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DAILY WITNESS

Last Edition.

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THE SPITHEAD REVIEW.

Ships From All Parts of World Gathered in the Solent.

GREATEST EVENT IN THE JUBILEE CELEBRATION.

THIRTY FIVE MILES OF SHIPPING IN LINE.

Portsmouth, June 26.—After a threatening morning the weather brightened and a brilliant day for the great naval review is promised. The streets were thronged with people at an early hour and on all sides were to be seen bewildering masses of glittering uniforms, gay multitudes of civilians, military bands and sailors of all ranks and nationalities. In gallant array off the coast were a hundred and sixty-six British war vessels, manned by about forty-five thousand men, aggregating some six hundred thousand tons to be reviewed by the Prince of Wales, representing the Queen, as the final display of the Jubilee celebrations.

The American Line steamship 'New York,' with a large party of sightseers, left Southampton at five o'clock yesterday evening and took up the position assigned to her in the line of special merchant vessels, off Ryde. As the American greyhound traversed the lines of British warships with the Stars and Stripes flying and a fine band playing national airs, each war ship dipped her flag and she was greeted with hearty cheers from the many thousands of blue jackets manning the fleet. As the 'New York' passed the German warship 'Koenig Wilhelm,' the latter's band played 'Hail Columbia.'

Ryde, Isle of Wight, June 26 (10 a.m.).—The apotheosis of Great Britain has right culminated on the waters of the Solent. London witnessed the sumptuous outpouring of loyalty, the love of a proud people for their sovereign, an exhibition of national growth and domination, in the long train of princes and potentates which graced the Queen's triumph. All of it put together, however, furnished no such living picture of the might of Britain—the might that has made right over and over again—as was afforded this morning by the great naval display in these waters. Nor has there been anything this week in all that has gone before to bring home so vividly the material changes of the Queen's long reign. When Victoria ascended the throne the 'walls of England' were wooden. There were no steel battleships, no iron cruisers, no triple engines, no steam in use in war vessels, no search lights, no electricity in the service of man, no great or quick-firing guns, no torpedoes. The lights aboard were still lit with flint and steel and were no more brilliant than whale's oil could be; the guns were still fired with a slow match, the three-decker was still the model of all that was worthy in naval architecture, and tonnage was reckoned within such modest limits that a vessel of more than two thousand tons was looked upon as a great wonder.

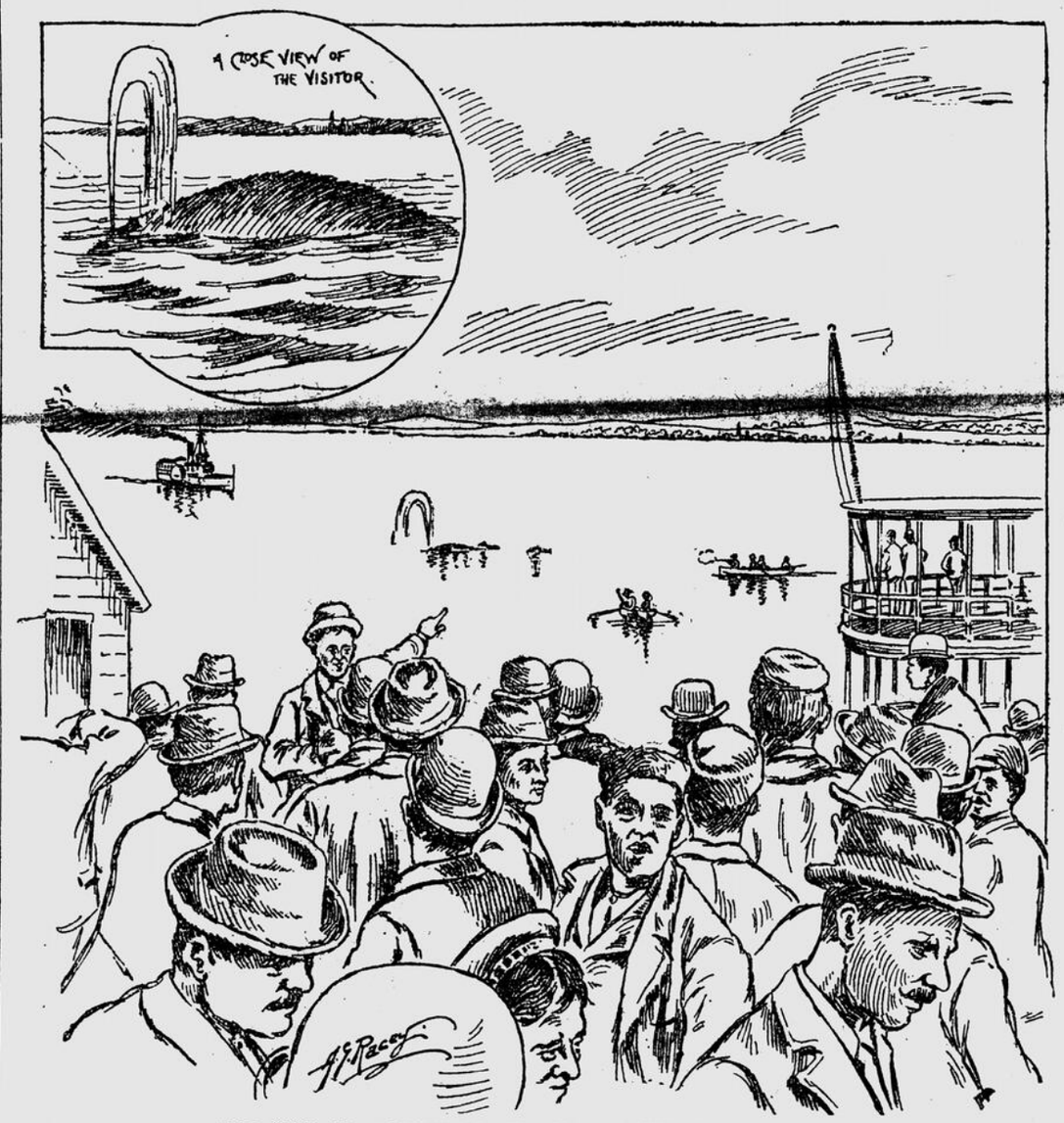
Never before, therefore, had a sovereign seen such changes in the bulwarks of empire as has fallen to the lot of Queen Victoria. At Spithead this morning was assembled the latest triumphs of the industrial resource under Victoria, triumphs of workers in iron and steel and metals, triumphs of inventors, triumphs of chemists and the giants of the laboratory, triumphs of the ship-builder, the engineer and the artisan; triumphs of the genius of a great nation. This may be demonstrated better by figures. In 1837 the total number of ships in commission was a hundred and ninety-six. Omitting steam paddle tugs, not then considered vessels of war, and other small craft such as cutters, receiving ships, yachts and pocket brigs, the navy list comprised a hundred and twenty-nine ships, whereof the largest had a displacement of four thousand tons. The navy list this year, including ships in and out of commission, but on the list, comprises four hundred and thirty-nine vessels, mounting two thousand nine hundred and fifty-nine guns, with a tonnage of 1,463,219 and a horse-power of 1,887,595. This growth has synchronized with the change from wooden walls to armor-proof, from propulsion by sails to propulsion by steam, from armaments of many guns to armaments of a few guns of tremendous power, the concentration of the 1837 broadside of sixty guns into one monster piece of ordnance.

It is perhaps a pity that in the seven lines of the British fleet at Spithead there was not anchored one old three-decker to emphasize this startling change. For the men-of-war that first saluted the Queen in the long ago were magnificent sights with their high decks and towering masts bearing billow on billow of swelling sail, riding the waves like great sea birds and realizing to the full all the wild witchery of the romance of the ocean. Far different were the great battleships this morning with their sallow steel sides and short masts, great guns, rams and torpedoes, everything that gave the sense of power, the brutality of force. The total array of armed vessels was a hundred and sixty-six, manned by forty-five thousand men and moored in lines of five miles each. The fourteen foreign warships formed the sixth line. The aggregate British tonnage was about six hundred thousand tons.

The fleet was drawn up in seven lines on the south of the Solent, the head of the lines being off Brading, then stretching westward almost to Cowes. The outer line of all on either side of the Sturbridge shoal and known as 'B' line, was composed of fourteen special merchant vessels, whereof the American liner 'New York' was one. Next in 'A' line were the foreign men-of-war. These were United States of America—first-class armored cruiser 'Brooklyn,' Rear-Admiral Miller. France—First-class cruiser 'Porthnau,' Rear-Admiral the Marquis De Courtbille. Austria-Hungary—Ironclad 'Wien,' Vice-Admiral Hermann Baron Spann. Italy—Battleship 'Lepanto,' Vice-Admiral Moran. Russia—Battleship 'Rossiya.' Germany—First-class battleship 'Koenig Wilhelm,' Rear-Admiral H.I.H. Prince Henry of Prussia, K.G. Spain—By the 'Vizcaya,' Rear-Admiral Segismunde Barnejoy Merelo. Netherlands—By the 'Evertsen,' Rear Admiral F. K. Englbrecht. Denmark—By the 'Heligoland,' Rear-Admiral H. H. Koch. Sweden—By the 'Cotha,' Rear-Admiral Klintberg. Portugal — Battleship 'Vasco Di Gama,' Captain Barreto De Kascencelles. Siam—Cruiser 'Maha Charkri.'

'B,' 'C,' 'D,' 'E,' 'G' lines consisted entirely of British men-of-war, from the 'Majestic' and 'Renown,' the latest type of battleships, down to the smallest torpedo boat—in all eighteen crafts. 'B' and 'C' lines were made up exclusively of battleships and cruisers of the first and second class; 'D' of third-class cruisers, gun-vessels and topedo gunboats; 'F' of destroyers, gunboats and sailing training brigs, while 'G' line was of topedo boats. All the lines except 'C' were approximately five miles in length.

The colonial troops arrived at eight o'clock and were met at the railway station by a military guard of honor. Then, headed by military bands, the marched to the town hall where the Lord Mayor and corporation of Portsmouth, in full robes of office, welcomed the visitors. The soldiers from the colonies received a great popular ovation. Their march from the station to the town hall and from the town hall to the point of embarkation was nothing less than a triumphal progress.



THE 'WHALE' DISPORTING ITSELF OPPOSITE BELLERIVE PARK.

ARCHBISHOP BRUCHESI.

HIS APPOINTMENT GIVES GENERAL SATISFACTION.

The news of the appointment of Canon Bruchesi as successor to the late Archbishop Fabre to the Metropolitan See of Montreal has been the chief subject of conversation in Roman Catholic circles, since yesterday. The nominee to the high dignity was one of those whose names have been prominently before the public as a candidate for the office ever since the death of his venerable predecessor, and the official announcement of his appointment was received with general satisfaction. A man of sound piety, deep theological learning, literary tastes, exceptional oratorical powers and great firmness of will, the new archbishop is said to be thoroughly qualified to fill the responsible position to which he has been called. His knowledge of both languages will also help him materially as well as his experience in matters of public interest, especially questions of education, while his refined and gentlemanly manners will win for him the love and respect of all classes of the community. The city clergy are unanimous in their approval of the choice made by Rome, and this verdict will doubtless be ratified by the curés in the country districts. Mgr. Bruchesi is a comparatively young man, looking even younger than he is, but the policy of Rome seems to have been, in latter years, to appoint men in the prime of life whose energy is in its full bloom and who may have time to carry out their programme for the full development of their respective dioceses. This policy is evidenced in this province by the appointment of Archbishop Langevin, Archbishop Bruchesi and Bishop Emard, who, by the way, have all three been pupils of the Sulpicians in the Montreal College.

The fact of the new prelate having been for several years one of the advisers of the late archbishop and a member of his household is another proof of the fitness of the appointment, for being thoroughly informed in all matters connected with the diocese, knowing the policy of his predecessor and the views of all the members of the Chapter he will be better able than a stranger to successfully adopt a line of conduct in accordance with the requirements of the moment.

When the news of the appointment of Mgr. Bruchesi had been confirmed yesterday the members of the Chapter of Canons sent him the following telegram to Quebec :—

Montreal, 25th June.

Mgr. Bruchesi, Archbishop's Palace, Quebec:

The vicar, capitulary vicar, the canons and the priests of the archdiocese of Montreal present their cordial and respectful congratulations to their dear and venerated colleague become their Archbishop.

ARCHAMBAULT, Chancellor.

The 'Semaine Religieuse' publishes to-day a supplement announcing the appointment of the new archbishop and stating that telegrams received during the day from different places fully confirm a despatch received the previous day from Rome to the same effect. The article then adds: 'This appointment brings us great joy and we thank you Lord. We are sure that the news will be received with joyfully sympathetic applause throughout the whole diocese. Standing at the feet of the illustrious and Holy Pontiff, Leo XIII., father of both the flocks and their pastors, may we be allowed to express, in the name of all the Catholics and clergy of Montreal, a public feeling of profound and religious gratitude. To the bishop-elect and his venerable mother we convey herewith our heartiest and most respectful congratulations.'

A 'Witness' reporter had an interview with the new archbishop this morning, and was received with the politeness and courtesy which has always characterised his dealings with the press. His Grace stated that the official news of his appointment arrived in Quebec yesterday, the Feast of the Sacred Heart, while he was celebrating high mass at the altar of the Sacred Heart, in the Ursuline Convent. This altar is the second one erected in honor of the Sacred Heart in the whole world, and the first in this country. It was erected by the Venerable Mother Marie De l'Incarnation.

After receiving the congratulations of the whole clergy of Quebec, Mgr. Bruchesi left for Montreal last evening on board the steamer 'Quebec,' accompanied by the Rev. Father Lindsay, specially delegated by the Grand Vicar, who was unavoidably prevented from coming himself.

The Archbishop wishes to specially mention the kindness and attention of Captain Boucher, who placed the directors' stateroom at his disposal and hoisted the flag on the steamer's mast in his honor. Upon arriving here at eight o'clock this morning Mgr. Bruchesi said mass in the Cathedral, and immediately after commenced to receive the numerous visitors, priests, nuns and distinguished citizens, who called at an early hour to pay their respects to their new pastor, and continued to pour in during the whole day. Among the first to be admitted were His Grace's brothers with their families, and the interview was most touching. When the 'Witness' reporter saw the prelate he was just leaving to pay his first official visit to Mgr. Merry del Val, the papal delegate. In answer to a question, the Archbishop stated that his consecration would probably take place on Aug. 5, the feast of Our Lady of the Snow.

When the official news of his appointment was made Mgr. Bruchesi was attending to his duties as one of the members appointed to examine every year the papers of the candidates in the different colleges affiliated to Laval University who compete for the Prince of Wales prize.

The Rev. Abbé Perron, of the Bishop's Palace, went to St. Eustache yesterday to announce the good news to Mgr. Bruchesi's mother, and the new prelate himself will pay her a visit at the earliest date possible.

Telegrams of congratulation from archbishops, bishops and others came in from all parts of the country during the whole day.

Mgr. Bruchesi, who has so far been generally designated under the Christian name of Napoleon, stated to the 'Witness' reporter that as archbishop he would adopt his other Christian name of Paul and sign accordingly.

Among the classmates of Mgr. Bruchesi in Montreal College were the following :—Archbishop Langevin, Mr. F. D. Monk, M.P., Mr. Levy, notary ; Mr. Husmer Lanctot, advocate ; the Rev. C. Therrien, of this city ; the Rev. Canon Duhamel, of St. Hyacinthe ; the Rev. Abbé Chaffers, of St. Hyacinthe ; the Rev. Abbé Piche, now in Europe ; the Rev. Father Kiernan of Pembroke ; Mr. Drolet, insurance agent ; the Rev. Abbé Tennian of Providence.

CLASS DAY IN HARVARD.

HIGHEST HONORS IN HISTORY WON BY A MONTREAL MAN.

Boston, Mass., June 26.—Canada was not forgotten at the class-day exercises at Harvary University on Thursday. A Montreal man won the highest honors in history. Mr. Norman Maclaren Trenholme of Montreal is the fortunate young man. He is a student at the Graduate School, where he is making a specialty of historical pursuits. Mr. Trenholme is an A.B. He graduated from McGill University in Montreal in 1895. This is his first year in the Graduate School. He is an 'Edward Russell scholar.'

AN AUSTRALIAN STATESMAN.

Sir Frederick Sargood, ex-Minister of Militia and Defence, of Victoria, Australia, is at the Windsor Hotel, accompanied by Lady Sargood. Sir Frederick has had an interesting and honorable career in the great colony of Victoria. He began life in the dry goods business, in which he attained to much success. In 1874 he was elected to the Legislative Assembly. In 1883 he was given the portfolio of Minister of Militia and Defence. He held the same position in 1890 and 1891, and again in 1894 and 1895. In 1890 he received the honor of knighthood. Sir Frederick is a strong personality, and believes in the future greatness, not only of Victoria, but of the four great colonies which are now thinking of the closer bond of confederation.

FOREIGNERS AND THE JUBILEE.

London, June 25.—The 'Standard' says editorially to-day:—

'It would be a most ungracious omission to forget to offer sincere thanks to all foreign countries that have participated in the jubilee. They have added materially to the pleasure of the Queen and her people by their never-to-be-forgotten kindness. So far as the Americans are concerned, we believe they are almost as pleased and proud as though the jubilee were their own.'

PRESBYTERIAN FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Toronto, June 26.—The Rev. R. P. Mackay, secretary, states that the new Presbyterian Mission executive will meet next week. A commissioner to the General Assembly, speaking of the resignations from committee, including that of the former chairman, Mr. Hamilton Cassels, said to the 'Witness' correspondent that the new order of things inaugurated in respect to the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, had probably the most to do with the critical conditon in which foreign work had now been placed. The fact that the finance committee had in measured terms deprecated the large extension of the foreign missions committee's work, which had last year necessitated a special appeal to the loyalty of the membership, too, he thought, had its influence. He explained that though the male missionaries had many complaints from India to the General Assembly that the lady missionaries were able to control the policy of the council in mission fields in India. This was contended by the old executive to be unfounded. The council had been comprised of three male missionaries and three ladies, with a male as chairman, so that the men had numerically a majority. By the action of the General Assembly that council is to cease to exist and the lady missionaries in India are to have a separate council. It is feared by some of the General Assembly officers that relations between the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society and the Board will, in consequence of this change and of Mr. Hamilton Cassel's withdrawal from the chairmanship of the committee be seriously strained. Instead, too, of the General Assembly approving of estimates for India as was done formerly the executive was instructed to meet at the most convenient time and decide upon the approximate sum to be spent in the work in India for the year. The gravity of the situation is emphasized by the Moderator of the General Assembly being called upon to act as chairman of the Foreign Mission Board for the current year. The executive at the meeting next week will have before it the estimates and the reorganization of the mission councils in India.

LOCKED IN A REFRIGERATOR.

BERNHARD ADAMSON, ICE CREAM MAKER, WAS BENUMBED WHEN HE WAS RELEASED.

Atlantic City, N.J., June 26.—Bernhard Adamson, an employee of Ferdinand Stadler, ice cream manufacturer, narrowly escaped death last night. Through a mischance he was locked in the huge refrigerator of the establishment, and it was several hours before he was released. Adamson, when found, was benumbed, but was quickly revived.

TO BE ARGUED ON THURSDAY.

Toronto, June 26.—The 'Evening Telegram's' special cable says :—'The electric wire conduit case, a Montreal appeal, will be argued before the Privy Council next Thursday.

DEPEW AS A PROPHET.

ARBITRATION TREATY WILL PASS WITHIN THE NEXT FOUR YEARS HE SAYS.

London, June 26.—The 'Echo' publishes an interview with Mr. Chauncey M. Depew, during which he is quoted as expressing the belief that the arbitration treaty between the United States and Great Britain will be law before the end of President McKinley's term of office. Regarding the anti-British feeling in the United States, Mr. Depew remarked in this interview: 'Americans have a deep distrust of the methods of the British Government, and regard the British as land-grabbers. I admit that when they grab, they give the people better government, but Americans fear they will not be content with grabbing the land of the old world, and are going to try to grab in the new world. Anything of the kind which is done in our hemisphere, we want to do ourselves. This suspicion of the foreign policy is the reason for the failure of the arbitration treaty, though Irish opinion may have helped, for America has deep sympathy for Ireland and home rule, as it seems to be the natural development of the federal idea. A permanent tribunal for Great Britain and America must come. President McKinley and the most thoughtful Americans are in favor of it.'

OAK POINT ISLAND.

THIS BOUNDARY DISPUTE WILL NOT AMOUNT TO MUCH.

Toronto, June 26.—A despatch from Duluth, Minn., referring to what will probably lead to an international boundary dispute between Great Britain and the United States, states that Canadian mining patents have been issued for locations on Oak Point Island, which piece of land it is claimed is in the State of Minnesota. Mr. Aubrey White, assistant Commissioner of Crown Lands, was found consulting the official maps in reference to the matter when seen by a 'Globe' reporter yesterday. 'There can be no question but that this island is in Canada,' said Mr. White. The commissioners under the treaty of Ghent agreed about certain parts of the boundary, and disagreed about others, but they were agreed that the boundary commencing on the North side of the island, No. 1 on their plan, which is situated at the foot of the Chaudiere or Kettle Falls thence to the north-west angle of the Lake of the Woods, was the true boundary. A glance at the map prepared and signed by the commissioners on which the boundary line is laid down, and which was approved by the treaty of 1842, will show this line passing west of Oak Point Island, so that there can be no possible misunderstanding about the position of this island.'

HAMILTON SUNDAY CARS.

TORONTONIANS ANXIOUS TO CARRY AN APPEAL TO THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Toronto, June 26.—A large deputation of Hamiltonians, accompanied by prominent members of the Lord's Day Alliance of Toronto, waited on Mr. Hardy yesterday and requested him to carry the Hamilton Sunday street car appeal before the Privy Council. It was urged that this was not merely a local question, but one of provincial importance, as it would affect the running of cars in Toronto, Windsor and other cities. They were anxious that the power to prohibit Sunday cars, which they believed was vested in the law as it stands, should be tested. The discussion lasted about two hours. Mr. Hardy was non-committal, and simply thanked the deputation for the light they had thrown on the question. He gave no promise.

NORTH-WEST CROP OUTLOOK.

Winnipeg, June 26.—Reports of prevailing crop conditions received to-day from points along the western railways are of a very favorable nature. The recent rains appear to have been general and the weather such as to promote rapid and vigorous vegetation. The growing grain is further advanced than it was at this time last year, and all indications point to a good yield—one correspondent says the best ever known. At Birtle and beyond more rain is needed, but the absence of sufficient moisture has not yet injuriously affected the growing grain. With continued favorable weather a bountiful harvest is assured in all parts of the province.

FINE AND WARM.

Meteorological Office, Toronto, Ont., June 26, 11 a.m.—The following are the maximum and minimum tefmperatures—Kamloops, 84, 60; Edmonton, 76, 48; Calgary, 72, 48; Qu'Appelle, 66, 42; Winnipeg, 68, 40; Parry Sound, 66, 46; Toronto, 76, 50; Ottawa, 74, 48; Montreal, 78, 52; Quebec, 76, 48; Halifax, 74, 58. Probabilities for the next twenty-four hours:—Moderate to fresh winds; fine and moderately warm to-day and to-morow.

Montreal, June 26, 1897.

Readings by Hearn & Harrison's Standard Barometer at noon to-day, 29.87 ; yesterday, 29.66. To-day, temperature, max. 71, min. 55; yesterday, max. 77, min. 61.

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.

LYONS.—At Fort Covington, N.Y., on June 24 inst., a son to Mr. and Mrs. Isaac N. Lyons. 26

MARRIED.

BERRIDGE—BASHAM—On the 22nd June, 1897, at Grace Church, Montreal, by the Rev. Dr. Ker, George Berridge to Ida Mary, daughter of Walter Basham, Esq. 25

DELAHCY—HARRISON.—On Juse 22, 1897, at 58 Alexander street, Toronto, by the Rev. W. J. McCaughan, Frederick C. Delahcy, M.D., of Cobden, Ont., to Elizabeth Harrison, youngest daughter of the late David Harrison, Belfast, Ireland. 26

EASSON—BORTHWICK.—On Jubilee day, at the residence of the bride's father, 120 Rideau street, Ottawa, by the Rev. W. T. Herridge, J. B. Easson, son of R. F. Easson of Toronto, to Miss Minnie, eldest daughter of ex-Mayor Borthwick. 26

FARNCOMB—DOVER—On June 23, 1897, at St. Stephen's Church, Toronto, by the Rev. J. A. Broughall, Rev. F. E. Farncomb of Sharon, to Louisa Mary Dover, daughter of James Dover, Haliburton. 26

MALLINSON—LEWIS—In Trinity Church, Iberville, P.Q., on the 22nd instant, by the Rev. B. P. Lewis, B.A., father of the bride, and rector of Iberville, assisted by the Rev. W. P. R. Lewis, B.A., brother of the bride, the Rev. Stephen H. Mallinson, B.A., incumbent of Sault au Recollet, to Albee Florence Roy, second daughter of the Rev. B. P. Lewis. London, England, papers, please copy. 25

NICKALLS—WARDELL.—On June 22, 1897, at the residence of the bride's parents, Huntsville, Ont., by the Rev. J. E. Wilson, Maud V., daughter of Matthew Wardell, Esq., to George D. Nickalls of Toronto. 26

CHAMBERS—MULHOLLAND—At the home of the bride's father, Blenheim, Ont., on June 22, 1897, by the Rev. J. M. McLean, B.A., R. W. Chambers, chemist, Oshawa, Ont., to Nellie Minerva, eldest daughter of John Mulholland, Esq. 26

JACKSON—HOOK—At Dunn avenue Methodist Church, Toronto, on June 24, 1897, by the Rev. S. Wesley Dean, assisted by the Revs. J. A. Rankin and E. E. Scott, Rev. John A. Jackson, S.T.L., M.D., to Miss Caroline M. Hook, daughter of Mr. Thos. Hook, Dunn avenue. 26

PARROCK—PARKE.—On June 22, 1897, at the Cathedral of the Holy Trinity, Quebec, by the Very Rev. Dean Norman, D.D., D.C.L., the Rev. R. A. Parrock, M.A., professor of classics at Bishop's College, Lennoxville, to Annie Louisa, younger daughter of Charles S. Parke, Esq., M.D. 26

RUTHERFORD—McMARTIN—At the residence of the bride's parents, Gilead Hill, Martintown, Ont., on Tuesday, June 22, 1897, by the Rev. J. Matheson, B.A., assisted by the Rev. P. F. Lungill, B.A., James G. Rutherford, to Miss Ella May, youngest daughter of Henry S. McMartin, Esq. 25

STEWART—GREENE—On June 23, 1897, in St. James's Church, Orillia, Ont., by the Rev. Canon Sanson, grandfather of the bride, Edith Marion Hazel, eldest daughter of the Rev. Canon Greene of Orillia, to Louis B. Stewart, second son of George A. Stewart, Esq., of Banff. 26

WILLIAMS—MARTIN—On the 23rd inst. at the Methodist Church, South Stukely, by the Rev. John Fowkes, Mr. Irvin O. Williams, of Frost Village, to Miss Ethel R. Martin, of South Stukely. 25

DIED.

BECHER.—On June 21, 1897, at 'Thornwood,' London, Canada, Alexander, eldest son of the late Henry C. R. Becher, Esq., Q.C., in his 53rd year. 26

COLCLEUGH.—On June 22, 1897, at 'Elwand Park,' Mount Forest, Ont., George Colcleugh, aged 79 years. 26

DUNBAR—In this city, on June 24, 1897, Clara Crozier, widow of the late James Dunbar, of this city, aged 93 years. Funeral private. 25

EARLE.—On June 7, 1897, near Woodlands, Cobham, Surrey, England, suddenly, from a fall from his bicycle, Charles William Earle, formerly of the 60th and Rifle Brigade, aged 68. 26

HEPTON—On June 25, 1897, Julia O'Brien, wife of John Hepton, aged 90 years. Funeral from her husband's residence, 846 Ontario street, on Sunday afternoon at two o'clock sharp. 25

M'RAE.—At his residence, 32 Robert street, Toronto, on June 24, 1897, Donald McRae, after a long and lingering illness, borne with Christian fortitude. 26 Glasgow and Inverness papers please copy. 26

ROCKETT—At Agnes, Lake Megantic, Que., on June 18, 1897, Catherine Isabella (Bella), eldest daughter of Michael Rockett, aged 22 years and five months. 26

SUTHERLAND.—At St. Andrew's, Que., Daniel Sutherland, aged 78 years. 25

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.

A Baby Grand.—A beautiful Chickering Baby Grand Piano was received last Monday at C. W. Lindsay's piano warerooms, 2366 St. Catherine street. This is a duplicate of the Baby Grand Chickering purchased by Prof. Emery Lapierre for his own use. The name 'Chickering' is a guarantee of the goodness and the greatness of the maker. The tone of this piano is very powerful, rich, and sympathetic; the action, most responsive, and the rosewood case artistic. Intending purchasers are respectfully invited to call and examine the Chickering Pianos.

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

All our friends will please remember that our stock of Carpets, Oilcloths, Wall Paper and House Furnishings is now complete and all very cheap.

THE S. CARSLEY CO., LTD.

Notre Dame street. Montreal's Greatest Store. June 26.

'The Store that is Increasing Faster than any other Store in Montreal To-day.'

LEADERS OF FASHION.

The right to govern the fashion of the period is generally conceded to the older civilization of Europe. London, Paris, Berlin vie with each other in the production of original designs in dress—some good, some bad, some indifferent.

It takes keen wit to discriminate, clever knowledge to buy aright. And knowing your likes and dislikes we happen to be well satisfied with what's here, whether your mind is on Dress Goods, Costumes or Millinery.

With Headwear it's mostly a question of how quickly we can get the latest styles of Eastern Capitals and so meet the demand for novelties. That's the pivot upon which all millinery work turns, the goal of our ambition. It shows itself in the trimmed hats and bonnets. Big hats are growing bigger, bonnets prettier, flowers more numerous and the entire stock nearer an ideal than you or I have yet seen. And prices are right. It must be right to win the trade we are doing.

GIGANTIC PURCHASE OF FIVE THOUSAND
LADIES' MUSLIN SHIRT WAISTS
FROM THE CELEBRATED MAKERS
THE ALLEN MANUFACTURING CO., TORONTO.
REGULAR PRICE, $1.15. MONDAY'S PRICE, 69c ea.

For three days, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, we offer one of the most extraordinary values in Ladies' Shirt Waists ever seen in Canada. It is the result of a tremendous purchase of five thousand Ladies' High Class Muslin Shirt Waists for spot cash from the well-known and celebrated makers, The Allen Manufacturing Company of Toronto.

Each Shirt Waist is beautiful and stylishly cut, well made, most fashionable sleeves, splendid quality of Rich American Muslin in pretty patterns of delicate shades of pinks, blues and Greens, etc., also in handsome black and white effects; also detachable collar, pointed yoke, with drawing tape at waist and an elegant set of Metal Studs, to be had in all the following sizes, namely: 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40-inch bust measure.

Every lady should buy at least one dozen of these Shirt Waists. We never have had such a beautiful and choice line to offer and very likely we never shall again.

Six tables will be filled with nothing else but these Shirt Waists. Be sure and take advantage.

If we go by what we are doing at present we shall require thirty to fifty assistants in this department alone.

Please remember that the regular Montreal price would be $1.25 each. We have sold hundreds of them ourselves this season at $1.15, but the price for three days is only 69c each.

EXTRAORDINARY PURCHASE OF SUMMER DRESS GOODS.

250 Pieces of Elegant Summer Dress Goods just received and will be in order on Monday. How they came into our hands is briefly told. A large firm of manufacturers of High Class Dress Goods having overmade, offered the lot to us through our London Office at the biggest discount off for cash we have ever obtained. Result: the goods are here and a great procession of unapproachable values will be the sensation of Montreal for the next week.

The myriads of rich fabrics in this Grand Lot will attract thousands by their wonder, style and charm, while a touch of vivid coloring is given by the brilliant combinations gathered here. The material is double-width in mixed shades of Gray, Green, Mauve, Red, Terra, Pinks, etc., in effective shadings of stripes and birds-eye spots. These goods are excellent value for double the money. Come and see them, five minutes will surely result in your selecting 3 or 4 costume lengths. The goods are irresistible and the price tempting.

MONDAY'S PRICE.....25c a yard.

This immense lot will be displayed on centre table of Dress Goods section, where ladies can do their own choosing.

☞Write for Summer Catalogue. Mail Orders Carefully Filled.

The S. CARSLEY CO., Ltd.,
1765 to 1783 Notre Dame st., 192 to 194 St. James st., Montreal.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.

OPEN TO-NIGHT TILL 9.30 O'CLOCK.

End of the Month Sale!

MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY

OF NEXT WEEK.

Our End of the Month Sale for June, on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of next week, will offer a rare opportunity of picking up bargains for Dominion Day. Every department will be in line with special and exceptional offerings. On our third floor will be found a splendid array of

DOMINION DAY BARGAINS IN BLOUSES.

25 Doz. BLOUSES, made of Fine Percales, in Assorted Stripes, nicely laundered Collars and Cuffs, special price, 39c.

NEW RED MUSLIN BLOUSES, Detachable Collars, 75c.

50 Doz. SHIRT WAISTS, in Fancy Muslins, Percales, Organdies and Cambrics, Detachable Collars, usual price, $1.25; sale price, 75c.

10 Doz. EMBROIDERED BLOUSES, with Fancy Stripes, worth $2.85, for $1.75.

A special feature for Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, will be two Big Tables of SHIRT WAISTS, original prices were $2, $2.25, $2.50, your choice for $1.50.

A Big Costume Special!

LADIES' FANCY DUCK BLAZER SUITS, in White, Fawn, and Blue Grounds, regular price, $4.50, sale price, $1.49.

COUNTRY ORDERS FILLED WITH CARE.

JOHN MURPHY & CO., 2343 ST. CATHERINE ST., Cor. Metcalfe Street.
Terms Cash. Telephone 3330.

ALEX SCOTT,

(Late of Hall & Scott)
Confectioner,

Has Opened a HANDSOME STORE and ICE CREAM PARLOR at

2471 St. Catherine St.,
(Next to J. A. Ogilvy & Sons.)

Mr. SCOTT is well known as a first-class caterer, and is fully prepared to supply

SUPPER and GARDEN PARTIES,
ICE CREAM SOCIALS, Etc.

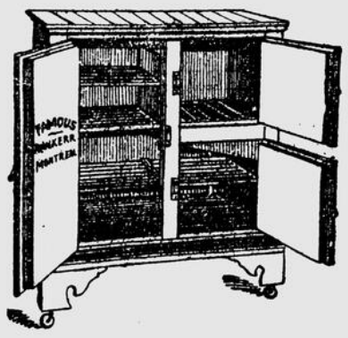
FINE CAKES and CHOICE CANDIES, all of the Purest Quality, are manufactured on the premises under Mr. SCOTT'S personal supervision.

The ICE CREAM and WATER ICES are the best that can be made, and are served in beautiful cool parlors.

2471 St. Catherine Street.

BALDWIN DRY AIR REFRIGERATORS.

Take less ice to give lower temperature in food chamber than any other make.



Finished in Grained Oak and Natural Ash.

Good Family Size . . . $9.00.

R. & W. KERR, 1908 & 1910 Notre Dame st.

MOUNT ROYAL PARK.

The Incline Railway will run their cars to top of Mountain for a few evenings to give the citizens a view of the city by night. :19

"SHOOT THE RAPIDS."

Take Park and Island cars for Lachine wharf. Last Cars connecting with boats leave Post Office 7.40 a.m. and 4.35 p.m. :19

New Designs.

GEO. S. KIMBER,
House and Sign Painter,
2466 ST. CATHERINE STREET.
Bell Tel. 3387.

OH MY! IT'S HOT!

Well, now is your time to come and see

Price's Charcoal Filters

Just what you ought to have for Hot weather.

THE G. R. LOCKER CO.,
1749 Notre Dame Street.

WEDDING PRESENTS

JUST RECEIVED
A handsome line of

Brass and Onyx Pedestals.
" " " Whatnots.
" " " Dressing Tables.
" " " Lamp Tables.
" " " Piano Stools and Lamps.

Watch and jewellery repairs done by first-class workmen.

R. A. DICKSON & CO.
2261 St. Catherine st.

Only $20.00,
SOLID GOLD Hunting Case WALTHAM WATCHES
Fully Warranted.

WATCH CHAINS.
Men's Solid Gold Albert Chains, $15 to $40
Men's Rolled Gold Albert Chains, $2 to $10
Men's Solid Silver Albert Chains, $1.75 to $7
Ladies' Long Opera Chains, Solid Gold, from $6; Rolled Gold, $2 to $7; Sterling Silver, $1.75 to $4.
Ladies' Long Silk Guards with slide, 35c to 75c.
Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, repaired on the premises
Watches Cleaned and Warranted for one year, $1.

D. BEATTY,
137 St. Peter st.
(Opposite "Witness" Office.)

PREMO CAMERAS PRODUCE PERFECT PICTURES.

DAVID H. HOGG,
Photographic Goods,
662 Craig Street
13

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

POINT ST. CHARLES FRENCH MISSION.

The closing exercises of the French Union mission school at Pt. St. Charles were held on Thursday afternoon, and were most successful and interesting. Miss Clara Gatignol, who has charge of the school, is to be congratulated on the marked progress the pupils have made and the manner in which they acquitted themselves reflected great credit upon all concerned in the work. A very interesting picnic was held by the children of the mission on Wednesday afternoon, when the Junior Christian Society of the Congregational Church united with them in a few hours' enjoyment at the Point St. Charles Athletic Association grounds. Various games were engaged in, refreshments were served, and a short programme of singing hymns, and repeating the pledge in French and English, was rendered. The children thoroughly enjoyed themselves, and a very happy afternoon was brought to a close by the French children singing the National Anthem in their own tongue.

The Daily Witness.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 26

A BICYCLE DEAL.

Toronto, June 26.—A gigantic transaction, which will mean much to bicycle manufacturers and dealers, was consummated yesterday in London, Eng., the principals to it being Mr. H. A. Lozier of Cleveland, and Mr. Arthur Tillington of London, Eng., the 'Tube King.' The deal involves something like three million dollars, the purchase price of the Elmwood City Weldless Tubing Company and the Greenville Tube Company of Pennsylvania, both of which are the property of Mr. Lozier. Rumors that the deal was in contemplation have been afloat for some time. The two establishments turn out cold drawn steel tubing in large quantities. A system is used by which the cost of production is reduced one-third over ordinary methods, and this process is what the English manufacturers were after and what they obtained. The new concern will be known as the American Tube Company, Limited. Mr. Lozier will be the heaviest stockholder and will be the president and manager. The headquarters of the new concern will be in Cleveland.

TO BE CONSUL AT WOODSTOCK, NEW BRUNSWICK.

Washington, June 25.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the nomination of Frank C. Denison of Vermont to be consul at Woodstock, N.B.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The style in Ladies' Shirt Waists for summer wear at The S. Carsley Co., Ltd., surpass in value and economy any other garment for ladies' wear, prices range from 35c each.

Ladies' Bicycle Costumes are in full favor at The S. Carsley Co., Ltd., the favorite is a complete costume of five pieces in Covert Cloth effect, selling for $5.95.

The Midsummer Costumes in Linen, Lawn and Crash shown by the S. Carsley Co., Ltd., are the coolest, prettiest and most economical dress for summer wear, choice styles for $3.60 complete costume.

The acknowledged headquarters for Men's Bicycle Suits is the S. Carsley Co., Ltd. Stylish Suits made in the latest style, sell for $2.79, and men's good Bicycle Pants at 95c pair.

JAMES A. OGILVY & SONS'
Advertisement.

TABLE LINENS.

Our stock of Table Linens was never better assorted, or better value than at present.

Table Cloths, with Napkins to match, has always been a specialty with us. We can now show the most varied range of patterns in the Dominion.

The unapproachable value offered by us insures every purchaser receiving goods at least 20 percent less than the same can be purchased elsewhere.

WE GUARANTEE EVERY INCH OF LINEN SOLD PURE.

⅝ x ⅝ Table Napkins.
8-4 x 8-4 Table Napkins.
2 x2½ Tablecloths.
2 x3 Tablecloths.
2 x3½ Tablecloths.
2 x4 Tablecloths.
2½x2½ Tablecloths.
2½x3 Tablecloths.
2½x3½ Tablecloths.
2½x4 Tablecloths.
2½x5 Tablecloths.
2½x6 Tablecloths.

Any of these sizes matched Tablecloths and Napkins alike.

SECONDS.

We have a few nice seconds in Napkins, ¾x¾ and ⅞x⅞ sizes.

TABLE CLOTHS.

2 x2 2 x2½ 2 x3
2½x3½ 2½x3 2½x4

These goods are slightly imperfect and are marked 25 percent less than our regular goods.

BATH TOWELS.

Cotton from 10c up.
Linen from 30c up.

OUR SPECIALS.

40c, 45c, 55c and 70c are without equal.

BATH MATS, 75c up.

BATH SHEETS, Cotton, Linen and Worsted.

BATH ROBES. Full line of all Bath Room requirements.

QUILTS.

SUMMER QUILTS, 2½x2½ sizes, 90c, $1.08, $1.15, $1.30, 2¼x2½, $1.35, $1.75, $2.20.

These are worth 50 percent more than what we are selling them for. Parties requiring these will find this a rare opportunity for securing bargains.

Bedroom Towels.
Glass Towels.
Dish Towels. Roller Towels.
Fancy Work Linens.
Doylies. Tray Cloths.
Sideboard Scarfs.
Five o'clock Tea Cloths.

For the best assortment and value in Linen Goods—

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.

James A. Ogilvy & Sons

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

VICTORIA STREET LICENSE.

NEW APPLICATION FYLED.

The time for receiving applications for licenses for the present year has long since passed and the four hundred which is the limit allowed by law have been granted. There is, however, always some successful applicant who, for a consideration, is willing to fall out and allow his place to be filled by someone else.

Taking advantage of this, the parties who have for years been trying to secure the privilege of opening up a place for the sale of intoxicating liquors on Victoria street have renewed their application. This time it is in the name of Eber H. Dunham and for the premises numbered 10, 12 and 14 Victoria street.

The application is fixed for consideration by the commissioners for July 5. Any person residing in the locality and being desirous of opposing the granting of the license should communicate with the License Commissioners before the above date. The signers of the application for the license are:

G. Lewis, 143 Mansfield street; C. L. Friedman, 143a Mansfield street; A. T. Wiley 2341 St. Catherine street; A. F. Bishop, 2341 St. Catherine street; M. C. Feley, 10 Victoria street; James Simpson; Charles Moreau, 30 Burnside Place; H. R. Jacobe, Academy of Music; M. Drumm, 27 McGill College avenue; G. A. Curwood, 121 Mansfield street; J. B. Sparrow, Queen's Theatre; H. A. Howill, 127 Mansfield street; James Wardlow, 34 Victoria street; C. A. Saunderson, 30 McGill College avenue; R. Hamilton, 30 McGill College avenue; M. Gannon, 129 Mansfied street; E. R. Barton, 2303 St. Catherine street; E. McKenna, 68 University street; E. J. Savage, 121 Metcalfe street; David Miller, 66 Hutchison street; Charles W. Hagar, 34 McGill or 2325 St. Catherine street; John Shinnick, 64 University street; Charles J. Reichling, 2319 St. Catherine street; L. Goldvogel, 2317 St. Catherine street; W. Rourke, 2239 St. Catherine street; Maurice Levi, 2251 St. Catherine street; Margaret Flannigan, 40 Victoria street; Jacob Hirsch, 145 Mansfield street; J. Harris, 144 Mansfield street; Wm. T. Lloyd, 31 Victoria street; J. E. Thompson, 2327 St. Catherine street; F. E. Phelan, 2331 St. Catherine street.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

Awarded to Knabe and Steinway.—The following notice is taken from 'Music Trades,' of New York of the 19th instant:—'Some few weeks ago the fact became known that the Board of Education was about to purchase a number of pianos for use in the public schools of this city, (New York.) Bids to the number of nineteen were submitted by the manufacturers at large, each bid being accompanied by a certified cheque as a guarantee of good faith. In considering the proposition of each firm represented by bid, merit and commercial value were carefully considered. Steinway & Sons and William Knabe & Co. came out the victors. The Knabe house received the contract for eight new uprights, while the house of Steinway gets the order for second hand squares, all of which are to be in first class condition. The Board of Education in Brooklyn have already purchased in times past, and have now in use, 125 of the Knabe pianos. Messrs. Willis & Co., 1824 Notre Dame street, are the sole agents for the Knabe Pianos in Montreal and district.

GOOD TEMPLAR RALLY.

