Colonial Institute
Trafalgar Square
London SW ENG

Pages.

DAILY WITNESS

Last Edition.

Vol. XXXVIII., No. 174. MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JULY 28, 1897. Price One Cent.

INVESTIGATION OPENED

THE EASTERN ABATTOIR FIRE.

STATEMENT OF INSURANCE—THE DETECTIVES CALLED IN TO INVESTIGATE — INCENDIARISM BELIEVED TO BE THE CAUSE.

The fire commissioners commenced yesterday investigation into the causes of the fire on Sunday afternoon which resulted in the destruction of the eastern abattoir. Two witnesses were examined, Charles Legacé, the watchman, and George Wilson, the engineer. Legacé said at three o'clock on Sunday afternoon he left the office to make his rounds, and, passing the gangway, did not see anything wrong. In coming back ten minutes later he saw smoke issuing from the place, and at once ran to give the alarm. This occupied four minutes, and in this short time the whole building was a mass of flame. Wilson corroborated Legacé's statement, adding that it was impossible for any people to have entered unseen by them unless they were concealed in the pens.

Mr. J. B. Saul, secretary-treasurer of the Abattoir company, said that the insurance was $38,000, divided among nine companies, as follows:—London, Liverpool & Globe, $4,612; the Royal, $4,612; the Lancashire, $4,612; the Western, $4,612; the Phoenix, $4,612; the North British, $4,612; the Atlas, $4,612; Commercial Union, $4,612, and the Imperial $4,612. Mr. Saul could not specify the exact amount of loss, but he believed it would be very near $100,000.

So far as can be ascertained there are two theories advanced for the fire, that of spontaneous combustion and that of incendiarism. The latter idea obtained sufficient weight to cause the matter to be placed in the hands of the city detectives. The eastern abattoir had many enemies in the vicinity among butchers and those residents who were accommoded with the foul smells which emanated from it during the hot weather.

The investigation has been adjourned until next week, pending the result of work of the detectives.

THE MONTREAL EXHIBITION.

IT PROMISES TO BE VERY FINE.

The Montreal exhibition is the first of the large exhibitions to be held this year, from Aug. 19 to 28, about a month earlier than formerly. This enables exhibitors to take in the Quebec circuit, Sherbrooke and Three Rivers following immediately after. The show of cattle and horses has always been equal to any in America, and stock-breeders and raisers should lose no time in making their entries, as this year there is likely to be a big rush towards the end of the time for taking entries.

The large number of distinguished visitors who will be in the city to attend the meetings of the British Medical Association and the British Association for the Advancement of Science will afford a fine opportunity for exhibitors to show what Canada can produce.

The very best of accommodation is furnished for cattle, horses, sheep, swine and poultry. A plentiful supply of bedding and water is given free, and fodder at the lowest prices for those who do not bring it with them. The prize lists are both large and numerous, including both gold and silver medals. In addition to the cash prizes for Canadian cattle Mr. H. Laporte has added a gold medal as a special prize.

Montreal always offers a good market for those desirous of disposing of their stock, and those wishing to improve their stock can have no better opportunity than at a large exhibition as all the animals are exhibited every day on the large new racing track.

For the entertainment of the visitors a very large and attractive list of amusements has been arranged, including balloon races and a grand jubilee illumination of the grounds with colored lights. Farmers, with their wives and families, should turn out in large numbers, as there is no better means of getting knowledge of the progress that is being made in the raising of profitable cattle and the making of butter and cheese.

CUSTOMS OFFICIAL PROMOTED.

Mr. J. H. Douglas, Dominion appraiser in the Customs Department, who has for some months been absorbed in the technicalities of tariff-making, and who is said to have done remarkably able work in the service, is not, it is said, to remain in his present position of appraiser, but is to be appointed Dominion inspector, in harmony with a request of the Montreal Board of Trade that a national appraiser be appointed who should be able to know that goods in the hardware line should not be differently valued at different ports. Mr. Douglas's appointment will, no doubt, give satisfaction as being in the line of direct promotion, giving the work to an official of known ability, as would also for the same reasons be the promotion of Mr. Lanthier, an experienced and old official, to Mr. Douglas's position of appraiser, which he has for some months been satisfactorily filling.

IRON SPIKES AND IRON POLE.

CURIOUS MISTAKE OF AN INTOXICATED MAN.

'Whiskey,' said a gentleman to a reporter this morning, 'makes a man do some queer things. I was going down St. Denis street on Saturday evening when I saw a man trying to climb one of the iron trolley poles. He was evidently very drunk and had attached to his boots the spikes used by linemen. He was using these spikes against the iron column with great vigor, and the way he denounced the hard wood of that pole for being so hard was certainly very comical. The poor fellow, blinded with liquor, had mistaken a trolley pole for one of the other tall wooden ones.'

ELEVATOR MEN.

THEY ARE TALKING OF ORGANIZING A MUTUAL PROTECTION ASSOCIATION.

The men in charge of the elevators in the different large public buildings in the city are discussing the advisability of forming an association for mutual protection and for the general education of the public in connection with these lifting machines. Said one of their number yesterday, 'It is absolutely necessary that in some buildings at least there should be a different arrangement of the running of elevators. Now take as an example what occurred this morning. I was on the ground floor when the bell rang for the top floor. When I got up there there was nobody, so I travelled down again. Shortly afterwards I was called to the fifth floor only to find that it was a 'ghost.' Presently the annunciator showed the fourth floor and up I went. I found a gentleman there whom I took down and out. In the descent he told me that it was he who had called on the other two occasions, but just before my arrival he had bethought himself of something he had forgotten. He took it as a matter of course and laughed at it. To tell the truth, there should be no annunciator at all. The elevator should make a trip up and down every three minutes, say, or when there are two, every two minutes in the business hours of the day. People can afford to wait that long no matter how pressing their business. Then again, in some places in town boys run the elevator. Of course this is at the risk of the people who employ them, but all the same a heavy suit for damages after one is dead is mighty small consolation to the deceased. The matter of an association has been spoken of for some time past and I think there will be one organized shortly.'

MOONSHINERS.

ILLICIT WHISKEY STILLS NUMEROUS.

DETECTIVE CINQ MARS ASSISTING REVENUE OFFICERS.

According to the numerous investigations of Detective Cinq Mars which have been going on of late in Joliette County, it seems that moonshiners are very busy, so busy in fact that the officer himself cannot attend to them, therefore on Monday he notified Sir Henri Joly de Lotbiniere, the Minister of Inland Revenue, by telegram to that effect. In reply he received a telegraphic message asking him to go to Ottawa and he left for there last evening.

Revenue Officer Brabant on Monday discovered an illicit whiskey still of considerable dimensions in a field at St. Barthelemi, Berthier County. The still was removed and investigation showed that a well-to-do farmer named Pierre Contois was the owner of the property on which it was found, therefore Mr. Brabant proceeded to question him on the subject. Mr. Contois knew nothing whatever about it as it was a distance of twenty-five acres from his residence. He added that in all probability it had been put there to cause him trouble, as of late one or two of his neighbors had not been on very friendly terms with him. The Revenue officers believed the story and continued a further search, but with no result.

To-day the trial of J. E. Binnette, who was arrested in Dunham, Missisquoi County, on the charge of having an illicit whiskey still in his possession will take place in the Police Court. Louis Lapierre, tinsmith of Montreal, will also be called to answer the charge of having manufactured the still. It will be remembered that Detective Cinq Mars and Revenue Officer Brabant had a long chase after Binnette, and the still was found on Seigneurs street.

SUICIDE ATTEMPTED.

Yesterday afternoon Michael Leahy who resides with his sister on St. James street, near the corner of Vinet street, in St. Cunegonde, attempted suicide by hanging. It appears some eleven months ago when he lived on Latour street in this city he tried the same thing and he was arrested and sent to jail for examination, but was shortly afterwards liberated. His sister was at the Central station this morning seeking a warrant for his arrest, so that he might be thoroughly examined, as she says he is mentally deranged and she is afraid of him. It was during her absence from home yesterday that Leahy tried to hang himself, but fortunately the rope broke, otherwise there is no doubt he would have been dead. The rope evidently broke none too soon as he was almost black in the face when she discovered him.

Captain Sullivan, when he heard the story, told the woman to go to the Chief of Police of St. Cunegonde for a warrant as it was out of the district of Montreal.

STILL ANOTHER.

THE JUNEAU 'SEARCHLIGHT' HAS SOME SOUND ADVICE FOR GOLD HUNTERS.

MUST HAVE A SIX MONTHS' SUPPLY OF FOOD—A SAMPLE BILL OF FARE.

Tacoma, Wash., July 28.—The Alaskan papers are calling on the gold hunters who are rushing to the Klondike to bring a sufficient supply of food to nourish them for six months. The Juneau, Alaska, 'Searchlight,' one of the most conservative of the Arctic publications, tells the adventurer and impecunious gold seeker to keep away, and adds: 'There is a strong probability that there will be a short allowance of provisions in the Yukon the coming winter, even if there is no actual suffering from the want of food, and every one will do well to take sufficient supplies to last until next summer.

'Here is a list of supplies which one John Doyle has figured out will last him eight months:—Four hundred pounds of sea biscuit, $8; fifty pounds salt pork, $4; two gallons molasses, $1; two gallons of vinegar, 50 cents; one hundred pounds split peas, $5; twenty pounds salt, 20 cents; one pair gum boots, $6.50; one pair of shoes, $4.50; total, $29.50. To prevent scurvy boiled moss will be sufficient, besides proving nourishing.

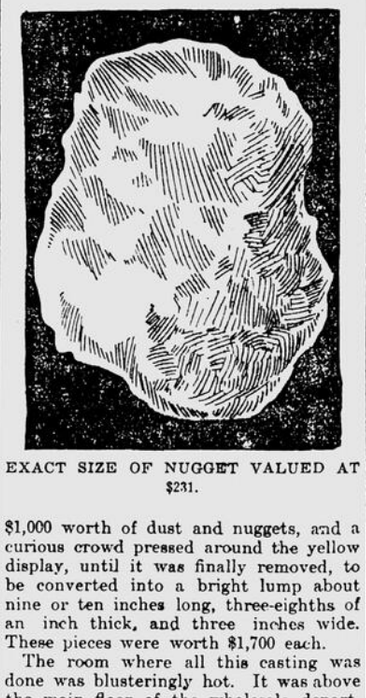
'That this diet would sustain life is certain. But how many would be willing to put up with it? We would advise none to try it.'

A Klondike letter, just received in Tacoma, says that information has reached the diggings that one of the Yukon river supply steamers has been totally wrecked. If this proves true it will mean that the already short supply of food will be reduced alarmingly. The letter gives no details.

HANDLING KLONDIKE GOLD.

The bulk of the gold brought down by the 'Portland' was shipped away yesterday to San Francisco and Helena, but a considerable amount of it found its way into commercial channels of this city through the process of melting down into bars and its purchase by the banks. All day long yesterday Joseph Mayer was casting bricks, and the process was as simple as that of the same application to running off a lot of ploughshares or firebacks for stoves, only indefinitely more interesting.

The casting was done in the shops fronting on Cherry street, and during the day about thirty thousand dollars was handled. In the Second avenue window of the concern was a pan containing



EXACT SIZE OF NUGGET VALUED AT $231.

$1,000 worth of dust and nuggets, and a curious crowd pressed around the yellow display, until it was finally removed, to be converted into a bright lump about nine or ten inches long, three-eighths of an inch thick, and three inches wide. These pieces were worth $1,700 each.

The room where all this casting was done was blusteringly hot. It was above the main floor of the wholesale department. The floor is covered with iron. Along one side are canopies of iron that look like the tops of bakers' ovens. These canopies may be closed in front, and they rest on platforms of iron in which are countersunk the places for the reception of the crucibles. The fuel is gas and air under pressure. It attacks the vessel of clay in which the plumbago crucibles repose with a roar that can be heard a block away. A faint glow at first colors the clay pot, over which has been placed a cover, also of clay; then it becomes red and then white, while greenish and blue flames play all around it. It is necessary to turn off the blast before the crucible can be looked into, so fierce is the heat. Down in the bottom of the white mass there is a line that indicates where the gold ends and the vessel begins. When it has become a homogeneous compound, by an instinct born of experience, the operator lifts the cover, then the blast is withdrawn. A pair of tongs lifts another cover from the crucible itself, and then the mold is lifted into a pan standing on the iron platform. The tongs are brought into requisition, and the crucible is turned above the mold. A thick lip of red metal protruded itself, and from under it, in a thin, white stream, runs the gold into the iron mold. A thick cloud of vapor arises from the contact of the melted gold and the grease with which the mold has been smeared. By this time the clamps are loosened, the brick has set and is lifted, a black and unattractive rectangle, into a basin of water. It is soon cooled and is scrubbed with a brush and soap. Then it looks not unlike so much brass. It is cleaned thoroughly, the dirt that may have been mixed with it is removed, and the bar is weighed. That is all that there is to it. When the dust and nuggets are brought in they are simply turned into the crucible; the rest of the process is described above. The bars are all stamped 'J. M. & B.' in a dozen places on both sides, and the paying for it completes the deal.—Seattle 'Post-Intelligencer.'

FOR THE YUKON.

The Canadian Pacific Railway are already advertising trips to the Yukon gold fields. The steamer 'Islander,' which leaves Victoria, B.C., for Dyea to-day, will also make another trip this season, leaving Victoria on Aug. 15 next. Intending prospectors are warned to apply early, as the accommodation will be limited.

FIGHTING IN AFRICA.

MASHINGOMBE'S KRAAL CAPTURED BY THE BRITISH.

BUT THE TROUBLE IS NOT OVER.

London, July 28.—A despatch has been received at the Colonial Office, dated Fort Salisbury, South Africa, July 26, announcing that a combined movement of the Fort Salisbury police and the Hussars resulted in the capture of the Mashingombis Kraal at Fort Martin, near Hartley, on Saturday. The despatch says the fighting continues. The British losses were one killed and several wounded. It is impossible to estimate the losses of the enemy, as the country is a mass of rocks and filled with caves.

In a previous engagement which took place twenty miles from the Mashingombis kraal, the Hussars lost one killed and another wounded.

London, July 28.—The 'Daily Mail's' Capetown correspondent says no news has reached Delagoa Bay of the expedition sent by Governor Albuquerque, of Mozambique, to relieve Chamtsoctu Fort. It is rumored that the garrison, while pursuing the retreating rebels, were caught and massacred. The whole of Gazaland, the correspondent says, is seething with rebellion, and the Portuguese forces are few and incapable.

G. T. R. OFFICIALS AT NIAGARA.

Niagara Falls, N.Y., July 28.—Several Grand Trunk Railway officials were in the city yesterday. Among them was J. F. McDonald, general passenger agent; Ben Stern, the manager for Pain the pyrotechnic artist, was also here. They were arranging for the celebration which will take place the middle of August at the formal opening of the new steel arch bridge, and stated that a programme of the festivities would be ready next week.

GREAT BRITAIN'S CROP OUTLOOK

London, July 28.—The Agricultural Gazette's information on crop prospects shows that the wheat crop for the United Kingdom is much below the average. Barley is up to the average; oats and potatoes are slightly below it, and hay in most districts is considerably above it.

THE ISLAND IS BRITISH.

London, July 28.—With reference to the reported seizure by Great Britain of Palmyra Island, Polynesia, it is officially stated that the island has been British since 1888. The report is supposed to have arisen from the fact that H.M.S. 'Wild Swan' called there last May on a periodical visit.

THE REV. DR. J. H. GEORGE.

The 'Daily Globe-Democrat' of St. Louis, Mo., in its issue of Monday, July 26, has the following regarding the Rev. J. H. George, who will succeed the Rev. Dr. Barbour as principal of the Congregational College in this city:—'The Rev. Dr. J. H. George preached his last sermon to his congregation at the First Congregational Church yesterday morning. He had announced that he would preach a farewell sermon, but he stated that his wife, who is now in Belleville, Canada, wished to say farewell also; so the leave-taking would be deferred till some time when they could both be here together, the last of this year or the first of next. His text was Ephesians vi., 13: 'Wherefore take unto you the whole armor of God, that ye may be able to withstand in the evil day, and having done all, to stand." Dr. George will leave this evening for Belleville, Canada, and in the autumn will go to his new field of labor in the Congregational College at Montreal.'

CROW'S NEST PASS RAILWAY.

THE LIST OF SUCCESSFUL CONTRACTORS INCLUDES NO AMERICANS.

Ottawa, July 28.—There have been reports in some of the newspapers that the understanding between the government and the C. P. R. with regard to the Crow's Nest Pass Railway and alien labor was not being carried out, and that the first of the contracts had been let to Foley Brothers, an American firm in St. Paul, to build thirty-five out of the first fifty miles. It can be stated on authority that there have been no contracts given to any but Canadians. The contracts have been given to the following: Mr. Strevel of Winnipeg, Mr. Doheny of Coburg, Mr. McCrimmon of Calgary and Mr. McArthur of Winnipeg. The Foley Brothers have no contract. American contractors have been informed that none but Canadians can have their tenders considered. Clauses will be inserted in all the sub-contracts taking power on the part of the company to cancel if there is any violation of the rule against the employment of alien labor.

NEW BRITISH CRUISERS.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS VOTES THE NECESSARY AMOUNT FOR THEIR CONSTRUCTION.

WILL BE SPEEDY AND CAPABLE OF ENGAGING WITH THE ENEMY'S BATTLESHIPS.

London, July 27.—In committee of supply, in the House of Commons to-day, Mr. George J. Goschen, First Lord of the Admiralty, announced a supplementary naval estimate of five hundred thousand pounds, which, he said, was necessitated by the rapid additions to foreign navies. It is proposed to utilize the amount mentioned in the immediate commencement of the construction of four additional very fast armored cruisers, of 11,850 tons each, capable of the double duty of taking part in action with battleships and protecting the lines of communication. In addition to these, sixty thousand pounds will be spent for new torpedo boat destroyers. The completion of the ships now in course of construction will be accelerated so as to leave the coming year free for new designs.

THE DUTY ON CORN.

Ottawa, July 28.—Item 48 of the new tariff imposes a duty of seven and a half cents per bushel on Indian corn imported for the purposes of distillation, subject to regulations to be approved by the Governor-in-Council. These regulations have now been approved and the Customs Department will shortly issue a circular containing them. They provide that Indian corn not the produce of Canada shall be liable to the duty named when received at any distillery in Canada, and the burden of proof that all Indian corn received at any such distillery is the produce of Canada or has paid customs duties shall lie upon the licensee of the distillery. The licensee of every distillery where such corn is used shall make a return at the end of each month truly showing the total quantity of Indian corn received and the country of its origin. This return must be sworn to and accompanied by documents establishing that the corn has paid customs duty in Canada according to law or is the produce of Canada.

TO-MORROW'S ECLIPSE.

Toronto, July 28.—To-morrow will occur one of those interesting astronomical phenomena—an eclipse of the sun. Along a narrow strip, beginning in the Pacific ocean, at longitude 125 degrees west, and latitude 16 degrees north, it will appear as an annular eclipse. This narrow strip passes over Mexico, the northern part of Cuba, the Windward Islands and Cape St. Roque, Brazil, and ends in the Atlantic ocean. It will appear, however, as a partial eclipse throughout the Dominion of Canada and the United States, the northern half of South America, the western edge of Africa and to portions of the Pacific and Atlantic oceans, the magnitude of the eclipse varying with the distance north or south of the central strip or path of annulus; to places north of it the lower part of the sun being hidden and to those south of it the upper. The eclipse will commence about 8.46 in the morning and end about 10.56, and as so small a portion of the sun's light will be intercepted, those wishing to view it must do so through the medium of smoked or colored glass.

REAL ESTATE MOVEMENT.

Mr. J. Cradock Simpson held a sale of real estate at his rooms, 181 St. James street, this morning. It was well attended, and silent enough as to bidding, and generally serious in tone. Of eight dwellings of the Mrs. T. L. McConkey estate, two only were sold, though in several other cases the bids were so nearly the upset figure that some may be disposed of by private sale within the next few days.

bought house 135 Mackay street at $9,000 and expenses, and Mrs McCready bought 103 Drummond street at $10,850 and expenses.

LATEST FROM SIMLA.

THE GOVERNMENT TAKING THE NECESSARY STEPS TO COPE WITH THE REBELS.

London, July 28.—A despatch from Simla this morning says that the government is taking all steps necessary to cope with the emergency in Chitral. Although Fort Chakdara, now cut off, occupies an isolated position, it is believed that with two companies of the thirty-first Punjab Infantry and two guns, the garrison can hold its own. The road between Mardan and Malakand is blocked with hostile tribesmen who have cut the telegraph wires. Three squadrons of Bengal Lancers and the Second Punjab Infantry Regiment have started for Mardan. The Seventh Mountain Battery is on the way to Malakand, and the West Kent Regiment is held in readiness at Peshawar. The Simla despatch also says that Capt. Holland of the Twenty-fourth Punjab Infantry, was among those wounded seriously during Monday night's attack on Camp Malakand.

London, July 28.—A despatch from Bombay says that Gangadhar Tilak, a native member of the Legislative Council, was arrested last evening on the charge of inciting the natives to disaffection. He was formally arraigned in the Bombay Police Court this morning, after which the hearing was adjourned. Gangadhar Tilak has for a long time agitated indiscriminately against the British rule. Of late he has been more than usually virulent. He is a man of talent, a thorough fanatic, opposed to European ideas and innovations and has been a leader in the recent outbreak against the sanitary regulations.

SHIRT-MAKERS ON STRIKE.

A QUESTION OF VERACITY — OTHER TROUBLES.

Hamilton, Ont., July 28.—Fourteen girls employed at Eli Van Allen's shirt factory, George street, are on strike because, as they claim, their employer has cut the price of making shirts below a living rate. They say that Mr. Van Allen has cut prices, until now he will not pay more than fifty-three cents a dozen, and as they cannot make a dozen shirts a day, their day's pay is brought down to fifty cents, which is too little. There are sixteen girls on the same work, and the strikers say they will go out too when they finish the work on hand. Mr. Van Allen says there is a strike, and that he has not cut wages for ten years.

New York, July 28.—Local union No. 1 of the United Brotherhood of Cloak-makers met last night to complete arrangements for the strike of the organization scheduled for Aug. 15 next. All present were in favor of the ordering out of the cloak-makers in this city. As an instance of the wages now being paid, Jacob Silverman stated that for a week's work of sixty-three hours in the employ of Meyer Jonasson he had been paid $1.35. It was said that operators who were formerly paid sixty-five cents for jackets now get eighteen cents, and operators on capes are paid seven cents. They formerly got thirty-five cents.

Scottdale, Pa., July 28.—All indications point to a long and bitter struggle between the Scottdale Iron and Steel Company and its employees, who are now on strike. The company claims to have enough men here to start the mill to-day. The crowds are quiet and orderly, and no demonstration of any kind has so far been made, but when the attempt is made to start the mill with the new men it is greatly feared that there will be trouble.

SIR WILFRID LAURIER IN PARIS

A RUMOR CONCERNING HIS INTERVIEW WITH THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Referring to Sir Wilfrid Laurier's visit to Paris and his interview with M. Hanotaux, the 'Presse' says: 'We are informed that our Prime Minister had interview with M. Hanotaux to discuss the Franco-Canadian treaty. No one is certainly in a better position to discuss that question with Sir Wilfrid Laurier than the present Minister of Foreign Affairs in France, who was one of the original negotiators, when Sir Charles Tupper was acting as plenipotentiary. We are informed that the list of articles mentioned in the differential clauses of the Franco-Canadian treaty were again taken up and re-examined, and that certain changes and additions may be expected. We trust that it may be so.'

COOL AND RAINY.

Meteorological Office, Toronto, July 28, 11 a.m.—The following are the maximum and minimum temperatures—Kamloops, 84, 52; Edmonton, 74, 44; Calgary, 82, 52; Qu'Appelle, 88, 52; Winnipeg, 82, 56; Port Arthur, 82, 58; Toronto, 71, 62; Ottawa, 72, 56; Montreal, 74, 58; Quebec, 74, 56; Halifax, 66, 48. Probabilities for the next twenty-four hours—Cool and rainy.

Montreal, July 28, 1897.

Readings by Hearn & Harrison's Standard Barometer at noon to-day, 29.92; yesterday, 30.02. Temperature, to-day, max. 71, min. 61; yesterday, max. 76, min. 58.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

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

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

BIRTHS.

READ—At the parsonage, Rock Island, Que., on July 25, the wife of the Rev. G. Ellery Read, of a son. 27

RENE DE COTRET—On the 26th instant, a son to the wife of L. D. A. Rene De Cotret, at St. Laurent. 28

MARRIED.

BURGESS—MILES—On the 26th of July, by the Rev. D. Winter, pastor of the Western Methodist Church, Thomas E. Burgess, to E. M. Miles, all of Ottawa. 28

CROSS—BUCHANAN—On the 28th July, 1897, at Lachine, Que., by the Rev. C. B. Ross, B.D., Alexander Cross, B.A., B.C.L., advocate, of Lachine, to L. Anna M., daughter of James J. Buchanan, late of Dundee, Que. 28

McNAUGHTON—MARTIN.—On June 24, at the residence of the bride's mother, Hemminkford, Que., by the Rev. W. N. Chantler, assisted by the Rev. W. Howitt, B.A., B.D., Frederick D. McNaughton to Emma A. Martin, both of Hemmingford, Que. 27

DIED.

BOYD.—At Revelstoke, B.C., after a few days' illness of cerebral apoplexy, Alexina C., beloved wife of John D. Boyd, and youngest daughter of Finlay McRae, Dunvegan, Glengarry Co., Ont.
Remains brought east and interred at Dunvegan. 27

CALDWALL.—On July 26, Mary Caldwall, of Co. Tyrone, Ireland, in her 73rd year.
Funeral from Royal Victoria Hospital, on the 29th inst., at 2.30 p.m. 27

CARROLL.—In this city, on the 27th inst., Anna Bernedette, youngest daughter of P. J. Carroll, aged 1 year, 9 months and 20 days.

CREWS—On July 25, 1897, at her residence, 47 Piccadilly street, London, Ont., Elizabeth, beloved wife of the Rev. Thomas Crews, in her 74th year.

LAMB.—At Beaconsfield, on the 26th inst., Edgar Bravender, aged six months and fourteen days, infant son of Thomas Lamb.
Funeral private. 27

McGRANAHAN.—In this city, on the 26th inst., Dorothy, aged 2 months and 27 days, infant daughter of John and Catherine McGranahan.
Funeral private. 27

REID.—At Point St. Charles, on July 27, George Andrew, aged 1 year, 2 months and 16 days, youngest son of George W. W. Reid.
Milwaukee and Wisconsin Papers please copy. 27

TAGGART—At the residence of her son-in-law, Jesse Kaiser, in the Town of Harriston, Ont., on July 24, 1897, Mary Taggart, wife of the late William Taggart, and mother of Mrs. (Rev.) J. A. Rankin, of Toronto. 28

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.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Highest prices allowed by W. H. Leach, 49 Metcalfe street, upon second-hand organs given in part payment for new Morris Upright Pianos.

About Chickering Pianos.—The underlying principles and generally accepted theories of modern piano building emanate primarily and to the greatest extent from the house of Chickering. Pianoforte construction in its various phases has attained its greatest development at the hands of Chickering & Sons. Results of the most artistic value are demonstrated to the highest degree in the modern Chickering Piano. These are facts that cannot be successfully disputed. C. W. Lindsay, 2366 St. Catherine street, wholesale and retail agency for the Chickering Pianos for the Province of Quebec.

AU BON MARCHE,
ALPHONSE VALIQUETTE.
1883 & 1885 Notre Dame St.

All our friends will please remember that our July Cheap Sale is drawing BIG CROWDS, and that we are truly having a July Cheap Sale in all and every department. 14

TEES & CO.,
THE
UNDERTAKERS,
300 St. James St.
Montreal

NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that on the twenty-fourth day of July instant (1897) Marie Celina Lorrain, wife of Mr. Henri B. Martineau, residing in the parish of St. Veronique, of the Township Turgeon, in the County of Ottawa; Virginie Lorrain, wife of Mr. Telesphore Auger, merchant and manufacturer of Montreal, and Maxime Lorrain, tailor, of the City of Ste. Cunegonde, were by judgment of J. E. Champoux, Deputy Prothonotary of the Superior Court for the District of Montreal, authorized to accept, and have accepted, the quality of beneficiary heirs of the succession of the late Ovide Lorrain, their father, in his lifetime, of the City of Montreal, gentleman.
Dated at Montreal, the 28th July, 1897. 28

NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS.

We are offering our entire stock at a reduction between now and September 1, in order to make room for the large stock which will be removed to our warerooms on September 1. C. W. LINDSAY, 2366 St. Catherine street. 28

LINE ETCHINGS,

6c per square inch. Minimum for any single Etching, 50c; drawing extra, if required. Special rates for large quantities.
'WITNESS' PRINTING HOUSE,
Corner Craig and Bleury streets.

The Company's
Additional Suburban Delivery.

EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY

The company's vans will deliver goods bought at their stores, to residents along the Lake Side, up to Point Claire, every Wednesday and Saturday.

ANOTHER CONVENIENCE.

The Company has authorized their express driver to receive orders from customers along the route, to be delivered the following trip of suburban express.

The S. Carsley Co.
LIMITED.
1765 to 1783 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL.

ONLY TWO DAYS MORE
—OF—
JULY CHEAP SALE.

The largest sale of its kind in Canada.

CROWDED EVERY DAY.

Our offerings to-morrow are such extraordinary value that we expect to crowd every department in the Big Store with an assembly of buyers that is seldom seen in any modern dry goods store.

To-morrow the greatest crowds will congregate around the Wash Fabric counters for there lies the magnet of value that is sure to command attention. There the greatest price-pruning has been done. Reducing prices below the verge of cost.

PRINTS, GINGHAMS and MUSLINS

AT LOWEST PRICES.

7,000 yards New American Shirt Waist Cambrics in stripes and broche effects, in all the latest colorings, greens, blues, pinks, electrics and yellows predominate. Regular value, 10c; Thursday, 6½c.

1,500 yards Stylish Shaded Chameleon Prints, in exquisite combination of shades and rich designs. Regular value, 12c; Thursday, 6½c

3,000 yards Fine Scotch Zephyrs in fast colors, made specially for shirt waists, in pinks, blues and light grounds, also in black with white stripes and checks. Regular value, 18c; Thursday, 9½c.

1,700 yards Lace Stripe Muslins, fine quality, in the very latest designs, bought at a large discount off regular value, and will be sold to-morrow irrespective of their value, which is, regular value, 18c; Thursday, 12c.

THE S. CARSLEY CO., LIMITED.

To Visitors.

MINK FUR RUFFS.

For the convenience of visitors, the firm have received an advance shipment of fine quality Mink Fur Ruffs, ranging in prices from $1.90 to $12.50.

THE S. CARSLEY CO., LIMITED.

LADIES' DRESS SKIRTS.

35 Ladies' Fancy Shot Moire Cotton Dress Skirts. Regular value, $1.26; to-morrow, 60c.

53 Ladies' Striped and Spotted Duck Skirts, in white and black grounds. Regular value, $1.50; to-morrow, 95c.

The balance of that favorite lot of Ladies' Black Figured Mohair Skirts. Regular value, $1.69; to-morrow, $1.05.

78 Elegant Black Serge Skirts, special lining and well bound. Regular value, $2.75; to-morrow, $1.95.

52 Ladies' Black Broche Dress Skirts, cut full, lined and bound. Regular value, $3.35; to-morrow, $2.65.

35 Ladies' Black Brocaded Real Mohair Dress Skirts, cut full sweep, special lining and binding, worth $4.75; to-morrow, $3.45.

THE S. CARSLEY CO., LIMITED.

LADIES' VESTS.

July Sale Prices of Ladies' Hoisery and Underwear are pared to the quick in such instances as these:

300 dozen Ladies' Cotton Vests, full size, no sleeves, regular value, 10c; to-morrow, 4c.

220 Ladies' Ribbed Cotton Vests, short sleeves, worth 12c; to-morrow, 8c.

75 Dozen Ladies' Fashionable Vests with fancy lace yoke and no sleeves, regular value, 18c; to-morrow, 10c.

THE S. CARSLEY CO., LIMITED.

Mail Orders Carefully Filled.

The S. Carsley Co.
LIMITED.
1765 to 1783 Notre Dame St.
192 to 194 St. James St.,
MONTREAL.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.

END OF THE MONTH SALE!

Buy at Our Store This Week and Save Money!

BASEMENT BARGAINS.



PRESERVING KETTLES.

We will offer at this sale a lot of IRON PRESERVING KETTLES, lined inside with white enamel. These Kettles have never been sold at these prices before—4 qts., 21c; 6 qts., 35c; 8 qts., 45c; 10 qts., 55c; 12 qts., 58c; 14 qts., 68c each.

GLASS PRESERVING JARS, in pints, quarts, and 2 quarts, at reduced prices.
JELLY TUMBLERS, with tin covers, ½ pints and ½ pints, at special prices.
JELLY TUMBLERS, with screw tops, ½ pint size, 55c dozen.
RUBBER RINGS, for Gem Jars, pints and quart size, at 10c dozen.
TIN FUNNELS, with handles, for filling Preserve Jars, 5c each.
A Nice MATCH SAFE, enamelled in blue, white and red, only 5c each.
KITCHEN PEPPERS and SALTS, in tin, at 1c each.
WIRE MEAT COVERS, in sets of 5 sizes, worth 50c, for 34c set. Also single sizes at 10c, 12c, 15c and 30c each.

