has nothing to do with the judging or punishing of the wicked, is contrary to the Word of God and the Standards of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, since I, according to the Word of God, (1) Jesus Christ uniformly spoke with approval of the Scriptures that were then written, and appealed to them as authoritative on religious questions (Luke 16:31—"If they hear not Moses and the prophets, neither will they be persuaded though one rose from the dead"); Luke 24, 27, 41, "And beginning at Moses and all the prophets, he expounded unto them in all the Scripture the things concerning himself," and he said unto them, "these are the words which I spake unto you, while I was yet with you, that all things must be fulfilled which were written in the law of Moses, and in the prophets, and in the psalms concerning me;" (2) The Apostle Paul referred to these Scriptures as 'the oracles of God' (Rom. 3, 2), and said that they were profitable for doctrine, reproof, correction, instruction in righteousness, able to make men wise unto salvation and perfect (2 Tim. 3, 15-17), and claimed that the word which he preached was a truth the Word of God, which effectually worked in those that believed (1 Thess. 2, 13); (3) The Apostle Peter declared (2 Peter, 1, 21) that the prophecy came not in old time by the will of man, but holy men of God spake as they were moved by the Holy Ghost;

And since, I, according to the Word of God, God, 'who keeps mercy for thousands, forgiving iniquity, transgression and sin, will by no means clear the guilty' (Ex. 34, 6). 'God shall bring every work into judgment, with every secret thing, whether it be good or whether it be evil' (Eccl. 12, 14). 'Vengeance belongeth unto him, he will repay' (Rom. 12, 19). And 'God spared not the angels that sinned, but cast them down to hell, and delivered them into chains of darkness, to be reserved unto judgment.' And since, I, the Standards of the Presbyterian Church in Canada (Confession of Faith, chap. 1, sections 2, 4, 5 and 8 declare (1) that under the name of the Holy Scriptures, or the Word of God written, are now contained all the books of the Old and New Testaments, all of which are given by inspiration of God to be the rule of faith and life; (2) that 'the authority of the Holy Scripture, for which it ought to be believed and obeyed, dependeth not upon the testimony of any man or church, but wholly upon God (who is truth itself), the author thereof; and therefore it is to be received because it is the Word of God'; (3) that the heavenly origin of the Scriptures, the efficacy of the doctrine, the majesty of the style, the consent of all the parts, the scope of the whole (which is to give glory to God) the full discovery it makes of the only way of man's salvation, the many other incomparable excellencies, and the entire perfection thereof, are arguments whereby it doth abundantly evidence itself to be the Word of God; and (4) that 'the Old Testament in Hebrew and the New Testament in Greek, being immediately inspired by God, and by his singular care and providence kept pure in all ages'; and, chap. II, section 1 (1) that 'there is but one only living and true God, who is infinite in being and perfection, a most pure spirit, invisible, without body, parts or passions, immutable, immense, eternal, incomprehensible, almighty, most wise, most holy, most free, most absolute, working all things according to the counsel of his

own immutable and most righteous will, for his own glory; most loving, gracious, merciful, long-suffering, abundant in goodness and truth, forgiving iniquity, transgression and sin; the rewarder of them that diligently seek him; and withal most just and terrible in his judgments, hating all sin, and who will by no means clear the guilty.'

Yet true it is, and of verity, that you, said John Campbell, hold and have taught the erroneous doctrines above stated, in so far as in an address delivered by you, in Convocation Hall of Queen's University, and published by the students of that university, have stated:

(1) In page 12 of the lecture and fifth line: 'Those to whom God spoke at sundry times and in divers manners had very different and contradictory views of God: As mere servants in the house of the Father, they keep my soul in bondage until the Son comes to speak more excellently.'

(2) Page 12 line 18 from foot: 'We find God tempting Abraham to commit murder, and David to number Israel in order to his people's destruction, sending his spirits forth to deceive and compassing Hosa to sin filthily. Then James the Just meets us and reproves the thought in the words: "God cannot be tempted with evil, neither tempteth he any man." Which are we to believe?'

(3) Page 13, line 5: 'Save in the Book of Job, and the 21st chapter of 1st Chronicles, and in a few other places, the Old Testament writers merged two supernatural agents most divergent in power and in character, namely, God and His creature the devil, in one.' If you are an intelligent Christian, zealous of your Father's reputation, you can read between the lines, and tell when God speaks and when the evil one when man is moved to act by the giver of every good and every perfect gift, and when by the great enemy of God and man. But your reading does not exonerate the sacred writers.'

(4) Page 13, line 7 from foot of page: 'The prevailing Old Testament notion concerning God was that of an Oriental monarch subject to no law, ruling absolutely, sitting upon the circle of the earth and looking down upon his grasshoppers beneath.'

(5) Page 14, 21st line from foot: 'The God of the Old Testament is not perfect; he broke every law he ever made.' Eight lines from the foot of page: 'The moral difficulties of the Old Testament, in view of Christ's teaching, are insurmountable.'

(6) Page 15, line 14 from the top: 'It is the perfect Father who speaks, in Christ's Gospel, refutations of the calumnies that holy men of old had unwittingly cast on God.'

(7) Page 17, line 16: 'Neither Christ nor his Apostles will allow us to follow the typical Old Testament God.' * * * 22nd line from foot-note this 'That Jesus Christ is come, not Moses, nor David, nor Isaiah, nor Paul, nor John, although God spake by all these men. Take away the right to search the Scriptures, to test Scripture by Scripture, to try the spirit, and the Bible is a house divided against itself. The infallible teaching of Christ reveals the fallibility of preceding teachers.' * * * 'Why did God allow men, holy men, to err in describing the divine character and in imputing to him what was not his in word and deed?'

(8) Page 18, line 6: 'Why did the chronicler of the book called Samuel say that God tempted David to number Israel and he of the chronicler impute the act of Satan? Because they were free to view the act from their own standpoint. There can be no doubt which is the more truthful. The divine perfections set forth in the New Testament declare the untruthfulness of the statement of Samuel.' * * * 'The more I study the subject of inspiration in the light of the Bible itself, the more I am overwhelmed at the contemplation of God's long-suffering gentleness with man, considering how the divine character suffered down the ages through men's freedom even as an inspired agent. The tendency to bondage in thought and action and relation to God has all along been man's work under the guidance of his great adversary.'

(9) Page 18, 15th line from foot: 'There is nothing to apologize for in the Father whom Christ reveals, but the revelation tells me the moral difficulties of the Old Testament are real difficulties. The facts are doubtless truthfully narrated, but the imputation of them to God by the ancient writers places the student on the horns of a dilemma in a choice between the infallible Father and the infallible book.'

(10) Page 12, line 16: 'Sometimes they knew the Father and loved him as they only could, but at others they took the goblin for the Father, or the Father for the goblin, and were sore afraid and terribly perplexed. These interviews the child-world wrote down in their diaries, which the Father saw with grief.'

COUNT No. II.

(1) Page 12, 2nd line from foot of page: 'Even in matters of trial and church discipline God did not smite.'

(2) Page 15, 10th line from foot of page: 'The Apostle Paul must have known that the infliction of evil is not of God's nature, or he would not have recognized his thorn in the flesh from Satan nor have delivered delinquents into the power of the adversary for punishment, yet the language he employs concerning the vengeance of God has encouraged the Old Testament notion of a divine smiter, which the revelation of God in Christ does not justify.'

(3) Page 16, 15th line from top of page: 'God's law is plain, but neither sin nor the penalty of sin are parts of his perfect nature.'

(4) Page 19, 7th line from foot of page: 'Sin and damnation are in the worlds of men and of spirits, but neither are of God. He leads in the paths of righteousness; he blesses and curses not; he is a judgment and a hell for all impenitent ones. Men judge themselves unworthy of eternal life and sin makes its own hell by its subjective departure from God. God has nothing to do with the making of either.'

All which, or part thereof, being confessed by you, or being found proven against you, the said John Campbell, by the Presbytery of Montreal, before you are to be tried, you, the said John Campbell, ought to be visited with such censure as the laws and discipline of the Church in such cases prescribe. In order that the pure doctrine of God's Holy Word, as held by this Church, may be vindicated and maintained, or to be otherwise dealt with in the premises, as the said Presbytery may appear expedient and proper.

There was a general feeling in the Presbytery that some alteration should be made in the two counts, at the head of the document. It had been, confessedly drawn up in a very crude form, owing to the want of time.

The Rev. C. E. Ross, of Lachine, moved in amendment to the first count: 'Many of the writers of Scriptures, and especially of Old Testament Scriptures, held such erroneous views of the Divine character as to preclude the possibility of their being inspired by God.'

Dr. MacVicar pointed out that Dr. Campbell, while holding the doctrine of the inspiration of the Scriptures, he, nevertheless, held that God allowed the writers to err.

Dr. Scrimger also read an amendment which many seemed to prefer to that of Mr. Ross.

The Rev. Prof. Ross said that he preferred the amendment suggested by Dr. Robert Campbell and moved accordingly. It reads: 'You hold and teach a view of Holy Scriptures which impugns and discredits them as the supreme and infallible source of religious truth.'

After some discussion Dr. Scrimger and the Rev. C. E. Ross, with the consent of the court, withdrew their amendments, and the motion of the Rev. Prof. Ross was carried and became the judgment of the Presbytery upon the first count in the 'libel.'

The second count was then considered, and after discussion was amended to read as follows:—

'A view of God which sets him forth as one who does not smite either in the way of punishment or discipline and who has nothing to do with the judging or punishing of the wicked.'

This finally decided the form of the 'libel' as it will be served upon Prof. Campbell.

The reasons appended to the libel were then considered. These were made a little more definite in some cases, and a number of additional passages of Scripture were then added. Also, several additional questions from Prof. Campbell's now famous lecture, upon which the present action is being taken.

A committee was then appointed to embody all the suggestions made, and to bring in a clean copy. The committee was composed of the Rev. Dr. Paterson, Dr. Scrimger, James Patterson and John MacGillivray, and is to report at 2.30.

Things are thus put into shape for considering the 'relevancy' of the libel, and this will begin when the committee reports this afternoon.

FAREWELL TO MR. KNAPP.

Right hearty were the expressions of esteem and farewell towards the retiring U. S. Consul-General, the Hon. Chas. L. Knapp, by the host of friends who assembled yesterday at the Windsor Hotel to do him honor in the form of a complimentary luncheon. There were present the consular corps, represented by Don Candido de Pelroena, consul-general for Spain, who presided with the guest of the day on his right; Messrs. D. A. Ansell, consul-general for Mexico; Geo. B. Day, consul-general for Chili and Peru; Dr. Anderson, consul-general for the United States; F. C. Henshaw, consul for Argentine confederation; J. C. Alves de Lima, consul for Brazil; D. L. Rey, consul for Switzerland; E. A. Rouse, consul for Portugal; E. Schultze, consul for Austria-Hungary; H. H. Wolf, consul for Denmark; D. Connelly, vice-consul for Sweden and Norway; A. Girard, vice-consul for France; P. Gorman, vice-consul for the United States; Dr. Leprohon, vice-consul for Spain; C. Marloti, vice-consul for Italy; Dr. Jus. De Perera, vice-consul for Spain; E. Sandreuter, vice-consul for Switzerland, acting consul for Germany; Dickson Anderson, consul for Hawaii; E. H. Twolsey, deputy collector in charge of United States customs; M. H. Laporte, vice-president of the Chambre de Commerce; Rear-Admiral M. M. Naghi and Flag Lieutenant Casanovana, of the Italian cruiser 'Etna'; Justice Wurtele, Solicitor-General Curran, Ald. Stevenson, the Hon. Peter Mitchell, and John Crawford.

Letters regretting their inability to attend were read from Mayor Desjardins, the president of the Board of Trade, Mr. W. W. Ogilvie, the president of the Chambre de Commerce, Mr. L. E. Morin, ex vice-president of the Board of Trade, Mr. A. Cantlie, Lieut. Col. Massey, Messrs. Donald Macmaster, Q.C.; E. S. Clouston and Richard White.

After the usual toast of the 'Queen' and 'the President of the United States' came the toast of the evening 'Our Guest' which was drunk amid cheers and the singing of 'For he's a jolly good fellow.' Mr. Knapp responded feelingly to the enthusiastic display of good will and esteem. For himself and wife and his good mother he would say that they would ever cherish fond recollections of their life in Montreal; gratitude for all the kindness bestowed and on abiding hope that prosperity might ever attend the people of Montreal and Canada. He spoke of the close relations existing between the country he represented, and while he was a lover of his own country, devoted in belief to her institutions and in faith and hope to her present and her future, he could still look across the boundary line and admire, honor and hope for the advancing prosperity of his northern neighbor. The United States glories in her own yet envies not but rejoices in the prosperity of Canada.