An amalgamated session of the naval lodge in connection with H.M.S. 'Talbot' and J. B. Gough Lodge of this city was held last evening and was attended by representatives from every lodge in the district. Bro. W. S. Walker, D.C.L., District Chief Templar, delivered an address in which he placed the temperance reform highest in importance among the many that are agitating society in this present era. Bro. Prynn of the naval lodge gave some interesting particulars regarding the progress of the Good Templar Order in Her Majesty's navy. Bro. W. H. Seymour of Seattle, Washington, spoke of the difficulties which the temperance reform successfully contended with upon the Pacific Coast, and also spoke earnestly on behalf of the extension of the right of the franchise to women as a great step toward total prohibition. He illustrated his points by three original recitations and a song which were loudly applauded. Bro. H. L. Woodworth of Connecticut gave the greetings of the Sons of Temperance to the I.O.G.T., and an enjoyable programme of music and recitations was presented, among those taking part being Sisters Jones, Mitchell, Deacon, Adams, Marquardt, Ferguson and Wilson, and Brothers Norwood, Green, Hall, Hutchinson and Lauder. The meeting closed with the National Anthem and three cheers for Her Majesty.

GARMENT WORKERS' GRIEVANCES.

The garment workers lately employed by Messrs. E. A. Small & Co., clothing manufacturers, of 1 Beaver Hall hill, who have gone on strike, explicitly state their reasons for so doing. They claim that a foreman was imported by the firm from New York, who trained the female employees until, in the opinion of the firm, they had reached a degree of efficiency equal to that of the men. A slack season occurring, sixteen men, who were fathers of families, were dismissed, their places being filled by the female workers at salaries ranging from two dollars and fifty cents to three dollars per week. Later on when business increased, the firm offered to re-engage the men dismissed, but at a salary of eleven dollars per week instead of twelve, which they had previously received. The men were also to work till five p.m. on Saturdays, having previously stopped work on that day at 1 p.m. They were further to furnish one dollar security for use of tools and one day's pay was to be kept back. For these reasons, therefore the Garment Workers' Local Union, No. 140, ordered the present strike.

A meeting will be held this afternoon at 223 McGill street for the purpose of discussing the situation.

TO PREACH IN ST. ANDREW'S.

The Rev. A. Bowman of New Glasgow, Nova Scotia, is in the city on his return from the General Asesmbly. He will preach in St. Andrew's Church to-morrow evening.

CALEDONIANS TO LORD GLENCOE.

The Caledonian Society, through their president, Mr. S. S. Bain, cabled to Lord Glencoe, their honorary president, the society's congratulations upon his well-deserved elevation to the peerage.

VICTORIAN ORDER OF NURSES.

The Ontario Medical Association's Resolution Answered.

At the last meeting of the provisional committee it was decided to discontinue the canvassing for subscriptions in cities until after August. Many of the honorary collectors and other citizens will be absent from their city home until the first of September. The movement is meeting with gratifying success throughout nearly every part of Canada. Many large subscriptions of a thousand dollars and over have been given. Outside of Canada the movement is being followed with a good deal of interest. Canadians living in the United States have signified their intention of taking part in it. One thousand dollars has been subscribed by Sir Roderick Cameron of New York. Collections of small sums throughout Canada show that the people are taking the matter up, and that they will carry it to a successful application. As instances of what has been done it may be stated that over a thousand dollars have been collected in Vancouver. The committee in charge in Montreal have intimated that a satisfactory response is being made in the commercial metropolis. Subscription sheets were left at many of the large factories and mercantile establishments. These subscription sheets are now being returned to the treasurer.

Among the first that came in was one from the principal of a firm and some fifty employees, subscribing a hundred and sixty-three dollars.

The clergymen of many of the city churches have intimated that they prefer delaying the taking up of the collections until the autumn, when a large number of the members of their congregations will be present to participate.

When the collecting of the funds is taken up in the autumn, after the return of Her Excellency from Great Britain, it is apparent that the remainder of the money required to start the order on a good basis will be subscribed readily.

It is to be remembered that, after the gift by the Queen in 1887 of seventy thousand pounds to be used in founding the Queen's Jubilee Institute of Nurses, it was nearly four years before the nurses so provided were available for service among the people in Great Britain. It is hoped that the Victorian Order will begin its active work in the most needy places in Canada, within one year after the time when the movement was first started. This is possible only because Her Excellency and the Canadian committee will have the results of the experience in Great Britain for their guidance.

VICTORIAN ORDER AND THE DOCTORS.

OFFICIAL ANSWER TO THE RESOLUTION OF THE ONTARIO MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I am directed by the executive of the provisional committee in charge of the movement for founding the Victorian Order of Nurses to request the favor of the publication of the following in your paper.

Thanking you in anticipation, I am, yours faithfully,

JAS. W. ROBERTSON,
Honorary Secretary.

Your committee has taken into consideration the circular issued from the office of the secretary of the Ontario Medical Association which reads as follows:

137 Church street,
Toronto, June 11, 1897.

Dear Sir,—I am directed by the Ontario Medical Association to call your attention to the following motion made at its last regular meeting:—

It was moved by Dr. H. T. Mitchell, seconded by Dr. J. T. Fotheringham, That after careful consideration of the scheme for the founding of a Victorian Order of Nurses—so far as its details have been made public—the Ontario Medical Association desires to express its full appreciation of the kindly motives that have prompted the movement, but feels that it would be neglecting a serious public duty, if it failed to express its unqualified disapproval of the scheme, on account of the danger which must necessarily follow to the public should such an order be established

And that a copy of the resolution be forwarded to each member of the House of Commons.

Yours very truly
JOHN N. BROWN,
General Secretary.

And your committee begs to report:

1. The services of trained nurses are recognized by physicians and other intelligent citizens in all civilized countries as helping to lessen the danger of all forms of sickness, to mitigate suffering where that is inevitable, and to be frequently a means of saving life.

2. The great need of trained nurses, and the good they would do in cases of sickness in the homes of the poor who cannot now obtain them, are not matters of controversy.

3. The announcement of the proposed Victorian Order of Nurses states that the national fund to be raised is 'for the purpose of placing the aid of trained skilful nurses within the reach of all classes of the population'; 'that physicians and nurses are co-laborers'; and that 'it is the glory of their calling that they follow it to mitigate suffering, to save lives and to give security to homes'; that 'the qualifications of the nurses of the Victorian Order are to be the highest for the class of work they are expected to do.'

4. The definite details of the standard of examination and qualification of the nurses are to be determined by a permanent committee of representative competent Canadians with only the limitation that the standard shall not be lower than the highest in Canada at the present time.

5. Therefore your committee is inevitably led to the conclusion that the resolution passed by the Ontario Medical Association was based upon the assumption that the Victorian Order of Nurses is to be composed of poorly trained or insufficiently trained nurses; whereas the plan proposed is entirely of the opposite character.

6. In all civilized communities the leading physicians, as well as other educated citizens, are promoting schemes for increasing the number of trained nurses and for making the services of these nurses available to the suffering poor; and our Queen herself set a noble example in that regard when she gave $70,000 to found the Queen's Jubilee Institute for Nurses after the Jubilee of 1887.

7. Your committee acknowledges gratefully the active and kindly co-operation of citizens in all parts of Canada; and although the wide publication of the resolution of the Ontario Medical Association may hinder for a short time as general and hearty a response in subscriptions as would otherwise have been obtained, your committee finds great and growing encouragement to persevere in founding the Victorian Order of Nurses in Canada, and is confident that the movement will have the support of every physician who informs himself of its benevolent character, its thorough practicability, and the high standard of training, and qualification which will be required in the members of the order.

BEST MEN IN THE VICS.

D COMPANY AGAIN RETAIN THE 'SIMS' CUP—THE HAMILTON TROPHY.

By the complete results of the Sims and Hamilton cup competitions in the Victoria Rifles, given below, it will be seen that No. 4 company wins the Sims cup, with No. 2 company second. The Hamilton cup is won by No. 1 section of No. 1 company. Of the eight leading sections in this competition, there are from No. 4 company, two from No. 1, and one each from Nos. 2, 3 and 6. No. 4 company won this cup last year and the year before, and have held the Sims cup for four years in succession. It might be remarked that this company is noted for its total abstinence as a company from liquid refreshment of an intoxicating nature.

COMPANY COMPETITION 'SIMS' CUP.

Company.	Attendance.	Company drill.	Manual and firing exercises.	Company books.	Clothing and accoutrements.	N.C.O.'s questions.	Attendance at annual inspection.	Attendance at target practice.	Figure of merit, T.P.	Total.
1	76.2	89	25	29	22.5	30	17	16	42.5	347.2
2	76.9	86	24	28	22	16	17.5	9	22.1	301.5
3	75.8	92	28	30	27	48	21	17.5	36.5	376.8
4	83.7	91	26	29	23.5	48	18	17.5	43.1	378.8
5	74.3	94	28	30	26.3	42	22	14.5	34.9	366.
6	74.3	90	26	30	24.8	47	19.5	14	31.9	357.5

SECTION COMPETITION, 'HAMILTON' CUP.

No. 1 Company—

Sec.	Commander.	Pts.
1	Color.-Sergt. Hudson	156¾
2	Sergt. Thomas	128¾
3	Sergt. Jones	146½
4	Sergt. McRobie	94¾

No. 2 Company—

1	Color-Sergt. Rimington	142⅝
2	Sergt. Tasker	144⅜
3	Sergt. Thayer	125¾
4	Sergt. Hamilton	129⅛

No. 3 Company—

1	Color-Sergt. Rose	140
2	Sergt. Gordon	135
3	Sergt. Hossie	145¼
4	Sergt. Arnold	139

No. 4 Company—

1	Color-Sergt. Shaw	153¾
2	Sergt. Lee	143⅝
3	Sergt. Jordan	138¼
4	Sergt. Robinson	148⅛

No. 5 Company—

1	Color-Sergt. Bayley	138½
2	Sergt. Fitzgerald	131¾
3	Sergt. MacArtney	126¾
4	Sergt. Forman	141⅝

No. 6 Company—

1	Color-Sergt. McGill	125⅞
2	Sergt. Duncan	123⅜
3	Sergt. Lyman	146⅞
4	Sergt. Coyle	139¾

The fourth and last match of the Canadian Military Rifle League will be shot throughout Canada this afternoon.

A squadron Duke of Connaught's Royal Canadian Hussars, who have put in their twelve days' camp on Fletcher's Field, will be inspected on the Champ de Mars at half-past three this afternoon. The inspecting officer will be Major Lessard, inspector of cavalry, Toronto.

OVER THE BRIDGE TO DEATH.

THE AWFUL LEAP OF A YOUNG WIFE.

At eleven o'clock last night a demented woman, the wife of Henri Legan, who arrived in the city from St. Pierre, Miquelon, a few hours before, en route for St. Vincent de Paul, threw herself over the east end bridge near the Dalhousie square station, meeting instant death on the stone pavement many feet below. The remains were conveyed to the Notre Dame Hospital. The deceased, her husband stated, had several times tried to jump through the car window when coming to Montreal. The surviving parent is left with one young child.

THE JANITORS' OUTING.

The fourth annual picnic of the McGill College janitors will be held on Dominion Day to Cushing's Grove. Arrangements have been made for conveying the janitors and friends by the electric cars. Arrangements have also been made for a cold luncheon. Friends of the janitors have presented many valuable and useful presents which will be competed for.

MEMORIAL SERVICE.

A memorial service to the late Rev. J. A. Dorion will be held in the First French Methodist Church, corner of Craig and Elizabeth streets, to-morrow evening, at seven o'clock. The sermon will be preached by the pastor, the Rev. Edward De Gruchy, and the Rev. J. Pinel, the Rev. T. Roy, and the Rev. Mr. Sadler will also take part in the service. Addresses will be delivered in French and English.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

Geo. H. Kent, surgeon dentist, has opened an office in Birks Building, St. Catherine street. Entrance No. 14 Phillip's square.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

COLONIAL HOUSE,
Phillips Square.

MANTLE DEPARTMENT.

Special lines in LADIES' SUMMER MANTLES and COSTUMES at the following discounts:—

Ladies' Tailor Made Cloth Costumes	20 p.c. off.
Ladies' Black Sicilian Mohair Costumes	20 p.c. "
Ladies' Fancy Silk Costumes	20 p.c. "
Ladies' Organdie Muslin Costumes	20 p.c. "
Ladies' Linen Suits in Crash and Brown Linen	20 p.c. "
Ladies' White and Colored Pique Suits	20 p.c. "
Ladies' Tailor Made Cloth Vests, in All Colors	20 p.c. "
Ladies' Cloth Jackets	20 p.c. "
Misses' Cloth Jackets	20 p.c. "
Ladies' Cloth Capes	20 p.c. "
Ladies' Velvet Capes	20 p.c. "
Ladies' Silk and Lace Capes	20 p.c. "
Ladies' Cloth and Silk Boleros	33⅓ p.c. "

LADIES' BICYCLE SUITS.

Ladies' Cotton Drill Bicycle Suits ..... 20 p.c. off.

—ALSO—

Extra good value in Covert Cloth, Halifax Tweed and Tweed Effect Suits.

LADIES' DRESS SKIRTS

In Crash, Bedford Cord, White Duck and Fancy Linen. A large quantity to choose from.

LADIES' WATERPROOFS.

Special lines of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Waterproofs and Heptonnettes at prices to clear.

TRAVELLING SHAWLS and RUGS, a Full Stock.

HENRY MORGAN & CO.,
Montreal.

VALUABLE SUGGESTIONS For PUZZLED SHOPPERS.

While every merchant makes creditable efforts to reduce summer stocks, HAMILTON'S Reduce Prices and make a clean sweep.

NOT A DEPARTMENT ESCAPES.

SHIRT WAISTS.

The buyers' opportunity for the bargain-getting of cool and pretty Waists has come. The long continued cool weather prompts the maker and the seller of Shirt Waists to quickly unload their stocks, and we thus early in the warm period adopt the only effectual means of doing so, namely, cut the prices to the core, and that makes it your opportunity.

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday's Special Price Inducements:

50c Shirt Waists for 39c
75c Shirt Waists for 49c
$1.00 Shirt Waists for 69c
$1.50 Shirt Waists for 99c

Every Garment of this season's make and style.

WHITE GOODS.

Cold weather has retarded the demand until lately. Now there is but a fortnight in which to clear out the stock, giving you Autumn prices now, just when you need the Fabrics.

30 inch sheer, crisp French Organdies for Bridesmaids and evening wear, quality—now 15c.

27 inch Pin and Medium Dot Swisses—cool and pretty—a regular Fabric at 15c.

Heavy Bedford Cords and Piques for Summer Skirts, actually worth 40c, at 29c.

French Novelties for Shirt Waists in Heavy Cords and Brilliantine Effects at 23c.

CLOTHING FOR THE BOY!

Washable Suits and Waists, and plenty of them, at prices impossible elsewhere.

Boys' Duck Shirt Waists in Navy, Cadet and White, large Sailor Collar, now 25c.

Boys' Imported English Drill Sailor Suits, well made and trimmed at 69c.

Boys' real White Navy Duck Sailor Suits, trimmed Blue, Red and White, large Sailor Collar, now selling at $1.25.

MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

Satisfaction guaranteed or your money refunded.

HAMILTON'S,

ST. CATHERINE and PEEL STREETS and DOMINION SQUARE.

SECOND EDITION. Special JUBILEE EDITION

OF THE

MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS, FOR MAILING.

24 Pages with 72 Illustrations

And giving all the news and pictures in connection with the great event, including the civic procession and pictures of the principal allegorical cars, representing Art, Science, Industry, Colonization and Civilization.

THE IMMENSE MILITARY PARADE.

Illuminations of some of the public squares and principal buildings also illustrated.

Price, Five Cents, done up in wrappers, ready for mailing.

Those taking half a dozen can have them at half price.

The Second Edition is NOW READY.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed 'Tender for Supplying Coal for the Dominion Buildings,' will be received at this office until Thursday, 15th July.

Specifications can be seen and forms of tender obtained, on and after Thursday, 24th June instant, at this office, where all necessary information can be had on application.

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

Each tender must be accompanied by an ACCEPTED bank cheque equal TO FIVE PERCENT OF THE AMOUNT OF THE TENDER, made payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, which will be forfeited if the party decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order, E. F. E. ROY,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, 23rd June, 1897.

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

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.

Weekly Calendar.

SATURDAY, JUNE 26.

ART ASSOCIATION, Phillips Square.

Galleries of Paintings.

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

ADMISSION, 25c.

25

Mr. Kristin Borup

before leaving for the Uganda Field

WILL SPEAK AT THE

Young Men's Meeting

AT Y. M. C. A.

SATURDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock.

26

SUNDAY, JUNE 27.

POINT ST. CHARLES CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH,

185 Congregation street.

Pastor, Rev. D. S. HAMILTON, B.A.

Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

Sabbath school and bible class at 3 p.m.

Morning subject, "A Flourishing Tree."

Evening subject, "Everyone helping is Neighbor."

All welcome.

MEN'S OWN, BRIEF, BRIGHT, BROTHERLY

Every Sunday Afternoon, at 3 p.m.

In CALVARY CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

Guy street, above St. Antoine.

NEXT SUNDAY,

SPECIAL MEETING, OPEN TO ALL.

Chairman: Mayor Wilson-Smith.

Soloists, Mrs. Ennis, Mr. E. Alexander.

Quarterly distribution of Prize Books.

COME!

JUBILEE SERVICES.

Children's Day

TO-MORROW.

MOUNTAIN STREET METHODIST CHURCH, 3 p.m. and 7 p.m. Short addresses, Choruses by children, good Music, etc. A welcome to all.

Rev. Dr. BENSON, pastor.

TUESDAY, JUNE 22.

VETERAN VOLUNTEERS:

The Veterans who paraded on Jubilee Day are requested to meet at the Drill Hall, Craig street, on TUESDAY, 29th inst., at 8 p.m., to attend the Dinner at the Balmoral Hotel.

Badges and Jubilee Canes to be worn.

The Band will attend.

A limited number of tickets for the dinner at one dollar each will be issued to Veterans who did not attend the Review upon application before noon on Tuesday to the Honorary Secretary, at 73 St. James street. (By order)

DAVID SEATH, Major,
Hon. Secretary.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 30.

COTTAGE GARDEN COMPETITION.

Entries Close 30th June, 1897.

City Cottage Gardens, within the limits of the City of Montreal—1st prize, Gold Medal, offered by Mr. E. K. Watson, Westmount. 2nd prize, Silver Medal, offered by Mr. Jules Betrix.

City Cottage Gardens, within the limits of the City of Montreal, size of building lot not to exceed 3,000 feet—1st prize, Gold Medal; 2nd prize, Silver Medal, offered by 'A Friend of the Society.'

Suburban Cottage Gardens, Cottage Gardens beyond the limits of the City of Montreal—1st prize, Gold Medal, offered by Mr. D. Williamson, Westmount; 2nd prize, Silver Medal, offered by the Society.

W. ORMISTON ROY,
Secretary.
P.O. Box 778, Montreal.

THURSDAY, JULY 1.

GO TO

ST. HYACINTHE

—WITH THE—

Ancient Order United Workmen,

On DOMINION DAY, July 1st.

These annual excursions of this noble Order are always successful, select and enjoyable.

Excellent programme of games and prizes.

Grand Baseball Match between Granites, of St. Hyacinthe and Independents of Montreal.

Orchestra. Refreshments at City Prices.

TICKETS: ADULTS, 75c. CHILDREN, 40c.

Trains leave Bonaventure Station (Grand Trunk Railway), at 8.50 a.m. and 1 p.m.

25

IF YOU WISH TO SPEND A PLEASANT DOMINION DAY,

COME TO HUDSON

With St. Gabriel Presbyterian Church.

Boating and Fishing Unexcelled.

Trains leave Windsor Station at 9 a.m. and 1.30 p.m.

Tickets, Adults, 60c. Children, 30c.

24

Weekly Calendar.

THURSDAY, JULY 1.

THE KING OF THEM ALL!

ODDFELLOWS'

Sixteenth Annual

EXCURSION and GAMES

To that Most Picturesque of all Parks . . .

Highgate Springs, Vt.,

DOMINION DAY,

July 1st.

Beautiful Grove! Handsome Prizes!

Blazi's Original Italian Orchestra.

Tickets, $1. Children under 12, Half Fare.

Trains leave Bonaventure Station at 9 a.m. sharp.

Tickets can be had from

C. J. WILLIAMS, Chairman. JOHN TAYLOR, Sec., 821 Craig st.

Ho! for St. Rose

Dominion Day.

ANNUAL EXCURSION

—OF THE—

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODDFELLOWS

—TO—

ST. ROSE.

Good Programme of Games.

First-Class Orchestra.

REFRESHMENTS AT CITY PRICES.

Trains leave Dalhousie Station, C.P.R., at 9.10 and 11.30 a.m.

TICKETS, Adults, 50c. Children, 25c.

To be procured from members of the Committee, at the station.

26

DOMINION DAY EXCURSION AND PICNIC

—OF—

Calvin Church Sabbath School

TO

SHERRINGHAM PARK.

Steamer PRINCESS will leave Seigneur Street Locks 9.30 a.m., returning will leave the Park 5 p.m.

Tickets—Adults, 50c; Children, 30c.

26

Dominion Day Excursion.

LAVALTRIE and SOREL

ST. JUDE'S CHURCH ASSOCIATION.

The beautiful steamer 'BERTHIER' will leave Jacques Cartier pier at 9 a.m., sharp. Returning will leave Sorel at 4; Lavaltrie at 5, reaching the city at 9 p.m.

Adults, 60c. Children (under 12), 30c.

At Lavaltrie there is a large grove, and picknickers will have about five hours' stay, and those desirous of a longer sail on the river can proceed to Sorel, where a stop of about three hours will be made.

Refreshments at City Prices.

Tickets can be had from Wm. Drysdale & Co., St. James street; A. D. Mann, cor. St. Antoine and Mountain; F. Woolley, cor. Notre Dame and Seigneurs, and Thos. Lamb, 1141 Notre Dame street.

REMEMBER

CLAN MACLENNAN PICNIC

TO

ORMSTOWN, P.Q.,

ON

Dominion Day.

For Sports see Small Programmes.

Special Train leaves Bonaventure Station 8.15 a.m., returning 5 p.m.

FARES.

Adults, including admission to Games - - 80c

Children - - - - 40c

Refreshments on the grounds at City Prices.

26

COLLEGE OF

Physicians and Surgeons

—OF THE—

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

PROVINCIAL MEDICAL BOARD.

Preliminary Examination.

THE EXAMINATION for admission to the study of Medicine and Surgery will commence on THURSDAY, the 1st JULY NEXT, at Nine o'clock a.m., at Montreal, at the rooms of the Medical Faculty of Laval University, St. Denis street. Certificates of moral character and fee ($20) must be remitted at least ten days previously to one of the undersigned secretaries.

A. G. BELLEAU, M.D., Quebec,
A. T. BROSSEAU, M.D., Montreal,
Secretaries.

June 1st, 1897. 4

Weekly Calendar.

FUTURE MEETINGS.

M.A.A.A. GROUNDS.

5 NIGHTS ONLY 5.

Commencing Tuesday, July 6,

Hand and Teale's Historical Military Pyro-Spectacle, the

SEIGE OF SEBASTOPOL

300—PEOPLE—300

Full of action; acres of scenery; entrancing music; historically correct wardrobe; beautiful fireworks.

A HOST OF CLEVER SPECIALTIES.

General Admission 25 cents

COLLEGE OF

Physicians and Surgeons

—OF THE—

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

PROVINCIAL MEDICAL BOARD.

Semi-Annual Meeting.

THE MEETING of the Board will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 7th JULY NEXT, at 10 o'clock a.m., at Montreal, in the rooms of the Medical Faculty of Laval University, St. Denis street.

Candidates for examination or license must send their papers (including certificate of admission to study medicine) also the fee ($40) at least ten days previous to the meeting to either of the undersigned secretaries.

The Credentials Committee will meet at Montreal, Monday the 5th July next, at nine o'clock a.m., when candidates for the License must be present with diplomas and certificates of admission to the study of Medicine. After that date no candidate will be admitted.

The Professional Examination Committee will sit Tuesday, the 6th July next, at Montreal, at 9 o'clock a.m.

Bachelors of Arts, Sciences and Letters intending to study Medicine can be admitted on presenting their diplomas, duly sworn to, on application to either Secretary at least eight days before the meeting of the Board.

A. G. BELLEAU, M.D., Quebec.
A. T. BROSSEAU, M.D., Montreal,
Secretaries.

June 7th, 1897.

VOICE BUILDING.

Prof. JNO. E. WEBSTER, composer, from New York, formerly director of The North London Academy of Music, Camden Road, London, Eng. Studio, 2240 St. Catherine st., opposite Queen's Block. Open all summer, 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. Summer prices. Professionals coached. Talent encouraged. Voices tried free.

☽ F. Q. 8 ○ F.M. 14	JUNE	☾ L.Q. 21 ● N.M. 29				
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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; 23c 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.

WEEKLY WITNESS.

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.

SATURDAY, JUNE 26, 1897.

GOOD WILL AMONG MEN.

The Queen's jubilee has filled the world with a great and, sad to say, almost a new joy, that which comes of a gush of mutual good will. The too frequent attitude of men and peoples toward each other is one of antagonism. Reprobation for wrong-doing or unkindness, real or supposed, forms, unfortunately, a large part of our sentiment, whether as men towards other men or as nations towards other nations, and reprobation, no matter how much it may be a duty, does not make one happier. Very often it is quite undeserved, and we rasp ourselves for nothing. Approbation, on the other hand, gives pleasure to him who feels it. From a purely selfish point of view, then, it is in the highest degree wise to think as little ill of others as we can. To give voice to reprobation extends the irritation of it to others and multiplies pain when it reaches the person condemned. On the other hand, approbation, when widely expressed, is many times blessed. It is therefore promotive of the happiness of a man to find as few things to blame and as many to praise as possible in other men, at least in so far as this can be done without tolerating evil or allowing a general tolerance of it to grow; and this is equally true of communities. Yet one who only superficially knew mankind could hardly fail to conclude that the very opposite emotions were the most enjoyable, for men and women seem to take delight in speaking ill of their neighbors, and the most natural feeling of one nation towards another is one of dislike. Indeed, ill will towards other peoples exists in men's hearts deeper than any moral condemnation of those peoples, being an inheritance from the tribal condition, in which enmity towards another race was as much accounted a virtue as love for one's own. In proportion to ignorance and mutual estrangement is this feeling tolerated; but in proportion to nearness and the frequency of recrimination is it active and easily played upon. So responsive is it, indeed, to the slightest call that to excite dislike of another people is the readiest resource of distressed or discredited politicians, just as a loud profession of patriotism is, as Dr. Johnson brutally put it, the last refuge of scoundrels.

It is therefore the most interesting and delightful feature of the imperial rejoicings that it is joined in with, to all appearance, equal loyalty and fervor by countless and the most diverse races of men, all frantic with a common delight and fraternity, no longer hating each other, but exhibiting a sort of foretaste of the coming kingdom, in which nation shall no longer make war against nation and when man to man the world o'er shall be brothers. If anything could be more keenly delightful to British ears than to hear their Queen's praises sung by men of other tongues from within her own realms, it has been when a sympathetic note came from men of other allegiance, as when an unused harp responds with eolian sweetness to the notes of one that is rapturously played upon. This has been particularly the case with regard to the genuine brotherly sympathy of the Americans, who have not been able to view with concurrent emotion the joys of their kindred. This emotion has been none the less vivid because the conditions which caused it were in some sense a surprise to our good neighbors. So distorted is the view almost universally held in the United States of the character of British rule that only an earthquake like this could remove the illusion. They could not believe, no matter how often we told them, that we Canadians were happy and proud in belonging to the British empire, and what was more, that we had good reason to be. In all their thinking liberty and national bliss was absolutely bound up with breaking away from that rule. They have, however, at last seen plainly that our British sentiments are as hearty and wholesome as their American ones, and have themselves broken out into a cheer. The kindly words which have filled for some days the columns of their press have given great delight in Great Britain and Canada, and the sentiments which backed them have done lasting good. Forevermore the two nations will be the more friendly as the result of them.

If jingoism is an evidence of weakness in a statesman brought to the strait of securing popularity at home at the expense of friendship abroad, nothing is more majestic than the stern repression of every expression that may breed ill will or suggest the possibility of quarrel. 'I refuse to contemplate the possibility of war between two kindred peoples,' was the word of Mr. Laurier when questioned as to the military strength of Canada. In these words are registered a decree gone forth from heaven and heard by prophet ears. They are the voice of a grand faith in the progress of the promised new earth. Nothing since the days of George Washington has done so much to restore harmony between the two sections of the English people as has this imperial jubilation, which has aroused in our neighbors not jealousy but brotherly pride, and drawn them to us and, as a consequence, us to them. As for us in Canada, it is now settled in all minds that we are British in allegiance of heart, if American in climate and ways. Let us henceforth look for that which we can like in our neighbors and do what will make them like us, so that kindred as we are, and living on one lot, we may dwell together in harmony and mutual helpfulness.

THE PILOTS' STRIKE

Montreal, and indeed the Dominion, of which Montreal is the seaport, are to be congratulated upon the utter failure of the attempt of the pilots to throttle the commerce of Canada. There can now be no doubt about the outcome of the business. The pilots' strike has failed, and they know it. It is said that the strike is virtually at an end, and that the pilots will go back to their work today unconditionally. It will be well for themselves and convenient for, though not absolutely necessary, in the interests of commerce if they do so. But whether they do so or not, the business of the port will go on all the same. The strike has only proved one thing, and that is that the navigation of the St. Lawrence can be carried on not only without the aid of the licensed pilots but in spite of all they can do to obstruct it. And it can be conducted safely. Caution and care must be exercised in the absence of the most experienced pilots, but no great delay or detention seems to be involved. It is to be observed, too, that navigation went on until the present without any change in the regulations or conditions governing pilotage; it was not until yesterday that changes adding to the powers of the harbor commissioners to deal with the situation caused by the strike were passed by the commission and sanctioned, and in the meantime navigation has been little interrupted, though expensively disturbed. The altered regulations will, it is to be hoped, be allowed to stand permanently, and will, together with the new policy of the steamship owners to train their own masters as pilots, render all thought of future attempts of pilots at obstructing navigation of the St. Lawrence hopeless. Moreover, the new policy should, and must, in time result in the abolition of compulsory pilotage and the doing away of an extra charge on the commerce of the port. To this end the government should, whether the strike ends or not, carry out the recommendation of the harbor commissioners to mark out the channel with an increased number of buoys and lights. Every effort should be made to render the channel of the river as safe and as easy to navigate as possible, especially in view of the government's new policy, which is to increase as much as possible the commerce between the Dominion and Great Britain. Trade and commercial interests of Montreal and the Dominion will feel assured by the failure of the strike of the pilots that they are safe at least from danger at the hands of such conspiracies as helped to kill the shipping trade of the city of Quebec. The St. Lawrence route, too, will, in view of the failure of the strike even to interrupt navigation seriously, be regarded with more favor by masters of ships which do not belong to the regular lines to this port.

MIQUELON.

In its bearing upon the object of the subordinate mission attributed to the premier of Newfoundland during his present official visit to London, namely, the attempt to obtain a settlement of the French shore' difficulty, it is of some interest to note the importance attached to the cod-fishing industry of the Miquelon archipelago as set forth in a report issued by the French minister of marine dealing with the auxiliary resources of the navy. A synopsis of that part of the report referring to Miquelon and St. Pierre shows that these islands are only valued as being, under present conditions, training centres for seamen. There are no fortifications nor, as the British contend, can there be any by reason of treaty stipulations, though this is not conceded by France. The revenue raised in the islands suffices for the ordinary expenses, but the bonus paid to the cod exporters is somewhat of a tax upon the national budget, and of late the business itself has been very unprofitable. On the other hand, the fisheries employ about ten thousand men, who are, of course, under the system of conscription, all liable to serve in the navy for a certain period. Outside of the fishing industry and trades immediately connected therewith there is nothing inviting about these islands, which consist of the two Miquelons (Great and Little), St. Pierre, and a number of adjacent rocky islets. Great and Little Miquelon are connected by a broad sand-bar formed by the cross seas constantly experienced in these waters, but occasionally this bar has been cut through by the waves, so as to make a temporary canal.

The area of the Miquelons is about eighty square miles, that of St. Pierre about nine square miles. The slowly-decreasing population of the former, which practically possess no harbors, is only some three hundred people all told, while St. Pierre has a resident population of nearly three thousand. This latter population during the fishing season is increased to as much as fifteen to twenty thousand. Both Great Miquelon and St. Pierre are mere bare masses of porphyritic rock, varied here and there with conglomerate and trap. Their only vegetation consists of mosses and maritime plants, with juniper bushes to represent tree-life. The inhabitants of the town of St. Pierre have succeeded in forming gardens around their houses, but only by transporting soil for that purpose. On Little Miquelon, or Langlade, on the contrary, there are some fairly cultivated farms, on which cereals are grown and cattle raised. These three islands have hilly eminences of five hundred to eight hundred feet elevation. This archipelago forms a danger to navigation, and since 1816 nearly three hundred vessels and boats have been wrecked on its inhospitable coasts. In its small way it has been a rival of the Goodwin Sands. St. Pierre possesses a very good and well-sheltered harbor, on which the town of St. Pierre is situated. Here the commerce of all the islands is concentrated. Just outside the harbor, which is capable of affording anchorage to some hundreds of fishing vessels, is the Ile des Chiens, on which are the principal fish-curing establishments and the great platforms upon which the fish are dried. Here also reside the fish-curers, men and women, nearly all Breton or Norman.

The population of St. Pierre is indeed, with the exception of a small colony of Biscayans, nearly all of Breton and Norman origin, and the fish-curing establishments are generally the property of merchants of Granville, St. Malo, Dieppe and Fécamp. During the last century colonists settled, time and again, upon these islands, but they either soon grew disheartened and went elsewhere or, as happened on two or three occasions, they were expelled by the British. It was not until 1816 that the present settlement took root. The fish when cured are for the most part shipped to Bordeaux. The annual entry of shipping into St. Pierre exceeds seven thousand, with an aggregate tonnage of about four hundred and fifty thousand. Of these vessels over four hundred are built and fitted out in France for the fishery, with a tonnage of some sixty-six thousand, and with crews of about fifty-six hundred men. Of local vessels and sea-going boats there are nearly seven hundred, with an aggregate tonnage of about sixteen thousand and crews of over five thousand. Many of these latter are young Frenchmen who are brought out to man these vessels at the opening of the fishing season. The catch of fish averages in good seasons forty thousand tons, but latterly the business has been far from prosperous. The total annual value of the export and import trade of St. Pierre is about seven million dollars. From this brief outline it will be seen that to a great naval power like France, with a comparatively small number of fishermen and seamen from whom to recruit her naval forces, the question of entering upon negotiations which might tend to a conclusion unfavorably affecting such a training school for seamen as the Newfoundland fisheries is a most serious one, and may well cause patriotic statesmen to hesitate. The grievance of the Newfoundlanders in connection with French rights and claims touching a portion of the Newfoundland shore is a very real one, but the interest the French have in maintaining these rights and claims is also undeniably a large one.

A LAND OF MYSTERY.

For some occult reason the Italian efforts to establish military protectorates on the Ethiopian shore of the Red Sea have been attended by many reverses. This is the more remarkable inasmuch as Italian traders have for centuries frequented or have been residents in every town of importance along that coast. They have indeed been as ubiquitous in Africa as the Jew or the Greek. After great expenditure of life, treasure and military reputation the Italian Government has been compelled to give up its pretensions to the protectorate of Abyssinia, though it still holds its Red Sea province aptly named Erythrea. In view of the fact that every foothold gained by Europeans in Africa

immediately becomes a base of commerce and of civilizing processes, the Italian defeats are probably to be regretted quite apart from our national sympathy with a gallant and very friendly people. Such a confession of failure produces serious and far-reaching results. Just as the defeat of the Egyptian army under Hicks Pasha by the Mahdists encouraged the latter to enter upon and continue an, until recently, successful war against troops led by the hitherto reputed invincible European officers, so each fresh defeat of the Italians tends to increase the arrogance and confidence of the natives, whether Gallas, Somali or Abyssinians, in their demeanor towards other Europeans. The Italian merchants and residents in Egypt, and African states in general, as well as their government, are on markedly friendly terms with the British. As far, therefore, as British interests are concerned, it would be gratifying to have their friendship and co-operation rather than the scarcely-concealed hostility of the Germans and French ,to say nothing of the intrigues actively carried on of late by Russian Abyssinia.

The fact that the Italians when facing at once the king of Abyssinia and the Mahdists renounced the town of Kassala, their only Soudan acquisition, in favor of Egypt is proof of the kindly relations existing between her and Great Britain. In this connection it should be remembered that the Italian campaigns in Africa have been attended by some notable achievements. At the very time that a rash Italian general through bad generalship sustained the fearful defeat by the Shoan army in the passes of Adowa, a small force under Colonel Stevani successfully defended Kassala against a considerable army of dervishes, and later, sallying forth from Kassala, met the dervishes on the rocky plains surrounding that city and inflicted a severe defeat upon them. Osman Digna led the dervishes, who were probably the same who broke the British square near Suakim, and by so doing elicited Mr. Rudyard Kipling's famous ballad praising up the Fuzzie Wuzzie as 'a first-class fighting man.' The latest trouble which has befallen the Italians is a trifling reverse at the hands of that puzzling race, the Somali, suffered by what is described as a punitive expedition. The loss in troops was small, but the immediate gain and, what is more important, the prestige remains with the natives.

Somaliland is, to all appearance, apparently destined within the next decade to be the scene of a good deal of rival exploitation by English, French, Germans and Italians. Roughly defined, it is a huge triangular district, being the easternmost promontory of Africa stretching five hundred miles into the Indian Ocean, forming the southern side of the Gulf of Aden, and having its apex in Gardafui. Its base would be a line drawn straight southward from the French settlement of Tadjourah, just outside of the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb. The northern part of this territory is held by the British, with the fortress of Aden directly opposite, on the Arabian side of the gulf, as well as the Island of Socotra, lying off Cape Gardafui, in the Indian Ocean. The south is claimed by the Germans, who have there established the port of Hohenzollern-hafen. The French have done but little towards opening up the country beyond taking possession of Tadjourah. The Italian operations have been on an altogether grand scale, which has brought on hostilities not merely with the Somali but with their neighbors, the Danakili, on the north, and the Gallas on the west. Italy has, in fact, claimed a protectorate over much of Gallaland and Somaliland. The Gallas have generally been tributary to Abyssinia, and more than one Galla chief has been monarch of that country, so that in the present temper of the Abyssinians it behooves any power intermeddling with these tribes to act both circumspectly and with a force to meet any contingency.

The Somali are broken up into a great number of tribes, none of them very powerful. The people, though of rather small stature, are warlike and far from despicable as soldiers. They vary in color from the sable hue of the blackest negro type to the fair complexion of the European. Though undoubtedly of very mixed race, they are certainly not of negro origin. Their figures, features and long hair are conclusive on this point, even in cases where the individual is quite black. They profess the Mohammedan faith, as might be expected from their proximity to Arabia, and they claim to be descended from the Arab family of Koreish, sprung from the holy city of Mecca. They are probably of Aryan origin, but their ancestors must have inhabited Somaliland four thousand years ago. Numerous sculptures at Thebes represent men of similar features and wearing a like garb to that of the Somali of to-day, paying tribute to Egyptian officers. In these days Somaliland must have been the abode of a fairly civilized and commercial people, as evidenced by the numerous specimens of antique enamels, glassware, glazed pottery, stone and alabaster vases, pearls and precious stones constantly being exhumed or picked up. Traces of former great cities are not infrequent. Near Zeilah, on the coast, for instance, may be seen the ruins of a city which must have been of stupendous magnitude and grandeur. This is said to have been of Galla origin. Burial places in the form of pyramids of stone, chiefly, are common enough in the interior. In and about these are found quantities of shells, fish-bones and instruments of different ages, composed of flint, bronze or iron. There is probably no region in the world which has been so long known and yet of which so little is known than this land of the Somali and Gallas. The coast lands, with notable exceptions, are for the most part saline, barren and inhospitable, but in the interior are said to be rich valleys and highlands, well wooded, fertile, and the mountains well supplied with precious ores and stones. It may be assumed that the much-needed exploration and development of this mysterious country will not be much longer delayed.

The Fire Committee has again disgraced itself by deciding that each member of the committee shall turn pedler and dole out to dealers slices of a coal contract which should have been awarded openly in committee and to the lowest tenderer. Last year this despicable and openly corrupt custom of peddling civic contracts was also indulged in by this committee. By awarding the contract to the lowest tenderer the committee could have saved the city no less than twenty cents a ton. Each of the members who voted against the motion to give the lowest tenderer the contract, and who favored the peddling motion, should be defeated at the next elections. Their names are :—Aldermen Lefebvre, Marsolais, Archambault and Wilson. It is, on the other hand, to the credit of the City Hall Committee that it has broken away from the evil custom of favoring high tenders and awarded its coal contract to the person who offered to supply coal the cheapest. Aldermen Laporte, Stevenson and others spoke truly when they held that the ignoring of low tenders and the squandering of the city's money in a way in which not one of them would think of spending his own was a custom which could not be followed without resulting in deep dissatisfaction to electors. The satisfaction of the electors is perhaps the only conscience that in the case of some aldermen is worth appealing to. Only Aldermen Archambault and Wilson held out for the highest tenderer being favored in the City Hall Committee.

JUBILEE CELEBRATION AT ST. ANDREW'S.

The Jubilee was celebrated in the village of St. Andrew's, Que., with much enthusiasm. Special services were held in all the churches on the Sunday previous. On Jubilee Day itself a picnic on a large scale was held which was attended by the citizens, irrespective of creed or race. A fine display of fireworks was given in the evening.

THEY HAD A GOOD TIME.

A number of men-of-warsmen from the H.M.S. 'Talbot' were entertained last evening by the members of the Canadian Order of United Workmen. A very pleasant evening was passed by both hosts and guests.

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.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

Mr. Alex. Scott (late of Messrs. Hall & Scott) has opened his new confectionery store at 2471 St. Catherine street, nevt toM essrs. Jas. A. Ogilvy & Sons'. The store is large and lofty, with beautifully finished fixtures of richly carved quartered oak, heavy English plate mirrors, exquisitely decorated, line the walls, while handsome modern tables, and chairs of oak, on the richly tiled floor, afford a charming sense of beauty and coolness to the whole, and especially to the Ice-cream Parlors.

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.

SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

A Course of

MINERAL WATERS

Is the accepted means of the age of maintaining health.

CALEDONIA SPRINGS

Is the Spa of the day.

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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.
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MONEY TO LEND

At Low Rate of Interest and on favorable terms, on first-class property.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE CO. of Canada

DESIGNING,

ELECTTROYPING AND STEREOTYPING

Done promptly and good work guaranteed.
'WITNESS' PRINTING HOUSE,
Corner Craig and Bleury streets.

Auction Sales.

Fraser Brothers.

UP TOWN AUCTION OF CHOICE PLANTS, HANGING BASKETS, ETC.,

At Messrs. HARRIS & HOPTON'S NURSERY, No. 2562 ST. CATHERINE ST., near Mackay street.

ON TUESDAY MORNING, 29th JUNE,

Choice variety of Bedding Plants, including over 2,000 first class Geraniums, Hanging Baskets, etc.

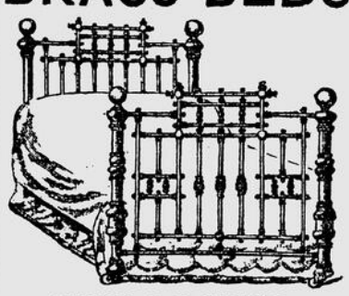
Plants will be sold in boxes convenient for taking homes or shipping. No reserve.

SALE AT TEN O'LLOCK.

FRASER BROS.,
Auctioneers.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

BRASS BEDS



NEW DESIGNS.

Embodying Style, Fine Workmanship, High Finish.

We are now showing the latest fashions in all Brass and Brass and Iron Bedsteads.

CLOSE PRICES TO THE TRADE.

H. R. IVES & CO.,

Show Rooms and Works,
QUEEN ST., Montreal.
Inspection Invited.

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.
85

Second to None

ON THE CONTINENT

And having all modern appliances and conveniences combined with

Cleanliness, Comfort and Civility

—THE—

Turkish Bath Hotel,

140 to 144 ST. MONIQUE STREET.

1837-1897.

ROYAL RECORD COMMEMORATION

Note Paper & Envelopes.

5 QRS. PAPER, BOXED.....30c.
100 ENVELO ES to Match.....30c.

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STATIONERS, BLANK BOOK MAKERS AND PRINTERS,
1754-57 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.
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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.

BRODIE & HARVIE'S

GRIDDLECAKE FLOUR

For Griddle cakes, Muffins, &c.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR IT. 3 lb. and 6 lb. pkg

MARRIAGE LICENSES, ISSUED.
MONEY TO LEND,
—BY
JOHN M. M. DUFF,
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MONEY TO LEND.
CUSHING, DUNTON & BARRON,
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AMERICAN & CANADIAN SEASIDE.