200 WIRE POTATO MASHERS, with wooden handles, only 2c each.
500 Good Steel POT CHAINS, worth 10c each, for 5c each.
COMBINATION NUTMEG GRATER, Corer and Parer, only 2c each.
50 Small OIL STOVES, for heating Curling Tongs, worth 25c, for 10c each.
100 LADIES' IRON GARDEN TOOLS, 3 pcs. in box, to clear at 5c each.
NAPKIN RINGS, a nice ring decorated in black and gold, 1 lot at 4c each, another lot at 5c each; a lot in Tartan Colors, your choice at 7c each.
A Lot of JAPANESE CRUMB TRAYS and BRUSHES, nicely decorated with gold flowers, slightly damaged, worth 50c each, to clear at 10c each.
100 BROOMS, a good strong broom, regular 15c, for 9c each.
100 BROOMS, an extra good broom, regular 20c, for 15c each.
200 LEMON SQUEEZERS, to fit on tumbler, only 5c each.
A Lot of CRYSTAL GLASS VASES, regular 25c each, only 15c each.
A Lot of Colored and Decorated VASES, regular 50c each, your choice 25c each.
A Large WATER PITCHER, in good glassware, regular 40c, for 25c each
100 Large BERRY BOWLS, imitation cut glass, to clear at 17c each.
200 Glass Footed BERRY BOWLS, at 10c, 15c, and 22c each.

COSTUME BARGAINS.

Large lot of COSTUMES at Greatly Reduced Prices. CRASH LINEN ETON and BLAZER STYLE, all marked down for the End of the Month Sale, sold regularly at $12.00. Our price for the Clearing Sale, $6.

Another lot of SUITS at Half Price. We would draw special attention to these goods. On account of our desire to clear, we are making terrible sacrifices. Regular value, $8.00. Sale price, $4.00.

HOUSE DRESSES, some splendid values in this lot; usually sold at $8 and $9. Our End of the Month Price, only $3.

CRASH LINEN SKIRTS, the Very Latest Style. We intend making a sensation on this line, and will offer them at $2 each; have been selling during the season for $3.50.

1 lot of WASHING SKIRTS which we will make "Special." Our price for this great sale will be 79c.

BLOUSE BARGAINS.

Visit this department and be convinced that "ours" are the cheapest and best in the city. We will make special offers for this Great Sale.

SHIRT WAIST worth	55c,	Sale Price,	35c.
" " "	$1,	" "	69c.
" " "	$1.50	" "	98c.
" " "	$1.75 to $2,	" "	$1.49.

EXTRA.—48 Only, LADIES' RED BLOUSES, the Very Latest Style and Quality the Best, sold in the regular way for $1 25. At our End of the Month Sale, to be cleared out at 69c.

JUST ARRIVED 300 BLACK FIGURED LUSTRE SKIRTS, Fashionably Made, and prices made right for our End of the Month Sale. Worth $1.55 for $1 25, $1.95 for $1.65, $2.50 for $2.13, $4.25 for $3.50.

Also 25 Only, SHEPHERD'S PLAID SKIRTS; all the rage. Cheap at $2.50. Sale price, $1.65.

JOHN MURPHY & CO., 2343 ST. CATHERINE STREET, Corner Metcalfe Street,
TERMS CASH. TEL. 3833.

The Daily Witness.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 28.

COMMERCIAL.

WITNESS OFFICE, July 28, 1897.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

Cable advices to the Board of Trade this morning are as follows:—London, Wednesday, July 28, 1897.—Cargoes off coast, wheat and maize nothing doing; cargoes on passage, wheat sellers asking an advance of 6d; maize rather firm. English country markets, wheat generally 6d dearer. Liverpool spot wheat and maize steady; Minneapolis first bakers' flour, 21s 6d. Futures, wheat steady, 6s 10d July, 6s 2½d Sept., 6s 1d Dec.; maize, steady, 2s 2¼d July, 2s 10½d Aug., 2s 11½d Sept., 3s 0⅝d Oct. Paris, wheat, 24.50 July, 24.90 Aug.; flour, 50.85 July, 51.20 Aug. French country markets steady.

In Milwaukee wheat opened at 79c July and 73c Dec.

In Duluth wheat opened at 73c b. July and 72¾c b. Sept.

In Detroit wheat opened at 75½c b. July and 75¾c Sept.

In Toledo wheat opened at 75½c July and 75⅞c Sept.

In St. Louis wheat opened at 74¾c Sept.

In New York wheat opened at 79⅛c Sept. and 80¼c Dec.

Grain—Oats are firm and fairly active. We quote: —

Peas, per 60 lbs.	53c to	53¼c
Corn, United States	32c to	32½c
No. 2 oats, per 34 lbs	28¼cto	28½c
Rye, nominal	41c to	60c
Buckwheat, per 48 lbs.	41½cto	42c

Flour—The market is firm for Manitoba grades and active, and we hear of one of the large millers advancing prices 10 cents. We quote:—

Winter patents	$4.10 to	$4.25
Spring wheat patents	4.20 to	4.40
Straight rollers	3.65 to	3.85
Straight rollers in bags	1.75 to	1.85
Manitoba strong bakers, best brands	4.00 to	4.10

Meal—The market is lower with little inquiry. We quote rolled oats at $3.50 to $3.60.

Feed—Manitoba bran is fairly active at $13; shorts are quiet at $14.

Provision—There is still a fair enquiry for smoked meats, but other lines are dull. We quote:—

Canadian short cut, mess.	$15.00 to	$16.00
Canadian short cut, light	14.00 to	15.00
Hams, city cured, per lb.	00.11 to	00.13
Lard, Canadian, in pails.	00.07 to	00.00
Bacon, per lb	00.12 to	00.00
Lard, com. refined, per lb.	00.05 to	00.05½

Hay—Demand is fair and prices are steady. We quote No. 1 in car lots at $12, and No. 2 in car lots at $10.50.

Beans—There is little doing and values are unchanged at 55c to 60c in car lots and 65c to 70c in a jobbing way.

Maple Products.—Maple syrup in wood, 4¾c to 5c, in tins from 45c to 55c, according to size; sugar, 5½c to 6c per pound.

Ashes—There is little doing in this market which still feels keenly the German and French competition. We quote following prices, $3 to $3.10 for first pots, $2.90 to $2.85 for second pots, and $4.25 to $4.35 for pearls.

Eggs—The market is steady with fair demand. We quote as follows: 9c to 9½c for good candled stock; 10½c to 11c for selected, and 8c to 8½c for No. 2.

Butter—The market is firm. For fancy June creamery, 17½c to 17⅝c is being obtained; Townships dairy, 14½c to 15c; Western dairy, 12c to 12½c.

Honey—The demand is poor. White clover comb is offering at 10c, and dark at 7c, bright extracted at 6c to 6½c, and dark at 4c to 5c per lb.

Cheese—Cable is quoted at 39s 6d. The local market is about steady. We quote:—Quebec at 7⅝c to 7¾c; Townships, at 8c and Ontario at 8c to 8¼c.

MOVEMENTS OF GRAIN AND FLOUR.

	Receipts.	Shipm'ts
At Chicago—		
Wheat, bush	106,000	82,000
Corn, bush	598,000	506,000
Oats, bush	511,000	526,000
Flour, brls	15,010	13,885
At New York—		
Wheat, bush	.....	37,775
Corn, bush	.....	7,099
Oats, bush	.....	20
Flour, brls	.....	1,207
Flour, sacks	.....	1,186
At Milwaukee—		
Wheat, bush	46,000	nil.
At Duluth—		
Wheat, bush	197,000	71,000
At Detroit—		
Wheat, bush	8,000	2,000
At Minneapolis—		
Wheat, bush	124,000	19,000
At St. Louis—		
Wheat, bush	62,000	7,000
At Toledo—		
Wheat, bush	152,000	23,000

RECEIPTS IN MONTREAL.

	G.T.R.	C.P.R.	Canal.	Total
Wheat, bush	1700	2640	....	4340
Corn, bush	....	....	70433	70433
Peas, bush	4800	3560	....	8460
Oats, bush	4900	4400	64	9364
Flour, brls	2845	1800	679	5124
Ashes, brls	2	....	....	2
Butter, pkgs	3196	539	4	3939
Cheese, bxs	9863	14585	2946	27394
Eggs, cases	380	320	93	793
Ham, bacon, bxs.	790	40	....	830
Tinned meats, pgs	5	50	....	55
Leather, rolls	1320	125	....	1445
Raw hides	7	20	....	27
Petroleum, brls	90	....	....	90

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, July 28, 1897.—Hogs—To-day's estimated receipts, 27,000; yesterday's receipts, according to official returns, 14,749; shipments, 4,116; left over, 1,500; estimated to-morrow, 27,000; light mixed, $3.65 to $3.85; mixed packing, $3.60 to $3.77; heavy shipping, $3.40 to $3.72; rough grades, $3.40. The receipts of cattle were 1,760; steady to 10 cents lower.

LIVERPOOL MARKET PRICES CURRENT.

Liverpool, July 28, 1897.—Spring wheat, 6s 10d to 6s 11d; No. 1 Cala., 7s to 7s 0½d; corn, 2s 10d and 2s 11d; peas, 4s 4d; pork, 45s; lard, 21s 6d; tallow, 17s 3d; bacon, heavy 26s to 27s; light, 26s; cheese, 39s 6d.

CONSOLS.

London, July 28, 12.30 p.m.—Consols—Money, 112 13-16; account, 112⅞.

SILVER CONTINUES TO DECLINE.

New York, July 27.—Silver was lower to-day than ever before. Until the decline of recent date the lowest prices were those of March 3 and 5, 1894, at the closing of the Indian mints. The opening quotations to-day were:—Bar silver, 58½; Mexican dollars, 45⅞c, and the closing was 58¼c and 45¾c respectively. The local dealers can assign no other reason than lack of demand. There being no special orders of silver for any European country for mintage, and India not being in the market, they consider the fall natural. Some fears were expressed as to the probable effect on the currency of Japan, which recently went on a gold basis.

City of Mexico, July 28.—The drop in silver announced yesterday created much comment here in financial and business circles. The exchange on New York rose to 118, and on the street to 120, and London exchange was quoted at 22 percent. If silver remains down the loss to corporations having gold interests to meet abroad will be large, and at the present basis gold interest on government bonds abroad will require a million dollars more in silver per annum. Many orders for goods abroad have been cancelled, merchants desiring to see how the exchange is going.

It is generally believed that the sudden fall in silver is due to unloading by large bullion holders coupled with new gold discoveries, and the continued small demand in India for silver. The fluctuations in exchange does more harm than low prices as it makes impossible all calculations. The continued low price of silver will revive the talk of adopting the gold standard, which would be ruinous to the new manufacturing industries. Bankers, while anticipating lower prices for silver, believe there will be a reaction to a price that will permit something like steadiness in exchange, and stability in business operations.

MANITOBA WHEAT.

Wheat has had an irregular and exciting week. Prices at leading markets advanced sharply on Monday and Tuesday and made a further big gain on Wednesday. Then there was a sudden drop on Thursday, and a more rapid decline on Friday, so that at the close yesterday prices were only a fraction higher than at the close on Monday. Talk of light crops in Europe is the strong card. Later advices would also indicate that the spring wheat crop in the United States will not be as large as earlier reports indicated. Here the market has been influenced by the news from other points, and quite a strong influence prevailed. The advance was followed here up to 80c, sales having been made at this figure on Wednesday, and one point above 80c was said to have been realized. This showed an advance of 4c on the week, making an advance of 9c per bushel in two weeks. Yesterday morning sales were put through at 78c for No. 1 hard afloat Fort William, a drop of 2c, but at the close yesterday buyers were offering about 76½c for No. 1 hard.—Winnipeg "Commercial."

TORONTO MARKETS.

Toronto, July 28.—Market quiet. Flour quiet; prices unchanged; straight rollers quoted at $3.30 to $3.40, west. Bran quiet, steady at $8, and shorts $9; bran $10 here. Wheat quiet, generally firm, shippers cannot pay over 70c for white wheat, and millers are buying very little; No. 1 Manitoba hard sold at 79c Fort William and at 82c Owen Sound; No. 2 hard 81c Owen Sound. Buckwheat, demand limited; prices nominal. Barley quiet; no business reported. Oats steady; prices easier; white oats offering outside at 23c west and mixed at 23½c, but demand slow. Peas quiet; prices steady; sales at 44c north and west. Oatmeal quiet, prices higher at $3.10 to $3.20 for cars on track. Corn, demand fair; prices steady; sales at 26c to 26½c west. Rye, moderate demand; prices unchanged at 34c middle freights.

CHEESE SALES.

Belleville Ont., July 28.—At the meeting of the cheese board held here yesterday, there were offered 1,125 white and 100 colored. The following were the sales:—W. Cook, 315 white at 8 1-16c; A. Ayer & Co., 150 white at 8c.

Ingersoll, Ont., July 27.—Offerings to-day, 1,688 boxes; sales, 740 at 7⅞c; 7⅜c refused for several lots; good attendance; several salesmen present did not board.

Campbellford, Ont., July 27—At the cheese board meeting here to-night 450 white were boarded; Cook bought 340 at 8 1-16c; Ayer & Co., 60 at 8c; balance unsold.

Madoc, Ont., July 27.—At the cheese board meeting to-night 13 factories boarded 890 boxes, all white; sales, Cook, 275 at 8 1-16c; Watkin, 305 at 8c; Bird, 260 at 8c.

TORONTO FRUIT MARKET.

Toronto, July 28.—Five thousand baskets and crates of fruit came in by boat and rail yesterday, and the market was well supplied; but prices were not so good, which may be attributed to the rain, which kept the buyers off the streets. Raspberries, red, 2½c to 4c; raspberries, black, 2½c to 3½c; white raspberries, 3c to 4c; red currants, 35c to 40c per basket; black currants, 65c to 70c per basket; gooseberries, 40c to 45c; blueberries, slow sale at 75c per basket; cherries, eating, 90c to $1.00; cherries, cooking, 35c to 50c; apples, 25c per basket; pears, 25c to 40c per basket; peaches, 75c per basket; apricots, $1 per basket; cucumbers, 25c per basket; tomatoes, 50c per basket; celery, 15c per dozen, and cabbage, 40c to 50c per barrel.

SHIPPING AND HARBOR NEWS.

The Allan Line R.M.S. Corean arrived at Halifax at midnight on Monday.

The SS. Derwent Holme sailed to-day for Liverpool with a general cargo, chiefly lumber, consigned to McLean, Kennedy & Co.

The SS. Ruperra is the pioneer boat of a new line to Cardiff. Messrs. R. Reford & Co. have been appointed agents for the company, and she is now being loaded at the Long wharf.

The Beaver Line SS. Lake Ontario, which arrived in port yesterday afternoon, had a splendid trip across. She sailed from Liverpool on July 17, and had thick fog in the channel. In the ice track a large number of bergs were seen, while the dense fog which prevailed off the Banks, delayed the vessel four hours.

The little American steam yacht Vista, flying the Stars and Stripes, passed through the harbor yesterday from Quebec. There is a party of pleasure seekers on board, and it is their intention to go up through the lakes.

U.S. BATTLESHIP GOING TO HALIFAX.

Halifax, N.S., July 27.—It is stated that the United States battleship Indiana will be brought to Halifax to undergo repairs in the dry dock, if the British authorities raise no objections to such work being done for a foreign nation.

STR. HAMILTON DELAYED BY STORM.

Belleville, Ont., July 27.—The steamer Hamilton, from Hamilton for Montreal, which was due here this morning, did not arrive until three o'clock this afternoon. The boat, which had about two hundred passengers on board, had a very rough passage down the lake. The bow shutters were broken in by the waves, and some freight was damaged. One seaman was knocked down by a wave, and was considerably bruised.

IMPROVED NAVAL CATTLE BOATS NEEDED.

A short time ago, says the 'Shipping Gazette,' the Admiralty desired to charter some of the finest cattle steamers engaged in the Atlantic trade for the conveyance of horses, cattle, etc., from the Plate district to South Africa, and were unable to secure even one vessel. A distinguished party representing the Admiralty and the military authorities, visited Liverpool last week for the purpose of inspecting some of the mammoth liners engaged in the cattle and cargo trades. In due time, doubtless, we may expect to hear of quite a new departure in the subsidizing of cargo steamers as transport vessels when required.

The transportation of cattle has been very much improved within the last year or two—not only in giving them better accommodation, but much better care is given them also, and they are being conveyed quicker than heretofore to their destinations both on land and sea.

GULF REPORT.

L'Islet—Clear, calm.
River du Loup—Clear, north-west wind.
Druid at wharf.
Father Point—Cloudy, west wind; inward 5.30 a.m., Iona; yesterday 10 p.m., Lord Gough.
Martin River—Clear, south-west wind; inward 3.30 a.m., Bonavista; yesterday 6.30 p.m., Daybreak.
Cape Magdalen—Clear, calm; inward 7.30 a.m., Campana.
Fame Point—Clear, calm; inward 7.30 a.m., Parkmore.
North Shore—Clear, strong west wind.
Trinity Bay—Dauntless anchored.
Anticosti—Clear, south-east wind; Aberdeen at Westpoint.
Meat Cove—Clear, strong south-west wind.
Low Point—Clear west wind; inward yesterday, Marguerite; outward last night, Cape Breton.

SAINT JOHN RAILWAY CO.

Gross earnings for June, 1897, gas not included	$11,[illegible]
Gross earnings for June, 1896	[illegible]
Increase	$ 1,[illegible]

NOTES AND NOTICES.

The Best Place is the River side.—Electric cars to Cartierville connect with mountain cars. Take any car and the mountain car for Cartierville.

JAMES A. OGILVY & SONS'
Advertisement.

MORE THAN VALUE.

You can always rely on getting honest value at

OGILVY'S,

But during the next Three Days you can secure many bargains at less than half price.

REMEMBER

... discounts off Dress ... next three days.
... all Fancy Colored ... under $1.00 per yard.
... off all Fancy Colored ... over $1.00 per yard.
... of our Beautiful Black ... Dress Goods, that were ... obvious to our July Sale, ... half the reduced price.

SILKS.

... offerings in our Silk De...

Muslins and Dimities

... special line of these beautiful ... causes a sensation amongst ... ladies; the quality and prices ... a marvel to all. Why not secure ... Summer Dress off these Fabrics, ... etc.
Now selling at 15c per yard.

MANTLE DEPT.

We mean to make a clearance in this department during the next three days. All our latest imported Ladies'

SUMMER
Capes and Jackets,

Including all the most popular styles as worn in Paris, London and New York, but at prices that are away down, that will enable all to secure the best for the least money.

Children's Garments.

Mothers, bring the children to OGILVY'S for their Summer Garments. We offer you extra inducements in the great reductions we have made in these Dainty Garments for the little ones.

MAIL ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.

Write for our Catalogue. Sent to all parts of Canada on on receipt of address on post card.

James A. Ogilvy & Sons

THE LARGEST EXCLUSIVE DRY GOODS STORE IN CANADA.
St. Catherine Street and Mountain Street.

CANADIAN BANK AMALGAMATION.

Weak Points of the Present System.

THE RESERVES—WHAT THE NEW BANK WILL ACCOMPLISH.

The rumor that the Canadian Bank of Commerce, the Bank of Nova Scotia and the Bank of British Columbia were likely to be amalgamated, has been emphatically denied in our columns both by Mr. Hague and Mr. Fyshe, the joint managers of the Merchants' Bank, as being without any foundation whatever, and the position has in no way changed since then. It is hard to stop such a rumor, however, when once started, as is shown in this case by its finding admittance to the columns of such a usually reliable financial authority as the New York 'Post.' As the article is interesting in other ways, we reproduce it, as follows:—

"Ottawa, July 23.—The rumored consolidation of the Merchants' Bank of Canada, the Bank of Nova Scotia and the Bank of British Columbia, to compete on equal terms with the Bank of Montreal is the most striking illustration of a tendency observable in Canada during the last ten or fifteen years, towards concentration. Although there have been no new banks started, investors preferring the well established banks and the needs of new districts being supplied by a liberal extension of the branch system, the banking facilities required by the growth of the mining districts in British Columbia have been provided by branches of existing banks, the Bank of British Columbia in particular having established several new branches in that province. Thirty years ago the development of Canada have been followed by the establishment of purely local banks; and the matter of congratulation, both in banking and from the political standpoint, that the spirit of local patriotism which induced them to establish and patronize local banks has developed, from the political point of view, a wider knitting of the bonds of sympathy which unite provinces otherwise so diverse in interests; from the banking point of view, additional safeguards of the currency largely left to the discretion of the banks themselves, it means a wiser management.

"There are still a number of banks in Ontario and New Brunswick whose capital is comparatively small, less than the minimum amount set for new banks by the act of 1891. But the dangers of danger lying in the situation owing to the large trust and discretion of the banks are invested in these local institutions, their local interests, local management and local risks; and it is, on the whole, a satisfactory state of affairs that the tendency is in the other direction. How strongly it is in the direction of concentration is seen by the rapid way in which the number of branches has increased. In 1881 there were besides the parent offices, 287 branches; in 1890 there were 444; in 1894 there were 465; and to-day there are more than five hundred.

This tendency towards concentration will greatly strengthen the banking system of this country. At present it is almost perfectly adapted to the needs of the community; but it is doubtful whether it would serve as well for the industrial and commercial nation which Canada is becoming. The discretion granted to the bankers is invaluable so long as the banks must play a large part in the development of the country—so long, in short, as elasticity is at least equally important with security and stability.

But in a commercial community security and the regulation of the bank reserves is more important even than elasticity. Canada has hitherto by the slowness of her development escaped any searching commercial crisis, and the banking system has therefore never received the final test. As the nation develops, the course of banking legislation must change in the direction of securing greater stability, and the tendency toward concentration shows that the conditions of business are changing, and suggests the probability that, at the next revision of the bank charter act in 1900, the discretion allowed to the banks will be somewhat curtailed. Nothing could be added to the security of the note issues, but the question of the management of the banking reserves is bound to come up for discussion. At present the bankers are allowed absolute discretion regarding the amount of the reserve they shall keep, and it must be admitted that on the whole the confidence has not been abused. In the five years 1891-'96, the average amount of specie and Dominion notes held has been rather more than nine percent of the total liabilities; but in the case of some of the Quebec and Maritime banks the proportion falls below five percent, while by the larger banks the proportion is much greater than the average—the Bank of Montreal holding 15.4 percent, the British North American Bank, 11.4 percent; the Bank of Toronto, 17 percent, and the three banks which are to be amalgamated, hold together 12.25 percent.

The only restriction at present placed on the reserves kept by the banks is that, of whatever reserve they may choose to keep, forty percent must be in the form of Dominion notes, a provision which is entirely in the interests of the government, enabling them to make a forced loan from the community, without interest, of thirteen or fourteen millions, and is entirely against the interests of sound commercial banking, because it lessens the reserve of gold in the country. The really heavy demands on the bank reserves are to meet liabilities abroad, and yet by law, enforced by the penalty of a heavy fine, forty percent of the reserve is, for the purposes of the international exchanges, not money at all. It is true that the Dominion Government has established offices for the redemption of its notes, but it has also adopted the puerile practice of paying American eagles when gold is wanted for export to England, and English sovereigns when the demand is for New York—thus forcing gold to a premium at times of an eighth of one percent. The evil effects of this regulation will be felt more in the future. Already Canada is paying annually more in interest than she borrows annually, and consequently the demand for gold for export will increase, and the inconvenience of the regulation will be more felt. The small local banks have little to do with the exchanges, and do not experience the inconvenience of the regulation. Large banks and the banking companies which have been formed by the consolidation of small banks, know the inconveniences, and at the next revision of the charter their influence will be strongly exercised against this sort of regulation of the reserve.

The proposed amalgamation is interesting in another way, in the effect which it will have on the position of the bank of Montreal. It has been the fashion in some quarters to speak of that bank as the Canadian Bank of England; and in some respects the analogy is close. Hitherto it has occupied a position of uncontested supremacy among Canadian banks. Its capital fund was double that of any other bank; its circulation and total liabilities almost double the circulation and total liabilities of any other bank; and both from its age and the traditions of its business, it has come to be looked upon as the head of the system. It is true that it has no monopoly—though it has endeavored at times to mould legislation so as practically to create one in its own favor; but it has long been the bank where the government deposits were kept and through which the government disbursements were made; and since Confederation it has become the bankers' bank to a very large extent. Of the deposits made by other banks at the financial centres, Toronto, Montreal and Halifax, that their reserves may not be idle, the Bank of Montreal usually holds about one-third. Although it does not occupy the same position of unquestioned supremacy as it did in 1867, yet absolutely, if not relatively, its influence is much greater to-day than it was then. The amalgamation will probably prevent any further development in that direction The new bank will be in a position to contest the supremacy, and Canada will probably not develop further in the direction of the one-reserve system. The new bank will cover an enormous tract of country, and will transact a more varied business than the Bank of Montreal does. It will do the commercial business of Montreal, the agricultural, fishing and lumbering business of the Maritime Provinces, and the mining business of British Columbia. Under the management of Mr. Fyshe, formerly manager of the Bank of Nova Scotia, to whom the amalgamation project is due, the new bank will be a formidable competitor to the Bank of Montreal.

The following is a comparative statement of the positions of the banks for the last year, for which complete statistics are available:—

	Bank of Montreal.	Merchants' Bank.	Nova Scotia	Brit. Col.
Capital	$12,000,000	$6,000,000	$1,500,000	$2,000,000
Rest	6,000,000	$3,000,000	$10,429,000	$1,338,000
			$1,200,000	
Circulation	4,542,000	$2,393,000	$5,538,000	$1,015,000
			$1,148,000	
Specie	2,704,000	$386,000	$4,556,000	
Dominion notes	2,910,000	$1,082,000	$170,000	$316,000
			$443,000	$328,000
Total liabilities	$36,269,000	$14,010,000	$3,064,000	
	$5,614,000		$5,295,000	$6,000,000
Balances due by other banks at home and abroad.	$7,256,000	$795,000	$24,370,000	
		$841,000		$600,000
	$10,290,000			

These figures show how formidable the new rival will be to the acknowledged head of the system.

AN OLD WOMAN MISSING.

Sergeant Detective Campeau has been notified that Ellen McKee, aged eighty years, wife of Patrick Brady disappeared mysteriously yesterday evening from the Little Sisters of the Poor nunnery on Seigneurs street. She is a tall, slim person of dark complexion, and her hair is nearly white.

L. A. W.'S NATIONAL MEET

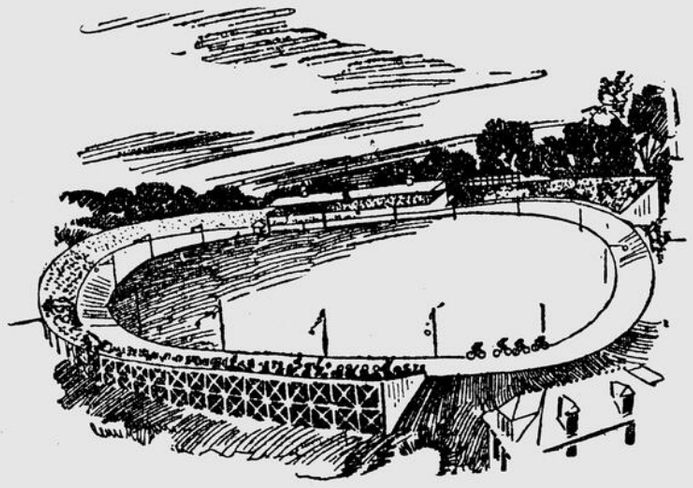
BICYCLE RIDERS FROM ALL PARTS OF AMERICA WILL GATHER AT PHILADELPHIA.

MANY INTERESTING RUNS.

Once every year there is a gathering of the cycling clans from all parts of the United States, and this reunion is the most important event in wheeldom. Last year Louisville was the scene of assembly and in 1897 it is to be Philadelphia, and from present indications the Quaker City gathering will be the most interesting and most important of the eighteen meets held.

To-day being the opening day, there will be two outings—the first an all-day affair, and leaving for historic Valley Forge, the scene of the terrible 1777-8 winter encampment of Washington's army during the war for independence. The outward trip will be made via Berwyn and Cassatt's Hill, and the return by way of the Gulf Mills. The other Wednesday run will be to Fairmount Park, the largest municipal pleasure-ground in the world, and will start at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

The fiends will have a chance on Thursday. There will be a century over the famous South Jersey coast, and it is expected to be one of the largest ever held. A little later in the morning another run of shorter distance will be taken out the Lancaster pike. At 2 o'clock p.m. a party will start for a tour to the Wissahickon and Chestnut Hill and this is about the most attractive of all the outings. The roads abound with beautiful shady retreats.



PHILADELPHIA CYCLE TRACK.

Friday the races at Willow Grove begin, but during the morning three runs are to be held. One is to League Island and Point Breeze, another to West Park, and the third to the Wissahickon. All will return in time for the races.

The runs on Saturday will be to West Park and the Wissahickon. On Sunday the visiting cyclists will go by train and by wheel to Atlantic City. The run will be made in two detachments, the slow riders starting at five o'clock a.m., and the speedy ones at seven. The hotel and amusement hall proprietors are preparing to turn over the famous New Jersey resort to the wheelmen on that day.

One of the most important features of the National L. A. W. meet will be the visit of the Associated Cycling Clubs of New York City. A century run will start from New York each day and all will return in one grand body

Mr. Gabereaux, chairman, expects from five hundred to eight hundred riders on each run, making from two thousand to three thousand to come back when the meet is over. Capt. Stanback, of the Manhattan Wheelmen, will pace the runs on Wednesday and Thursday, and he has selected Tom Ward and George C. Wheeler to assist him.

Next to the social feature of the big assembly the racing of course will be the most important, and the new Willow Grove track, over which the contests are to be held, is considered by experts to be one of the fastest in the world. The oval is three laps to the mile, the foundations are of stone and the supporting timbers are of heavy pine, firmly braced with iron stays and bolts. In order that the annoying glare so often complained of by racing men may be eliminated the surface of the track will be painted an olive green color. The homestretch is forty feet wide, and the back stretch twenty-six feet.

This is the meet of championships, and it is needless to say that all of the cracks, amateur and professional, will be there. They are all after the biggest purses, and the greatest glory, and Philadelphia offers both.

INFORMATION WANTED.

The relatives and friends of Mr. Cameron Bissette would be glad to hear from any one who has seen him since July 7, at which date he disappeared between Wanstead and Sarnia, Ont. He was thirty-three years of age, and is thought to have come to Montreal in charge of some cattle. Any information will be thankfully received by Mr. John Smith of Camlachie, Ont., who has intimated his willingness to pay any expenses incurred by those sending information.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

COLONIAL HOUSE,

Phillips Square.

SPECIAL DISCOUNTS

In Mantle Department.

Ladies Black and Colored Cloth Jackets..... 33⅓
Ladies' Black and Colored Cloth Capes..... 33⅓
Ladies' Silk and Lace Capes..... 33⅓
Ladies' Silk and Cloth Boleros..... 50 p.c.

SUMMER COSTUMES.

Ladies' Black Mohair Costumes..... 33⅓
Ladies' Plain and Fancy Linen Costumes..... 33⅓

Special lines of Crash and Linen Costumes, HALF-PRICE.
" " White and Colored Muslin Costumes..... HALF-PRICE.

BICYCLE COSTUMES.

Ladies' Bicycle Costumes, in Cotton Drill and Linen.. 33⅓
" " " in Covert Cloth and Tweed Effect..... 20 p.c.

BATHING SUITS.

Misses and Children's Bathing Suits..... 25 p.c.

Waterproofs and Heptonnettes.

Ladies', Misses and Children's Waterproofs and Heptonnettes..... 20 p.c.

JUST RECEIVED,

Seven cases of Ladies' English Golf Capes, in the latest styles and designs.

RUGS AND SHAWLS.

A full stock of Travelling Rugs and Shawls.

HENRY MORGAN & CO.,
Montreal.

STERNAMAN MURDER CASE.

Washington, July 28.—The State Department has issued a warrant for the surrender to the Canadian Government of Olive Adell Sternaman, who is held at Rochester, N.Y., on a charge of poisoning her husband. The woman is alleged to have administered arsenic to her husband in small daily doses until death ensued, meanwhile resisting the efforts of the physician to have him removed to a hospital. An autopsy made by two country doctors failed to show any traces of poison and the charge of murder would not have been maintained save for the action of an insurance company holding a policy on Sternaman which caused another and an expert investigation to be made, with the result, it is asserted, of revealing large quantities of arsenic in the body.

A YOUNG THIEF.

HE ROBS THE SALVATION ARMY LIGHT-HOUSE.

On Monday evening the watchman of the Salvation Army Lighthouse, while the inmates were at rest, ransacked the building of all valuables he could lay his hands on and then decamped, but his liberty was of comparatively short duration as, after a tedious and hard chase, the thief was arrested at Ste. Therese, about six o'clock yesterday afternoon, by Acting Detective Picard and Ensign William Ross. During the last few days Mr. Ross has been enjoying a few days' vacation at Cote des Neiges and he had not made any deposit at the bank for two weeks, but the money was securely locked up in a drawer in a room adjoining his wife's bedroom. Yesterday morning when the principals in charge of the premises got up it was noticed that thieves had been at work as the disorderly state of the various rooms indicated. Ultimately, the Detective Bureau were notified and Sergeant Detective Campeau detailed Acting Detectives Picard and Vaughan on the case. In the meantime, Mr. Ross was sent for, and a thorough investigation of the robbery took place. It was found that a bicycle worth a hundred and fifty dollars, belonging to Mr. Ross, was missing, together with over two hundred dollars in money, the property of the Salvation Army; also twenty dollars and a gold watch and chain belonging to a boarder. The thief had forced an entrance into the apartment where the large sum of money lay, and then he broke open the drawers by means of a chisel.