Further expressions of regard for their guest were given by Ald. Stevenson, Solicitor-General Curran, Hon. Peter Mitchell, Mr. M. H. Laporte, Mr. Justice Wurtele, Mr. D. A. Ansell, Mr. J. C. Alves de Lima and Mr. E. T. Henshaw, to which Mr. Knapp happily responded. The company then broke up, each heartily wishing Mr. Knapp farewell.

THE 'CANADA' DISABLED.

Intelligence has been received that the R. and O. Navigation Company's steamer 'Canada', while on her way from the Saguenay to this port, broke her shaft in the Saguenay river and became disabled. On receipt of this information the officials of the Company ordered the tug 'Powerful' to proceed to the Saguenay to tow the 'Canada' up to Quebec and the tug left for below. The officials have heard nothing later and it is believed the steamer will be towed to Sorel for repairs.

GOVERNOR LYONS TO VISIT ENGLAND.

(Special to the 'Witness.')

New York, August 1.—Governor-General Lyons, of Bermuda, who is on his way to visit his home in England, is a guest at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

SPORTS AND GAMES.

THE AMATEUR AND THE PROFESSIONAL.

LACROSSE.

THE CHICAGO MATCH.

The Shamrock Lacrosse Club left for Chicago last night. A large number of friends accompanied the boys to the train and gave them a hearty send-off. Sixteen players make up the party and from these the team to meet Toronto in the Windy City will be chosen on Wednesday. Those who left were Messrs. Duggan, Murray, Moore, Bark, Dwyer, Neville, Kelly, O'Meara, McVey, Wall, Tucker, Foley, Tansey, Hinton, W. McKenna, president of the Club, also accompanied the team. There is no doubt the Shamrocks will make a grand effort to secure the splendid trophy at stake in Chicago. Toronto will also send a very strong team to Chicago to-morrow evening. The players going will most probably include the twelve who defeated Montreal on Saturday and in addition to these Boyd, Laurie, McCarty, and Leighton will also be numbered with the contingent. Harold Sewell will captain the team.

The Victoria lacrosse club will practise every evening up to Thursday to get into good shape for their match with Farnham next Saturday.

The Junior Orioles will practise Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday this week for their match with the St. Denis Club on Saturday.

CRICKET.

The following is the result of the match played on Saturday between the Milton and Grand Trunk Cricket Clubs.

GRAND TRUNK C. C.			
First Innings.		Second Innings.	
W. Fraser, b. Graham, 0	b. Colgrave, 10	A. Moore, c. Pownall, 1	did not bat.
M. Fraser, b. Moore, 1	did not bat.	W. Richards, b. Fraser, 1	did not bat.
J. Fraser, b. Graham, 4	c. Salbury, b. Graham, 13	E. Fox, c. Salbury, b. Colgrave, 3	not out.
J. Fraser, b. Pownall, 1	did not bat.	J. Fraser, b. Pownall, 1	did not bat.
B. Hoyle, c. O'Neil, 1	b. Colgrave, 8	J. Fraser, c. Pownall, 1	b. Pownall, 0
T. Pownall, b. Colgrave, 1	b. Pownall, 0	T. Pownall, b. Colgrave, 1	b. Pownall, 0
T. White, b. Graham, 0	did not bat.	H. Moore, b. Graham, 0	did not bat.
A. Grant, b. Graham, 0	c. Salbury, b. O'Neil, 3	Extras, 3	Extras, 1
Total, 15	Total, 44		

MILTON WEST END C. C.			
First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Pownall, c Fox, 1	b Fraser, 10	Colgrave, b Fraser, 4	c Fox, b Richards, 6
O'Neil, run out, 0			not out, 0
J. Graham, 1 b w, 1			
C. Moore, 2	b Richards, 5		
C. Turner, jr, b			
Fraser, 0	b Richards, 5		
Dickenson, b Moore, 2	b Richards, 2		
Sainsbury, b Fraser, 0	run out, 0		
McGill, b Fraser, 1	run out, 0		
C. Turner, sr, b Pearce, 0			
Wootton, 1	c Fox, b Fraser, 0		
W. Graham, b Fraser, 0	b Fraser, 0		
W. Graham, b Fraser, 1	c Pearce, b Richards, 1		
Extras, 3	Extras, 1		

Weekly Calendar.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 1.

ART ASSOCIATION
OF MONTREAL.

PHILLIPS SQUARE.

Galleries Open Daily, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Admission 25c.

HISTORICAL GALLERIES

OF THE

LA SALLE MUSEUM.

OPEN EVERY DAY FROM 10 A.M. TO 10 P.M.

Admission, 25c. Children, 10c.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 2.

ERSKINE CHURCH

THE CORNERSTONE

OF THE NEW CHURCH

ON ABERBROOKE STREET.

WILL (D.V.) BE LAID

On WEDNESDAY, Aug. 2, at 4 p.m.

Addresses by the Rev. J. MUNRO GIESON, D.D., of London, Eng.; Rev. S. F. ROSE, D.D., and others.

Friends of the congregation are cordially invited to be present.

MONTREAL STREET RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE

A SPECIAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Company's office, 20 St. James st. on Wednesday, 2nd August, 1893, at 12 o'clock noon, to authorize the issue of Bonds in accordance with the charter.

By order of the Board,
E. LUSHER,
Secretary-Treasurer.

17th July, 1893.

ANNUAL PICNIC

OF THE

ST. THOMAS CHURCH SUNDAY SCHOOL.

TO BE HELD AT

SHERKINGHAM PARK.

Wednesday, August 2nd, 1893.

Programme: "Prince of Wales" will leave Nelson's

Wharf at 8.15 a.m. sharp, and St. Gabriel's Lock at

9 a.m. Refreshments at city prices. Good pro-

gramme: Racing, Boating, etc. Adult tickets 50c.

List will be closed at this meeting.

Montreal, Aug. 2nd, 1893.

K. OF P.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

All old members of the Knights of Pythias, as well as those who desire to join the lodge now being instituted, are hereby invited to attend a General Meeting at FREDERICK HALL, corner of St. Catherine and Drummond streets, on WEDNESDAY NIGHT, AUGUST 2, 1893, at 8 o'clock. The charter list will be closed at this meeting.

C. E. GETZ.

742 Sherbrooke street,

Chairman of Prov. Committee.

MINISTERIAL ASSOCIATION.

The Protestant Ministerial Association met yesterday in the building of the Y.M.C.A., the Rev. J. Nichols, vice-president, in the chair. After praise, prayer and reading of the Scripture and the minutes, the reply of the Rev. B. Fay Mills to the invitation to come to this city for the purpose of conducting special evangelistic services was read. His letter was very simple. It only asked for further information about the number, membership and location of the Presbyterian churches of the city.

When this is sent to him he will decide whether he will come or not. It is agreed that the secretary should, at once, forward the desired information.

A letter was read from the Sunday-School Union of the Province, asking the Association to appoint representatives to the Seventh Annual Convention, to be held in the city of St. Louis.

The Rev. Messrs. T. S. Williams and J. McKibbin were appointed. The letter went on to say that it was the intention of the Union to invite the Convention to meet in Montreal in 1894.

The Rev. James MacEade, of St. Andrews, Que., and the Rev. H. Kingman, a missionary from North China, were introduced to the Association, and asked to sit as corresponding members.

The latter was then asked to give the Association some information about his work. He said that he was intimate with all the missionaries in North China, from the Presbyterian Church in Canada, and went on to speak in warm terms of their zeal and work.

It would be well to caution the friends against the rapid evangelization of the Chinese. This must be the work of many years. All that it is possible to do at present is to lay the foundation upon which later workers must build.

The people can only be reached by native agents, and the missionaries are doing all they can to prepare such agents for the work. He spoke in strong terms against the idea of sending missionaries out there to live on faith. The system he characterized as simply brutal. It was pleasant to hear testimony to the spirit of co-operation which obtained among the agents of the different churches. It was pleasant, also, to hear witness to the fact that among the converts there is as high a type of Christian character as you will find anywhere. This is especially wonderful when we bear in mind the intense materialism of the Chinese type of thought. A long conversation followed in which Mr. Kingman gave some very valuable information.

The meeting then adjourned until after the holidays.

CORNWALL NEWS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Cornwall, July 21.—The Government has decided to postpone their contemplated interviews with the farmers of the united counties. Cornwall still continues to be the objective point of horse buyers from the New England States.

Last week Mr. T. Larkin, of Fitchburg, Mass., was in town and bought a carload of fine carriage horses. He was after good animals and paid fairly good prices.

HIT WITH A BRICK.

A boy named Martin Astacort was found guilty of assaulting a policeman with a brick and was fined \$5.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Witness \$3.00; Weekly Witness, \$1.00; with reductions to clubs; Northern Messenger, \$3.00; 10 copies to one address, \$2.25; 20, \$4.40; 50, \$10.20; 100, \$20.00. For Newfoundland add 50c per annum for postage on Weekly Witness; 25c on Northern Messenger; \$2.50 on Daily Witness. For Great Britain add \$1.04 per annum for postage on Weekly Witness; 25c on Northern Messenger; \$2.50 on Daily Witness. The last edition of the DAILY WITNESS is delivered in the city every evening of publication at \$4.00 per annum.

ADVERTISING RATES.

DAILY WITNESS.
Five lines and upwards, 10c per line. Contract on favorable terms.WEEKLY WITNESS.
With large type or cuts, 25c per line. One-third reduction if set in our usual small advertising types. Special contract rates.

Families removing to the seaside or country for the summer can have the 'Daily Witness' mailed each day to their address for twenty-five cents a month.

The French have, it seems, promised to call off their dogs on the Siamese coast, but the news from Bangkok does not yet report that the commander of the French fleet has received instructions to that effect. He is swagging there worse than ever. The painful time for the French Government will be when they have to tell the French people that they have come to an understanding with England. The Minister who was for four whole days afraid to see Lord Dufferin at all for fear of being accused of giving way to English influence will have to face the music. As for Lord Dufferin he will wisely renew his leave of absence. It would never have done to permit France to perpetuate her patent invention of a pacific blockade, for England had distinctly told her from the beginning that a blockade was a belligerent measure, and nothing less. When nations declare war against one another and proceed to the last extremity, they are entitled to proclaim a blockade as a means of bringing their foes to terms by famine, as by the siege of a city. But to try to force an enemy to grant terms by merely stopping her commerce with other nations is simply intolerable to those other nations. If such a means of compelling an enemy to surrender without going to war is to be allowed, it is clear that peaceable nations pursuing a great commerce are going to be the chief sufferers. The extent of Great Britain's commerce with Siam is illustrated by the fact that no less than twelve British steamships were thrown idle by the blockade of Bangkok. A commerce amounting to over fifteen millions a year cannot be made the plaything of a country having a commerce of forty thousand, practically no commerce at all, playing at pacific blockade. France might by such blockade injure England's vast commerce with small nations all over the world, while remaining unharmed herself by not declaring war and becoming an actual belligerent. Such blockades might be kept up indefinitely with injury only to the great commercial nations.

The public eye is upon that incinerator deal. Ald. Hurteau may refer it to the City Attorney, and that functionary may be able, from a legal point of view, to shrieve the operators as completely as Friar Tuck used to do for Robin Hood's banditti, but, legal or illegal, already the investigating committee has exposed too much for the citizens to stomach. The report asserted that there had been a bad business, and indicated but did not name the culprits. By the law of preference, or self-interest, perhaps, the City Council has recently given twelve thousand dollars away to a contracting company. But will even aldermen who never expect re-election dare to persist in or approve the purchase of a huge block of land sold to the city for eighteen cents per foot two days before it was purchased by the vendor for twelve and a-half cents per foot. That is but one of the most objectionable features in the incinerator transactions. To expend in the sites several thousand dollars more than had been appropriated for incinerators and sites together was enough, even if there had been no indications of a corrupt bargain, to suggest that the Council should repudiate the purchases.

We once heard from a Roman Catholic pulpit that, judged by governments, the Province of Quebec was, at the time of speaking, almost the only Roman Catholic country in the world. Our Mayor wants to keep up for us the reputation of being more Catholic than France, Spain or Portugal, any of which countries would doubtless give a courteous welcome to an Italian war vessel visiting its ports for the first time. If the Mayor had religious scruples about showing a common courtesy he should have avoided, so far as possible, by proclaiming them, as it were, from the civic chair. He was not elected to represent the temporal authority of the Pope, and if he had been he has done a most imprudent thing for that cause, seeing that by raising the question of the obsolete papal claims he is certain to secure a far more hearty welcome to those who are thus made the representatives not only of England's most disinterested ally, but of the right of nations to govern themselves according to their own choice. Canadians will be forced to think of those visitors as the countrymen of Garibaldi, and as the subjects of the house of Savoy, whose loyalty to constitutional government has made all freemen loyal to it. The incident will evoke throughout Canada a redoubled welcome.