THE CURTIS FARM HOTEL,

FORTUNE'S ROCKS, ME.,

a pleasant, healthy and quiet summer resort; will be open for guests June 1; excellent table; good bathing and fishing. Send for circular.

Address Mrs. M. E. CURTIS,
Fortune's Rocks, Biddeford, Me.

THE RIVERSIDE, located at the mouth of the Kennebec River, in full view of the Atlantic Ocean. Write for circulars. J. H. STACEY & Co., Popham Beach, Me. 15

MOUNTAIN, LAKE & 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.

CASCADE HOUSE, Little Metis, now open for Guests. One of Canada's healthiest and most popular Summer Resorts. For particulars write
J. MACNIDER.

BELLEVUE HOTEL, NOTRE DAME DU PORTAGE, will be opened June 25th. Terms very moderate. Beautiful view; near the river; good bathing. Close to English Church. FERDINAND LEVEILLE, Prop. 21

THE RAWDON Summer Resort, between two Rivers, near Post-Office. boarders welcomed and made comfortable. Apply to WM. M. HOLIDAY. 21

FAIRVIEW HOUSE, This magnificent Stone Structure, beautifully situated on the Bank of the River St. Lawrence, will accommodate a number of select boarders at reasonable rates. All modern conveniences in the house—close to G.T.R. Station and Boat Landing, first-class Boat, Livery and good Fishing. Can give city references. Address FAIRVIEW, Iroquois, Ont.

GLEN FARM,
NORTH HATLEY, P.Q.
This House is now ready for guests; has been enlarged, renovated, grounds improved, is beautifully situated on the shore of Lake Massawippi. Good boating and fishing. Terms moderate. Special rates for all summer boarders Apply to R. A. PUTNEY, North Hatley, P.Q., 1

GRONDIN'S HOTEL,
Notre Dame du Portage, P.Q.
Near Riviere du Loup Station on I.C.R. Pleasantly situated close to the water. Good beach and bathing. Verandahs all around the house. Accommodation for about eighty guests. Terms moderate. Two mails daily and telegraph office. Good horses and carriages.
GEORGES GRONDIN, Proprietor.
References kindly permitted to Mr. Phillips of Morton, Phillips & Co., Montreal. 14

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

THE NEW

MT. PLEASANT HOUSE,

White Mts.

OPENS JULY 3.

The ease with which it is reached, its pure water, pure air and great elevation, giving immediate relief in cases of hay fever, make it peculiarly desirable as a health resort.

The table and music of the house, and its luxuriant appointments are notable features, and commend it to the attention of those who wish the best.

For circulars address ANDERSON & PRICE, Managers, Mt. Pleasant House, N.H. Post and Telegraph offices in the hotel.

Through parlor cars from Montreal to hotel grounds.

Winter Hotel—The Ormond, Florida.

22

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.

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

1000 ISLANDS
"POOLE'S SUMMER RESORT."
Good boating and fishing; cool air and good treatment. Post-Office and Telephone in house. Terms moderate. Address ROBT. POOLE, Poole's Resort, Ont.

A FEW SUMMER BOARDERS can be accommodated at Mystic House; pleasantly situated; terms reasonable. Address JAMES M. HALL, Mystic, Q. 24

COUNTRY BOARD OBTAINABLE IN pleasant locality, near the water, for several adults or families; can furnish city references. Address COUNTRY, 'Witness' Office. 23

ADIRONDACKS.

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.

ADIRONDACKS.
THE BERKELEY,
SARANAC LAKE, N.Y.
Open all the year. All modern improvements. Send for Circular.
J. A. DENISON, Proprietor.
GEO. B. O'CONNELL, Manager.
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ADIRONDACKS.
GRAND VIEW FARM.
High and healthy elevation. Write for circulars. H. I. ARNOLD,
Box 250. Keesville, N.Y.

LAKE PLACID.
MRS. GREEN'S COTTAGE
In the Adirondacks; pure air; large rooms; good table; hot and cold water; bath and closets. A fine place for a summer holiday.
MRS. H. J. GREEN, Lake Placid, P.O.

THE ADIRONDACKS.
Balsam Grove Cottage, Lake Placid, N.Y
Comfortably furnished rooms; good board; close to Mirror Lake. For particulars apply to E. LENGFELD, M.D.,
Lake Placid P.O.

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.

ADIRONDACKS.
STEVENS HOUSE,
LAKE PLACID, N.Y.
Heart of the Adirondack Mountains, 2,063 feet above tide. The largest and finest hotel in this part of the region. Most beautifully located between Lake Placid and Mirror Lakes. Surrounded by mountains towering five thousand three hundred feet high. Fine tennis courts, new golf links, baseball grounds and beautiful drives. Send for photographic circular.
J. A. & G. A. STEVENS,
Owners and Proprietors,
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HOTEL DEL MONTE,
SARANAC LAKE, N.Y.
C. F. CARPENTER, Proprietor.
Three dollars per day.
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SARANAC LAKE,
Riverside Inn, in the Adirondack
For Terms and Circulars, address
WALLACE MURRAY, Proprietor.
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EDGEWOOD INN,
SARANAC LAKE, N.Y.
NOW OPEN. Rates 12 to $17.50.
For particulars, apply
T. & W. DEWEY, Proprietors.
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AMERICAN & CANADIAN SEASIDE

Lawson House,
SOUTH HARPSWELL, MAINE.
This well known Pleasure Resort will be open to guests on and after June 20, 1897. For particulars and terms apply to
A. & H. M. WELCH, Proprietors,
South Harpswell, Maine.

AVENUE HOUSE—PEAKS' ISLAND, PORTLAND HARBOR, ME.
This popular Seaside House will open about June 24th to summer travel. Special rates to families. Correspondence solicited.
16

ATLANTIC HOUSE,
OLD ORCHARD, ME.,
OPEN JUNE 20TH. Commands a fine view of the Ocean. Pure water. Perfect sanitary arrangements. Excellent cuisine. Address MRS. S. D. MOULTON, Old Orchard, Me. 7

TOWER COTTAGES on the Bluffs. Pequot and Penacook avenues. One minute's walk to bathing beach. Will open June 1st. For rooms and board, address S. IRWIN, Cottage City, Mass. P.O. Box 78. 1

SUMMER RESIDENCES. Farm House, to accommodate a few choice boarders, rooms nicely furnished, situated on the bank of River St. Lawrence, good boating and fishing; electric cars running within two acres of the house; St. Lawrence Park adjoining. Apply to Mrs. JOSEPH BUTLER, Cornwall, Ont. 7

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

FURNISHED ROOMS AT PEAK'S ISLAND, Me., with the use of dining room and kitchen, if required. The house will be opened on the 1st July, 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, 147 Metcalfe street, Montreal. 25

SEA BATHING—PERSONS WANTING A quiet retreat for summer months, can have good board and accommodation at Ocean House, Little Metis, Que. MRS. A. McLAREN. 23

A SEASIDE RESIDENCE FOR ONE OR two families for the summer on Peak's Island, Maine. It contains thirteen rooms fully furnished, plastered and painted; gallery on three sides; mountain and sea air combined; situated high; a splendid view of bay and islands, away from all noise; smooth beach; steamboat leaves every hour for Portland. For further particulars apply to Mr. JOHN BEATTY, 'Witness' Office. 16

ADVERTISEMENTS.

IRON and BRASS BED.

Just what you want for the spare room of your country residence. All styles and sizes. Iron Beds complete with Springs from $4.50 up. Brass Beds, 20 and 25 per cent off.

A Fortunate Fire For Furnishers.

This fire means great money-saving to you if you need furniture. The chances that this sale offers you should induce you to fill those furniture wants of yours which you were trying to get along without. It's letting the home purse down easy to buy here now. We have made complete arrangements with insurance companies and now place the balance of our stock—partly damaged and perfect—on sale at from

20 p.c. to 50 p.c. Discount.

Everything must go. We intend this sale to be as near as possible a clean sweep It's a good chance to furnish your country residence and comes just at the right time. Here are some samples of the prices that should make furniture wanters happy.

RATTAN CHAIRS and ROCKERS.

Just what you want for summer, cool and comfortable. We have a large assortment worth $8.50 to $9.50, which we shall sell at $4.50.

Cobbler Chairs and Rockers

This is a truly handsome Chair, in three different woods, with cobbler seats. We are sure to get rid of these at $2.00 and $2.50 each.

DESKS.

These Handsome Polished Oak Desks to be sold at exactly Half Price.

$4 and $5 each.

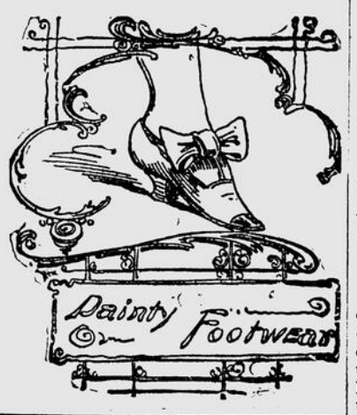
RENAUD, KING & PATTERSON, 652 CRAIG STREET Artistic Furniture House,

TENNIS SHOES,

in White Canvas,
Tan Russia Calf, also Box Calf,
in Ladies' and Gentlemen's,
extra good quality.

The balance of our Ladies' Tan Lace SHOES at $1.75, $2.50 and $3.00, reduced to clear. Your choice for $1.00 and $1.55.

W. H. STEWART,
2295 St. Catherine Street.



FLOWER POTS.

Jardinieres on Pedestals,

SPECIAL Line in CHINA

Hand Painted, at

HALF PRICE.

E. HAGAR & CO.,

446—St. Paul St.—448

Unqualified Endorsement.

Public approval is measured by the actual amount of patronage bestowed. Judged by this test the

TROY LAUNDRY

is easily the most popular institution of its kind in Montreal.

Honest work, honest methods have gained the public favor, and these will always be strictly adhered to.

If you are not already a patron—give the TROY a trial. The result will delight you.

Tel. 666.

TROY LAUNDRY CO.,
10 to 14 Inspector Street.
CENTRAL OFFICE, 690 Craig St.

FOR SALE—Heintzman & Co. Upright Piano, Stool and Drape, $185, payable $5 per month, or $160 cash, very little used, received in part payment for one of the celebrated Morris Pianos. Apply to W. H. LEACH, 49 Metcalfe street (formerly 18 years with C. W. Lindsay.) 26

WANTED, A GOOD PLAIN COOK, IMmediately; no washing. Apply at 14 McGregor street. 26

WANTED, CANDY BOILER; YOUNG Man; few years experience would do. Apply 370 St. Antoine street. 26

WANTED, WORK ON A FARM, BY A Man 45; cannot plough or milk; willing to learn; will work for small wages. Address Box 40, Chambly Canton, Quebec. 26

WANTED, BY MARRIED MAN WITH family, a situation as Storeman, Watchman, Caretaker or any place of trust; is a total abstainer; knows city well; has best of references. Address S. 40, 'Witness' Office. 26

FOR SALE, HOUSE AND STABLES, double lot; 10 years to pay, at five dollars a month. P. O. Box 25, Montreal South. 26

FOR SALE, CHEAP, A CARPENTER'S Jig Saw, suitable for steam or electric power. For particulars apply at the 'Witness' Office. 26

TAKE CARE OF YOUR EYES: have them tested by THOS. ALLAN & CO., Opticians, 2266 St. Catherine street. 26

MARRIED.

CAMERON — McCLEARY. — At Avonmore, on June 23, 1897, by the Rev. Thos. A. Mitchell, Angus D. B. Cameron to Maggie McCleary, both of Finch, Ont. 26

OBITUARY.

London, June 25.—Edith, Dowager Countess of Aylesford, is dead. She was a daughter of the late Lieut.-Colonel Peers Williams, M.P., and married, in 1871, the seventh Earl of Aylesford. He died in 1885.

Smithville, Ont., June 25.—The Rev. N. Wardell an old and very highly respected resident of the Township of South Grimsby, died at his home to-day, at the age of 83 years. He married Mary A. Teeter, about sixty-two years ago, and she preceded him to the grave by only four days.

Kingston, Ont., June 26.—David Woodcock, a veteran of 1837, present at the battle of the Windmill and honorably discharged, and who has lived in Kennebec for a great many years, died on Jubilee day. He was born in the last century and is said to have been 118 years old. He had passed the middle age when Queen Victoria ascended the throne.

COURT UNITY, A.O.F.

This court held its semi-annual meeting last evening in Unity Hall, 1149 Notre Dame street. The following officers were elected for the ensuing term: C.R., John Stewart; P.C.R., R. J. Smith; S.C.R., W. Lambton; financial secretary, John McDowall, P.C.R. recording secretary, H. Wheeler, P. C. R.; treasurer, R. Murray, P.C.R.; S.W., J. Murray; J..W., C. Harding; S.B., W. C. Volkert, P.C.R.; J.B., W. J. Volkert, P. C.R.; medical officer, H. Tatley, M.D.; auditors, John Anderson, P.C.R., E. Scruton, P.C.R., A. James; trustees, W. Storey, E. Scruton, P.C.R., J. A. Molson, P.C.R.; corresponding, E. Scruton, P.C.R.

THE SAILORS' CONCERT.

Last evening's entertainment at the Sailors' Institute was held under the auspices of the choir of St. Matthew's Church, who were led by Mr. E. Scott Peacock. The choir rendered some choruses in fine style, and songs were sung by Miss W. Forrester, and Messrs. J. H. Clelland, E. S. Peacock, C. Marshall and W. Grant, all of which were much appreciated. Miss E. Lambly delivered some excellent recitations. The sailors who took part in the entertainment included Messrs. Wm. Watson and James Crawford, SS. 'Peruvian'; Peter Carter, Alfred Page and Thomas Ewans, SS. 'Carthaginian'; and W. L. Hall, H.M.S. 'Talbot.'

DOMINION SQUARE METHODIST CHURCH.

Miss Hollinshead will sing on Sunday in Dominion Square Methodist Church two new sacred songs, morning, 'Fear not ye,' music by F. W. Holland, words by W. Von Buren Thompson, both of Montreal; evening, 'Sun of my Soul,' music by F. W. Holland.

FAREWELL LECTURE.

The Rev. Isidore Myers, B.A., who has acted as rabbi and preacher of the Shaar Hashomayim Congregation for the past twelve months, and who has accepted a call from an important congregation in San Francisco, will deliver his farewell lecture at the synagogue, McGill College avenue, to-morrow (Sunday) evening at 7.30 p.m. The subject of the lecture will be 'Rabbinical Judaism versus Reform Judaism.'

THE BALEINEAU.

The big fish is still in Montreal waters. Last nihgt young Mr. Desmarteau of the Island, and a dozen friends started out to hunt for it. All are agreed that it is the largest fish ever seen in Montreal waters, and cannot be less than twenty feet long. Another party goes out to-night.

PERSONAL.

Dr. Stirling has gone to Halifax to attend the meeting of the Royal Society as a delegate from the Royal Scottish Geographical Society. He will be absent about three weeks.

Among those present at the Y.W.C.A. jubilee service on Thursday last, was Mrs. Lillian Saxe-Holmes of Boston, Mass., president of the association in that city, who is at present visiting her mother, Mrs. James Saxe of St. Luke street.

CITY ITEMS.

The visiting governors to the Montreal General Hospital for the week commencing Monday, June 28, are:—Messrs. E. C. B. Fetherstonhaugh, Frank Paul, Daniel Wilson and Charles Sheppard.

BROME COUNTY W. C. T. U.

Sutton, Ont., June 25.—The new officers of the Brome County W. C. T. U. elected at the convention held here last week are: Miss E. A. Dyer, Sutton, president; Mrs. S. W. Foster, Knowlton, vice-president; Mrs. Chapman, corresponding secretary; Mrs. A. J. Dyer, Sutton, recording secretary; Mrs. Phelps, Eastman, treasurer.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

Siege of Sebastopol.—A novel and unique entertainment will be that given at the M. A. A. A. Grounds for five nights commencing Tuesday, July 6. Hand & Teale's historical military pyro spectacle, the 'Siege of Sebastopol' is the name of it. It requires over three hundred people, soldiers, English, French, Zouaves, Russians, etc., to properly produce this gorgeous spectacle. The scenery, which is the work of the well-known and clever artist, S. R. G. Penson, is a masterpiece and covers acres of the ground. Special attention has been given to the historical correctness of the wardrobe used in the production and the same might also be said of the entire performance to the slightest and minutest detail. The 'Siege of Sebastopol' is full of brisk, rapid movement, and the interest never lags from the start until the final shot has been given. The several military corps of the city will take part. In speaking of a recent performance an exchange says: 'It was indeed a grand and imposing sight. Promptly at 8.20 last evening the splendid band started up the first overture and the electrician turned on the lights so that the large audience could get a good glance round and take in all the sights and scenery of the Redan and Fort Malakoff. It was a beautiful view and so realistic and true to nature that one could not help but imagine himself in front of a huge fortress looking for miles around on scenery that was simply superb.'

STRIKE NOT OVER.

BUT PRESENT BRANCH PILOTS MAY NOT BE WANTED.

TRIAL AND DISMISSAL OF P. BEAUDET.

The pilots' strike is not yet over and the pilots have not at the time of writing intimated that they desire to come to terms. This morning the Harbor Commissioners met to try some of the defaulting pilots, and after a fair trial, they dismissed Prudent Beaudet. Some of the commissioners wanted also to inflict a fine of two hundred dollars, but it was at length unanimously decided that dismissal would be sufficient punishment.

The Harbor Commissioners this morning wired to Ottawa the urgency of the placing of the buoys in the harbor and the approval of the new by-laws, and the Board of Trade, Corn Exchange, underwriters and shipping men wired also to the same effect.

Meanwhile the ships, with one exception, continue to move out and in with ease and safety, and with the additional buoys and conferring branches upon the acting pilots it is felt that the strike will end by reason of the present branch pilots being not wanted.

The shipping men met again this morning to report progress and the Harbor Commissioners meet this afternoon to examine pilots and award branches to those proficient.

WHERE IS NICHOLAS?

DEMENTED AND WITHOUT FRIENDS SEARCH IS BEING MADE FOR HIM.

THE POLICE AND THE PRISON GATE MISSION ANXIOUS FOR HIS SAFETY.

The management of the Prison Gate Mission are extremely anxious to get some trace of a young Englishman named Nicolas, who, on Monday last, was released from the penitentiary of St. Vincent de Paul after serving a three years' term. He called at the house of the vice-president of the mission, on Shaw street, at fifteen minutes to twelve on the evening of the 21st He was kindly received, and said he had seven dollars and wanted to go to Bristol, Eng, where his home was. He said that the reason why he was out so late was that he was afraid to go to a hotel for fear of being robbed, and that a man was then following him with intent to rob him. He was recommended to go to a respectable hotel for the night, and the mission would pay half of the cost. He was told also to come back the next morning, and arrangements would be made for his being sent to his friends in England.

'The lad,' said an official of the mission, to a reporter yesterday, 'was only twenty-one years of age, and should never have been sent to a penitentiary. His proper place was a lunatic asylum, for he was decidedly demented. He was imbecile, and did not actually know how to take care of himself. He had that silly vacant stare, which is the sure token of an unhinged mind. We fully expected him back the next morning, but he never turned up, and realizing his unfortunate condition, we became anxious about him. He did not apparently have sense enough to eat when hungry, and would probably go walking on until he dropped from fatigue I have hunted through the jail, and in all the police stations for him, but without success. He seems to have disappeared completely. We have enlisted the services of the police and have sent out descriptions all over the district in the hope that he may yet be traced. We have everything arranged for his passage to Bristol. The Westmount police are also hunting for him.'

Nicolas was dressed in a suit of dark clothes, and wore a sofa, black hat, and any one can recognize him by his silly, vacant look and actions. If the readers of the 'Witness' come across such a man it would be an act of charity to communicate at once with the Montreal police or the Prison Gate Mission.

WHISKEY AND SUICIDE.

THE SAD STORY OF MR. ANDREW BELL.

A sad case of attempted suicide occurred this morning in the east end. Mr. Andrew Bell keeps a grocery store at 42 Delorimier avenue. He is fifty-five years of age, and some weeks ago he lost his wife, since when he has been trying to drown his sorrow in whiskey. The Rev. Father Shea, of St. Mary's, visited him and tried to aid him, but on calling before six o'clock this morning at the store, where Bell lived alone, he found him lying on the bed with his throat cut, a razor still grasped in his hand indicating by whom. After calling a doctor to dress the wound, Father Shea had Bell conveyed to Notre Dame Hospital. There is a possibility of the man recovering, although his advanced age and his indulgence in intoxicants are against it.

WESTMOUNT METHODIST CHURCH

The Rev. J. W. Clipsham and his family arrived yesterday morning from Lachute, and were met at the station by several ladies and gentlemen connected with the church and escorted to the parsonage, where a number of ladies had gathered to bid them welcome and to entertain them to a most delightful breakfast. Nothing could exceed the kindness and cordiality with which the new pastor and his family were welcomed and made to feel at home. Several others called in the evening to say a word of welcome. Mr. Clipsham will preach to his new congregation to-morrow, both morning and evening.

PHILADELPHIA TEAM DEFEATED.

London, June 25.—The cricket match between the Gentlemen of Philadelphia and Oxford past and present, which commenced on Thursday last, was continued to-day and won by Oxford by seven wickets.

HOCHELAGA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

IMPORTANT CHANGES RECOMMENDED.

A meeting of the directors of the County of Hochelaga Agricultural Society was held in this city on June 18, there being present D. Jeremie Decarie, Esq., M.P.P., president; and Messrs. George Irving of Pointe aux Trembles, Joseph Delorme of Cote St. Michel, James Currie of Montreal and Daniel Drummond, jr., of Petite Cote, directors; and H. Brodie, secretary-treasurer. The following suggestions made by Mr. James Currie, one of the directors, were read before the meeting, and those present expressed themselves satisfied with the same, and requested the secretary-treasurer to forward a copy of such suggestions to the Honorable Commissioner of Agriculture for the Province of Quebec, for his consideration. The following is a copy of Mr. Currie's suggestions:—

The Commissioner of Agriculture in this province has now a grand opportunity to make such alterations in his department as will not only make it of the greatest importance to the province, but will also largely increase its usefulness. One of the first steps towards this end should be the abolishing of the Council of Agriculture, which is too large to be of any practical use. In their place I would like to see a committee of five of the best practical men that can be found in the province, no matter what their politics may be, and let them be paid a good salary. At present the province is divided into five sections of the 'Merit Agricole,' which should by all means be continued. Place each member of this committee in charge of one of these districts with instructions to visit every agricultural society at least once every three months, so as to ascertain what the requirements and scope of each society is, and advise the commissioner, so that each society may be governed according to its needs and not as they have been for the past twenty-five years under a set of cast-iron rules and regulations. This committee could have an oversight of immigrants who settle in this province and give them good advice and see that they are treated fairly, and thus obtain a favorable and cheap set of immigration agents, because if those people who are obliged to seek homes in a new country find that the government take an interest in them, they will naturally write to their friends and advise them to come and settle here. Another change could be made with a view to economy and better results of consolidating all the present agricultural schools into one. This could easily be done by having the instructors speak both French and English. This would also be beneficial to the students as they would soon learn to speak the two languages, which are so necessary in this province. The 'Journal of Agriculture' now issued as two different papers, in French and English, and only published monthly, should be placed in the hands of a competent editor, so that with the aid of a translator the same subject matter would do for both papers at a considerable saving, and this saving could be used to publish the paper fortnightly or even weekly, which would be better still. If the sum received for advertising were to revert to the paper instead of the publisher, it would go a long way towards paying for the cost of publication. The commissioner should continue to encourage the dairy industry, especially the winter dairying. We should have a bureau of statistics similar to Ontario and several of the other provinces, so that people and the world at large could know that this province is the garden of the Dominion and that of crops as diversified, and of as high average as any of the other provinces. At present we have nothing of the sort, and as a consequence many an intending settler passes our door who would settle among us if he had any idea of the possibilities of our province.

FREE TRADE IN THE NETHERLANDS.

ELECTIONS TO THE SECOND CHAMBER RESULT IN THE OVERTHROW OF PROTECTION.

Amsterdam, June 26.—The results of the second balloting in the elections to the Second Chamber of the states-general of the Netherlands, are now known, and the new chamber will be composed as follows:—Liberals, forty-five; Catholics, twenty-two; Orthodox Protestants, twenty-one; Historic Christians, four; Radicals, four, and Socialists, four.

Minneapolis, Minn., June 26.—A special cable from a leading flour importer of Amsterdam to the 'North-western Miller' states that the protectionist party in Holland has been totally defeated and a free trade majority was elected. This assures the future of the American flour trade with Holland, which was the object of the attack on the Dutch protectionists, and is gratifying to the millers of this country.

ST. HYACINTHE MODEL SCHOOL.

The following pupils have passed the government examinations and their names are given in the order of merit:

Grade II., Academy—Alice Boudreau, Alene Charbonnel.

Grade I., Academy—Irene Payan, and Eva Fee.

Grade II., Model—Elly Freund, Gertie Boudreau, Mina Levine.

Grade I., Model—Agnes Chartrand.

ELLISON MACKIE, Principal.

THIRD EDITION.

The third edition of the Montreal 'Weekly Witness' Special Jubilee Edition, will be ready on Monday.

A cent a copy is charged by the Post-office authorities for this special edition, which the purchasers will please bear in mind when sending orders from the country.

FAST RUN ON THE G. T. R.

Toronto, June 26.—The Grand Trunk Railway ran a special on Thursday night from Montreal to Toronto, with the passengers from the Boston express, which was late on reaching Montreal. The 112 miles between Belleville and Toronto were covered in two and a-half hours.

BRITISH NAVAL OFFICER DEAD.

Buenos Ayres, Argentina, via Galveston, Texas, June 26.—Captain Bowers of the British gunboat 'Beagle,' died suddenly aboard his vessel on Thursday.

COMMERCIAL.

WITNESS OFFICE, June 26, 1897.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

Cable advices to the Board of Trade this morning were as follows:—London June 26, 1897.—Cargoes off coast, wheat nominally unchanged; maize nothing doing; cargoes on passage, wheat quiet and steady; maize rather firmer. Liverpool spot wheat quiet; spot maize steady; No. 1 Cala., spot wheat, 6s 3d to 6s 4d.

Futures, wheat quiet, July, 5s 9d; Sept., 5s 6¾d; Dec., 5s 7¼d; maize dull, June and July, 2s 8½d; August, 2s 9d; Sept., 2s 9¾d; Oct., 2s 8¾d.

In Duluth wheat opened at 74c bid July, 65¼c bid Sept.

In St. Louis wheat opened at 67⅞c for July.

In New York wheat opened at 76⅝c July, 70¾c Sept., 72⅝c Dec.

Grain—Oats continue to appreciate in value; other markets stronger with a fair amount of business doing. We quote.

Peas, per 60 lbs.	49c	to	50c
Corn, United States	32c	to	32½c
No. 2 oats, per 34 lbs	27½c	to	27¾c
Rye	39c	to	40c
Buckwheat, per 48 lbs	40c	to	40½c

Flour—The demand for Manitoba flour is fairly good. We quote:

Winter patents	$4.15	to	4.30
Spring wheat patents	4.20	to	4.25
Straight rollers	3.75	to	3.90
Straight rollers, in bags	1.85	to	1.90
Manitoba strong bakers	3.85	to	4.00

Meal—The late range of prices is maintained. We quote rolled oats at $2.80 in bags; $2.90 in barrels.

Feed—Manitoba bran is fairly active at $11 to $11.50.

Shorts	$12.00	to	$12.50

Provisions — The market is unchanged. We quote:

Canadian short cut, mess.	$12.00	to	$12.50
Canadian short cut, light	12.50	to	13.00
Hams, city cured, per lb.	00.09½	to	00.11½
Lard, Canadian, in pails	00.06½	to	00.00
Bacon, per lb	00.09½	to	00.10½
Lard, com. refined, per lb.	00.05	to	00.05½

Hay—The market is firm and we quote:—No. 1 at $12 for car lots on track, and $10.50 for No. 2.

Potatoes are firm at 40c to 45c in car lots.

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

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

Ashes — The market is very dull and values are nominal at $3 to $3.10 for first pots; $2.80 to $2.85 for second pots, and $4.25 to $4.35 for pearls. The inside prices only could be obtained, or would be offered for large quantities.

Eggs—Values continue firm at 9c to 9½c; for good candled stock; 10c to 10½c for selected, and 8c to 8½c for No. 2.

Butter—For choice June creamery in 70 lb. tubs as high as 17c has been paid, and the range is from 16½c to 17c.

Cheese — Cable was quoted at 43s. The local market is considerably quieter. The prices for export are 8⅝c for Ontario, and 8½c to 8¾c for Quebec. Fancy colored has brought as high as 8¾c.

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.

ST. GABRIEL COW MARKET—June 26.

There were about 47 milch cows offered on this market yesterday, but the demand was very slack and prices are declining. About half of the cows were sold at prices ranging from $18 to $42. Very few brought over $33.

CHEESE SALES.

Shelburne, Ont., June 25.—Cheese board met here to-day; 1,242 boxes colored offered. All but 150 boxes sold at 8¼c. Market dul.

Napanee, June 25.—At cheese board to-day 175 white and 995 colored cheese boarded; 800 colored sold at 8½c.

Iroquois June 25.—At the cheese board to-day, 941 colored and 145 white were sold at 8½c.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, June 26. — Hogs — To-day's estimated receipts 26,000; yesterday's receipts according to official returns, 23,661; shipments, 4,218; left over, 1,700; light mixed, $3.35 to $3.55; mixed packing, $3.35 to $3.50; heavy shipping, $3.10 to $3.45; rough grades, $3.10 to $3.20. The receipts of cattle were 100; sheep, 1,500.

LIVERPOOL MARKET PRICES. CURRENT.

Liverpool, June 26, 1897.—Spring wheat, 5s 9½d; No. 1 Cala., 6s 3d to 6s 4d; corn, 3s 4d; peas, 4s 1½d; pork, 45s; lard, 20s; tallow, 17s 9d; bacon, heavy, 25s; light, 24s 6d; cheese, 43s.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

In Chicago this morning the openings were as follows:—Wheat, 72½c July, 64¾c Sept., 66⅝c Dec.; corn, 25c July, 26c Sept., oats, 18c July, 18c Sept., pork, $7.45 July, $7.60 Sept., lard, $4 Sept., $4.40 July, $4.47 Sept.

LONDON CONSOLS.

London, June 26.—12.30 p.m.—Consols — Money, 112⅝; account, 112 13-16.

SHIPPING AND HARBOR NEWS.

The Dominion (Elder-Dempster) Line SS. Lycia, which sailed from this port for Bristol on the 13th instant, arrived out yesterday afternoon and landed her shipment of 412 cattle without loss.

The Allan Line R.M.S. Assyrian from Philadelphia for Glasgow via St. John's, Nfld., and the Allan Line SS. Norwegian, from Montreal for Glasgow, arrived out yesterday afternoon.

The SS. Marino sailed for London this morning with 350 head of cattle.

The SS. Ramore Head of the Ulster SS. Company from Ardrossan, passed Father Point inward yesterday morning, and the two steamers Milwaukee and Amarynthia passed up yesterday afternoon.

THE TALK OF PARIS.

THE DUEL OF THE 'GARDENIAS.'

TRUTH ABOUT THE BAZAAR-FIRE SCANDAL.

(Correspondence New York 'Evening Post.')

Paris, June 11.—The duel of the very grand seigneur Comte Robert de Montesquiou with Henri de Regnier, poet and son-in-law of the poet-Academician Hérédia, is of more importance than its immediate result in the disabling of the former's aristocratic thumb. It is the first public manifestation of a class resentment smoldering since the fire of the Charity Bazaar.

The class in question is made up of the young men whom blood, fortune, breeding and an affectation of culture have lifted above the correct dulness of average Faubourg Saint-Germain society. Soon after the disastrous fire it was muttered that some of these ultra-chic young men—the 'gardénias,' as they are called, from what a season ago was the correct button-hole flower—had selfishly saved their precious lives at the outbreak of the conflagration, without the least generous effort to help in saving others. It was soon added that, while running briskly from the danger, they had used their canes and trampled ruthlessly on the helpless women in their way. A certain set of journals, whose cue it is to foster hatred of the old families of France, enlarged the number of these craven young aristocrats, whose presence at the fire was gratuitously supposed, and exaggerated their misdeeds abominably. These half-uttered accusations were in turn taken up and made definite by the foreign correspondents, from whom Paris high society has usually no secrets, since they are totally unacquainted with it. Thus an entire class of society woke up to find itself moralized on the world over as a brilliant example of the decadence of a race.

It is high time that common justice should be shown to these young men by reducing imaginative reports, written with an eye to dramatic relief, to the level of what happened in simple truth. As to the Comte de Montesquiou, no matter what the cable despatches may have repeated ignorantly, he has never been accused personally even of being present at the Bazaar on the day of the fire. He has simply willingly taken on himself to represent the class of which he has long been the leader, socially and artistically. The facts in the case can be known only by comparing the impressions, however excited, of those who escaped, with the testimony of those in charge, and with what is the general rule at women's affairs of this kind. In this case it must be remembered that all the ascertainable facts have been sifted by the examining judge, who was appointed to investigate the responsibilities of the disaster from beginning to end. It is mere foolish prejudice to suppose that he would cover up any social scandal which might possibly fall under the law. Of course, it was not his business to pronounce publicly on the decorum or other qualities of the actions of persons suddenly surrounded with appalling flames.

It is certain that the total number of men in the Bazaar at the outbreak of the fire was less than fifty, and probably less than thirty. Of these, about a dozen were occupied with the arrangements of the sale, and had left hats, coats and canes in a vestiary near the entrance. Even a foreign censor of French decadence will hardly go so far as to suppose that these men took time, when the alarm was given, to look up their canes before escaping. Yet this supposition would be little less absurd than the preposterously unfair and unkind judgments of foreign newspapers which have been reaching Paris by every mail. Of the remaining twenty men or so who were present, middle-aged and leisurely persons interested in church or charitable work formed the greater number. Such were Baron Reille, the millionnaire, hated by Socialists, who worked valiantly, at the risk of his life, and Gen. Munier, who died of the burns he received. The young men of the class which now finds itself infamous before the world could have been counted on the fingers of one hand.

The New York editor who has pronounced bravely that at all such charity fairs the number of men is equal to that of the women, has shown his utter ignorance of French customs. The Bazaar was this year, what it has been for many years past, and will always be until France changes essentially—not a promiscuous society function, where men may flirt with women with whom they are unacquainted, and where unmarried young ladies use their coquetry to extract money from men they have never seen before. At the French Bazaar it is women's charity that is appealed to—woman regularly controlling that part of French life—and the articles on sale are for women and are expected to be bought by women in person. It is a woman's shopping-place in knick-nacks, to which young girls are taken, which would not be the case in France if miscellaneous men were to be met at every turn. Men accompany their womankind to the door, enter perhaps and look around for a few moments, and hurry away to a place more fitted for their sex. No man would linger in such a place unless to please his personal acquaintances among the ladies who preside over it.

A brief review of the insinuations which have been whispered about concerning definite individuals shows plainly how very slight is the basis of real fact on which so much monstrous accusation has been built up. One of the organizers of the Bazaar, whose sister-in-law perished in the flames, was said to have made no attempt to save any one but himself. In reality, he returned more than once into the midst of the fire, and was held back by force a last time, when it would have been fatal. An English gentleman, prominent in Catholic circles, was denounced by name. He received the flaming tar-cloth roof full on his head as it fell, where he was endeavoring to help women to escape. The Duc d'Alencon, who was severely burned about the head, could not be expected to save his wife, from whom he was separated by too great a distance to know her movements in the confused panic. The sharp-tongued English lady who has been for so many years the Paris correspondent of London 'Truth,' exaggerates an account given her by the painter, Raffaelli, concerning the escape of his wife and daughter, the latter with a male heel-print left on her body. Mr. Raffaelli had previously given to the French press a signed statement that his family had no accusations to make against the men present in the Bazaar at the outbreak of the fire. And so the list goes on. An American lady who escaped, saw a man—one of the 'few men' she had seen in the place—struggling to free himself from half-a-dozen women, who, in their terror, impeded his every movement to save himself or them. Publicity has already been given to the woman who clung to a ladder in abject terror, going neither up nor down, and depriving others as well as herself of this only means of safety. It is hard not to praise the man who forced her to relax her hold.

In sum, apart from the instinctive actions of both men and women, each according to their nature and habits, under sudden, maddening and uncontrollable excitement, this is what remains of the accusations brought against a whole class on account of the alleged behavior of a scant half-dozen of its members. Certain ladies, who are unwilling that their names should be published, state that they saw these 'chic' young men behaving abjectly in the midst of such danger, and—using their canes to beat back the women in their way. And an attempt has been made to use this statement for the purpose of 'turning down' socially two or three of these young men. It is said that one such lady definitely requested one such gardenia to withdraw from her presence, where he had ventured to appear, or to bear the consequences by hearing her reasons explained before the assembled company. In none of these cases have the names been given to the public. Two young men, sons of a prominent Hebrew banker, with the 'entree' of fashionable society, had the turning-down process tried on them. They had the courage and good sense to publish in the newspapers the proof that they were not even present either at Bazaar or fire.

As time elapsed, imprudent gossip and evil-intentioned society rancors naturally profited by rumors which could no longer be easily disproved. It is this secretly festering social sore, rather than the interested slanders of social revolutionists echoed by ignorant, foreign journalists, which Comte Robert de Montesquiou has taken on himself to bring to a head. It is a pity than an indiscretion of the Hérédia ladies should have forced him to have the matter out with so sympathetic a personage at Henri de Regnuier. Mms. de Hérédia, wife of the French Cuban whom a small book of sonnets, polished and chiselled for seventeen years, brought into the French Academy, narrowly escaped with her daughter from the flames. Their escape was made beautiful by one of those acts of self-sacrifice by which women always distinguish themselves above men in time of sudden danger. A woman who was a stranger yielded her own place, at the risk of her life, rather than separate mother and daughter. Their words would have all the more weight in regard to the accusations brought against the men at the Bazaar, although even with them allowance would have to be made for the mistakes inevitable in the midst of such excitement. As it is, even after the duel in which he came off best, M. de Regnier denies that his wife or her sister, Mlle. de Hérédia, uttered any words that should be interpreted as confirming the charges brought against M. de Montesquiou's young men. The Count, he declares, was looking out for the occasion, which was perhaps not unnatural when the gravity of the attack on his class is considered—something which M. de Regnier does not seem to appreciate.

'NEWMARKET NICETY,' ONE OF THE PRINCESS OF WALES'S PETS.

Another show collie owned by the Princess of Wales, is 'Sandringham Dainty,' bred, as her name implies, in the royal kennels. Several of the Sandringham dogs won at the recent show of the Norfolk and Norwich Kennel Club, of which the Prince and Princess of Wales are both members. One of the favorite dogs of the Princess of Wales is the collie 'Newmarket Nicety,' now close on four years old. As her photograph shows, she is exceedingly typical. In color she is sable and white, and although rather small, she has won several first and second prizes in keen competition.

THE LATE LIEUT.-GENERAL E. O. HEWETT, C. M. G.

Lieut.-General E. O. Hewett, C. M. G., governor of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, died at the commandant's residence a few weeks ago. The deceased, who was born in 1835, was a very popular officer on the staff of the Royal Engineers, which branch of the army he

THE LATE LIEUT.-GENERAL E. O. HEWETT, C.M.G.

entered in 1854. Although General Hewett had seen no active service, he held several staff appointments, among them being Commandant of the Royal Military College at Kingston, Ont., and Commandant of the School of Military Engineering at Chatham, England. He was made Governor of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, two years ago.

SPECIAL JUBILEE EDITION

OF THE MONTREAL WEEKLY 'WITNESS.'

for mailing, twenty-four pages, with 72 illustrations, and giving all the news and pictures in connection with the great event, including the civic procession and pictures of the principal allegorical cars, representing Art, Science, Industry, Colonization and Civilization; the immense military parade; illuminations of some of the public squares and principal buildings also illustrated. Price, five cents, done up in wrappers, ready for mailing. Those taking half a dozen can have them at half price. The second edition is now ready, and for sale at the 'Witness Office.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

The organist of St. Jude's Church, Mr. Percy Moore, has just purchased an Evans Bros.' Cabinet Grand Piano from P. E. Layton & Bro., who are the sole representatives for these celebrated instruments. Warerooms, 148 Peel street, near St. Catherine street.

Business Chances.

BUSINESS FOR SALE—THE STOCK OF the late P. MacArthur, at Dalesville, Que. near Lachute, on C.P.R., consisting of a good assortment of dry goods, groceries, hardware, boots and shoes, patent medicines, etc. Store, with dwelling attached for sale or to rent; post-office in connection; good opportunity to secure a long established, paying business. Apply on the premises or to MISS MACARTHUR, Box 186, Cornwall, Ont.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Mother and Brother

Blood was Poisoned and Terrible Eruptions Appeared—Poison was Driven Out and Never Returned.

"My brother, aged about seven years, was afflicted with what seemed to be poison on his limbs which broke out in painful eruptions. Several different medicines were tried without relief, and at last we concluded to give him Hood's Sarsaparilla. In a short time the poison began to disappear. He continued taking Hood's Sarsaparilla until he was entirely well and the trouble has never returned. My mother was troubled with heart difficulty, and she could not sweep a room without stopping several times to rest. She has taken Hood's Sarsaparilla and can now do her work without any difficulty.' OLLIE RUGGLES, Beringer, Pennsylvania. Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5.

Hood's Pills are tasteless, mild, effective. All druggists. 25c.

BIBLE HOUSE,

2175 ST. CATHERINE ST.

The Seventy-sixth Anniversary year of the Montreal Auxiliary Bible Society.

In Commemoration of the Queen's Diamond Jubilee
Will issue the Special Memorial Editions of the British and Foreign Bible Society.

The Ruby Queen's Jubilee Bible
with references, in blue binding, with a design on the side; price 60 cents.

The Diamond Queen's Jubilee Bible;
price 45 cents.

The Ruby Queen's Jubilee New Testament
in Red or Blue Cloth; price, 5cts.

The Fine Memorial Editions
of the Queen's Jubilee Bible, in superior Morocco binding, illustrated, and containing two portraits of Her Majesty, from $3.00 to $7.00.

Also, seven large cases of new stock of Bibles, just received, on sale, at lowest prices.

BREAD 12c.

Thousands of people claim our bread and cake to be of the BEST they ever tasted.

Every one should try them.

MONTREAL CASH BAKERY,

91 Shannon Stree

PIANOS TO RENT.—Upright Pianos to rent by the month at different prices, with privilege of rent applying towards the purchase, at C. W. Lindsay's Piano Warerooms, 2366 St. Catherine street.

Property.

FOR SALE, GEORGEVILLE, LAKE MEMphremagog, fine Lot near steamer landing; also beautiful little island at St. Rose. J. FAIRBAIRN, 158 Drummond street. 26

ON BEST PART OF DRUMMOND STREET, 50 feet frontage, with house, or lots on each side 25 and 23 feet respectively. J. FAIRBAIRN. 26

FOR SALE, A LOT OF LAND, 55 FEET front, with two houses, No. 79a and 81 City Councillors street. Apply to A. JODOIN, 74 St. James street. 25

FOR SALE, NO. 70 MANCE STREET, Self-contained Dwelling, Stone Front, situated between Ontario and Sherbrooke streets. The House is in perfect order, contains 10 rooms, separate bath and w.c., Daisy furnace, with extra plumbing, extra large closets, passages and bay windows, laundry and stationary wash tubs. The lot is 25 x 138 and the house 25 x 45. The garden in rear contains small fruits. Price $7,500, part of which can remain if required. Address or call at No. 70 Mance street. 23

FRED. R. ALLEY,

1168t. James Street.

REAL ESTATE BOUGHT AND SOLD.

MONEY LOANED.

Choice Building Lots

FOR SALE ON CRESCENT STREET.

Three lots in the best part of the street for sale at a bargain to a quick purchaser. Must be sold within a week. Apply at once to

J. CRADOCK SIMPSON & CO.,

181 ST. JAMES STREET.

26

Financial.

FOR SALE

Several Lines of Good

BONDS and DEBENTURES

Suitable for Permanent Investment, to pay interest at rates varying from 4½ to 5¼ percent.

Full particulars on application to

HANSON BROS.

Canada Life Chambers, Montreal.

CENTS FOR SALE.

Apply at the "WITNESS" OFFICE.

Rooms and Board.