The officers learned that the watchman, Thomas Ham, aged eighteen years, had started for Quebec, his intention being to stay in that city a few days, and then sail for England. The eight o'clock train from Dalhousie square was boarded and on arrival at St. Martin Junction Acting Detective Picard noticed one or two suspicious characters hanging around and further saw a porter put a wheel into the baggage car, which Mr. Ross identified as his property. At Terrebonne the trio left the train, hired a horse and buggy and returned to the Junction. Here a clue of Ham's whereabouts was obtained, and subsequently he was run to earth at Ste. Therese. The thief, when arrested, was attired in a brand new sporting suit, and wearing the watch and chain he had stolen. In his possession two hundred and six dollars were found. Ham was brought to Montreal, and this morning he was arraigned before Mr. Lafontaine in the Police Court. He pleaded guilty to the charge of robbery, and a term of six months in jail was inflicted.

TOWN NOT OWNED BY BICYCLISTS

Bicyclists, not properly equipped with either brains or bicycle accessories, should keep away from Westmount, as the guardians of that town are not to be cajoled into condoning any offences against the law, which, moreover, is strict. Two young men were caught last night each without lamp, license or bell. They told the magistrate, Mr. McMahon, this morning, that they did not know any of these were necessary, and were fined five dollars each to impress upon them that they were. The magistrate also imposed a fine on another for taking a heavy cart over the carriage drive on Western avenue.

SHIPPING AND HARBOR NEWS.

The Beaver Line SS. Lake Huron, which sails for Liverpool to-morrow morning, will have the following saloon passengers on board—Mr. A. Aronsberg, Toronto; Mr. W. P. Berry, Montreal; the Rev. George S. Brett, Waukesha, Wis., U.S.; Mrs. E. A. Millar, New York; Mr. McNairn, Toronto; Mr. W. F. Ramsay, Montreal; Mrs. Ramsay, Montreal; Mr. W. J. Walker, Edmonton, Alberta, N.W.T.; Mr. G. F. Whiteman, Winnipeg, Man.

THE FENNELL CASE.

Sam. Graham, who is at present under arrest in connection with the suspected murder of Edward Fennell, who died from the effects of some powerful acid which was thrown over him while in a drunken condition in a gateway off Victoria square, was arrested by Acting Detective Landriault. To-day there were no further developments regarding the case as far as the police are concerned, but they are still busy on it.

ROBBED HIS SISTER.

In the Police Court this morning a young man named Alfred Williams, a laborer of Outremont, was sent to jail for a month for stealing five dollars from his sister's house on Broomfield avenue about a week ago. Acting Detective McLaughlin effected his arrest on St. Dominique street last night with the above result.

WILL CELEBRATE LABOR DAY.

The Amalgamated Association of Carpenters, together with Local Unions, 134 and 376 of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, have arranged to hold their annual outing on Labor Day, Monday, Sept. 6, at Bout de L'Isle, and have appointed an energetic committee to look after all details.

CHESS.

A THOUSAND ISLAND GATHERING.

Albany, N.Y., July 27.—The midsummer meeting of the New York State Chess Association at Murray Hill, Thousand Islands, will have the greatest attendance of chess celebrities of this country that has been known for years. Steinitz, for thirty years champion of the world; Pillsbury, present champion of America, and Lipschutz, ex-champion of America, will play for the challenge cup. In the Interstate match New York will be represented by Delmar, Devisseh, Hodges, Hanham, Baird, Hymes, and Vorrath. Pennsylvania will be represented by Shipley, Stuart, Morgan, Bampton, McCutcheon, Lutton and Young. The class tournaments have also many strong entries. The tournaments begin Aug. 2 and 3, and last all the week.

GOOD RECORDS MADE BY STEINITZ AT NEWARK AND STATEN ISLAND.

New York, July 27.—William Steinitz gave an exhibition of simultaneous chess at the Staten Island Club, Richmond Terrace, St. George, on Monday evening. Twenty-five took boards against him, but only C. Brenzinger, an old-time chess player secured a draw in a king's bishop's opening. The following short and brilliant game was played on board 15:—

White. W. Steinitz.	Black. S. Salvage.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3
3 B—Kt 5	3 Kt—B 3
4 Castles.	4 Kt x P
5 P—Q 4	5 Kt—Q 3
6 B—R 4 (a)	6 P x P (b)
7 P—B 3	7 P x P (c)
8 Kt x P	8 Kt—B 4
9 R—K (ch)	9 B—K 2
10 Kt—Q 5	10 Castles.
11 P—K Kt 4	11 Kt—Q 3
12 B x Kt	12 Q P x B
13 Kt x B (ch)	13 K—R sq
14 Kt—K 5	14 R—K sq
15 Q x Kt (d)	15 Resigns.

(a) Introduced by Showalter in his match with Pillsbury.
(b) P—K 5 is better.
(c) This gives white an overwhelming attack.
(d) A pretty finish. If black takes the queen then 16. Kt x P mate, and if 15.... Q x Kt, then 16. Kt—Kt 6 (ch), R P x Kt 17. R x P x Q 18, R x R (ch), remaining a rook ahead.

Weekly Calendar.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 28.

A Chime of Bells.

The meaning of the word Carillon taken from the musical sound of the Rapids. The SOVEREIGN daily excursion, $1.00. Dine on the boat or picnic in the pine groves of Bellevue Heights. Take 8 a.m. train for Lachine.

Get 'Snap Shots' at the Ticket Offices.

26

ART ASSOCIATION, Phillips Square.

Galleries of Paintings.

Open daily, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.

ADMISSION, 25c.

FRIDAY, JULY 30.

AGAIN!

Under the Auspices of MONTREAL DISTRICT LODGE, I.O.G.T.

Messrs. JOHN BUSHELL and W. H. SEYMOUR will speak, sing, play and recite, in West End Hall, 134 Chatham street, on THURSDAY, July 29th; and in Gough Hall, 2204 St. Catherine street, on FRIDAY, July 30th, at 8 p.m.

Admission, FREE. Silver Collection.

Mr. Seymour was well known to Montreal audiences twelve years ago as an OPERATIC COMEDIAN. 28

A BULKY PAMPHLET.

CONGRESS WILL REQUIRE FIFTY THOUSAND COPIES.

FIRST COPY READY FOR CIRCULATION.

Washington, July 28.—The first copy of the Tariff act in law form for circulation has been received at the document rooms of the Senate and House. The law makes a pamphlet of seventy pages. The members of the House will have twenty-five thousand, the senators ten thousand and the Senate Committee of Finance fifteen thousand copies for distribution, making fifty thousand in all to be circulated by Congress.

Washington, D.C., July 28.—Assistant-Secretary Howell of the Treasury Department, who is in charge of customs matters, said to-day:—'The new tariff bill is particularly free from ambiguities, which, despite the most careful efforts, are liable to creep into such measures. It is a revenue producer, and in my opinion will produce at least $185,000,000 during the present fiscal year, and at least $220,000,000 during the fiscal year 1899.'

New York, July 28.—Importers and customs brokers continue to make life miserable for the officials at the custom house, although the rush of importers is at an end. The trouble is over the new tariff, which, in the opinion of the importers and others affected by its provisions, should not have been declared a law until last Monday. Scores of protests have been filed with the Board of General Appraisers, and it is estimated that the new tariff makes a difference of more than $300,000 on the goods that arrived by last Saturday's steamships.

Detroit, July 28.—Wm. Young of Wiarton, chartered the steamer 'Swallow' to bring 250,000 feet of lumber into Detroit before the tariff bill should pass. The 'Swallow' was promptly on hand, but Mr. Young was slow over his freight a little, and allowed her to lie three days at Wiarton before she began to load. By the time the cargo was aboard his anxiety for haste was once more registering high temperature and the 'Swallow' went to sea in a gale to please him. But do her best, she could not make Detroit until yesterday. To-day she is unloading at the foot of Twenty-Fourth street with a United States inspector aboard, and Mr. Young will have to pay two dollars on every thousand feet measured out.

SUDDEN DEATH AT NAPANEE.

Kingston, Ont., July 28.—A terribly sudden death occurred last night at the Paisley House, Napanee, when Mr. R. S. Merrill, overseeing the boring of the Fredericksburg oil well, dropped dead. He was sitting reading a book, and without a moment's warning fell from his chair and never spoke. His wife and daughters were with him, and medical aid was summoned, but the spark of life had flown.

THE ACCIDENT RECORD.

Guelph, Ont., July 28.—George Mallot was showing T. Waldron how his gun worked yesterday, when the trigger snapped and Waldron received the entire charge in the side of the head. An eye and ear are gone. He is at the hospital. It is feared he will die.

F. J. Franks had his face and arms badly burned yesterday by the explosion of a bicycle enamelling oven. Franks was thrown across the room by the force of the explosion. His forehead was badly cut by the iron door of the oven.

VANLUVEN'S DEFALCATIONS.

Kingston, July 28.—Two weeks have passed since County Treasurer Vanluven disappeared, and no trace has been secured of him. Yesterday it was discovered that $6,000 worth of Kingston Street Railway bonds, held by the county as security, were missing. They were in the vault at the time of the June session of the council. Enquiry is being made in regard to the bonds.

F. Q. 7 F.M. 13 — JULY — L.Q. 21 N.M. 29

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25	26	27	28	29	30	31
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SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Witness, $3.00; Weekly Witness, $1.00; with reductions to clubs; Northern Messenger, 30c; 10 copies to one address, $2.25; 20, $4.40; 50, $10.50; 100, $20.

For Great Britain add $1.04 per annum for postage on Weekly Witness; 28c on Northern Messenger; $3.60 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.

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With large type or cuts, 20c per line. One-third reduction if set in our usual small advertising types. Special contract rates.

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

The Daily Witness.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 28, 1897.

The defeat of the Associations bill in the Prussian Landtag is a victory for the German democracy. The bill as first introduced by the government was a most despotic measure, which would have ended the freedom of public meeting and liberty of speech in the kingdom. Before the bill passed the House of Lords, the upper chamber of the Landtag, it was modified so as to give the government power to dissolve all associations or societies or meetings of socialists or anarchists. Of course, this power, which was to have been summarily used, would have implied the right of the government authorities to decide without appeal what constituted socialism and anarchism. The king was more determined to have the bill passed than his ministers, and used all his influence and power to secure its enactment. The eyes of all Europe were upon the Landtag while the bill was before it, as the best-informed are extremely apprehensive already of trouble in consequence of the despotic uses the king-emperor is making of the powers he already possesses. Children of thirteen and fifteen years of age have been convicted on the evidence of playmates of high treason or lese majesté against the emperor, and a sort of reign of terror in regard to this offence exists. The rejection of the bill by the Chamber of Deputies is hailed by the Prussian people, loyal as they are, and is regarded with satisfaction by Germany's real friends everywhere.

The political disturbances in Bohemia are not expected to have any serious results, at least at present, for Austria-Hungary, but should Germany ever quarrel with Austria again the feeling they may create and leave behind might prove fatal to Austria. It is the German people of Bohemia who are giving trouble at the moment. For a long time an active agitation has been carried on by the Czechs, a Slavonic people, for a constitution for Bohemia such as is possessed by Hungary, giving their country a separate legislature, independent executive, and conferring equal rights as to language and so forth. By a recent decree the emperor conceded one of the demands of the Czechs, and abolished the ascendency of the German language. The Germans are very much incensed over this concession, as they regard the Czechs as an altogether inferior race. They threaten annexation with Germany, and the other day organized a great picnic across into Bavaria, where they talked treason to Austria and sang the 'Watch on the Rhine.' They declared the readiness of the Germans of Bohemia to annex Bohemia to the German empire on the terms on which Bavaria entered it. As the emperor of Austria is a German as to race, and as Bohemia is one of the Cisleithan kingdoms, and politically a part of Austria, which is governed by the Germans, the dissatisfaction of the Germans of Bohemia is unreasonable in the extreme. Especially unreasonable are they in opposing the Czech demand for the equal use of the Slavonic tongue, in view of the fact that they are outnumbered two to one by the Czechs in Bohemia. For two millions of Germans to threaten to annex Bohemia, which contains four millions of Czechs, to Germany because Austria does not maintain for them special privileges which should never have been granted them, seems at this distance absurd. Curiously enough, the Germans of Bohemia are not without some sympathy on the part of the Magyars of Hungary in their attitude toward the Slavs. The Magyars are the ruling race of Hungary, and they regard the Slavonic races of their portion of the empire in very much the same light as the Germans of Bohemia regard the Slavs of that country. The old Emperor Francis Joseph has been singularly wise and successful in his government of the many warring races in Austria-Hungary, and he has probably done the wisest thing possible in making concessions to the Czechs of Bohemia, even at the expense of affronting his subjects of his own race, but it becomes more and more a miracle that the dual empire holds together as it does.

FOREIGNERS AND THE KLONDIKE.

The Americans are somewhat apprehensive lest Canada should take measures to exclude foreigners from mining in the Yukon districts of her North-West Territories. Nine-tenths of the miners who have been enriched by the discoveries of the rich gold-bearing regions of the Klondike are Americans, and some of them are rendered furious, and as a natural result silly, by the very suggestion that the Dominion may exercise its sovereign rights to prevent the natural riches of her territories being carried away by foreigners, who make no adequate return. Their leaders talk glibly of bundling the Canadian officials out of the country and running the American flag up in case of the enforcement of any regulations which do not suit them. Such threats are, of course, vain bluster resorted to because nothing else is possible. American miners believe, though geologists say there is no real foundation for their belief, that the rich gold-bearing districts of the Yukon country are for the most part east of the frontier, and therefore Canadian territory, so that their dismay at the prospect of being shut out is not altogether unnatural. In the matter of gold mining, as in that of the tariff or other affairs, it is of course quite within the right of the Dominion to adopt such measures as she thinks are best calculated to secure her own best interests. And certainly there have been serious suggestions, which no doubt have been and are being gravely considered and debated in the proper quarters, that the Dominion's interests needed protection. The conditions and circumstances obviously forced the suggestion that Canada was allowing her natural riches to be extracted and carried away without any return. In a far-off corner of her possessions which can never become the home of populations dependent upon agriculture or manufacture or upon any industry which would turn adventurers into permanent inhabitants of the country, there are rich treasures of gold which perhaps within a few years can be extracted and carried off, leaving the country as desolate as it was before, and without the treasure it once possessed. Exports of minerals count big in our trade returns, but we get nothing in return for them.

From its situation even the temporary residence of those extracting and carrying off the gold will not benefit Canada, for the supplies must be brought in from outside, and even the transportation is for the most part in alien hands. That under such circumstances nine-tenths of all the treasure in that territory of the Dominion should be carried away clean and clear by foreigners who have made no return, and will make no return, obviously and forcibly suggests the necessity of measures to protect the interests of the country from which they are taken. The United States Secretary of State, Mr. Sherman, says that it has never been the practice of nations to prevent foreigners from mining within their dominions. That is not altogether true, but supposing it were true, circumstances might render an exception right and necessary. The United States prides itself rather upon being original and exceptional in its international courses and methods. And it is perhaps because it has led the way in passing all sorts of alien disabilities laws that Mr. Sherman thinks that until it has taken some such step in regard to gold mining no other country would be warranted in doing so. But Mr. Sherman is very imperfectly acquainted with United States law if he is unaware of the fact that there is a statute of the United States which debars aliens from acquiring public lands in which there are valuable mineral deposits. The following is one clause of this statute:—'All valuable 'mineral deposits in lands belonging to 'the United States, both surveyed and 'unsurveyed, are hereby declared to be 'free and open to exploration and pur-'chase, and the lands in which they are 'found to, occupation and purchase, by 'citizens of the United States and those 'who have declared their intention to 'become such.' The United States has not thought it worth while to enforce this statute, in view of the small number of aliens who have sought to acquire claims to mining lands in its territories, but nevertheless it constitutes a barrier, as it is, to the acquirement by a Canadian or any other alien to any mining claim which can be enforced by law. It is probably because the United States itself has passed so many alien laws aimed against Canadians, and has taken such pride and delight in enforcing them, that the American miners interested in gold mining in the Klondike are so apprehensive that Canada may follow the example thus set and shut them out from the rich mining regions of the Canadian Yukon. The alien laws of the United States are too many to recall. The law forbidding the Chinese to enter or reside in the United States is not only contrary to and less liberal than the practice of China, but subversive of positive rights accorded by treaty. The reason given for thus subverting the treaty rights of another people is that the Chinese only come to the United States to horde up money and carry it off, without leaving anything in the country. This is exactly what could be pleaded in defence of a law forbidding Americans from mining in the Klondike, and with added force, for the Chinese earn their money by working for the people of the United States, while the Americans who mine gold work only for themselves, and then carry off the gold. The Chinese in the United States are productive, while the Americans in the Yukon country are merely exhaustive.

But Americans say that they do not make such laws against Canadians. But they do. The alien labor law by which Canadians resident in Canada are not allowed to work for wages in the United States is exactly of the same nature; it is because Canadians do not spend their earnings in the United States that they are not allowed to earn money there while living in Canada. There are still worse instances of American alien laws. In New Brunswick there are American mills which cut lumber taken out in Maine; their product is admitted free to the United States providing that all the hands employed in the mills are Americans. If this is not an impertinence it would be hard to frame impertinence into law. Not contented with alien laws which prevent Canadians from working in the United States, the United States legislature makes laws intended to force the substitution of American labor for Canadian labor in mills in Canada. Can Mr. Sherman find a precedent for such measures as that? The State of Pennsylvania lays special taxes upon foreign workmen, including Canadians. The United States laws prevent aliens from taking up land for settlement in the United States. These laws and their effects are gloried in by the people of the United States, and officials who strain even the letter of the law in enforcing them are popular, and even become national figures, so much pride is there in them and their doings. If Canada adopts measures to protect her interests in the gold regions of her North-West Territories she will be quite within her rights in doing so, and the United States, by crying out against such measures, will only earn contempt for resorting to the baby act, to which, big as she is, she is rather prone.

INTRODUCTIONS ON 'CHANGE.

The following gentlemen were introduced on 'Change this morning:—Messrs. C. T. Higginson of Chilliwhack, B.C., by A. T. Higginson; Fred. J. King of Manchester, Eng., by D. W. Campbell, and Walter Thomson of Mitchell, by A. G. Thomson.

FIRE IN THE C. P. R. SHOPS.

Carleton Place, Ont., July 28.—Fire broke out in the C. P. R. shops here last night at 8.30. The building occupied as a carpenter shop with all the tools, also one containing a large quantity of dry lumber were consumed, one end of the coal shed was also destroyed. The loss is not estimated yet.

STRUCK A RAFT OF LOGS.

Point Edward, Ont., July 28.—About three o'clock this morning the steamer 'Cambria' of the Windsor-Soo Line, struck a raft of logs floating off the point, and was driven ashore one mile north on Lake Huron. The passengers and crew landed in safety and were taken to Sarnia.

WAR CLOUD DISPELLED.

Japan Desires no Trouble With the United States.

New York, July 28.—A despatch to the 'Herald' from Paris says: If war should break out between the United States and Japan it will be in spite of Marquis Ito personally, as well as politically. 'In the first place,' said Marquis Ito, 'I wish you would contradict a statement that I am here charged with an official mission to strongly protest in the name of my government against any usurpation fraught with peril. Nothing could be further from the truth. The statement is inexact in every particular. Not only have I no official mission in Europe now but I never even had any, nor was I ever charged with such duties by the Japanese Government since I have been in Paris. I believe firmly that the Hawaiian question will be settled without the peaceful relations between Japan and the United States being disturbed in the least.

'I came to Europe as one of the suite who represented the Emperor at the Jubilee ceremonies in England. That commemoration being over, my duties, only nominal at any time, are now entirely at an end; so I am at liberty to avail myself of the permission the Emperor accorded me to take a holiday in Europe.

'It has been stated that I have been to Spain to arrange terms for mutual support in the attitude of Spain and Japan towards the United States. This is quite untrue. When I was Prime Minister the Emperor bestowed an order on the King of Spain. The insignia were never sent, as it was not convenient at the time for any one of sufficiently high rank to leave Japan. But the visit of Prince Arisugawa to Europe gave the Emperor an occasion he had been looking for, and so, taking advantage of the opportunity, the Prince went to Spain to present the order to the King, and I, as a matter of course, went also. But, although I met the Foreign Minister and all the other officials the relations of Japan with America were never alluded to and I never broached the subject of Spain's difficulties in Cuba, and similarly my visit to the Duc De Mandas was only prompted by politeness and was an acknowledgment of the courtesy he showed me at San Sebastian.

'I do not think it possible that any opposition manifested in Japan to the annexation of the Sandwich Islands by the United States will take any more extended form than a mere protest made in order that the interests of Japan in those islands may not suffer injury. Japan is simply seeking to protect herself and her subjects, and this she has a perfect right to do, this she is in duty bound to do; but that she will look after her interests in other than a dignified diplomatic way is absurd.

'The Emperor, I know, will not support any bellicose policy. All my friends in the Ministry or in the control of the different branches of the government are of the same mind as the Emperor upon this subject, and Japanese public sentiment is one of strong friendship for the United States. Thus the Hawaiian question cannot possibly bring about a conflict, either armed or diplomatic, with the Americans, in spite of the jingoes.'

BRITISH IN THE PACIFIC.

Washington, July 28.—Official information of the action of the British Government in taking possession of the Island of Palmyra, in the Pacific Ocean, has been received at the State Department. The information was embodied in a dispatch which reached the department yesterday from San Francisco.

The action of Great Britain in taking possession of the island at this time, following as it does the submission of an annexation treaty to the Senate by the President, is considered very significant by the authorities here. Whether it is intended to complicate matters so as to stave off annexation or whether Great Britain purposes establishing a naval station upon the island in question, her action is regarded as one of the highest importance and future developments will be awaited with a keen interest by officials here. It is now the intention of the State Department officials to gather all information possible in regard to Palmyra Island. Should their search strengthen Hawaii's right to the territory, then it is purposed to send instructions to Minister Sewall directing him to urge the Dole authorities to protest to Great Britain against her action. The United States will, of course, uphold such a protest, and the officials believe that it will result in the removal of the British flag from the island should it prove to be territory really belonging to the Hawaiian group.

So far as the officials have been able to learn up to the present Palmyra Island was occupied a good many years ago by a number of Hawaiian citizens, who raised the Hawaiian flag over the territory. The island was first discovered by the famous British navigator Captain Cook, who afterwards lost his life in the Hawaiian islands. According to the Hawaiian Government, Palmyra island has never been surveyed, so that its extent cannot be accurately estimated. It was known some time ago as an American island.

THE CLAYTON-BULWER TREATY.

Washington, July 28.—Public men in Washington were generally surprised when the announcement was made in the cable despatch received a few days since that the question of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty had been raised in the French Parliament in connection with the proposal to annex the Hawaiian Islands to the United States, and were consequently prepared for the responses of the British Government that the one question was not involved in the other. The matter is regarded here with all the greater interest because both subjects, the [illegible] ity of the treaty and the annexation of Hawaii, are under consideration by the American Congress and both, it also is probability, will receive attention during the next session. The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, which has already reported upon the annexation treaty, has undertaken an investigation of the present status of the Clayton-Bulwer convention, and the general expectation on account of the predictions of the members of the sub-committee having the question in charge is that a report will be made favorable to the abrogation of the treaty. There is also a large element in the Senate which regards the treaty as obnoxious to the Monroe Doctrine. Others look upon it as liable in an indirect way to have, through its reference to the Nicaragua canal, a bearing upon the Hawaiian question. One of the points in doubt on the part of the committee is how the treaty is regarded by the British Government. It appears that while England has generally acted in Central American affairs as she would have been expected to act if there had been no treaty, the English authorities have never given expression to any official sentiment as to the continued effect of the agreement made between Secretary Clayton and Sir Lytton Bulwer.

HARBOR FINANCES.

ANNUAL REPORT SHOWING DEBT AND GIVING A VARIETY OF INFORMATION.

The annual report of the Harbor Commissioners for the year 1896 contains, as usual, some interesting statistics. In the course of his remarks Mr. Robert Mackay, the president, says that the statement has been delayed in the hope that he would have the pleasure to include in it the favorable result of negotiations that have been in progress looking to the enlargement of Montreal harbor. Although no decision has been reached, such progress has been made, he says, as to lead to the hope that a satisfactory arrangement will be concluded at an early day by which the proposed improvements will be at once commenced. After a recapitulation of the history of the negotiations for borrowing powers to carry out Plan No. 6, the financial position of the trust is given. The bonded debt of the harbor is now $3,322,000—the yearly interest charges thereon $139,380—(an average rate of about four and one-fifth percent).

The outstanding bonds are: $250,000 maturing 1906, interest six percent; $700,000 maturing 1913, interest five percent; $1,272,000, maturing 1920, interest four percent; $1,100,000 maturing 1921 (held by the government), interest three and a half percent. The total interest paid on bonds and loans last year was $133,823.72, as against $140,320 in 1895.

In addition to the sum of $3,322,000 borrowed for the construction and improvement of the harbor since 1830, there has been expended on its wharves and deepening, working plant and other equipment, an amount of over $1,000,000, being the surplus revenue during the same period.

The chief items making up the total expenditure are as follows:—

Harbor of Montreal and dredging	$2,285,725.53
Hochelaga construction and dredging	669,081.35
Windmill Point wharf and basin	414,563.59
Guard pier construction and dredging	244,462.79
Harbor railways and coal tracks	113,654.51
Harbor building and yard	132,218.11
Harbor working plant	522,156.84
Total	$4,381,867.64

The cost of management, maintenance and repairs last year, apart from expenditure on capital account (and interest already mentioned) was $92,819.53. The total revenue from ordinary sources was $268,131.76, the surplus of revenue over ordinary expenditure being $29,488.51, while the expenditure on capital account was $233,510.14 (as against $243,640.85 expended the previous year), the work done being on the guard pier, the Windmill Point basin and wharf, the new pier at Hochelaga, and dredging of the channel and deep water basin in the harbor.

The harbor master's returns show that 709 sea-going vessels arrived during the season, or sixty-nine vessels more than in 1895, with a total of 1,216,408 tons, being 147,082 tons more than in 1895.

VERY PLEASING.

Mr. George F. Parke, manager of the Altamonte, White Mountains, Bethlehem, N.H., writes to the 'Witness' to express his gratification at the results obtained by advertising in our columns, which have exceeded both his best expectations and the results of advertising in any other publication.

F. F. & G. B. KELLY ASSIGN.

The firm of F. F. & G. B. Kelly, wholesale merchants, who on Monday last filed a consent to the demand of assignment made upon them by Major Fremman, have now formally assigned, with liabilities of about $20,000.

OPPOSING A BILAN.

Mr. Louis Galibert has filed an opposition to the bilan furnished by Gagnon & Vaillancourt, insolvents.

RAIN IN ONTARIO

DOES MUCH HARM TO RIPENING CROPS.

HAY ALMOST RUINED IN MANY DISTRICTS AND CORN BADLY DAMAGED.

...July 27.—Too much rain in ... part of Ontario is interfering ... harvest.

...ont., July 27.—Rain has ... last night. Low lands ... damage is yet reported ... probable the crops are ...

...ton, July 27.—The heaviest ... years set in here last ... till noon to-day. Farming districts report considerable ... to crops. Corn seems to ... more than any of the other ... in some sections being ... completely.

...Ont., July 27.—The heaviest ... season began here last ... eleven o'clock, and continued ... cessation for twelve ... total rainfall was 2.17 ... damage has been reported ...

...d, Ont., July 27.—The heavy ... the last two weeks in this ... made the ground so that ... can do nothing with it. A ... of hay has been cut and ... the ground. It is in a bad ... and will be worthless. Grain ... kinds is very heavy and it has ... down and lodged in some ... Wheat has actually sprouted and ... cases will not be worth cutting. ... been raining steadily for ... hours.

...lph, Ont., July 27.—It has rained almost continually from yesterday afternoon until this evening. Farmers have a good deal of grain out and lying on the ground, which will be damaged unless it clears soon. Grain that is yet standing will not be hurt.

St. Catharines, Ont., July 27.—The heavy rains of the past week or ten days have done damage to the wheat which was cut and shocked up in the fields. The crop is an unusually heavy one in this vicinity and had been almost all cut, but frequent showers prevented farmers from handling it, and in some cases it has started to grow. It rained very hard here to-day, and the weather looks unsettled.

Niagara, Ont., July 27.—This vicinity has been visited by a rainstorm of great severity and considerable damage done. More rain fell during the last twenty-four hours than during the whole of July last year. The wheat crop has sustained damage, most of it being in shock. The grain will be discolored and is starting to grow; any not cut is thrown down. Oats, where heavy, lies flat. Corn also suffered. The orchards have not suffered much.

Grimsby, Ont., July 27.—The continued rain is interfering with and causing damage to the berry and wheat crops.

Lindsay, Ont., July 27.—Last night rain began to fall, and continued very heavy all night and up to this afternoon. This has been the heaviest rainfall for some years. A good deal of the hay crop has been saved, though some is out yet. Considerable damage has been done to the grain crop, as it has been badly knocked down.

THE FIRE RECORD.

HALF A MILLION DOLLAR BLAZE AT YONKERS, N.Y.

New York, July 27.—A big fire that endangered many lives broke out to-day in the blowing room of the hat factory of William Reed & Co., on the lower floor of the Shethar building on Elm street, Yonkers. Two large gas metres exploded immediately after the flames burst forth and the escaping gas from the metres fed the flames. Streams of water were poured into the building from three sides and seemed to have little effect. A high east wind was blowing and this carried the flames into the building occupied by Rowland Bros. as a hat factory, and this building was gutted. The four boilers in the cellar blew up and hurled bricks and timbers in all directions. There are various estimates of the losses. The lowest is $500,000, and others run up as high as $750,000. About eight hundred people are thrown out of employment.

St. Ours, Que., July 27.—The convent here was destroyed by fire on Sunday morning. The loss will be nearly twenty thousand dollars; no insurance. Aid was telephoned for from Sorel, but the fire brigade at that place did not arrive until the convent was in ruins.

AN INTERESTING PROPOSAL.

PRUSSIAN NEWSPAPER SUGGESTS THAT METZ BE HANDED BACK TO FRANCE.

Berlin, July 27.—Some attention has been attracted by an article in the 'Preussische Jahrbucher,' advocating the return of Metz to France. The writer argues that the annexation of Luxembourg is impossible without the consent of France, but that Germany might return Metz in exchange for Luxembourg. He says that Prince Bismarck opposed the annexation of Metz in 1871, but that Count Von Moltke insisted upon it for strategic reasons. The article concludes: 'The disposition of Germans in Metz is a constant menace to France, who will never forget its thirst for revenge as long as the Germans retain the city. True Germans believe that the victor owes the vanquished the duty of making the first advance toward reconciliation.'

SAN JOSE SCALE RAVAGES.

Toronto, July 27.—Inspector Orr, of Fruitlands, who has been investigating the fruit orchards of the province, with a view to ascertaining the ravages of the San Jose scale, reports to the Minister of Agriculture that the state of affairs is more serious than at first supposed. The pest has obtained such a hold in the province that ordinary measures for stamping it out will be unavailing. He reports that the parasite is to be found in orchards all along the fruit belt of Southern Ontario, between Chatham and Niagara. It attacks all varieties of fruit trees and forest trees as well. The state of affairs is more serious, because, in addition to attacking the bark and gradually killing the tree, it also attacks the fruit. Mr. Orr had specimens of green plums which he found to be covered with the scale. Whether attacking the bark or the fruit itself, a purplish flush is noticeable where the scales are deposited. The appearance of the fruit attacked is that of a scrofulous sore. It is feared that infected fruit will be offered for sale this summer.

CASSIAR RAILWAY TO BE BUILT.

Vancouver, B.C., July 27.—A cablegram from London states that capital of $400,000 has been subscribed for the construction of the Cassiar Railway, in the Cassiar district, in the north part of British Columbia. The charter granted the company at the last session of the Legislature, which also gave aid by the concession of a lease of 700,000 acres of land, and rights to all minerals, including gold and silver found therein. Parties connected with the Transvaal mining enterprises are behind the company, and it is expected it will lead to a large development of the Cassiar district, supposed to be rich in minerals, lying as it does between the Kootenay on the south and the Alaskan gold fields on the north. In early days Cassiar yielded much placer gold.

CONTRACT LET TO AMERICANS.

London, July 27.—According to the 'Daily Mail' the English firms are very indignant that the contracts for the traction plant of the London Central Railway, which is to be an underground electric line, amounting in value to hundreds of thousands of pounds, have been given to Americans. The secretary of the company explains that the contracts for carriages, locomotives and machinery were given to American firms on the advice of the electrical experts, who represent that the greater use of electrical traction in the United States has brought its manufacture to a higher degree of perfection and made it far less expensive than in England.

THE HORNERITES.

A CLERGYMAN'S COMMENT.

Kingston, Ont., July 27.—The Rev. Dr. Ryckman in his sermon on Sunday remarked on the arrest of Hornerites in Montreal and the foolishness of their defence that they could give scriptural proof for every act they did. It was absurd to think that God required men to praise him with their physical force; to love him with bodily strength. They were to praise him with all the higher or soul power, but physical force was not essential to such manifestations of regard.

FATAL ROW IN A SALOON.

Pittsburg, Pa., July 27.—A number of Polanders were drinking in a saloon here last night when a quarrel arose and Charles Milisky was shot dead by Andrew Jovaresky. The latter attempted to escape, but was caught by the crowd and beaten unmercifully with clubs, stones and fists. He managed to free himself, and running to his house seized a shot-gun and fired from the door into the crowd, which had pursued him. Antony Narcovich and Michael Selinsky fell seriously wounded. Jovaresky was arrested.