Conservatives are making a great effort to protect themselves against a stampede of the agricultural organizations into the arms of the Liberal party. Not that the Patrons of Industry and such like bodies would take partisan sides, but that it is obvious that upon the great question before the country, namely, that of protection or free trade, the farming organizations are rapidly finding themselves at one with that party which is genuinely opposed to protection and which proposes a genuine tariff reform. The Conservative plan of campaign is to do what they can

to work up in the organizations indictments against Mr. Mowat's Government. The charges made against Sir Oliver Mowat's Government are somewhat of a vague nature, such as accusing it of appointing officials at fat salaries which the municipalities must pay and of, in some way, misusing the ballot system; but these have to serve for the fault of better. These indictments against the Mowat Government are probably placed in the platform of the Patrons of Industry alongside of the more serious ones against the Dominion Government for the purpose of appearing non-partisan. These will, doubtless, be worked by the Conservatives in their ranks for all that they are worth, but will probably be found to have been pretty well worked out by election day.

PACIFIC WAR MEASURES.

The French have, it seems, promised to call off their dogs on the Siamese coast, but the news from Bangkok does not yet report that the commander of the French fleet has received instructions to that effect. He is swagging there worse than ever. The painful time for the French Government will be when they have to tell the French people that they have come to an understanding with England. The Minister who was for four whole days afraid to see Lord Dufferin at all for fear of being accused of giving way to English influence will have to face the music. As for Lord Dufferin he will wisely renew his leave of absence. It would never have done to permit France to perpetuate her patent invention of a pacific blockade, for England had distinctly told her from the beginning that a blockade was a belligerent measure, and nothing less. When nations declare war against one another and proceed to the last extremity, they are entitled to proclaim a blockade as a means of bringing their foes to terms by famine, as by the siege of a city. But to try to force an enemy to grant terms by merely stopping her commerce with other nations is simply intolerable to those other nations. If such a means of compelling an enemy to surrender without going to war is to be allowed, it is clear that peaceable nations pursuing a great commerce are going to be the chief sufferers. The extent of Great Britain's commerce with Siam is illustrated by the fact that no less than twelve British steamships were thrown idle by the blockade of Bangkok. A commerce amounting to over fifteen millions a year cannot be made the plaything of a country having a commerce of forty thousand, practically no commerce at all, playing at pacific blockade. France might by such blockade injure England's vast commerce with small nations all over the world, while remaining unharmed herself by not declaring war and becoming an actual belligerent. Such blockades might be kept up indefinitely with injury only to the great commercial nations.

OUR ISLAND PARKS.

So loud has been the response to the protest of the 'Witness' against the sale of the Thousand Isles, and to its demand that such islands should be made national park property, that the Government would seem to have conceded the point, or, at least, to have accepted our suggestion to hold the matter over for the consideration of Parliament. As the country fills up, the need of public domain will be more and more felt. While every shore is wild and a boat can be tied to every bush the river at least is a common public playground. The river front is, however, being rapidly taken up with pleasure houses, whose owners find it necessary for their own comfort to fortify their river fronts against the incursions of the stream, or to remove as far as possible that public ground which lies between high and low water mark, and which in many localities is an offence alike to the eye and to the health. By degrees the shores of our happy streams and lakes will thus become generally occupied, and the landing of a picnic party will everywhere be an offence. Picnic parties, it must be admitted, do as a rule make themselves offensive by scattering orange peels, papers and bottles over the sward. One gentleman who occupies an island says that his desire was to permit picnic parties freely to land,

and that he did so until he found that it took two men's time to clear up after them. The public suffers a great deal from its own untidiness. If we are to have national park property there will soon be need for park guardians and rangers. The Government will therefore, we think, be borne out in their proposal to lease islands for limited terms of years to persons who will thus be their guardians until the public's own requirements will pay for the guardianship which the public's delinquencies render necessary.

SUBURBAN PASSENGER TRAFFIC.

The suburban passenger traffic of Montreal is growing very rapidly. Eight or ten years ago a few score of people found their way during the summer by the ordinary local trains to the villages along the river banks. Only at places like Lachine, St. Anne's, St. Lambert and Veaudreuil, to which local trains ran, or at which both local and general trains stopped, there were a few summer residences, and the strictly local trains were run rather in connection with the steamers, and to accommodate Saturday and holiday picnic parties, than for the convenience of any resident population. In the seventies all who could afford to do so were content to send their families to the golf or the seaside for the summer, and to visit them occasionally, and perhaps spend their vacation of a fortnight or a month with them. Young men had to be satisfied with a couple of weeks at a seaside hotel, or out camping, or with the rest of the family at the seaside cottage. All this was very unsatisfactory for the families of business men. Mothers did not like their families being separated half of the summer from the husband and father, and the husband did not like it either. The control of both parents at all times is best for children, and especially in holiday seasons, and the experience of the husbands at home in a half-shut up house, or dependent upon a club, was not pleasant for those who had to submit to it, or to those who had to think of their husbands being subject to it.

Salt sea air is tonic, the gulf is cool, and ozone is to be found near the ocean and in the mountains, but those who were willing to accept the second best thing found that there were beautiful country places on the banks of the river, or inland on the higher levels of the island, within an hour's ride by rail of the city, where the breezes blow unimpeded, and where there are fields and woods and waters for the children, both young and old, to play in and about, which afforded the necessary change of surroundings and air, and which are healthful and tolerable even to those accustomed to seaside residence in summer. To such places the whole family—father with his office duties, mothers with the responsibility of city establishments, boys in business and girls with summer fads to attend to—could resort in a body, and that at less cost in money and in mental worry and bodily energy over the season's supplies, than characterized the summer moving to the seaside. The fathers and mothers found that they saw as much or as little as they liked of their friends, and the young men and women found that they had far more of one another's society at the suburban resorts, to which brothers and other people's brothers came home every evening, instead of spending only a dozen evenings in the whole summer with them. The advantages once experienced by a few became quickly so manifest that now the whole aspect of the country in the neighborhood of Montreal is changed.

The island is belted by a continuous line of summer residences from Point St. Charles to Lachine, from Lachine to Pointe Claire, from Pointe Claire to St. Anne's, and from St. Anne's to St. Genevieve, St. Lambert has been extended. The back river hamlets have become residential villages, and here and there along the lines of the railways perfectly new villages have sprung up. Each one has its own local atmosphere, and prides itself upon some good quality. One is gay, another is quiet, a third is dignified, a fourth is well, a fifth is historical; one prides itself upon its war canoe club, another upon having the finest club house, and another upon having no club house at all. This one has a

brick Episcopal church, that one has a commodious boat-house, meeting-place for religious people where the singing is extra fine in the evenings. One prides itself upon its really good society, and another upon its complete freedom from social duties during the summer. Each and all have their little affectations, just as regular seaside resorts have. Those who live farthest away from the city regard those who get on the trains at points nearer it with mild pity as rather too suburban in their tastes for 'real country' people, while those who live near the city pity those who live further out because they have to get up so early to catch the train and have to spend so much of their time upon it. Choose any suburban resort you will and you will find fit matter for congratulating yourself upon your choice, and you will have the sweet pleasure of pitying everyone else for something. You are bound to be happy anyway in the knowledge of your advantages, whichever suburban resorts you choose. Of course you must have something to grumble at if you are to be perfectly happy.

ALDERMEN IN COUNCIL.

A LOT OF ROUTINE BUSINESS DISCUSSED.

The Council met to dispose of the incinerator scandal yesterday. It disposed of it by referring the question to the Finance Committee. The rules of order forbid any discussion over a motion to refer. That balked any talk very effectually.

The Mayor presided during the first part of the session. Ald. Stearns, Acting Mayor, during the latter part.

Ald. Prefontaine moved to give Messrs. Bastien a larger share of the asphalt on St. Denis street. Less block stones were to be laid than at first intended. Carried.

He then moved to make the Acting Mayor a member of the reception committee. Carried.

Ald. Beausoleil handed in a petition from St. James street west for a larger sewer. Road Committee.

Ald. Leclerc asked—actually asked in Council—when the Park avenue and Amherst street belt line was going to be again operated. The workmen in the north end, he very truly remarked, were not suited by any means.

Ald. Prefontaine replied that it was a question of a new sewer and repairs to tracks. If the repairs were not made shortly the city would have to do it at the Company's expense.

Ald. Clendinning said had meat been being sold, and Ald. Nolan promised to have the Meat Inspectors use extra vigilance.

A large number of permanent sidewalk contracts were adopted and the Mayor authorized to sign.

Ald. Beausoleil objected in the case of Dubord street. A building, or fence, or something projected beyond the street line. It should be removed before putting down a permanent pavement.

He was promised that it would be removed at once.

The proposed grading and macadamizing of Montreal, Rachel and Liverpool streets out of next year's appropriations raised strong objections from Ald. Beausoleil. More money than would be available this year had already been spent. With an empty treasury it was no time to borrow from next year's revenue.

Ald. Villeneuve denounced the recent decrease in salaries. He would never have voted for it, had he known how things were going to be carried on. He instanced the giving of contracts to the second highest and other questionable proceedings.

Ald. Hurteau pointed to his nest egg of \$25,000 or \$30,000, from the 'readjustment' of assessments. There was no harm, with such an increase in view, of taking money from next year's appropriations.

Ald. Clendinning declared the city in a bad condition this year owing to the reduction in the water revenue last year. They required all the balliffs of the country with pitchforks to get some people to pay. There was a good time coming, however, without any increase of taxation, which imagined increase was only newspaper stuff.

Such strong support settled the matter. The money was voted, as Ald. Beausoleil said, illegally. So he alone dissented.

The report recommending the widening of Segueurs street and a new pavement wall there, between St. Antoine and Dorchester streets, at a cost of \$18,000 was carried.

The proposal to expropriate the Mulhally property and turn it into Park square, the city to pay the whole cost (\$125,000), was, after a long discussion and division, left on the orders of the day.

Ald. Prefontaine declared it unfair. They had just voted \$18,000 for a similar thing in the West End but refused \$12,000 for the East End.

Certain Pine avenue proprietors sent in a protest against the construction of the new sewer there. Road Committee.

Maisonneuve reported itself ready to be annexed. Annexation Committee.

The report of the incinerator site investigating committee was here read in English and French.

Ald. Savignac moved to receive the report.

Ald. Dagenais moved that, considering the offers in the neighborhood of the Bayard property would have saved one-third the price paid, the land owned by the Corporation in the neighborhood of the Gregory Farm, the opinion of the City Engineer regarding the site as too near the settling basin, the very large amount of land owned by Mr. Arnes, the state of the city finances, the fact that only \$70,000 was available for

and incinerators combined, be it resolved that the city pay the damages accruing due to its possession of the lands, and the transactions annulled, new tenders for sites approved by the City Engineer to be called for.

Ald. Hurteau, seconded by Ald. Prefontaine, moved to receive the report and refer it to the Finance Committee, with instructions to report at next meeting, and have the City Attorney's opinion thereon.

Carried, only three voting nay, viz., Ald. Bumbay, Desmarre and Vigneau.

Ald. Stearns invited the members to attend at the City Hall this morning, to welcome the officers of the 'Etna,' and the Council adjourned.

STOLEN GOODS RECOVERED.

Fully \$150 worth of stolen goods have been recovered by Constables Murphy and Gallagher and Detectives Campeau and Lafontaine. Mr. Sempie, whose house on the corner of Sherbrooke and Drummond street was robbed, was down at the Central Police Station yesterday and recognized over \$30 worth of the goods.

A valuable pair of scales was sold to a confectioner by one of the prisoners for ten cents. A stolen marble clock was sold to a gentleman in Lachine for a small sum. Two robes sold by one of the prisoners were found in a livery stable on St. James street west. All day Saturday the officers hunted the city for Wm. McKay, a local puglist, who was also suspected of being one of the robbers.

A few months ago he distinguished himself by beating a woman with a stick on Craig street.

He was located on Saturday night in the Central police station in the act of passing a bottle of liquor through the cell bars to the two prisoners Tisdale and Kane. He was promptly locked up. The trio yesterday pleaded not guilty to stealing the goods. They did admit selling them but said they had bought them from some one else. They were told in pretty plain language that if they cared about their safety they had better produce this 'some one else.' The case is in enquete.

THE CRIMINAL COURTS.