NICE FURNISHED ROOM, WITH USE OF Kitchen, to Lady. 409a St. Antoine st. 26

TWO LADIES OR TWO GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with nice bedrooms, partial or full board; house has all modern conveniences; family is private; no children; terms moderate. Apply at No. 107 Mansfield street. 26

BOARD.—AT LACHUTE, RIVERSIDE Cottage, good board and rooms, large grounds with shade trees, boating, fishing, etc.; full view of Laurentian mountains; good train service; 5 minutes' walk from station; terms moderate. Mrs. E. EVANS. 9

WANTED, AT CRYSTAL SPRING FARM a few summer boarders; families preferred; pleasant and healthy location; any time from July 1st to Oct. 1st. For terms, apply to MRS. M. BEACH, Cowansville, Que. Box 70. 25

NICELY FURNISHED ROOM TO LET, on bathroom flat; gas, hot water, telephone, with our without board. 3 McGill College avenue. 24

ROOMS TO LET, LARGE AND VERY comfortable, well furnished, in private residence. No. 2 McGill College avenue. Gentlemen only. 17

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET, SUITABLE for one or two persons, with use of gas stove, if desired; private family. 307 St. Antoine street. Terms moderate. 5

30,000 MEN, WANTED FOR THE SEASON. —Single men, emigrants, dockers, sailors, laborers, clerks, checkers, and others, wanted to avail themselves of the accommodation at the Salvation Lighthouse (Joe Beef's Canteen), 13 Common street, Montreal, opposite the Allan Line wharf. Beds from 5c; single rooms, 15c; two in a room, 25c; meals from 3c to 15c; weekly board and lodging from $1.65 up to $3.00; check room for baggage; free bath with soap and towel. For particulars apply to the Superintendent.

Board and Rooms Wanted.

WANTED, BOARD AND ROOM FOR Young man. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate. R., 14, 'Witness' Office. 25

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED BY A LADY Teacher for about six weeks with private family, living near water. Address terms and particulars, RURAL, 'Witness' Office. 26

WANTED, BOARD AND PLEASANT rooms for three adults and two children in Westmount, or on road around the mountain for part of July and August. Address J.R.W., 'Witness' Office.

WANTED, ROOM WITH BOARD FOR elderly person (male). Address M. 402, 'Witness' Office. 24

Wanted.

WANTED, 1,000 LADIES AND GENTLEmen to take their Meals at STILLWELL'S TEMPERANCE HOUSE. Breakfast, Dinner or Supper, 15c; always ready. Corner Craig and Alexander streets, Old Hope Coffee House. 4

Lost, Strayed and Found.

GLOVES FOUND ON CRESCENT STREET on Friday morning. Owner may have same by applying at 'Witness' Office. 25

FOUND, ON JUNE 23rd, NEAR THE ENtrance of the Queen's Hall, on University street, a key. Owner can have it by applying at 'Witness' Office and paying for adv. 25

To Let.

TO LET, 34 LINCOLN AVENUE, FINE, large house (15 rooms), will be wholly refitted, painted and papered to suit tenant; all modern conveniences. Also To Let, Furnished, No. 111 St. Matthew street, large corner house; possession immediately. Apply to F. E. GILMAN, 138 St. James street. 10

TO LET, 38 DUROCHER STREET, Attractive, convenient, modern, 11-roomed home, newly repaired, painted and papered throughout; perfect sanitation and heating. S. M. BAYLIS, 3 Mechanics' Building. 26

TO LET, TWO OR THREE Nice Rooms, furnished or otherwise, in a private home, pleasant rural locality, about 15 minutes from centre of city by electric cars; fruit garden and shade trees. Address LEC, 'Witness' Office. 26

TO LET, CORNER ST. CATHERINE and Guy streets, Shop and Dwelling House; Shop may be sub-divided; also Dwelling House, 624 Dorchester street (Dufferin square). J. FAIRBAIRN, 158 Drummond street. 26

TO LET, AT LONGUEUIL, NEAR SOREL Railway, one or two furnished or unfurnished rooms; use of kitchen if preferred. Address W., 96 'Witness' Office. 25

TO LET, CERTAIN PREMISES IN THE 'Witness' Building, consisting of a Store on the street level, and two well-lighted, well-finished, heated flats, immediately above said Store. These premises would be very suitable for a wholesale establishment requiring a shop or office on the ground floor, or would be let separately. Only first-class tenants need apply. Full particulars on application to Mr. WALLACE, 'Witness' Office.

BEACONSFIELD---TO LET.

Hon. J. S. Hall's new house, partly furnished; every convenience; a ten foot verandah arcund three sides of the house; ice house filled. Also two small unfurnished cottages to let. Moderate rent.

J. CRADOCK SIMPSON & CO.,

181 ST. JAMES STREET.

26

Money to Loan.

MONEY TO LEND.

We have always money to lend in first mortgage on city real estate.

Low rates of interest for large amounts.

Expenses kept down in all cases.

Loans put through quickly when required.

J. CRADOCK SIMPSON & CO.,

181 ST. JAMES STREET.

26

Situations Vacant.

WANTED, AT ONCE, GOOD GIRL, about 17, to help in kitchen. 1750 Notre Dame street. 26

WANTED, A GOOD PLAIN COOK AT 1150 Sherbrooke street. 26

DRESSMAKER, FIRST CLASS, ACCUSTomed to best city trade; must be of good address, of undoubted ability, and capable of managing a large, fashionable trade; engagement to commence 15th to 20th August; state references and salary expected. Address DRESSMAKER, 'Witness' Office. 25

WANTED, A GOOD PLAIN COOK, Neat, tidy and well recommended; no washing. Apply at 13 Rosemount avenue, Westmount. 25

WANTED, AT STE. THERESE, (Village), Protestant School Teacher, with elementary diploma; reference required; salary, $20 per month. D. W. MORRIS, Sec.-Treasurer. 25

WANTED, SMART YOUTH FOR OFFICE work. Apply to E., 90, 'Witness' Office. 25

WANTED, AT ONCE, SMART YOUTH, for an office. Address in own handwriting, stating experience, wages expected, and reference. YOUTH, 12, 'Witness' Office. 25

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, HOUSE AND Tablemaid to go to seaside; must sew well and have best city references. MISS DUFF, 1134 Sherbrooke street. 24

WANTED, FOR DUNHAM LADIES' COLlege, teachers (Anglican), holding Model diploma, and able to speak French fluently. Salary, $200, with board, lodging and laundry. Apply, with references, to the Rev. JAMES A. ELLIOTT, Cowansville, Que. 23

WANTED, APPRENTICE FOR THE JEWellery business; must have good reference. D. BEATTY, 137 St. Peter street. 19

WANTED—Agents for "Queen Victoria, Her Reign and Diamond Jubilee." Overflowing with latest and richest pictures. Contains the endorsed biography of Her Majesty, with authentic History of her remarkable reign, and full account of the Diamond Jubilee. Only $1.50. Big book. Tremendous demand. Bonanza for agents. Commission 50 percent. Credit given. Freight paid. Duty paid. Outfit free. Write quick for outfit and territory. THE DOMINION COMPANY, Dept. 9 356 Dearborn St., Chicago.

$3 A DAY SURE. Send us your address and we will show you how to make $3 a day, absolutely sure; we furnish the work and teach you free; you work in the locality where you live. Send us your address and we will explain the business fully. Remember we guarantee a clear profit of $3 for every day's work; absolutely sure. Write at once. IMPERIAL SILVERWARE CO., Box K.H., Windsor, Ont.

Employment Wanted.

A PROTESTANT LADY OF MATURE age desires engagement as Companion to aged or invalid lady, or any position of trust; no objection to leave city. Address R., 20, 'Witness' Office. 26

WANTED, SITUATION BY STEADY Young Man, as Coachman or Express Driver; thoroughly understands horses; knows city well; best of references. Apply W., 50 Adeline street. 26

WANTED, POSITION AS GOOD COOK. Apply 14½ St. Monique street. 25

REV. G. OSBORNE TROOP DESIRES TO find a situation as mother's help or Companion, for a young girl with highest references; would be glad to go to the country or seaside. Please apply at St. Martin's Rectory, 476 St. Urbain street. Telephone, 2035. 25

WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN Experienced middle-aged cook, where tablemaid is kept; in private family; no objection to go to the country; best city references. Address 723 Lagauchetiere street. 25

WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW, washing by the day; first-class washer. Please call at 214 St. George street, 6 doors below St. Catherine street, up stairs. 24

WANTED, BY A YOUNG MARRIED MAN, work of any kind; strictly sober and honest; good references if required. Address WORK 22, 'Witness' Office. 16

WANTED, WORK BY THE DAY, WASHing and scrubbing. Apply at 41½ Latour street. 16

EMPLOYMENT WANTED—MILLWRIGHT, carpenter or painting work. Address, Box 12, St. Cunegonde, Post-Office. 15

Miscellaneous.

OCULISTS' PRESCRIPTIONS Executed Exact. Spectacle and Eyeglass frames accurately fitted. Telephone 5042. HENRY GRANT & SON, Opticians, 2415 St. Catherine street, near Drummond. 19

HEADQUARTERS FOR BEST FITTING Spectacles and Eyeglasses. Telephone, 5042. HENRY GRANT & SON, Opticians, 2445 St. Catherine street, near Drummond. 19

Personal.

PERSONAL—BOSTON DENTAL PARLORS 1356 Notre Dame. Beautiful Sets of Teeth for Ten Dollars. Fit and quality guaranteed. Painless extracting a specialty. All charges moderate.

Bargains.

BICYCLE FOR SALE, 1896 MONARCH, 26 inch frame, Christie saddle, wooden handlebars, with bicycle tax included; good working order; cost $100; will sell for $45; if possible, on Saturday afternoon, June 26. Address, stating where it may be shown, BICYCLE, 1896, 'Witness' Office. 25

FOR SALE, DRESS SHIELDS, 2c; Striped Skirting, 7½c, worth 12½; White Union Linen, 8c, worth 12½c; White and Colored Quilts, Lace Curtains, Remnants Table and Butcher Linen, Ladies' Grey Undervests, two for 15c. ROWELL'S GENERAL BAZAAR, 3 Cypress street, opposite Windsor Hotel Hall. 25

FOR SALE—A Good Organ and stool, $28; $4 cash and $3 per month. C. W. LINDSAY, 2366 St. Catherine street. 26

FOR SALE—Small Square Piano and stool, $33; $3 cash and $3 per month. C. W. LINDSAY, 2366 St. Catherine street. 26

FOR SALE—Chickering Upright Piano, $295 on instalments, or $285 cash; a bargain. C. W. LINDSAY, 2366 St. Catherine street. 26

REFORD AGENCIES.

DONALDSON LINE
WEEKLY GLASGOW SERVICE

From Glasgow.		From Montreal.
June 4	SS. CONCORDIA	June 24
June 11	SS. AMARYNTHIA	July 1
June 13	SS. ALCIDES	July 8
June 25	SS. TRITONIA	July 15
July 2(new)	SS. KASTALIA (cold storage)	July 22
July 9	SS. KEEMUN	July 29

Agents: Glasgow: Donaldson Bros.

THOMSON LINE
WEEKLY LONDON SERVICE.

From Newcastle.		From Montreal.
May 20	SS. CERVONA	June 22
May 27	SS. IONA (cold storage)	June 25
June 3	SS. DEVONA	June 29
June 10	SS. BELLONA	July 7
June 19	SS. HURONA (cold storage)	July 9
June 24	SS. KILDONA	July 20
July 1	SS. GERONA	July 23

EAST COAST SERVICE.

SS. FREMONA, for Leith ..... June 20
SS. GANGES, for Leith ..... July 7
SS. GLENLOIG, for Leith ..... July 15
SS. AVLONA, for Aberdeen ..... July 15
SS. ESCALONA, for Dundee ..... July 22

Agents: CAIRNS, YOUNG & NOBLE, Newcastle-on-Tyne; A. LOW, SON & Co., 27 Leadenhall street, London, E.C.; WM. THOMSON & Co., Leith; W. THOMSON & SONS, Dundee, Scotland.

Special steamers of both Lines being fitted with Cold Storage.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING
Granted by any of the above Lines to or from any point in
CANADA OR WESTERN STATES.
For further particulars apply to HENDERSON BROS. Chicago, Ill.; J. D. RIDDLE, Stratford, Ont., or
RORT. REFORD & CO.,
23 and 25 St. Sacrament street, Montreal.

BEAVER LINE STEAMERS.
SUMMER SERVICE.
MONTREAL TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

From LIVERPOOL.	STEAMERS.	From MONTREAL.
Tues. July 15	Lake Huron	Wed., June 30
" 20	Lake Superior	" July 7
Sat., July 3	Lake Winnipeg	Wed., July 21
Sat., July 10	Lake Ontario	" " 28

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, $37.65; return, $74.05.

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.
D. W. CAMPBELL, Mgr., 18 Hospital st., Montreal.

EUROPE, EUROPE, EUROPE.
TICKETS BY ALL LINES.
ALLAN, DOMINION and BEAVER LINES via Montreal.
NETHERLANDS-AMER., HAMBURG-AMERICAN, WHITE STAR, CUNARD, AMERICAN, NORTH-GERMAN LLOYD, GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC, STATE, ANCHOR, TRANSPORT and RED STAR Lines, via NEW YORK.
Also to SOUTH AFRICA, FLORIDA, WEST INDIES, &c.
☞ Call or write for lowest quotations before looking elsewhere.
Saloon rates, $40 upwards; steerage at lowest rates.
☞ Send for new pamphlet of rates and sailings or call at my new address, 173 St. James street, opposite Temple Building. My special winter rates MONTREAL to LONDON and back, weekly via NEW YORK, 1st Saloon and roll, only $99.
D. BATTERSBY, Agent.
Office Telephone, No. 1507. House Telephone, 3331.

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

Paris	Wed., June 30, 10 a.m.
St. Paul	Wed., July 7, 10 a.m.
St. Louis	Wed., July 14, 10 a.m.
New York	Wed., July 21, 10 a.m.
Paris	Wed., July 28, 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 fast twin-screw Channel steamers.

Rates of passage to Southampton, $100, and upwards.

Second cabin passage, $42.50 to $60.

SPECIAL ROUND TRIP TICKETS AT REDUCED RATES.

Steerage at Very Low Rates.

For freight or passage apply to
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION CO.,
No. 6 Bowling Green, New York.
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, Montreal.

DOMINION LINE
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
LIVERPOOL SERVICE,
via Londonderry.

Steamer	From Montreal.	From Quebec
Labrador	June 26, daylight	June 27, 9 a.m.
Ottoman	July 3, "	July 3, 2 p.m.
Vancouver	July 10, "	July 11, 9 a.m.
Scotsman	July 17, "	July 18, 9 a.m.
Labrador	July 31, "	Aug. 1, 9 a.m.

H.M.S. 'Canada' will sail from Boston, May 29, July 3 and August 7.

Rates of passage to Liverpool and Londonderry: Cabin, $52.50 to $90; second cabin, $34 to $36.25; steerage to Liverpool, London, 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 to
DAVID TORRANCE & CO.,
17 St. Sacrament st., General Agents
Montreal.

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. HENRY, Agent,
Tel. 1176. 116 St. Peter Street, Mechanics' Institute Building.
31

Intercolonial Railway.

On and after MONDAY, the 21st June, 1897, 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 Canadian Pacific Railway Windsor Street Depot		19.40
Leave Levis	13.40	8.30
Arrive River du Loup	16.45	12.55
Arrive Trois Pistoles	17.40	14.15
Arrive Rimouski	19.00	15.43
Arrive St. Flavie	19.30	16.25
Arrive Little Metis	19.52	16.50
Arrive Campbellton	22.35	
Arrive Dalhousie	23.25	
Arrive Bathurst	24.20	
Arrive Newcastle	1.25	
Arrive Moncton	3.40	15.10
Arrive St. John	7.15	12.10
Arrive Halifax	10.20	£1.25

An Express train will leave Montreal Friday evenings at 20.45 o'clock and run through to Little Metis, arriving there at 11.10 o'clock Saturday.

The trains to Halifax and St. John run through to their destination on Sunday.

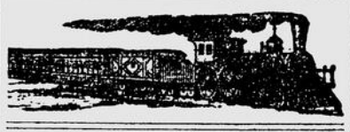
The buffet sleeping car and other cars of Express train leaving Montreal at 7.50 o'clock run through to Halifax without change.

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
C. W. ROBINSON,
Eastern Freight and Passenger Agent, 139 St. James street, Montreal.
D. POTTINGER, General Manager.
Railway Office, Moncton, N.B.,
17th June, 1897.

QUEBEC STEAMSHIP CO'Y LTD.
ST. LAWRENCE LINE.
SS. "CAMPANA"
1,700 TONS.
Is intended to sail from Montreal on
MONDAY, July 5th, 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.
Tickets for sale at all the principal ticket offices.
For Freight, Passage and Staterooms, apply to
J. G. BROCK & CO., Agents,
211 Commissioners street.



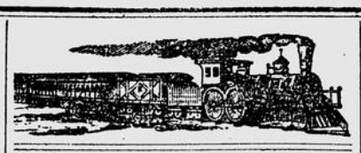
GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM
DOMINION DAY.
First-Class
Return Tickets will be issued at
SINGLE FARE
On JUNE 30th and JULY 1st, 1897,
Valid for return leaving destination not later than July 2nd, 1897.
And on Same Dates at
FARE AND ONE-THIRD
Valid for return leaving destination not later than July 5th, 1897.

DOMINION DAY EXCURSIONS

Shamrock Lacrosse Club to Cornwall and Return, special train at 10 a.m., returning leaves Cornwall at 7 p.m.	$1.25
St. Anthony's C.Y.M. Society to Iberville and return; special trains 9.30 a.m. and 1.35 p.m., returning leave Iberville at 6 p.m.	0.60
St. Mary's Court, C.O.F., to Otterburn Park and return; special trains at 9.45 a.m. and 1.30 p.m., returning leave Park at 6 p.m.	0.60
Clan Maclennan, No. 46, to Ormstown and return; special train at 8.30 a.m., returning leaves Ormstown at 5 p.m.	0.80
Oddfellows to Highgate Springs and return; special train leaves at 9 a.m., returning leaves Springs at 5.30 p.m.	1.00
St. Gabriel T. A. & B. Society to Burlington and return; special train at 8.15 a.m., returning steamer leaves Burlington at 5 p.m.	1.35
Royal Arcanum, Laurentian Council, to Ausable Chasm and return; special train at 8.10 a.m., returning leaves Ausable Chasm at 4.30 p.m.	1.50
A.O.U.W. to St. Hyacinthe and return; special trains at 8.50 a.m. and 1 p.m., returning leave St. Hyacinthe at 6 p.m.	0.75
St. Anne's and return by steamer	0.80
Lachine and return by steamer	0.50

C.W.A. Meet at Chatham, Ont.
For the above Meet, Round Trip Tickets will be sold at reduced rates.
From Kingston and all stations west thereof, tickets good going June 30th and July 1st.
From all stations east of Kingston, tickets good going June 29th and 30th and July 1st.
All tickets good to return leaving Chatham until July 5th, 1897.
To Racers, Special Rates and Limits.
For full particulars as to rates, etc., apply to any G.T.R. Agent.
City Ticket Offices, 137 St. James Street, and Bonaventure station.

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.



CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.
DOMINION DAY.
First-class Return Tickets will be issued at
SINGLE FARE.
Good going June 30th and July 1st.
Good returning until July 2nd, 1897.
—AND AT—
FARE AND ONE-THIRD.
Good going June 30th and July 1st, good to return until July 5th, 1897.

On JULY 1st.
Suburban Trains will run as follows.
From Windsor Street Station for Dorval, Valois, Lakeside, Pointe Claire, Beaconsfield, Beaurepaire, Ste. Anne's, Vaudreuil, Hudson, Rigaud and Point Fortune at 1.30 p.m. Regular train due to leave at 5.15 p.m. same day will be cancelled.

St. Anne's and Return, 80c
Hudson and Return, $1.
Good going by train and returning by steamer.

C.W.A. MEET
At CHATHAM, ONT.
July 1st and 2nd.
Rates from Montreal —TO— Chatham & Return $10.45.
Tickets good going June 29th, 30th and July 1st.
Good to return leaving Chatham not later than July 5th, 1897.

CANADIAN PACIFIC SS. LINE.
SS. 'ALBERTA'
Leaves Windsor, Saturdays, until 28th of August inclusive, at about 3 p.m., (Eastern standard time), calling at Sarnia and arriving at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., about 5.30 p.m., Sunday, Fort William, 4.30 p.m., Monday.
Western Express leaving Montreal (Windsor street) at 9 p.m., Fridays, connects with this steamer at Windsor.
New Route to Caledonia Springs.
City Ticket and Telegraph Office,
129 ST. JAMES ST., (Next to Post-Office).

Change of Time
Commencing JUNE 27th, the Central Vermont New York Night Express will leave Montreal at 6.50 p.m. (instead of 7.10 p.m.).
The Night Express for Boston via Lowell, and via Fitchburg; also New York via Springfield, will leave at 8.40 p.m. (instead of 8.25 p.m.).
A. C. STONEGRAVE,
Canadian Passenger Agent.

RICHELIEU & ONTARIO NAV. CO. Grand Orchestra
ON STEAMER BETWEEN
MONTREAL and QUEBEC.
Steamers leave Every Day.
GO WEST.
Steamers for TORONTO, NIAGARA FALLS BUFFALO and Intermediate Ports, leave Week Days at 10 a.m.
PRESCOTT and BROCKVILLE, $3.
ALEX. BAY, 1,000 ISLANDS, $4.
CLAYTON, N.Y., KINGSTON, $4.
TORONTO, $8.
NIAGARA FALLS, N.Y., $9.45.
BUFFALO, N.Y., $10.00.
MEALS AND BERTH INCLUDED.

SAGUENAY LINE.
Steamer leaves Quebec Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at 8 a.m.
For further information and tickets apply to
H. FOSTER CHAFFEE,
City Passenger Agent,
128 St. James street, opposite Post-Office. Telephone 1731.

OTTAWA RIVER NAVIGATION COMPANY
DOMINION DAY.
To OTTAWA and Return ..... **$2.**
Local Ports—Single fare return tickets good to go 30th June and 1st July, to return 5th July.
Steamer SOVEREIGN.
Excursion to CALEDON ..... **$1.**
Take 8 a.m. Quick Train for Lachine.
The Best of all Outings.
Home by the Rapids.
Tickets, folders, etc., at offices, 137, 138 and 178 St. James street, Windsor and Balmoral Hotels; head office, 165 Common st. Telephone 1029.

AFTERNOON TRIPS.
The splendid steamer DUCHESS OF YORK will leave foot of Prince street, Black's Bridge, Canal Basin, at 1.30 p.m., and St. Gabriel's Locks, at 2 p.m., for a sail
Up LAKE ST. LOUIS and DOWN RAPIDS.
Fare..... 50c.
TO HUDSON, on LAKE TWO MOUNTAINS, by 1.30 p.m. train, Windsor Station, returning by Steamer SOVEREIGN; round trip, $1.
To STE. ANNE'S, by 1.30 p.m. Grand Trunk or C.P.R., returning by Steamer SOVEREIGN; round trip, 50 cents.
To SHOOT RAPIDS, take 5 p.m. train for Lachine. 25

"SHOOT THE RAPIDS."
Take Park and Island cars for Lachine wharf. Last Cars connecting with boats leave Post Office 7.40 a.m. and 4.25 p.m.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.
Corrected to June 18, 1897.
(Sunday Arrangements Omitted.)

Trains Leave Bonaventure as follows:

WEST—Chicago, Detroit, Toronto, 7.30, 9.00 a.m. 8.00, 10.25 p.m. Brockville, 5.15 p.m.
Ottawa, Arnprior via Canada Atlantic, 7.30, 10.30 a.m. 4.55 p.m.
EAST—7.50 a.m., for Sherbrooke, Island Pond, Portland, Old Orchard, Quebec, and the Maritime Provinces. (Runs to Quebec Daily.)
11.15 p.m.—For Richmond, Quebec and points on the I.C.R. as far as Campbellton, N.B.
New York, by D. & H. R. R., via Rouse's Point, 9.10 a.m., 7 p.m.
New York, by C. V. R., via Troy and Boston, via Fitchburg, 9 a.m., 7.10 p.m. New York, via Springfield, and Boston, via Lowell, 9 a.m., 8.25 p.m.
Island Pond, Sherbrooke and Quebec, 4 p.m. St. Hyacinthe, 5.30 p.m.
St. Johns Local, leaves Saturday 1.25 p.m.
Chambly, Marieville, St. Cesaire and Waterloo, 4.45 p.m.
Hemmingford, Howick, Ormstown, Huntingdon, Fort Covington, 4.30 p.m. Hemmingford, Huntingdon and Massena Springs, 7.00 a.m.
9.00 a.m. train to Waterloo connects via St. Johns only.

Trains arrive at the Bonaventure Depot as follows:

WEST—Chicago, Detroit, Toronto, 7.15 a.m., 6.00, 6.20 p.m. Brockville (mixed) 5.15 p.m. Cornwall, 8.35 a.m.
Ottawa, via Canada Atlantic, 11.30 a.m., 6.30 p.m., 10.15 p.m.
EAST—Portland, 7.20 a.m., 6.50 p.m., Halifax, St. John and Quebec, 6.50 a.m. Island Pond and way stations, 11.30 a.m., 4.30, 6.50 p.m. St. Hyacinthe, 8.55 a.m.
Sherbrooke, 7.50 a.m., 11.30 a.m., 6.50 p.m.
SOUTH—New York, by D. & H., via Rouse's Point, 7.30 a.m., 8.50 p.m.
New York, by C.V.R., via Troy, 7.40 a.m., New York, via Springfield, 7.15 a.m., Albany via Rutland, 7.40 a.m., Springfield, via White River Jct., 7.15 a.m., 8.08, 10.15 p.m., Boston via Lowell, 7.15 a.m., 8.08 p.m. Boston, via Fitchburg, 7.40 a.m., 8.08 p.m. 10.15 p.m. Boston and New York.
St. Johns Local, 2.30 p.m., on Sat 3.40 p.m.
Hemmingford, Huntingdon, Fort Covington, 8.40 a.m. including Bombay and Massena Springs, 4.40 p.m.
St. Laurent, 8.36 a.m., 1.02, 6.18 p.m.

Suburban Train Service:

For Lachine—5.15, 6.35, 7.20, 9 a.m., 12.10, 1.30, 2.33(Sat. only) 3.50, 5.15, 5.45, 6.15, 6.20, 7.35, 8.00, 9.00, 11.25 p.m. For Lachine wharf—8.00 a.m., 12.10 noon, 5.00, 5.45 p.m., 1.35 p.m. (Sat. only.)
For Ste. Anne's and Vaudreuil—6.25, 7.30, 9.00, 10.30 a.m., 1.30, 4.55, 5.15, 6.15, 8.00, 9.00, 10.25, 11.25 p.m.
For Dorval—5.15, 6.25, 7.30, 10.30, 12.10 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 2.15 (Sat only) 3.50, 4.55, 5.15, 5.45, 6.15, 7.35, 8.00, 9.00, 11.25 p.m.
For Longueuil—7.50 a.m.; 5.30, 6.30 p.m.
For St. Laurent 7.40 a.m., 12.00 noon, 5.25 p.m.
For Cote St. Paul—6.00, 6.55, 7.45 a.m., 12.15, 5.15, 6.21 p.m.
For St. Lambert—5.45, 7.00, 7.50, 9.00, 9.19 a.m., 12 except Sat. 12.10 noon; 1.25 (Sat.), 4.00, 4.30, 4.45, 5.20, 6.50, 7.00, 7.10, 8.25, 11.00 p.m.

City Ticket Offices, 137 St. James st., and Bonaventure station.

Trains leave Windsor Street Station as follows:

For Toronto, Buffalo, Hamilton, 8.50 a.m., 9 p.m.
For St. Johns, Farnham, etc., 9.00 a.m., 4.30 p.m., 8.20 p.m., (7.50 p.m. daily, except Saturday.)
For Boston, Manchester, etc., 9.00 a.m., 8.20 p.m.
For Sherbrooke, 9.00 a.m., 4.30 p.m. Sherbrooke, Lake Megantic, St. John, N.B., and Halifax, N.S., 7.50 p.m., Saturdays excepted.
For Newport, etc., 9.00 a.m., 4.30 p.m., and 8.20 p.m.
For Hudson, Alfred, Caledonia Springs, 8.50 a.m. and 6.15 p.m.
St. Anne's and Vaudreuil, 8.50 a.m., 1.30 p.m., (Sat. only), 4.15 p.m., 5.15 (except Sat. and Sun.), 6.15, 9.00 p.m.
For Chicago, Buffalo, Detroit, Hamilton, Toronto Smith's Falls, and Peterboro, 9.00 p.m.
For Ottawa, Sault Ste. Marie, St. Paul, Minneapolis, etc., 9.10 p.m., daily.
For Winnipeg, Vancouver, Victoria, 9.50 a.m.

Trains arrive at Windsor Street Station as follows:

From St. Johns, Farnham, Newport, etc., 7.50 a.m. and 8.35 p.m.
From Boston, Portland, etc., 7.50 a.m., and 8.35 p.m
From Sherbrooke, 9.05 a.m., and 12.00 a.m., 8.35 p.m
From Halifax, N.S., St. John, N.B., Lake Megantic and Sherbrooke, 9.05 a.m.
From Alfred, 9.35 a.m., 8.10 p.m.
From Toronto and West, 7.40 a.m., and 7.20 p.m.
From St. Paul, Sault Ste. Marie and Ottawa, 3.15 a.m.

Leave Dalhousie Square Station:

For Quebec, 9.00 a.m., 3.30 p.m. daily; 11.00 p.m. (For Quebec and points on Intercolonial Ry. to Campbellton, N.S., 9.00 a.m., 3.30 p.m. daily, and 11.00 p.m.
For Joliette, St. Gabriel, 9 a.m., 1.30 p.m. (Sat. only), 5.10 p.m.
For Ottawa, 8.30 a.m., and 4.30 p.m.
For St. Lin, St. Eustache, 5.30 p.m.
For St. Jerome 8.30 a.m., 5.30 p.m.
For St. Agathe, 8.30 a.m., on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, 1.45 p.m. (Saturdays only), 5.30 p.m.
For St. Rose, St. Therese and intermediate stations, 8.30 a.m., 3.00 p.m., 4.30 p.m., 5.30, 6.25 p.m., (Saturday, 1.45 p.m., instead of 3.00 p.m.)

Arrive at Dalhousie Square Station:

From Quebec, 6.30 a.m., (Mondays excepted), 3.35 p.m., 7.00 p.m. Three Rivers, 6.30 a.m., 8.40 a.m., 7.00 p.m., Ottawa and Lachute, 12.35 p.m., 9.55 p.m. St. Jerome, 8.30 a.m., and 9.55 p.m. St. Lin and St. Eustache, 8.30 a.m. Joliette, St. Felix de Valois and St. Gabriel, 8.40 a.m.

WM. F. EGG,
City Pass. Agent, 129 St. James street
Telephone, 452
June 11, 1897. Telephone, 2112

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31

A PECULIAR CASE.

DISTRESSING RESULTS FOLLOWING VACCINATION.

A YOUNG DAUGHTER OF DAVID M'HARDY, OF FERGUS, THE VICTIM—HAS SUFFERED THE MOST INTENSE AGONY—DOCTORS FAILED TO HELP HER.

(From the Fergus 'News-Record.')

Nearly every person in this section is acquainted with Mr. David McHardy, the popular leader of St. Andrew's Church choir, Fergus. Our reporter called upon Mr. McHardy at his home in Upper Nichol recently, and from him and his estimable wife a tale of terrible suffering was elicited, suffering that has brought a once exceptionally strong and healthy child to the verge of the grave. The subject of the sketch, Lena McHardy, is fourteen years of age, and her parents say she has not grown any since her illness began some two years and a half ago. Her terrible suffering dates from the time she was vaccinated in June, 1894, and what she has since undergone has aroused the deepest sympathy of all the friends of the family. In conversation with Mr. McHardy and his wife, the following facts were elicited: 'Two years ago last June,' said the father, 'Lena was vaccinated by a doctor in Fergus. The arm was very sore and swollen all summer, and became so bad that it was a mass of sores from the shoulder to the elbow. In October, 1894, a large lump appeared on her back, over one of her lungs. The doctor who vaccinated her, treated her all that summer, calling very frequently, but the medicine he gave her did no good and she was growing weaker and weaker. When the lump broke out on her back another doctor was consulted, who said she was in a very bad state of health. Her constitution appeared to be completely undermined, and her appetite had completely failed. The last doctor called in gave some outward applications, and lanced the gathering, but it did not give the patient any benefit. Nine such gatherings have appeared since that time but each broke and disappeared of its own accord, only, however, to be followed by another. The child became very puny, and little or no food would remain on her stomach. At night she would fairly rave with the pain in her arm and back and consequently her trouble was aggravated by a loss of sleep. She had the best of attendance but to no avail, and she was slowly but surely sinking. Friends advised a treatment with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and as a last resort they were tried. To the surprise of both parents and friends Lena began to improve soon after beginning the use of the pills. Her appetite returned, she became stronger and her general health much improved. The sores have not yet left her back and arm, but her constitution is being so very much improved under the treatment with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills that her parents are looking for a complete cure. Mr. and Mrs. McHardy thank Pink Pills for the present improved condition of their child, as they have done her more good than the scores of bottles of doctor's medicine which she took.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a blood builder and nerve restorer. They supply the blood with its life and health-giving properties, thus driving disease from the system. There are numerous pink colored imitations, against which the public is warned. The genuine Pink Pills can be had only in boxes the wrapper around which bears the full trade mark, 'Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.' Refuse all others.

How to Avoid Wasting Time and Money.

A word at this time to the ladies of Canada may be the means of putting them on their guard, so that time and money may not be wasted.

There are certain dealers and storekeepers whose life-object is the making of large profits on every article they sell.

These dealers are now endeavoring to sell adulterated and imitation package dyes for the same price as the honest dealer asks for the reliable and never-failing Diamond Dyes.

Few ladies have the inclination to spend time or money to experiment with worthless and poisonous ingredients put up to outwardly imitate the marvellous Diamond Dyes. If you want good work you must use the best dyes. Years of thorough testing proclaim the fact that Diamond Dyes are the strongest, brightest and most economical; they are the only dyes in the world that are specially warranted. Each packet, when directions are followed, will give satisfactory and astonishing results.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC } District of Montreal.
IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.
No. 127.
George Bull Burland, of the city and district of Montreal, Gentleman, plaintiff.
Henry L. Prowse, of the city of Buffalo, in the State of New York, one of the United States of America, defendant.
The defendant is ordered to appear within two months.
Montreal, 18th June, 1897.
JEAN B. VALLEE,
Deputy Prothonotary.
Smith & Markey, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

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JANE MORLEY'S TEMPTATION.

IN FIVE CHAPTERS.

(Harriet E. Orcutt in 'Union Signal.')

(To be continued.)

CHAPTER II—Continued.

The days grew into weeks, the weeks into months. Jane's health was poor, work uncertain and difficult to find. Life was very hard. She looked forward to the winter months with a terror that is only known to the very poor. One November morning on her way to work she was again stricken down by the same mysterious disease which would never relinquish its hold until death released her. Again she was picked up by the police and taken to the hospital.

'Doctor, will it kill me?' she asked.

'In time,' he answered, 'we all die in time.'

'How long?'

'Why do you ask?'

'Doctor, you must tell me. I have a child.'

He thought he understood, and said very gently, 'If you have a home and friends you should go to them at once. I do not think with the best of care that you will live much longer than three months.'

'Without it?' she asked, hoarsely.

'Without it,' he answered, gravely, 'you are not sure of more than one.'

Jane Morley asked no more questions that day. The next she questioned him again.

'Doctor, how will it come?'

'What?'

'When I die—will it come in an attack, or will I be sick in bed a long time?'

'It will be an attack. You may live two or three days, but probably only two or three hours. It will be too late, then,' he continued, thinking he understood the cause of her questions, 'to send for friends. You should go home now.'

'A month! sure of only a month?' Jane repeated to herself again and again, with pale, trembling lips.

Death had little terror for her. Life had been so hard that death would be a relief. This was an unsatisfactory world for the poor, and she would be glad to be out of it. But Pet! Would it be safe in a month? She feared it would not, but she would do her best to make it so. While her suffering body was gaining strength her mind was slowly maturing a plan of action.

'Now for home and friends!' said the doctor, the morning of her dismissal. 'Here is a little to help you there,' and he handed her a bill.

Jane's face flushed.

'Indeed, sir, I can do without it; I can work.'

'Work! I should think so! A rich woman with your disease would hardly have fed herself for the last year.'

CHAPTER III.

Jane Morley had decided upon her course of action. She must leave the place she called home and go among strangers, that no one might know to whom Pet, or Baby Belle, as she intended to call her, belonged. The day after her second return from the hospital, she left Pet in the care of Margaret, the German woman, telling her she was going out to look for work. She took passage on a line of street cars that led into a part of the city unknown to her. She passed street after street lined with tall shade trees and stately residences.

'How beautiful the world is—for the rich!' she thought.

What work could she get to do here? At a street where she saw a large block of nearly-finished houses, she stopped. New houses must be cleaned.

'Won't be ready for a month!' was the gruff answer to her question.

She walked on and on, looking for other houses that needed cleaning. People are not particular who they hire to clean houses. They do not ask for references.

'Boss ain't here!' was the reply.

'Won't begin until next week,' was another.

'At it already. Got all the help we want.'

'Couldn't you use one more?'

'Not if 'twas you. You don't look as if you had strength enough to clean fly specks off of paint, let alone get plaster out of a new house,' was the reply, not unkindly meant, but it added a little to the burden Jane was already bearing.

Five hours she walked the streets, with no better success. She felt almost faint with hunger and weariness, but she could not give up. If she should die suddenly, Margaret would be Pet's only friend. She had given her the larger part of the doctor's bill for the care of Pet. Food and medicine had taken nearly all of the rest. She went into a bakery, bought a loaf of bread, sat down on the sidewalk and ate a part of it, lest she should faint with hunger. It was so hard to find work, harder this year than ever before within Jane's memory. She thought of the women she knew who had sought it day after day and not found it. She thought of one girl-wife of only twenty, with two babies, whose husband had been killed in an accident. Norah had worked bravely as long as work was to be found. And then, day after day she came back without it, until one night she found her youngest dead, from lack of care and nourishment. Then poor Norah was seized with despair. She took the living child in her arms and fled with it out in the darkness. They found her in the river. The river was a good friend to the poor. It was not controlled by a syndicate. It opened its cool, sheltering arms to all alike, gave them rest, and asked for no references. Jane had often thought of it as the last resort for herself and Pet. It was quicker than starving. She was so

weary and discouraged; perhaps she would have given up the struggle now but for that one ray of light ahead. She must find work and give Pet a chance. It didn't matter much about herself, whether she died in the hospital, or on the streets or in the river. But Pet must have a chance!

Here was another place to try—a block of four houses across the street. She could hardly drag herself up the marble steps. A top-buggy stood in front of one of the houses and she hoped to find the owner. There he was, a benevolent-looking, white-haired old gentleman, talking with two of the carpenters. Jane sat down on the steps to wait until he should come out.

'Work? Clean the houses?' he said in reply to her query. 'They won't be ready for a week or two.'

'I must have work!' cried Jane, in despair. 'I've been askin' for work all day an' ain't found none. I—I have a child—I must have work,' she pleaded.

'Well, well, well!' said the old gentleman, removing his glasses and rubbing his nose which the cold November wind had reddened, and looking her over from head to foot. 'If you must, I suppose you must, but I don't know exactly what.'

Jane waited in silence. He noted her slender form and the insufficiency of her dress. He was a kind-hearted, charitable man, but Jane sorely perplexed him.

'I have another house that is ready to clean, but you don't look as if you were strong enough to clean anything.'

'I'm stronger than you think,' said Jane, eagerly. 'Let me try. You needn't pay me no more'n I earn, but I must have something—enough to get Pet and me something to eat.'

'The house is ready for the painters and the upper floor for cleaning. The furnace isn't in yet. I've got to hire somebody to keep fires in some old stoves to dry out the house. I expected to hire a man, but it's easy work, and I don't know why a woman couldn't do it. They do about everything these days. You could clean what you wanted to, and I'd pay you by the room for that. You'd have to stay in the house.'

'I wouldn't mind about that.'

'It's not here. It is over on Washington street, near where I live. Have you a place to stay to-night?'

'Yes.'

'Then be there at ten o'clock to-morrow morning.'

'Queer work for a woman,' muttered the old gentleman as he drove away, 'but it's honest and she isn't fit to clean. Life's been pretty hard on her so far, I should judge. If she's worthy, wife and I will have to look after her.'

The next morning in answer to Margaret's cheerful 'Herein!' Jane stepped in to bid her good-by. Jane Morley had known but one standard of truth in her short life. She always said that which she wished others to believe.

'You've been good to me an' to Pet, an' I thank you for it. We're goin' away to our friends an' you won't see us again. If there's anything in the room there you'd like, you're welcome to it. It's little enough. The stove's worth a few cents for old iron an' mayhap you can make use of the table an' the chair. You're welcome to it an' I wish it was more, an' here's a bit of candy for the "kinder." A woman gave it to Pet an' we brought some home.'

Before Margaret had time to ejaculate more than an astonished 'Was ist das?' Jane was gone. She took Pet past Baby Belle's home.

'There's where you used to live, before a wicked man with long black whiskers stole you, and carried you away and gave you to me. There is where your mamma, your own beautiful mamma lives,' Jane whispered. 'Look at it, darling. You will live there again some day.'

Ten o'clock found Jane sitting on the marble steps of the fine Washington street residence with Pet in her arms, and the few clothes they possessed besides what they were wearing, in a small bundle at her side. The old gentleman came and with him his wife, a gentle-faced white-haired lady who could not bear to think of a woman's staying alone in that great building.

'We must find some other work for her, poor thing,' she said when her husband related his adventure. These good people did not stop to inquire into Jane's past. It was her present and her future in which they were interested.

'What can you do?' The lady inquired of Jane with kindly interest.

I've never done much but wash and scrub and clean windows and woodwork and such like.'

'That is too hard for you now. Can you sew?'

'No.'

'Crochet? do fancy work of any kind?'

'No; but I can build the fires an' I'll keep 'em just as you tell me.'

'But I don't like to have you in this house all alone nights. Wouldn't you be afraid?'

'Afraid? I've slept on the streets too often for that. It's easier than anything I've ever done in my life. Please, ma'am, let me stay! It'll be warm an' dry, an' I'll clean the rooms just as fast as I can.'

'But there's no bed here.'

'I've a shawl an' I can sleep on the floor an' hold Pet—Baby Belle—in my arms. She won't mind. We've slept that way often.'

'Perhaps it may do until we can find something else for you. I will try to make you comfortable.'

That afternoon a dray appeared with an old bedstead, a mattress, two pillows and more bedclothes than Jane knew what to do with. She could hardly understand that it was meant for her use.

'Two pillows, Belle, two pillows, one for you an' one for me! We're ladies, Belle, we're gettin' to be. A bed all to ourselves, an' two pillows, feather pillows, on it, an' white things like the rich folks have; sheets, Baby Belle, sheets an' pillows!'

That night Jane Morley went to bed with a grateful heart, perhaps for the first time in her life.

'Maybe God is good; maybe he is;' was her last thought as she sank to sleep. 'Leastways there's some good folks in the world besides them that's in the hospital.'

. . . . .

Rose Arnold sat by the parlor window with her hands folded in her lap, looking wearily out across the snow-covered streets. It was Christmas Eve. A year ago she sat in that same window waiting, as she was waiting to-night, for her husband, but Baby Belle had been in her lap. Now, where was she? It seemed as if the earth had opened and swallowed her up that pleasant summer's day. No trace of her could be found—not the slightest. She had disappeared as completely as if she had never existed. Sometimes it seemed to Rose Arnold as if Baby Belle's life had been but a happy dream. Where was she? Who had her? Could it be that she was dead? Or, worse than that? There were other things worse than that! She would rather think of her as dead than to know she was in the hands of those who would expose her to all the perils of the street. Better death for her child while innocent than life in the haunts of the vicious and degraded. It was torture to her to think that her darling might be suffering from lack of food or exposure to cold—that she might be beaten! that certainty of death would be easier to bear than the uncertainties of life among the very poor. A scantily dressed woman was walking slowly by with a child in her arms.

'Poor as she is,' mused Rose Arnold, 'she is happier than I am, for she has her child.'

The woman was Jane Morley. A week before she had come and walked past the house as she was walking past it now. But her courage failed her. She had pressed the child to her bosom and murmured: 'I can't! I can't! It's too hard—never to see you again. Just a little longer, Pet, just a little longer and you'll go to your beautiful mamma.'

Jane was growing weaker every day, and was beginning to fear that another attack was close at hand. She must give her up. She must! The tears trickled down her face thick and fast.

'Just a little longer, Pet! Just a little longer,' she whispered, as she passed the marble steps, 'an' then I'll take you back to your beautiful mamma.'

The child was heavy for her weak arms. Slowly she walked to the corner and leaned against the fence to gain a little strength. She covered the child's face with a thousand kisses and caresses. Murmured words and broken ejaculations fell from her lips. It was the old thought seeking utterance in a prayer from lips that knew not how to pray.