THE GUN EXPLODED.

Chatham, Ont., July 27.—A fatal accident occurred at Mull, near here, on Saturday. Miss Alice McCallum was handling a shot-gun, when the weapon was accidentally discharged, the shot entering her left breast. The gun was left standing in a corner of the room, and the deceased was removing it to another place.

A HORSE THIEF LYNCHED.

Little Rock, Ark., July 27.—News of the lynching of one horse thief and probable shooting of another, by a mob near the Scott and Yell county line, sixty miles from a telegraph office, reached here to-day. Both the victims were white men. Their names were Crownover and Beach.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

TIRED ALL OVER.

Could Not Sleep at Night and Appetite Was Poor.

'I felt tired all over my body and could not sleep at night and my appetite was very poor. I tried several physicians but with poor success. I heard Hood's Sarsaparilla spoken of so highly I determined to try it, which I did with great results. That tired feeling is gone, my appetite is good and I feel like a new woman.' Mrs. EATHERLEY, 132 Elizabeth street, Toronto.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact The Only True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1, six for $5.

Hood's Pills cure Liver ills; easy to take, easy to operate. 25c 28

ELECTROTYPING DONE IN the very best Style and with despatch at "Witness" Office.

THE CHITRAL UPRISING.

WAS ORGANIZED BY A DISCONTENTED PRIEST.

AND LOOKED RATHER THREATENING AT ONE TIME.

London, July 28.—The 'Times' this morning prints a despatch from Simla, which says yet another proof is given of the wave of fanaticism which is sweeping along the north-west frontier. The story is curious as showing how quickly the tribesmen can be gathered, and how readily they respond to the appeal of fanaticism. Since the Chitral campaign ended, the Swat Valley has been perfectly peaceful, trade has developed and the Swatis have been contented and have shown no sign of dissatisfaction. On Monday, however, without the least warning, the whole population underwent a sudden change. The first news that reach Malakand was that a disturbance had occurred at Thana, near Chakgara bridge. A few hours later news was received that a priest, who is well known locally, had gathered a force of armed men, raising the cry of 'Holy War.' In the evening it was reported that he was advancing towards Malakand, and preparations were made to send a column in the morning to disperse the gathering. The tribal levies, who fled as he advanced, reported that Malakand would be attacked by three o'clock in the morning. The camp was alert, but the attack was delivered at 10.30 o'clock at night, a very unusual hour. An attempt was made to surprise the camp and a fight ensued, which resulted in the tribesmen being repulsed.

At daybreak Colonel Meiklejohn sent a column to deconnoitre and to pursue the enemy. This force discovered that the whole valley was in arms and that it was impossible to open communication with Chakgara. Instead of being disheartened by the failure of their night attack the tribesmen prepared to new hostilities, and Col. Meiklejohn, accordingly prepared for defence. He wired for reinforcements, which have already reached Chakgara. Nothing is feared now, but that the report of the rising spreading rapidly may stimulate the tribesmen to attack the expedition to the Tochi Valley.

SAYS HE KILLED A MAN.

London, July 26.—Henry Hamlin Evans surrendered himself yesterday to the Whitechapel precinct police, confessing that he shot Arthur Terry at 44 Canal street, New Orleans, on Feb. 22, 1893. He was arraigned this morning at the Thames Police Court, where he repeated his confession, and was remanded. Ambassador Hay has communicated the facts of the confession and arraignment to the authorities at Washington.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

'Shoot the Rapids.'—All cars on Notre Dame street route running west connect for Lachine. Last cars for boats leave post-office at 7.30 a.m. and 4.00 p.m. Frequent car service to 11.00 p.m.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

SOME REASONS WHY YOU CAN DEAL WITH US.

In Housefurnishing lines we keep the goods that you are looking for—not the high-priced out-of-reach sort, nor the cheapest trashy goods, but we certainly do show a magnificent line of medium priced articles.

We think that it pleases a customer to have a variety of selection in just the right-priced goods, and we make it a feature of this business to always keep on hand a stock just a little more varied, and at prices a bit more attractive than do our competitors.

Another thing, we keep all—everything for every room in the house.

We take cash, but don't insist upon it. We are in a position, and do arrange very liberal terms of credit.

The American Wringer Co.,
Successor to
METROPOLITAN MFG. CO.,
1678 and 1680 Notre Dame St.
T. A EMMANS, Manager.

BUSINESS CHANCE

FOR SALE—A well equipped Machine Shop, Foundry and Dwelling House, situated in a flourishing manufacturing town a few miles from Montreal.

At present there are several thousand dollars' worth of orders on the books. Ill health is the sole reason for selling.

This is a splendid opportunity for one or two young men, as favorable arrangements can be made.

For further particulars apply to

W. H. NOLAN,
298 St. James street. Montreal.

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

ADVERTISEMENTS.

SLEEP FOR SKIN-TORTURED BABIES

And rest for tired mothers in a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP, and a single application of CUTICURA (ointment), the great skin cure.

CUTICURA REMEDIES afford instant relief, and point to a speedy cure of torturing, disfiguring, humiliating, itching, burning, bleeding, crusted, scaly skin and scalp humors, with loss of hair, when all else fails.

Sold throughout the world. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston.
"How to Cure Skin-Tortured Babies," free.

SKIN SCALP and Hair Beautified by CUTICURA SOAP.

GRANT'S PATENT SPECTACLE INDICATOR

Prof. Samuel S. Grant,
1st Honor's Pupil of Dr. Bucklin, A.M., M.D.
OCULIST'S PRESCRIPTIONS EXECUTED EXACT.
Spectacles and Eyeglasses fitted in Newest Improved Styles of Frames.
SIGHT ACCURATELY TESTED.
Tel. 5042. Store closes at 6 o'clock p.m.
HENRY GRANT & SON, Opticians,
2445 St. Catherine st., near Drummond.
15

PURE AIR,
Superior Accommodation and Surroundings,

And the Famous Waters and Baths reached by the Canadian Pacific Railway, make

CALEDONIA SPRINGS
The Most Desirable Spa in America.

Custom House Sale.

The subscribers are instructed by Mr. R. S. White, Collector of Customs for the Port of Montreal, to sell by Public Auction at the Examining Warehouse, 31 Common street,

THURSDAY and FRIDAY, July 29th and 30th, 1897,

The following Goods as per catalogue, and contained in the above premises:

Goods abandoned for duty.

Goods unclaimed up to March 31st, 1897.

Goods in Warehouse on Collector's order, unclaimed up to March 31st, 1897.

Goods seized.

Terms: Cash. A deposit of 10 percent will be required on the adjudgment of each lot.

Sale each day at ten o'clock.

MARCOTTE BROS.,
Auctioneers.

THE ORIGINAL.
THE MEDICAL HALL
BELFAST
GINGER ALE FACTORY,
84 St. Urbain st.,

Is now prepared to supply in any quantity, the famous

Medical Hall Belfast Ginger Ale
—the original.
" " Extra Soda Water,
" " Champagne Cider,
" " Potash Water,
" " Rideau Mineral Water,

A sparkling table water,
ETC., ETC., ETC.

The quality of them will be found second to none, domestic or imported.
Orders may be entrusted to any of the leading grocers.

KENNETH CAMPBELL & CO.,
Pharmaceutical Chemists.

I WOULDN'T be so headstrong as to refuse advice when offered in a friendly spirit. WOULD YOU

Not show better judgment by investigating? If right, follow it. It WILL BE RIGHT if you are advised to use

The COOK'S FRIEND Baking Powder.

WHITE MOUNTAINS,
NEW HAMPSHIRE.

CRAWFORD HOUSE,
FABYAN HOUSE,
TWIN MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
SUMMIT HOUSE,
WHITE MOUNTAINS.
—Operated by—
BARRON, MERRILL & BARRON.

These celebrated Hostelries were planned on a grand and liberal scale, and located, by gentlemen of artistic instincts, on sites not exceeded for grandeur and beauty in the world. From their broad verandahs a wondrous view of lake, hill, and magnificent mountains is revealed. Pen or canvas cannot do justice to the vast extent of wildness, majesty and beauty. One must see the outlines of the mountains pencilled against the morning sky, in all the golden glories of sunrise or at evening, when the afterglow of the sunset flushes them with tints as soft as line the heart of a sea-shell.

Post and telegraph offices in each hotel. Through parlor and sleeping cars from Montreal to Hotel grounds. 14

WHITE MOUNTAIN HOUSE, WHITE MOUNTAINS, N.H.
One mile from Fabyan's; $2.50 per day; transient, $10.50 per week.
R. D. ROUNSEVEL, Proprietor.

ASQUAM HOUSE, SHEPARD HILL.
J. C. BLAIR & SON, Managers. P. O. address, Holderness, N.H. Also managers of
BLAIR'S HOUSE, Campton, N.H.
P.O. address, Blair, N.H. Send for circulars.
J.C BLAIR & SON, Proprietors.

WILLEY HOUSE, CRAWFORD NOTCH.
Oldest, Most Celebrated, and Historical.
Central for excursions to any part of the Mountains and return same day. Six trains each way daily. House newly enlarged and refitted. Guests met at Crawford Station. J. F WHALEN, Proprietor.

BETHLEHEM, N.H.

THE ALTAMONTE AND COTTAGES
Accommodates 100 people. Now open. Rates, $12 to $18 per week. GEORGE F. PARKE, Manager.
(Formerly of Rossin House, Toronto.)

THE HIGHLAND HOUSE AND COTTAGE
Accommodates 100. Lighted by electricity. Furnace heat. First-class accommodation.
J. H. CLARK, Proprietor, Bethlehem, N.H.

THE HOWARD HOUSE.
Central, and desirable location. Comfortable and home-like. Moderate rates.
F. E. DERBYSHIRE, Proprietor, Bethlehem, N.H.

IDLEWILD COTTAGE.
Real country board. Home comforts. Accommodation for 25. Low rates.
MRS. M. E. PADELFORD, Proprietor, Bethlehem, N.H.

BETHLEHEM HOUSE.
Open July to October. Rates reasonable.
J. H. A. BRUCE, Proprietor, Bethlehem, N.H.

THE ALPINE and COTTAGES,
At the West End. First-class accommodation for 100 guests. Send for Circulars.
C. H. CLARK, Proprietor, Bethlehem, N.H.

THE UPLANDS and COTTAGES
Accommodates 150. Highest location in Bethlehem
F. H. ABBOTT, Proprietor, Bethlehem, N.H.

JEFFERSON, N.H.

WHITE MOUNTAINS.

THE WAUMBEK
JEFFERSON, N.H.
Open July, Aug. and Sept.
DAVID B. PLUMER, Manager.

THE JEFFERSON,
A select family hotel, at moderate rates, under control of THE WAUMBEK.
FINE GOLF LINKS WITH A PROFESSIONAL GREEN KEEPER.
Our WINTER RESORT is the LAUREL HOUSE of LAKEWOOD, N.J. Open Oct. 1.

THE WHITE MOUNTAINS.
THE PLAISTED HOUSE, Jefferson, N.H.
From 250 feet of Piazzas may be seen the peaks of 45 distinct mountains. Table of the very best. Poultry, Milk, Butter and Eggs, fresh from the hotel farm.
B. H. PLAISTED & SON, Proprietors

CLOVERDALE COTTAGE
WHITE MOUNTAINS.
Terms moderate. Vegetables, Milk, Eggs, &c., fresh from the farm.
L. D. KENISON, Prop., Jefferson, N.H.

AMERICAN & CANADIAN SEASIDE

KENNEBUNK PORT, MAINE,
Cape Arundel; improved grounds; ocean and river view; terms reasonable. Address GEO. N. STEVENS, Kennebunk Port, Maine. 5

FURNISHED ROOMS AT PEAK'S ISLAND, Me. The house is now open, and is beautifully situated, with gallery on three sides; mountain and sea air combined; a splendid view of bay and islands; away from all noise; smooth beach; steamboat leaves every hour for Portland. For further particulars apply to MRS. McDONALD, Peak's Island. 16

RIDGE HOUSE, L. M. HAMILTON, Proprietor, Cousins Island, Me. Opening July 1st, 1897. Cousins Island is one of the most beautiful islands in Casco Bay. It is situated nine miles from Portland, and six miles from Freeport. Two steamboats touch at the island, each four times a day, bringing the mail daily from Portland. There are good facilities at this island for bathing, fishing, yachting, etc. The Ridge House is 100 rods from either steamboat landing. 30

ADIRONDACKS.

CLAWBONNY and COTTAGES
KEESEVILLE, N.Y.
Fine Location, beautiful Mountain Scenery; large airy rooms; sanitary plumbing; hot and cold water, bath rooms; terms moderate. Apply for particulars to E. A. JORDAN, Prop. 18

LAKEVIEW HOUSE,
In the Adirondacks. Capacity, 20 guests. For rates address D. S. MERRILL, Merrill, N.Y. 2

THE CASCADE,
CASCADEVILLE, NEW YORK
Elevation 2,045 feet; best of trout fishing in our own lakes; music, boating, tennis, bowling, etc.; telegraph and post-office in house. Send for circular.
S. F. WESTON, Manager.
E. M. WESTON, Proprietor.

THE ADIRONDACKS.
The 'Elmwood,'
Jay, Essex Co., N.Y.
Fine scenery; dry, pure, bracing air; terms moderate.
Illustrated circular on application.
C. S. SWEENEY, Proprietor.

LAKE GEORGE.

THE LAKE HOUSE
LAKE GEORGE, N.Y.
THE FINEST SUMMER RESORT IN THE ADIRONDACKS. LIGHTED WITH ELECTRIC LIGHTS. DIRT TENNIS courts. Baseball ground. A new fleet of cedar boats. Billiard rooms, bowling alleys, etc. First-class fishing all season. First-class service. Special rates to families and young men. For particulars address A. H. RUSSELL, Lessee and Proprietor. 17

HOTEL WOODFIN,
Superbly situated, on the banks of 'Beautiful Lake George.' The House accommodates two hundred guests, is new and airy and clean as a pin.
ONLY $1.00 PER DAY.
People say it is the finest $1.00 house they have seen. Free 'bus. Boating, driving, fishing. S. H. SMITH, Manager, Crosby-side, P.O., Lake George, N.Y.

MOUNTAIN, LAKE AND RIVER SIDE

BELMONT RETREAT, Quebec.
Private Hospital opened since 1864 for the treatment of inebriates. Separate department for Ladies.
DR. J. M. MACKAY, Prop., P.O. Box 173.

HIGHGATE SPRINGS, VT.
THE FRANKLIN HOUSE and COTTAGES,
Open June to October.
Twenty-eight years under the same management; Bowling and Lawn Tennis and Bathing Houses; good fishing and boating. Send for circulars and prices. J. L. SCOTT, Proprietor. 10

ST. LEON SPRINGS HOTEL.



Martin O'Brien, Manager

This famous summer and health resort is one of the most delightful and agreeable summer resorts on the continent. Rheumatism, neuralgia, indigestion and other similar complaints St. Leon Mineral Water will cure when other remedies fail. The baths are a special feature of the springs. Their effect is simply marvellous.
For terms, etc., address Mr. CHAS. A. NEHER, Room 60, Canada Life Building, Montreal, or to MARTIN O'BRIEN, St. Leon Springs, Que. 9

MOUNTAIN VIEW.
This Summer Resort, situated on the shores of Brome Lake, will be open the first of June; good board and accommodation guaranteed. Boats free to guests. Early train Monday morning to Montreal. For rates apply to A. KILBURN, Foster, Que. 11

LAURENTIAN MOUNTAINS.—Large, Comfortable Farm House, three minutes' walk from R. R. Station, in midst of mountains, fifty-two miles north of Montreal. Safe bathing for children in Morin Creek on farm. Seale's Lake half-mile distant; free boat drives at moderate prices. Methodist and Episcopal churches. Good, plain board. Adults, $4 per week; children half-price. JOSEPH WATCHORN, Morin's Flats, P.Q. 27

COUNTRY BOARD OBTAINABLE IN pleasant locality, near water, for several adults or families; can furnish city references. Address COUNTRY, 'Witness' Office. 26

SUMMER BOARD.—A FEW MORE SUMMER Boarders can be accommodated at river side, 57 miles from Montreal. Terms moderate. Mrs. J. R. LEWIS, Farnboro, Que. 27

ADVERTISEMENTS.

An Ideal Bath

Luxuriously furnished. Scrupulously clean. Marked civility and attention, and every modern appliance.

Turkish Bath Hotel,
140 to 144 ST. MONIQUE STREET.
23

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED.
MONEY TO LEND.
CUSHING, DUNTON & BARRON,
NOTARIES & COMMISSIONERS,
110 St. James Street.

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

NO MORE CASES.

ANOTHER DEATH FROM SMALL-POX IN THE CITY.

EFFORTS TO PREVENT THE DISEASE FROM SPREADING.

Up to noon to-day no more cases of smallpox were reported to the civic health authorities. A number of persons who came into contact with patients before they were removed to the smallpox pavilion, are being carefully watched.

The two-year-old child of the St. Ours family who was removed to the smallpox pavilion on Monday, died yesterday afternoon, and was buried in an hermetically sealed coffin. The mother of the child has mysteriously disappeared from home and although diligently sought for by the health authorities, cannot be found. Dr. Laberge fears she is light-headed and that some harm may have befallen her in her wanderings.

Young Charbonneau, the only patient now in the pavilion, is almost well.

Dr. Laberge said this morning that providing there was no opposition to vaccination, and if cases were promptly reported and properly isolated, there would be no danger of the disease spreading to any alarming extent. 'But if it is to be stamped out, the health authorities must have the sympathy and co-operation of the public.'

The Westmount health authorities say that the case which broke out in Metcalfe avenue was not made known to them on Saturday night. As soon as the case was reported the Westmount Health Board held a meeting presided over by Mr. James C. McCormack, chairman of the board, and Dr. Perrigo was asked to attend, which he did, and explain the case. In the absence of the medical officer, the board took prompt measures to provide a competent medical man and a trained nurse to look after the case and to provide means of communication in a proper way with the outside world. In view of the refusal by the city to supply ambulance or any accommodation to the town, the same meeting resolved that Westmount should immediately erect a suitable building to accommodate any cases of infectious diseases that might arise within its limits. This building is now in course of construction, on an isolated part of the mountain, and it is hoped it will be ready by Saturday or Monday.

Mayor Evans said last night that everything possible had been promptly done to prevent the further spread of the disease. The house where the disease had broken out had been immediately quarantined and arrangements anticipated in the event of any other cases arising. The town would be able to take care of its own sick.

Dr. Laberge having found that the family in whose house the disease had broken out in Westmount, had removed to a hotel in the city, after the disease had shown itself, had the hotel thoroughly fumigated. The family is now living in a tent in Westmount.

The following is the act relating to vaccination, which the local health authorities are determined upon enforcing:—

1. That the parents or guardians of any child shall take him within three months of his birth to be vaccinated by a duly qualified practitioner.
2. That upon the eighth day following vaccination the child shall again be taken to a practitioner to have the result of the vaccination ascertained.
3. That if the child has been successfully vaccinated, the said practitioner must issue a certificate, a duplicate of which must be transmitted to the City Clerk.
4. That if the practitioner be not of opinion that the child brought to him is in a proper condition to be vaccinated, he shall issue a certificate to that effect; and within two months afterwards the child shall again be brought for vaccination.
5. The fee for vaccination is limited to twenty-five cents.

The penalty for non-compliance with these sections is a fine of $5, and suit may be repeated again and again every two months until the law has been complied with.

A SHORTHAND 'DIAMOND JUBILEE.'

Writers of the Pitman shorthand, mindful that the system of strokes and scratches that they write first saw the light in 1837, intend to celebrate its 'diamond jubilee'—or, as they prefer to say, its 'sexagenary'—during the present year. The proposal has been taken up enthusiastically, not only in this country, but in Australia, New Zealand, the Cape, India, Italy, the United States and Canada, and strong committees are at work making arrangements. A shorthand congress is to be held in London on Friday and Saturday, Sept. 10 and 11, when papers will be read by specialists illustrative of the growth and development of shorthand, and of the place to which it has attained in contemporary life. Its uses in professional work, in the law court, in the business office, on the press, and by women, will be dealt with by leading authorities on the various topics indicated. In conjunction with the congress there will be excursions, gatherings of a social character, and a large public meeting, at which several distinguished men are expected to be among the speakers. A simultaneous 'celebration' will take place in Madras, and it is believed that the example will be followed elsewhere. Advantage will be taken of the occasion for the energetic promotion of the movement for establishing a public memorial to Sir Isaac Pitman.—Westminster 'Gazette.'

AWAITING A VERDICT.

Batavia, N.Y., July 28.—At 2.30 the case of Benham was given to the jury.

THE FAMOUS CONDUIT CASE.

A despatch from London announces that the city's argument was heard before the Privy Council yesterday in the famous case of the Standard Light & Power Company vs. the City of Montreal. Sir Edward Clarke and Mr. L. J. Ethier appear for the city, and Mr. B. Halbone, with Mr. R. C. Smith, of Smith & Markey, for the company. The respondent's attorneys are now awaiting their Lordship's decision as to whether they wish to hear them or not.

The case will be remembered as a writ of injunction taken against the city to prevent its interference with the work of laying the company's conduits through certain streets. The Superior Court and the Court of Appeal both rendered judgment in favor of the company.

THIS MAY COLLAPSE, TOO.

Acting-Mayor Sadler was served with a petition this afternoon signed by Aldermen Prefontaine, Marsolais, Dupré, Lefebvre, Ouimet and two or three others calling for a special meeting of the City Council on Monday next. Acting-Mayor Sadler said it was probable that he would refuse to call the meeting. His reason for doing so, it is expected, will be because a special meeting is not warranted. The last meeting of the council had to be adjourned because it was not legally called. Those who are interested in these special meetings desire certain changes in the law department.

THE MONTREAL FIRM WON.

Toronto, July 28.—Mr. Justice McMahon gave speedy judgment at Osgoode Hall this morning in favor of the Canada Sugar Refinery Company of Montreal against the firm of Messrs. J. W. Lang & Co. for the sum of $2,378.78 incurred for four shipments of sugar bought at fourteen days' credit, the sight draft for which was dishonored. Mr. W. E. Erskine, local agent for the company, put in an affidavit setting forth how he had tried to serve Lang with a writ at his house, warehouse, office and summer residence, and had failed. Mr. Lang did not put in an appearance to-day at his quarters.

SEAWANHAKA TRIAL RACES.

TORONTO TWENTY-RATER ON HER WAY EASTWARD TO ENTER.

Toronto, Ont., July 28.—A. E. Mulis Jarvis left for Montreal this morning with the new twenty-foot yacht 'Bonshaw' to take part in the trial races for the Seawanhaka trophy, open to Canadian and United States yachts.

BAD FIRE AT WINNIPEG.

Winnipeg, Man., July 28.—All the warehouses and tanks of the Standard Oil Company were burned this morning. The loss includes the stock of kerosene oils and also all the products manufactured by the company, and will be heavy.

THE HORN FLY.

At this season of the year cattle are suffering from the persistent biting of the horn fly. This fly, which is smaller than the house fly, congregates in colonies about the bose of the horns, along up the back and sides, at tender points about the flanks and udder, and on the belly. This fly sucks blood from cattle, and so irritates them as no doubt to retard the laying on of flesh with beef cattle and the production of milk by milch cows. Many substances have been recommended to keep away the flies. The Mississippi Experiment Station recommends two parts of cotton seed oil or fish oil and one part pine tar. This station applied this mixture to three hundred and fifty head at a total cost for material of two dollars and twenty cents. Kerosene emulsion has also been used, spraying it over the cattle with a knapsack sprayer. The flies are killed by the emulsion if it touches them. The emulsion may be made by mixing at the rate of one pint of soft soap (or one fourth pound of hard soap dissolved in boiling water) and one pint of kerosene in fifteen pints of water, thoroughly whipped and churned together. At the Indiana Experiment Station we have tried different substances to keep away the flies. None of these were effective over two or three days. We have tested a preparation called 'Shoo Fly,' which answered very well for two days. The main objection to this is its cost, fifty cents a quart or a dollar and a half per gallon in three, five and ten gallon cans. One quart will do for one application on about fifty animals. We have, however, secured fully as satisfactory results by using a quart of fish oil in which was mixed about two tablespoonfuls of crude carbolic acid. Fish oil is sixty cents per gallon in Lafayette, In. These liquids are applied on the body with a flat paint brush four inches wide. Fish oil is especially disagreeable to flies, and is probably largely used in the special preparations, sold at high prices. There is one objection to using any form of tar, in that it makes the hair sticky, which accumulates dirt, and so gives it a bad appearance. Stockmen would do well to break up the manure in the pasture whenever possible, as the flies deposit their eggs in it, from which the young are developed. If the manure is gathered up or broken to pieces within a day or so, and if remedies to keep off the flies are applied to the cattle, the insects will disappear early in the season.

MR. QUARRIER FOR AUG. 6.

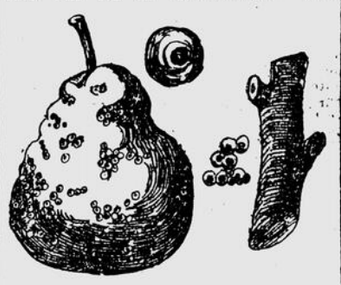
Mr. Quarrier, the great Scottish worker of good works, whose experience in placing Scotch boys in our country, has made his name a household word, will be in Montreal on Friday, Aug. 6, when he will speak in Inspector Street Mission on his experiences.

A MUCH TO BE DREADED FRUIT PEST.

We have been flattering ourselves that what with deadly liquids and effective sprayers the insect world had been subdued to our control, and our fruit orchards rendered safe. But scarcely had we reached this comfortable state of mind than tidings are brought to us of a recent enemy to fruit far worse than any yet known to us. Its diminutive size, but great capacity for mischief; its difficulty of detection, its rapid multiplication and wonderful prolificacy, render it to all appearance the most formidable foe the fruit-grower has been called to encounter. No wonder the entomological world is in a flutter about it, since it is estimated that the progeny of a single female may, in one year, amount to over three billion descendants.

The insect referred to is the San Jose scale, known to science as Aspidiotus perniciosus—the pernicious scale. It has verified its name, having drawn from the United States entomologist, Dr. L. O. Howard, the following expression of opinion:—'There is, perhaps, no insect capable of causing greater damage to the fruit interests of the United States, or perhaps in the world, than the San Jose or pernicious scale.'

The 'Country Gentleman' of July 8 contains the fullest account of this fruit pest I have met with. It is from the able pen of J. A. Lintner, New York State entomologist, and I propose to condense it for this department of the 'Witness.' Its origin is traced to San Jose county, California, where it was first observed in 1870. By 1873 it had become a serious pest, and in 1880 when the attention of the United States Department of Agriculture was drawn to it, it had become very destructive in the southern part of the state. Nothing definite is known of its original home but Prof. Fletcher surmises that it may have been brought on some fruit trees from Chili to California. It may now be considered continental in its ravages, having reached British Columbia in the North-West and New York and New England in the east. The accompanying cuts will aid in identification. The



scales are shown in their natural size on the twig and pear, and in enlargement on the accompanying figures.

The range of food plants for this insect is widely extended. It does not confine itself to fruits, most, if not all, of which it infests. It has been found on thirty-one distinct species of plants, distributed in eleven of the orders. It frequents various kinds of shade trees. The diversity of its tastes makes it exceedingly difficult of control. Fortunately, this insect cannot be distributed by its flight, as only the male is winged, and the travel of the female is limited, not exceeding probably a few inches before it fastens itself to the bark and becomes permanently affixed. This would confine it to the tree infested by it, if there were no interlocking branches with other trees, except that it may be carried on the feet of birds in their flight from tree to tree. But this method of conveyance is believed to be infrequent. Nor is it thought to be often conveyed on fruits. Although sometimes found on specimens marketed in the autumn, there is no known instance of its transmission by this means. Its dissemination is thought to be largely the result of sales of young stock from nurseries where the pest already exists. Legislation has been invoked in the way of inspection of nursery stock coming from beyond the borders of other states or countries, and a certificate by an official entomologist of freedom from scale presence. It is obvious that laws of this kind must be very difficult of effective enforcement.

REMEDIES.

These, as prescribed by Mr. Lintner, can hardly be condensed into greater brevity. I therefore quote them in full as follows:—

'Remedies.—This insect so richly merits its name of "perniciosus" that every effort should be made to exterminate it in localities where it has gained a lodgment. If but a few trees have become infested, it would be wise to take them up and burn them. In cases where the scale has already spread to a large number of trees, the owner might not feel inclined to resort to this heroic measure, but at the least, portions of the worst infested trees should at once be cut off and burned. The insect when under the scale is so well protected that all cannot be killed by spraying during the growing season with either kerosene emulsion or whale-oil soap solution, unless the insecticides be so strong as seriously to injure the trees or shrubs on which they occur. By the use of more concentrated washes in winter, it is possible to kill most, if not all, of the scales. Perhaps the best of those recommended are a whale-oil soap solution of two pounds to one gallon of water, or a wash composed of a hundred and twenty pounds of resin, thirty pounds caustic soda, fifteen pints fish oil, and water enough to make a hundred gallons. In preparing the latter, boil the constituents in just enough water to cover them 'until the compound will mix properly in water without breaking up into yellow flakes.' Dr. Smith has found a saturated solution of crude or commercial potash, applied with a cloth or stiff brush to the infested bark, to be entirely successful. Before applying any of these washes, cut the tree back freely and burn the excised twigs. The winter washes should be used as soon as the leaves fall. In the Southern States less concentrated insecticides than those above given have been found effective.'

It may be as well to add that other authorities do not speak so dubiously in regard to the efficacy of the kerosene emulsion. Among the rest our own Dominion entomologist, Professor Fletcher, speaks of it as being on the whole 'the standard remedy for scale insects.' The kerosene emulsion is now well-known to most Canadian fruit-growers; but it may be well to give its mode of preparation here:—Kerosene (coal oil), three gallons; common soap or whale-oil soap, half a pound; water, one gallon. Cut up the soap and boil in the water till all is dissolved; then add it boiling hot to the coal oil; churn the whole briskly for five minutes with a syringe or force pump. The above recipe makes what is known as kerosene emulsion stock. When used, it should be diluted for a summer wash in nine to fifteen parts of water; for a winter wash from four and a half to nine parts of water. LINDENBANK.

CO-OPERATIVE CREAMERIES.

What are the advantages of the co-operative creamery? How will it enable the farmer to receive better returns from his dairy? What will be the saving not only from a financial standpoint, but in labor and care in handling the product from his cows? His facilities for converting the milk into butter are very meagre and insufficient. He feels that he cannot afford to invest in improved machinery, and even if he does, the work involved in making up the butter for his eight or ten cows is as great as the labor of manufacturing the butter from several hundred cows would be in a modern creamery. Were the farmer doing as well or better by making his own butter than by sending the milk to a creamery this work would be justified. But he is not, and this brings us to a consideration of the second and third questions, namely, the question of increased profits from handling the milk on the co-operative plan.

In the first place there is a gain in the amount of butter obtained from a given quantity of milk. We are satisfied that the gain amounts to twenty-five percent on the average. Recent experiments have demonstrated the truth of this statement. One hundred samples taken from the skim milk of farmers showed one-quarter of the cream still in the milk. We cannot afford to keep and milk and handle the milk from one cow out of every four for nothing. In the second place there is a gain in the price obtained for the butter. Good creamery butter should sell for the highest Elgin quotations. An expert butter maker in a creamery equipped with all modern appliances should be able to produce a butter of uniform quality and of the highest grade. Such butter can be sold on yearly contract for the highest market price. The average farmer has neither the facilities nor the knowledge to produce a high grade article, and if he does he must depend upon private customers to obtain the highest cash price. Usually his butter must go to the store and be traded out. We would not discourage private dairying where it can be profitably conducted, but we are speaking of the great bulk of butter that is being made among farmers who are making their dairying a side issue. All sections cannot have creameries, but in localities having a sufficient number of cows the farmers should have enterprise enough to at least investigate the benefits of the creamery system.—G. W. Ridings.

AQUATICS AT HALIFAX.

Halifax, N.S., July 28.—A rowing association was formed here to-day with a membership of fifty. A large amount has been subscribed. The Lynch brothers will be placed in training at once, and a four-oared crew will be formed to challenge the world.

LOCAL STOCKS.

FAIR ACTIVITY WITH BULLISH DISPOSITION.

WITNESS OFFICE, July 28, 1897.

On the local stock exchange this morning, there was a fair amount of activity, and some of the stocks made fractional recoveries from yesterday's decline; Montreal Street Railway and Toronto St., however, sagged off and closed fractionally lower. C.P.R. closed ¼ point better at 72¾, and Cable ½ point better at 176¾. Over three thousand shares were sold and the market continues to be bullishly disposed.

The sales at the morning board were as follows—100 C.P.R. at 72¼, 150 at 72⅝, 50 at 72½, 25 at 72⅝, 175 at 72¾, 50 Cable at 176¾, 21 Telegraph at 175, 150 Gas at 190, 50 Montreal Street Railway at 217¾, 50 at 217½, 25 at 217¼, 125 at 217, 25 at 216¾, 25 at 216⅞, 275 at 217, 25 at 217¼, 25 Toronto Street Railway at 79¼, 25 at 79¼, 10 at 79¾, 200 at 79, 5 Halifax Street at 106, 75 at 106½, 75 at 107, 50 at 106½, 25 New M.S. Railway at 209¾, 25 Bank of Toronto at 227, 10 Montreal at 233½, 17 Commerce at 129, 7 at 128.