Another case of alleged cruelty to an orphan boy who was sent out from England and adopted in this city came before the Deputy Recorder on Saturday, the victim in this instance being a young lad named Richard Leney. The defendant, W. J. Smith, a hotel-keeper on St. Antoine street, was charged with assaulting him by striking him with his fist and kicking him. Constable Murphy and Special Constable McKeown, who were passing at the time, testified as to the nature of the assault, and the prisoner's arrest, after having been first cautioned by them to desist from doing him any further injury. The boy's story of his ill-treatment as elicited by close questioning, and evidently given with some reluctance, went to show that having absented himself from the hotel for a short time he was, on his return, seized by the accused and thrown down by a blow of the fist, and when attempting to rise, Smyth kicked him.

The accused conducted his own defence and questioned the witness as to the severity of the blows inflicted, which he claimed were very slight, and urged in extenuation his usual kindness to the youth, whom he said he had treated as he did his own son. After a severe admonition from His Honor, he was allowed to go on suspended sentence, and left the court in company with his charge, who elected to take up his abode with him again.

For assaulting a woman Gideon Bergeron was fined \$3.

Philomene Legendre was found guilty of having stolen thirty cents' worth of tobacco from a factory where she was employed and was sent to jail for three months.

Honore Contu, for indecent conduct, was fined \$5 or three months in jail.

For being drunk and blaspheming on the streets Pat. Welsh was fined \$10 or one month in jail.

MITCHELL FRANKS COMMITTED.

Bracebridge, Ont., July 31.—On Saturday last the trial of Mitchell Franks, from the Indian reserve, Township of Gibson, was continued before the Magistrate, the witnesses for the defence being examined. The evidence submitted was very contradictory. The magistrate adjourned the case until to-day to look up the evidence. This morning the prisoner was committed to stand his trial at the next assizes. He was committed to Barrie jail for safe keeping.

Riotous Miners.

Duluth, July 31.—A riot is in progress at the mining town of Virginia in the Mesaba range and four ringleaders are in jail. The trouble is believed to be caused by delay in payment of wages at the Franklin mine the property of Ives and Co., of Cleveland. Hardly any of the miners have been able to pay except in time cheques. At the time of the fire the men had to be provided for by the city of Duluth when they had three months' pay due them.

REBELS TO ATTACK BUENOS AYRES.

Buenos Ayres, Aug. 1.—The Radical forces concentrated around Laplata are preparing for an attack. The Governor has 3,000 men, and is confident of his ability to hold his own. Several thousand colonists have joined the insurgents marching on Santa Fe. The Radicals have been victorious at Rosario.

MISSING.

Mrs. Cummings, an inmate of the Ladies' Benevolent Institute, has been missing from the Home since Thursday last. The police have been communicated with.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

J. Eveleigh & Co., 25 and 27 St. James street.—Tourists will find here every requisite they require: Saratoga Square and Round Top Trunks, Gladstone Club, richly furnished Travelling Bags, Rugs, etc., Ladies' Purses, Card Cases and Shopping Bags, Pocket Books, Wallets, etc. A few fine Trout Fishing Rods at cost. Repairs attended to. Telephones—Office, 433; factory, 693.

CHURCH AND WORKINGMAN.

THE PASTOR OF ST. MARK'S
CHURCH MAKES SOME
STIRRING REMARKS.

A PROPOSAL AND AN INITIATIVE.

The Rev. J. Nichols preached in St. Mark's Presbyterian Church on Sunday morning, upon the story of Rahab and the spies, as found in the second chapter of Joshua. In closing his sermon he pointed out the fact that this woman was a heathen and so outside of Israel. From her character she would have been despised and cast out, even had she belonged to Israel. When one thinks of her as reached and saved by the Divine Father, and then turns to a city like this with its infamous resorts, its saloons, its gambling dens, and its wicked homes under the very shadows of our churches, one is led to wonder who at the last will be the inmates of our Father's Home. Shall the Church, in her Pharisaic pride, look down with disdain upon the criminal and the unfortunate? Does she refuse to soil her dainty fingers by lifting the souls of the perishing out of the horrible pit? Dare she stretch out eager hands to receive the wealthy, simply because they are wealthy, and confess faith in her standards, while she treats the poor with criminal neglect, simply because they are poor, or tramples them ignominiously under her feet? What can she think of herself in doing this, when she sees the great Father running to meet the poor, the outcast, and the hard-handed laborer, falling upon their necks, and kissing away their tears, their rags, and their weariness? And yet, if we are to believe the accusations of those who are writing to the "Daily Witness," upon the Church's neglect of the working classes, the Church is guilty of turning a cold shoulder to those whom God pities and receives. Her ministers, moreover, are devoid of all sympathy with the poor, cruelly pass by on the other side, and do little except draw large salaries, go to watering places and live in high style. The preacher had no hesitation in characterizing these, and other accusations in the same line, as gross slanders upon both ministers and churches. Nor did he believe that the poor, and the toilers for bread, as a class, had any sympathy with them. But a few persons, whose tempers and dispositions appeared to have been soured by some means, were capable of making a great deal of noise. Perhaps one minister yonder and a church somewhere else, may not have been very ostentatious either in sympathy or help; but one swallow does not make a summer. The charges were not true, either as they regarded the churches as a whole, or the ministers as a class. He had given a great deal of time and labor, for many years, in efforts to help the extreme poor, as well as the workingman and his family. He declared that, neither by himself, nor his Elders, nor the Board of Management of his church, had one man, woman or child, ever been neglected, or treated coolly, because of poverty, or want of wealth. The very reverse had always been the rule. And, yet, said he, look at this church, this morning, there are many seats unoccupied. How happens it, thus, if it be the neglect of ministers and churches which keeps the workingman away?

But, still further, do these persons who are calling ministers and churches bad names, through the press, ever take another fact into account? There are tens of thousands of dollars given annually in the city of Montreal alone to help the workingman and his family, and to ameliorate the condition of the poor. What mean all our charitable institutions? Our hospitals? Our infants' homes and nurseries? Our houses of refuge and fresh air funds? By whom are these built, established, and supported?—to say nothing of the immense amount of unrecorded and unremunerated labor which they entail?—by such people as those who are writing these unkind letters to the "Witness"? I throw not—but by those very ministers and churches and Christians against whom these unkind things are written. It is very extraordinary if these things have been overlooked by the writers; and it is more extraordinary still, if they have been thought of and yet studiously left unmentioned. Surely these gentlemen are under some serious misapprehension or they would not have started their complaints in such a one-sided manner.

Assuming that such is the case, it has occurred to me that it would be a good thing for us to meet together and have a frank interchange of thought upon the matter. By this means we shall get to understand each other better, find out where the mistakes are, and what the remedy should be. Both churches and ministers, I will vouch, are approachable, and are anxious to do all in their power to help those whom they are accused of neglecting. This church is central, and in the heart of the workingman's district, and could be used for that purpose. Why cannot we meet here some Sabbath afternoon and see if we can settle this question, at least as far as this city is concerned? I will invite the ministers and representatives of other churches to meet the workingmen, and as many of the workingmen themselves as can be accommodated. This is thrown out as a suggestion, and I shall be glad if those concerned may think well to adopt it. This is all I have to say for the present.

SENATOR MONTGOMERY DEAD.

Charlottetown, July 31.—Senator Montgomery died at his residence, Park Corner, this morning, after an illness of several weeks. He was 66 years of age, and has been in public life since 1858.

The late Senator was a son of Daniel Montgomery, who emigrated from Scotland upwards of a century ago and who represented Prince County in the Provincial Assembly for thirty-five years. He was born in Prince County in 1828 and educated there. Senator Montgomery sat in the Provincial Legislature from 1853 until 1862 when he was elected to the Legislative Council, and was Speaker of that body until 1874. He was called to the Senate in 1875. He was a Conservative.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria

OCEAN TRAVELLERS.

SS. 'LAKE ONTARIO' INWARD.

List of saloon passengers per Beaver Line steamship 'Lake Ontario,' from Liverpool, July 22, inwards at Father Point on Monday, all well.—Mr. W. G. Allan, Mr. A. Ardagh, the Rev. J. Barclay, Mrs. Barclay, Mr. Barclay, Jr., Mr. Bell, Mr. Bourdeau, Mrs. Bourdeau, Mr. J. B. Caverhill, Mr. Chapman, Mr. C. F. Complin, Miss M. Complin, the Rev. P. Contlin, Mr. T. Corley, Mrs. Corley, Miss Corley, Master Corley, Mr. H. Duff, Mr. W. E. Eason, Master A. Eason, Miss Elford, Mrs. Evans, Miss Evans, Mr. W. Hall, Mrs. Flora E. Haines, Mr. A. Hardisty, Mr. R. Hardisty, Miss C. F. Hicks, Mrs. Hudson, Miss Hudson, Mr. H. A. Kennedy, Mr. A. E. Macdyachen, Mr. F. J. Manners, Mr. J. McDonald, Mrs. McLaren, Mrs. Merryday, Mr. R. Mills, Mrs. Mortimer, Mr. S. Munroe, Mrs. S. Munroe, Mr. T. Myers, Mr. E. B. Nowers, Mr. T. Raskum, Dr. W. Redmond, Mr. J. Rose, Miss Stewart, Mr. A. Strachan, Mrs. A. Strachan, Miss Strachan, Mr. Wayne, Mrs. Wayne, Mr. W. Wright, Mr. E. Wilby, Mr. G. Nield, Mrs. G. Nield, also 50 second cabin and 150 stowage.

THE PEARY EXPEDITION.

St. John's, Nfld., July 31.—The news from the Peary expedition from Labrador is very discouraging. They had a severe passage there, the burros perishing from exposure. Lieut. Peary was unable to purchase dogs at the settlements visited and forced to go north, causing a delay which is likely to jeopardize the success of the expedition.

CITY HALL INSULTS.

THE DAVIS INVESTIGATION COMMITTEE.

The Davis Investigation Committee met yesterday, the Mayor presiding. Ald. Leclerc asked for copies in French of 'Mr. Davis's' letter. He objected to 'Mr. Davis' as a French-Canadian writing that reply in English. The Mayor promised to have it translated and copies handed Alds. Dagenais and Leclerc.

Then Ald. Leclerc asked that 'Mr. Davis' be examined; also the secretary of the Water Committee, Mr. Frank Dowd.

Ald. Dagenais asked that the examination of Mr. Davis, Mr. Dowd, and all others that understood French, whatever their nationality, be in French. The requests were acceded to. Aldermen Dagenais and Leclerc here were understood to say that they, having stated their case, it was for Mr. Davis to defend himself.

Ald. Rainville didn't understand it that way. Their statements would have to be proved first, the same as in a court of justice. The committee must ascertain who was in the right.

Mr. Frank Dowd, secretary of the Water Committee, duly sworn and examined in French, deposed to the subcommittee composed of Ald. Dagenais and Leclerc, having been appointed to extend certain tenders. They had instructed him to make the extensions; he had carried out his instructions; Mr. Davis had prevented him finishing the work; saying it should be left until there was a resolution of the committee ordering the extensions; had told the subcommittee Mr. Davis's decision. Told them verbally; if any disturbance or other matter had happened at the meeting on June 13 would have been aware of it as witness was present. It was in witness' room that Mr. Davis passed the aldermen without taking off his hat to them.

To the Mayor—Mr. Davis in passing took no notice of Ald. Dagenais and Leclerc. He could not see their faces as he passed.

To Ald. Leclerc—Mr. Davis did not oblige officials to go into his room with their hats off. Witness for his part never went in without uncovering his head.

Mr. Davis asked that it be noted that this meeting took place in the outer office where it was not the custom to take off one's hat.

Ald. Conroy, Chairman of the Water Committee, deposed that he had not heard any insulting language passed between Mr. Davis and the aldermen at the meeting on June 12. There was no censure as he understood it on the superintendent at that time.

To Ald. Dagenais—I might have told Mr. Davis not to answer a question.

To the Mayor—I do not remember any altercation at the close of that meeting. Ald. Dagenais told me he intended making a charge against Mr. Davis in Council. I advised him not to. Never heard Mr. Davis say he would 'go for' Dagenais 'man for man.' There was considerable noise outside owing to the sub-committee. Had refused to act on the sub-committee. No instructions were given to Mr. Davis to make extensions.

To Ald. Dagenais—I told you to let it pass. I never advised you to carry your complaint to Council. When a subcommittee takes work in hand it is supposed to do it.

To Mr. Davis—I did not understand that any censure was passed on you.

Ald. Thompson corroborated Ald. Conroy's evidence.

He thought after the committee rose, Ald. Dagenais and Mr. Davis had high words, but didn't pay much attention as it was in French.

Ald. Cresse had also heard a row going on between the two but paid very little attention to it.

The meeting here adjourned.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

Geo. Barrington & Sons are retailing largely in their factory, 156 St. Antoine street, trunks and travelling bags of all kinds.

J. Eveleigh & Co. offer to the disciples of Izak Walton a few fine Lance-wood Trout Fishing Rods at cost. An opportunity for a good catch. 245 and 247 St. James street.