'O God! give Pet a chance. It don't matter about me, but give Pet a chance! Don't let her come up on the streets like me. Let her be good. Give Pet a chance. My God! How can I give her up?'

Her evident distress was attracting the attention of passers-by. Some hurried the faster that they might not be required to give aid. Some cast a pitying glance, lingered a little, and then went on. Some said to their conscience, 'The woman is drunk. The police ought to take her in charge.' One stopped and questioned her kindly.

'The child seems too heavy for you. Are you far from home?'

'It was only the pain, sir; I'll soon be better,' she answered, trying to dry her tears, and fearful lest she should be given into the hands of the police.

'Do you need help?'

'No, sir! Thank you, sir, I'm better now. I'll be going on,' and she drew her thin shawl about her and walked slowly away. Her strength was failing. She must be quick or she might be too late. Too late! O God! save her from that!

A few minutes later Mrs. Arnold heard the doorbell ring. Mary appeared at the parlor door, and with a voice full of suppressed excitement said:—'It's a woman. She's got a child. She says it's Baby Belle. She—'

Mary never finished her sentence. Rose Arnold sprang to the door and a moment later Pet was in her arms.

(To be continued.)

THE SOUL'S INQUIRIES.

SATURDAY, JUNE 26.

If God so clothe the grass of the field, which to-day is, and to-morrow is cast into the oven, shall he not much more clothe you, O ye of little faith?—Matt. vi., 30.

He that overcometh, the same shall be clothed in white raiment; and I (Christ) will not blot his name out of the book of life, but I will confess his name before my Father, and before his angels. —Rev. iii., 5.

I will greatly rejoice in the Lord, my soul shall be joyful in my God; for he hath clothed me with the garments of salvation, he hath covered me with the robe of righteousness.—Isa. lxi., 10.

SUNDAY, JUNE 27.

What doth the Lord require of thee? —Micah vi., 8.

This is his commandment, that we should believe on the name of His Son Jesus Christ, and love one another.—I. John iii., 23.

He that keepeth the commandment keepeth his own soul.—Prov. xix., 16.

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He Says:

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Mr. N. Sicard of Long Point, district of Montreal, P. Q., is continually sounding the praises of Paine's Celery Compound. He has experienced its vitalizing and health-giving virtues; he is well aware of the fact that it plucked him from a terrible condition of weakness and suffering and placed him on the solid rock of health and strength. His brief and truthful statement regarding his failures with physicians in his own home and in hospital is a strong and direct warning to all who are in a critical condition. Health, new life and perfect safety can alone be found in Paine's Celery Compound. Common sense and the experience of tens of thousands of saved people point to Paine's Celery Compound as the only salvation from misery, suffering and death. Mr. Sicard says:

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FINEST ENGLISH CAMPHOR!
MOTH BALLS, MOTH SQUARES and POWDER.
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Country and telephone orders promptly filled.

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Every Size and Style. Groups a Specialty.

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WE HAVE STOPPED SELLING PICTURES

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.

G. W. WILLSON,
Manufacturer of Mouldings and Frames, 685 CRAIG street, next door to the 'Witness' Office. 26

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Telephone, 1467. Send for catalogue. Developing and Printng for Amateurs. Lantern Slides, etc.

ONLY 25c A BOTTLE.

The QUEEN'S HAIR HELPER is a preparation that restores hair to its natural color and beauty, arrests falling out, removes dandruff and cures baldness. It is not a dye. It stimulates and invigorates the roots, producing a rapid growth, full of life and health. The clear part makes a superior dressing, equal to any 50c or $1 preparation. For sale by all Druggists, or at

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Made in England from a formula similar to the original Fluid Beef, but from the finest Beef Extracts, extracted at the company's works in the Argentine Republic and Australia; is the most nourishing, palatable and stimulating

BEEF PREPARATION

at present offered to the public; it builds up the system after severe illness, and is relished and retained by invalids, when all other foods are rejected; to the healthy it is a strengthening, stimulating and life-sustaining beverage.

THE BUSINESS MAN,

the financier, the professional man, or the bookkeeper, who goes home with a tired, over-strained brain, will find that a cup of

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taken immediately before retiring for the night, will produce a sound, healthy night's sleep, and a clear, active brain for the following day's work.

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READABLE PARAGRAPHS.

NO SUCH THING.

'Five dollars!' exclaimed an indignant man who had used the long distance 'phone for as many minutes; 'and yet they say "talk is cheap."'—'Judge.'

BY A LOCAL POET.

Tom, Tom, the piper's son,
Stole a bike and away he run,
He never was caught, but the owner said,
When the chase was up, 'Let him go ahead,
You seem to think that I've been left,
But I'm insured against the theft.
The Dominion Burglary Guarantee Co.
Must pay me for my loss; and tho'
It cost two dollars to insure
That's cheaper far than to endure
The loss myself. I'm sure it pays
Try it yourself one of these days.'

AN ANTIDOTE FOR ASTHMA.

Mr. Albert Reid, Angus, Ont., was for over two years a sufferer from asthma. A half bottle of Yellow Oil cured him completely, and although that was some time ago, he has never since been troubled with the same complaint. 26

Babies cry for good nourishing food; and when you can get the best why not do so? Robinson's Patent Barley has over seventy years' reputation, and is used by the Royal Babies all over the world. Frank Magor & Co., 16 St. John street, Montreal. 26

'Sonny,' said Uncle Eben, 'don' yoh nebber waste yoh time tryin' ter define what happiness is. It kin be anything fum a million dollars down to a circus ticket.'—Washington 'Star.'

THE INSIDE TRACK.

The bicyclist with a policy with the Dominion Burglary Guarantee Co., 181 St. James street, has the inside track every time. If his bicycle is stolen he knows he will get a new one of the same make at once. Call up Telephone 1234 and our agent will call at once with particulars. 26

When other foods fail to nourish your baby, it is time to try one of recognised reputation. Robinson's Patent Barley has over 70 years been the favorite with doctors and nurses. Send for a free sample. Frank Magor & Co., 16 St. John street, Montreal. 26

A KING'S HUMOR.

'We have a long account to settle with Turkey,' said Prince Constantine, grimly.

'Yes,' said King George, with a slight smile, 'and it's a running account at that.' —Cleveland 'Plain Dealer.'

Don't go to the country without you have a couple of Bottles of Norman's Liniment with you. It prevents and cures bites of mosquitoes, black flies, and other nasty insects. All first class druggists sell it. 25c a bottle. 24

TOBACCO HEART.

Gentlemen,—My heart troubled me with violent palpitation, shortness of breath and sleeplessness. This was caused, my physician advised me, by excessive use of tobacco. Since taking Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills the distressing symptoms have entirely disappeared. They have cured me, and I am thankful to testify to their good effects. (Signed), W. J. Judson, St. Thomas, Ont.

NATURAL INFERENCE.

He—No, I couldn't go to Europe this year, because I had to have my plumbing done over.

She—When does your plumber sail?—'Truth.'

A GOOD REST

in the country is possible when you can feel that your home in the city is safe from burglary or that if it is burglarized that you are insured against loss or damage. A policy with the Dominion Burglary Guarantee Co., 181 St. James street, will effect this security at a minimum cost. 26

We give away a large sample tin (enough for a week's supply) of either Robinson's Patent Barley or Robinson's Patent Groats. Apply by post card or in person. Frank Magor & Co., 16 St. John street, Montreal. 26

THEY ARE GOOD.

Mr. Jas. Hagan, the well-known ex-alderman of Kemptville, Ont., says:—'For some years I have been greatly troubled with pain across my back. Urinary troubles caused me much loss of sleep, and I suffered from a tired worn-out feeling. Doan's Kidney Pills gave me relief in a short time. The pain in my back has disappeared, and I feel that I would be doing wrong not to recommend them to others suffering as I did. They are the best medicine I ever used. 26

ANOTHER DISAPPOINTMENT.

'That graduating class didn't seem enthusiastic about their prizes.'

'No; they expected bicycles and got books.' —Chicago 'Record.'

The King of Pills is Beecham's—BEECHAM'S. 26

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No Cure. No Pay

COTTAGE GARDENING.

This Department is conducted by Mr. S. S. Bain, nurseryman and florist, to whom all questions should be sent. All questions answered through the 'Witness.'

WATERING OF PLANTS.

In no part of gardening do amateurs display more ignorance than in watering. Indeed I know of no part of gardening where even professionals lack knowledge more than here and, seeing it is such an important part of successful cultivation of all plant life, I wonder that more attention is not given to it. It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that amateurs should be at fault in this matter. From all appearance most men and women think that in no more pleasant way can they spend their mornings and evenings than in sprinkling their plants with water. Yet it is not to be wondered at.

It is a very pleasant pastime, and it is beautiful to see a bed of plants with clean foliage. One feels as if he had done to the plants what a mother does to her children after they have run around in the dust all day—given them a bath and sent them to bed, looking fresh and more beautiful because of it. But plants in the open ground are very different. They are able to look after their own wants, and any over-attention on the part of the owner only causes them to become what spoiled children are—a nuisance and a bore. Now, to water for the mere love of it, and to know what you are watering for, are two very different things. There ought always to be a special reason for watering, and until the 'reason why' is known the best results may neither be looke dfor nor expected.

To water well, is to water thoroughly, and in order that this may be accomplished, it must be given in such a quantity as shall penetrate deep into the ground—deeper than any of the roots, and then the plants should be left alone until such time as it is necessary to their well-being that they should be again watered. Take for example, a bed of flowers which is watered night and morning in the fancy manner I have mentioned. Why is it that it does not show a gorgeous display of flowers? Simply because it has been tended and refreshed by sprinkling, and very naturally, the plants expect it, and thereby become idle and do not care to work for their own living. One of the greatest evils is the fact that plants so tended send their roots very near the surface of the soil, waiting for your feeding, but there comes a day when the kind nurse has to leave the garden, and the plants have to look after themselves, the sun shines brightly, a hot southerly wind begins to blow, and between sun and hot wind the surface of the soil is dried up and all the moisture from which the plants received their life is taken away. At evening, when the kind-hearted owner returns and looks out upon his pampered flowers he finds them flagging to the ground. Yet this is not to be wondered at. It would be a wonder if they did not, for, instead of the roots striking down deep into the ground, they have spread all along the surface, as I have said, waiting for his gentle sprinkling.

Many people have come to me and asked the reason why their flower beds cracked and appeared baked. They invariably set it down to poorness of the soil. I venture to say that in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred it is not so. I put it down to this sprinkling of the surface which causes the ground to become hard, rendering it a better heat-conductor than anything that could be done, and, in proportion as the heat-conducting power of the soil is increased, in like proportion evaporation increases also, so that after a little while the soil becomes so hard that all the water you give it only runs off to the side of the bed without having reached the roots or benefited the plants. Therefore I repeat that water to be of any material good, must be given in sufficient quantity to reach down to every root and fibre of the plants.

Why does the farmer not water his potato fields, or his corn fields? Not but that he might wish to do so sometimes if it were possible, but the reason is simply that the plants are able to look after their own wants, and generally bring forth a good return. The same principle should apply to flowers planted in the soil, and other garden crops, with this single difference, that occasionally when the weather has been dry for some time, a thorough watering, as already described, should be given, and whenever the ground becomes dry (say next day), and in a condition to pulverize, let the Dutch hoe be run through the soil, stirring the surface well, so that it may be always loose and open. This prevents the evaporation of the water given the night before and forms a protection for the roots of the plants underneath.

Now, I wish it to be distinctly understood that all I have said about watering so far, only applies to plants grown in the open ground; in some future article, when the proper season comes, I will give full instruction on watering plants in pots. Neither does this apply to lawns for which I believe in this climate a good soaking once a week in dry weather is very beneficial, but remember it must be done well.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TO GROW CALCEOLARIAS.

Constant reader.—Please give cultural directions for growing calceolarias from seed. I have tried twice and failed. Ans.—You have not informed me what variety you wish to grow, but I will suppose it is the hybrid, those grown in greenhouses for spring flowering. Sow in pots or box. Begin by placing a lot of broken pots in bottom of pot, say one-half full. Over this place some rough soil, then place about an inch or so of fine sifted soil, which must be of rather a light nature. Pack it down tightly, then with the bottom of a flower-pot make the surface smooth to receive the seed. Sow very thin; dust the slightest particle of fine soil over the seed; do not attempt to cover the seed, if you do you will overdo it. Then take the flower-pot and press down the seed. When this is done take a pail and place enough water in it to cover up to within half-an-inch of your seed. Place the seed pot in this water until the whole is thoroughly watered. Remember, never water fine seeds from above with a watering can, but place the seed pan in water as I have just told you. This will prevent the seed from being washed away, and causes the whole pot and soil to be watered through and through. After this is done, place a piece of glass over the pot, and over this a piece of paper to prevent the sun getting at the seed. Whenever the seedlings are up above the soil, take away the paper and the glass, give a good watering, and keep as near the glass as possible. If you have no glass house, place the young seedlings on the north side of your house. When large enough to handle put them into thumb-pots, growing them in the same place. When they fill the pot with roots, shift them into larger pots from time to time, giving them a pot one inch larger every shift. One of the greatest difficulties in growing calceolarias is, that they are troubled so much with the green fly. In order to prevent this, dip your plants from time to time into a weak solution of tobacco water.

MILDEW ON GOOSEBERRIES.

J. S. Mc.—What causes gooseberries to mildew, both fruit and leaves? Ans.—Your gooseberries are perhaps a bad lot; by that I mean a variety unsuitable for our hot, dry climate. If so, the best thing you can do is to dig them up and burn them. Perhaps your land is not drained and the roots are down among the cold land. Had you told me the name of the variety I might be able to give you a more definite answer. Take sulphur and a little air-slaked lime and dust your plants well with it. This is the best mildew cure I know of at present.

GREEN FLIES ON ROSE BUSHES.

A Reader.—I have been bothered with green flies on rose bushes and on pansies. I have tried soap, borax and tobacco, but none of these have had any apparent effect. Would you kindly give me some advice on how to get rid of them? Ans.—You have not applied the tobacco water strong enough or often enough. Once going over is not sufficient. It must be continued until every green fly is killed. Then give the plants a spraying once a week during the season. In regard to your pansies the matter is a little more difficult owing to the leaves being so near the ground, and as the green flies are on the under side of the leaves. I would advise you to get a quantity of tobacco stems and place them all round the plants; this, with the spraying of tobacco water, ought to kill off every fly you have in a short time. This applies to your roses as well. Had you begun where you were told in a former article before any insects made their appearance you would not be troubled as now. Prevention is better than cure, but the trouble with most people is that they never believe that their plants need prevention, and while they are thinking the enemy comes.

S. S. BAIN.

INDIAN ORPHANS.

MRS. TYTLER'S PHILANTHROPIC PLANS FOR SAVING THEM.

Mrs. Tytler is still actively at work raising funds for her native orphanage in Northern India, and has already secured about two-thirds of the money she requires to have on hand before beginning operations. Helping Mrs. Tytler's scheme is one of the most practical ways of helping those suffering from the Indian famine. Through the famine, Mrs. Tytler says, it is the fathers and mothers who suffer most and die soonest, for they go without the food they might have, to give it to their little ones. It is no uncommon sight to see a comparatively healthy baby lying by the skeleton of its dead mother. Yet it is these very little ones who are, in the long run, the worst sufferers from the famine. Deprived of father's and mother's care they are taken in large numbers by others and deliberately brought up for a life of infamy.

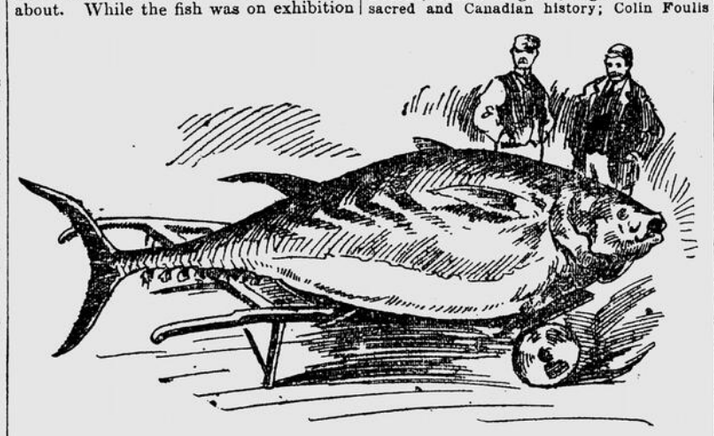
It is these little ones whom Mrs. Tytler longs to help. She proposes to start with at least a hundred. These are not to be dressed and brought up after the expensive European fashion.

They are to be brought up as Christians, but are to be kept to the simple native fashion of food and dress, and be taught useful occupations. This can be done in a most economical way, for in that country the money secured from the sale of the eggs of four hens will support a child. Mrs. Tytler's orphanage is to take the form of a native industrial farm where the lighter work will be done by the larger children themselves. She expects to reach India about October next and begin operations at once. She is deeply grateful to the people of Canada who have already helped her, and hopes before many weeks have passed to secure the remaining third of the money required. All donations are carefully acknowledged.

A BIG HORSE MACKEREL.

(New York 'Herald,' June 21.)

Big enough to swallow Jonah or almost any other man was a horse mackerel which was brought to Fulton Market yesterday. The monster, which was eight feet long and weighed five hundred pounds, was exhibited on a large hand truck, which required three men to handle. The fish was caught on Friday morning off Newport by two brothers, named Church, who are in the employ of the Rhode Island Fish Company. They found the mackerel tangled up in their porgy trap and had a hard fight to capture it. The men threw three harpoons into the fish, and then, as it thrashed about in its death agony, the boat was upset. But the fishermen did not mind that, and crawled back into the boat, knowing that they had captured a fish bigger than any ordinary fisherman would ever dream of lying about. While the fish was on exhibition



HORSE MACKEREL WEIGHING FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS.

in the street a man worked his way through the crowd, and, leaning over, looked into the fish's mouth intently.

'What are you trying to find?' some one asked.

'Oh, nothing much,' came the reply. 'I was only looking for an old hook of mine. I think this is the fellow I almost landed at Martha's Vineyard last summer.'

The big fish was sold to Lucca Marco, a speculator, of Mulberry street, for ten dollars. He sold it for twenty dollars to a Brooklyn dealer a few minutes afterward.

Horse mackerel, or albacroe, are seldom brought into the market. They are frequently caught in the vicinity of Martha's Vineyard, but don't often weigh more than two hundred pounds each. They are black, like a porpoise, and have four small, yellow propellerlike fins, two on the back and two on the belly. The flesh is eaten, but it is coarse.

ST. LAMBERT SCHOOL CLOSING.

PRESENTATION OF PRIZES.

In spite of all the efforts of the clerk of the weather, who was in his worst temper, a goodly number assembled on Thursday evening in the hall of St. Lambert Academy to witness the closing exercises. The chair was occupied by Mr. James Wright, chairman of the Board of School Commisioners, who read a letter from the Hon. Mr. Geoffrion, M.P. for Chambly County, regretting his inability to be present. The Rev. Dr. Shaw also was prevented by the weather from attending. On the platform were the Rev. W. J. Dart, W. B. Powell, School Commissioner; E. B. Goodacre, W. Dawson and the principal of the Academy. The hall was tastefully decorated with flags and specimens of the pupils' work, many of which gave evidence of marked talent and careful training; nor was the jubilee year forgotten, for no less than three portraits of Her Majesty adorned the walls. The programme included the reports of the various departments, read by the teachers, and the distribution of prizes, songs by the preparatory department and the school, which were rendered with spirit and effect; a very pretty scene entitled 'The Flowers' Convention,' by little girls of the primary class, and an excellent recitation by Miss Josephine Locke, of the chariot race, from 'Ben-Hur.'

The principal, in his report, stated that the number of scholars enrolled was 181; he referred to the breaking up of the school, by illness, for two months in the spring, owing to which it had not been so successful in the examinations as in previous years, and concluded by urging on parents the importance of sending their children to school regularly and taking care that home work was not neglected, when, he hoped, the school would regain or surpass the standing held in the years '95 and '96. A pleasant feature of the evening was the presenting of two medals, a gold one for the Academic Department, the gift of Mr. John Beatty, won by Josephine Locke; and a silver medal by Mr. James Wright, for the Model Department, won by Ruby Smiley. The scholars of the Model Department had prepared an agreeable surprise for two of their teachers whom they presented with appropriate gifts, as a suitable wind-up to the year's work.

PRIZE LIST.

Preparatory Department, Class A.—S. Bourne, first gen. prof., scrip., writ., draw.; A. Ramsay, read., spell.; Harold Hill, arith.; Walter McConnell, conduct; Ella Brown, punct.

Class B.—A. McLeod, first gen. prof., script.; W. Crawford, arith.; J. Bourne, draw. and conduct; M. Johnson, read., spell., writ.

Class C.—M. Ramsay, first gen. prof.; draw., arith.; C. Brown, spell. and conduct; G. Lamontagne, read.; F. Whimbey, script.; G. Irwin, writ.

Primary Dept., Grade III.—Maggie Johnson, first gen. prof.; Mabel Dart, second gen. prof.; Ruby Smith, third gen. prof.; Dorothy Locke, third gen. prof.; Mina Cross, conduct.

Grade II.—Frank Hooper, first gen. prof.; James Hall, second gen. prof.; Richard Cornwall, third gen. prof.; Florence Goodacre, conduct.

Grade I.—Gertrude Crane, first gen. prof. and conduct; Glyndon Watson, second gen. prof.; Stanley Sproule, third gen. prof.; Harry McKerzie, attendance.

Intermediate Dept.—John Collins, first gen. prof., punct.; Allan McLeod, gen. prof., Can. hist., geog., app. to study; Mary De Wolf, gen. prof., read., writ., Eng. lit.; Enid Sorley, gen. prof., gram., arith., draw.; Ellie Bogan, read., S. history; Graham Curtis, gen. prof., read.; Frank Bourne, read., S. history draw.; Katie Christie, dict. and sacred history.; Albert Stevens, French; Florance Hill, writ., conduct; Alvin Rosevear, book keeping; Wilfred Sudbury, hygiene.

Grade I., Model—Joseph Horsfall, first in grade, highest marks in reading and sacred history; Edith Johnson, second in grade, highest total in exams., highest marks in reading, writing, dict., sacred history, ar., and English literature; Fred. McConnell, third in grade, highest marks in sacred history, draw and bookkeeping; Edwin Bourne, fourth in grade, highest marks in sacred and Canadian history; Colin Foulis fifth in grade, highest marks in sacred history and phys.; Frank Hall, sixth in grade, highest marks in sacred history, map drawing and conduct; May Dawson, seventh in grade, highest marks in read., dict., and French; Robert Daly, ninth in grade, prize for reading and gen. prof.; Alfred Ramsay, tenth in grade, prize for reading and gen. prof.; Douglas Clark, eleventh in grade, prize for reading and gen. prof.

Grade II., Model—Ruby Smiley, commissioner's silver medal, presented by Mr. J. Wright, first in grade, prize for sacred history, reading and bookkeeping; Gordon Sproule, second in grade, prize for map draw. and mental arith.; Cairns Christie, third in grade, prize for gram., history and Latin; Montague Harris, sixth in grade, prize for algebra and gen. prof.; Muriel Curtis, seventh in grade, prize for writ., draw. and gen. prof.

Grade I., Academy—Edgar Buchanan, first gen. prof., dict., mental arith., English gram., English lit., algebra and French; Katie McLeod, gen. prof., algebra, Latin and hygiene; Ralph Goodchild, gen. prof., Canadian history, arith., algebra, bookkeeping and map drawing; Clarence Smiley, gen. prof., dict., and sacred history.

Grade II. Academy—Josephine Locke, commissioner's gold medal, presneted by Mr. John Beatty—First gen. prof., reading, dict., composition, mental arith., geog., English lit., Euclid, French, hygiene and elocution; Gertie Goodacre, gen. prof., punc. Canadian history, English grammar, arith., algebra, Latin, French, map drawing, excellence of specimens and prize essayist; May Andrews, writing, sacred history, geog. drawing and bookkeeping.

LABRADOR PASSENGER LIST.

The following passengers will sail on the Labrador for Liverpool to-morrow:—Her Excellency the Countess of Aberdeen, maid and man servant; Mrs. A. S. Ault, Brockville; Col. Amyott, Miss Amyott, Miss Louise C. Amyott, Master Jean Amyott, Quebec; Professor Earl Barnes, Mrs. Barnes, San Francisco, California; Mr. E. Birch, Mr. Edward Broome, Montreal, Que.; Rev. C. F. Beattie, Boston, Mass; Mr. J. M. Clark, Capt. Cameron, Toronto, Ont.; Miss Jessie Clark, Mrs. Coursol, Miss Coursol, Master Coursol, Miss — Courcol, Ottawa, Ont.; Mr. D. C. Clippinger, Chicago, Ill.; Mr. T. M. Clark, Ottawa, Ont.; Mrs. Coles, Miss Ida M. Coles, Galt, Ont.; Prof. G. Couture, Montreal, Que.; Mr. J. S. Clerk, Vancouver, B.C.; Mr. C. H. Courtney, Halifax, N.S.; Miss Dalton, Toronto, Ont.; Mr. O. De Guise, Montreal, Que.; Mr. G. C. Egan, Montreal, Que.; Mr. W. Cecil Eaton, Vancouver, B.C.; Mr. W. G. Eakins, Toronto, Ont.; Miss Fraser, Montreal, Que.; Mr. F. F. Finch, Hamilton, Ont.; Lady Marjorie Gordon, Ottawa, Ont.; Sir Casimar Gzowski and man servant, Lady Gzowski and maid, Toronto, Ont.; Miss Bessie Gill, Brockville, Ont.; Miss Galletly, Toronto, Ont.; Miss Gunn, Ottawa, Ont.; Mr. C. H. Gould, Montreal, Que.; Rev. D. A. Gray, Winnipeg, Man.; Miss Gallagher, Mr. Gerin, Ottawa, Ont.; Mr. Frank J. Hart, Mrs. Hart, Miss Muriel Hart, Mr. F. Lorne Hart, Mr. Thornley Hart, Mrs. E. Howard, Miss Howard, Montreal, Que.; Mrs. Hall, Mr. E. M. Hayton, Mr. E. A. Harris, Mr. Richard Hunter, Montreal; Mr. George W. Hurdman, Ottawa, Ont.; Mr. R. J. Inglis, Mr. Percival J. Illsley, Mrs. Illsley, Master C. W. H. Illsley, Master Hugh P. Ilsley, Montreal; Miss Ker, Mr. F. C. Kaizer, Halifax, N.S.; Mrs. Kirk, Miss Kirk, Miss Knox, Toronto; Mrs. Peter Lyall, Mrs. D. William Lockerby, Montreal; Mr. LaCroix, Quebec; Mrs. Lange, Toronto; the Rev. G. Lester, Mrs. Lester, Miss Maude Lester, Miss Ethel Lester, Mr. Percy Lester, Mr. Alf. Lestor, Bermuda; Mrs. Mildway, London, Eng.; Miss Mildway, London, Eng.; Mrs. S. Muirhead, Miss Muirhead, Miss Macdonald, Mrs. Campbell Macdougall Miss Beatrice Macdougall, Montreal; Miss Mather, Ottawa, Ont.; Mr. A. Mallinson, London, England; Mr. E. J. V. Minchin, London, England; Mr. Colin Macdonald, of Windsor, Ont.; the Rev. Father Minahan, Toronto; Mr. E. B. May, Boston, Mass; Dr. Duncan Macdonald, Montreal, Que.; Mr. J. Moore, Lachine, Que.; the Bishop of Moosonee, Mrs. Thomas McCarthy, Montreal; Mrs. McNab, Ottawa, Ont.; Mrs. Chas. W. McBride, Toronto, Ontario; Mrs. H. McConaghey, Mrs. McConaghey, Vancouver; Lieut. E. J. Neve, A.D.C., Ottawa, Ont.; Miss Newnham, Toronto, Ont.; Mr. W. H. Nightingale, Deseronto, Ont.; Mr. E. E. Osborne, Chicago, Ill.; Miss E. G. Pryce, Montreal, Que.; Mrs. Pears, Dr. Parkin, Mrs. Parkin, Mr. W. H. Pearson, Mrs. Pearson, Toronto, Ont.; Mr. Jas. Robertson, Mrs. Robertson, Ottawa, Ont.; Mr. Ruplan, London, Ont.; Mrs. Ryckman, Miss Ryckman, Toronto, Ont.; Mr. Harold McM. Rathburn, Deseronto, Ont.; Mr. G. F. V. Rogers, Vancouver, B.C.; Capt. W. Sedgwick, Chicago, Ill.; Mr. Grayson Smith, Mrs. Grayson Smith, Miss Grayson Smith, Hamilton, Ont.; Miss Spence, Miss — Spence, Mr. Sprague, Mrs. Sprague, Toronto, Ont.; Mr. J. Thomas, London, Eng.; Mr. R. J. Tooke, Mr. C. T. Viau, Mr. C. T. Viau, jr., Montreal, Que.; Miss Wisdom, Ottawa, Ont.; Mr. Hubert Wallis, London, Eng.; Mr. J. L. Wicks, Mrs. Wicks, Minneapolis, Minn.; Mr. Arthur Wilkie, Deseronto, Ont.

BARTHELEMY JOLIETTE.

FOUNDER OF THE TOWN OF THE SAME NAME.

The recent festivities held in the town of Joliette on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the local college have revived the memory of the late Hon. Barthelemy Joliette the patriotic citizen to whose intelligence and energy the thriving town owes its existence and prosperity, and the readers of the 'Witness' will no doubt be pleased to have a short biographical sketch of the founder of one of the most prosperous places in the province.

Mr. Joliette belonged to one of the most distinguished families in Canada, being connected with the Taché, Fleury Deschambault, Taschereau, Rigaud de Vaudreuil and De Lanaudiere families. The first Joliette came to Canada under the De Montmagny administration, and one of his sons shared with Father Marquette and Cavalier De la Salle the glory of having discovered the Mississippi. For his services in that connection he was given the seigniory of the island of Anticosti, and later on that of Joliette, with the title of hydrographer to the king. With the fifth generation of this branch of the family appears the subject of the present biography, Barthelemy Joliette, who was born at St. Thomas de Montmagny, on Sept. 9, 1789. His father was Antoine Joliette and his mother Catherine Faribault. Her husband having died shortly after the birth of young Barthelemy, Madame Joliette came to live in L'Assomption, where her brother, the Hon. Joseph Faribault, resided, and where she had been brought up. When he grew up, young Joliette was given an excellent education, and in 1810, at the age of twenty-one years, he received from Sir James Craig his commission as notary. In 1812-13 he served in the army under Sir George Prevost, and rose to the rank of captain and major. It was at this juncture that he married Marie Charlotte Tarieu Taillant de Lanaudiere, who brought him as a dowry a portion of the seigniory of Lavaltrie. In 1817 he commenced to take an active part in politics, and a few years later was elected member for Leinster by acclamation.

As manager of the Lavaltrie Seigniory, Mr. Joliette was obliged to often go through those rich domains, which at the time were still covered with thick forests. One day, going up the L'Assomption river, he was struck with the advantages offered at a certain point, where the water fell in numerous powerful cascades. The thought came into his mind that these natural resources could be utilized for the benefit of his compatriots by gathering there a number of men of good will who would cut down forest trees, build up large saw mills, open up new farms, and create a general centre of activity and revenue. Mr. Joliette thought over the matter for a considerable time, and having come to the conclusion that his plan could be successfully carried out, he placed himself at the head of the movement, and with the aid of a certain number of courageous pioneers, bravely attacked the forest. He called the new locality 'L'Industrie,' and in 1823 built the first mill and factory, which were improved and enlarged, in 1836. These buildings still exist and are looked upon as relics by the present generation. The young colony continued to progress rapidly; especially after the opening of a market that brought in the trade of all the surrounding localities. For several years, the religious services were held in one of the mills, but in June, 1842, the late Bishop Bourget blessed the corner-stone of the first church which was built at the personal expense of Mr. Joliette himself and which he transferred to the bishop in 1849.

THE FOUNDER OF JOLIETTE.

Meanwhile, the generous and energetic founder of the new town had not forgotten the cause of education, and consulting with the bishop, undertook, at his own expense, the construction of a college, agreeing also to pay the travelling expenses of the teachers that His Lordship might secure from some religious order in France. In 1846 the college building was completed and blessed by Mgr. Prince, coadjutor bishop of Montreal, and the following year, Bishop Bourget, returning from Rome, brought with him three members of the Order of the Clercs de St. Viateur, who took charge of the college. In accordance with the wishes of Mr. Joliette himself, it was decided that both a classical and commercial course should be given the pupils, according to their choice and that of their parents. The college has since then prospered to such an extent that the building had to be enlarged several times, until now it is one of the finest educational establishments in the province.

Mr. Joliette who, by this time, had been made a member of the Legislative Council, now wished to further extend the commercial connections of the thriving town which he had built, and undertook to construct a railway of twelve miles between L'Industrie and Lanoraie, so as to have direct communication with the St. Lawrence. This enterprise cost him $55,000, and the strain on his mind and body in carrying out this last improvement completely broke down his health, already impaired by previous hard work, and he died on June 20, 1850, before seeing the full progress and development of what had been the aim of his life. Before dying, however, he had the consolation to see from his sick-bed the first train come in on his railway, and he then felt sure that the work of founding an important commercial centre was from that moment fully assured. It is hardly necessary to add that the death of Mr. Joliette caused general regret and mourning, and acting under the impulse of well-deserved gratitude, his fellow-citizens soon changed the name of the locality to that of its founder, and the town of Joliette in its present prosperity keeps dear the memory of the man to whom it owes its existence.

INDIAN FAMINES.

One of the most melancholy reflections in connection with Indian famines is that they might be obviated if only the superfluous population in the congested districts could be induced to migrate to the vast fertile and unoccupied tracts in other parts of the country. The agricultural returns yearly presented to parliament, and dealing with 540 million acres within the British provinces, show that less than half this area is actually cropped or in current fallow. Of the cultivated territory, no fewer than 100 millions are officially returned suitable for cultivation,' exclusive of the vast provinces of Lower Bengal, for which the return is not given. Broadly speaking, and setting aside sixty-two millions of acres for forests, not one-half of the soil of British India is under cultivation, and of the uncropped land 100 million of acres are officially returned as available for tillage. In 1888 Lord Dufferin directed a careful inquiry to be made into the agricultural condition of every province of India, with a view to ascertaining, district by district, what areas were over-crowded, what areas were underpeopled, and what means existed or could be created for shifting the population. He embodied the results in a despatch to the Secretary of State, but offered no solution to the problem. His net conclusion was that private enterprise will effect the movement of the people only on a small scale, and that the difficulties in the way of state-conducted migrations on a great scale are almost insuperable. Those difficulties are the hereditary aversion of the Indian husbandmen to abandon their homes, the worthlessness as cultivators of the only classes who are willing to go, the impossibility of working state migrations without oppression by underlings, and the danger of great mortality among the people induced to leave their native districts.

CANADA.

(By the Rev. Dr. Dewart.)

The grand old woods of Canada,
How cool and dim below
The shades of their sweet rushing leaves,
Swift-hanging webs and sunlight weaves
Where ferns and mosses grow.

The giant trees of Canada;
Larch, pine and birch dropped low
The stately elm, the maple tall,
The sturdy beech, I love them all,
And well their forms I know.

The forest wealth of Canada:
The chopper's blows resound
Through the crisp air, while cold and still,
The snow's deep cloak o'er vale and hill
Lies white upon the ground.

The sparkling streams of Canada;
That 'neath cool shadows pass,
Then wind, where slick-fed cattle sleep,
Through verdant meadow, ankle-deep
In clover blooms and grass.

The crystal streams of Canada;
Deep in whose murmuring tide,
From pebbly caverns dimly seen,
'Neath leafy shade of living green,
Gray trout and salmon glide.

The beauteous lakes of Canada:
With loving eyes I see
Their waters stretched in endless chain,
By fair St. Lawrence to the main,
As ocean wild and free.

Their white sails gleam o'er Huron's wake,
Or fade with dying day,
Fond memories in my heart awake,
Of home's dear dwelling by the lake,
Like sunshine passed away.

The prairies vast of Canada,
Where sun sinks to the earth,
In setting, whispering warm good night
To myriad flowers, whose blushes bright
Will hail the morrow's birth.

The robust life of Canada,
In cheery homes I see,
Tho' gold nor jewels fill the hand,
'Tis nature's self has blessed the land,
Abundant, fair and free.

M'GILL FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

Examination Results.

The following are the results of the examinations at the above-mentioned faculty:—

FIRST YEAR.

The following students have passed in all the subjects of the first year:—

Armstrong, J. W., Aylmer, A. L., Baillie, C. T., Bishop, T. E., Brown, E. L., Burnett, C., B.A., Burnett, P., Campbell, C. E., Cannwath, J. E. M., Charlton, A., Clemesha, W. F., Coates, H. W., Cook, J. D., Cook, C. R., Coristine, W. M., Cowperthwaite, W. M., Donaldson, A., Donnelly, A. J., B.A., Duffy, P. F., Fulford, G. F. L., Gibson, E., Gilday, A. L. C., Gillis, E. G., Gray, H. R. D., B.A., Hall, A. R., Hamilton, J. A., Harvie S. K., B.A., Haszard, C. F. L., Henry, C. K. P., Higgins, C. P., Hiebert, G., Hill, W. H. P., Hughes, R. E., Igoe, O. A., Jardine, J., Johnston, A., Jones, H. A., B.A., Keating, B. H., Keating, H. T., Macpherson, C., Martin, J. J., Martin, L. W., May, L. W., Mellon, P. B., Morrison, G. D., Morrow, J. J., Mousseau, A. E., Murray, L. M., McAuley, A. C., McConnell, R. E., McCombe, J., McDiarmid, W. B., McDonald, W. T., McKee, E. H., B.A., McSorley, H. S., Painton, A. C., Paterson, A. B. A., Paterson, W. F., B.A., Pattle, F. J., Patton, J. W. T., Payne, R. H., Pitts, W., Pope, E. L., B.A., Porter, F. S., Reynolds, F. S., Richard, F. A., B.A., Robb, G. W. A., Rochon, O. J., Ross, H., B.A., Rowley, W. E., B.A., Rutherfurd, A. E., Scriver, E. F., Secord, E. R., Shaughnessy, C. R., Stevenson, R. H., Symmes, C. R., Townshend, C., Todd, J. P., Turnbull, J. A., Turner, W. G., B.A., Wilmot, L. B., Wilson, W. A.

In addition to those in the above list who have passed in all the subjects of the first year, the following have passed in:—

BOTANY.

Boira, W. E., Browning, W. E., Costello, A. E., Crowell, B. C., Dixon, J. D., Freeman, C. H., B.A., Larmonth, C. E., Morrison, A. S., O'Reilly, E. P., B.A., Patterson, R. C., Ritchie, C. F., Ritchie, T. F., Roberts, A. B., Stewart, C. A., Supple, J. A., Walker, H., Williams, W.

ZOOLOGY.

Cox, J. R., Johnson, R. de L.

ANATOMY.

Almon, W. B., Anton, D. L. S., Boira, W. E., Brown, W. F., B.A., Browning, W. E., Cartwright, C., Costello, A. E., Cox, J. R., Lawlor, F. E., Lynch, J. B., Morrison, A. S., Roberts, A. B., Scott, J. F., Sullivan, M. T.

PHYSIOLOGY.

Costello, A. E., Cox, J. R., Eagar, W. H., Freeman, C. H., B.A., Gordon, A. E., B.A., Lawlor, F. E., Morrison, A. S., Roberts, A. B., Stewart, C. A., Supple, J. A.

CHEMISTRY.

Conroy, R. J., Cox, J. R., Crowell, B. C., Dixon, J. D., Johnson, R. De L., Larmonth, G. E., Ritchie, C. F., Ritchie, T. E., Supple, J. A., Walker, H.

PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.

Almon, W. B., Anton, D. L. S., Boira, W. E., Cartwright, C., Conroy, R. J., Costello, A. E., Cox, J. R., Crowell, B. C., Eagar, W. H., Gordon, A. E., B.A., Johnson, R. De L., Larmonth, G. E., Lawlor, F. E., Lester, C. W., Lynch, J. B., Morrison, A. S., Paterson, R. C., Roberts, A. B., Snetsinger, H. W., Stewart, C. A., Sullivan, M. T., Supple, J. A., Walker, H., Williams, W.

HISTOLOGY.

Brarran, J. P., Cartwright, C., Conroy, R. J., Craig, J. E., Dixon, W. E., Freeman, C. H., B.A., Goodall, J. R., Larue, H. A., Morrison, A. S., O'Reilly, H. P., B.A., Ritchie, C. F., Ritchie, T. F., Roberts, A. B., Snetsinger, H. W., Stewart, C. A., Sullivan, M. T., Supple, J. A., White, E. H.

HONORS IN AGGREGATE OF FIRST YEAR SUBJECTS.

1. Secord, E. R. 2. Patton, J. W. T. 3. Martin, L. W. 4. Murray, L. M. 5. Brown, E. L. 6. Keating, B. H., Ross, H., B.A. 8. Cook, C. R. 9. Rowley, W. E., B.A. 10. Hiebert, G. 11. Ballantyne, C. T. 12. Paterson, W. F., B.A. 13. Henry, C. K. P. 14. Jardine, J. 15. Macpherson, C. 16. McAuley, A. C. 17. Carnwath, J. E. H. 18. McConnell, R. E. 19. Morrison, G. D. 20. Cowperthwaite, W. M., Turner, W. G., B.A. 22. Johnston, A. 23. McDonald, W. F. 24. Wilson, W. A. 25. Stevenson, R. H. 26. Pope, E. L., B.A.

PHYSIOLOGY, FIRST YEAR, HONORS.

1. Martin, L. W., Secord, E. R. 2. Paterson, W. F., B.A. 4. Murray, L. M. 5. Jardine, J. 6. Gray, H. R. D., B.A., McDonald, W. F. 8 Hiebert, G., McConnell, R. E., Patton, J. W. T., Rowley, W. E., B.A. 12. Carnwath, J. E. M., Cook, C. R., Henry, C. K. P., Ross, H., B.A. 16. Keatley, B. H., Macpherson, C. 18. Cowperthwaite, W. M. 19. Coristine, W. H., Donnelly, A. J., B.A., Morrison, A. S. 22. Johnston, A., McAuley, A. C., Pope, E. L., B.A. 25. Armstrong, J. W., Ballantyne, C. T., Brown, E. L., Charlton, G. A., Clemesha, W. F.

BOTANY, FIRST YEAR, HONORS.

1. Paterson, R. C., Patton, J. W. T. 2. McCombe, J., Secord, E. R. 5. Brown, E. L., Henry, C. K. P. 7. Macpherson, C. 8. Larmonth, G. E. 9. Martin, L. W. 10. Carnwath, J. E. M., Turner, W. G., B.A. 12. Cook, J. R., Hiebert, G., Keating, B. H. 15. Pope, E. L., B.A. 16. Clemesha, W. F., McDonald, W. F. 18. Hughes, R. E. 19. McAuley, A. C., Payne, R. H. 21. McSorley, H. S., Rutherford, A. E. 23. Painton, A. C., Stevenson, R. H.

HONORS IN HISTOLOGY, FIRST YEAR.

1. Carnwath, J. E. M., Cowperthwaite, W. M., Paterson, W. F., B.A., Robb, C. W. A., Secord, E. R. 6. Coffin, J. D., Gillis, E. G., Martin, L. W., Murray, L. M. 10. Cook, C. R. 11. Donnelly, A. J., B.A., Gray, H. R. D., B.A., Hughes, R. E., Hunter, H. T., Morrow, J. J., Patton, J. W. T., Ross, H., B.A. 18. Hill, W. H. P., Macpherson, C. 20. Hall, A. R. 21. Ballantyne, C. T., Dixon, W. E., Goodall, J. R., Hiebert, G., Johnston, A., Keating, B. H., McAuley, A. C., Painton, A. C., Rowley, W. E., B.A., Turnbull, J. A. 31. Bishop, T. E., Brown, E. L., Coates, H. W., Corbett, C., Harvie, S. K., B.A., Morrison, A. S. 37. Jardine, J.

CHEMISTRY, FIRST YEAR, HONORS.

1. Morrison, G. D., Secord, E. R. 3. Ballantyne, C. T., Patton, J. W. T. 5. Armstrong, J. W., Keating, B. H. 7. Charlton, G. A., Macpherson, C., Ross, H., B. A. 10. Brown, E. L., Henry, C. K. P. 12. Cook, C. R., McAuley, A. C. 14. Rowley, W. E., B.A. 15. Crowell, B.C. 16. Cook, C. R., Keating, H. T., Wilson, W. A. 19. Stevenson, R. H. 20. Murray, L. M., Ritchie, C. F., Jardine, J. 23. Martin, L. W. 24. Cowperthwaite, W. M., B.A. 25. Cowperthwaite, W. F., Walker, H. 27. Carnwath, J. E. M., Secord, W. B.

PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY, FIRST YEAR, HONORS.

Ballantyne, C. T., Patton, J. W. T., Ross, H. 4. Morrison, G. D. 5. Richard, F. A. 8. Donnelly, A. J., B.A., Hill, W. H. P. 9. Brown, E. L., Murray, L. M., Secord, L. B. 11. Campbell, O. E. 12. McDonald, W. B., Turner, W. G., B.A. 14. Hamilton, J. A., Keating, R. H. 16. Cook, C. R., Gray, H. R. D., B.A., Jardine, J., McAuley, A. G., Paterson, R. C., Stevenson, R. H., Wilson, W. A. 23. Almon, W. B., Burnett, C., B.A., Hughes, R. E., Igoe, O. A., Johnston, A., B.A., Rowley, W. E., B.A., Townshend, C.

ZOOLOGY, FIRST YEAR, HONORS.

1. Ross, H., B.A. 2. Paterson, W. F., B.A. Rowley, W. E., B.A. 4. Jardine, J. 5. Murray, L. M. 6. Cook, C. R., Johnston, R. De L. 8. Hall, A. R. 9. Bishop, T. E. 10. Gray, H. R. D., B.A.

ANATOMY, FIRST YEAR, HONORS.

1. Martin, L. W., Secord, E. R. 3. Scott, J. F. 4. Murray, L. M. 5. Gray, H. R. D., B.A. 6. Brown, E. L., Hall, A. R. 8. McDonald, W. F. 9. Coates, W., Igoe, O. A., Keating, B. H., Patton, J. W. T., Roberts, A. B., Turnbull, J. A. 15. Carnwath, J. E. M., Cowperthwaite, W. M., Hiebert, G., Harvie, S. K., B.A., Jones, H. A., B.A., Ross, H., B.A. 21. Ballantyne, C. T., Henry C. K. P., Rutherford, A. E., Wilson, W. A. 25. Cook, C. R., Johnston, A., Porter, F. S., Turner, W. G., B.A.

SECOND YEAR.

The following students have passed in all the subjects of the second year:—

Alley, G. T., Aylmer, A. L., Boattie, R. F. Bowles, C. T., Brears, C. F., Brown, C. H., B.A., Burnett, W. B., B.A., Burris, J. S., Cameron, L. G., Casselman, P. C., Corcoran, J. A., Craig, J. E., Cram, W. J., Cummings, W. A., Cunningham, A. A., Cuzner, G., Drier, N. E., Dyer, E. O., B.A., Fagan, G. A., B.A., Fitzgerald, C. T., Fourney, F. W., B.A., Francis, B., Fawcett, R. F. M., Galbois, F. A., Galbraith, W. S., Gillis, E. G., Gordon, A. H., Gray, C. F. A., Greene, E., Jamieson, W. R., Jones, D. C., Jones, F. B., Laing, A. L., Lamb, J. A., Law, R., Levy, A., B.A., Lineham, D. M., Logie, A. E., Macoun, H. J. G., Milburn, J. A., Murphy, E. F., McCabe, J. A., McCombe, J., McKechnie, W. C., McLaren, R. W., McNaughton, F. M. A., B.A., McNieco, T. G., Nash, A. C., Nicholson, F. J., B.A., O'Brien, J. R., B.A., Oppenheimer, S. S., Patterson, R. U., Peake, E. P., B.A., Pigeon, W. H., Prodrick, W. S., Ross, S. A., Rutherford, R. M., Ryan, G. H. W., Stockwell, H. P., Sutherland, W. H., Thompson, C. H., Tocke, E. T., B.A., Turnbull, T., Walker, P. McH., Whillans, H. A., Wilkins, F. F., Wilkins, W. A., Witherbee, W. D., Woodley, J. W.

CHEMISTRY.

Brannen, J. P., Brennan, F. A., Brown, W. F., B.A., Darcho, C. E., Dixon, W. E., Gardner, R. L., Gilday, A. L. C., Goodall, J. R., Love, R. H., Mousseau, E. A., McConnell, R. E. C., McDougall, A., McKenzie, C. A., Rutherfurd, A. E., Shore, R. A. A., B.A., White, E. H., Wood, J. H. M.

PHYSIOLOGY.

Bradley, J. H., Brannen, J. P., Brennan, F. A., Brown, W. F., B.A., Browning, W. E., Conroy, R. J., Fuller, G. F. L., Higgins, C. P., Love, R. H., Macdonald, J. S., Martin, J. J., May, L. W., Mallon, P. B., McDougall, A., McKay, J. G., McKenzie, C. A., McNally, D. A., Noble, E. C., Paterson, A. B., Rajotte, E. C. F., Ross, W. J., Shore, R.A.A., B.A., Stansby, F. C., Wood, D F., Wood, J. H. M.

PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.

Beadle, W. D., Bradley, J. H., Brennan, F. A., Brown, W. F., B. A., Browning, W. E., Burnett, P., Campbell, V. R., Conroy, R. J., Darche, C. E., Dixon, W. E., Fuller, G. F. L., Gardner, R. L., Gilday, A. L. C., Goodall, J. R., Hall, W. T., Higgins, C. P., Love, R. H., Macdonald, J. S., McConnell, R. E. C., Martin, J. J., Mellon, P. B., Mousseau, E. A., MacKinnon, I. W., McDougall, A., McKay, J. G., McKenzie, C. A., McNally, D. A., Noble, E. C., Paterson, A. B. A., Rochon, C. J., B.A., Scott, J. F., Symmes, C. R., Tanner, C. A. H., White, E. H.

MATERIA MEDICA.

Beadle, W. D., Bradley, J. H., Brannan, J. P., Brown, W. F., B.A., Browning, W. E., Burnett, P., Darche, C. E., Fuller, G. F. L., Higgins, C. P., Love, R. H., Macdonald, J. S., Martin, J. J., Mellon, P. B., Mousseau, E. A., McDougall, A., McKay, J. G., Reynolds, F. L., Rochon, O. J., B.A. Rutherford, A. E., Shore, R. A. A., B.A., Symmes, C. R., Wood, J H. M.

HISTOLOGY.

Beaulieu, J. F., Bradley, J. H., Brannen, J. P., Brennan, F. A., Burnett, P., Conroy, R. J., Fuller, G. F. L., Higgins, C. P., Love, R. H., Macdonald, J. S., Martin, J. J., Mellon, P. B., Mousseau, E. A., McDougall, A., McKay, J. G., McKenzie, C. A., McNally, D. A., Noble, E. C., Paterson, A., B.A., Reynold, F. L., Rutherford, A. E., Shore, R. A. A., B.A., Symmes, C. R., Wood, J. H. M.

ANATOMY.

Beadle, W. D., Bradley, J. H., Brannan, F. A., Conroy, R. J., Darche, C. E., Fuller, G. F. L., Higgins, C. P., La Rue, H. A., Mousseau, E. A., McKay, J. G., McKenzie, C. A., McNaly, D. A., Shore, R. A. A., B. A.

WRITTEN EXAMINATION ONLY.

Ross, W. J., Wood, J. H. M.

ORAL EXAMINATION ONLY.

Love, R. H., Macdonald, J. S., Noble, E. C.

HONORS IN AGGREGATE OF ALL SUBJECTS—SECOND YEAR.

1. Nicholson, F. J., B.A. 2. Gordon, A. H. 3. O'Brien, J. R., B.A. 4 Corcoran, J. A. 5. Murphy, E. F. 6. Turnbull, T. 7. Brown, C. H., B.A. 8. McKechnie, W. C. 9. McNiece, T. G. 10. Levy, A., B.A. 11. McNaughton, F. M. A., B.A. 12. Cram, W. J. 13. Sutherland, W. H. 14. Ross, S. A. 15. Thompson, G. H. 16. Dyer, E. O. 17. Galbraith, W. S.

HONORS IN PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY—SECOND YEAR.

1. Gordon, A. H. 2. Rutherford, A. E. 3. Woodley, J. W. 4. McKenzie, C. A. 5. Fitzgerald, C. T. 6. Levy, A. B. A.; Murphy, E. F. 8. Drier, N. E.; O'Brien, J. R., B.A. 10. White, R. H. 11. Brown, W. F., B.A.; Cunningham, A. A.; Dyer, E. O., B.A.; Goodall, J. R.; McDougall, A. 16. Gardner, R. L.; Nicholson, F. J., B.A.; Scott, F. J. 19. Logie, A. E. 20. McCombe, J.; Thompson, G. H. 22. Burrie, J. S. 23. McKechnie, W .C. 24. Ross, S. A.

HONORS ANATOMY—SECOND YEAR.

1. Drier, N. E. 2. Nicholson, F. J., B.A. 3. Murphy, E. L. 4. McKechnie, W. C. 5. Brown, C. H., B.A. 6. Ross, S. A. 7. Cram, W. J.; Wilkins, W. A. 9. McNiece, T. G. 10. O'Brien, J. R., B.A. 11. Turnbull, T. 12. McNaughton, F. M. A., B.A. 13. Gordon, A. H. 14. Fourney, F. W., B.A. 15. McKenzie, C. A. 16. Gillis, E. G. 17. Dyer, E. O., B.A.

CHEMISTRY, SECOND YEAR—HONORS.

1. O'Brien, J. R., B.A. 2. Gordon, A. H. 3. Turnbull, T. 4. McNiece, T. G. 5. Nicholson, E. J., B.A. 6. Galbraith, W. S. 7. Jones, D. C.; McNaughton, F. M. A., B.A. 9. Bowles, C. T. 10. Thompson, G. H. 11. Levy, A., B.A.; Rutherford, A. E. 13. Murphy, E. F. 14. Drier, N. E. 15. Brown, W. F., B.A.; Craig, J. E. 17. Gray, C. F. A.; Sutherland, W. H.; White, E. H.

MATERIA MEDICA, SECOND YEAR—HONORS

1. Gordon, A. H. 2. Nicholson, F. J., B.A. 3. O'Brien, J. R., B.A. 4. Browning, W. E.; Galbraith, W. S.; Gray, C. F. A.; Levy, A., B.A.; Rutherford, A. E.; Turnbull, T. 10. Bowles, C. T. 11. Sutherland, W. H. Tooke, F. T., B.A. 13. Drier, N. E.; Higgins, C. P.; Jones, D. C.; Law, R.; Thompson, G H. 18. Burnett, W. B., B.A.; Casselman, P. C.; FitzGerald, G. T.; Wilkins, W. A. 22. Witherbee, W. D. 23. Brown, W. F., B.A.; McNiece, T. G.

PHYSIOLOGY, SECOND YEAR—HONORS.

1. Nicholson, F. J., B.A. 2. Gordon, A. H. 3. O'Brien, J. R., B.A. 4. Drier, N. E. 5. Murphy, E. F. 6. McNaughton, F. M. A., B.A. 7. Cameron, L. G.; Sutherland, W. H. 9. McKechnie, W. C. 10. Corcoran, J. A. 11. Levy, A., B.A.; Thompson, G. H.; Turnbull, T. 14. Burnett, W. B., B.A. 15. Gillis, E. G.; Shore, R. A. A., B.A.

HISTOLOGY, SECOND YEAR—HONORS.

1. Murphy, E. F. 2. Nicholson, F. J., B.A.; O'Brien, J. R., B.A.; Turnbull, T.; Wilkins, W. A. 6. Galbraith, W. S. 7. Burris, J. S.; Gray, C. F. A.; McCombe, J. 10. Burnett, W. B., B.A.; Cummings, W. A.; Drier, N. E.; Dyer, E. O., B.A.; Gordon, A. H.; McDonald, A.; Ross, S. A.; Shore, R. A. A., B.A.; Sutherland, W. H.; Tooke, F. T., B.A. 20. Rutherford, A. E.

THIRD YEAR.

The following students have passed in all the subjects of the third year:—

Banfill, S. A., Barlow, W. L., B.A., Bayfied, G. E., Bearman, G. P., Beattie, R. F., Brears, C. F., Brown, C. H., B.A., Brown, W. K., Corcoran, J. A., Covert, A. M., Cushing, H. B., B.A., Dalpe, W. H., B.A., Darche, J. A., Davidson, C., Deane, R. B., Dickson, S. M., Duncan, R.G., Duval, J. L., Finnie, J. H., Forbes, A. M. T., Fox, A. C. L., Fraser, F. C., B.A., Gadbois, F. A., Gillies, B., W. D., Gladman, E. A., Grace, N., Green, F. W., Harvey, F. W., B.A., Hudson, H. P., Jamieson, W. R., Kirby, H. S., Lamb, J. A., Lang, A. A. J., Long, C. B., Lynch, W. W., Macaulay, J. F., Macaulay, H. R., D.V.S., McLean, J. W., Macdonald, D. J., Mooney, M. J., McLean, J. R., B.A., McLeod, J., McMurtry, A. L., McRae, W. R., Ogilvy, C., O'Shaughnessy, L. J., Outhouse, J. S., B.A., Pallister, W. T., Palmer, A. J., Patterson, F. P., Patterson, R. U., Pigeon, W. H., Peters, C. A., Powers, M., B.A., Prodrick, W. S., Rose, W. O., Schwartz, H. J., Sihler, W. F., Smith, A. M., B.A., Stockwell, H. P., Telford, R., Tiffany, G. S., Tozer, F. W., Walker, P. McH., West, J.

In addition to those in the above list who have passed in all the subjects of the third year, the following have passed in:—

MEDICINE.

Corbett, G. G., Fagan, G. A., B.A., Francis, B., Jones, F. B., Morris, T. E., Moss, J. N., Mussen, A. T., McLennan, P. A., Pittis, H., Rutherford, R. M., Whitton, D. A.

SURGERY.

Bartlett, G. W., Bell, J., Blackett, J. W., B.A., Corbett G. G., Fagan, G. A., B.A., Fawcett, R. F. M., Francis, B., Houston, J. C., Jones, F. B., LaRue, H. A. Loab, A. A., Morris, T. E., Moss, J. N., Mussen, A., T., Pittis, H., Rajotte, E. C. F., Rutherford, R. M., Whitton, D. A., Wood, D. F.

MATERIA MEDICA.

Bartlett, G. W., Bell, J., Blackett, J. W., B.A., Corbett, G. G., Fagan, G. A., B.A., Fawcett, R. F. M., Francis, B., Houston, J. C., Jones, F. B., King, J. W. de C., Morris, T. E., O'Reilly, R., Rutherford, R. M., Scott, J. F.

HYGIENE AND BACTERIOLOGY.

Bartlett, G. W., Bell, J., Blackett, J. W., B.A., Corbett, G .G., Fawcett, R. F. M., Francis, B., Jones, F. B., Loeb, A. A., Moss, J. N., Rajotte, E. C. F., Scott, J. F., Snyder, A. E. W.

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.

Alley, G. T., Bell, J., Blackett, J. W., B.A., Corbett, G. G., Fagan, G. A., B.A., Fairie, J. A., Fawcett, R. F. M., Francis, B., Houston, J. C., Jones, F. B., King, J. W. de C., Loeb, A. A., Morris, T. E., Moss, J. N., Mussen, A. T., McLennan, P. A., Pittis, H., Rutherford, R. M., Whitton, D. A.

PATHOLOGY.

Bell, J., Blackett, J. W., B.A., Fagan, G. A., B.A., Fawcett, R. F .M., Houston, J. C., Moss, J. N., Scott, J. F., Whitton, D. A.

MENTAL DISEASES.

Alley, G. T., Bell, J., Blackett, J. W., B.A., Corbett, G. G., Fagan, G. A., B.A., Fawcett, R. F. M., Francis, B., Jones, F. B., King, J. W. de C., Morris, T. E., Moss, J. N., Mussen, A. T., Pittis, H., Rutherford, R. M., Scott, J. F., Stansby, F. C., Whitton, D. A., Wood, D. F.

CLINICAL CHEMISTRY.

Bartlett G. W., Bell, J., Blackett, J. W., B.A., Campbell, V. B., Corbett, G. G., Fagan, G. A., B.A., Fairie, J. A., Fawcett, R. F. M., Francis, B., Houston, J. C., Jones, F. B., Loeb, A. A., Morris, T. E., Moss, J. N., Mussen, A. T., McLennan, P. A., Pittis, H., Rajotie, E. C. F., Rutherford, R. M., Snyder, A. E. W., Whitton, D. A., Wood, D. F.

HONORS IN THE AGGREGATE OF THIRD YEAR SUBJECTS.

1. Dalpe, W. H., B.A. 2. Corcoran, J. A. 3. Schwartz, H. J. 4. Grace, N., Peters, C. A. 6. Smith, A. M., B.A. 7. Brown, C. H., B.A. 8. Gillies, B. W. D. 9. Duncan, R. G. 10. Beattie, R. F. 11. Cushing, H. B., B.A., 12. Rose, W. O.

MATERIA MEDICA, THIRD YEAR, HONORS.

1. Schwartz, H. J. 2. Grace, N., Smith, A. M., B.A. 4. Beattie, R. F., Dalpe, W. H., B.A., Duncan, R. G., Powers, M., B.A. 8. Cushing, H. B., B.A. 9. Peters, C. A. 10. Rose, W. O. 11. Davidson, C., Patterson, F. P. 13. Brown, C. H., B.A. 14. Deane, R. B., Finnie, J. H. 16. Patterson, R. U., Sihler W.F. 18. Covert, A. M., Duval, J. L., Fraser, F. C., B.A., McMurtry, A. L., Scott, J. F., Houston, J. C.

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE, THIRD YEAR—HONORS.

1. Dalpe, W. H., B.A. 2. West, J., M.A. 3. Gillies, B. W. D.; Rose, W. O. 5. Corcoran, J. A. 6. Cushing, H. B., B.A.; Grace, N.; Smith, A. M., B.A.; Stockwell, H. P. 10. Beattie, R. F. 11. Covert, A. M.; Deane, R. B.; Lynch, W. W.; Ogilvy, C.

PATHOLOGY, THIRD YEAR—HONORS.

1. Beattie, R. F. 2. Gillies, B. W. D. 3. Rose, W. O. 4. Corcoran, J. A. 5. Cushing, H. B., B.A. 6. Peters, C. A. 7. Brown, C. H., B.A.; Dalpe, W. H., B.A. 9. Dickson, S. M. 10. Covert, A. M.; Scott, J. F. 12. Schwartz, H. J. 13. Bell, J.; Duncan, R. G.; McMurtry, A. L. 16. Stockwell, H. P.

HYGIENE AND BACTERIOLOGY, THIRD YEAR—HONORS.

1. Dalpe, W. H., B.A. 2. Jamieson, W. R. 3. Brown, C. H., B.A.; Deane, R. B. 5. Stockwell, H. P. 6. Ogilvy, C. 7. Forbes, A. M. T. 8. Fraser, F. C., B.A. 9. Grace, N. 10. Blackett, J. W., B.A. 11. Banfill, S. A.

HONORS IN SURGERY, THIRD YEAR.

1. Corcoran, J. A.; Peters, C. A. 3. Corbett, G. G.; Smith, A. M., B.A. 5. Forbes, A. M. T.; Gillies, B. W. D.; Macaulay, H. R.; Schwartz, H. J. 9. Banfill, S. A.; Beattie, R. F.; Whitton, D. A. 12. Blackett, J. W., B.A. 13. Brown, C. H., B.A.; Dalpe, W H., B.A.; Dickson, S. M.; Fagan, G. A., B.A.; Finnie, G. F.; Lamb, J. A.; Lynch, W. W.; McLean, J. N.; Pittis, H.; Ogilvy, C.; Stockwell, H. P.; Tiffany, G. S.

MEDICINE, THIRD YEAR—HONOR LIST.

1. Grace, N. 2. Harvey, F. W., B.A.; Whitton, D. A. 4. Bayfield, G. E.; Macaulay, J. F.; Sihler, W. F. 7. Banfill, S. A. 8. Lynch, W. W. 9. Hudson, H. P.; Rose, W. O.; Schwartz, H. J. 12. Barlow, W. L., B.A.; Peters, C. A. 14. Cushing, H. B., B.A. 15. Covert, A.M.; Davidson, C.; Gillies, B. W. D.; Lamb, J. A.; Mussen, A. T., McLennan, P. A., Pittis, H., Rajotie, E. C. F., Rutherford, R. M., Snyder, A. E. W., Whitton, D. A., Wood, D. F.

MENTAL DISEASES, THIRD YEAR—HONORS.

1. Grace, N. 2. Peters, C. A. 3. Smith, A. M., B.A. 4. Dickson, S. M. 5. Brown, C. H., B.A.; Dalpe, W. H., B.A. 7. Fraser, F. C., B.A. 8. Patterson, R. U. 9. Powers, M., B.A. 10. Ogilvy, C. 11. Bell, J. 12. Cushing, H. B., B.A. 13. Schwartz, H. J. 14. Barlow, W. L., B.A. 15. Banfill, S. A.; Duncan, R. G. 17. Gillies, B. W. D. 18. Beattie, R. F. Stockwell, H. P. 20. Telford, R. 21. Duval, J. L.; McLeod, J.; West, J., M.A. 24. Deane, P. B. 25. Blackett, J. W., B.A.; Corcoran, J. A.; McLean, J. R., B.A.

PRIZES.

Prize given by the Graduates' Society of British Columbia, awarded this year for the best case report in Clinical Surgery:—H. R. Macaulay, D.V.S., of Montreal.

Prize for the highest aggregate in all subjects of the third year:—W. H. Dalpe, B.A., of Montreal.

Prize for the highest aggregate in all subjects of the second year:—F. J. Nicholson, B.A., of Victoria, B.C.

Prize for the highest aggregate in all subjects of the first year:—E. R. Secord of Brantford, Ont.

CLINICAL CHEMISTRY, THIRD YEAR—HONORS.

1. Rose, W.; Schwartz, H. J. 3. Brown, C. H., B.A. 4. Cushing, H. C., B.A. 5. Dalpe, W. H., B.A. 6. Dickson, S. M.; Patterson, F. P. 8. McMurtry, A. L.; Outhouse, J. S., B.A.; Patterson, R. U. 11. Beattie, R. F.; Gillis, B. W. D.; Stockwell, H. P. 14. Duncan, R. G.; Macaulay, J. F. 16. Walker, P. McH. 17. Bell, J.; Corcoran, J. A.; Telford, R.

CORNELL WINS.

MONTREAL CRICKETERS DEFEATED.

TO-DAY'S GAMES.

LACROSSE.

The Shamrock Lacrosse Club at a meeting held last night, completed arrangements for an excursion to Cornwall on Dominion Day, when their senior team will meet the local players in what promises to be a very interesting game.

FOOTBALL.

The first team of the 'Points' and the 'Mets' will meet on the latter's grounds this afternoon at three o'clock to play off their scheduled match. The game promises to be a fast one, and unusual interest is being taken in this match by football enthusiasts throughout the city. The Mets' team will be chosen from the following: Butler, Brown (captain), Harwood, Burnett, Gillard, Coull, Porter, Neilson, Lidgate, Burton, Hughes and Therrien.

CRICKET.

MONTREAL VS. LENNOXVILLE.

The combined team of Lennoxville past and present, with Richardson, was too strong for the one which Montreal put into the field yesterday on the M. A. A. A. grounds, though if the latter had put a little more energy into their play their defeat would not have been so decisive. The combination went in first and made an excellent start, both Auden and Kingsmill playing with great confidence, and the total was 48 before Kingsmill was run out. Richardson came next but soon lost Auden, who was bowled by Gilbert for an excellent 31. No one assisted Richardson who was playing a fine defensive game, and when he left the end soon came, the innings closing for 102. Montreal felt the loss of Barton behind the wickets greatly, and the fielding in many instances was painfully slow, seeming as if a course of steady practice would be beneficial. If this is true of the fielding then it is doubly so of the batters, for though Gilbert played very steadily for some time—too much so, in fact—and Browning livened up the game a little playing well for 15, the only double figure, the rest made a poor show, the total being but 51 when the last wicket fell. Certainly Richardson and Hutchison bowled very well, the former by far the better of the two; still there was no excuse for such a tame exhibition. It is to be hoped that the form will have improved by the time Toronto comes down.

Lennoxville—First Innings.

B. Auden, b Gilbert	31
W. B. Kingsmill, run out	21
Richardson, c Jones, b Gilbert	18
E. H. McLea, stpd. Hodgson, b Gilbert	0
B. Webster, c Jones, b Gilbert	1
F. Barotto, run out	5
D. Gordon, c and b Boyes	1
S. G. Willett, b Boyes	2
K. Gordon, no out	5
H. Hutchison, c Southam, b Gilbert	0
J. Savage, b Boyes	1
H. J. Pattee, l.b.w., b Boyes	7
Byes	10
Leg byes	1
	102

Montreal—First Innings.

W. R. Gilbert, b Richardson	7
F. N. Southam, b Hutchison	5
J. J. Boyes, b Hutchison	4
A. Browning, c K. Gordon, b Richardson	15
A. Hodgson, c Baretto, b Hutchison	0
A. B. Evans, b Hutchison	0
G. A. Roberts, c McLea, b Hutchison	3
J. B. Bell, c Kingsmill, b Richardson	4
— Drury, l.b.w., Pattee	1
H. A. Jones, b Richardson	3
W. Williams, b Pattee	4
R. Meredith, not out	0
Byes	3
No balls	2
	51

Bowling Analysis.

Lennoxville—First Innings.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Gilbert	27	8	45	5
Boyes	18	3	36	4
Evans	14	9	10	0

Montreal.

Richardson	21	12	20	4
Hutchison	19	7	26	5
Pattee	2	2	0	2

WESTMOUNT JUNIORS.

In the return match Dudley Gough's team vs. W. Kirkham's, the latter's side won by four runs. Gough's team made 60 in first innings, Gough contributing a well-played 34, and 23 in the second innings. Kirkland's team made 31 and 56, Riddell playing excellent form for 17. For Kirkham's Walter Suckling did some fine bowling. After the match a meeting of the members was held and the following officers were elected: Mr. J. R. Walker, president; Mr. Pouter, vice-president; Mr. Riddell, captain and Mr. W. Kirkham, secretary-treasurer.

ATHLETICS.

Toronto, June 26—Harry Bethune, the famous sprinter, is anxious to meet the best runners that the world can produce. He is desirous of arranging a match with Downer, the great English runner, at a one, two or three hundred yards. He will allow the Old Countryman fifty pounds to pay his passage if he will run in Canada, or he will meet him in Boston or New York but will not allow expenses. 'Downer promised to run me,' declared Mr. Bethune last night in the 'Globe' office, 'after he had met Bredin, but since he has defeated the latter I have not heard from him. I am sincere in my challenge.'

THE WHEEL.

RACING AT MOUNT PLEASANT.

Mount Pleasant, Mich., June 26.—In the mile open race at the second day of the Michigan Circuit bicycle races, Harley Davidson, of Toronto, finished third, A. McLain, of Aurora, Ill being first, and W. Decary, of Chicago, second; time, 2.17½.

YACHTING.

The St. Lawrence Yacht Club races in the Ross series will take place this afternoon. The following yachts are entered:—The 'Glenowen,' 'Lalage,' 'Maida,' 'Millie,' 'Islander,' 'Avoca,' 'Rogue' and the 'Viola'; and the following in the 15 footer race for club prizes:—'Viva,' 'Anita,' 'Titania' and 'Sais.'

The officer of the day will be Mr. J. J. Riley, jr.

PROTEST SUSTAINED.

In last Saturday's race there was a protest entered by the 'Rogue' and a counter protest by the 'Millie.' The executive committee at a special meeting upheld the 'Rogue's' protest.

AQUATICS.

CORNELL WON.

Poughkeepsie, N.Y., June 25—Cornell won, time, 20 minutes, 34 seconds; Yale, second, time, 20.44; Harvard, third, time, 21.00.

This was the result of the great three-cornered college race rowed on the Hudson river to-day. Harvard, with her newly acquired English methods, finished thoroughly exhausted, while the exponents of American theory as applied to the propulsion of eight-oared shells finished at a hot pace without any distress being apparent. The tide was slack. The wind favored no particular crew; absolutely no favor of any kind was shown by nature toward the result. The race was rowed entirely on its merits.

The race also set a conclusion upon the long mooted question concerning weights. Yale stripped into their boat at an average of 171 pounds; Cornell, 158. Yale used every pound of its 'beef' on the leverage of its car, at times with a nervousness which made the boat fairly lift from the water. Cornell employed her trained down muscle without beef in a leisurely, confident manner that pulled her at every stroke towards victory. It was a singular coincidence that the English trained crew, Harvard, pursued exactly the same method as to the number of strokes per minutes as did the winning crew, and although they weighed in on an average ten pounds heavier than Cornell's men, that extra weight told for nothing, and either from too much 'fineness' in training or lack of ability to pull the stroke set for them, they were practically 'dead' after the second mile. It is also curious to note that Cornell pulled exactly the same kind of a stroke and the same number of strokes to the minute that she pulled last year, when she won in record breaking time, and that Harvard, while advertising that she had entirely new methods, was defeated in exactly the same manner that defeat met her last year. Briefly, the result of to-day's race is that Cornell assets her superiority in rowing, method of training and capability over the two larger universities, and she still holds the record for intercollegiate eights of 19 minutes 29 seconds, which she made last year.

At the start Harvard had the advantage, catching the water first. All the crews started with strokes of about 37 to the minute. Harvard slackened up at once to 32. Yale kept it up at 34.

YESTERDAY IN THE HOUSE

Greater Part of the Sitting Spent in Supply.

PROROGATION LIKELY TO OCCUR ON MONDAY OR TUESDAY.

Ottawa, June 26.—When the House resumed at three o'clock yesterday Sir Richard Cartwright announced the death of Mr. Pouliot, the young Liberal member for Temiscouata, and regretted the untimely decease of so promising a member. Sir Adolphe joined in these regrets.

The House in committee considered the resolutions providing for the payment of bounties on iron and steel manufactured from Canadian ore. Mr. Fielding said that the object was to make amends to some extent for the loss the iron industries would sustain by reason of the revision of the tariff. The estimate was that $2.50 a ton on the average on a production of 70,000 tons would equal $175,000. On iron puddled bars at $3 a ton on 4,500 tons the payment would be $13,500, and on steel ingots $3 a ton, $45,000, or a total annual payment of $233,500.

Mr. Foster objected to the condition attached to the bounties that they should be paid only on iron used in Canada.

Mr. Fielding regarded the general principle of paying a bounty on goods exported as open to serious objections, but he was willing to consider whether it would not be as well to leave the question open so that the government would have the option.

Mr. Foster also objected to the power conferred by the resolutions on the governor-in-council to impose export duties equal to the bounties should such iron and steel be exported from Canada.

Sir Adolphe Caron said that the Radnor furnace exported to Germany and other places.

Mr. Fielding asked the committee not to forget that pig iron had been cheapened to the manufacturers of iron and steel. It was not intended to impose export duties on iron and steel sent out of the country, but if iron produced for home consumption received the bounty and was then exported the government should impose an export duty. Iron produced for export would not receive the bounty but neither would it be subjected to an export duty. The resolutions were reported and a bill founded thereon introduced and read the first time.

The House went into committee of supply. On an item for six thousand dollars for tariff enquiry expenses, Mr. Foster discussed the expenditure for commissions to enquire into the conduct of public officers, which he contended was illegal without a vote of parliament.

Sir Louis Davies replied that the government held that active and violent partisanship disqualified a man from discharging the duties of a public office and that came well within the statute.

Mr. Foster complained that partisans had been appointed as commissioners, instancing Mr. Wm. Wilson of Fredericton, N.B., and Mr. McAlpine, who were strong and bitter partisans, and who had been travelling round at the public expense.

Mr. Blair stated that Mr. Wilson had received nothing as yet.

Mr. Foster declined to believe that Mr. Wilson was living on air and paying his own expenses.

Mr. Blair warmly rebuked Mr. Foster for ignoring the rules of decency and propriety, and Mr. Foster retracted and accepted Mr. Blair's statement. Mr. McAlpine was another partisan commissioner sent to sit as a judge. It would have been better to select men of moderate views.

Sir Louis Davies pointed out that he had appointed a Conservative as commissioner, Capt. Bloomfield, Douglas.

Mr. Ellis said Mr. Foster was not correct in describing Mr. Wilson or Mr. McAlpine as strong and bitter partisans. He knew both men, particularly Mr. McAlpine, and there were no better men. He believed their reports would be fair and just.

Mr. Foster disclaimed any intention of attributing it to them in their capacity as commissioners, but as politicians.

Mr. Casgrain alluded to Mr. Bedard, Q.C., a commissioner who sat in Quebec, as an ardent politician.

Mr. Blair—You can hardly find any one who is worth anything who is not, even on the Bench.

Mr. Casgrain had nothing to say against Mr. Bedard, but another commissioner named Chabot was an unfit person to discharge such duties.

At six o'clock the House took recess.

At eight o'clock Mr. Morrison moved to agree to the amendments of the Senate to the bill incorporating the Yukon Mining, Trading and Transportation Company. The motion was agreed to.

The House resumed the sitting in supply. Sir Richard Cartwright asked Mr. Foster if some arrangement could not be reached for closing up the business of the House to-morrow night. If the Opposition wished for any reason to hold the House for two or three days let Mr. Foster say so and they could fight it out according to the rules. All he wanted to know was if Mr. Foster wished to continue to talk. (Laughter.)

Mr. Foster affected to wish to see business closed up as soon as possible. If the bill respecting the return of school funds to Manitoba was dropped it would shorten matters, but candidly he did not think they could bring matters to a close before Monday night.

Sir Richard Cartwright said he would return an answer on Monday as to going on with the bill providng for the payment of the school fund to Manitoba.

The discussion on the items for the payment of the commissioners appointed to investigate the conduct of officials was resumed by Mr. Bergeron, and continued by Mr. Quinn, who made a long speech on the dismissal of laborers on the Lachine canal.

Mr. Madore replied.

Mr. Powell repeated Mr. Foster's contention that the executive had no right to apply public money to party purposes, and that was the object of these investigating commissions.

After further discussion on some Maritime Province dismissals, the item carried.

A vote of $1,400 to provide certain increases of salaries under the Civil Service Act was opposed strongly by Mr. Foster, and Mr. Mulock therefore moved to strike out the item, which carried.

On the items for public buildings Mr. Tarte moved to strike out the item of $5,000 for a building for St. Martin's, N.B. Carried.

On the item of $5,000 for a building in the town of Berthierville, Mr. Somerville expressed pleasure at the decision of Mr. Tarte not to recommend these grants in future in small places. The item passed.

The committee reported all supply being through except the item for the Intercolonial extension.

Mr. Foster suggested that they should go on now with the Crow's Nest Pass railway bill, but Mr. Blair said he would not move it, as some of those who wished to speak on it were absent.

Mr. Foster insinuated that Mr. Blair wished to burk the bill, but Mr. Blair replied, 'Not at all.' The Opposition, while professing to further it, had attacked the government over it, and made statements that had to be answered.

Mr. Foster—'Well, go on, now ; we are ready to listen to you.'

Mr. Blair—'We are not ready to go on now.'

The House then adjourned at 12.35.

THAT PROPOSED INVESTIGATION.

The proposal of Senator Miller to have a committee appointed by the Senate to investigate the receipt and disbursements of the subsidies given to the Drummond County Railway Company, is likely to be dropped or burked by the Conservatives, because if such an investigation is held it will result in disclosing that these public subsidies were awarded by Conservative leaders for campaign funds. It is to be hoped that in the public interest an investigation will be held before next session by a commission appointed by the House of Commons which is the House solely responsible for the control of public expenditure. It would be unconstitutional for the Senate to enquire into money matters. That is, and always has been, the jealously guarded prerogative of the elective chamber. In any event, disclosures of misappropriations of subsidies would not affect the utility of the road as a connection between the present terminus of the I. C. R. and Montreal.

IN THE SENATE.

In the Senate, bills imposing export duties and the petroleum inspection bill were passed after debate. The loan bill was read a first time.

On the bill providing for Judge Prendergast's salary, Senator Ferguson said that unless Sir Oliver Mowat would undertake to issue a commission of enquiry into the charges of misconduct against Judge Prendergast in an election, he would move to strike out the clause providing for salary.

Sir Oliver Mowat refused, and Sir Mackenzie Bowell suggested that if the assurance was not forthcoming on the third reading of the bill, the motion might be made.

Senator Ferguson agreed, and the bill was read a second time. The alleged misconduct of Judge Prendergast in an election. refers to a period before his appointment as judge.

SUING A JUDGE.

Halifax, N.S., June 25.—Some time ago Mr. Justice Weatherby, of the Nova Scotia Supreme Court, brought a suit against Mr. Henry M. Whitney of Boston in regard to some mining property, and Mr. Whitney was capiased during a visit to the city. W. B. Ross, Q.C., acting for Mr. Whitney, to-day issued a writ against Judge Weatherby, claiming fifty thousand dollars' damages for alleged malicious use of judicial proceedings and for false arrest.

A TREASURER IN TROUBLE.

Toronto, June 26.—J. C. Gibson, secretary-treasurer of the O'Keefe Brewing Company, was arrested on Thursday night on a charge of embezzling the funds of the company. He was remanded in court this morning till the amount of his shortage could be ascertained, bail being fixed at five thousand dollars. Gibson is a prominent club and society man, and his arrest caused surprise, almost amounting to consternation, among the best people.

MARE BREATHES THROUGH TUBE

'STAMBOUL'S' GRANDDAUGHTER SUCCESSFULLY TREATED FOR LARYNGITIS.

Mount Vernon, N.Y., June 26.—A mare owned by A. C. Delmata of Fleetwood, is breathing now through a rubber tube. The animal is a granddaughter of 'Stamboul.' She took a cold about a month ago, and it developed into laryngitis, which threatened her life. A doctor put the mare under an anaesthetic and made an incision in the neck about two inches under the head, and inserted a vulcanized rubber tube. The horse now breathes freely, and was trotting about the streets this afternoon. She is valued at $500.

THE BRITISH LION.

JUBILEE CELEBRATION.

SIX THOUSAND CHILDREN GATHER AT WINDSOR PARK.

THE COLONIAL TROOPS MAY GO NORTH AFTER ALL—NOTES.

London, June 25.—This evening the Marquis of Lansdowne, Secretary of State for War, gave a banquet in the sculpture gallery of Lansdowne House, at which were present the Prince and Princess of Wales, almost all the special envoys and foreign princes now in London, the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire, the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough, the Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry, the Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury, the Earl of Rosebery, Lord and Lady Wolseley and other persons of high rank. Later in the evening most of the guests, including the Prince and Princess of Wales, attended a brilliant ball given in an immense marquee, by the Duke of Westminster. The marquee was erected in front of Grosvenor House, lined with red and white carpets, and hung with gobelin tapestries. The supper was served a la Russe, at small round tables. The floral decorations and illuminations were most beautiful. Among the guests, in addition to the Prince and Princess of Wales, were Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Lady Laurier, Sir William Whiteway, the Duke and Duchess of York, the Duke and Duchess of Teck, the Marquis of Lorne, all the foreign princes and Lord and Lady Lansdowne. It was altogether a most brilliant company.

THE QUEEN VISITS THE CHILDREN.

The Queen drove to Windsor Park today and visited six thousand school children who were celebrating Her Majesty's jubilee. The Queen seemed in excellent health and spirits, and smilingly conversed with those around her, evidently much pleased at the children's gathering. Each child wore a commemorative medal, and finally all joined in singing the National Anthem.

The firemen's parade was one of the largest ever held in England. There were 1,200 men in line and a hundred engines. The Duke of Marlborough, as president of the National Fire Brigade, presented the officers to the Queen.

While the Queen and the Empress Frederick were dining this evening, a thousand Eton boys, with bands of music, entered the quadrangle of the castle and gave an exhibition of torchlight evolutions and fireworks. The charming spectacle was watched by the Queen and the royal household from the castle windows.

THE COLONIAL TROOPS.

Toronto, June 25.—The 'Evening Telegram's' special cable from London, says: —The Lord Provost of Glasgow has telegraphed the authorities at the Colonial Office requesting them to reconsider the decision not to send the colonial troops northward. He wired that the city is most anxious to entertain the visiting troops.

The colonial troops will be given the opportunity to witness the great naval review at Spithead to-morrow. The Mayor and Corporation of Portsmouth will meet them at the railway station and welcome them to the historic port. The civic functionaries will then escort them to the Town Hall where they will be entertained to breakfast. They will subsequently embark at Southsea on steamers reserved for them.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier visited Lord Glencoe twice to-day. The Canadian Premier will attend a meeting at the House of Commons on Wednesday, when an address will be delivered by Mr. Siddon, Premier of Australia .

The National Liberal Club has decided to invite Sir Wilfrid Laurier to a banquet.

The directors of the Bank of England will invite the visiting premiers to visit that institution.

Lord and Lady Glencoe will give a reception on Dominion Day in the Imperial Institute.

The colonial troops were invited to-day by Sir Henry Irving to visit the Lyceum Theatre, and they accepted.

Col. Prior's condition is much improved to-day and his physicians are in no way uneasy.

London, June 25.—The colonial premiers and their families were present this evening at the performance of 'David Garrick,' given at the Criterion Theatre, with Mr. Charles Wyndham and Miss Moore in the cast. After the performance Mr. and Mrs. Wyndham and Miss Moore received them upon the stage.

The 'St. James Gazette' says :—'We understand that before the colonial premiers depart for their homes they will have conferences with Mr. Chamberlain, colonial secretary, in the direction of federation, at which actual proposals to that end will be considered. Canada's tariff proposals will likely be the basis of the fiscal union and the offer of Cape Colony to contribute to the navy the basis of the defence union.'

London, June 25.—During the debate on the colonial estimates, Sir Charles Dilke urged that the government of the West Indies be placed on a wider popular representative basis. Mr. Joseph Chamberlain replied that this would be a matter of great difficulty, in consequence of the nature of the islands and the interests involved.

London, June 25.—The Duke of York has accepted the invitation of the Earl and Countess of Cadogan to visit Ireland in August. The Duchess of York will accompany him.

MAYOR OF RAT PORTAGE.

Rat Portage, Ont., June 25.—Mr. J. M. Savage was elected mayor of Rat Portage yesterday by a majority of 195. The election was very quiet and not many votes were cast .

ORDINATION OF THE REV. W. M. MACKERACHER.

On Thursday evening at the Maisonneuve Presbyterian Church, the ordination took place of the Rev. W. M. MacKeracher, B.A. The Rev. A. J. Mowatt presided at the ordination and preached the sermon. Addresses were made by the Rev. Principal MacVicar and the Rev. Thos. Bennett, the former addressing the minister and the latter the congregation.

The Rev. W. M. MacKeracher, B.A., is a son of the late Rev. C. M. MacKeracher, for thirty years minister at English River and Howick. He was educated in the High School of Montreal, where, on finishing, he stood second of his class; McGill University, where he was the winner of a bursary, editor-in-chief of the 'Fortnightly,' and arts valedictorian; and the Presbyterian College, Montreal, from which he graduated last spring as prize speaker and winner of the special prize in ecclesiastical architecture.

THE REV. W. M. MACKERACHER.

A LITTLE BOY DROWNED.

Sherbrooke, Que., June 25.—A little eight-year-old boy, the son of a man named Lemieux, who is at present working at Capelton, but whose home is in Sherbrooke, when playing with two of his brothers on the wood work under the Commercial street bridge, over the Magog river, this afternoon, fell into the river and almost immediately sank.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

Second-hand Pianos. A large number to select from. Easy terms, lowest prices. A discount for cash. Each instrument fully warranted. Do not purchase without examining our stock. C. W. Lindsay, 2366 St. Catherine street.

THE WORLD MOVES!

THE LOWEST TENDERER GETS THE COAL CONTRACT.

CURIOUS VIEWS OF SOME CITY FATHERS.

The City Hall Committee met again yesterday afternoon and tried to settle the vexed question of how to dispose of its contract for three hundred and fifty tons of coal. At a previous meeting no decision could be arrived at on the question, as half the members wanted to award it to the highest tenderer, while the other half favored the lowest tenderer.

Ald. Penny presided at the meeting yesterday, and there were also present Aldermen Stevenson, Laporte, Charpentier, Archambault and Wilson.

The tenders were once more laid on the table, and it was pointed out to Ald. Archambault, who was absent from the previous meeting, that with the exception of Mr. William Bellingham, who offered to supply the coal for $5.70 per ton, and Mr. Langlois at $5.75, all the other tenderers asked $5.85 per ton.

Ald. Stevenson—'At the last meeting it was thought by some of the members that Mr. Bellingham should not be given the contract owing to the rumor that he did not keep a regular coal yard in the city. I have investigated this and other rumors about Mr. Bellingham, and I find that he has a very large yard here, and that he is a business man of good standing. This information will, I hope, do away with the prejudice which has existed against Mr. Bellingham.'