Reported by Messrs. Nichols & Marler.

	Buyers.	Sellers.	Counter.
New York Funds	⅛ dis.	1-10 dis. par.	to 1-16 prem
Sterling, 60 days	9¼	9 5-16	9⅜ to 9½
Sterling, demand	9 7-16	9⅝	9⅝ to 9¼
Sterling, Cables	9½	9⅝	9⅝ to 9⅞

Reported by Messrs. Nichols & Marler, Stock Brokers, corner Notre Dame and St. Francois Xavier street.

Stocks	Sellers per $100	Buyers per $100
Canadian Pacific	....	72¾
do. do. Land Bonds	....	....
Duluth S.S. & Atlantic	4	3
Do. do. pref.	7	6
Grand Trunk 1st Pref.	....	....
Do. do. 2nd Pref.	....	....
Commercial Cable	177	176¾
Montreal Telegraph	180	174
Richelieu & Ont. Nav. Co.	95	83
Montreal St. Railway Co.	217¼	217⅛
Montreal Street Railway (New)	....	....
Montreal Street Railway Rights	....	....
Montreal Gas Co.	191	190
Bell Telephone	170	166
Do. do. bonds	....	....
Royal Electric	147½	143½
Bank of Montreal	235	233
Ontario Bank	84	82½
Bank of British North America	....	....
La Banque du Peuple	....	....
Molsons Bank	200	190
Bank of Toronto	229	226
La Banque Jacques Cartier	....	....
Merchants Bank	176	174
Do. do. of Halifax	180	173
Eastern Townships Bank	....	130
Quebec Bank	....	120
La Banque Nationale	....	....
Union Bank	....	100
Canadian Bank of Commerce	130	128
La Banque Ville Marie	100	70
Hochelaga Bank	140	139
Intercolonial Coal	....	....
Do. Pref. Stock	....	....
North-West Land	....	....
Canada Shipping Co.	....	....
Canada Paper	....	....
Champlain and St. Lawrence Bonds	....	....
Montreal Cotton	126	124
Can. Col. Cot. Mills Co.	50	20
Do. do. bonds	....	....
Merchant's Manufacturing Co.	....	115
Dominion Cotton Mills Co.	80	73¾
Do. do. Bonds	....	....
Loan and Mortgage Co.	....	123
Toronto Street Railway	79¼	79
Postal	....	....
Halifax Tram	107	106½
Do. do. bonds	....	....
Cornwall Street Railway	....	....
Heat & Light	45	41½
St. John Railway	112½	111
Halifax Electric	....	....
Cornwall Street Railway	55	45

NEW YORK STOCK LIST.

(Furnished by J. R. Mecker.)

Opening and Closing Prices—10 a.m. and 3 p.m.

Atchison	13⅛	13⅞
Can. Southern	51⅞	51½
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	87⅝	88⅛
Del. & Hudson	119	113¾
Del. Lack & West	....	....
Louis & Nash.	53½	55
Lake Shore	170⅞	171
Manhattan Consolidated	93¾	93¾
Missouri Pacific	25½	26⅛
Nor. American	41⅝	42⅛
Nor. Pac. pfd.	....	....
New Jersey Central	91	90⅞
Nor. West	116¾	117½
N. Y. Central	102	102½
Omaha, Common	65⅛	65
Pacific Mail	31	31
Reading, Philadelphia	....	....
Richmond Terminal	34⅛	33
Rock Island, Chico. & Pac.	81½	82⅜
United States Leather	87¼	88
St. Paul, Chico. & Minn.	....	....
St. Paul, Minn. & Man.	....	....
Texas Pacific	....	....
Union Pacific	7⅛	7⅛
Wabash Com.	15⅝	16⅛
Wabash pfd.	....	....
Western Union Tel.	85⅛	85⅜
Sugar	136	137¼
Lead	34	34½
Gas, Chicago	97	98
Gen. Electric	34	34
Rubber	13⅛	14⅜

NEW YORK STOCKS.

New York, July 28.—Trading at the outset showed some hesitancy, but the variations generally were not marked. A fair degree of steadiness was apparent in the standard shares. Anthracite coal stocks displayed a firm front and rose slightly. The industrials, however, were generally lower, with losses extending to a point in sugar. Some short swing was encouraged by recessions in the London prices for Americans. Opening prices—Sugar, 136; tobacco, 82½; Chicago Gas, 97; Burlington, 87¾; Rock Island, 81½; St. Paul, 87¼; North-West, 117¾; Manhattan, 93¾; M.O.R., 5½; N.J.C., 91.

CHICAGO MARKETS

VALUES GENERALLY LOWER — A MARKED DECLINE IN WHEAT.

In Chicago this morning the market opened lower and declined generally during the day. July wheat declined 2c to 76¾c; Sept 1⅛c to 72⅜, and Dec., ⅞c to 73¾c; corn and oats closed ½c lower to-day than yesterday; mess pork, lard and short ribs closed from 2c to 3c lower.

Detroit, July 28, Closing—75¼c bid July, 75½c Sept.

Duluth, July 28, Closing—No. 1 hard, 78¾c; No. 1 Northern, 78¼c July, 72¾c Sept., and 72¾c Dec.

Milwaukee, July 28, Closing—73¾c July, 72¾c Dec.

St. Louis, July 28, Closing—73¼c bid July, 75¾c August, 75¾c Sept., and 77¼c bid for Dec.

Toledo, July 28, Closing—75¼c July, 75¼c Aug., 75½c Sept.

New York, July 28, Closing—84c bid July, 78¾c Sept., 79⅜c Dec.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

The following table shows the range of prices in Chicago to-day and the closing quotations as compared with those of yesterday:—

	Yesterday's Close.	To-day's Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—					
July	78⅜	77½	78⅛	75	75⅜
Sept.	73½	72⅜	73½	72⅜	72⅝
Dec.	74⅝	74⅛	74¾	73¾	73¾
Corn—					
Sept.	27⅛	27	27	26⅞	27
Dec.	28¼	28¼	28⅜	28⅛	28⅜
Oats—					
Sept.	17⅝	17½	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛
Dec.	18⅜	18¼	18⅝	18¼	18⅜
Pork—					
July	7.70	....	....	....	....
Sept.	7.72	7.70	7.72	7.70	7.70
Lard—					
July	4.12	....	....	....	....
Sept.	4.20	4.15	4.15	4.12	4.12
Short Ribs—					
July	4.60	....	....	....	....
Sept.	4.62	4.60	4.60	4.55	4.55

BROOKLINE TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

Brookline, Mass., July 28.—The disagreeable weather conditions which have thus far accompanied the tennis tournament at the Longwood grounds continue to-day. The attendance was not large at the early games, possibly because the English players, Eaves, Nesbitt and Mahoney were not scheduled to play till the afternoon. There was, however, considerable interest in the match between Larned, whose brilliant victory over Mahoney, the English champion, yesterday, increased his already enviable popularity, and G. Wrenn. The former appeared on the courts in good season and after a little practice, during which he was seen to have suffered little in form from his exertions in yesterday's sharp games, was ready for the match. George Wrenn, whose excellent work has already been seen, and who has made good shooting in practice matches with his brother, R. D. Wrenn, promised to make an interesting contest. Play was begun just before eleven o'clock. Larned defeated Wrenn, 6-2, 4-6, 6-1, 6-2. Total points:—Larned, 138; Wrenn, 115.

PRESIDENT McKINLEY.

Washington, July 28.—President and Mrs. McKinley left Washington to-day for Lake Champlain for a vacation that may keep him away from the city for six weeks.

THE CHINESE LAUNDRYMEN.

The war upon the Chinese laundry keepers still goes on in the Recorder's Court. Already three have been sent to prison for refusing to pay the fifty dollar tax which the city has forced upon them, and also the fine which the Recorder inflicted for the offence. Mr. St. Pierre, Q.C., is gallantly defending their rights, and he intends to allow the city to send as many as they wish to prison before he makes an appeal. This morning, Constables Lacasse and Lacoste were called to prove the serving of the warrants, but nothing definite was accomplished.

CRICKET.

AMERICANS DEFEATED.

The cricket match between the Kent eleven and the Gentlemen of Philadelphia was concluded to-day, the Americans being defeated by an innings and nine runs.

The Toronto Cricket Club first eleven will play the Ottawa Club an all day's match on the Rideau Hall ground, on Saturday, and will come to Montreal to play an all day game with a picked Montreal eleven on Monday.

SHIPPING.

The Dominion (Elder-Dempster) Line SS. Etolia sailed from Avonmouth at 5 o'clock p.m. on the 27th instant for Montreal.

The Dominion (Elder-Dempster) Line SS. Lycia, which sailed from this port on the 16th instant, with a general cargo, including 311 head of cattle, arrived at Avonmouth at 6 o'clock last evening and landed her live stock without loss.

The Dominion (Elder-Dempster) Line SS. Merrimac, arrived in port this morning from Avonmouth.

DIED.

WHITE—At No. 3 Drummond street, this morning, Frederick William, aged three years, son of Walter White, of the Superintendent's Office, G.T.R.

Funeral at Toronto.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE.—Hale Square Piano, $125; $5 cash and $5 per month. Three octaves, carved rosewood case, full iron frame, good tone. C. W. LINDSAY, 2366 St. Catherine street. 25

FOR SALE. — Upright Piano, $80; $4 cash and $4 per month; a good 7 octave Upright Piano; a bargain. C. W. LINDSAY, 2366 St. Catherine street. 25

FOR SALE.—N.Y. Weber Upright Piano, $270 cash, equal to new, 7⅓ octaves, rich rosewood case, fine tone and perfect action; cost $550. C. W. LINDSAY, 2366 St. Catherine street. 25

FOR SALE.—Warren Melodeon, $20; $3 cash and $3 per month. Estey Organ, $30; $3 cash and $3 per month. C. W. LINDSAY, 2366 St. Catherine street. 25

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QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

... questions on all possible subjects of general ... which we shall do our best to obtain correct ... shall insert such queries and replies as we ... for. This must not be used, however, as ... column or as an enquiry bureau for ... of public interest. Every query must be ... with the name and postal address of the ... No notice will be taken of anonymous com...

GENERAL.

... AND MINORCAS FOR SALE. ... N.B. is informed that Mr. F. ... the Mansell Poultry Farm, ... Montreal, Que., has set- ... Leghorns and Black Minor- ... as required for.

... ENGINEERING—THE REV. ... CANCELLED STAMPS.

... 1. Are there schools of ... da and in Ontario? 2. ... ated? 3. What are ... mission and fees? 4. O. ... is the size of the Rev. ... in New York, and ... ding he preaches in? ... ncelled stamps used ... There are schools of ... y are called, of Ap- ... to University, McGill ... Queen's College, in ... itary College, Kings- ... as to course, fees, ... registrar of whichever ... sh to obtain information ... examination or matricula- ... nce faculty of any univer- ..., the same as that of the ... dical faculties; the subjects ... grammar and translation; Eng- ... mathematics, and sometimes ... odern languages or Greek. ... are, as a rule, four years ... Expenses for lectures and ... from $75 per annum to over $100, ... college selected. Many pre- ... of Kingston Military College ... the universities. 4. We do not ... Mr. Hall you refer to. The ... Hall, Presbyterian minister, is ... of a congregation which meets on ..., New York. As this church ... assistant minister, and supports a ... Chapel (the Romeyn Chapel at 420 ... street), its congregation is pro- ... ge and flourishing. The church is ... at 708 Fifth avenue. Mr. Hall lives ... 715 Fifth avenue. 5. Canceled ... are returned to the postmaster-gen- ... Ottawa by the local postmasters. We ... know how they are disposed of by ... uthorities there. Cancelled stamps ... taken from old letters, and col- ... by some persons who sell them to ... dealers. These stamps are used ... make screens with and for other purposes ... decoration.

... NGREGATIONAL COLLEGE COURSE.

A.H.M., Regina.—1. What is the best col- ... for a Congregationalist who wishes to ... himself for the ministry? 2. Is the ... two three years or four? 3. What are ... expenses? 4. Can a student get a re- ... railway fare, and what is the amount ... such reduction? 5. What examination ... a student have to pass before enter- ...? 6. What is the length of each ses- ...? 7. Do students generally obtain ... of labor during the session or vaca- ... Ans.—1. There is but one Congrega- ...al College in Canada, that of Montreal. ... there are two courses in this college, one ... ive years, which includes the full arts ... rse of McGill University; the other of ... r years, which besides theological studies ... the college includes three courses at ... Gill University, the subjects being Eng- ... Mental and Moral Philosophy and Na- ... Science. 3. A student should have ... per annum in order to defray the full ... penses of the session, including board, ... dging, books, clothes, etc. Expenses ... the holidays and railway fare are, ... course, not included in this sum. Two ... nts room together, and all the stu- ... club together for meals, board not ... provided in the college. The total ... penses are at present, therefore, about ... per month for a course of seven months. ... Congregational College at present pays ... students' fees for the McGill arts ... course, which amount to some $35 per an- ... The college charges no fees for its ... lectures or instruction. 4. We believe that ... rangements can be made with the rail- ... ways for reduced fare when the student ... takes his vacation. But the college does ... not itself make such arrangement. Students ... must apply to the railway authorities. 5. ... The most satisfactory way of entering is to ... pass the matriculation examination of Mc- ... Gill University, which includes Latin, Ma- ... thematics, Greek, English and other sub- ... jects. If the student is not prepared for ... this he may take the entrance examination ... of the college, which comprises English ... History, arithmetic, Euclid, books 1 and 2, ... and part of one of the gospels in Greek. 6. ... The session formerly extended from Oct. 1 ... to May 1. Next year it will be from Sept. ... 15 to May 1. 7. Students sometimes obtain ... remunerative work from some congregation ... during the session or vacation. But it is ... not advisable to depend upon receiving such ... assistance. The college will occasionally ... loan small amounts to needy students. For ... further particulars address the Rev. Prof. ... H. Warriner, 7 Shuter street, Montreal. ... He is the secretary of the college.

EARLIEST ESTABLISHED DATE IN HISTORY.

... St. Thomas.—Please mention the ... recorded date in history, stating what ... events it refers to. Ans.—The ... part of the fifth volume of Sir H. ... 's 'Assyrian and Babylonian In- ... published in 1884, contains an ... a three column terra cotta ... made by order of Nabonidus, a ... king, who lived in the sixth ... The cylinder made about 550 ... recording the battles of the ... sovereign, in the course of a de- ... his excavations, and restora- ... ancient temples gives the date of ... were made upon the temple of ... at Sippara by Naramsin, the ..., as being about the year 3750 ... has accordingly been accepted ... as established date in history. ... known as the historical period be- ...ginning, in the fifth century ... writings of Herodotus beginning ... about that time, although he re- ... s of an earlier period. Herodo- ... lived about 484 to 424 B.C.; he has ... been the 'father of history.' The ... of Rome is popularly supposed to ... 753 B.C. But the history of the ... kings of Rome is now regarded ... as fabulous. Especially is this ... accounts given us of the first ... Romulus, Numa, Ancus and Tullus.

LEGAL.

ONTARIO.

A MINOR'S WAGES.

... Hope, Ont.—I am a girl, 18 ... working for wages. My mo- ... to collect my wages. Can ... so, how old will I have to ... she cannot? Ans.—No.

VALIDITY OF A NOTE.

... Articles of Agreement. ... For an invention known as ... Invalid Bed, for, and in con- ... the sum of $——— to me, ... by note, I do hereby sell, as- ... and transfer unto ———, of the Township of W———, Province Ontario, an undivided half interest in for Townships of———, for my invention, known as the ——— Invalid Bed, and authorize ——, to make, vend, and use the above named bed for the full term for which said bed may be patented, the same as I might have done had this sale and assignment not been made. And I do delegate to the said—— full power to act in his name (and mine), the same as I might have done had this sale and assignment not have been made. Signed and Sealed.' Some of the lawyers say the note given for this agreement is not worth the paper it is written on, because it had not the words 'for a patent' written on the note; others say this article is not a patent, and claim the note is all right. Ans.—The note is probably void unless in the hands of a holder in due course without notice of the nature of the consideration, or the want of consideration.

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WIDOWS' RIGHTS.

A Subscriber, Ontario. — I was married over thirty years ago in the Province of Quebec. My husband and I commenced on very little. We have gathered property worth four or five thousand dollars, and some money in the bank. We never had any children. My husband is a drunkard, and likely to be found dead some time. I want to know what is my share of the property, real and personal. Ans.—We presume that the property is vested in your husband, and that the money is at his credit in the bank. In the event of his dying without a will, and your surviving, and there still being no children, you would be entitled to dower (that is, to one-third for life), in the real estate, and to one-half of the money and other personalty absolutely, or, by duly electing by deed to do so, you could take one-half of the whole estate, real and personal, absolutely.

INFRINGEMENT OF PATENT.

A Constant Reader, Ont.—Ten years ago I put up a piece of straight fence, about 10 rods in all. To-day an agent came to me and asked who gave me authority to put it up. I told him that I put it up myself. Then he demanded pay, saying that it was a patent. I enclose the paper he gave me, as it will explain the fence better than I can. Now, has the patent run out, or had the man any right to collect the money? There are a good many of my neighbors in the same fix as myself. Ans.—To ascertain whether the fence in question is or has ever been covered by a Canadian patent, would involve a search in the patent office at Ottawa. But assuming that it is so covered, the patentee or his agent, has certainly a right to collect the small sum (which by the receipt you submit), you appear to have paid.

MEDICAL.

[Letters for this department should be addressed "Medical Editor 'Witness,' Montreal." Should a subscriber ask any question which is not suitable for publication, a reply will be sent by mail if a stamped addressed envelope and $1, physician's fee, be enclosed with such question.]

DYSPEPSIA.

M.McP.—My daughter, aged twenty-four, has been troubled with dyspepsia for nine years. Confined to bed for fifteen months, her symptoms are: Food always sours and sometimes comes up, causing a burning pain in the back, nausea, flatulence and headache. She is very bad with constipation. She is always bright, but does not gain strength enough to get up. Her food is beef tea, whipped eggs, and cream, bread and butter and gruels. No tea or coffee. We would be very grateful if you could help her as we are far from a doctor. Ans.—No mention is made in this diet of fresh fruit or lemonade or vegetables. Constipation is inevitable unless there is waste in a person's diet, and obstruction of this kind in the food canal, causes many disagreeable symptoms as backache, headache, flatulence. Spinach, asparagus, young green peas, cauliflower and many other soft vegetables, are very needful, both to supply vegetable salts and to supply unirritating material to pass along the bowels. Boiled rolled oats and hominy might agree. To keep the food mass moving regularly downward is necessary for gaining strength, as decomposing food at any point will destroy fresh food. Cascara as it comes mixed with maltine is often useful in getting invalids out of bad habits, but a diet which will do the same is better. Raisins chewed thoroughly after a meal of bread and butter would ensure plenty of saliva and some fruit salt going down after it to help to digest it, besides being laxative.

CATARRH—STOMACH TROUBLE.

Subscriber's Wife.—I have a disagreeable dropping in my thoat; breath very offensive. For two or three days I have been troubled with severe pains in pit of stomach. I am losing my appetite. I have always been strong and healthy. Is it catarrh? Ans.—Offensive breath shows that something needs cleansing. Cleanse the nose and throat daily. Snuff pure boiled water through the nose freely, or syringe it, holding the head straight, chin up. Put a strong peppermint in the water, and a tablet of chlorate of potash. Brush the teeth carefully with camphorated chalk, mixed with powdered myrrh. Perhaps the stomach will give no more trouble when you swallow no stale mucus filled with organisms. If the stomach still troubles you send an account of your diet, appearance of tongue, dry or moist, thick or thin, pale or red, and of your stools and appearance of urine. The proper practice of medicine is dependent upon knowledge of the habits and symptoms of patients. The condition of the skin, dry or moist, shrunken or healthy, or spotted brown, or liable to eruptions, and the weight, losing or gaining, proportion of the fat to the muscle and many other things which are usually taken in by the doctor at the first glance. Weary eyes on slight efforts, a dragged, unhappy look, or an excited, eager, or anxious expression, are symptoms. The appearance of stools is a most important help in judging of digestion. These may be dry, insufficient, difficult, pale, offensive, watery, painful, mixed with blood or mucus, clay-colored, delayed for days, and so on. Nobody ought to expect a prescription for stomach trouble without sending the appearance of the tongue, lips and stools, with body weight, at least in a general way, as 'I am thin,' or 'I am stout and not strong,' or 'I am very strong, but lacking in fat.' Without knowing how food is behaving in any case no one can tell why there is a pain or even guess at it. The same information is required in selecting a tonic. Persons so often state only one or two symptoms which annoy them. Soda-mint tablets with pepsin two hours after a meal often relieve unpleasant feelings in the stomach.

FATTY HEART—APOPLEXY.

E.G.—An unmarried woman, forty-seven years of age, of temperate habits, never taking alcoholic liquor, and one who has worked enough for exercise, has become fleshy, short of breath, red in the face, but does not have dizziness in the head. The doctor said she had too much fat round the heart, and gave her medicine that made her feel so sore all over that she could not bear to be touched. She was to take a large drink of cold water every morning, and while taking this she could not eat. There was nothing that she relished. Her appetite previously was too good. She wanted a nourishing diet. She has taken three bottles of medicine from him since, and says she feels better. She has considerable strength and eats fairly well, but her face still gets very red if at all heated up. 1. Do you think she got the proper treatment in the first place? 2. What kind of diet should she use now? Ans.—Heart cases must be managed by a doctor who sees the patient. Food which acts in a laxative way is useful in cases of red face with increasing weight. Green vegetables, fruits, cauliflower, new potatoes, Indian meal in some cases, gluten or Graham bread, oat cakes, plenty of cold water and lemonade or mineral water if ordered for the patient, are apt to be thinning, while bread and butter, cream and sugar, condensed milk, oatmeal porridge, fat of meat, cheese and milk pudding are fattening to persons who digest them properly. Constipation and the absence of causes of waste make persons who digest well overfull if they continue to eat as they did when growing, and when more active or subject to some drain upon the system as in many cases before reaching middle life. Overfulness is most easily managed by never running for a car or stooping so as to bring blood to the head. Exercising regularly but gently in the open air, avoiding excitement, as the loss of temper, and using laxative food, or leaving off one meal a day whichever seems to suit best. Apoplexy is an accident most apt to happen when body weight is at its greatest and the circulation on this account at its largest. The blood vessels are sometimes too weak and the nervous control of their calibre in the head less than is needed for any emergency, hence the bursting of some blood vessel in the head is a possibility to be kept in mind by heavy persons who pant on the least exertion. By attention in the ways mentioned this danger, which is often very real between forty-eight and sixty years of age, can usually be avoided. To weaken the heart by starving or using mineral water too freely might be very injurious. Good judgment is needed in each case.

PUSTULES.

A.B.—Periodic eruption on forehead like smallpox. Ans.—Smallpox begins on the forehead and starts as a hard red papule, which feels like shot in the skin; in two days it may be a vesicle; later, matter forms, which shrinks, leaving a depression in the middle. The pus or yellow matter dries to a scab, or runs out about the ninth day. The scab falls off about the end of a fortnight. A peculiar, greasy smell attends smallpox. Smallpox is always taken from another case. It may be caught twelve days before the fever, pain in the back, and vomiting usher it in.

ACNE NECROTICA.

An eruption of a few pustules something like smallpox may appear grouped on the forehead, and last a fortnight, but no illness being present or odor, or cause of contagion, the cause must be local irritation. This occurs amongst the cleanly as well as among neglected classes. A child may carry matter from a sore nose on the finger nail and inoculate two or three mosquito bites or pimples with the pus organism; possibly a dyed hat lining may be to blame. Washing frequently with an antiseptic soap is quite useful where any matter is liable to get upon the finger nails. Yellow soap is satisfactory for this purpose if not made with bad fat. When pustules appear on the forehead some antiseptic application should be painted on, and sulphur used internally. Sulphur troches are most convenient, being made with acid tartrate of potash, sugar and gum. Two or three a day are enough while painting the pustule after letting out the water or matter with a saturated solution of borax in boiled water. To make this pour boiling water on powdered borax, perhaps a tablespoonful, and leave some borax unmelted in the bottom of the cup.

Another disagreeable form of pustular eruption on the forehead is syphilitic; this may be curved, forming a half circle. Other signs of the disease are always present. Scars are left. No itching is felt. Iodol is a good application, which is not so disagreeable as iodoform. Cases of this kind need to have the advice of some physician who can acquaint himself with the case.

Eczema causes pustules when severe. Eczema does not leave scars. Itches and burns. Is not all alike, but has red elevations, vesicles and pustules, or scales, and hard, dry skin, often at one time in the same patch. Eczema would probably yield to a soothing antiseptic, tar ointment, borax and boiled starch in babies, or perhaps, ichthyol, general health being scanned to find if the digestion is perfect, or the diet is disagreeing.

NUMBNESS OF HANDS AND FEET.

Mrs. T. M. B.—Numbness and trembling of hands, worse at night, for four years, but more troublesome this year. Perhaps caused by pressure of sleeping with hands under my head, or the raising of the arms over my head in sleep. The other morning getting suddenly out of bed, dropped heavily to the floor. On standing up I dropped again having no feeling in lower limbs. General health very good. Ans.—Since the loss of power did not continue in your lower limbs they were only weak, not paralyzed, but this having happened, taken in connection with nervous trembling and liability to numbness in the arms, makes it seem very important for you to build up nervous force. A tonic alone will not do this. The habits which weakened you, such as overwork, working a little above your strength each day and toned up with tea and coffee, which increase energy and excitability of the nerves without feeding them, you may have fallen out of the habit of eating sufficiently hearty food or your strength may have gone because the quality of your blood may have been depreciated by some other cause. Many Christians count it no sin to live at high pressure, but for this there is a reckoning as surely as for excesses which are more readily recognized to be wrong. Illness may have visited you and robbed you, leaving your nervous system exhausted or your circulation very feeble. In any of these cases advice is the same. Drop all fatiguing work for two years at least. Leave off stimulants. Get some nutritious baby food or breakfast cereal and take it with milk twice a day, while feeding the nerves with some emulsion of cod liver oil and phosphates, or with plenty of cream and iron, quinine and strychnine phosphate. A rest after dinner, no tea or coffee, cocoa and grain food and abundance of milk and cream would prevent nervous exhaustion in many persons who now hasten to their work from every meal toned up for the time by the cup of tea and food. When a weak heart is the cause of numbness go to a doctor.

WEAKNESS—SPECKS BEFORE EYES.

Enquirer.—I am twenty-seven years old. For some months I have been troubled with a tired feeling, especially in morning, often accompanied by dizziness with floating specks before my eyes. I do not take much exercise, the least exertion tires me. Sleep well, generally feel drowsy through the day. Heart seems to be weak. When excited or frightened have a smothered feeling. Can I do anything to remove it? I am costive, health good in other respects; not troubled with indigestion. Ans.—Your food may be unsuitable and probably is so or you would not be weak and apparently unnourished. First have the urine examined by a doctor. If it contains albumen get the doctor to prescribe for you. If it is healthy you must build up your blood with nourishing food. Milk in some form can be taken by nearly everyone. It is a quick restorer of the blood. Make a gruel of rolled oats which have plenty of oatmeal flour in them, add half a pint of fresh milk. Take this every day at breakfast with crisp toast and some relish which starts your appetite. Drink no tea or coffee but at eleven, or earlier when you feel weak, take a cup of extract of beef tea, a quarter teaspoonful with a little salt and add milk or flavoring if you like, but eat no biscuit or bread. At dinner eat fresh meat, potatoes which have been steamed dry, a taste of vegetable and some milk pudding or fruit, cooked in water and rice, sago, tapioca or bread. About five or half-past take a cup of cocoa and scrambled egg or very tender ham, corn beef or tongue, and a good saucer of some smooth wheat containing no bran and cream food, with a cup of arrowroot boiled with cinnamon and milk before sleeping, about nine p.m. Bread and butter if first-class, brown bread cookies and ginger snaps, toast and soda crackers are useful at meal time. Never eat them between meals. Be out as much as possible. These bread-stuffs are not to be depended upon because you may happen to like them. Bread and tea indigestion is incurable until the diet is varied and the tea given up. The foods here mentioned afford sufficient variety and the bread-stuffs are to be added in moderation. Cornstarch is cheaper than arrowroot, if not boiled a few minutes it is laxative, but less easily digested. It divides the curd of the milk so that milk is more easily digested. Water also divides the curd, so does any baby food, as barley flour or prepared foods, which can be boiled in water and added to milk. Persons often fancy milk does not digest because they drink it rich and cold. When warmed or in gruel or with any sort of porridge or in pudding they digest sufficiently well. See that you have a movement of the bowels daily, as much depends upon this. It should be encouraged at the same hour daily. An injection of water and a little castile soap may be needed at first for two or three days then the diet should be sufficient.

USE OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Subscriber's Son.—Obstinate constipation; has tried all sorts of patent remedies and doctor's prescriptions, and now has resorted to diet—oatmeal, cracked wheat, Indian meal, etc. Still requires medicine in addition. Are there any herbs or roots which could be boiled and used with the diet you recommend. Please give advice about diet. Your advice is a last hope. Ans.—Melancholy, or irritability, often attend constipation. Persons have no idea why they feel so sad or so ill-tempered. Young persons dying of consumption do not speak of the 'last hope'; yet in that case it would be correct. Constipation is generally much aggravated by patent medicines. All the herbs, roots and barks, as well as minerals, procure a movement of the bowels by irritating them into action. This may in time set up catarrh, and catarrh of the duodenum interferes with the bile coming into the bowel, causing obstinato constipation. The milder remedies found amongst plants such as cascara euonymin, dandelion, rhubarb, are very useful occasionally, or for a few weeks, when some derangement can be set right in that time. Cascara and maltine is as good a laxative as any of these for chronic constipation, because it acts mildly, and no reaction seems to follow the use. Fifteen drops of the best quality of liquid extract of cascara three times a day before meals has cured some obstinate cases.

When a young person suffers with nothing but chronic constipation, medicine should not be resorted to. Diet, massage and tonics are more likely to cure, and less liable to injure digestion. When the constipation is dependent on some other ailment which causes dryness, or obstructs the passage, a compress of folded flannel wrung out in cool water and worn for an hour or more daily, may provoke a natural movement without medicine. Diet should not be rough when catarrh is present. Cracked wheat with husks, and any such food, may give present comfort, but leave the patient worse than ever. The husky cracked wheat is trying for the healthiest person. Whole wheat without any husk, hominy, Indian meal, oatmeal, brown bread (two-thirds white flour), Johnny cake (two-thirds white flour), barley and oatmeal, may be taken in great moderation. Spinach, cauliflower, squash, pumpkin, salsify, very tender carrots, young onions, potatoes, young peas, butter beans, asparagus, tender cabbage, and all vegetables which can be chewed smooth in the mouth, are far more useful than rough cereals for chronic constipation. They relieve the dryness, the cellulose they contain is an unirritating, unfermenting waste; they provoke saliva, by an appetizing variety, and the salts they contain help to form the juices of digestion. Foreign fruits have been found very satisfactory. Figs and prunes, lemons, oranges, dates or raisins may be bought at any time in the year, kept in the patient's own room and taken moderately daily. Lemonade at night, and on rising, is suitable in warm weather, when this acid agrees. Figs eaten dry, or softened in hot water, are very efficacious, taken before breakfast. Apples and pears, tomatoes and small fruit, taken in even quantities, some kind daily, are usually very helpful.

Massage is a gentle kneading of the large bowel from the right hip upwards to the ribs, then across to the left, and down the left side. This can be done for ten minutes every morning. It is most useful in causing muscular efforts when the bowel is relaxed and weak.

Twenty drops to a teaspoonful of syrup of hypophosphites, containing nux vomica, or its alkaloid strychnine, is quite useful in weakness of the bowel, taken before each meal. Nux vomica is a tonic to the digestive canal, and does not increase the trouble and disagree with the stomach, as iron does in cases of constipation. It is most useful where there is no colic, and digestion is slow with a costive habit.

ECZEMA.

Reader, Ont.—Something broke out on my hand five years ago. It has been in one spot, till last year it began spreading to other places on my hand. It comes out in watery blisters and gets rough and cracks. Is very itchy. Do you think it is saltrheum? Is there any cure for it? Is it infectious? Ans.—Eczema upon the hands is usually the result of irritation from some particular kind of work, hence the names—grocers' itch, barbers' itch. The name 'itch' ought not to be applied to an eczema, as it suggests the itch caused by the itch insect, which is a very different disease. Salt rheum is a name which has been applied to eczema, but it is not used in medical works. Ichthyol or sulpho-ichthiolate of ammonium may cure your hands if you soften them with cold cream or vaseline every time you have to work in ways which irritate your hands. The trouble is not infectious. When eczema produces sores with matter the pus will carry the micrococcus wherever it goes and must be carefully removed with borax water. Dry eczemas are not contagious.

G.P.F., Hamilton.—Your name and address must be sent to ensure a reply.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

The round trip from Quebec to Roberval and Chicoutimi by rail, through the lovely lake and mountain scenery of the Canadian Adirondacks, down the Saguenay and back to Quebec by steamer, touching at all the beautiful seaside resorts of the Lower St. Lawrence, is without doubt one of the most varied and delightful tours on this continent. A daylight trip. No tourist should fail to take it. Excellent hotel accommodation. Round trip tickets only ten dollars each. A beautifully illustrated Guide Book free on application to Alex. Hardy, Quebec.