New Life, Sir.—After taking a "Turkish" at the new Laurentian Baths—Good Shampoo, Good Attendance, Elegant and Cheerful, Cooling Room. Grand, Sir.

THE COLD STORAGE BUILDING FIRE.

THE BUILDING BURNED TO COVER UP THEFT OF GOODS.

Chicago, July 31.—In connection with the grand jury investigation into the cold storage warehouse a local paper prints a sensational story to the effect that the fire was of incendiary origin, the incentive being a desire to cover up wholesale theft of goods stored in the warehouse. The story goes that for three weeks previous to the fire the big store house was systematically looted night after night by a ring composed of certain crooks on the outside and certain parties on the inside. On one occasion, it is said, a watering cart was loaded with bottles of wine and carted away.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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TO
Comfort
ON
Washday
IS

SUNLIGHT SOAP
GUARANTEED
PURE AND TO
CONTAIN NO
INJURIOUS
CHEMICALS

Sunlight Soap Depot for Quebec,
FRANK MAGOR & CO., MONTREAL.

WE ENDEAVOR

TO MAKE PEOPLE BOTH HAPPY AND COMFORTABLE IN THEIR HOMES BY FURNISHING THEM WITH CARPETS, CURTAINS, PARLOR SETS, SIDEBOARDS, EXTENSION TABLES, CHAIRS, AND EVERYTHING THAT IS REQUIRED TO MAKE PEOPLE A NICHE HOME.

HAVING SUFFICIENT CONFIDENCE IN OUR FELLOWMEN, WE HAVE OFFERED EVERYONE CREDIT WHO IS AT ALL WORTHY OF CREDIT. WE ARE DOING THE SAME EVERY DAY; WE FURNISH EVERYTHING FOR THE HOME, EITHER AS A COMMENCEMENT OR FOR A RENEWAL. COME TO US FOR THE KITCHEN RANGE, THE KITCHEN REFRIGERATORS, AND FOR THOSE OF THE BEDROOM, DINING-ROOM AND PARLOR. THOSE WANTING FANCY CABINETS CAN GET THEM FROM US; LARGE OAK ENCLOSED BOOKCASES, OPEN BOOKCASES, REVOLVING BOOKCASES AND SECRETARIES AS WELL AS OFFICE DESKS, OFFICE CHAIRS, HALL CHAIRS, LARGE L.A.W.N. CHAIRS, COUCHES, LAMPS, WRINGERS, RUGS, CLOCKS, &c.

WE ARE OFFERING GREAT REDUCTIONS IN PRICE OF BABY CARRIAGES FOR THE BALANCE OF THIS MONTH.

METROPOLITAN MFG. CO.,
1678 and 1680 NOTRE DAME STREET,
T. A. EMMANS, MANAGER.

GRANT'S PATENT
SPECTACLES

PROF. SAM'L S. GRANT,
1st Honor Pupil of Dr. Bucklin, A.M., M.D.
SPECTACLES AND EYEGLASSES
Fitted to the sight by new and scientific methods.
OCULIST'S PRESCRIPTIONS
Executed exact same day as received.
NO EXTRA CHARGES.
Office hours, 9 a.m. to 8 p.m.
HENRY GRANT & SON,
17 BEAVER HALL, corner Dorchester street.

★ WATSON & DICKSON, ★
IMPORTERS OF
Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Solid Silverware and Silver Plated Goods, Rogers & Son Cutlery, Spoons and Forks, Souvenir Articles, Sporting Knives, &c. &c.
RELIABLE GOODS AT LOWEST PRICES.
Watches, Jewellery and Clocks repaired by expert workmen.
1191 Notre Dame street,
Corner St. Peter,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

JUST OUT,
BECHER'S STERLING ADVANCE TABLES
—SHOWING—
THE COST OF AN ARTICLE PURCHASED IN STERLING FROM 10c. TO 100 SHILLINGS.
With the Advance added in Dominion Currency at every 2 1/2 percent up to 100 percent (including 10 1/2 percent and 6 1/2 1/2 percent).
ARRANGED WITH A SEPARATE TABLE FOR EACH RATE PERCENT.
—AND—
CALCULATED UPON THE LEGAL STANDARD PAR OF EXCHANGE, VIZ., \$1.36 to the £ 2 STERLING.
TOGETHER WITH
EXCHANGE TABLES, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES, &c.
By WILLIAM S. BECHER,
Accountant, Hudson's Bay Company.
Retail price, Cloth, \$1.25. Leather, \$1.75.
MORTON, PHILLIPS & CO.,
STATIONERS, BLANK BOOK MAKERS AND PRINTER.
1755 and 1757 Notre Dame street, Montreal.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOOTH BRUSHES.
AT 10 CENTS EACH.
Don't pay 25 cents for TOOTH BRUSHES when you can get as good for 10 cents. Per Post 12 cents.
SEND FOR SAMPLE.

F. E. PHELAN,
2331 ST. CATHERINE STREET.

MANTELS IN WOOD AND SLATE.
TILING
CEMENT,
FOR FLOORS, FIRE PLACES, WALLS, &c.
First-Class Work, Good Workmen.
DRAIN PIPES, FIRE BRICKS, &c.

WEBSTER BROS. & PARKES,
693 Craig street.

ASPHALT AND VULCANITE FLOORING.
Geo. W. Reed
783 & 785 CRAIG STREET.
SLATE, METAL & GRAVEL ROOFING.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Tenders for the Construction of "Collier's" Ladder.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Ladder," will be received at the City Clerk's office, City Hall, up to noon on THURSDAY, the 10th August next, for the construction of an Extension Hook and Ladder Truck of "Collier's" patent.

The model of the ladder, together with the plans and specifications, can be seen at the office of the Chief of the Fire Department, between the hours of 1 and 4 p.m. every day, where all further information can also be obtained.

The lowest or any of the tenders submitted, will not necessarily be accepted.

(By order,
L. O. DAVID,
City Clerk.
CITY CLERK'S OFFICE,
CITY HALL,
Montreal, 28th July, 1893.)

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

WINTER CLOTHING.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Winter Clothing," will be received at the City Clerk's office, City Hall, up to noon on THURSDAY, the 10th August next, for the supply of Winter Clothing for the Fire Brigades, as follows:

Coats, Pants and Fur Caps, for 85 officers and 120 men.

The whole to be made according to the samples to be seen in the office of the Chief of the Fire Department, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock a.m. every day, where any other information can also be obtained.

The lowest or any of the tenders submitted will not be necessarily accepted.

(By order,
L. O. DAVID,
City Clerk.
CITY CLERK'S OFFICE,
CITY HALL,
Montreal, July 28th, 1893.)

ROLLS

FOR WATER AND PERSONAL TAXES.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned assessors of the City of Montreal have completed the rolls for Water Rates and Personal Taxes for all the wards of the City of Montreal, and that the same are deposited at their office at the City Hall, where they may be seen and examined by any person interested until the 15th AUGUST inst., and the said assessors will meet at their office aforesaid from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. to revise the said rolls and to hear and examine all complaints that may be brought before them respecting any entry to such rolls, on THURSDAY, the 17th, FRIDAY, the 18th, and SATURDAY, the 19th August inst.

P. E. MORIN,
RICHARD THOMAS,
J. T. DILLON,
J. W. GROSE,
GEORGE E. MUIR,
L. J. LAMONTAGNE,
A. LANGEVIN,
C. E. A. PATTERSON,
Assessors.
ASSESSOR'S OFFICE,
CITY HALL,
Montreal, Aug. 1, 1893.

Lawn Tennis
RAQUETS, SLAZENGERS from \$1.00 to \$7.00. CLUB RALLS, \$2.50 Dozen. CHAMPIONSHIP, \$3.00 Dozen. All other Tennis supplies.
WATSON & DICKSON,
1791 Notre Dame, Cor. St. Peter.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

QUALITY SPEAKS FOR ITSELF, SO DOES
DICK'S PATENT
GUTTA
PERCHA
BELTING
Once used no other can replace it.
All TESTIMONIALS.
Send for sample and price list to
THOS. FORRESTER,
118 St. James street, Montreal.

ENGLISH PROVISION CO.
2450 ST. CATHERINE STREET,
Corner of Drummond.
Specialties for Picnics and Excursions,
CANNED CHICKEN,
" TURKEY,
" DUCK,
" TONGUES,
" PATES,
" CORNED BEEF,
" SAUSAGE PASTE,
" LOBSTER PASTE,
" SHRIMP PASTE,
" BLOATER PASTE,
POTTED CHICKEN,
" CHICKEN AND HAM,
" CHICKEN, HAM AND TONGUE,
" BEEF,
DEVILLED HAM.

BREAKFAST RELISHES.
Just received another shipment of Marshall's splendid ABERDEEN FISH, consisting of
HADDIES,
FRESH HERRINGS,
RIPPERED HERRINGS,
HERRINGS AND TOMATO SAUCE,
RED HERRINGS,
Also, a splendid lot of
SUGAR-CURED HAM AND BACON.
Also, NEW Laid EGGS received every morning.
WALTER PAUL.

THE SHERBROOKE,
J. D. WHITE & CO.,
Corner of Sherbrooke and Bleury streets.
RED CURRANTS.....600 per pall.
RASPBERRIES.....in pails.
" B. CURRANTS.....in pails.
GOOSEBERRIES.....in pails.
BLACK CURRANTS.....in pails.

SELF-SEALING JARS.
Pis. \$1.00 per doz.; qrts. \$1.10 doz.
To give our employees the benefit of the summer evenings we close at SEVEN o'clock July and August.

SPORTING PRIZES.
SILVER CUPS
And TROPHIES, in STERLING or PLATED WARE, made to order to Special Designs at short notice and reasonable price.
We have some very nice Patterns in stock.
HENRY BIRKS & SONS,
235-7 St. James street,
Montreal.
MAIL ORDERS A SPECIALTY.

MARRIAGE LICENSES
ISSUED BY
JOHN M. M. DUFF,
IMPERIAL BUILDING, PLACE D'ARMES,
And 345 PRINCE ARTHUR STREET.
Bell Telephone—No. 5502.

COOK'S FRIEND
BAKING POWDER.
A PERFECT ARTICLE.
Only the purest Grape Cream Tartar and Finest Recrystallized Bicarbonate of Soda are employed in its preparation. THOUSANDS ARE USING THE COOK'S FRIEND. JUST THE THING FOR YOUR BAKING.
All the best Grocers sell it. McLAUREN'S COOK'S FRIEND THE ONLY GENUINE.

MONTREAL TO TORONTO
AND HAMILTON.
STEAMER OCEAN.
Leaving MONTREAL every TUESDAY at 7 p.m.
Fare to Toronto, \$7.50 Return, \$14.00.
" to Hamilton \$8.00, " \$15.00.
" to Niagara Falls and return \$15.50.

NO EXTRAS.
Six steamers daily from Toronto to the Falls.
Apply to S. WHITTAKER, 124 St. James st.
G. E. JACQUES & Co., 110 Common st.

WATCH REPAIRING
★ JEWELLERY MADE TO ORDER, by thorough and competent workmen. Satisfaction guaranteed.
WATSON & DICKSON,
1791 Notre Dame st., cor. St. Peter.

A. F. McINTYRE,
Advocate, Barrister, Solicitor, Etc.
QUEBEC AND ONTARIO.
Chambers 806 and 807,
NEW YORK LIFE BUILDING.

ROLLED OATS,
ROLLED WHEAT, OATMEAL, HOMINY,
of the choicest quality for family use.
—AT—
BRODIE & HARTVIE,
10 and 12 Bleury street.

DON'T BE CARELESS.
Don't be too careless to examine closely when you go to buy a bottle of CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. Many unprincipled dealers will hand you a bottle, put up in RED Wrapper, and closely imitating "CARTER'S."
Don't fail to examine carefully, and don't be put off with something "just as good as CARTER'S."
"There is nothing as good as CARTER'S." The only safety is in getting the genuine CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.
Ask for CARTER'S and be sure you get them.
A POSITIVE CURE FOR SICK HEADACHE.
Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

ADVERTISEMENT.

JERSEY CREAM—FOR SALE.
Four Gallons Daily, delivered at Bonaventure Station 2 a.m. Warranted pure.
Apply JERSEY CREAM, Witness Office.

FOR SALE.

MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

Elegant Two Story, Double Tenement Buildings, five rooms each, modern improvements, solid brick and stone foundations.

\$1,800.

\$200 cash, balance \$25 per month; \$1,145 can remain five years at six percent and only be paid ahead of term if preferred. A rare chance to get a home on the easiest kind of payments.

—ALSO—

Five Three-story Solid Brick Houses, with five rooms on each flat. Modern improvements; in good locality, near electric cars.

PRICE, . . . \$3,000.