Ald. Wilson of Hochelaga Ward was still discontented, however, and upheld the doctrine that the combine in coal should not be interfered with by people like Mr. Bellingham, who besides his coal business dealt in railway supplies.

Ald. Archambault had much sympathy with the views expounded by Ald. Wilson, and also held that men who dealt solely in coal should not have to enter into competition with men who had divers ways of making a livelihood. He moved that the contract be divided up between Messrs. Labrecque, Cousineau & Co. and T. F. Moore & Co., at $5.85 per ton.

Ald. Stevenson—'For the life of me I do not see why we should pay these two dealers fifteen cents a ton more than Mr. Bellingham offers to supply it for.'

Ald. Wilson referred to the fact that last year the Fire Committee had decided to allow each of its members to peddle out their coal contract to the various dealers, and so, as he did not favor the lowest tenderer getting the contract, he moved that each of the members of the City Hall Committee should peddle out the three hundred and fifty tons.

Ald. Stevenson was very much opposed to this proposition, and made a motion that the contract be given to the lowest tenderer, Mr. William Bellingham.

Ald. Laporte took a business like view of the question. Personally he knew Mr. Bellingham supplied good coal and that he paid his taxes like any other coal dealer ; but the question at issue was the principle of ignoring the lowest tenderers and spending the city's money in an unbusiness-like manner. 'I ask those who are opposed to giving this contract to the lowest tenderer if they would insist upon paying fifteen cents more a ton for coal they supply their private houses with than they had need to do ? Let us act fair in this matter and not open the door to a custom which, if generally followed, could only lead to much dissatisfaction among those who have elected us.'

After further discussion Ald. Stevenson's motion to award the contract to Mr. Bellingham was carried, Aldermen Wilson and Archambault alone voting against it.

MONTREAL ARTISTS.

Mr. A. T. Chapman, of 2407 St. Catherine street, is exhibiting on his premises a collection of oil paintings and water-color sketches by well-known Montreal artists. With the exception of two or three, which have been executed by Miss Florence Carlyle of Toronto, the works on view are all those of Montrealers, including Robert Harris, P.R.C.A.; Wm. Brymner, R.C.A.; Florence Carlyle, A.R.C.A.; Ed. Dyonnet, A.R.C.A.; Maurice Cullen, Margaret Houghton, Fanny Plimsoll, E. H. Fabien, J. Lamarche, M. Sanborn, Mary M. Phillips, Harriette J. MacDonnell, Elizabeth Caldwell, D. P. MacMillan, Marion Laing, Mary Bell, A.R.C.A., and Sara B. Holden.

These pictures have, for the most part, been seen in art exhibitions in this city before, but they are all well worthy of another inspection. Mr. Chapman has placing special attention to placing them so that they may be examined in a proper light. The water-color sketches of the old town, Quebec, by Harriette J. Macdonald, are singularly pleasing; Mr. Maurice Cullen has some fine marine winter scenes. Miss Margaret Houghton's 'Repas a Midi' is a pretty bit of work. For a genuine city exhibition the collection at Mr. Chapman's store shows what Montreal can do.

TRINITY CHURCH, ST. DENIS STREET.

The jubilee services at this church on Sunday will be attended at eleven o'clock by the officers and men of the H. M. S. 'Talbot.' The church will be decorated, and the preacher at both services will be the Rev. W. P. Chambers, rector of Knowlton.

DOMINION DAY SERMON.

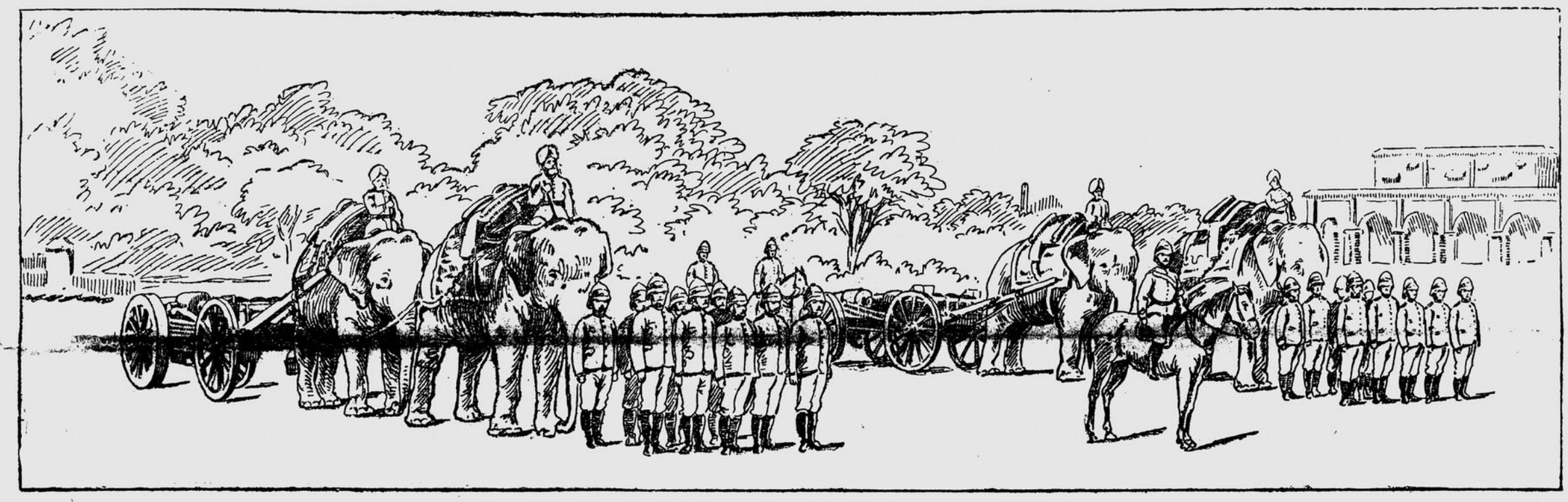
In Bethlehem Congregational Church tomorrow evening, the pastor, the Rev. G. Hopkin, keeping in mind our national holiday, will preach on the theme, 'The patriotism we Need.'

Second Part.

DAILY WITNESS

Pages 13 to 24.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, JUNE 26, 1897.



ELEPHANT BATTERY DRAWN UP FOR INSPECTION—From 'Navy and Army Illustrated.'

The elephant is used as a draught animal in connection with our heavy batteries in India, particularly those of the siege train. Elephant batteries are of modern origin, though the animal has been used in war from the earliest times, and can be managed by his mahout with as little difficulty as a well-trained collie. It is, indeed, astonishing to see the apparently clumsy animal wheeling to the right or left when ordered, as though he, like the gunners who accompany him, had passed a considerable time under the care of the drill-sergeant. Each animal can carry with ease a load of a thousand pounds. Its food is usually from fifteen pounds to thirty pounds of flour mixed with sugar or molasses, and four hundred pounds of green food. It requires at least twenty-five gallons of water per diem, but works well on only five hours' sleep. The accompanying illustration depicts a portion of a battery drawn up for inspection. Each heavy gun is drawn by two animals. The gunners are seen in front of the elephants.

A CHINESE FEUD.

Extraordinary Way of Settling Clan Troubles.

THE WAY OF THE MANDARIN AS A PEACEMAKER.

(Special Correspondence of 'Witness.')

Victoria, B.C., June 12.—As the shipping editor of a western daily it falls to my lot to wait and watch for the arrival of the incoming steamers from the various corners of the globe. I often sit alone at night—while the good citizens are slumbering and the bad ones are not—waiting impatiently for the steamers coming in from Alaska, China and Japan, Australia and other points, and on hearing the screeching sirens—which cause the slumbering citizens to roll over in their beds and grunt, 'Wait a minute'—I run down to the tender which generally goes out to meet the incoming vessels.

It was but yesterday that I went out bright and early in the morning to William's Head quarantine station to meet the steamer 'Empress of Japan,' one of the big white liners of the C. P. R. Steamship Company. As we came alongside we saw something which made the captain of the tender swear and the faces of the C. P. R. officials—remembering as they did the fate of the 'Empress of China'—turn pale. She was flying the yellow flag, but, as it was afterwards explained, it was all a mistake. The captain of the liner was under the impression that it was the right thing to hoist the quarantine flag on entering the quarantine station; whereas it is only customary so to do should there be sickness on board. Soon the dread yellow jack came fluttering down and we went alongside.

Of quarantine, its strictness, its discomforts and its necessity, much has been written, and as the present scribe is not a physician he will not add to that 'much.' To the incoming Oriental, however, quarantine is inconvenient; he is hauled ashore, stripped, and given a hot disinfecting bath, his clothes put in a retort, together with his baggage, and fumigated. But then it is necessary, for they are not paragons of cleanliness.

As soon as I had clambered aboard I at once, as is my custom, button-holed the purser, secured my Eastern advices and the letters, etc., belonging to my paper. Then, armed with a passenger list, I wandered to and fro about the ship, seeking whom I might—well, not devour—say interview. I had plenty of time to go about thus, for the tender did not leave on the return trip to the city until when two hours later all the Celestials had received the order of the bath.

I was looking around me vainly seeking for some notable personage, when the steward found me and in response to a beck from him, I hurried to the well-appointed saloon of the steamer, where a tall man, his face much sun-burned, dressed in a gray checked tweed suit, with a Norfolk jacket of a cut suggestive of the travelling Britisher, was reciting the following account of a clan feud in southern China:—

'If any of you fellows have been in southern China,' he said, 'you know something of the little vendettas they sometimes have between the various clans and families. Why, in the Swatow district the railway would be blocked, fields devastated, houses would be plundered and left with the doors battered down by the combatants. The spirit of revenge on each side would be strong in its relentless malignity. To such an extent was this system of petty warfare carried on that the whole country was disorganized. There was pillage on land, piracy on water and all travel was unsafe and dangerous.

A feud of this kind has just been concluded. I guess I can safely say it is concluded now. It started two years ago. Some children were gambling together, a row ensued about a cash—of which it takes many to make a cent in Canadian coin—and then followed blows. Friends of the children took up the fighting and soon the combatants grew on both sides. They fought time after time and each battle increased in violence. The combatants abused each other and used up every swear in the Chinese language with unstinted heartiness. After the words came missiles, then bamboo poles, then spears, tridents and gingals. Barricades were erected and ambuscades laid. Fighting went on continually and the rice plantations looked after themselves. Many a villager was stabbed from behind and his body cast into the ditches by the roadside. They plundered each other's fields and when they found that they had not enough fighting men they called in mercenaries from other villages. This desultory warfare, with everybody always on the qui vive and its occasional combats was kept up for two years and many were slain—and it was all over a children's quarrel about a cash. After two years' strife, during which time they had spent their taels, had shed each other's blood and expended their strength they were practically where they had begun.

Then came the magistrate—a fat, pompous man with great spectacles. He brought with him a retinue of soldiers. The highest military officer in Southern China also came from Ho bringing with him more soldiers. Then there were secretaries, constables and runners, bringing with them bamboos for bastinadoing, manacles and fetters. To the magistrate came the opposing factions and each laid their complaints. He was willing to believe both and said he would consider matters. In the meantime he, with his retinue, lived at the expense of the combatants. He eat their bread and salt, drank their tea, smoked their tobacco and opium and slept on their mats. The village was his for the time being. And when a mandarin of any kind visits a Chinese village that village suffers.

The war was for the nonce at an end and a settlement was sought. The slain were counted up and when the tally was made it was found that one of the factions had slain four more men than the other. Then the losses of crops, dwellings, etc., were summed up and the magistrate decided in favor of damages to the extent of two hundred dollars and ordered the other faction to pay the same. Then the magistrate and his retinue, after taking a number of men from each clan, as hostages, departed.

The storm was over for the time being, but all was far from well. The two clans were not satisfied at the decision of the magistrate, the one holding that the compensation was not enough and the other that it was they who were entitled to the compensation. Some of the more wealthy members of the community, however, sighed for a discontinuance of the strife; they did not like to see their plantations going to ruin, so they asked the missionaries to come to the rescue and see if they could quell the turmoil. Now, to be a peacemaker may be quite right, but it is not always practicable or judicious. The missionaries, though, were cautious, and they soon restored the district to its peaceful condition again. They then sent a missionary worker to each of the factions, and all went well and many converts were made. The fields were once more under cultivation and the sky again was clear.

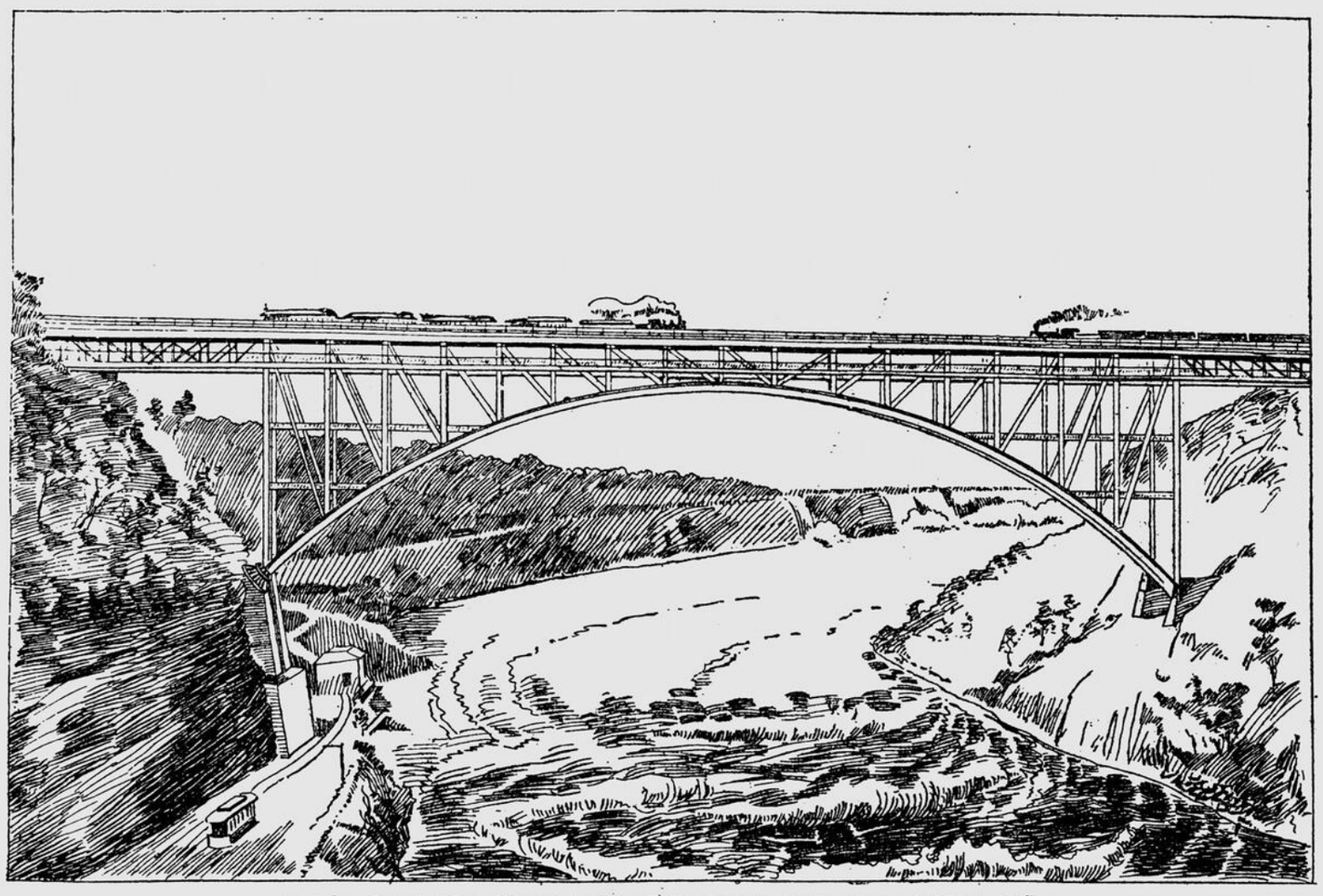
Then came a most untoward event. One of the prisoners confined in the prison died, and the members of his faction attributed his death to the confinement. The old animosity was then rekindled, the buried hatchet was resurrected, and the war began anew. The missionaries again tried to effect a settlement, but all to no avail. Fighting ensued, and the friends of those killed burned for revenge, making it almost impossible to arrive at a settlement. Both parties were now again eager to get at each other's throats. At last the fight broke out in all its fury. It was war to the knife. Both clans were entrenched behind barricades a short distance away from each other, and matchlocks, gingals and evidently some foreign-made weapons were cracking away like mad. There was a tremendous yelling behind the barricades, and shots were going at a rate of from forty to fifty a minute. There was a constant rattle of musketry, and occasionally a bullet would strike one of the contestants who had rashly exposed himself, and with a muttered curse he would roll back behind the earthworks. Both sides were full of fight, and bullets were flying fast. They sounded like the rapid cracking of a string of fire-crackers. There was a great amount of blood shed, a great destruction of property and no small amount of misery, affecting innocent people and many helpless women and children. And all this had arisen out of a children's quarrel.

The missionaries reported how matters stood to the magistrate as soon as they could, and asked him to stay the trouble. He said he would, and, after ordering the heads of the hostages he had taken to be chopped off, he got together a large band of fighting men, and when I left the district he was marching toward the village with the avowed intention of exterminating both the warring factions and burning their village to the ground. And from what I could gather as to his character he would do it too—and all this over a cash.

'This is China, gentlemen,' the tall passenger concluded; 'China at the present day.'

Then I got together my data and, going aboard the tender, left for the city. As I returned I pondered over the stranger's recital, and as I did so I thanked God for the bible and civilization.

J. G. S.



GRAND TRUNK NEW SINGLE ARCH STEEL BRIDGE OVER THE NIAGARA RIVER.

The old railway suspension bridge across Niagara river below the falls has been replaced by a beautiful single steel arch, as shown in the above illustration. The new structure is said to be the largest single arch bridge in the world. The old bridge was completed in 1855, and has passed into history as a remarkable engineering work. It has now disappeared, and exactly upon the same spot stands the new structure. This work was done without the interruption of traffic and must be regarded as a remarkable achievement of engineering skill. The new bridge is a single steel arch of 550 feet in length, supplemented by a trussed span at either end of 115 feet in length. This, with the approaches, makes the total length of the bridge slightly over 1,100 feet. The railway tracks surmounting the bridge are 252 feet above the water. The bridge has two decks or floors. On the upper floor there are two tracks for railway purposes exclusively, while the lower floor contains a wide central carriageway, double electric railway tracks, and on either side passageway for pedestrians. As an evidence of the enormous strength of this beautiful structure, the arch is designed to carry on each railway track a load of two locomotives with four pairs of drivers each and 40,000 pounds on each pair, followed by a train of 3,500 pounds per running foot, and is designed to carry in addition a live load of 3,000 pounds per running foot on the lower floor. The general public will, however, probably be better able to arrive at a correct understanding of the enormous sustaining power of the new bridge by the fact that it is calculated to sustain a weight of something over six times the sustaining capacity of the historic Suspension Bridge which it replaces. While regretting the disappearance of so historic a landmark as the famous Suspension Bridge, one may rejoice that the Grand Trunk Railway system, yielding to the demands of a large and ever-increasing international traffic, has replaced it with so substantial and at the same time so beautiful a structure, and one well worthy its situation, in sight and sound of that most wonderful of God's creations—Niagara Falls.

TRUSTS IN AUSTRIA.

The Austrian Government has introduced in the Reichsrath an important bill, which, though its passage before the autumn session is now out of the question, is intended, and will serve, as a warning to those whom it concerns. It has been reported in the newspapers that a powerful trust of all the Austro-Hungarian producers of raw beet-root sugar and of the sugar refiners is being formed, with the object of raising the price of sugar by about four pounds sterling per ton. Similar combinations in the petroleum and other equally important trades have been either formed or are in course of formation. The bill imposes certain conditions on all such trusts, as to the production, the fixing of the sale price, and the restriction of the sale of sugar of all kinds, brandy, beer, mineral oils, and other articles of consumption, and prescribes heavy fines and terms of imprisonment up to three months for the infringement of any of its clauses.

All the trusts mentioned are to be placed under state control, to be exercised by the Minister of Finance, who, after having heard the opinion of a standing committee of officials and prominent experts, may prohibit the formation of any trust whatever in this country, or union with the trusts of other countries. He can decline to sanction the general rules, or any portion of them, of such trusts, all combinations of this sort being legally obliged to submit to him every contract, every statute, and every resolution, and to defer acting upon any such resolution for eight days after notice has been given to the minister. The latter is also entitled to examine all the books and correspondence of a trust, and to take the evidence on oath of each member and of each official of the trust. Finally, he can dissolve an already existing trust, as well as forbid the formation of a new one, his sole guide being the interest of the consumers at large, subject to a careful examination of the conditions of the trade or industry concerned. At the same time the preservation of business secrets is strictly enforced upon all the officials of the Minister of Finance, and the right of combination among workmen and employers for the regulation of the price of labor is also expressly maintained. The bill leaves no loophole for the great trusts, but I am afraid that the smaller ones, like the combination of the Vienna butchers, will be unaffected by it.—Vienna Correspondence London 'Standard.'

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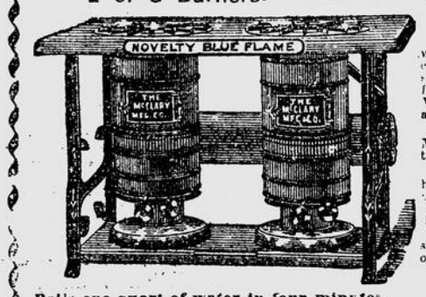
MADE IN ENGLAND.

Dyes any Shade, Does not Wash out or Fade, Does not Stain the Hands.

GENERAL AGENT FOR CANADA, VIVIAN W. TIPPET, St. John, N.B.

BLUE FLAME Oil Cooking STOVES

Safe and Durable 2 or 3 Burners.



Burns with a **Clear Blue Flame**, without smoke, and a heat of the greatest intensity. **Burners** are brass, and so made that wicks can be replaced in a few minutes, as in an ordinary lamp. **Wicks** are 1½ inches in circumference, and should last one year.

PATENT WICK ADJUSTMENT keeps the wicks from being turned too high or too low.

OIL TANKS situated away from burners, connected thereto with small tubes: the oil is thus continually cool, and prevents odor. **FRAMES AND TOPS** are made of steel, and cannot be broken. No perforated plates or braces surround the burners to retain any char or oil soakage, and thus preventing odor.

Boils one quart of water in four minutes.

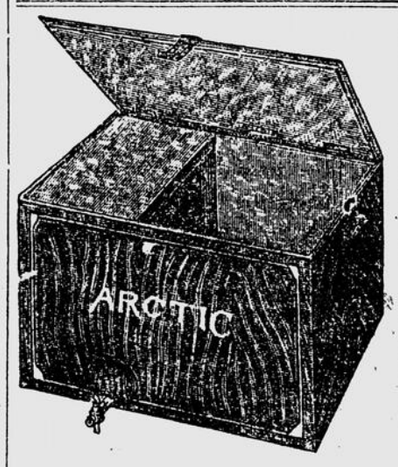
THE McCLARY MFG. CO.,

WHOLESALE ONLY

93 St. Peter Street, Montreal.

Turn Down

a corner in your memory and remember for the sake of health that Lime Juice in hot weather not only cools and refreshes, but keeps the body in a healthy condition. The Lime Juice must be absolutely pure though and free from mustiness. Stowers' Lime Juice has these two great virtues.



MODEL ICE CHESTS

The most useful Ice Box ever made; takes up less space, uses very little ice, and holds as much as a small refrigerator.

Prices $4.50, $5.50, $6.50.

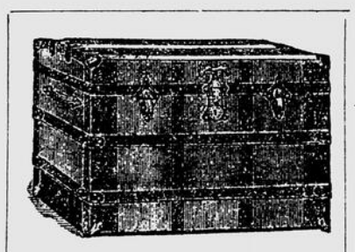
REFRIGERATORS.—We have the best line in town at reasonable prices, $6, $7.50, $9, $11, $12, double door, $13.50 and $15.

BROOKLYN OIL AND GAS STOVES.

M. PHILBIN,

2231—St. Catherine Street—2233.

Trunks Are Cheaper



In our Store than in most stores. We buy in large quantities from the best factories in Canada, saving the jobber's profit. Look over the following prices and then come to our Store and see the Goods:

Canvas Covered Trunk, good lock and hinges, Tray and Hat Box, iron bottom, $2.50 up.

Marbleized iron, barrel top Hat Box and Tray, extra good value, $1.50 up.

Trunks for packing purposes at very low prices.

Call and see us for Trunks and Shoes.

GALES BROS.,

Telephone 2980. Near Windsor Street. 137 St. Antoine Street,

HAVE YOU TRIED WILTSHIRE BACON?

Extra Mild Cured.

We export weekly hundreds of cases to the English markets, where it has a ready sale at top prices. We are sure if you once try it you will continue to use it, as it is, without doubt, UNEXCELLED.

THE LAING PACKING and PROVISION CO., LTD

8—RETAIL STORES—8

BUSINESS MEN,

Get your invoices printed at the 'Witness' Printing House

6 styles IN 20 SIZES

REFRIGERATORS

$4 and upwards.

GEO. R. PROWSE,

224 St. James Street.

REFRIGERATORS

—PRICES—

CUT IN TWO

For balance of this season.

REMEMBER

One profit only from maker to householder.

You will get from us a refrigerator that IS A REFRIGERATOR, will last a lifetime, and every satisfaction guaranteed.

GEO. W. REED & CO.,

Manufacturers,

785 Craig St.

YEAR BOOKS,

ANNUAL REPORTS,
TREASURER'S STATEMENTS,
CONTRIBUTION ENVELOPES,
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ETC., ETC., ETC.

The 'WITNESS' JOB DEPARTMENT is prepared to do the above class of work at reasonable prices in first-class style.

JOHN DOUGALL & SON.

N.B.—Mail Orders promptly attended to.

A FIGHT IN THE SOUDAN.

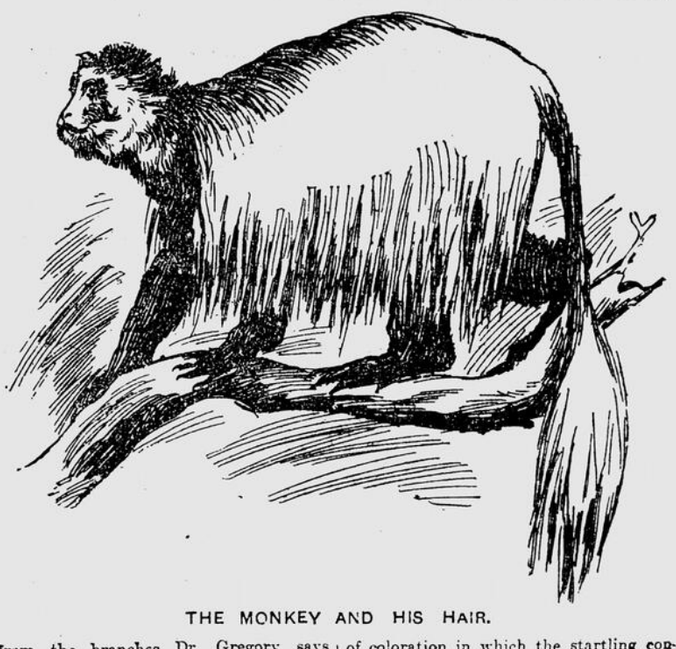
An Egyptian mounted patrol encountered recently a patrol of mounted Dervishes at Salamat, about sixty miles east of Dongola, in the Nubian desert, and drove them back, pursuing them for three miles. Eight Egyptian soldiers were killed and four wounded. Captain W. E. Peyton, who served in last year's expedition, was severely wounded by a spear thrust in the left side, but is progressing favorably. The Dervishes lost fifteen killed.

The Historic Society of Basle has recently excavated a large part of an old Roman amphitheatre near Kaiseraugst, Canton Aargau. It is in a good state of preservation and gives an excellent idea of a Roman theatre. The ruins of a neighboring temple are to be next explored.

INVISIBLE MONKEYS.

A NEW FAMILY DISCOVERED IN AFRICA WHICH CAN SCARCELY BE SEEN.

Dr. J. W. Gregory of the Natural History Museum, of London, reports the discovery of a family of African monkeys that adds another curiosity to the wonders of the zoo; provided they are fortunate enough to obtain specimens. These monkeys are found in certain districts of East Africa, and pass most of their time in the dense forest clothing Mount Kilima Njaro and other districts of that section. The black stemmed trees in which they make their homes are thickly draped with gray beard moss or lichen, which reaches for several feet below the boughs. As the monkeys hang from the branches Dr. Gregory says that they so closely resemble the lichen that he found it impossible to recognize them even when only a short distance away.



THE MONKEY AND HIS HAIR.

These monkeys are known to the natives of certain districts of East Africa by the name of guereza. They belong to the group of thumbless apes which are restricted to the African continent, where they take the place of the langurs, or sacred apes, of India and other Oriental countries. From the other thumbless apes the guerezas, or the species to which that name properly applies are distinguished by their long, silky, black and white coats, which are much sought after by the native of Africa as articles of their scanty costume and for purposes of decoration.

In the typical Abyssinian guereza the greater part of the fur of the body and limbs is of a deep, shining black, but from the shoulders there depends a mantle of long white, silky hair, extending down each side and meeting on the lower part of the back, so as to hang down over the sides of the body, as well as over the hips and thighs. The terminal third of the tail is also clothed with long white hairs. Strikingly handsome as is this species it is excelled in this respect by the East African guereza—the one met with by Dr. Gregory—in which the base of the tail alone is black, the whole of the remainder of that appendage being developed into a magnificent white brush, which may be compared to an Indian chowri or fly whisk.

Black and white is a type of coloration so conspicuous and at the same time so rare among the larger mammals, that whenever it occurs we may be sure it is developed for some special purpose, although, unless we have an opportunity of seeing the animals in their native haunts it is almost impossible to divine what that purpose may be.

It is met with elsewhere in the zebras and also in the remarkable parti-colored bear of Thibet. Although the former animals are conspicuous enough in a stall at the Zoo, or when stuffed in a museum, travellers tell us that when seen in the haze of an African desert their black and white stripes fade at a very short distance to an almost invisible gray. This may even be observed in a hot summer when the grass is burned brown in some of the private English parks where several of these beautiful animals are allowed to roam at will during the summer months.

Dr. Gregory's observations have fully solved the problem of the use of the remarkable coloration of the guerezas, which has so long puzzled the brains of naturalists. Decisive evidence is apparent that the black and white coloration of these animals protects them by a close resemblance to their inanimate surroundings. There are, however, certain smaller animals with a similar type of coloration in which the startling contrast of black and white seems to be for the purpose of rendering them conspicuous, and as some at least of these creatures are endowed with a most disgusting odor, their conspicuousness has been regarded as warning other animals from attacking them.

SOPRANO VOICES OF WOMEN.

It was a woman scientist, Mrs. Emma Seller, who discovered in the human larynx the anatomical reason why woman has a soprano voice. She was a German, born in Wurtzburg. Left a widow with two children to support, she resolved to become a teacher of singing, but suddenly lost her voice. Then she determined to find out why; also to discover if possible the correct method of singing so that others might not lose their voices. For this purpose she studied anatomy. She dissected larynx after larynx, and spent years in her search, trying to find for one thing why women's head tones could reach high C while men had no soprano tones. At length her search was rewarded. She discovered under the microscope one day two small wedge-shaped cartilages whose action produces the highest tones of the human voice. She made her discovery public. It excited great attention among scientists. Her own brother, a physician, praised the treatise in the highest terms till he found his own sister had written it. Then he dashed it down, saying in a rage that she would be better attending to her housework. Mrs. Seller's portrait, a marble relief, is in possession of the American Philosophical Society of Philadelphia, of which she was a member. She wrote, among other books, 'The Voice in Singing' and 'The Voice in Speaking.'

LITERARY REVIEW.

THE RISE OF THE EMPIRE.

It has been humorously said that ignorance of the colonies is taught in all English schools. The jubilee year will doubtless do much to turn the attention of the English to the greater English world that surrounds their island. A series of little books on 'The Story of the Empire' is being published appropriately at the present time. Mr. Howard Angus Kennedy is the editor, and Sir Walter Besant contributes the first volume, 'The Rise of the Empire.' The other volumes announced will tell of India, Australasia, South Africa and Canada, the endeavor being to give the salient points of each history without wearisome detail.

'The Rise of the Empire' (Horace Marshal & Son, London) is a timely essay from a gifted pen. The same author published for the fiftieth anniversary of the Queen's reign a review of the general state of society in 1837, 'Fifty Years Ago,' emphasizing some points in which England had very visibly changed and improved. The outlook toward the future engages his attention this time, and the outlook toward the greater Anglo-Saxondom.

The first point Sir Walter Besant insists on is the power of the English race to absorb other peoples and make them over into its own image. This is the only thing worth calling 'extension of empire.' He instances the wars by which English kings strove to annex France as a signal example of failure in this respect.

The French possessions were not in the exact sense—save that they belonged to the English king—possessions of the English people. They were not an extension of empire. There was no kind of communication between Yorkshire and Guienne. There were no English trading settlements in Normandy. It was impossible for England to conquer France and to hold it. For a time she might force submission, but there would be no attempt at amalgamation either of the victors with conquered or the vanquished with the conqueror. For five hundred years, therefore, we carried on a succession of false starts, always succeeding, always beaten back.

The explorations by sea in the Elizabethan era opened the way for the establishment of colonies. It is by colonization that the empire of Britain has been most widely and permanently extended. The early attempts to colonize Virginia are given in some detail 'because the founders of that often founded settlement committed as many mistakes as they possibly could, and suffered as much punishment, short of extermination, as could well follow.' Subsequent efforts were more successful because better planned. The early comers to America were chiefly 'emigrants of religion.' Australia was very differently peopled, most of the first white settlers being convicts transported from England, yet the descendants of these are a prosperous and happy people. India was first taken up in the interests of trade. Since the great and savage mutiny of 1857 the British army has occupied the country in sufficient numbers to render any similar disaster unlikely. But India can never be anything but a 'possession.' It cannot be counted as one of the English countries. South Africa is now 'the land of adventure and hope'; there is more 'making' in progress there than anywhere else; there are dangers, it is true, but where the English are flocking there the dangers lessen.'

A plea for state emigration is advanced as one of the lessons of the history. Sir Walter says 'the most shocking and miserable spectacle the world has to offer' is the multitude of 'stout country-bred lads' waiting on London wharves for casual jobs. He also deplores the negligence that permitted six millions of emigrants to go to the United States during a period of thirty-five years in which an insignificant number sought the colonies that strengthen the hands of the Mother Country. He suggests that the government should take active and systematic efforts to keep every class of people informed with regard to different parts of the British Empire, and also foster emigration by financial aid.

If emigration is to be controlled and directed, it must be, not assisted, but free. If a thousand young fellows are eager and willing to give their labor for the development of one of our colonies, we must take them there for nothing. The machinery is ready to hand, we have plenty of ships: we must carry out our emigrants free in these ships, land them free, provide them with tools, give them money to tide them over the first few weeks, and leave them there.

In conclusion, we find an eloquent forecast of an alliance between English-speaking countries, an empire in which South Africa and New Zealand, as well as Canada and Australia, shall be on an equal footing with the mother country. The United States, as an English-speaking country, might advantageously join the federation, in which case there would be six allied nations, but Sir Walter Besant admits that this cannot be counted on with any confidence. He looks forward, however, with enthusiasm to the autonomy and alliance of all those countries that are now called the 'colonies' of Great Britain.

I can see no boundary or limit to the power that will be possessed by such a federation. It will be a power exerted altogether in the interests of peace; of that, there can be no doubt. Where the centre of the five nations will be I cannot prophesy. London may be considered central; perhaps Cape Town may be more central. In any case the congress of the future federation will pass no laws interfering with the absolute sovereignty of each state; no one country will have authority over another.

It may be urged that this federation cannot take place yet. The colonies are not yet strong enough or powerful enough. South Africa is as yet unsettled; there are one or two things which have to be done in South Africa before she will become ready for her independence. Surely, however, the only reason why Australia and New Zealand cannot stand alone is the want of a fleet. In such an alliance as I contemplate there would be but one fleet. However, it cannot be too soon to place before ourselves the necessity for united action, and to prepare for what must, before long, be deliberated solemnly.

FOR THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

'The Lowly Nazarene,' by J. Leroy Dixon (J. S. Ogilvie Publishing Co., New York), is a story of the life of Christ. It follows the gospel narrative pretty closely, with sufficient amplification to give life-like circumstance to the story. Almost the only fiction introduced is in connection with the plots that led to the betrayal. Judas is represented, in accordance with the view held by De Quincey and others, as intending merely to precipitate the conflict between the followers of Christ and their opponents, and so put his Master in a position where he could no longer refuse to seize the earthly power which so many of the disciples looked forward to sharing. The task of re-telling in this way the gospel story is one that calls for unusual knowledge and unusual judgment. In our opinion a closer study of the times would have kept Mr. Dixon from modernizing the narrative so much, and it might also have been possible to omit without lessening the interest of the tale some phrases that jar on the Christian consciousness. It must be acknowledged, however, that these are comparatively few.

MISCELLANEOUS.

'What a Young Boy ought to Know,' by Sylvanus Stall, D.D., contains wise and important instruction in the form of letters to a boy. John Willis Baer, general secretary of the United Society of Christian Endeavor, says: 'I wish every parent might give the book careful reading.' Dr. Cuyler and others endorse it in the highest terms. (Vir Publishing Company, Philadelphia.)

'Current History' for the first quarter of 1897 reviews the principal events of the year up to the end of March. Many important things were going on then of which we have since seen the issue. There was fighting in Crete, but the situation in Greece was still uncertain. The American Senate was proposing amendments to the arbitration treaty. Monsignor Merry del Val had just arrived. All is well told. (Garretson, Cox & Co., Buffalo, 40 cents.)

'Facial Diagnosis,' by Louis Kuhne, is a curious medical work translated by August F. Reinhold of the Reinhold Water Cure Institute, New York. ($1.00.)

'Necrology of Andover Theological Seminary for 1896-97' is a pamphlet compiled by the Rev. C. C. Carpenter. Among the deaths noticed is that of the Rev. E. S. Ellis of Harpoot.

'A Jubilee Offering' is a booklet of pretty verse by Rozelle V. Myers-Funnell, M.D., dedicated to Lord and Lady Aberdeen. (C. J. Birkett, Ottawa, 50 cents.)

NEW MUSIC.

A 'Canadian Queen's Jubilee Song,' with words by William Little, Westmount, and music by Achille Fortier, is written in popular style. It may be had with piano accompaniment and also with the air fully written out for soloists. Some of the words are:

Still hold fast to the grand old flag,
While we paddle our own canoe.

(Nordheimers.)

A BRITISH AFRICAN EMPIRE.

The Paris 'Soleil' thus concludes a study of what it believes to be the British ambition to found in Africa an Empire extending from Alexandria to the Cape:

'So far, the Transvaal and the Orange Free State have resisted British absorption. But it is certain that the two Republics will sooner or later be drawn into the orbit of English domination unless they find in Europe powerful and effective support. The dream of English Imperialism from the Cape to Alexandria is no longer a chimera. It becomes a reality. During the final years of the century about to close England will have succeeded in carving out for herself in Africa, from end to end of the continent, an Empire of which the power of production and consumption will equal, if not exceed, in a near future that of her Indian Empire.'

ADVERTISEMENTS.

An Advertisement

This is an advertisement which tells the truth about Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills.

PEOPLE WHO SUFFER

from sleeplessness, dizziness, shortness of breath, smothering feeling, palpitation of the heart, pains through the breast and heart, anxious, morbid condition of the mind, groundless fears of coming danger, anæmia or impoverished blood, after effects of la grippe, general debility, etc., should

TRY THESE PILLS

as they cure these complaints. Every box is guaranteed to give satisfaction or money refunded through the party from whom the pills were purchased, and we authorize them to do so on the strength of the above statement. This offer is limited to the first box used by any one person. T. MILBURN & Co., Toronto.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

A Wonderful Medicine.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

For Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Fulness and Swelling after meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness, Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, &c. THE FIRST DOSE WILL GIVE RELIEF IN TWENTY MINUTES. This is no fiction. Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try one Box of these Pills, and they will be acknowledged to be

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.

BEECHAM'S PILLS, taken as directed, will quickly restore Females to complete health. They promptly remove any obstruction or irregularity of the system. For a

Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, Disordered Liver,

they act like magic—a few doses will work wonders upon the Vital Organs; Strengthening the muscular System, restoring the long-lost Complexion, bringing back the keen edge of appetite, and arousing with the Rosebud of Health the whole physical energy of the human frame. For throwing off fevers in hot climates they are specially renowned. These are "facts" admitted by thousands, in all classes of society, and one of the best guarantees to the Nervous and Debilitated is that Beecham's Pills have the Largest Sale of any Patent Medicine in the World.

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS BEECHAM, ST. HELENS, ENGLAND.
OF ALL DRUGGISTS.

Coleman's CELEBRATED DAIRY, HOUSEHOLD AND FARM SALT

PROMPT SHIPMENT GUARANTEED
CANADA SALT ASSOCIATION
CLINTON, ONT. 6

W. E. POTTER & CO.
Painters and Paper Hangers.
32 VICTORIA SQUARE.
Wall Papers in great variety.

E. WETHEY,
The Well Known Hair Dresser,
Established since 1864, has Removed to the
TEMPLE BUILDING, St. James st.
He takes this opportunity of thanking his numerous friends and patrons for their long continued favors, and trusts by careful attention to merit a continuance of same. 4

CAMPBELL & GILDAY,
Roofing and Asphalting
SPARHAMFIREPROOF CEMENT.
GRAVEL AND ROSIN CEMENT, &c.
309 St. James street
Bell Tell. 172. 30

PETERMAN'S ROACH FOOD
FATAL TO COCKROACHES and WATER BUGS
'NOT A POISON.'
It attracts Cockroaches and Water Bugs, as a food they devour it and are destroyed, dried up to shell leaving no offensive smell.
Kept in stock by all leading druggists.
EWING, HERRON & CO.,
Sole Manufacturing Agents for the Dominion.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

These Competitions will be conducted monthly during 1897.

FIRST PRIZES—
10 Stearns' Bicycles EACH MONTH.
SECOND PRIZES—
25 Gold Watches
EACH MONTH.

HOW TO OBTAIN THEM. Competitors to save as many "Sunlight" Soap Wrappers as they can collect. Cut off the top portion of each wrapper—that portion containing the heading "SUNLIGHT SOAP." These (called "Coupons") are to be sent enclosed with a sheet of paper on which the competitor has written his or her full name and address, and the number of coupons sent in, postage paid, to Messrs. Lever Bros. Ltd., 23 Scott St., Toronto, marked on the postal wrapper (top left hand corner) with the number of the district competitor lives in. The districts are as follows:

NAME OF DISTRICT.
1 Western Ontario, consisting of Counties York, Simcoe and all Counties W. and S. of these.
2 Eastern Ontario, consisting of Counties Ontario, Muskoka and all Counties E. and N. of these.
3 Province of Quebec.
4 Province of New Brunswick.
5 Province of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island.

$1,625 Given Away EACH MONTH IN BICYCLES AND WATCHES FOR SUNLIGHT SOAP WRAPPERS.

The bicycles are the celebrated Stearns, manufactured by E. C. Stearns & Co., Syracuse, N. Y., and Toronto, Ont. Each wheel is guaranteed by the makers, and has complete attachments.

LEVER BROS., LTD.,
23 SCOTT STREET, TORONTO.

RULES. 1. Every month during 1897, in each of the five districts, prizes will be awarded as follows:

The two competitors who send in the largest numbers of coupons from the district in which they reside, will each receive, at winner's option, a lady's or gent's Stearns' Bicycle with complete attachments.

The five competitors who send in the next largest numbers of coupons from the district in which they reside, will each receive, at winner's option, a lady's or gent's Gold Watch, value $25.

2. The competition will close the last day of each month during 1897. Coupons received too late for one month's competition will be put into the next.

3. Competitors who obtain wrappers from unsold soap in dealer's stock will be disqualified. Employees of Messrs. Lever Bros., Ltd., and their families are debarred from competing.

4. A printed list of winners in competitor's district will be forwarded to competitors 21 days after each competition closes.

5. Messrs. Lever Bros. Ltd., will endeavor to award the prizes fairly to the best of their ability and judgment, but it is understood that all who compete agree to accept the award of Messrs. Lever Bros., Ltd., as final.

"LANOLINE" Toilet Preparation "LANOLINE"

For the Health and Beauty of the SKIN.
Lanoline Toilet Soap
Toilet "Lanoline" For Delicate and Sensitive Skins
Darling Brand. from all Chemists
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JUBILEE BROOCHES
UNION JACK STICK PINS FREE

We have secured a large lot of handsome JUBILEE BROOCHES and UNION JACK Stick Pins. They are well made—gilt—just the thing to wear in JUBILEE YEAR.