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THOROUGHBRED MASTIFF DOG 'DUKE,'

By 'Jessie,' registered American Kennel Club Stud Book, N.Y., No. 14,430. By 'Empress of Waconta' (litter sister of Sear's 'Monark'), and 'Boss,' owned by Mr. Mitchell, Fairhaven, Vt. 'Duke' would be as good as a night watchman inside a large factory or yard. No person will enter except his friends. No better dog could be had for watching, etc. 'Duke' is ten months old, extraordinarily large, strong and handsome; would make a splendid adjunct to a gentleman's establishment, and is young enough to be trained to suit. Apply at 67 St. Hypolite street. 12

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WANTED, BY WHOLESALE HARDware House, two boys living with parents, to learn the business. Apply in own handwriting to Box 484, 'Witness' Office. 28

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WANTED, A GOOD GENERAL SERVANT. Apply at 205 Mansfield street. 28

WANTED, TWO CITY AGENTS HAVING knowledge of Machinery and speaking both languages. Address, giving particulars as to former employment, salary expected age, etc., R., P.O. Box 2396. 27

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WANTED, A LADY TEACHER FOR Prince Albert School, St. Henri; one capable of teaching French and the Tonic-Sol-Fa Notation preferred. Address, giving references, salary expected, and diploma held, to ALEX. MURRAY, Sec.-Treasurer, 80 Laurier avenue, St. Henri. 26

WANTED FOR THE DISSENTIENT School of Ste. Marthe, a teacher holding a first-class elementary diploma from the McGill Normal School. Apply to A. W. PARK, Secretary-Treasurer, Ste. Marthe, P.Q. 26

WANTED, AT ONCE, GOOD PLAIN COOK; references required. Apply to 1144 Dorchester street. 24

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WANTED, BY A MIDDLE AGED PERSON situation as nurse to an invalid lady or sick person. Address 197 St. Antoine st. 28

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WANTED, A SITUATION TO GO TO the country with a respectable family; wages, no object. Apply 54 St. Bernard street, upstairs. 23

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On Thursday, after half-past four in the afternoon, a long-shaped, whitish grey Alligator Purse, containing about twenty-one dollars. Finder will be rewarded by returning the same to the 'Witness' Office. 27

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TO LET, FROM 1st SEPTEMBER, A Very beautifully situated, medium sized house on Dorchester street, Westmount; all modern conveniences; house occupied at present, but tenant finds it necessary to remove. Apply to S.J., 'Witness' Office. 21

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PERSONAL—BOSTON DENTAL PARLORS 1856 Notre Dame. Beautiful Sets of Teeth for Ten Dollars. Fit and quality guaranteed. Painless extracting a speciality. All charges moderate.

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A PUPIL OF PROFESSOR DUCHARME is open for engagements for the giving of Music Lessons at current rates in Montreal and vicinity. Address T.L.T., 'Witness' Office, city. 28

The Boys' Page.

A Two-Weeks' Trip with Eskimo Dogs.

(The Right Rev. Jervois A. Newnham, Bishop of Moosonee, B.N.A., in the 'Independent.')

One does not generally expect hardship on a seaside trip, yet I expected some. I was to go some fifteen miles down a great river to the bay, then two or three days along the bay, and then ten miles up another big river, and to return the next week the same way. This I have done, travelling for two days each way over the salt water, and yet neither seeing nor smelling it, and travelling over the water by a train! I travelled by train, yet not on wheels, a train which made its own track and did not use fuel or water, and only went at the rate of four or five miles an hour, and only from 5 a.m. to 2 or 3 p.m. each day. The rest of the time we spent in camp. For those three days and nights we were in the open air, and at what a temperature! Always far below zero, forty-five or fifty degrees of frost by day, and as much as sixty to sixty-two at night! A strange seaside trip, surely! But before telling my story, let me explain the above riddle by saying that the 'train' was a dog-train, composed of a sled drawn by eleven Eskimo dogs, and driven by an 'Injuu,' not an injuneer—I mean an engineer; and that we travelled over the ice, three feet thick, with two feet of snow on top, which entirely hid the salt water, that we could only travel by daylight, and had to stop at certain fixed places, where we could find wood for the camp-fires, and that we slept on the ground, or rather snow, in our cotton tent, or in the wigwams or tents of poles and bark erected at the regular stopping places.

My home is at Moose Fort, and I wished to visit our mission at Rupert House, to confer with the missionary there, and see the residents. On the twenty-sixth of February the dogs from Rupert House arrived here and brought me an invitation to return with them, which I gladly accepted, and made my preparations. These consisted in getting suitable food cooked for three or four days, gathering a bundle of blankets and rabbit-skin rugs to wrap round me in the sled and sleep on at night, packing a small box with clothes, etc., for use at Rupert House, and looking out my deerskin coat and snowshoes. The food needs to be very simple and ready cooked; for we do not stop during the day to cook, and at night we have to thaw our food, and again in the morning. I took a loaf and some scones, the latter mostly to carry in my pocket and eat at midday; some partridges ready cooked, a little cooked beef and bacon, and a packet of soup-powder; also tea and sugar, salt and butter, some frozen cream, frying-pan, kettle, cup, plate, etc. Monday, the twenty-second of March, I was up soon after four o'clock, only to find a snowstorm raging, so that I could lie down to await developments. At seven o'clock the storm was so heavy that we abandoned the idea of starting that day. The snow fell all day, the worst of the season; so we knew we were in for a hard trip.

Tuesday I was up at 5.30, and, after a hasty breakfast, donned my 'Husky' coat of deerskin with the hair on and started for the dogs. It was a fine morning, but promised to be very cold all day, and the wind right in our teeth. Well, here we are down on the ice, and the dogs all harnessed and impatient to start. Let me describe. The sled consisted of a narrow box four feet long, the front half being covered or boxed in, mounted on a floor eight feet long resting on runners. In this box the passenger sits, wrapped in rabbit-skins so that he can hardly move, his head and shoulders only projecting. In front and behind and on top of the box is placed all the luggage, covered with canvas and securely lashed to withstand all the jolting and possible upsets, and our snowshoes within easy reach. An important item is the dog-whip, terrible to the dogs if used by a skilful hand and terrible to the user if he be a novice; for he is sure to half-strangle himself or to hurt his own face with the business end of the lash. The whip I measured had a handle nine inches long and lash thirty feet, and weighed four pounds. The lash was of folded and plaited seal-hide, and for five feet from the handle measured five inches round, then for fourteen feet it gradually tapered off, ending in a single thong half an inch thick and eleven feet long. Wonderful is the dexterity with which a driver can pick out a dog, and almost a spot on a dog, with this lash. The lash must be trailing at full length behind, when a jerk and turn of the wrist causes it to fly forward, the thick part first, and the tapering end continuing the motion till it is at full length in front, and the lash making the fur fly from the victim. But often it is made to crack like a pistol over the heads of the dogs as a warning. The eleven dogs were harnessed to the front of the sled, each by a separate thong of seal-hide, all of different lengths, fastened to a light canvas harness. The nearest dog was about fifteen feet from the sled, and the leader with bells on her about fifty feet, the thongs thus increasing in length by about three feet. When the going is good the dogs spread out like the fingers of a hand, but when the snow is deep they fall into each others' tracks, in almost single file. As they continually cross and recross each other, the thongs get gradually plaited almost up to the rearmost dog, when a halt is called, the dogs are made to lie down, and the driver carefully disentangles them, taking care that no dog gets away meanwhile. They are guided by the voice, using 'Husky,' i.e., Eskimo words: 'Owk,' go to the right, 'Arrah,' to the left, and 'Hoit,' straight on. But often one of the men must run ahead on snowshoes for the dogs to follow him. See me now in my box, carefully wrapped up, all but my face, in blanket of plaited rabbit-skins, a jerk is given to the sled to loosen it, 'Hoit,' and we are off! I have often seen the dogs start at a gallop of six miles an hour; but the snow is deep and we go at a slow trot, the men running and helping the dogs. It is slow and cold for me, but gradually Moose Fort is left behind as we go down the river.

At eleven o'clock we halt ten minutes for refreshments. We are in no anxiety lest the train will start before our coffee has cooled enough for us to drink it; our hurry is lest it and the sandwich should freeze before we consume them. An alfresco lunch sounds very charming, but there are decided drawbacks. Standing or sitting with fifty degrees of frost, the mustache and beard heavily laden with icicles, so that it is difficult to open the mouth without bringing tears to the eyes by reason of the hairs pulled out, the fingers freezing if they are kept out of the mittens for a few minutes for eating purposes, the bread frozen, or beginning to freeze the moment it is taken from the pocket—these are not the best constituents for a picnic. We never stop to cook in the middle of the day's journey; but a jar of boiling tea has been stowed in the blankets, and has not lost all its warmth and a sandwich or a scone carried in an inner pocket will not be frozen very hard. On again, and at 1 p.m. we are passing Natatishe point, twenty-two miles from Moose. We reached the next point, Big Stone, before three o'clock; but as it was twenty-five miles to the next possible stopping place we had to be content to go no further that day. We had a cotton tent with us and a small portable stove, and the first thing was to erect these in the shelter of the bush, and to get some wood for the fire. This took some time, and I found the waiting miserably cold work, chilling me to the bone. Of course the floor of our tent, which is also our bed, is the trampled surface of snow, with a few pine branches laid on top. As soon as the stove was burning my bedding was laid in the tent, and, sitting on this, I proceeded to unpack and thaw my food and to thaw myself. The stove had not been very well put up, and kept up a constant leakage of most pungent smoke, which soon caused me real agony in the eyes. My supper of bread and butter and a bird, ready-cooked, needed only to be thawed, and water to be boiled for tea; but the thawing takes long, and it was half-past four before it was ready. I also found that partridge shot in December, frozen till March, then cooked and frozen again, thawed and so eaten, is rather dry and uninteresting food. The men were busy cutting dry firewood, attending to the dogs and cooking their supper till later than this. The dogs are unharnessed and chained to trees, out of reach of each other, as they are very quarrelsome, and presently fed with frozen fish, rabbits, or seal blubber, as the case may be. They sleep in the snow, coiled up without any shelter, and get very little attention. A tent with a stove is more comfortable for us than the open wig-wam fire in the middle, which is always very bad for smoke. The cotton tent gets almost too hot while the stove is in full draught; but everything in it, except the sleepers, freezes solid at night. It was too smoky for comfort, so, as we had to get up very early, we lay down at eight o'clock. My bedstead was snow, mattress, pine branches, bed of rabbit-skin, and blanket of ditto. I have learned to sleep like an Indian, with head under the blanket; but even so, one gets very cold before midnight, and that and the hard bed made my rest very much broken. I think that the men must have lit the fire very early next morning. About three o'clock I awoke (indeed, I awoke several times before that, owing to the hardness of the bed and the cold) and put all my breakfast materials to thaw; but did not get up finally till four o'clock. It took us till six to thaw or cook our breakfast and eat it, so that we did not start till 6.30.

(To be continued.)

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Quiets the nerves and induces sleep.

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Yours truly,
W. W. HODGES,
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COCOA.
ABSOLUTELY PURE, THEREFORE BEST
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Plants per the hundred or thousand.
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The 4 p.m. train is a new train, with parlor car attached, and reaches Quebec at 10.40 p.m. 7.50 a.m. train runs through to Halifax, but train leaving Montreal Sunday morning runs to Rimouski only. The 11.15 p.m. train runs to Little Metis. (Saturday night train runs to Quebec only.)
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A weekly business men's special will leave Montreal every Friday, at 8.45 p.m., for Cacouna and stations as far as Little Metis; this train will reach Cacouna in time for breakfast Saturday morning; returning, the Special will leave Cacouna every Sunday at 7.30 p.m., and Quebec at 11.55 p.m., reaching Montreal at 7.20 a.m., Mondays.
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From Victoria to Dyea, Alaska.
Apply early. Accommodation limited.
City Ticket and Telegraph Office,
129 ST. JAMES ST., (Next to Post-Office).

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.
Until further notice the trains of this Railway will run daily (Sunday excepted) as follows:—

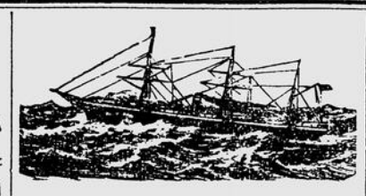
Leave Montreal by Grand Trunk Railway from Bonaventure Street Depot	7.50	23.15
Leave Montreal by Can. Pacific Railway from Windsor Street Depot		19.40
Leave Levis	13.40	8.30
Arrive at Riviere du Loup	16.45	12.55
do Trois Pistoles	17.40	14.15
do Rimouski	19.00	15.43
do Ste. Flavie	19.30	16.25
do Little Metis	19.52	16.50
do Campbellton	22.35	
do Dalhousie	23.25	
do Bathurst	24.20	
do Newcastle	1.35	
do Moncton	3.40	15.10
do St. John	7.15	12.10
do. Halifax	10.20	21.25

An express train will leave Montreal on Friday evenings at 20.40 o'clock, and run through to Little Metis, arriving there at 11.10 o'clock on Saturday.
An express train will leave Cacouna on Sunday evenings at 19.30 o'clock, and run through to Montreal, arriving there at 7.20 o'clock Monday.
The English mail train leaves Montreal at 7.50 o'clock on Sunday mornings, and arrives at Rimouski the same evening. This train stops at St. Charles Junction, Montmagny, L'Islet, Ste. Anne, St. Paschal, Riviere du Loup, Cacouna, Trois Pistoles and Bic.
A passenger train leaves Cacouna on Monday mornings at 8 o'clock and arrives at Levis at 12.30 o'clock.
The trains to Halifax and St. John run through to their destination on Sunday.
The buffet, sleeping car and other cars of express train leaving Montreal at 7.50 o'clock run through to Halifax without change.
The trains of the Intercolonial Railway are heated by steam from the locomotive, and those between Montreal and Halifax via Levis are lighted by electricity.
Through tickets may be obtained via rail and steamer to all points on the Lower St. Lawrence, and in the Maritime Provinces.
For tickets and all information in regard to passenger fares, rates of freight, train arrangements, etc., apply to
G. W. ROBINSON,
Eastern Freight and Passenger Agent,
138 St. James street, Montreal.
D. POTTINGER, General Manager.
Railway Office, Moncton, N.B., July 12, 1897.

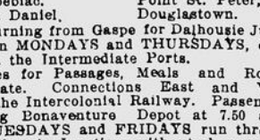
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LAKE SHORE DELIVERY
Every Friday.
WALTER PAUL
would feel 'greatly obliged if his patrons would leave their orders on Thursday, and in any case not later than TEN o'clock on FRIDAY MORNING.
2355 St. Catherine St.,
Corner Metcalfe.
15

HALF TONE ETCHINGS
Equal to the best produced, at 15 cents per square inch. Special rates for large quantities.
'WITNESS' PRINTING HOUSE,
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ST. LAWRENCE LINE.
SS. "CAMPANA"
1,700 TONS,
Is intended to sail from Montreal on
MONDAY, August 2nd, at 2 p.m.
And afterwards on every alternate MONDAY during the season. Leaving Quebec the day following at noon.
For FATHER POINT, GASPE, MAL BAY, PERCE, CAPE COVE, SUMMERSIDE, CHARLOTTETOWN AND PICTOU.
Has excellent accommodation for passengers. Electric lights and all modern comforts.
No cargo received after noon of sailing day.
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For Freight, Passage and Staterooms, apply to
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CLAYTON and KINGSTON, $4.
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Meals and Berth Included.
Steamers leave week days, 10 a.m.
QUEBEC and Return, $5.
MURRAY BAY and Return, $3.
RIVER DU LOUP,
TADOUSAC, $10.
SAGUENAY and Return, $12.
Steamers leave Quebec week days at 8 a.m. for Saguenay.
For further information and tickets apply to
H. FOSTER CHAFFEE,
City Passenger Agent,
128 St. James Street (opp. Post-Office).
Tel. 1731.

For Gaspe and Baie des Chaleurs Ports
The North American Transportation Co.'s
Steamer 'ADMIRAL.'
L. POULIOT, Master.
COMMENCING ON THE 28th APRIL, the first-class Passenger Steamer 'ADMIRAL' leaves DALHOUSIE for GASPE, (weather and ice permitting), on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, calling at

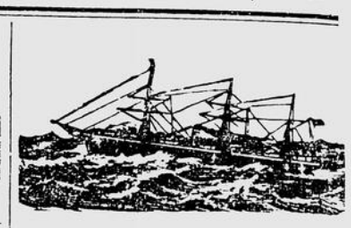
Carlton,	Newport,
Maria,	Pabos,
New Richmond,	Grand River,
Bonaventure,	Cape Cove,
New Carlisle,	Perce
Paspebiac,	Point St. Peter,
Port Daniel,	Douglastown.

Returning from Gaspe for Dalhousie Junction on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, calling at the Intermediate Ports.
Rates for Passages, Meals and Rooms moderate. Connections East and West with the Intercolonial Railway. Passengers leaving Bonaventure Depot at 7.50 a.m., on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS run through to Dalhousie Junction, without change, connecting with SS. 'Admiral' and arriving at Gaspe following evening at 7 o'clock.
Tickets for sale at all C.P.R. and G.T.R. agencies. For tickets and all information in regard to passenger fares and rates of freight apply to
M. P. CONNOLLY, Sec.-Treasurer, 40 Dalhousie street, Quebec.
or **G. W. ROBINSON,** Gen. Eastern Agent, 138 St. James st., opp. St. Lawrence Hall, Montreal.
14

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Sovereign and Empress
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DAILY ROYAL MAIL LINE
between Montreal and Ottawa. Fare to Ottawa, single, $2.50; return, $4; do., round trip, rail and boats, $5. Most pleasant and direct route to the
CALEDONIA SPRINGS.
DAILY EXCURSIONS, Palace Steamer SOVEREIGN, to Carillon, Como, Oka, etc., $1. Take 8 a.m. train to Lachine, to connect with steamer.
Shoot the rapids, 50c. Take 5.00 p.m. train for Lachine.
All boat round trip via Ottawa, Rideau River, to Kingston, thence R. & Ont. steamer down St. Lawrence.
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SUMMER SERVICE.
MONTREAL TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

From LIVERPOOL	STEAMERS.	From MONTREAL
Tues. July 13	Lake Huron	Wed., July 28
Sat., July 17	Lake Ontario	" Aug. 4
Sat., July 24	Lake Superior	" " 11
Sat., Aug. 7	Lake Winnipeg	" " 25

Weekly Thereafter.
Until further notice the steamers of this line will call at Queenstown for passengers on the voyage from Liverpool only.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
FIRST CABIN—Single, $47.50, $50 and $60. Return, $95 and $114, according to steamer selected.
SECOND CABIN—To Liverpool or London, $34; return, $66.75. Glasgow, $37.50; return, $74.00.
STEERAGE—To Liverpool, London, Glasgow and Belfast, $22.50.
NOTE.—Steerage passengers by the Beaver Line are provided with the use of bedding and eating and drinking utensils, free of charge.
Freight carried at lowest rates and to all important points, both in Canada and Great Britain, on through bills of lading. Special facilities provided for the carriage of butter, cheese and perishable freight.
For further particulars as to freight or passage, apply to
D. & C. MACIVER, Tower Buildings, Liverpool.
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21

REFORD AGENCIES.
DONALDSON LINE
WEEKLY GLASGOW SERVICE

From Glasgow.		From Montreal
July 16	SS. AMARYNTHIA	Aug 5
July 21	SS. KEEMUN	Aug 10
July 23	SS. ALCIDES	Aug 12
July 30	SS. TRITONIA	Aug 19
Aug. 6	SS. KASTALIA (cold storage)	Aug. 26

Agents—Glasgow: Donaldson Bros.
THOMSON LINE
WEEKLY LONDON SERVICE.

From Newcastle.		From Montreal.
July 15	SS. IONA (cold storage)	Aug 6
July 22	SS. DEVONA	Aug 13
July 29	SS. HURONA (cold storage)	Aug 20
Aug. 5	SS. KILDONA	Aug 25

EAST COAST SERVICE.
SS. BELLONA, for Newcastle and Leith.....Aug. 14
SS. GANGES, for Newcastle and Dundee.....Aug. 24
SS. ESCALONA, for Newcastle and Aberdeen.....
Agents—CAIRNS, YOUNG & NOBLE, Newcastle-on-Tyne; A. LOW, SON & Co., 27 Leadenhall street, London, E.C.; WM. THOMSON & SONS, Leith. W. THOMSON & SONS, Dundee, Scotland.
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CANADA OR WESTERN STATES.
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23 and 25 St. Sacrament street, Montreal.

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178 St. James St., Opposite Temple Bldg.
Office Telephone, No. 1507. House Telephone, 3061

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON.
From Piers 14 and 15, North River, New York (foot of Fulton street.)

Paris	Wed., July 28, 10 a.m.
St. Paul	Wed., Aug. 4, 10 a.m.
St. Louis	Wed., Aug. 11, 10 a.m.
Paris	Wed., Aug. 18, 10 a.m.
St. Paul	Wed., Aug. 25, 10 a.m.

Shortest and most convenient route to London. No transfer by tender. No tidal delay. Close connection at Southampton for Havre and Paris by special twin-screw Channel steamers.
Rates of passage to Southampton, $100, and upwards.
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SPECIAL ROUND TRIP TICKETS AT REDUCED RATES.
Steerage at Very Low Rates.
For freight or passage apply to
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W. H. HENRY,
116 St. Peter st., Mechanics' Building.
W. F. EGG, 129 St. James street, Montreal.
BENJAMIN & WESTON,
10 Place D'Armes Square, Montreal.
D. BATTERSBY,
184 St. James street, opp. Temple Bldg.,
MONTREAL.
21

DOMINION LINE
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
LIVERPOOL SERVICE,
via Londonderry.

Steamer	From Montreal.	From Quebec.
Labrador	July 31, daylight,	Aug 1, 9 a.m.
Ottoman	Aug. 7, "	Aug 7, 2 p.m.
Vancouver	Aug. 14, "	Aug 15, 9 a.m.
Scotsman	Aug. 28, "	Aug 28, 2 p.m.
Labrador	Sept. 4, "	Sept 5, 9 a.m.

R. M. S. 'Canada' will sail from Boston August 7th and Sept. 11th.
Rates of passage to Liverpool and Londonderry: Cabin, $52.50 to $90; second cabin, $34 to $36.25; steerage to Liverpool, Londonderry, Queenstown, Belfast and Glasgow, $22.50 and $23.50.
Midship saloon, electric light, spacious promenade decks. For further information apply to any agent of the Company or
DAVID TORRANCE & CO.,
17 St. Sacrament st., General Agents Montreal.
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Steamship Tickets.
Reservations and Tickets by all Lines from Montreal and New York to England, Scotland, Germany, France, Belgium, Holland, Italy and other parts.
Send for sailing and rate sheets to
W. H. HEWED, Agent,
Tel. 1176. 116 St. Peter Street, Mechanics Institute Building.
21

MURILLO'S SLAVE.

(Concluded.)

... and the studio of Mu... celebrated painter in ... which during the ...ful and animated—was ...grave. A single lamp ...marble table, and a ...sible hue harmonized ...ing darkness, but ...t like diamonds at ...gainst an easel. Im... was so deeply ab... ...rations that the door ...ened by one who ...ain by name, and ...answer, approached ...Sebastian raised his ... a tall and hand...

...here, father ?' said ...tone.

...ny, Sebastian.'

...father; I can watch

...Z...mbi should come ?'

...' replied the boy,

...away, my son, and ...go Gomez will have no ...m in his slavery.'

...how dreadful it is to be ...the boy, weeping bit...

...of God,' replied the ne... ...of resignation.

...ated Sebastian, as he ...to the dome of the studio, ...the stars glittered. 'God ! ...to Him, my father (and ...by listen to me), that we ...ger be slaves. But go to bed, ...go; and I shall go to mine ...corner, and I shall soon fall ...good-night, father ; good-night.'

...really not afraid of the Zom...stian ?'

...ther, that is a superstition of our ... Father Eugenio has assured ... God does not permit supernat... ...beings to appear on earth.'

...then, when the pupils asked you ...sketched the figures they find here ...morning, did you say it was the ...?'

...To amuse myself, father, and to make ...laugh ; that was all.'

...Then, good-night, my son.' And hav...ssed the boy, the negro retired.

...moment Sebastian found himself ..., he uttered an exclamation of joy. ...suddenly checking himself, he said: ...Twenty-five lashes to-morrow if I do ...tell who sketched these figures, and, ...haps, more if I do. Oh, my God, ...to my aid !' And the little mu... threw himself upon the mat which ...ed him for a bed, where he soon fell ...leep.

Sebastian awoke at daybreak ; it was ...only three o'clock ; any other boy would ...probably have gone to sleep again. Not ...Sebastian, who had but three hours he ...could call his own.

'Courage, courage, Sebastian !' he ex...claimed, as he shook himself awake ; ...three hours are thine—only three hours! ...Then profit by them, the rest belong to ...the master, slave. Let me at least be ...mine own master for three short hours. To ...begin, these figures must be effaced.' And, seizing a brush, he approached the Virgin, which, viewed by the soft light of the morning dawn, appeared more beautiful than ever.

'Efface this !' he exclaimed. 'Efface this ! No ; I will die first ! Efface this—they dare not ! Neither dare I. No—that head——she breathes—she speaks—it seems as if her blood would flow if I should offer to efface it, and that I should be her murderer. No, no, no ; rather let me finish it.'

Scarcely had he uttered these words when, seizing a palette, he seated himself at the easel and was soon totally absorbed at his occupation. Hour after hour passed unheeded by Sebastian, who was too much engrossed by the beautiful creation of his pencil, which seemed breathing into life, to mark the flight of time.

'Another touch !' he exclaimed. 'A ...shade here ; now the mouth. Yes—there ! It opens those eyes ; they pierce ...through ! What a forehead ! What ...delicacy ! Oh, my beautiful—' and Sebastian forgot the hour, forgot he was a slave, forgot his dreaded punishment—all, all was obliterated from the soul of the youthful artist, who thought of nothing, saw nothing, but his beautiful pic...ture.

But who can describe the horror and consternation of the unhappy slave when, on suddenly turning round, he beheld all the pupils, with his master at their head, standing beside him !

Sebastian never once dreamed of justifying himself ; and, with his palette in one hand and his brushes in the other, he bowed down his head, awaiting in silence the punishment he believed he just...ly merited. For some moments a dead ...silence prevailed; for if Sebastian was con...founded at being caught in the commission of such a flagrant crime, Murillo and his pupils were not less astonished at the discovery they had made.

Murillo, having with a gesture of the hand enjoined silence on his pupils, who could scarcely restrain themselves from giving vent to their admiration, approached Sebastian and, concealing his emotion, said in a cold and severe tone, which he modulated alternately from the contemplation of the Virgin to the terrified boy who stood like a statue before him :

'Is this your master, Sebastian ?'

'Yes, father,' replied the boy, in a voice scarcely audible.

'Is he your drawing-master ?' said Murillo.

'Yes, father,' again replied the trembling boy.

'Then I never gave you lessons,' said the astonished painter.

'No, father, you gave them to others, and I listened to them,' rejoined the boy, emboldened by the kindness of his master.

'And you have done better than listen; you have profited by them !' exclaimed Murillo, unable longer to conceal his admiration. 'Gentlemen, does this boy merit punishment or reward ?'

At the word 'punishment' Sebastian's heart beat quick; the word 'reward' gave him a little courage, but fearing that his ears deceived him, he looked with timid and imploring eyes toward his master.

'A reward, Senor !' cried the pupils, in a breath.

'That is well; but what shall it be ?'

Sebastian began to breathe.

'Ten ducats, at least,' said Mendez.

'Fifteen ! ' cried Ferdinand.

'No,' said Gonzalo; 'a beautiful new dress for the next holiday.'

'Speak, Sebastian,' said Murillo, looking at his slave, whom none of these rewards seemed to move. 'Are these things not to your taste ? Tell me what you wish for. I am so much pleased with your beautiful composition that I will grant any request you may make. Speak, then; do not be afraid.

'Oh, master, if I dared—' And Sebastian, clasping his hand, fell at the feet of his master.

It was easy to read in the half-opened lips of the boy and his sparkling eyes some devouring thought within, which timidity prevented him from uttering.

With the view of encouraging him, each of the pupils suggested some favor for him to demand.

'Ask gold, Sebastian.'

'Ask rich dresses, Sebastian.'

'Ask to be received as pupil, Sebastian.'

A faint smile passed over the countenance of the slave at the last words, but he hung down his head and remained silent.

'Ask for the best place in the studio,' said Gonzalo, who, from being the last come pupil, had the worst light for his easel.

'Come, take courage,' said Murillo, gayly.

'The master is so kind, to-day,' said Ferdinand, half aloud, 'I would risk something—ask your freedom, Sebastian.'

At these words Sebastian uttered a cry of anguish, and, raising his eyes to his master, he exclaimed, in a voice choked with sobs:

'The freedom of my father—the freedom of my father !'

'And thine, also,' said Murillo, who, no longer able to conceal his emotion, threw his arms around Sebastian and pressed him to his breast.

'Your pencil,' he continued, 'shows that you have talent; your request proves that you have a heart; the artist is complete. From this day consider yourself not only as my pupil, but as my son. Happy Murillo ! I have done more than paint—I have made a painter.'

Murillo kept his word, and Sebastian Gomez, better known under the name of the Mulatto of Murillo, became one of the most celebrated painters in Spain. There may yet be seen in the churches of Seville the celebrated picture which he had been found painting, by his master; also a St. Anne, admirably done; a Joseph, which is extremely beautiful; and others of the highest merit.—'Boyhood of Great Painters.'

With our much reading, we may, almost without intention, overlook the Book of books; moreover, there is a tendency to read about the bible to the neglect of the inspired book itself. An esteemed correspondent recalls times gone by, when, in a village where she lives, 'no book but the bible was read by the cottagers on the Sabbath days; but now as education spreads, cheap books and papers seem to monopolise the attention of all, except the aged.' The life of faith requires the food of heaven; and this is only supplied by 'every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of God.'—'The Christian.'

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

MARJORIE'S CORNER—FRICANDELLES.

'What are we going to have for breakfast, Norah?' asked Marjorie, putting her head in at the kitchen door one morning.

'Hash; the beef is all chopped off.'

'O, Norah, I know something ever so much nicer than hash. Can't I make it instead?'

Norah gladly consented, and Marjorie ran into the pantry to get the things that she needed, and reappeared a moment later with two eggs, two crackers and an onion.

First, she put the frying-pan on the fire with a big piece of butter in it, and while it was getting hot, she grated the onion, and then pounded the crackers very fine.

The meat was nicely chopped, so Marjorie put in the onions and crackers, and then mixed it all together in the hash bowl, pouring in a tablespoonful of the melted butter and seasoning it well with pepper and salt.

'And, now, what are you going to do, Miss Marjorie? Fry it?'

'No, not yet; it's not ready.'

Going over to the sink, Marjorie washed her hands and dried them on the clean roller-towel hanging behind the door.

Then going back to the table, she took out a spoonful of the chopped meat and daintily formed it into a little ball which she dropped into the hot butter and fried. She continued to do this until she had used up all the meat.

While they were frying she had put a big piece of butter in a porcelain saucepan, and it had entirely melted when the balls were cooked and laid on a dish garnished with parsley.

Marjorie squeezed the juice of a lemon into the drawn butter, and then poured it over the balls.

'What's this we have this morning?' asked papa. 'Hash balls?'

'No, papa,' replied Marjorie with dignity, 'fricandelles.'

After eating three of them, papa declared that hereafter hash balls must be banished from the weekly bill of fare and fricandelles take their place.—N. Y. 'Observer.'

THE SOUL'S INQUIRIES.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 28.

How shall we escape, if we neglect so great salvation?—Heb. ii., 3.

Thus saith the Lord, they shall not be able to escape; and though they shall cry unto me, I will not hearken unto them.—Jer. xi., 11.

He that despised Moses's law died without mercy . . . Of how much sorer punishment, suppose ye, shall he be thought worthy, who hath trodden under foot the Son of God, and hath counted the blood of the covenant, wherewith he was sanctified, an unholy thing, and hath done despite unto the Spirit of Grace?—Heb. x., 28, 29.

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Purest and Best for Table and Dairy
No adulteration. Never cakes.

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Sarsaparilla Sense.

Any sarsaparilla is sarsaparilla. True. So any tea is tea. So any flour is flour. But grades differ. *You want the best.* It's so with sarsaparilla. There are grades. You want the best. If you understood sarsaparilla as well as you do tea and flour it would be easy to determine. But you don't. How should you? When you are going to buy a commodity whose value you don't know, you pick out an old established house to trade with, and trust their experience and reputation. Do so when buying sarsaparilla.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla has been on the market 50 years. Your grandfather used Ayer's. It is a reputable medicine. ***There are many Sarsaparillas—but only one Ayer's.*** It cures.

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"BABY'S OWN SOAP"

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The Albert Toilet Soap Co., Mfrs. Montreal.

CENTS FOR SALE.
Apply at the "Witness" Office

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Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.
Recipe of Old Dr SAMUEL PITCHER
Pumpkin Seed -
Alx. Senna +
Rochelly Salts -
Anise Seed +
Peppermint -
Bi Carbonate Soda +
Worm Seed -
Clarified Sugar -
Wintergreen Flavor.
A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.
Fac Simile Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.
NEW YORK.
At 6 months old
35 DOSES - 35 CENTS
EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

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The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. is on every wrapper.

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If you wish to rid your house of this troublesome pest, USE Lyons' Liquid Bug Poison.
One application will positively clear them out. If your druggist does not keep it telephone No. 1544 and it will be sent to any address.
AT ALL DRUGGISTS 25c a bottle, or
JOHN T. LYONS, Cor. Craig and Bleury sts., Montreal.