\$200 dollars cash; balance \$35 per month. Now rented at \$25 per month.

Very easy way of getting a home. Come and see us.

PARENT BROS.

46 St. James street.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Hamburg American Packet Co., 88, California, Chicago, Montreal, Boston, New York and Antwerp, is entered at Customs. Consignees will please pass their entries without delay.

MUNDERS & CO., Agents.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

(RECEIVED TOO LATE TO BE CLASSIFIED.)

FOR SALE, St. Catherine st. West, new double tenement property, four tenements, all fitted, gas, electricity, secure an investment on this business street.

West End, handsome new two story red sandstone house, extensive kitchen, well appointed and thoroughly well built; six bedrooms. Sold only on account of owner's ill health. \$9,000.

TO LET, that upper part of House 17, St. George's st., near St. Catherine, three large rooms with all accommodations; rent reasonable; apply on the premises.

WANTED, a General Servant, at once.

29 Port Street.

WANTED, immediately, a strong respectable 211 for house work, one who would do on home preferred. Apply at 232 1/2 St. Catherine st.

THE WALKING JOURNALIST.

Edward Holmes, an English journalist, who has taken upon himself the task of walking from Montreal to Vancouver, arrived in Qu'Appelle on Thursday afternoon last. The journey was commenced on the 2nd of May, and the 17th September is the limit in which the pedestrian has got to reach Vancouver, but he feels confident of being able to accomplish the feat before the end of August. He has covered between thirty and forty miles a day, and was nine days ahead of time when he arrived at Qu'Appelle. He started from Wolsley at 7.30 on Thursday morning, took dinner at Indian Head, and reached Qu'Appelle early in the afternoon, the shortest day's work he had done since leaving Montreal. Mr. Holmes is a well built man, of medium height, and looks well adapted to the task he has undertaken. He is twenty-eight years of age and weighs one hundred and sixty-five pounds. All he carries is a light ash stick, and does his own washing as he goes along. A small bag of necessities he sends by train. A small fox terrier dog, which his master has named 'Boojum', bears the traveller company, and has stood the journey well, though when here he was suffering from the effects of being maulled by a collie the previous day. Mr. Holmes walks mostly on the railway track, but when a convenient trail is encountered it is taken, being less fatiguing than walking on the ties. He wears boots with exceedingly heavy soles, which lessens the tendency to become footsore. The visitor told us that this was not his first long walk. In the same way he has travelled across Japan and through the bush in Central America from Honduras to the Pacific Coast. They had cut their way through the underwood, and had to depend on their guns for food; monkeys, parrots and a species of lizard which feeds on the wild fig forming the chief dishes. Mr. Holmes said he had found his walk over the prairie more interesting than he had anticipated, for he had previously entertained the idea that it was a perfectly flat country, but was agreeably surprised to find such a variety of scenery and the country so well settled. Crops were looking fine all along the line, the wheat on the Sunbeam Farm especially so. One thing that had struck Mr. Holmes was that on entering the Territories the towns seemed to be more lively and business-like than in Manitoba. The pedestrian resumed his journey on Friday morning, Regina being his next stopping place. Qu'Appelle 'Progress,' July 29.

MIDSHIPMAN LANYON.—JUNE 22, 1892.

(Theodore Watts, in the 'Athenaeum') 'Midshipman Lanyon refused to leave the admiral and perished.'—'Times,' June 20, 1892.

Froud are our tears who see thee dauntless stand.

Watching the great bows dip, the sterns uprear,

Beside thy chief, whose bow was still to steer,

Though Fate had said, 'Ye shall not win the land.'

What joy was thine to answer each command

From him calamity had made more dear.

Save that which bade thee part when Death drew near.

Thy Tryon sank with Lanyon at his hand!

Death only and doom are sure: they come, they rend,

But still the light we make can crown us great:

Life hath no joy like his who fights with Fate

Shoulder to shoulder with a stricken friend!

Froud are our tears for thee most fortunate.

Whose day, so brief, had such a golden end.

DEATH OF A WELL-KNOWN SCOTCHMAN.

There was not a better known man in Scotland than Mr. John Hope, of Edinburgh, who died last week at the age of 87. He was the son of a very famous Edinburgh solicitor, and became a Writer to the Signet in 1829, and he was the last remaining link with the old legal and social circles of Edinburgh. Mr. Hope, who possessed an enormous fortune, was an enthusiastic promoter of temperance and ultra-Protestant principles, and he spared neither trouble nor money in advocating his views. He was long a very prominent member of the Edinburgh Town Council. He gave very large sums of money for the benefit of the charitable and benevolent institutions in which he was interested, and when the volunteer movement commenced he enrolled and equipped a company of 600 cadets entirely at his own expense. Three years ago Mr. Hope set apart £200,000 to endow the 'Hope Trust,' the object of which is to forward the 'anti-Popery' movement, and to promote total abstinence principles.—London 'Truth.'

THE CALEDONIAN CONVENTION.
Mr. James Wright, one of the delegates from Montreal Caledonian Society to the convention in Chicago of the National American United Caledonian Association, arrived last evening. He reports that the convention elected Mr. W. Rutherford, of Montreal, president, but preferred to go to Scotland, Pa., for the next meeting in 1894, although the invitation from Montreal was warmly pressed. He reports that there was no diminution in the enthusiasm, and that the Chicago hospitality was unbounded.

CITY ITEMS.

The Hochelaga Bank has decided to open a branch at Louiseville, Que., at the request of a number of leading residents there.

There is a novelty in window dressing at the 'Point' just now attracting much attention. In the window of the Wellington Medical Hall is spread 300 pounds of Pyramis salts, a foot deep, raised in pyramids and plateaus. In the centre at the highest point laid in colored crystals are some words suggestive of the necessity of sanitary improvements. At night these crystals stand out in a phosphorescent light producing a pretty and novel effect.

YACHT RACING AT COWES.

THE AMERICAN YACHT 'NAVAHOE' WINS—AN EXCITING RUN—'SATANITA' WAS SECOND.

London, August 1.—The regatta of the Royal Southampton Yacht Club was held to-day. The course covered a distance of 50 miles. The sun was shining brightly, and there was a light westerly wind. The 'Britannia' and the 'Valkyrie' did not sail in to-day's race. The contestants were the American yacht 'Navahoe,' owned by Royal Phelps Carroll; A. D. Clarke's 'Satanita,' P. Donaidson's 'Calluna' and J. Jamieson's 'Inverna.' The signal gun was fired ten o'clock, and the 'Navahoe' was the first to cross the line. The yachts passed East Leap Shoal in the following order:—'Navahoe,' 'Satanita,' 'Calluna' and 'Inverna.' The race was close and exciting. The 'Navahoe' and 'Satanita' passed and re-passed each other, but the American boat kept the better course through Cowes Roads on the turn to windward. The 'Navahoe' kept the lead, though the 'Satanita' gained slightly on her on the run home. The 'Navahoe' won the race; 'Satanita' was second. The 'Calluna' carried away her bobstay, and was compelled to withdraw. The 'Inverna' also gave up the race.

THE 'VALKYRIE' WINS.

London, August 1.—The race for the Queen's Cup, open to boats owned by members of the Royal Yacht Squadron, took place to-day. The course was fifty miles long. The yachts starting were the 'Valkyrie,' 'Britannia,' 'Meteor,' 'Viking' and 'Mohawk.' The start was made at ten o'clock. The wind was very light and the yachts drifted until a slight breeze set in. At two o'clock the 'Valkyrie' was in the lead, with the 'Britannia' a minute and a half astern of her. The 'Meteor' was nine minutes behind the 'Valkyrie.' The 'Viking' and 'Mohawk' were far astern of the leaders. The 'Valkyrie' finished first, 'Britannia' second, 'Meteor' third.

RUSSIAN MISCHIEF MAKERS.

For some time past, political agents, whose intimate connection with Russia is more than suspected, have been circulating inflammatory literature in Armenia, with the manifest intention of making trouble between the Sultan and Great Britain. One document which has headed 'Renowned Indian medicine which cures all maladies and which is respected and glorified throughout the world,' as translated from the Turkish, reads substantially as follows: 'This is the best remedy hitherto known. In the Ottoman countries people die every day and every hour, and thousands of men, who are true patriots at heart, fall victims to the cholera, heart disease, garrutting, terror and other evils. This remedy is the same as was employed about a century ago by the famous East India Company. It is constantly in use in India in virtue of a special decree proceeding from the sovereign of that Empire, Queen Victoria. It has a great influence on men. It fortifies them against hunger, tyranny, and fear. It gives to the eyes penetrating light which enables you to see everything, and it opens your ears, enabling you to hear all things. Although its use has already been recommended to Turkey, there have always been oppressors and traitors who have prevented its employment. But before long a doctor versed in the application of this celebrated remedy, accompanied by a host of his acolytes, will come to Turkey. He will place his services at the disposal of the people gratuitously. With his assistance, and thanks to his remedies, the health of the people will be restored and their salvation will be secured. The wicked and the oppressors will be annihilated, and the whole of Turkey will enjoy a state of complete prosperity and peace.'

ATTACK ON MGR. SATOLLI.

HE IS TAKEN TO TASK FOR THE RESTORATION OF FATHER M'GLYNN.

A Big Sensation Which Promises Surprising Developments.

(Special to the 'Witness'.)

New York, Aug. 1.—An article signed 'An Apostolic American,' which appeared in the 'Morning Sun' has caused a sensation in Catholic Church circles, as well as throughout the city generally. Intended as a defence of Archbishop Corrigan, it is in reality a defence of papal authority, accompanied by a threat of cutting off of financial aid and ultimately of secession from Rome.

Archbishop Satolli, the papal delegate, is himself taken to task for the manner in which he restored the ex-communicated priest, Father Edward McGlynn, while even the Pope is practically charged with interference of the worst kind. The delegation of such powers to the writer of the article, who takes four columns to spread his views before the public, asks if a delegate with such powers were needed, why such a man as Cardinal Gibbons was not chosen. The character of the Rev. Dr. McGlynn is, as might be expected, assailed from every standpoint. For his defence of the one-time pastor of St. Stephens Church, and for acting as his counsel in the ecclesiastical controversy the Rev. Dr. Burdett is scored in unmeasured terms. The Rev. Father Ducey, pastor of St. Leo's Church, is not mentioned by name, but there is no mistaking the reference to him, and he also falls under the lash.

Mr. Ducey, it will be remembered, offered Dr. McGlynn a home when the latter had been put out of St. Stephens' pastoral residence, after his suspension. Taken as a whole, the document which the 'American Catholic' spreads before the world is

A REMARKABLE PRODUCTION.

As a result issues long since forgotten are sure to come to the surface again, and, as the article intimates, Roman Catholics will be called upon to take sides in the controversy. The open defiance of Rome and the implied threat to cut off the revenues from this archdiocese will be read with amazement. After reviewing the Dr. McGlynn controversy in all its details and pointing out the injury done to the Roman Catholic Church by Dr. McGlynn's restoration, the 'Catholic American' says:—'If we are to have an American Pope, in fact or in effect, why should not Cardinal Gibbons be invested with the dignity and sovereign power? He was practically at the head of the Roman Catholic Church in this country before the advent of Mgr. Satolli from Italy. He is as able as he is eminent, and is possessed of the highest administrative and judicial capacity. His elevation would strengthen every fibre of faith, and of hope that binds the American Roman Catholic to the ancient faith.'

TO-DAY'S CHICAGO FAILURES.

Wright & Haughey; John Gudaby; North American Packing and Provision Company, capital \$500,000; J. G. Steiner & Co.; E. W. Bailey & Co.; A. C. Heimholz & Co.

A SNAP SHOT AT DR. CHINIQUEY.

Mr. J. S. Brierley, of the St. Thomas 'Journal,' has been writing a series of interesting letters to his paper from the east. The following is an extract from one of them: 'The other gentleman to whom I have referred was the well known Rev. Mr. Chiniquey, who, with all the fire and enthusiasm he has displayed the past thirty years in his self-assumed mission unabated by the weight of his four-and-eighty years, was on his way to Prince Edward Island, there to conduct a series of meetings. I never saw a better preserved man. He is almost as great a marvel of physical endurance and intellectual activity as the Grand Old Man. He was the most conspicuous figure on the boat, for if he was not engaged in polemical discussion with a Roman Catholic priest who was on board, he was preaching Protestantism to members of the crew, in French, or telling to ready ears, in English, stories of the stirring incidents with which his life had been filled. He is certainly an extraordinary man, and even the French-Canadians on board seemed to regard him with friendly eyes, several of them expressing the opinion that while they knew he was wrong in many of his conclusions they thought he must be sincere.'—Woodstock 'Sentinel Review,' July 17.

THE BRIDGE SCANDAL.