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FOR STUDENTS OF POETRY.

Bliss Carman the Canadian poet, has set people guessing. He wrote in the Boston 'Transcript' of what he regarded as the ten greatest lyric poems in the English language. The titles were as follows:—'A Northern Vigil,' 'A Spring Song,' 'The Moondial,' 'At the Granite Gate,' 'The Gravedigger,' 'The Nancy's Pride,' 'The Red Wolf,' 'Behind the Arras,' 'The Last Watch,' and 'In a Gondola.' And now some Bostonians are complaining that they do not know the authors of all these poems, and that they never before saw even the titles of some of them. Here is an excellent opportunity for students of poetry to display their knowledge.

STOLEN VALUABLES.

If burglars entered your home and stole everything movable, it would take you some time and a lot of money to produce them. If you have a policy with the Dominion Burglary Guarantee Co., 181 St. James street, you will receive the amount of your loss at once. Call up telephone 1234 and our agent will call around and give you full particulars about this very necessary insurance. 28

A CONSISTENT WOMAN.

Mrs. Gilfoyle—Mrs. Bargain Hunter is a thoroughly consistent woman.'

Mrs. Kilduff—'Is she?'

Mrs. Gilfoyle'Yes; sho is. She has marked her five o'clock teas down to 4.57.'—'Puck.'

I'VE GOT IT AGAIN.

People who suffer from Rheumatic twinges have occasion to make the above remark many times throughout their lives. Let us tell you what to do; go to your nearest druggist and procure one of Dr. Coderre's Plasters, bathe the surface of the afflicted part in warm water, and apply the plaster. You will be both gratified and surprised in a short time with the result. 25 cents. 28

Clever Boy—'How in the world did you get old Curmudgeon's consent to wed his daughter?' 'Finesse, mo boy, finesse. I told all around that he caught seventeen four-pound bass on that last fishing expedition of his.'—Detroit 'Free Press.'

A little Menthol Cough Syrup will save a little child from consumption. 28

'Are you one of the striking miners?' asked the woman at the door. 'Yes, mum. I'm what dey call a pioneer. I struck thirty years ago and I've never give in yet.'—Detroit 'Free Press.'

The Dominion Burglary Guarantee Co., 181 St. James street, is the only company in Canada which issues policies that protect you against loss or damage by burglary. If your house is vacant for the summer months, in justice to yourself, you should see that it is protected against burglary. Call up telephone 1234 and our agent will call on you with full particulars. 28

THE UNIVERSAL EXPERIENCE.

Every man is of the opinion that he paid a terrible price for his experience, while others got theirs at a bargain counter—Atchison (Kan.) 'Globe.'

PILES ARE THE RESULT

Many times of constipation. If the latter is cured in the early stages no further trouble may be induced but a delay in removing constipation, has led to many serious cases of piles, where hundreds of dollars have been expended in endeavoring to effect a cure. Dr. Coderre's Purgative Tablets should be taken by every entire person until permanent regularity is established. 25 cents. 28

'How far can you swim, Willie?' inquired the visitor. 'Oh, I don't konw,' replied Willie. 'Across the ocean,' persisted the visitor, facetiously. 'I shouldn't wonder,' answered Willie, promptly. 'Why, Willie, do you know how far it is across the ocean?' demanded Willie's mother. 'Don't care how far it is,' retorted Willie. 'Pa told me once never to admit that I couldn't do a thing until I'd tried and failed.'—Chicago 'Evening Post.'

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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To the Department Stores, as we find that they ask too much for our goods. In future, we will deal direct with public. We can give you more Picture Frames for one dollar than any other house in the city can for two.
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ULLEY'S BRUSH WORKS,
76 Victoria Square - 78.
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CAMPHOR! CAMPHOR!
FINEST ENGLISH CAMPHOR!
MOTH BALLS, MOTH SQUARES and POWDER.
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HELLEBORE! HELLEBORE! Pure White Hellebore for sale at the Glasgow Drug Hall.
MOSQUITOES! MOSQUITOES! Ash's Forest Friend! Fishermen and all who go to the country in summer should not fail to get a bottle of Ash's Forest Friend. 25c and 50c.
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Country and telephone orders promptly filled.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Mrs. MARY H. LAPOINTE

Advised by her Physician to take Dr. CODERRE'S RED PILLS. Result: Cured of Female Weakness of eleven years' standing.

Perhaps you have seen the careful engineer as he noted the increased or diminished supply of steam as indicated by the instrument called the Steam Gauge.

So in the human mechanism, the supply of energy is dependent upon the quality, and quantity of blood, the absence of which is indicated by the pallid face and weakened system.

The following testimonial so aptly describes the condition of many women that we feel assured its perusal will prove deeply interesting to them, and lead many to adopt the method pursued by her, in securing health and happiness.



MRS. MARY H. LAPOINTE.

71 Walnut Street, Nashua, N. H.

Franco-American Chemical Co.,

Gentlemen.—About 11 years ago I was attacked with a severe cold, following which I have undergone a period of debility and weakness, the like of which I hope I may never know again.

My occupation is that of tailoress, and the close confinement required told upon my general health to a marked degree. I suffered untold agony from headache, loss of sleep, dizziness, backache, weak stomach, and general debility, while at times I was obliged to give up and go to bed.

Dr. J. H. Breton, of Lowell, advised me to try Dr. Coderre's Red Pills. I did so, and took them according to directions for two weeks, and experienced some relief. I continued for two months altogether, and am most happy to say I am to-day a new woman. It is indeed a wonderful medicine.

Witness, H. R. Surles. MARY H. LAPOINTE.

This daily lessening of vitality is nature's call for help. A good tonic is imperative, not a stimulant whose help at best is but transitory, but a remedy that is a builder, and like every other builder, builds from the foundation.

Such a remedy is found in Dr. Coderre's Red Pills. This is not a palliative put upon the market to deceive people because of its temporary virtues, but a remedy based upon careful study of the field in which it had to work.

We do not broadly assert that it is a 'cure all' for every known complaint, but we do believe, yes we do know, that it possesses extraordinary virtues when used in the treatment of female weakness, and further, that no one is too poor in purse to avail themselves of its benefits.

Further information relative to the diseases of women will be cheerfully furnished by our French Specialist, who will at the same time give you all the necessary advice for home treatment absolutely free.

Dr. Coderre's Red Pills are for sale everywhere, price 50c per box; 6 boxes for $2.50. Mailed on receipt of price. These Pills are sold in boxes only, never in bulk. Address: FRANCO-AMERICAN CHEMICAL CO., Medical Department, P. O. Box 2306, Montreal, Canada.

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TELEPHONE 616.

KLONDIKE GOLD.

Tax to be Levied on Metal Leaving the Country.

YUKON LIBEL DENIED.

WAS ORIGINATED BY AN AMERICAN MINER AND HAS NO FOUNDATION IN FACT.

Ottawa, July 28.—At a Cabinet council yesterday the subject of the Yukon was again under consideration, and it was decided that the royalty to be levied on the gold taken out of that country would be ten percent on all amounts taken out of any one claim up to five hundred dollars a week, and after that twenty percent. This ought to give the Dominion a handsome revenue. And in addition it must be remembered that, as already announced, every alternate claim is to be reserved by the government for the benefit of the public revenue. This policy seems to be very generally approved here by all those who take an interest in the subject.

A letter has been received at the Department of the Interior from Mr. Thos. Fawcett, the gold commissioner, dated Dawson City, June 16. He reports his arrival the previous day, having made the journey from Lake Bennett in ten days. Mr. Craig accompanied him. The remainder of the party were delayed at Lake Bennett five days completing the transport of the outfit from the canon east of the summit of the Chilcoot Pass to Lake Bennett and constructing a boat. On June 12 he met Mr. Ogilvie near Fort Selkirk with a party of men on his way to survey some locations at Fort Selkirk and at the Stewart river. As Mr. Gibbons is on his way down with a party, Mr. Ogilvie will stake the fronts of the applications and leave the work to be completed by Mr. Gibbons on his way down. It is significant as showing that all the miners are by no means making money to read that both Mr. Ogilvie and Captain Constantine are of opinion that the renewal fee of a hundred dollars would press heavily on those claimants who have received small results from a season's work. It would likely press most heavily on cases in the Miller and Glacier creeks, where they have had an unfavorable spring for working. Mr. Fawcett took up with him a copy of the new tariff and supplied it to Mr. Davis, the collector at Dawson City, who put it in force on June 16. The Mounted Police have begun their building at Dawson, and will soon have comfortable quarters. The A. C. Company is building a large warehouse, and monopolizing the output of the saw-mill, although it was working night and day. For this reason the gold commissioner could get no building at present. Mr. Fawcett mentions that he had been called upon to deal with the effects of a man who died suddenly on June 15 in possession of considerable property, having left a large amount of gold.

The Comptroller of Mounted Police, Mr. White, is already making his arrangements for the transport of the eighty additional police that are being sent to occupy the territory. Nearly all the members of the force are anxious to go, and have volunteered. For instance, there were five members of the jubilee contingent in Ottawa yesterday on their return, and four out of the five were anxious to be sent to the Yukon. A careful selection will therefore be made of the most suitable members of the force, and a small draft made on each of the various stations in the North-West. Since Christmas the police force has been reduced by about seventy-five men, and now numbers six hundred and sixty. After the despatch of the eighty men to the Yukon the North-West force will consist of five hundred and eighty men. Not many years ago it was up to the strength of a thousand.

WAIT TILL SPRING SAYS COL. HERCHIMER.

Col. Herchimer, Commissioner of the North-West Mounted Police, spent a brief period in the city to-day on his way east. Speaking of the Yukon country, Mr. Herchimer gave some timely advice to those who contemplate leaving for the gold fields. He says some very erroneous statements are being made as to the ease of reaching the gold districts, while all dangers of the trip and difficulties to be overcome are withheld. He warns the public not to go in this fall. The only way this season of the year to reach the gold fields is via Dyea, and the Pass is now almost impassable for white men with packs. 'My advice,' said. Col. Herchimer, in conclusion, 'is to wait until March to make the trip into the Yukon country.'

THE BOUNDARY QUESTION.

Ottawa, July 27.—A very important statement was made in Friday's issue of the Ottawa 'Citizen,' which if true would need some explanation, but fortunately the statement was made in error. The statement was as follows:—

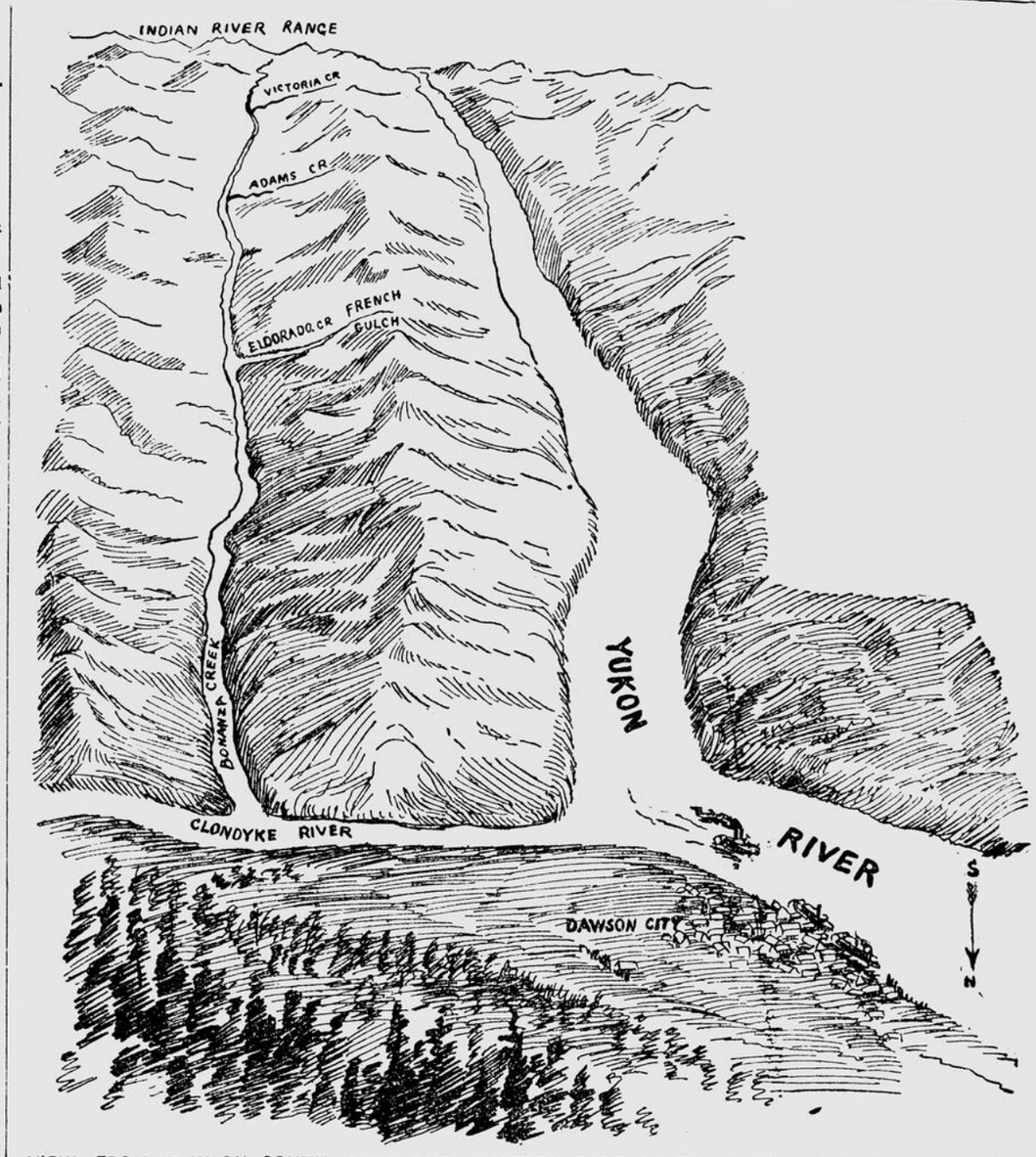
'The Alaska boundary question has been hanging fire for years but preliminary surveys have been made by the British and United States governments. It is found that Mount St. Elias was twenty-two miles on the Canadian side of the frontier. Nevertheless the British Government, in its usual easy-going way, made an offer to the American Government to permit the summit of the mountain to be adopted as a south-west angle of the boundary. This concession gave the Americans a triangle of land twenty-two miles wide at the base for no consideration whatever. Why should our land be given away by the British Government? . . . Now there are gold discoveries in the neighborhood of the region in dispute and there is a strong probability that the gift of a strip of our territory to the Americans will carry with it valuable gold deposits. The British way of dealing with those people is quite too magnanimous. We get no thanks for making gifts to them.'

If the facts were as stated by the 'Citizen' a wave of indignation ought to have rolled across the Dominion ere this. The case is, however, entirely different. It was found by the commissioners appointed to delimit the boundary between Alaska and Canadian territory that Mount St. Elias was about two miles on the Canadian side of the line. The line of the 141st meridian, which constitutes the boundary down to a certain point, was not actually run, but observations led the commissioners to suppose that Mount St. Elias stood within Canadian territory about two miles east of the boundary line. It was then suggested that the commissioners might be empowered to make Mount St. Elias the point of commencement from which the boundary should run northward, if they chose to agree upon that later on. This suggestion was agreed to by the British authorities. If the Canadian commissioner, however, finds that there is any reason to suppose that these two miles of ice and snow near Mount St. Elias possess any value at all he will not agree to adopt Mount St. Elias as the point of commencement. The arrangement simply empowers him to so agree if he sees fit. Twenty-two miles of Canadian territory have not, therefore, been made a gift to the Americans.

The 'Citizen's' article, it might be mentioned in passing, falls into the error of many American newspapers in supposing that there is any disputed boundary in the Yukon country where the gold discoveries have been made. The dispute is only as to the boundary from Mount St. Elias south or south-east, where the coast is broken by numerous sheets of water, arms of the sea. The American territory of Alaska only extends inland from this broken coast about thirty miles, and it is the delimitation of this strip which has been going on for three years. The pamphlet issued the other day by the Interior Department, and a copy of which will doubtless be available to any person applying for it, contains maps that clearly show the position of the gold fields to which the miners are now going.

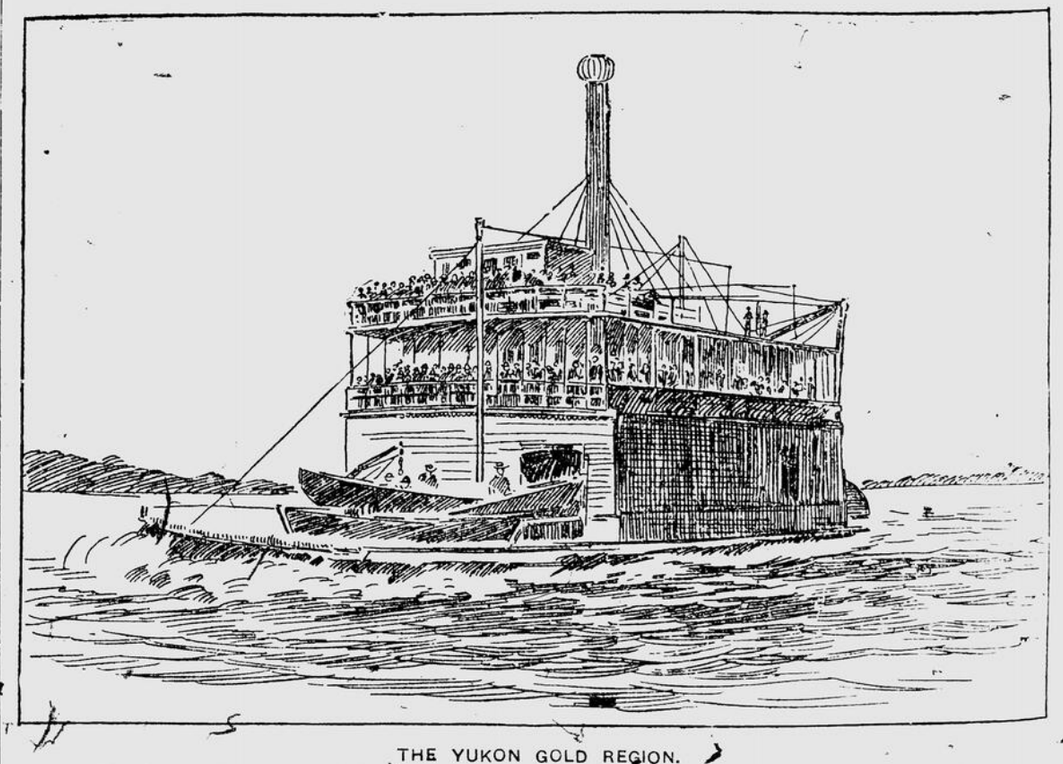
A LETTER FROM INSPECTOR SCARTH.

Mr. Scarth, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, received a letter to-day from his son, who is an inspector of the Mounted Police, and who took in the detachment which relieved the police who had been in the Yukon country all winter. Inspector Scarth dates his letter from Fort Constantine on June 19. He says: 'We only arrived on the twelfth of this month and this is the first mail which has gone out and there will not be another for some time. We did not have nearly such a long walk as we anticipated, only having to go about a hundred miles. The ice was so unsafe we could not go further and on reaching Lake Bennett we made our camp. It took us twenty days to build three boats. From Lake Bennett the trip was grand.' After alluding to matters of a private nature, Inspector Scarth goes on as follows:—Klondike is booming and the wealth of the miners is really marvellous. Money is thrown about just like water and things are frightfully expensive. I bought about eighty pounds of Moose meat the day before I got into Klondike and paid



VIEW FROM DAWSON SOUTH OVER THE WESTERN PART OF THE RICH KLONDIKE GOLD FIELDS, INCLUDING BONANZA AND EL DORADO CREEKS.

In the right foreground on the eastern bank of the Yukon river is the town of Dawson, the base of the Klondike mining district. Just above coming from the left or east, into the Yukon, is Klondike river, into which flows from the south the now famed Bonanza creek, whose course is about parallel with the Yukon, from which it is separated by a range of irregular and unnamed hills which slope rather abruptly down to the river on the west, but more gently to Bonanza creek on the east. Fifteen miles above the mouth of Bonanza creek from the west enters Eldorado creek, along whose course every foot of ground was early taken up. Two miles further up from the same direction comes Adams creek, and seven miles further Victoria creek. In the distance are seen the Indian river hills, which separate the Klondike river basin from that of Indian river on the south. Up in these hills Bonanza, White Bear, Hunker, Gold Bottom and other creeks further east flowing north into the Klondike river take their rise.



THE YUKON GOLD REGION.

The Yukon river steamer 'Alice' conveying passengers and provisions to Dawson City and Klondike

...for it. At Klondike I was ...sixty to a hundred dollars ...piece. Food is so scarce ...a miner might have a mil... pocket he may still be starv... will continue until the boat ...a week. Everybody has ...ner's supplies on the arri... boat. . . . There are only ...strike it lucky. Where ten ...claims ninety get poor ones ...keep themselves. No one ...e in here unless he has five ...ars and a year's provisions. ...ns will not sell on credit. ...rations of our men had ...on account of the scarcity ...ere were people with lots ...were actually starving.' ...h states that they are ...ost at Klondike, and ...celebrated Her Ma... on the shore of Lake ...ing a bonfire and drink... with in tea and giving ...hearty cheers.

THE RUSH CONTINUES.

Seattle, Wash., July 28.—The steam... 'Queen of Pacific' will sail to-day ...with two hundred and ten ...goes only as far as Ju... a majority of the passengers ...for the mines. The ...' will sail from Victoria ...with over two hundred pas... Nearly all those going on the ...go from Seattle. The next ...from Seattle for Dyea will ...mer 'Rosalie,' chartered last ...the two trips. Already the ...and fifty passengers allowed ...inspectors have been booked for ...and twenty more are hang... anxiously about the office awaiting ...chance of some one dropping out at ...moment.

The steamer 'Edith,' chartered by the ...parties and also scheduled to sail ...31, will take north sixty horses ...50 a head.

A RETURNED MINER'S WARNING.

Seattle, Wash., July 28.—In an inter... with the Associated Press corre...spondent, L. M. Turner, who spent eleven years in Alaska and the Arctic regions, in the employ of the government, says: 'It is about time to call a halt on the mad rush to the Klondike gold fields. Hundreds of men are going as far as they can relying on others to help them. This help will be meagre enough and ...ples will certainly endure hardships ...death alone will relieve. The trans...tation companies cannot possibly ac...modate the number going by way of St. Michael's. The small river steamers ...not afford room for a third of the ...ber going by that route. The pro...ns will have to be furnished by the ...portation companies and two-thirds ...the passengers will board at St. Mi...'s or along the Yukon and they ...will not see Dawson City until next ...ring. Many of those who go by way of ...en will be compelled to winter at the ...headquarters of the Yukon.'

San Francisco, July 28.—General Shaft... is not yet informed as to what por...tion of his command, if any, will be sent to the Klondike gold region. Instructions were received from Washington directing Colonel Moore, quartermaster of the department of California; Colonel Egan, commissary, and Dr. Middleton, medical purveyor, to have in readiness by to-night the necessary supplies and equipments for sixty men for eighteen months. Dr. E. L. Edie, chief surgeon of the department, was ordered by the Surgeon-General to leave San Francisco with two hospital stewards and attendants in time to take the steamer for Alaska at Seattle on Aug. 5. He will be the surgeon in charge at the new military station to be established near the gold mines.

A LIBELLOUS STORY.

San Francisco, Cal., July 27.—Returned Yukonites deny the story told by Frank Moss of Great Falls, Mont., to the effect that two thousand graves at Forty Mile Post tell of the terrible sufferings of the gold seekers. F. C. Bowker says that so far from there being over two thousand deaths on the Klondike during the past three years, there was nobody there to die until something less than a year ago, and since then there have been three deaths in that whole district so far as known. In the grave yard at Forty Mile Post, which has served for all that section for some years past, there are only between thirty and forty graves.

Seattle, Wash., July 27.—The Alaska 'Searchlight' publishes a letter from William Moore, at Fourteen Mile Creek, Skagway, Alaska, stating that the White Pass pack trail to the summit of the pass was opened for travel on July 16. On reaching the summit the traveller steps upon an almost level country, the grade to the lakes being twenty feet to the mile. The distance from Saltwater to the Dyea ridge is thirty miles and from Saltwater to the head of Lake Bennett forty miles. Both routes from the summit are through rolling country, for the most part open, with plenty of grass for pack horses, water and sufficient timber for camp purposes. From Saltwater to the summit pack horses can be driven through easily.

Victoria, B.C., July 27.—The 'Islander' will be withdrawn to accommodate the traffic, and the C.P.N. Company will have the 'Danube' run to Dyea on its next trip.

San Francisco, July 27.—The Alaska Commercial Company's steamer 'Excelsior' left to-day, will not make another trip to Alaska before June of next year.

San Francisco, Cal., July 27.—The ...that every shipping office that ...connections have by no ...furnished. Not only strong men whose work-worn hands tell of previous experience with the labor that literally sweats the brow, but clerks and professional men and women, are seeking for information or transportation to the land where nuggets are to be had, they think, for the picking up.

Middletown, N.Y., July 27.—A local firm that has been engaged in manufacturing gold dust bags of sheepskin for Californian customers, is working with a double force on account of telegraphic orders received since the Klondike discovery.

San Francisco, July 27.—The latest rumor from Alaska is to the discovery of wonderfully rich quartz in large quantities on the Stewart river. Particulars are vague, and beyond the fact that the ledge is a large one and that the rock assays three hundred dollars, nothing can be learned. This, if true, will mean much for the Klondike district. The Stewart river runs into the Yukon not far above Dawson, and, it is reasonable to suppose, that the placer gold now being found below may have its origin in the mountains at the head of the Stewart river and neighboring streams.

RICH STRIKE IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Vancouver, July 27.—J. A. Woods, formerly of Chilliwhack, arrived down from the Skeena by the 'Danube' on Sunday night. He brought $1,500 in gold, taken from Lorne Creek, the result of one-sixth interest in three months hydraulicking, some hundred and forty miles above Port Essington. Work is stopped now on account of low water. Mr. Woods intends returning with hydraulic machinery, his company being satisfied that they have a very rich thing.

Toronto, July 28.—Prof. A. P. Coleman has reported to Mr. Archibald Blue, of the Bureau of Mines, that the country which he has been travelling in on Little Wabigoon river, Long Lake and Turtle river, is made up of Huronian rock, carrying large quantities of gold-bearing quartz. The country is to the north-east of the region at present being worked, and has hardly been touched by prospectors. Prof. Coleman thinks it likely to prove an important field.

AN OLD LUMBERMAN'S SUGGESTION.

An old lumberman writes to the 'Witness' suggesting that the government should construct a winter road similar to those used in the Ottawa lumber regions from the head of ocean navigation at Dyea across the mountains to the head waters of the Yukon. The distance is only some fifty or sixty miles, and a good winter road could be constructed for about three hundred dollars per mile for, he says, there would be no difficulty in securing any number of intending gold miners to work on the road for a few weeks. It might be necessary to station a 'donkey engine' at one or two points where the grade would be rather steep to haul up the loads. When the head waters of the Yukon are reached the ice on the river and lakes would make the best of winter roads, and quite large loads could be drawn at comparatively small cost to the centre of the gold regions. Some fifteen or twenty thousand dollars additional would be needed to erect rude shanties to serve as stopping places along the route. With such a road in operation, ready ingress and egress to and from the gold regions could be had through British territory for at least seven months in the year. In addition to these benefits any amount of provisions and other supplies could be sent in at a cost not exceeding four dollars per hundred pounds. Should the government hesitate to undertake the job itself there would be no difficulty in securing a chartered company who would put the work through with despatch, so that after hard frost sets in a copious supply of mining supplies could be sent forward. When sleighing is good it is probable that the round trip from Dyea to Klondike and return could be made in a little more than two weeks.

SAN FRANCISCO DELEGATES RETURN.

The Rev. C. W. Finch of Cookshire, representative for the Quebec Christian Endeavor Union at the recent Christian Endeavor Convention in San Francisco, has returned with his wife from their trip to the Pacific Coast. They report a most interesting trip and a successful convention. They were in the train that was wrecked at West Chicago, but escaped uninjured. Going by the central route, they passed through Denver, Colorado Springs, Salt Lake City, where they spent Sunday and attended service in the Mormon Tabernacle; Ogden, Sacramento, Oakland and San Francisco. Returning by the Southern & Sante Fe, they rounded the loop and kite-shaped track, taking in Los Angeles, Pasadena, San Bernardino, Riverside, Redlands, Mt. Lowe, Albuquerque, through New Mexico, Arizona, Colorado, Kansas and on to Chicago, requiring nineteen nights and eighteen days on the train for the round trip. Two days were spent in Los Angeles, and the famous orange and lemon groves of Redlands were visited. The convention was profoundly spiritual and profitable, and the attendance much larger than was anticipated, there being about forty thousand in average daily attendance. There were 208 delegates from Canada, twenty-one from the Province of Quebec, seven of whom registered from Cookshire.

Next International Christian Endeavor Convention will be held at Nashville, Tennessee, and it is probable the '99 convention will be held at Cincinnatti, and in 1900, London, England.

Toronto, July 28.—The Canadian delegation to the Christian Endeavor Convention at San Francisco arrived home yesterday in a special car, under the direction of Mr. C. J. Atkinson, president of the Toronto C. E. Union. A C. E. convention echo mass meeting will be held in one of the largest auditoriums in the city to hear the reports of the delegates upon the San Francisco gathering.

LACROSSE.

The Protest Allowed.

MONTREAL BASEBALL TEAM WINS

GENERAL NOTES OF SPORTS AND GAMES.

A meeting of the delegates of the Lacrosse League was held in the office of Mr. C. A. McDonnell yesterday afternoon. There were present Mr. C. A. McDonnell, representing the Shamrocks; Mr. F. Lally, representing the Cornwalls; Mr. E. B. Ryckman, representing the Torontos. The Capitals were not represented. Mr. McDonnell occupied the chair.

The minutes of last meeting were read, and on motion confirmed.

The chairman then said that the most important matter the meeting would have to consider, was the protest entered by the Cornwalls against the Torontos, because the latter had played Michael Shea in a match on July 17.

Mr. Ryckman, on behalf of Toronto, entered a protest against the Shamrocks for playing Murphy and Kavanagh on Saturday last.

The chairman ruled this notice to be out of order and declined to give it consideration until presented in the regular way.

Mr. Lally then made a motion which was a considerable modification of the one he proposed at the last meeting of the League, which was as follows:

Moved by F. Lally, seconded by C. A. McDonnell, 'That on account of the Toronto Lacrosse Club playing Michael J. Shea in their match against Cornwall on July 17, on the grounds that he was not eligible according to the rules, that said match be annulled and be played over on the Cornwall lacrosse grounds on July 31; that the Toronto Lacrosse Club be allowed half of the gross proceeds of said match, $50 to be deducted for match expenses. That should the said Toronto Lacrosse Club fail to play said match on the said date, the match shall be awarded to the Cornwall Lacrosse Club, and that the Toronto Lacrosse Club, in case of default, pay all expenses of the match, not to exceed $50.'

Mr. Lally said he thought his club was acting in a generous manner in letting the Torontos off so easily.

Mr. Ryckman defended the action of the Torontos in a very able manner. He contended that the Torontos were justified in playing Shea, on whose account the match was asked to be annulled. He pointed out that until July 1, Shea had been a member of the Capital Lacrosse Club, from which club he was subsequently expelled. He was aware that the rules and regulations stated that a team in the league could not play a player of another team in the league without his team's permission. The Torontos were charged with breaking this rule but they had not done so. The Capitals expelled Shea without bringing any charge whatever against him, and by expelling him they placed him on the same footing as a novice. How then could the Torontos ask the Capitals for permission to play a man who was no longer a member of their team and over whom they had forfeited all control? He also resented the imputation that Toronto had been guilty of unsportsmanlike conduct in playing Shea.

Mr. Lally's motion was carried by the vote of the mover and seconder, Mr. Ryckman voting against it.

THE CONSPIRACY CHARGES.

Ottawa, July 28.—The general impression in town is that nothing further will be done at present in the Capital Lacrosse Club prosecutions. Geo. McCrea of Prescott, who has been talked of in the case as the man who did the betting for the Ottawa parties is in town with his father. Mr. Joseph Troy and Mr. J. L. Dowlin, counsel for the defendants, were at the station on their arrival and went up town with them. There is a feeling about town that the Capitals realize it is not safe to go on with the matter so long as action is possible by the Amateur Athletic Association of Canada. This element in the situation complicates the problem very seriously. Magistrate O'Gara ordered a warrant out for Geo. McCrea, but no attempt was made to serve it.

THE QUEBEC TEAM.

Quebec, July 28.—The team which Quebec will place in the field in their match against the Shamrocks in the Intermediate League series, at the Ancient Capital on Saturday next will be the strongest which has yet represented them.

Captain Barney Murphy is making great efforts to have his men in perfect shape and has them hard at work night after night.

LAWN TENNIS.

THE LONGWOOD TOURNAMENT.

Boston, Mass, July 27.—One of the most interesting international tennis matches ever seen on this side of the water was played to-day in the tournament of the Longwood Cricket Club, at Longwood, and resulted in a victory for the American expert over his British opponent after four brilliant sets had been played. William H. Larned of Summit, N.J., on whom, it is said, rests the hopes of this country on retaining the United States Championship at Newport next month, is the young man who proved too much for the English champion, Harry Mahoney, and justified by his brilliant work the confidence which is now imposed in him. The match, while only one of eight in the second round of the tournament, was, nevertheless, looked upon as one of the most, if not the most important of the week, and when the men came into the courts shortly after 3 o'clock this afternoon a large crowd completely encircled the grass court, ready to applaud the brilliant, dashing plays, which from the style of the two players was sure to come.