Those who have read the evidence which has been given from day to day before the Lachine Bridge Commission must by this time be pretty well convinced that Canada has yet to need to turn to the United States, or France, or any other foreign country, when they wish to study striking examples or object lessons, showing the way in which popular governments, that is, the taxpayers, who happen in this case to be themselves, are made, through 'political influence,' the prey of the dishonest. We have no wish to anticipate the report of the Commission. It is to the credit of the Government, or of the Public Works Department of it, that this investigation is being made at its own instance, and not under pressure from a keen-eyed Opposition, though it is not greatly to its credit that abuses of confidence so flagrant and frauds so glaring and unscrupulous should have gone so long undetected, with the result of robbing the public funds to an amount which, it seems likely, must be counted by hundreds of thousands. The report of the Commissioners, who seem to be doing their work very thoroughly, will, no

doubt, be an interesting document. Whether the punishment of the dishonest servants will be as inadequate, not to say farcical, as it has been in the case of most of those whose frauds were brought to light by the Parliamentary investigation two years ago, remains to be seen.—'The Week.'

A carrier pigeon belonging to Mr. Guay, of St. Roch's, was liberated on Sunday at Three Rivers. An hour and a half later the pigeon had returned to its home in St. Roch's, a distance of 90 miles.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY.

Return of traffic for week ending July 29, 1893:

1893.	1892.
Passenger train earnings.....	\$167,250
Freight " " " " " " " " " " " "	\$143,067
Total " " " " " " " " " " " "	\$310,317
Decrease, 1893.....	\$1,223

THE WHEAT SITUATION.

The value, (or the majority's estimate of the value), of wheat for the present falls to control or influence the market. Within the past week it has become almost impossible to finance at all in Chicago, banks not waiting Sterling Exchange at any price, whilst exchange on New York has met with a very poor rate at \$100 per \$100 discount. There is some expert demand for the lower grades of wheat, but it is extremely difficult to execute orders. There are some orders from Montreal in the Chicago market for both wheat and corn which, under ordinary circumstances, would be within practicable limits, but with the inability to sell exchange it is almost impossible to get them filled, and until the banks get into shape to help others in moving the large stocks there and at other receiving points in the West, it is hard to see any relief for the market from its present utter demoralization. The statement, reiterated again and again in the commercial columns of American newspapers, that if present calculations are correct, there will barely be enough wheat in the United States and Canada to supply the export demand during the coming year, cuts absolutely no figure in the market, the attention of the trade being concentrated on taking care of the present supplies. European buyers having been misled so often in the past, are not disposed to put much faith in crop estimates and with abundant receipts of new wheat at primary points, and the enormous visible supply beginning to increase already, which it will probably continue to do more or less each week until a good proportion of the new crop is marketed, it will require very strong arguments for higher prices to stimulate the European markets from their present level. After all, it is the European demand which in the long run governs the price of bread stuffs—as speculators on this side have found—to their cost this year. Chicago may inflate or depress values for a time by artificial means but eventually the law of supply and demand is bound to come out ahead of the speculator. The large weekly shipments, too, of American flour have a dampening effect on prices in the United Kingdom. Figured into this equivalent in wheat they form a formidable part of the total export but it must be remembered that the flour has not figured in the 'visible,' perhaps for months, having been taken off when the wheat went into the millers' hands, and with Minneapolis straight flour selling in London at 17s per sack of 49 lbs or \$2.85 per barrel, landed, there is not much inducement for English millers to buy wheat extensively in expectation of making a fortune on the transaction. On the whole, the outlook is not encouraging for much improvement in prices in the immediate future, even though wheat is selling below cost to the farmer. It is notoriously unsafe to predict the course of prices in the grain markets, so many factors entering in to upset calculations, but it is safe to say that without a great amelioration of the present financial stringency, and a large reduction in the heavy accumulation of wheat everywhere, no immediate return to what in former years have been considered normal values may be expected.

COMMERCIAL.

WITNESS OFFICE, Tuesday, August 1, 1893.

FINANCIAL.

The local stock market reflects the improved feeling in London and New York to-day. Sales were not so large as they have been the last few days, most of the orders for investment by bargain hunters having been filled, but prices were better. Cable on sales of 320 shares, sold up from 117 to 120. Gas was placed at 60 1/2 and telegraph from 125 to 126 1/2 for 140 shares. Bank of Montreal sold at 210 for a small lot and Montreal cotton was placed 103 with colored cotton at 65.

European cables came in steadier this morning and 3d higher for wheat cargoes in all positions. Markets on this side opened about 1c to 1 1/2c per bushel higher with some confidence, but the feeling soon became very nervous in Chicago on rumors of trouble and the fluctuations during the first hour were wild and rapid, jumping between 58 1/2c and 61c for September delivery almost without any intermediate trades. It was plainly seen that there was some trouble in the provision pit after the opening. The crowd were so nervous that no one would trade except in settlement. The price of lard held up fairly well, but pork dropped over \$9 a barrel in the first hour, declining from \$19.25 at the close last night to \$19.20 at half-past ten this morning. Private advices state that Cadahy's brokers have failed. J. G. Steiner & Co., E. W. Bailey & Co., A. C. Heimholz & Co. have closed out their trades. This shows that the pork deal has collapsed.

Between Banks Over Counter

Drafts on New York.....	1-32 par.	1/4 prem.
Sterling exchange.....	107 1/2	108 1/2
60-day bills.....	107 1/2 to 108 1/2	108 1/2
Demand bills.....	108 1/2 to 109 1/2	109 1/2
Cables.....	108 1/2 to 109 1/2	109 1/2
Money.....	7 p.c.	7 p.c.

Morning sales.—One share Commercial Cable, at 117; 25 at 118; 5 at 119; 25 at 119 1/2; 25 at 119 1/2; 100 at 119; 110 at 120; 28 Montreal Telegraph, at 125 1/2; 57 at 125 1/2; 50 at 125; 25 Gas, at 100; 25 Bell Telephone, at 125; 5 at 124; 300 Royal Electric, at 161; 11 Bank of Montreal, 200 at 209 1/2; 25 Merchants Bank of Halifax, at 157; 48 Bank of Toronto, at 225; 5 Merchants Bank, at 150; 50 Commerce, at 130; 12 Montreal Cotton, at 103; 55 Dominion Cotton, at 102; 25 Colored Cotton, at 65c.

Reported by Messrs. Nichols & Marier, stock brokers, 92 St. Francois Xavier street:—

Sellers	Buyers
per \$100.	per \$100.
Bank of Montreal.....	212
Ontario Bank.....	112
Banque du Peuple.....	130
Moscow Bank.....	165
Bank of Toronto.....	230
Bank of Jacques Cartier.....	155
Merchants Bank of Canada.....	149
Quebec Bank.....	.....
Bank Nationale.....	.....
Eastern Townships Bank.....	.....
Trust Bank.....	.....
Bank of Commerce.....	131
Banque Ville Marie.....	.....
Hochelaga Bank.....	.....
Merchants Bank of Halifax.....	125 1/2
Montreal Telegraph Co.....	127 1/2
Dominion Telegraph Co.....	119 1/2
Commercial Cable.....	120
Bell Telephone.....	125
Royal Electric Light.....	128
Reuben & Ontario Nav.....	51 1/2
Street Railway.....	105
City Gas Co.....	199
Montreal Loan & Mortgage.....	198 1/2
Colored Cotton Co.....	70
Montreal Cotton Co.....	105
Merchants Manuf. (Cot.) Co.....	110
Dominion Cotton Co.....	110
St. Paul & Northern Pac.....	.....
Can. North West Land.....	.....
Canadian Pacific Railway.....	67 1/2
Duluth com.....	7
Duluth pd.....	15

NEW YORK STOCK LIST—Aug. 1.

(Furnished by J. R. Meeker.)

Opening and Closing Prices—10 a.m. and 3 p.m.		
Atchafon, Top. & Santa Fe Ry.....	13 1/2	13 1/2
Can. Pacific.....	68 1/2	68 1/2
Can. Southern Ry.....	40 1/2	40 1/2
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.....	71 1/2	71 1/2
Clev. C. & St. Louis.....	30	30 1/2
Com. Cable.....	108	107 1/2
Del. & Hud.....	108 1/2	108 1/2
Gen. Elec.....	108 1/2	108 1/2
Ill. Central.....	10	10 1/2
Louis. & Nash, Ind.....	52 1/2	52 1/2
Lake Shore.....	110	109 1/2
Manitoba Consolidated.....	100 1/2	100 1/2
Missouri Pacific.....	18 1/2	18 1/2
Nor. Am.....	5	4 1/2
Nor. Pac.....	91	90 1/2
New Jersey Central.....	85 1/2	85 1/2
Nor. West.....	91	90 1/2
N. Y. & N. Eng.....	18 1/2	17 1/2
N. Y. Central.....	28 1/2	28 1/2
Omaha Com.....	98 1/2	98 1/2
Pacific Mail.....	98 1/2	98 1/2
Reading, Philadelphia.....	13 1/2	13 1/2
Railroad Terminal.....	11 1/2	11 1/2
Rock Island, Chicago & Pac.....	60 1/2	60 1/2
St. Paul, Chic., Minn.....	60 1/2	60 1/2
St. P., Minn. & Man.....	.....	.....
Texas Pacific.....	5	5 1/2
Union Pac.....	18 1/2	18 1/2
Wabash Com.....	12 1/2	12 1/2
Wabash pd.....	12 1/2	12 1/2
Western Union Tel.....	72 1/2	72 1/2
Sugar.....	65	65 1/2
Lead.....	41 1/2	41 1/2
Gas, Chicago.....	41 1/2	41 1/2
Gen. Electric.....	41 1/2	41 1/2
Toledo, Ann Arbor & Nor. Mich.....	8 1/2	8 1/2
D.C.F.....	14 1/2	14 1/2

Chicago, Aug. 1, 1.15 p.m.—Closing.—Wheat, 58 1/2c nom. Aug. 1; 58 1/2c Sept.; 60 1/2c Dec. Corn, 30 1/2c bid Aug. 1; 30 1/2c bid Sept.; 31 1/2c Dec. Oats, 23 1/2c bid Aug. 1; 23 1/2c bid Sept.; 23 1/2c Dec. May, 23 1/2c bid Aug. 1; 23 1/2c bid Sept.; 23 1/2c Dec. September, 12 1/2c bid Aug. 1; 12 1/2c bid Sept.; 12 1/2c Dec. Short Ribs, 50 1/2c Aug. 1; 50 1/2c bid Sept.; 50 1/2c Dec. Cash prices.—Wheat, 58 1/2c; Corn, 30 1/2c; Oats, 23 1/2c; Pork, \$11.50; Lard, 60 1/2c; ribs, 50 1/2c; all nominal.

Duluth, Aug. 1, 1.15 p.m.—Closing.—Wheat, No. 1 hard, 57c Aug. 1; 57 1/2c Sept.; 57 1/2c Oct.; 57 1/2c Nov.; 57 1/2c Dec. Corn, 46 1/2c Aug. 1; 46 1/2c Sept.; 46 1/2c Oct.; 46 1/2c Nov.; 46 1/2c Dec.

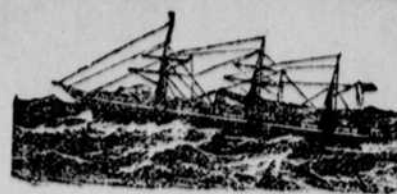
New York, Aug. 1, 2.15 p.m.—Closing.—Wheat, 58 1/2c Aug. 1; 58 1/2c Sept.; 60 1/2c Oct.; 60 1/2c Nov.; 60 1/2c Dec. Corn, 30 1/2c Aug. 1; 30 1/2c Sept.; 31 1/2c Oct.; 31 1/2c Nov.; 31 1/2c Dec.

Milwaukee, August 1, 1.15 p.m.—Closing.—Wheat, 58 1/2c Aug. 1; 58 1/2c Sept.; 60 1/2c Oct.; 60 1/2c Nov.; 60 1/2c Dec. Corn, 30 1/2c Aug. 1; 30 1/2c Sept.; 31 1/2c Oct.; 31 1/2c Nov.; 31 1/2c Dec.

St. Louis, August 1, 1.30 p.m.—Closing.—Wheat, 58 1/2c Aug. 1; 58 1/2c Sept.; 60 1/2c Oct.; 60 1/2c Nov.; 60 1/2c Dec. Corn, 30 1/2c Aug. 1; 30 1/2c Sept.; 31 1/2c Oct.; 31 1/2c Nov.; 31 1/2c Dec.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

Beerbohn's cable advice to-day are as follows:—Cargoes of coast wheat, there appears to be a better feeling, maize nil. Cargoes on passage and for shipment, wheat, the market seems firmer, maize quiet but steady. Chilian wheat off coast, 95c 9d; present and following month, 28s 6d; Waila wheat off coast, 20s 9d; present and following month, 28s 6d; Californian wheat, promptly to be shipped 28s 9d; nearly due, 28s 6d. Weather in England, fine. Liverpool spot wheat, not much demand. Spot maize more disposition to buy. Mixed maize, 4s 18d; Canadian peas, 4s 6d 1/2. No. 2 California wheat, ex-ships, present and following month 27s 3d, to 27s 6d; Danbrian maize, ex-ship, 1



BLACK DIAMOND LINE.

SUMMER EXCURSIONS
To Prince Edward Island, Cape Breton, and Newfoundland.
FOR CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I., SYDNEY, C.B. AND ST. JOHN'S, Nfld.

R.S. COBAN, July 27
R.S. COBAN, Aug. 3
R.S. COBAN, Aug. 17
R.S. COBAN, Aug. 24
R.S. COBAN, Sept. 7

These vessels have Superior Passenger Accommodations and carry an experienced Stewardess.
For Passage apply to
KINGMAN, BROWN & CO.,
114 Place Royale.

EUROPE, EUROPE, EUROPE.

TICKETS BY ALL LINES.
ALLAN, DOMINION AND BEAVER LINES.
NETHERLANDS, GUYON, HAMBURG, MER-
ID, WHITE STAR, CANADIAN, INMAN,
HARRISMAN, LLOYD, GENERAL TRANS-
ATLANTIC, STATE, ANCHOR and RED STAR
Lines, via NEW YORK.
Also to FLORIDA, WEST INDIES, Ac.

Call or write for lowest quotations before look-
ing elsewhere.
Fares, \$100 upwards; steerage at lowest rates.
Send for new pamphlet of rates and sailings or
call at my new address, 125 St. James street, opposite
Temple Building, City and District Savings Bank
Building, Montreal.
D. BATTERSBY, Agent.
Telephone No. 2146.

REFORD AGENCIES.

DONALDSON LINE.

WEEKLY GLASGOW SERVICE.
Sails from Montreal every THURSDAY MORNING.
R.S. Hecla, 3,000 tons, 10th Aug.
R.S. Indral, 3,000 tons, 17th Aug.
R.S. Tritonia, 3,000 tons, 24th Aug.
R.S. Amaranth, 3,000 tons, 31st Aug.
Glasgow Agents—DONALDSON BROS.,
105 St. Vincent street.

BRISTOL SERVICE.

R.S. Concordia, 2,500 tons, 28th July

THOMSON LINE.

Sailing from Montreal on or about
R.S. Grouse, 4,500 tons, 30th July.

EAST COAST SERVICE.

Steamers will be dispatched for Aber-
deen, Leith, Dundee, and Newcastle-
on-Tyne, at intervals.
R.S. Gerna, for Leith, 3,000 tons, 30th July.
R.S. Cairn, for Glasgow, 3,000 tons, 6th Aug.
R.S. Glen, for Glasgow, 3,000 tons, 13th Aug.
R.S. Glen, for Glasgow, 3,000 tons, 20th Aug.
R.S. Glen, for Glasgow, 3,000 tons, 27th Aug.
R.S. Glen, for Glasgow, 3,000 tons, 3rd Sept.
R.S. Glen, for Glasgow, 3,000 tons, 10th Sept.
R.S. Glen, for Glasgow, 3,000 tons, 17th Sept.
R.S. Glen, for Glasgow, 3,000 tons, 24th Sept.
R.S. Glen, for Glasgow, 3,000 tons, 1st Oct.
R.S. Glen, for Glasgow, 3,000 tons, 8th Oct.
R.S. Glen, for Glasgow, 3,000 tons, 15th Oct.
R.S. Glen, for Glasgow, 3,000 tons, 22nd Oct.
R.S. Glen, for Glasgow, 3,000 tons, 29th Oct.
R.S. Glen, for Glasgow, 3,000 tons, 5th Nov.
R.S. Glen, for Glasgow, 3,000 tons, 12th Nov.
R.S. Glen, for Glasgow, 3,000 tons, 19th Nov.
R.S. Glen, for Glasgow, 3,000 tons, 26th Nov.
R.S. Glen, for Glasgow, 3,000 tons, 3rd Dec.
R.S. Glen, for Glasgow, 3,000 tons, 10th Dec.
R.S. Glen, for Glasgow, 3,000 tons, 17th Dec.
R.S. Glen, for Glasgow, 3,000 tons, 24th Dec.
R.S. Glen, for Glasgow, 3,000 tons, 31st Dec.

ROSS LINE.

Sailing from Montreal on or about
R.S. Storm King, 3,000 tons, 10th Aug.
London Agents—WILLIAM ROSS & CO.,
3 East India street, F.R.

ALL THE VESSELS OF THE ABOVE LINES
are A1, highest class at Lloyd's, and have been built
expressly for the trade and possess the MOST IM-
PROVED FACILITIES for carrying GRAIN, BUT-
TER, CHEESE, EGGS and CATTLE.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING.
Granted to any of the above lines to any point in
CANADA OR WESTERN STATES.
And by any of the CANADIAN OR WESTERN
RAILWAYS to any point in GREAT BRITAIN,
IRELAND OR EUROPE at LOWEST THROUGH
RATES.

Special attention given to the HANDLING of all
PERISHABLE and other cargoes.
For further particulars apply to
ROBERT REFORD & CO.,
23 and 25 St. Jacques street, Montreal.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.
Carrying United States Mails.

SAILING DATES:

Paris, Wednesday, July 26, 3:30 p.m.
Berlin, Saturday, Aug. 5, 11:30 a.m.
New York, Wednesday, Aug. 9, 3:30 p.m.
Rates of passage, \$10 and upward, according to
steamer and accommodation, all having equal
saloon privileges.
Intermediate passage, \$40 to \$50.
SPECIAL ROUND TRIP TICKETS AT
REDUCED RATES.

Steering at Very Low Rates.
For Freight or Passage apply to
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION CO.,
No. 6 Bowling Green, New York.
W. F. EGG, 129 St. James street, Montreal.
W. H. HENRY, 143 St. James street.
J. Y. GILMORE & CO.,
204 St. Paul street, Montreal.

BEAVER LINE.

OF STEAMERS.

MONTREAL AND LIVERPOOL.

SUMMER SAILINGS:

From Liverpool—Steamships—From Montreal:
Sat. July 8, Lake Superior, Wed. July 26
Sat. July 15, Mariposa, Wed. Aug. 2
Sat. July 22, Lake Ontario, Wed. Aug. 9
Sat. July 29, Lake Huron, Wed. Aug. 16

These steamers have superior accommodation for
Passengers, Intermediate and Steamer Passengers, and
carry extra and stewardesses.
Rates of Passage, Montreal to Liverpool,
Saloon, \$45, \$50 and \$60; round trip, \$90, \$100 and
\$110, according to accommodation.
Specially low rates of \$45 and \$50
single and \$90 and \$100 round trip have
been made for the new Twin-Screw
Steamship MARIPOSA.

Second cabin, \$30; return do., \$55; steerage, \$24.
Passengers from Montreal embark after 8 p.m., the
day previous to the advertised sailing date, as
steamers sail at daylight.
Passengers and Berths can be secured on application to
the Montreal Office or any local agent.
For further information apply to
H. F. MERRILL, Gen. Manager,
4 Custom House square, Montreal.

QUEBEC STEAMSHIP COY.

THE SS. MIKAMICHI.

A BAKER, Master.

Is intended to leave Montreal on
Monday, 7th August, at 4 p.m.,
and afterwards throughout the season on every alter-
nate MONDAY.

For FATHER POINT, GASPE, MAL BAY or
POINT ST. PIERRE, PERCE, SUMMERSIDE,
CHARLOTTETOWN and PICTOU.
For Freight, Passage and Staterooms, apply to
J. C. BROCK,
221 Commissioners street,
Or to
H. FORTER CHAFFEE,
128 St. James street,
(Opposite Post-Office).



CENTRAL VERMONT R.

IMPORTANT CHANGES IN TRAIL SERVICE.

Taking effect June 25th, 1893.
Trains leave Grand Trunk Station as follows
FOR NEW YORK.

8:30 a.m. Fast train, via Rutland, Troy and Al-
bany, arriving New York, 7:50 p.m.
8:30 a.m. Express, via White River, Troy and Al-
bany, arriving New York, 10:00 a.m.
6:00 p.m. Fast Night train, via Troy and Al-
bany, arriving New York, 6:15 a.m.
8:30 p.m. Night Express, via Springfield and New
Haven, arriving New York, 11:30 a.m.

FOR BOSTON.

1:00 p.m. Day Express, via Rutland, Troy and Al-
bany, arriving Boston, 7:50 p.m.
8:30 a.m. Fast train, via White River, Troy and Al-
bany, arriving Boston, 7:15 p.m.
6:00 p.m. Fast train, via White River, Troy and Al-
bany, arriving Boston, 7:20 a.m.
8:30 p.m. Night Express, via Springfield and New
Haven, arriving Boston, 6:15 a.m.

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CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

WORLD'S FAIR LINE.

CHEAP
EXCURSION TO CHICAGO.
AND RETURN.
AUGUST \$18.00
11th & 12th
Good to return until 2nd August, 1893.
2-TRAINS A DAY—2
TO
CHICAGO.

THROUGH TOURIST SLEEPING CARS
to Chicago, leave Montreal Windsor Street Station,
at 8:25 a.m. Rate per berth, \$18.00.
Commencing August 1st, 8:00 Train will leave
Windsor Street Station 9:25 p.m. daily.

NEW TICKET OFFICE,

129 St. James street.
Next to Post Office.

OTTAWA RIVER

NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Daily Mail Line.
MONTREAL AND OTTAWA.

PALACE STEEL STEAMERS.

For Ottawa and intermediate ports and Caledonia
Springs, usually connecting to Montreal and back, \$11.
Leave 8 a.m. train for Lachine to connect with
steamers.

For the Rapids, take 5:45 p.m. train to Lachine.
Round trip tickets to Ottawa, all boats, \$4.00.
Round trip tickets to Ottawa, rail, return boat, 3.50.
Caledonia Springs and return including stages, 4.00.
Steamer "LAC" to Lachine, available for
excursion to Sherbrooke, Parry and elsewhere.
Market steamer "PRINCE" leaves Canal Basin
Wednesday and Friday at 8 a.m.
Tuesday and Friday 6:30 p.m.
For full information as to Freight and Passenger
Rates, apply to CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY, Canal Basin,
Montreal, or 143 St. James street, Windsor Hotel,
Balmoral Hotel, 115 St. James street, Bonaventure
Hotel.

R. W. SHEPHERD, Jr., Manager.

THE RICHELIEU & ONTARIO NAVIGATION CO.

The steamers of this Company will run as follows,
and call at the usual intermediate ports:
THE QUEBEC LINE.—The steamers Quebec and
Montreal will run on this service, leaving Montreal
daily (Sundays excepted) at 7 o'clock, p.m., and
returning to Montreal at 7 o'clock, p.m.
THE TORONTO LINE.—Commencing on the 21st
the steamers will leave the Canal Basin, Montreal,
daily (Sundays excepted) at 10 o'clock, a.m., and
returning to Montreal at 7 o'clock, p.m.
Landing on arrival of the noon train, and
departure on arrival of the 5:00 a.m. train.
WESTERN LINE.—In addition to the regular
steamers the Columbia will leave Kingston every
Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
THE SAGINAW LINE.—The Ste. Canada will
be withdrawn from the line until further notice.
No steamer will leave Montreal until further notice.
The Saginaw Line, which steamer will leave Quebec
on Mondays and Thursdays until further
notice, except those connecting at Quebec with the
steamer Saginaw, which steamer will leave Quebec
on Tuesdays and Fridays. The steamer Saginaw
will leave as usual from Montreal on Wednesdays
and Saturdays. No steamer for the Saginaw will leave
Quebec on Wednesdays and Saturdays until further
notice.

THE THREE RIVERS AND CHAMBLEY LINES.

Leave every Tuesday and Friday at 1 o'clock, p.m.
For sailings of steamer Berthelme and Fortin see
local time table. For further information apply at the
Company's office, 125 St. James street, and 221 St. Paul street.

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Valid for Return \$24.00
Valid for Return \$28.80
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Stop Over Privileges Allowed in Canada.
\$1.50 Extra for Side Trip to Falls.

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Going Aug. 11 and 12,
Valid for Return \$18.00
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Proportionately Low Rates from all
Grand Trunk Stations in Canada:
4 TRAINS DAILY

CHOICE OF FOUR ROUTES

Tickets at 143 St. James street, and St. James
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CROP REPORTS.

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