Play started with Larned serving, and an out, a pass, a net and another pass gave him the game in short order. Mahoney took the next game through error by Larned, and followed it up by four games in succession, making the score 5—1. Then Larned took a brace and put four games to his credit, making it five in all. Here, however, he fell off badly in his play, driving into the net or out of court so that Mahoney had no trouble in taking the set, 7—5.

Score in first set:—

Larned—4, 2, 4, 2, 1, 0, 4, 4, 5, 8, 1, 4. Total, 39; games, 5.

Mahoney—1, 4, 6, 4, 4, 4, 1, 1, 3, 6, 4, 6. Total, 44; games, 7.

Larned took the first game in the second set, but the next went to Mahoney, and then for a while it was nip and tuck, until it was two games all. Then Larned started off in a terrific pace, passing Mahoney repeatedly and placing the balls well out of reach with a speed that was simply marvellous. He gave Mahoney just one more game in this set, and then rounded it off in fine style, 6—3.

Summary of second set:—

Larned—4, 2, 5, 0, 4, 8, 4, 2, 7. Total, 36; games, 6.

Mahoney—2, 4, 3, 4, 0, 6, 0, 4, 5. Total, 28; games, 3.

Larned having shown just what he could do in the second set, started the third with the idead of doing up the Britisher in as short order as possible, and it must be said that he accomplished his task more easily than was anticipated. Mahoney was absolutely unable to return his lightning-like drives, and while fighting manfully against the American was at last forced to give it up, and the third set went to the Summit man; 6—2.

Summary of third set:—

Larned—4, 4, 4, 4, 0, 4, 0, 4. Total, 24; games, 6.

Mahoney—2, 1, 2, 1, 4, 0, 4, 0. Total, 14; games, 2.

After such a terrible pace the fourth set was a farce and the American rounded out the set and match with half a dozen brilliant strokes.

Summary of fourth set:—

Larned—4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4. Total, 24; games, 6.

Mahoney—2, 0, 0, 2, 1, 2. Total, 7; games, 0.

The other matches of the day, while not, perhaps, so momentous, were, nevertheless, interesting. Nesbitt, the young Englishman, disposed of young Beals W. Wright, the Harvard interscholastic champion, 6—2, 6—3, 7—5, while Dr. Eaves, the third foreigner, had another loaf with Edwards of Boston. Fincke of Utica, the Yale interscholastic champion, was bested by Forbes, a Longwood man, and Paret defeated N. Wilson of Washington.

Good progress was made in the eastern championship doubles, the English pair Mahoney and Nesbitt winning their match in four sets.

BASEBALL.

MONTREAL VS. SCRANTON.

The Montreal Baseball Club, which has been appropriately christened 'the Royals' by the Wilkesbarre 'Record' sustained its reputation as a winner yesterday afternoon in a match against Scranton. The match was a good one, sharp fielding and hard hitting being characteristics of the game. The match resulted in a win for Montreal by a score of 12 to 9. The following is the complete score:—

Montreal.	AB	R	BH	PO	A	E
Shannon, s.s.	5	1	3	5	4	1
Lynch, l.f.	5	1	1	2	0	0
Shearon, r.f.	5	2	2	3	1	0
Dooley, 1b	4	1	1	7	0	0
Richter, 3b	4	3	1	1	1	1
Henry, 2b	3	0	2	2	1	1
Baker, c.f.	5	2	3	1	0	0
McNamara, c	5	2	2	5	2	0
Becker, p	5	0	1	1	1	0
Total	12	16	27	10	3	

Scranton.	AB	R	BH	PO	A	E
O'Brien, r.f.	4	1	1	0	0	1
Walters, c.f.	5	0	1	0	0	0
Bonner, 2b.	4	1	1	6	4	0
Baird, s.s.	4	1	2	2	5	1
Eagan, l.f.	5	1	1	2	0	1
Massey, 1b.	5	1	2	11	1	0
Gunson, c	4	2	3	4	1	0
McGuire, 3b	5	2	2	1	5	1
Welner, p	4	0	1	1	2	1
*Griffin,	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total	9	14	27	16	4	

*Griffin batted in Welner's place in ninth.

Score by innings—

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Montreal	4	0	0	0	1	0	5	0	2	—12
Scranton	0	4	1	0	2	0	0	1	1	— 9

Summary.

Earned runs—Montreal, 4; Scranton, 3.

Two-base hits—Richter, McNamara, Gunson, McGuire.

Passed balls—McNamara, 3.

Bases on balls—By Becker, 4; by Welner, 7.

Wild pitch—Welner, 1; Becker, 1.

Struck out—By Becker, 4; Welner, 1.

Stolen bases—Lynch, Becker.

Double plays—Shearon to Shannon.

Time—1.55.

Umpire—Doescher.

The Springfield-Toronto, Syracuse-Wilkesbarre, and Buffalo-Providence games were all postponed on account of rain.

The following is the standing of the clubs in the National League:—

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Per-cent.
Boston	53	24	.684
Baltimore	48	26	.649
Cincinnati	48	25	.608
New York	45	30	.600
Cleveland	42	34	.552
Pittsburg	35	39	.473
Philadelphia	37	42	.468
Louisville	35	45	.437
Chicago	35	44	.442
Brooklyn	33	44	.428
Washington	29	46	.387
St. Louis	19	60	.240

The standing of the clubs in the Eastern League is as follows:—

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Per-cent.
Syracuse	47	32	.594
Springfield	42	31	.575
Buffalo	45	34	.569
Toronto	42	34	.552
Providence	39	39	.500
Scranton	34	35	.492
Montreal	30	45	.400
Wilkesbarre	20	49	.289

AQUATICS.

REGATTA POSTPONED.

Toronto, July 26.—The rain storm of yesterday caused the greatest dismay in the hearts of the yachtsmen and necessitated a postponement of the L.Y.R.A. Circuit regatta until next Monday. The wind and rain made it impossible for the regatta to be held, and the visiting sailors took advantage of the opportunity to see Toronto at its worst.

BOWLING.

A TOURNAMENT AT LONDON.

London, July 27.—The second annual tournament of the Western Ontario Lawn Bowling Association began on the London Rowing Club grounds this afternoon. There are a large number of bowlers from outside places, including Clinton, Woodstock, Blenheim, Hamilton, Seaforth, Toronto and Paris, and other cities. Some keen contests are expected. The preliminary round in the 18 end match for the trophy presented by Mr. John Labatt was commenced this afternoon.

THE WHEEL.

BICYCLE RACES IN LONGUEUIL.

Mr. H. A. Coussirat, who has just been re-instated in the amateur class will race at Longueuil on Saturday.

AFTER A RECORD.

Toronto, July 27.—Arrangements have been completed whereby John Smith, the holder of the Canadian 24 hour road record, will go for an attack on the 100 mile mark at the Island track on Saturday evening, Aug. 4. Smith will start on his journey at 6 p.m., right after the ball game, and he anticipates that he will be able to finish it within four hours.

DE HIRSCH OLD BOYS' CLUB.

At the meeting of the Baron De Hirsch Institute Old Boys' Club, held last night, the adjourned debate on the 'Comparative influence of the Pen versus the Sword,' was taken part in by twelve speakers, eight on the affirmative, four on the negative. The leaders were: Affirmative, H. Kargar; negative, B. Haas. The decision was given in favor of the affirmative. Mr. D. Figleson presided. Mr. H. Weimfield acted as critic of the debate. Mr. Blumfield gave a recitation.

On next Tuesday the debate will be: 'Resolved, that it would be to the best interests of Canada and Canadians to join the United States.' In fact, a debate on the merits of the policy of annexation.

Five new members were enrolled last night. Mr. H. Blumfield was elected secretary-treasurer.

MINING NOTES.

RECEIPTS AT KASLO AND SHIPMENTS FROM ROSSLAND.

BUILDING LE ROI SMELTER IN UNITED STATES CAUSES INDIGNATION.

Rossland B.C., July 26.—The receipts of ore at Kaslo last week were 581 tons; only three mines shipped, the Payne, Ruth and Whitewater.

Shipments from Rossland mines last week totalled up 2,201 tons as follows:—Le Roi, 1,875; War Eagle, 128; Iron Mask, 30; Kootenay and Columbia, 120; Evening Star, 18; War Eagle stopped shipping on Wednesday, and will likely ship no more at present. Change in policy was only learnt to-day after departure of Gooderham and Blackstock for the East, and the reason for it is unknown.

The Le Roi Company has let the contract for the erection of its smelter at Northport, and construction is to be commenced to-morrow. There is intense indignation over the action of the Spokane Company, and the belief is universal that the Dominion Government will at once put an export duty on ore. The Le Roi Company has failed to prove that smelting at Northport will be one cent cheaper than at Sayward, Sheep Creek and Trail, Murphy Creek, or any B.C. site offered them, and the miners accuse them of double dealing and bad faith with Canadian people all the way through the negotiations.

A QUESTION OF SECURITY.

An interesting point as to the security to be furnished in cases in appeal came before Judge Delorimier in Chambers yesterday. The case referred to is the very interesting one of Warminton versus the Town of Westmount, and Bulmer intervenant. It will be remembered that, by this action, the plaintiff claimed a large sum of money for properties expropriated, and the intervenant took this position that, if any amount was due by the municipality in this connection, he, Bulmer, was entitled to get it. The Superior Court rendered judgment for some $90,000 in favor of plaintiff, and dismissed the intervention. Hence an appeal by both the Town of Westmount and Bulmer. Security for the full amount of the judgment was given by the Town of Westmount, but when Bulmer came to furnish his own security he tendered it for the amount of the costs only. This was refused on the ground that in any appeal suspending the execution of a judgment, security must be given for the full amount of such judgment. The point was fully argued yesterday morning, Mr. Trenholme appearing for the intervenant Bulmer, and Mr. Honan for the plaintiff, Warminton. The judge held that as the intervenant was interested in the appeal to the extent of the costs only, he could not be asked to furnish security for more than the amount of such costs.

ROBBED HIS EMPLOYERS.

A WAREHOUSEMAN SENT TO JAIL.

In the Police Court yesterday, Mr. Lafontaine, the presiding magistrate, sentenced James Moore, a warehouseman, to jail for two months for theft. For some time past the firm of Messrs. Lawrence & Cole, wholesale paper manufacturers, Craig street, have been victimized by paper thieves—and notwithstanding the efforts of the detectives, the perpetrators could not be discovered. However, last week, something went wrong, which caused the firm to suspect the warehouseman of the thefts, and Acting Detective Maguire, with this link, soon landed the man in jail, and when accused of the offence, he pleaded guilty. Yesterday this case was disposed of as stated. A few months ago Moore was accused of opening the safe of the firm and stealing thirty dollars in money, but the charge was not proven, consequently Messrs. Lawrence & Cole decided to take him on again.

POLICEMAN ASSAULTED.

HE IS SAVAGELY ATTACKED BY AN EX-HOTEL KEEPER.

Officer Chevalier of the Provincial Police was brutally assaulted on Monday on Dorchester street, near the corner of City Hall avenue. He went into a shebeen where he came across an ex-hotelkeeper who accused him of having, at one time, had him fined for selling liquor without a license and that he had also been instrumental in securing the loss of license altogether. The ex-hotelkeeper then proceeded to beat Chevalier in a terrible manner and before the officer knew what was taking place he was thrown to the ground. He ultimately got away, but not before he was badly bruised on the face and body.

C.P.R. CAR SHOPS EMPLOYEES' PICNIC.

The employees of the C.P.R. Hochelaga Car Department held their third annual picnic yesterday at the St. Lawrence Park, Hudson, on the River Ottawa. The weather was fine and over a thousand people were present, two heavy trains pulling out from the Dalhousie Square station crammed with excursionists. Arrived at the park a full programme of games was carried out which included a most exciting hose-reel competition between teams from the C.P.R. and the Dominion Cotton Company. The prize was won by No. 2 C.P.R., the Dominion Cotton Company's team following very closely. After a most enjoyable day a start was made for home about six o'clock, the picnic having proved in every way a marked success.

THE TRAMP NUISANCE.

The road between Montreal and Lachine is infested by tramps. On Monday morning about two o'clock some of them forced their way into the yard of the convent of St. Ann's and broke open the stable door. They took out the horse, hitched him to a Rockaway waggon which was there, and after promenading for a few hours along the road, brought him back, but before putting him into the stable, they cut his mane and his tail off. The people of Lachine are very indignant over this act of vandalism.

ADVERTISEMENTS.



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SHOWER BATH AND SWIM, 25c.
Boys, 15c.

Ladies' Days, Monday Morning and Wednesday Afternoon.

LAURENTIAN BATHS

Cor. Craig and Beaudry sts.

HOW DID HE GET OUT?

There is considerable curiosity expressed over a peculiar incident in connection with the Police Court. Two weeks ago a man was convicted of robbing a till in a Point St. Charles hotel of eight dollars; in fact, hte man pleaded guilty before Police Magistrate Lafontaine who sentenced him to two months in jail. This occurred last Friday week, and last Saturday he was around the district again drunk, and was boasting that he had a pull, which would take him out of jail at any time.

OBITUARY.

Stayner Ont., July 27.—The Rev. Father McPhillips, parish priest, Uptergrove, died this morning at one o'clock. Father McPhillips was born in Milwaukee, Wis., in 1862, studied at Our Lady of Angels, Niagara Falls, and completed his studies at the Grand Seminary, Montreal. He was ordained at Our Lady of Lourdes, Toronto, in 1886, by Archbishop Lynch. His first appointment was assistant at St. Paul's, Toronto. He was also at Flos and Brockton. He was appointed to the mission of Orangeville and transferred to Uptergrove, where he has been in charge for the past two years.

SALMON ARE PLENTIFUL.

Vancouver, July 27.—The big run of sockeyes continues, and the price has dropped to three cents per fish. Many canneries have called in fishermen, being unable to handle all the fish caught.

PERSONAL.

Dr. George S. McCarthy, late house surgeon of the Royal Victoria and Maternity hospitals, has returned and opened an office at the corner of Green avenue and St. Antoine street.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas E. Fee and family of St. Hyacinthe are stopping for a month at the Seashore House, Old Orchard Beach.

Mrs. (Rev.) E. W. Crane and family are at Cornwall, Ont., where they will spend the summer holidays.

Mr. D. K. McLaren of 24 Victoria square returned yesterday on the 'Lake Ontario' from a trip to Great Britain. Mr. McLaren met with a splendid reception from his business friends in Manchester and elsewhere, and looks as though he thoroughly appreciated his stay among them. Mr. McLaren says that Sir Wilfrid Laurier stands very high in the opinion of the British people, and that Canada and Canadians were never so highly thought of in the Empire at any previous time within his knowledge.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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The BABY reports:—"For acne spots on the face, and particularly for eczema, it is undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions, and removing pimples in a few days."

Of leading Druggists, 40 cts. and 60 cts. a box.

PEOPLE WANT REFORMS.

WHAT WAS DEMONSTRATED AT BERTHIER.

Referring to Mr. Marchand's remarks at the recent Liberal meeting in Berthier, the 'Patrie' says: 'We would have liked to see at Berthier yesterday the timid and retrograde who pass their time saying that the people do not want school reforms. Every time the Hon. Mr. Marchand and the other speakers took up that question and said that reforms in our school organization, progress in education, improvements in the whole system of teaching, are needed, the crowd applauded with incredible enthusiasm and a kind of frenzy. The people are really tired of the regime of darkness and hypocrisy imposed upon them by the Tory party for over a quarter of a century, and they do not fear to show themselves in favor of progress, of the emancipation of minds and of legitimate reforms. The French-Canadians no longer wish to be at the foot of confederation, and they are perfectly right. Mr. Marchand and his colleagues may then rely on popular sympathy and the good feeling of the masses, in the work of intellectual regeneration which they have promised to undertake.'

I.O.G.T. LIFE IN THE WEST.

The District Lodge of I. O. G. T. gave a very enjoyable entertainment in Gough Hall last night. Mr. John Bushell and Mr. W. H. Seymour afforded the principal part of the evening's programme. W. Bro. Walker, Chief Templar of the District, presided. Mr. Bushell drew a graphic picture of life in the west, especially in the vicinity of Seattle. In that region he said they had had lately three hundred saloons to about sixty churches. The saloons were formerly open all day and all night. In fact, they never closed. The friends of temperance had lately succeeded in achieving what was there regarded as a victory. They had managed to enforce the closing of these places for four hours, viz., from 1 a.m. to 5 a.m. In Montreal the Good Templars had more power. He referred to the progress made by the order. In a little over forty years they had increased to a membership of six hundred thousand and were represented all around the world. There were now, he said, as many lodges in Montreal as there were once individual members. He said that in his opinion girls and women had a leaning towards good, whereas boys and men as a rule had a bent towards evil. He trusted that women would use their power for good in the direction of prohibition. He thought it shameful for Christian people that there were so few reputable places of amusement for young men. In Seattle and in many places in the west they had nowhere to go but to the saloon. The saloon was bright and cheerful and was ornamented with pictures not always of a very chaste design. Christians should give of their abundance towards the embellishment of coffee houses and other places of temperance entertainment so that they might be able to counteract the influence of the saloon.

Mr. W. H. Seymour, twelve years ago well known to Montreal audiences as an operatic comedian, gave some humorous and pathetic recitations, and sang some temperance songs.

HARBOR COMMISSIONERS.

HARBOR ENGINEER SUBMITS A NEW PLAN.

At the meeting of the Harbor Commissioners yesterday afternoon, the harbor engineer submitted a modification of the plan of Mr. Tarte, which shows three piers, but the basins only three hundred feet wide, instead of five hundred and eighty feet, as in Mr. Tarte's plan. It was decided to complete this plan and send it to the Minister of Public Works for his consideration.

Some discussion arose as to whether the new wharves should be on the high or low level, but it was finally decided that the high level would be best.

Permission was given to the Canadian Pacific Railway to run their cars on present tracks as far as the eastern elevators, during the day. The privilege was given to meet cases where a vessel would be delayed if she had to wait until night to load her cattle. A provision was made that the trains should not exceed seven cars in length, and should run at a rate of speed fixed by the commissioners.

FATAL RESULTS.

An overdose of menthol syrup given by Mrs. Larose, of Prince street, to her eight days' old infant, which she had had christened Marie Irene, resulted in the child's death yesterday morning.

The little girl Maggie Murray, who was so badly burned at noon yesterday, died at the General Hospital at six p.m., after intense suffering. The family have the sympathy of many in their sad loss. Coroner McMahon has given a permit for burial.

BOYS' BRIGADE CAMP.

Reports from the boys' brigade camp at Sorel say that the forty-one boys and officers under canvas are enjoying themselves thoroughly, and are in the best of health. One or two who were obliged to return to business did so with much regret. The weather has been perfectly dry. Captains Jordan, Kerr, Fellows and Nicholson are in camp, and are pleased with the ground and with the behavior of the boys.

A SEA SERPENT IN FRESH WATER

Augusta, Me., July 27.—A sea serpent of marvellous length and size has made its appearance in Togus pond, near this city. How the serpent got into the pond from the sea is a deep mystery, which is puzzling all the natives hereabout. Several persons have seen it, among them Professor B. W. Thieme, the leader of the brass band at the Soldiers' Home, at Togus, and a man of undoubted veracity. Professor Thieme gives this description of the monster:—'When I was still fishing for bass in the so-called cove at Togus Lake, I noticed what I first believed to be a black painted rowboat with two occupants going down the eastern shore at seven o'clock in the morning. I watched it closely, because of its making unusually rapid time on such an extremely hot morning. I was surprised at seeing no oars or paddles. But while crossing the lake in front of Fisherman's Island, and coming within about a hundred yards of my boat, I saw it was the quick moving body of a black serpent, fully eighteen feet long; the head and forepart at least seven feet above water. It proceeded within a hundred yards of the western shore and disappeared with a tremendous splash. It was not seen again until nine o'clock, when it appeared bigger than before and sank with a fearful splash.'

DR. COULTER BANQUETTED.

Aurora, Ont., July 28.—The downpour of rain which lasted all day yesterday and all last night, might have been expected in some measure to interfere with the success of the demonstration tendered by the people of Aurora to Dr. Coulter, the new Deputy Postmaster-General. When it is said that this was not the case, and the banquet hall altogether failed to accommodate the numbers of those who came to bid their townsman farewell and wish him increase of good fortune, some idea may be had of the esteem in which the newly-appointed deputy to the Postmaster-General is held by the people amongst whom he has lived for many years. The most agreeable feature of the affair was the uteer disregard of politics. North York seems to be able on occasions of this kind to forget that there are any political animosities, and whenever a favorite son is to be honored, that honor is bestowed without reserve or qualification. The evidences of Dr. Coulter's popularity as they have been made evident to him, must have afforded an agreeable surprise to him.

ENCOURAGING CROP OUTLOOK.

Simcoe, Ont., July 27.—The wheat crop of Norfolk County is the greatest the present generation of farmers has seen. It is estimated the yield will average fully thirty-five bushels to the acre with many returns of forty and forty-five bushels. The recent rains have not done any damage as yet.

Winnipeg, Man., July 27.—The Calgary 'Herald' states that from all parts of Alberta reports come that this is the best crop year ever known.

Winnipeg, Man., July 27.—Mr. Harry O'Connor of the C.P.R., who has returned from a western trip as far as Moose Jaw, and south to Estevan, speaking of the crop prospects in districts through which he passed, stated that in some places there will be a light crop, but on the whole there should be a twenty-five or thirty-bushel per acre yield.

MR. GAGE DINED.

Boston, Mass., July 27.—The dinner of Boston business men to Mr. Gage, Secretary of the Treasury, this afternoon was attended by about a hundred and fifty of the leading men in professional and commercial life in the city. An informal reception was held preceding the dinner, which occurred at 2.45 o'clock. Among those present were the Hon. William C. Lovering, who presided, Governor Wolcott, Mayor Quincy, the Hon. Charles S. Hamlin, ex-assistant secretary of the treasury; the Hon. T. Jefferson Coolidge, ex-United States ambassador to France; the Hon. J. R. Leeson, William Brice, jr., and many others. The speech of Mr. Gage was listened to with much interest.

WEST ASSINIBOIA PROTEST.

Winnipeg, Man., July 27.—The preliminary hearing of the West Assiniboia election trial began at Regina this morning before Judge Richardson, and was devoted to an examination of John MacDougall, the nominal petitioner. MacDougall said that the petition was read over to him clause by clause, the affidavits were shown to him, and he was assured that the charges were true by those whom he could trust. He then signed the petition. No inducement had been held out to him to become petitioner. He had done so on his own responsibility.

COPPER FAMINE IN TORONTO.

Toronto, July 28.—One effect of the Epworth League Convention is a scarcity of coppers in the city. The delegates bought them up by the thousands, and carried them away as mementos of their trip, and now newsboys and small stores are lamenting that a majority of the cent-pieces have disappeared from circulation. It is estimated that fully fifty thousand of the coins were taken away, and as this would only give an average of about three to each delegate, it is probable that the estimate is not too high.

MANITOBA RIVERS RISING.

Winnipeg, July 28.—The water in the Red and Assiniboine rivers at this point has risen fully three feet in the past few days, consequent upon the heavy rains to the south and west, and also in this district.



UNREST.

1857—1897.

Shade of Lord Lawrence.—'I don't like the look of him. Hope they understand him better now than they did in my time.'—'Punch.'

SCOTT ACT IN P. E. I.

INTERVIEW WITH THE SECRETARY OF THE DOMINION ALLIANCE AT TORONTO.

Toronto, July 28.—Ald. F. S. Spence, secretary of the Dominion Alliance, who was present during the last few days of the Scott act campaign in Charlotteown, Prince Edward Island, when interviewed by the 'Witness' correspondent on the repeal of the law there said:

'The Scott act election was brought on on Thursday, July 22, and the provincial general election coming on the preceding day, July 21, the attention of the temperance people was diverted and their energies absorbed by the provincial election, and they did not go into the other campaign with the energy needful to secure success. Besides this, the contiguity of the two elections worked to the detriment of the Scott act. The liquor men made a very hard fight and are said to have spent money freely. The ranks of the temperance men were made smaller by the double election as a number of them are active in political affairs. The temperance workers who had charge of the campaign made a splendid fight. They were warmly helped by the city clergymen. The president of the association was Mr. W. T. Huggan and the secretary, the Rev. Mr. Corey. The W. C. T. U. gave valuable help and the Rev. Dr. McLeod was present for a good part of the campaign.'

'There, as here,' he said, 'there has been an overwhelming expression of disapproval of any complication of prohibition with other questions. Attention has been forcibly called to the fact that the political leaders who are promoting the plebiscite, declared their intention to have it taken on the simple subject of prohibition, free from entanglement with other political issues. Very forcible statements have been made demanding an honorable fulfilment of this understanding. In this connection it may be noticed that there has been in many quarters an avowed acceptance of the plebiscite, as an opportunity for promoting the temperance cause. Different bodies so worded their resolutions as to declare or imply approval of the plebiscite proposition. It must be remembered that temperance organizations did not ask for this vote. It is all the more interesting to note that temperance workers have declared themselves ready, when challenged to the ballot box test of preparedness for the enactment of a prohibitory law. Our prospects to-day are even brighter than they were a year ago. It may be that the results will show that the plebiscite delay has been after all a benefit, that the postponement by parliament of legislation will give us that legislation in a better form, and will give us just the time needed for full preparation for the great conflict that will soon be upon us.

THE ANCIENT CAPITAL.

MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Quebec, July 28.—The Hon. Mr. Tarte, accompanied by Mr. Coste, the engineer of his department, and the Hon. Messrs. Dobell, Fitzpatrick, Archambault, Marchand, Robidoux, Duffy and the president and members of the Harbor Commission, visited the Louise basin and the graving docks yesterday, with a view to the enlargement and improvements needed at both these places. To-day he leaves on a visit of inspection to the different government wharves between Quebec and Cacouna.

NOTES.

The schooner 'Claudio' was seized here yesterday by the customs authorities for not having her name painted on the stern, in violation of the law.

The preliminary objections to the petition contesting the Montmagny local election were heard here yesterday. The petition was dismissed, and the Independent-Liberal member-elect, Mr. Lislois, maintained in his seat. The Montmorency election petition was being argued this afternoon.

Within a few days the city meat inspector has killed two animals offered for sale, that were suffering from lumpy jaw.

A proposition to entertain the Hon. R. R. Dobell at a public dinner here has been postponed until after his return from England, whither he sails on Sunday.

GRAND ENCAMPMENT I.O.O.F.

London, Ont., July 28.—The I.O.O.F. Grand Encampment election of officers resulted as follows:—Grand patriarch, George Bell, Ottawa; grand high priest, S. Law, Guelph; grand senior warden, W. Potter, Chatham; grand scribe, M. D. Dawson, London, (re-elected); grand treasurer, Edmund Beltz, London, (re-elected); grand junior warden, Leonard Ferguson, St. Thomas. An effort was made to remove some of the privileges of Past Grand Patriarchs, but was unsuccessful. It was decided to revert to the custom of holding the Grand Encampments at the same time and place as the Grand Lodge. The plan of having the meetings entirely distinct has been followed for several years. Buffalo Lodge was instructed not to hold jurisdiction with International Bridge Lodge. The business of the encampment being concluded, most of the delegates accompanied by a number of London brethren proceeded to Springbank where the Oddfellows' picnic was being held.

END OF DADARIO.

Philadelphia, Pa., July 27.—Pasquelle Dadario was executed in the county prison this morning, for the murder of Modestino Moffo. The drop fell at 10.08½.

ELLICE BRIDGE HORROR.

IMPORTANT JUDGMENT ON THE FINDING OF THE JURY BY CHIEF JUSTICE DAVIE.

Victoria, B.C., July 28.—Chief Justice Davie to-day gave judgment on the finding of the jury in the point Ellice bridge case of Gordon vs. Victoria, in which the jury awarded the plaintiff, Mrs. Gordon, $15,000 for the loss of her husband. The Chief Justice having reviewed the answers of the jury to questions submitted to them, says:—'Turn these findings as you will and they come back to the same thing, a neglect by the corporation to exercise the powers they possessed. They might, and probably should have passed by-laws preventing heavy cars running, as well as heavy traffic of any kind beyond the capacity of the bridge, but the action does not lie for omitting to press a by-law nor for mere omission to do anything else. All these omitted duties come within the scope of the immunity for non-feasance, and are not misfeasance.' He concluded:—'I am of opinion, therefore, that upon these findings the plaintiff can have judgment, and as I am bound by the findings, and cannot consistently therewith draw any inference of my own which would give the plaintiff judgment, there seems no course open but to give judgment for the defendants. It would be useless for me to accede to the defendant's application for non-suit, even if I had the power after the verdict, which I think is open to question. A non-suit would not help the plaintiff, as she would then have to commence her action afresh, and the statute of limitations would probably be a bar. I have no power to award a new trial; the plaintiff must go to the Court of Appeal for that. Judgment must therefore be entered for the defendants. I have already dealt with the question of costs up to and including the first of trial. Regarding the other costs the law will take its course.'

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS PROGRESSING.

Constantinople, July 27.—The report which has been telegraphed from here that Sir Horace Rumbold was about to replace Sir Philip Currie as British ambassador to the Sublime Porte seems to be unfounded, nothing being known about it at the British embassy.

From both Turkish and ambassadorial sources I am assured that the peace negotiations are progressing most favorably.

A NEW LIBERAL ORGAN.

Belleville, July 28.—The 'Sun' newspaper, which has heretofore been independent, announced that in future it will support the Laurier Government.

BRITISH ARMY.

IT MAY YET RIVAL THOSE OF THE CONTINENT.

The New York 'Mail and Express's' London correspondent cables as follows:

The English journals have not quite finished their chorus of intense admiration of the British navy, and perhaps there is every excuse for the national exultation. But, despite the glittering and picturesque review of thirty thousand men the other day at Aldershot and the encomiums showered upon the troops in course fully quoted in the newspapers from the lips of Gen. Miles and the military representatives of all the other great powers, there is no earthly reason for England to be otherwise than apprehensive at the weak condition of her army. The serious complications in eastern Europe, the threatened revolt in India, the disturbances always imminent in South Africa make it absolutely necessary that England should have a fighting force at her disposal capable of occupying hostile territory as well as defending her own coasts from the invader. The English could not rely for a successful war entirely upon their navy, even though it really is three times the strength so proudly displayed at Spithead. In the Napoleonic wars and in the Crimean wars the navy had next to nothing to do, while the army covered itself with glory. Yet recently Lord Salisbury had to make the humiliating confession that the reason why England could not intervene in the Eastern question was because she had no army to undertake a military occupation. Gen. Sir Henry Havelock and Capt. Gambier, of the navy, have both written articles in this month's 'Fortnightly Review,' showing how inadequate England's present military strength is for any emergency. It seems that the entire effective force that England could at this moment put in the field is about sixty-five thousand men. To subdue the Boers, should they resolve to break the convention and throw off British suzerainty, it is asserted that forty thousand good British troops would be required, and to hold Egypt in the event of a European war seventy thousand British troops would be necessary. The army estimates make provision for two hundred and six thousand men, and the question is, why is that force so largely represented on paper? Military authorities agree that there is not at this moment one single battalion in England that is in condition to take the field, and that this state of affairs has been brought about not from lack of resources, but from a defective system. It is urged that with the immediate outlay of a million of money, the effective fighting force could be doubled. In other words, that a hundred and thirty thousand men could be made ready for the field in two months' time if the authorities would only set about it in earnest.

Ten years ago the same state of affairs existed with the navy. Once it was realized, a veritable cry of alarm burst from the nation, and the result is the wonderful display at Spithead. But ships are not only very costly but they take months to build. For less than the cost of a single iron marine monster the strength of the British army could be made to equal almost that of France. It is a matter that the English Government must at last seriously consider, and I have been assured by military authorities that before the close of the century Great Britain will become as formidable a military camp as Germany. This last, however, is to be doubted. That there will be considerable increase in the number of men and a complete overhauling of the present military system, is certain, and what is more there will be no delay in that accomplishment; but a large standing army would never be tolerated by the majority of Englishmen.

LONDON VETERANS CELEBRATE.

London, Ont., July 28.—The seventh veterans yesterday celebrated the twelfth anniversary of their return from the North-West rebellion, by a picnic at Paradise Grove, near Springbank. The association reorganized this spring by electing the following officers:—President, Major A. M. Smith; vice-president, Wm. Wanless; second vice-president, Major Beattie; secretary A. C. Chisholm; treasurer, J. K. H. Pope. Executive committee, Captain Graham, Robert Ironsides and Col. Gartshore.

THE LATE MRS. CREWS.

London, Ont., July 28.—The remains of the late Mrs. Crews, mother of the Rev. A. C. Crews, general secretary of the Epworth League, who died on Sunday night, were interred yesterday afternoon in Mount Pleasant Cemetery. Service was held at Colborne Street Methodist Church, and was conducted by the pastor, the Rev. George Jackson.

MANITOBA WHEAT EXHIBIT.

Winnipeg, July 28.—Mr. Scott, immigration agent at Toronto of the Manitoba Government, is preparing an exhibit of grains raised in this province to be exhibited at all the fairs held in Nebraska, Minnesota and Michigan. A very attractive exhibit has already been sent to Toronto fair.

THE DAILY WITNESS is printed and published at the 'Witness' Building, at the corner of Craig and St. Peter streets, in the city of Montreal, by John Redpath Dougall, of Montreal.

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