We will mail, all charges prepaid, to any address, one of these JUBILEE BROOCHES on receipt of 30 wrappers of QUEEN'S LAUNDRY BAR, or a UNION JACK Stick Pin on receipt of 25 wrappers.

QUEEN' LAUNDRY BAR is the best Laundry Soap in the market.

THE ALBERT TOILET SOAP CO.,
168 McCord street, Montreal.

For the Sea Shore
OR THE COUNTRY.

A dress fabric which will not spot from rain or sea water. Will not become clammy or shapeless when wet. Perfectly shower proof. A stylish, durable dress fabric, drapes well, fits well.

WATERWITCH SERGE.

Wrapped on "THE VARNISHED BOARD."
Priestley's name stamped on every five yards. 6

OUR LOYALTY TO HER MAJESTY
Cannot be Better Shown
Than by Giving
HER LOYAL SUBJECTS
A CHANCE
To Buy Cheap This Month.

The Most Necessary Articles for Summer (when it comes) is a Refrigerator and During the BALANCE OF JUNE we will hold a JUBILEE SALE of the best Refrigerators in the city.

20 Percent Discount Off For Cash.

All hardwood and Zinc Lined; very economical in the amount of ice used.

SCREEN DOORS, ICE CREAM FREEZERS, HAMMOCKS, Etc.

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

CENTS FOR SALE. Apply at the "WITNESS" OFFICE.

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Brown Automatic Engine, 125 horse power.
12 x 24 Slide Valve Engine, in good order.
12 x 10 Piston Valve Engine, in perfect order.
7 x 12 Slide Valve Engine, in good order.
6 x 14 Slide Valve Engine, in good order.
5½ x 5½ Upright Engine, in good order.
6 x 6 Marine Upright Engine, in good order.
1 horse power Coal Oil Engine, in good order.
4 horse power Gas Engine, at a bargain.
2 horse power Gas Engine, at a bargain.
7 horse power Gas Engine, at a bargain.
One 12 horse power Portable Engine and Boiler on Wheels, in good order.
One 30 h. p. Locomotive Boiler with Engine mounted on top, in good order.
One 60 h. p. Boiler, re-fitted, in good order.
One 30 h. p. Boiler to brick in, re-fitted, in good order.
One 12 h. p. Upright Boiler, with 10 h. p. Upright Engine, re-fitted, in good order.
Two h. p. Water Tube Boiler, used only a few weeks, first-class.
One 8 h. p. Baxter Engine and Boiler, in good order.
One 10 h. p. Portable Hoisting Engine, Boiler with one drum complete, in good order.
All the above will be sold at sacrifice prices. We also have a large stock of new Engines and Boilers, Hoisting Rigs, etc., but the above are second-hand, and must be sold promptly.
Iron Planer, 4' wide, 8' 6" high, 11' bed, second-hand, cheap.
Iron Planer, 30" high, 30" wide, 8' bed, second-hand, cheap.
Iron Planer, 18" wide, 18" high, 4' table, second-hand, cheap.
Iron Shaper, 10" stroke, 22" cross feed, in good order.
Iron Shaper, 6" stroke, second-hand, cheap.
Iron Shaper, 7" stroke, second-hand, cheap.
Heavy English Iron Shaper, 14" x 48, second-hand, cheap.
One Iron Lathe, 38" swing, 12' bed, cheap.
Iron Lathe, 16" swing, 10' bed, cheap.
Iron Lathe, 24" swing, 6' bed, cheap.
Iron Lathe, 16" swing, 10' bed, first-class tool, at a bargain.
Wells Bros. Screwing Machine, ⅜ to 1½ inches, used only three months.
Automatic Screwing Machine, latest make, best made, used about one year, cuts ⅜ to 1½ inches.
Lincoln Milling Machine at a low figure.
Brainard Pattern Milling Machine, practically new.
2-inch Curtiss Screwing Machine, with dies, countershaft, and Curtiss nipple holder.
24" Cant-Gourlay large heavy Planer, re-fitted and in good order.
22" Planer, re-fitted and in good order.
24" Cowan Endless Bed Planer, cheap.
Tenoning Machine can sell for $30.00.
Cant Bros. Power Mortiser, in good order.
McGregor, Gourlay & Co.'s Power Mortiser, used about a month.
McGregor, Gourlay & Co.'s Re-Sawing Machine, used about am onth.
Wood shaper, iron frame, wooden top, cheap.
Jig Saw Machine, cheap.
Iron frame, iron top, rip and cross cut sawing machine, cheap.
Railway Carriage Cut-off Saw, good as new.
12" four side Moulder, at a very low figure.
Boring Machine, cheap.

A. R. WILLIAMS & COMPANY,
345 ST. JAMES STREET, CITY.

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WOMAN FITTED FOR GOVERNMENT.

THE WOMAN'S DUTY THE NATION'S GLORY.

THE ONTARIO W. C. T. U. CONVENTION.

A WOMAN ON NEWSPAPER READING—THE TENTH PROBLEM NOT SOLVED YET—KEEP TO YOUR PROMISE—CARE OF REFRIGERATORS—HOME-MADE

WOMAN FITTED FOR GOVERNMENT.

The present Queen's jubilee, this great international festival, impresses Dr. Talmage with the fact that woman is competent for political government when God calls her to it.

Great fears, he says, have been experienced in this country that woman would get the right of suffrage, and as a consequence, after a while, woman must get into Congressional chair, and, perhaps, after a while, reach the Chief Magistracy. Awful! Well, better quiet your perturbations, as you look across the sea, in this anniversary time, and behold a woman, who for sixty years has ruled over the mightiest empire of all time and ruled well. In approval of her government, the hands of all nations are clapping, the flags of all nations waving, the batteries of all nations booming. Look here! Men have not made such a wonderful success of government that they need be afraid that women should ever take a turn at power. The fact is, that men have made a bad mess of it. The most damnably corrupt thing on earth is American politics after men have had it all their own way in this country for one hundred and twenty-one years. Other things being equal, for there are fools among women as well as among men—I say other things being equal, woman has generally a keener sense of what is right and what is wrong than has man—has naturally more faith in God, and knows better how to make self-sacrifices, and would more boldly act against intemperance and the social evil, and worse things might come to this country than a Supreme Court room and a Senate Chamber and a House of Representatives in which womanly voices were sometimes heard. We men had better drop some of the strut out of our pompous gait, and with a little less of superciliousness thrust the thumbs into the sleeves of our vests, and be less apprehensive of the other sex, who seem to be the Lord's favorites from the fact that he has made more of them. If woman had possessed an influential and controlling vote on Capitol Hill at Washington and in the English Parliament, do you think that the two ruffian and murderous nations of the earth could have gone on until this time with the butcheries in Armenia and Cuba? No! The Christian nations would have gone forth with bread and medicine, and bandages and military relief until Abdul Hamid would have had no throne to sit on, and Weyler, the commanding assassin in Cuba, would have been thrust into a prison as dark as that in which they murdered Dr. Ruiz. I am no advocate for female suffrage, and I do not know whether it would be best to have it; but I point you to the Queen of Great Britain and the nation over which she rules as proof that woman may be politically dominant and prosperity reign. God save the Queen! whether now, on the throne in Buckingham Palace, or in some time to come, in American White House.

THE WOMAN'S DUTY THE NATION'S GLORY.

One of the finest tributes to Her Majesty in this jubilee year has been given by one of her sons-in-law, the Marquis of Lorne. He writes: 'It has been the proud prerogative of Queen Victoria to make the woman's duty the nation's glory.'

THE MIGHTIEST CHAMPION OF CHRISTIANITY.

'I declare it,' says the Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage, D.D., 'fearless of contradiction, that the mightiest champion of Christianity to-day is the throne of England. The Queen's book, so much criticised at the time of its appearance, some saying it was not skilfully done, and some saying that the private affairs of a household ought not so to have been exposed, was nevertheless a book of vast usefulness from the fact that it showed that God was acknowledged in all her life, and that "Rock of Ages" was not an unusual song in Windsor Castle. Was there ever an explosion of fire-damp in the mines of Sheffield or Wales and her telegram was not the first to arrive with help and Christian sympathy? Is President Garfield dying at Long Branch, and is not the cable under the sea, reaching to Balmoral Castle kept busy in announcing the symptoms of the sufferer? I believe that no throne since the throne of David and the throne of Hezekiah, and the throne of Esther, has been in such constant touch with the throne of heaven as the throne of Victoria. From what I know of her habits she reads the bible more than she does Shakespeare. She admires the hymns of Horatio Bonar more than she does Byron's 'Corsair.' She has not knowingly admitted into her presence a corrupt man or a dissolute woman. All the coming centuries of time cannot revoke the advantages of having had sixty years of Christian womanhood enthroned in the palaces of England. . . . . Call the roll of the queens of the earth, Maria of Portugal, Isabella, Eleanor and Joanna of Spain, Catherine of Russia, Mary of Scotland, Maria Teresa of Germany, Marie Antoinette of France, and all the queens of England as Agnes Strickland has put them before us in her charming twelve volumes; and while some queen may surpass our modern queen in learning, another in attractiveness of feature, another in gracefulness of form, and another in romance of history, Victoria surpasses them all in nobility and grandeur and thoroughness of Christian character. I hail her, the Christian daughter, the Christian mother, the Christian wife, the Christian Queen!

JUBILEE SIDE LIGHTS.

It was Jubilee night, and they stood in one of the thousands of windows commanding a view of Dominion square and the mountain side—a young man and young woman viewing the fireworks. And both were young, and the girl was very fair.

'Look at those lovely blue and green lights!' she exclaimed, with enthusiasm.

'Ah, but the blue lights are the sweetest!' he whispered. And he looked intently, but not toward the mountain side.

And the lady, not so oblivious, answered never a word, but gazed steadfastly toward the mountain top.

And the chaperone was a discreet few paces off, and the onlooker was blind as a bat, and stupid as an owl by daylight.

ONTARIO W. C. T. U. CONVENTION.

Dear White Ribboners.—Before closing your meetings for the summer vacation, we would remind you that on account of the World's and Dominion Conventions being held the last week of October, our Provincial Convention has necessarily to meet at an earlier date than usual, namely, Oct. 12 to 15, and for this reason it would be advisable for all local and county annual meetings to be held in August, or September, at the latest, in order that your work may be fully reported. In some cases, this might be liable to cause more or less inconvenience, but if arrangements could be made at once the difficulty would be overcome.

The Provincial asks for your loyal support in making the coming convention one of the most successful ever held.

You will remember that last year we accepted the invitation given by Guelph the previous year to meet in that city, but since then, on account of a large missionary convention to be held there in October, they found that it would not be convenient to entertain both. Ottawa invited us, as did also Brantford. While cordially thanking the former city for the kind invitation, the executive decided to go to Brantford, as we met East last year.

A word about Brantford may not be out of place just here. It is a pretty city, and possesses many attractions and places of interest, well worth a visit, and no doubt arrangements will be made to enable the delegates to see them. Its W.C.T.U. was one of the first organized in Canada, and it has done a grand work. Its people are kind and hospitable, and will give the members of the Provincial W. C. T. U. a hearty welcome.

In making your plans for attending the series of W. C. T. U. Conventions, be sure to place the 'Provincial' first, the others second.

It is extremely important that there should be a large attendance at Brantford, as we are anticipating the plebiscite, an issue which we have been looking for, hoping for, and working for, for years, and now that we are likely to be granted this, no stone must be left unturned to make the issue not only in favor of prohibition, but overwhelmingly and conclusively so. It appears that the consideration of this question has been postponed until the next session of parliament, which will delay its submission for another year. It will not do, however, to settle down and let the time slip by without doing anything, but rather, to take advantage of the delay, and the extra opportunity thus afforded, to develop plans of work, and arrange for carrying them out.

Our W.C.T.U. has always been a very potent factor in the progress of temperance reform, both in our province and Dominion, and at this present juncture it behooves us to make our influence felt to its fullest extent.

We hope, therefore, that from all our unions there will be as large a representation as possible sent to Brantford next October. Don't forget the date, Oct. 12-15.

By order of the sub-executive.

Yours cordially,

JENNIE CAVERS,
Vice-President Ontario W.C.T.U.

Galt, June 16, 1897.

DORIS ON NEWSPAPER READING.

'You puzzled me in many ways when we were first married,' said Harry one day. We had been turning the leaves of one rather brief part together. 'But nothing astonished me so much as the fact that you liked to read newspapers.'

'Why should that astonish you?'

'Because they are not particularly delightful reading.'

'The descriptive adjective lies with the reader. They are wonderful reading! They give us the romances and poems of life at first hand.'

'And the satires and tragedies.'

'Yes, the satires and tragedies. The shadows as well as the lights of the great picture. Imagine a picture without shadows!'

'But horrors, revolting crimes, and villanies are certainly not quite fit reading for women.'

This is a word my Harry, not otherwise too reverent, speaks always with reverence.

'And why not for women? This is our world. Why should we not acquaint ourselves with the place we inhabit? That is the broadest and the deepest education. And when I take up the morning papers I feel that I am reading Balzac and Victor Hugo and George Eliot and Shakespeare, all in one; yes, and Laura Jean Libby and Mary J. Holmes. Surely, the truth, the absolute truth, about life—its grandeurs and its frivolities—must be proper reading, either for men or women.'

'I can't agree with you, Doris. We need

PARIS CALLING COSTUME.

the philosophic mind before we can contemplate and analyze life at close range.'

'And I think, on the contrary, that it is the study of life alone that can give us the philosophic mind.'

'But this getting down to fact must destroy the beauty of the ideal.'

'No; nothing can destroy the beauty of the ideal. It is all the more beautiful when the facts are unlovely. The keen eyes that detect flaws, you know, are the eyes that first discover the gems. And there are some gems entirely flawless, both human and mineral.'

'I'm not sure about the human,' protested Harry.

'Well, then, we'll say almost flawless; and all flaws, and the unworthiness of all the gems in the world, cannot make the pure gems less bright. In a newspaper paragraph it is a condition that confronts us, not a theory.'

'The theories come afterward,' said Harry, dryly.

'And isn't that right? How can we cure an evil unless it is first made plain to us? The cleverest surgeon in the world must examine a wound before he can heal it. Now you are thinking, after all, that I am not far wrong, are you not?'

'I was thinking how fond you are of metaphors,' said Harry.—Leslie's 'Weekly.'

THE TENTH PROBLEM.

It is well to be fully convinced in one's own mind. 'Canadian Working Girl' has evidently solved the 'giving a tenth problem' to her own entire satisfaction, and is to be commended for living up to her convictions, but to my mind the 'giving to the Lord' problem is as far from solution as ever. Thus saith the scripture: 'He that giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord,' and again our Saviour says, 'the poor ye have always with you, but me ye have not always.'

In my opinion here as elsewhere circumstances alter cases; 'Canadian Working Girl' has confessed that all of her wages, four dollars a week, she spends on herself, excepting the forty cents that she calls her tenth, viz., three dollars for board and washing; sixty cents for incidental expenses. Evidently she looks out for number one. Clearly she is not the mother of a family. Let us suppose a case, and there are many such: A working man earns six dollars a week. He has a wife and six children to support. How do they live? There is rent to pay, fuel to buy, and food and clothing to provide for a family of eight. Would this man be justified in taking sixty cents to give weekly to the church and missions, while his children went about cold, hungry, uneducated, bare footed, and himself and wife were slowly dying for lack of the common necessaries of life?

I do not believe it. He might be justified in relieving the necessities of a widow or orphan even poorer than himself, but to give to the church, no. The church is often very selfish. I say it, who am closely allied to church and clergy; who have been a mission collector for years, and know that often those who were least able to give, gave most willingly. Let people not exact from others what they are not willing to do themselves. Would 'Canadian Working Girl' give forty cents a week to the church if she heard her sick baby crying for milk that she could not afford to buy, or if she knew it entailed her confining herself to two meals a day, and very meagre ones at that? One would need to be in touch with the great throbbing heart of the people, as was the Master, to even venture to explain the meaning of 'giving to the Lord.'

Madame Editor, I am an old contributor to these columns, and a life-long reader of the 'Witness.' Lately I have not troubled you owing to illness and lack of time, but I hope you will forgive me when I say you did not suggest altogether the proper motive for giving of our substance to the Lord. If the motive determines the moral quality of an action, surely we should not require to be promised a blessing in return.

Just here, I would like to give some C. E. young ladies of leisure a gentle hint. Do you ever think of the many over-worked mothers in connection with your own church who can never get to church or prayer-meeting because there is no one to keep house, or mind the little ones? Just run round some evening and offer your services. Time means often a greater sacrifice than money.

AN OLD CONTRIBUTOR.

KEEP TO YOUR PROMISE.

'Be slow to promise and sure to perform,' is an old adage but a good one. How many people make promises very glibly and give never a thought to the fulfilling of them. Not long ago we heard a person declare that 'His word was as good as his bond,' but a few days after making this statement we heard the same person, on being asked why he had not done a certain thing which he had engaged to do, say, 'Oh, I changed my mind,' evidently regarding this as a sufficient excuse for not keeping his word. We came to the conclusion that we would prefer his bond to his word. One may possibly be able to satisfy one's own conscience, especially if it is an elastic one, with such excuses for disregarding one's promises, but they are seldom found satisfactory to those who may be concerned in the keeping or breaking of our pledges. How implicitly a little child trusts the statements of its parents and what golden opportunities parents have of inculcating in their children a love for truth. Truly 'example is better than precept.' Let us not thoughtlessly make promises to our children to satisfy them for the time being and which we may, to say the least, find very inconvenient when the time comes to redeem them. Who has not seen the look of surprised disappointment on the little upturned face as the child uses the, to him, unanswerable argument, 'But you promised, mamma.' If we give our children reason to believe that we regard our word lightly how can we expect them to reverence the truth? Let us then, as well to our little folks as to our grown-up associates, 'Be careful to promise, but sure to perform.'

MARY SOUTER.

THE CARE OF THE REFRIGERATOR.

The care of a refrigerator involves more than the obvious necessity of seeing that, with the approach of hot weather, no accumulation of food is allowed to spoil therein. The prudent housewife will, likewise, direct that the ice itself, in extreme heat, be covered with newspapers, than which there is no better preventive of its rapid melting away. She will see that the shelves are frequently scoured and kept perfectly sweet, but that no hot water is employed for this purpose. She will give orders that the drinking water be cooled by being placed upon the ice, and not by having the ice put into it. And, last of all, she will endeavor to convince the maids that there is no magic preservative on top of the refrigerator, and that that particular spot is quite as warm as any other part of the storeroom; also that the coolest place in the box is underneath the ice—that is, on those shelves beneath it—and not, as so often supposed, on top of it. Thus anything placed over the cake of ice is much warmer than what is put away within the refrigerator.

GRAHAM WAFERS.

In answer to an enquirer for Graham wafers or crackers I send the following:—

One pint Graham flour; one pint white flour; one tablespoon sugar; one half teaspoon salt; one teaspoon baking powder; two teaspoons of butter; a little more than ½ pint of milk; sift together Graham flour, sugar, flour, salt and powder. Rub the butter in cold, add milk, mix into smooth dough and knead well five minutes. Roll to thickness of one-fourth inch, cut with knife in envelope shaped crackers, bake in rather hot oven with care (as they burn readily) ten minutes. Handle carefully while hot, when cold store for use. KIRSTY.

LEGAL CALMNESS.

For an exemplification of the calmness and deliberation, the admirable poise of the 'legal male mind,' says the 'Union Signal,' commend us to the Illinois House of 'Representatives.' In a party wrangle last week about the revenue bill an attempt was made to drag the speaker from the chair, and in the riot which ensued furniture was smashed, waste baskets hurled across the hall, one member severely wounded by an ink bottle aimed at the speaker, another, who tried to pound heads with a wooden mallet, forced to the floor with others on top of him, members pulled off their coats and stood on top of their desks, stamping and gesticulating wildly, while everybody shouted themselves hoarse and a free-for-all fight was, it is stated, only prevented by the action of a few cool-headed members. The disturbance lasted an hour and a quarter and was heard six blocks away. And yet they say women ought not to vote because they are so emotional!

HOW TO MAKE HARD SOAP.

For the benefit of 'A.L.,' Point Fortune.

Take some good lye. To try its strength put a good egg into it. If it is too strong the egg will float on one side. If that is the case put in soft water until you will see about the size of a ten-cent piece of the end of the egg above the lye. Then put in plenty of grease and boil rapidly two hours. Take out some of the boiling liquid with an old spoon on a saucer; add the same quantity of water as you have of liquid on the saucer and mix it well. If it thickens it will be good, but if it gets thin it requires more lye. Put some more lye into what is boiling; boil a while longer, then try with water as before. When it is done it should break off short when you lift it from the saucer with the spoon, and be so thick you could turn it without it sticking to the saucer. Then add about one-tenth water, put in some coarse salt, boil a few minutes, stirring all the time. To see if there is salt enough in it, dip into it a common knife and hold it obliquely; if it separates and hardens quickly it will be good, but if it is soft and sticky there is not salt enough in it. Too much salt will make it short in the grain and it will crumble easily. Some put resin in it, but I do not think it needs it. I can make good soap without it. Let the soap cool and cut it in bars or squares. It should not be left where it will freeze.

TO MAKE SOFT SOAP.

Add water instead of salt. To every pail of the liquid add a pail of soft water. I used to make soft soap but have given it up. I like hard soap better for clothes. It is not so injurious and the clothes are more easily kept a good color.

Another way of making soft soap is when it is ready for the salt boil one hour longer let it cool all night; cut a piece out of the hard substance on the top; dip the lye out of the bottom; add twice the quantity of water in place of the lye you took out; boil and you will have good soft soap. The lye you took out can be reduced and more soap made out of it. If there is too much grease in it when you are testing it on the saucer when it stands a while it will get thin. A little strong lye added will show you it required more lye. Yours respectfully,

NORWOOD.

PARIS CALLING COSTUME.

A charming costume is a dress of pale gray duchesse satin. The waist is in Louis fashion, of mousseline de soie laid in tiny pleats, and fastens at the left side with a broad band of guipure under which is a double ruffle of the mousseline. Epaulettes and high collar are also of the lace, and on the front breadth of the skirt are two appliques of the lace. A capot of gray taffeta embroidered in gold and with a tuft of black ostrich plumes is in charming accord with the gown.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

A broom should have a loop of cord passed through a hole bored in the handle, and hung to a nail on the wall. If set on the floor, it should always be with the handle end down. It is hard to train a servant this, but it is important for the good of the broom.

A box-seat is a useful piece of the porch furniture for summer. This may hold extra wraps, or cushions, or magazines, etc., that will then be at hand, at a moment's notice, and yet not in the way when not wanted.

The free use of naphtha, it is known, is efficacious in preserving carpets from moths in closed houses, but this wholesale use of it which is necessary is not without serious danger. The fatal burning, last spring, of two ladies from the kindling of the naphtha fumes in a drawing-room saturated with the liquid for protective purposes is still a sufficiently fresh tragedy in this community to enjoin caution. The house may have been made ready for the summer clothes, the inmates expecting to leave by an early train, but the lighting of the gas when evening came precipitated a casualty that changed all summer plans. A carpet-beater says that if the camphor balls of commerce are crushed fairly fine and spread under the edges of carpets and heavy rugs when they are overhauled in the spring, they may be left with confidence.

Chemists protest against the prejudice held by most housekeepers towards cotton-seed oil. They claim it to be very unjust. Such oil is pronounced wholesome and having good food value by some of the most careful scientists, and its use is preferable to that of much of the lard in the market. The oil of a seed is certainly cleaner in its association as well as actually than that of an animal.

A medical journal inveighs against rocking, warning its adherents that the soothing feeling, which it superinduces is really a mild congestion of the brain. This, it is cited, is as applicable to the woman's rocking-chair as to the baby's cradle.

Two young women in New York who have taken a course in hygienic dietetics, followed up their newly acquired knowledge with an investigation of the food consumed by the tenement-house population. They find, as others have before them, that the American poor man feeds his family the worst and at the greatest cost. It is a surprise to find that the Italian leads the Frenchman in cost, wholesomeness, and preparation, though the Gaul is a close second in the cooking line. The other emigrants who have slipped in to make up the great east side take rank as follows: Swiss, Swedish, Norwegian, Danish, Scotch, and English, with the Germans far behind in point of delicacy and palatableness, but strong in economical management.

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CHILDREN'S CORNER.

MOLLY'S MEDAL.

(By Patty Sharwood.)

'Molly, Molly! Are you coming? The tea's all ready and waiting, and if you are not quick you will miss Jack's tram, and be too late for school. How should you like that?'

Molly would not like that at all, for she was trying to gain a medal at the Board School to which she went every day, and the year was very nearly ended now, only one more month. Molly had not missed a single attendance, and how she thought of that medal every day, and remembered the bitter disappointment she had felt a year ago at not receiving one of the beautiful shiny silver things in the blue plush case, when the 'perfect' attenders had carried off theirs with pride! But Molly would not be disappointed this time; no, she would be one of the proud and happy owners herself. So she called out cheerfully, 'Yes, muvver, I'm comin',' and after a hasty little wash of her chubby brown hands, she ran quickly down the stairs and into the back kitchen, where her mother was clearing away after the mid-day meal.

Molly was only a very little girl, just turned six, but every day, on her way to school in the afternoon, she met the tramear on which her brother was conductor, and handed him his can of tea and parcel of thick bread-and-butter, and sometimes, to Molly's great delight, she had a ride as far as her school, for the tram went right past the very door.

'Now, Molly, child, come,' said her mother, as the little girl burst into the room; 'make haste, and mind you don't spill the tea, and tell Jack to be sure and come straight home.'

'Yes, muvver, I will,' and as she spoke Molly put up a pair of rosy lips to her mother's face to be kissed, picked up the can of tea in one hand and the parcel of bread-and-butter in the other, and marched off in a brisk, womanly little way down the street, along the bottom of which the tram would pass.

Molly had to wait some minutes; she began to get very impatient, and to wonder if she had missed her brother; then she thought of the medal which she did want so badly, but just then she heard a whistle and saw the horses come round the bend in the road; and, yes, there was Jack looking out for her. Would he give her a ride to-day, because she must be early for school.

The tram stopped, and Molly was lifted on to the platform by her big brother, of whom she was very proud; he was always so kind to her and loved her so very much; but it was no wonder, for Molly was the dearest, chubbiest, sweetest little sister a boy ever had. Her delight knew no bounds now, when she was seated in the corner on the velvet-cushioned seat, and was able to look about her and admire the pretty dresses of the two ladies at the other end.

Molly chatted away to her brother all the time, one minute leaning back in her corner just like a grand lady riding in her own private carriage, and the next staring out of the window at some object of passing interest.

But at last the happy ride came to an end, and the big, red school-building was reached. Once more Molly put up her rosy little lips. She was so used to being kissed by everybody she knew and loved, that it never struck her that people did not usually kiss in public places. It did not appear to strike Jack either, for he bent down his head and kissed his pretty little sister.

The tram stopped and Molly jumped off the steps, and was just running across the road when a baker's cart rushed round the corner; there was a sharp cry, the man in the cart did all in his power to pull up his horse; but it was of no use, poor little Molly was knocked down, and a wheel went over her tiny leg with a terrible crunching sound which made Jack's heart turn sick with dread.

A crowd gathered round the poor, crushed little mite, who was soon lifted up in her brother's strong arms, and held tenderly until a cab was brought, when the poor fellow was obliged to relinquish his darling and return to his tram.

The people were very kind, and one of the two ladies, who had seen the accident, accompanied the policeman who had taken charge of Molly's poor little still form to the hospital; while the other promised Jack to go and break the terrible news to his mother and take her to see Molly.

Mrs. Clarke, Molly's mother, was almost frantic at the thought of her child's pain, but when she arrived at the great place of suffering, it was to hear much better news than she had dared to hope for. It is true Molly's leg was broken, but the doctor said that although it would be a long time before it was well, yet in time she would be able to walk again just as before, and would get quite better if all went well, as he hoped.

For half-an-hour after the operation had been performed Molly slept quietly and peacefully, while her mother watched anxiously at the bedside, comforted from time to time by the gentle words of the sweet-faced nurse who was quietly going from bed to bed. Presently Molly stirred uneasily in her sleep, and then, opening her eyes, recognized her mother. At first she could not understand it at all, but when her mother spoke she remembered where she was, and the pain in her leg soon served as a very unhappy reminder.

Poor little girl, she lay very still; but presently the tears would come, and throwing her arms round her mother's neck, she sobbed as if her heart would break. The pain was bad enough to bear, but the thought of the longed-for medal was too terrible.

'Oh, muvver,' she cried, 'Molly's medal, I can't have it, and I—I did try so hard, and now I shan't get it again this year cos I've stayed away to-day.'

Mrs. Clarke could have cried too at the sight of her little one's disappointment, but she tried to comfort her and kissed away her tears.

'Never mind, my darling,' she said. 'When you are better Jack shall carry you home and we will have some lovely times, and you know your teacher said that you had been a good girl, and that you would get a prize, so although you will have to give up the medal you will very likely have a lovely book.'

Molly was very happy in the hospital; she had a great many visitors, and as usual everybody loved and petted her, but in spite of all this the tears would come now and then when she thought of the lost medal.

One day she had been feeling specially sad about it when the two ladies who had been so kind on the day of the accident, came in. Molly was a brave little thing, and quickly brushed away the tears, but somehow the story of her disappointment leaked out.

As time went on Molly gradually grew stronger and was able to use her leg again, and then one bright, sunny day her mother fetched her away and took her home.

It was now the end of the school year, and in a week the prizes and medals were to be distributed. Everybody hoped that Molly would be well enough to be at school on that one grand occasion; as for her, brave little woman, she had made up her mind that if she were able to be at school she would think only of the prize she was to have, and not give one single thought to the medal which she had lost.

At last the eventful day came, and Molly, accompanied by her mother, and leaning on her crutches—for she was not able to walk without them yet—went to the bottom of the street, and waited there for Jack's tram which was to take them to the school.

Very tenderly did Jack lift his little sister down the steps when the stopping-place was reached.

Molly was not late on that day; the school was just assembling, and she took her usual place among her companions, who were all very eager to talk to her and all wanted to sit next to her.

As is usual on such festive occasions as prize distributions, the ordinary lessons were abandoned, and the children sang songs and repeated poetry while they were waiting for the two gentlemen members of the School Board to come and give the fortunate ones their rewards and the unfortunate ones a cheering word.

When all was ready, the two gentlemen came in, and one of them made a little speech, telling them how glad he was to reward those of them who had earned a prize.

Although the speech was short and very kind, the excited little faces before the speaker showed great signs of rejoicing when it came to an end.

'I will now present to the children who have attended regularly, their medals,' the gentleman announced.

There was a pause; never before had a school been in more perfect order. Every child was listening for the first name to be called.

Poor Molly! Her little lips began to quiver, but she resolutely turned her face from the medal-cases to the prizes; she knew she would have one of those. It seemed to her though as if everybody were looking at her, and she did wish they would not.

At last the great pause was broken.

'Molly Clarke,' said the kind-faced gentleman, holding out a beautiful plush case.

He was not allowed to say any more, for now the noise made by three hundred pairs of hands being clapped energetically was as great as the silence had been one minute before

Molly could not understand what it all meant, but her teacher came right across the room to where she sat and told her that she was to go and fetch her medal; so, still wondering, but feeling very happy, she went out leaning on her crutches.

The gentleman then explained to her how very sorry the kind lady who had taken her to the hospital had felt, and how she had gone to some of the members of the Board and gained their consent for Molly to have her medal.

The whole school had been told the happy secret, and every child heartily rejoiced in Molly Clarke's happiness.

Mrs. Clarke was waiting in another room to take her little girl home at the end of the afternoon, and when Molly burst in upon her in all the glory and splendor of a beautiful silver medal, she was just as pleased as Molly had been a little while before when she had received it, and certainly she was quite as proud.

After much kissing and fussing over by her companions, Molly and her mother went to the school door to wait there for the next tram, hoping it would be the one on which Jack was; but it was not, and Molly was so disappointed that her mother consented to wait for the next. This time Jack was leaning out of the platform, and directly Molly saw him she waved the hand that held the precious plush case. She was so excited that she could scarcely wait until she was ensconced in the velvet-cushioned corner, before she began to tell the joyous news to Jack, and she was so eager to let him know all about it that before long all the people in the tram knew the story of 'Molly's Medal.'—'S.S. Times,' (English.)

'To many,' said the late General Gordon, 'it would be an ineffable blessing to know that the only way to be holy, or like Christ, is by seeking and nourishing the Holy Ghost's presence in us. As for sequences, to deny that they will follow, is to deny the Godhead of the Holy Ghost. When I think of what a long wilderness journey I have had, how I have tried, in vain, to patch up matters, I cannot say too much on this subject. Speaking as a man, what a great blessing it would have been for some one to have said to me (though it is clear in the Scriptures) "seek the realization of the Holy Ghost's presence in you, and leave the rest." No argument is wanted, just these words only. Believers in Christ have God the Holy Ghost living in them. The nourishing of this truth in daily life is all that is needed, and he feeds us by his Scriptures. All the rest follows.'

An old Scotch baron was attacked by his enemy, who encamped before his gates, and would allow no provisions to enter them. He continued the siege long enough to have exhausted the supplies within, but there were no signs of capitulation. Weeks and months passed away, and yet no surrender. After a long time the besieger was surprised, one morning, to see a long line of fish, fresh from the sea, hung over the wall, as much as to say, 'We can feed you; and surely you cannot starve us out so long as there are fish in the sea, for we have an underground connection with it, and the supply is exhaustless!' So Satan may besiege our gates, but he can never compel us to surrender, for our food comes, not through the gates, but from above, and through channels invisible to his eye, the supply of which is enexhaustible.

It was not an original remark on the part of Dr. John Hall, but one which ministers and all other Christian workers would do well to keep in mind. 'You must press men into the kingdom of heaven by the weight of your personal character. Any one can talk, but character alone impresses.' It is indeed the solemn fact that every worker gives himself in his work, whatever that self may be, which ought to lead him always to be able to say with Paul, 'As of sincerity, as of God, in the sight of God, speak we in Christ.'

Perhaps, after all, there is no greater hindrance to the study of the bible than sheer laziness.—'Christian Guardian.'

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A Binder, also a Quilter, which is so simple to attach, it will be found a great convenience in country subscriber's homes. The book of instructions gives explicit directions and an illustration of each of the above as operated.

Besides the above are supplied, 11 assorted needles, 5 bobbins, 1 screw driver, and 1 oil can.

The table is of fine finished wood, having a drop leaf extension with a strong spring support. In fact, a lady who has tried the machine avers that each part is exactly similar to a $65 machine in use in her home.

To any housewife desiring a sewing machine, this is a genuine bargain.

FARM GLEANINGS.

A good waggon load of cinders dumped at the end of a bridge will prevent the wheels from cutting deep chuck holes into the grade.

The grape needs no barn-yard manure when the land is fairly productive. The effect of all nitrogenous manures is to cause excesive vine and leaf growth, which brings mildew. Use potash liberally.

It is stated on reliable authority that there are fewer failures among those engaged in horticultural pursuits than any other branch of farming. Is this owing to the business or the men that engage in it? We would like to hear from our contributors and readers on this subject, and learn something therefrom that will be profitable to all concerned.

The advantages of the two drains, one on each side of the roadway, over the plan of having one drain in the centre are several. The two drains are more effective in securing perfect drainage than one could be; the aftermath of settlements in the centre of the road is avoided; the drains on an old road can usually be placed at a greater depth if at the side; the expense of placing one drain in the centre of an old road is often greater than that created by placing two drains at the sides; when at the sides they may be more easily used when needed as outlets for surface drains.

Of the green manures perhaps none is superior to clover. While rye is excellent and produces more material to the acre, yet it is doubtful whether it is equal to clover. Clover contains twenty percent more nitrogen, which is one of the necessary elements of plant food, it is also one of the most expensive. Clover is also beneficial by its peculiar mechanical action on the soil, loosening it and making it more friable as well as bringing up fertility from the subsoil. It has proven itself the farmer's best friend and most willing servant. By growing clover extensively and ploughing down when in full bloom, the farmer is enabled to enrich his land easily, quickly and cheaply.

At present, gravel roads are the best kind for flat lands. To make these roads properly they must slope enough to shed water and must be well drained. Use sewer tile for culverts and make the bridges strong. The roads should be constructed of the best material at hand and as much money should be expended upon them as the community can afford. After properly grading and rolling, the French system of using wide tires should be adopted, and with these, good roads could be had eleven months in the year, at all times except when frost is coming out of the ground.—H. Manecke.

Flour instead of land plaster is recommended for mixing with Paris green by Alva Algee, in the 'Rural New Yorker,' for the reason that the flour is more palatable to the bug, and it also makes a paste which sticks to the vine, so that it is not easily washed off by rains. We long ago gave up the notion of mixing Paris green with plaster, as it was far too much work to get the two thoroughly incorporated. But putting the Paris green in water is better than either. If applied as it should be, in sunny weather, it will stay on the leaves long enough to destroy all the bugs that are hatched. There is no advantage in keeping the vines covered with the polson any longer. Besides, we always found the danger of mixing Paris green with any dry substance, like plaster or flour, consisted mostly in its tendency to blow in face and eyes and get on the clothing. Flour will be worse in this respect than plaster, as it is much finer.

One of the greatest obstacles to better roads in their present construction is poor drainage. Stone road builders never neglect the drainage, even though they lay stone twelve to fifteen inches deep. Many pieces of spongy road-bed may be made solid by proper drainage. After drainage is attended to by good side ditches, and under-drains where needed, the road-bed should be rounded, so that water will not stand in puddles. My experience in mending roads is that on a dirt road there should be no mixture of stones with the dirt, as such roads are always rough and holes will be gouged out and there is danger of breaking waggons, besides the discomfort of bouncing as one passes along.

'American Highways' is the title of a new book about ready for market. It is written by Prof. Nathaniel S. Shaler, head of the Lawrence Scientific School of Harvard University. This is a thoroughly practical work, and will prove valuable in directing into effective channels the rising tide of interest in American roads. The Lawrence Scientific School was the first institution in this country to include road-making in its curriculum; and as a member of the Massachusetts highway commission, and as the author of various articles on the subjects of roads and road-making, Prof. Shaler is well equipped to write such a book as this. It will contain a number of illustrations and diagrams, and four appendixes showing Massachusetts state laws on road building, relative values of stones, contract prices paid for different state roads, and a list of important books on highway construction.

LIVE STOCK NOTES.

Nothing better for the growing swine than the waste products of the dairy, and in no way can these waste products be so advantageously utilized as in feeding growing swine; therefore swine raising should always accompany dairy farming.

No matter how large and well formed, or how intelligent and how kind a horse may be, if his digestion is poor he will be an expensive animal to keep and he cannot be nearly as serviceable as he otherwise would be. Health, strength and efficiency are each and all very largely dependent upon digestion.

The separator milk, not having the fats, is, if fed alone, hard to digest and produces bad results, and is therefore condemned. Add a little oil meal and some corn meal to supply starch, and our separator milk becomes one of the finest of foods, and the secured extra half pound of butter buys the grain twice over, and even better feeding results are secured.

Prominent among the qualities which a really good and serviceable horse must possess, is intelligence. If he possesses this in a high degree he can be readily trained to do anything and everything that can reasonably be required of him. He will not only be a great deal more efficient than a less intelligent animal, but he will also be much safer to handle.

We may feed in dry lots or pens as complete rations as science may devise, and even cut clover or rye and carry to them, yet no man has yet been able to do this so as to secure as good results as when the stock can do its own grazing at pleasure between feeds. As a protection against disease, as well as economy in feeding, we must give more attention to providing grazing ground as well as corn ground on the hog farm.

Bran is relished by lambs and they eat large quantities without danger. Oats are also well liked by them, but are not eaten as readily as bran. The best results are usually obtained by feeding a mixture of equal parts, oats, bran and linseed meal. At first but little grain will be eaten but gradually larger amounts will be taken. When about eight weeks old one-fifth of a pound will be eaten; ten weeks one-quarter, and twelve weeks one-half. When four months old, wean. Separate the ewe lambs from the rams. If on ordinary pasture give one-half pound of oats daily, but if on good aftermath less will be needed.

It is thought by some persons that after foaling the mare should meet the horse on the third or fourth day. It should never be allowed. The proper time, if the mare goes on well, is to try her on the ninth day after foaling, but she should be again tried on the eighteenth or nineteenth day succeeding the ninth day; that is to say, the twenty-seventh or twenty-eighth day after foaling. This latter time would always apply if it were not for the fact that some mares, if ready for the horse on the ninth day, and not covered by him, may remain cold during the whole time of suckling the foal. Mares should also be submitted to the horse every ninth or tenth day for five times; if she continues to refuse, it is pretty sure she is all right. A mare should always be in thriving condition when bred; nor after breeding should she do hard work for two or three days succeeding; nor should she be bred after exhaustion from overwork. A mare having a foal by her side should not be allowed to be unduly excited by the horse. Young, timid mares should be carefully handled, and coaxed without undue excitement. Older mares that are fractious should be firmly handled, but never beaten. In fact the peculiarities of the animal must be carefully studied. If she must be confined, let it be in a proper frame. I never allow the use of hopples. If a mare suckling a foal is unduly excited it will tell on the foal, often producing serious bowel complaints and colic.

GARDEN GATHERINGS.

The unsatisfactory declining condition of many orchards is often the result of starvation, pure and simple. We persist in making the orchard produce two crops at the same time and forget or ignore the fact that the fruit crop is very like other crops in that it must be fed to produce paying returns.

The cultivation of the different kinds of fruit creates pleasant work for the mind, while it adds pleasing variety to the occupation of the hands. It is a rule that the general culture of fruit soon begets an interest in the thing itself, aside from the mere money in it. When this interest begins, the first step toward a better condition of life has been taken.

I have known a farmer leave his work and tramp all day over the fields, and return at night with a quart or two of wild strawberries that a fruit dealer would have rejected with scorn. He exhibits them triumphantly, and it is scarcely worth while to tell him that one-half his labor would have set out a strawberry bed that would have furnished him with fine berries every day for weeks. Now and then a farmer is induced to give them a trial, but the chances are that his interest will not go beyond the setting, and that the vines will become choked with grass and weeds and be ploughed up at the end of a year or two, with the remark that they turned out just as he expected.

It is a well-known fact that the varieties of strawberries in use to-day are in no respects better, if indeed as good, as many varieties that were popular over a quarter of a century ago, and yet it is recognized by all hands that new varieties are essential. This chiefly comes from a disease caused by the operation of the strawberry fungus, which takes the form of small brown spots on the leaves. Wherever it occurs, the strawberry plants decline in health and general quality. As long as a variety can be kept free from this trouble, new kinds are not essential; but it seems, according to the experience of most strawberry growers, that sooner or later these little parasites will discover the most isolated plantations.

The very name garden has been handed down from two Greek words, one meaning to enclose, the other a pleasure or delight—a paradise! What associations does it not recall? Lamartine was not ashamed to acknowledge that the most pleasurable delights of his memory was an old garden. There has been more real pleasure obtained from the humble growth of a few pet plants by the lowly, than was ever obtained by the very wealthy who keep up a great garden by hired experts as they do in other departments of their home. It may be but a simple lawn with a few trees and shrubs, a few flower beds or specialty of the growth of cannas, geraniums, gladiolus, carnation, roses or the like, or may even be confined to the simple window garden for want of more room. In whatever line it may take, the idea should be encouraged. Whether for profit or pleasure, cultivate and grow plants and flowers.—Edgar Sanders.

PROGRESS IN CHINA.

Notes of cheer come from almost every mission field within this great empire. At a meeting held in Hangkow early in the year, at which representatives of many denominations working in China were present, Dr. Griffiths John of the London Society made an address a summary of which is given in the 'Independent and Nonconformist,' of London. The following extract is from the report of Dr. John's address:

'There was much at the present time to be thankful for. During the past year there had been no riots, no massacres. The increase to the church had been phenomenal. In Fuhkien, in the neighborhood of the Kucheng murders, some twenty thousand had applied for baptism, of whom five thousand had been accepted. In Manchuria and the Shantung province there had also been large ingatherings. In the Hopeh province some hundreds had been added to the church. He had never been more satisfied with any candidates than with those recently received. The work was extending into the province of Hunan; at Heng Chow, in that province, from twenty to thirty men, all candidates for baptism, had been formed into a Christian society. This was entirely the result of native effort. We have been praying for Hunan and for the conversion of Chow Han, but God's ways are not our ways. Chow Han has been silenced, but at heart is perhaps still an enemy. God is, however, opening Hunan in his own way, and by such agencies as this. I have received an invitation from one of the leading inhabitants of Heng Chow to visit him. Pray for me and any one who goes with me. My desire is to open up that province, not for one society but for all. "Hunan for Christ" must be our motto.' Having referred to the vast circulation of Christian literature by this and other societies during the year, Dr. John continued: 'Very remarkable advance has been made all along the line. We were never so strong as we are now. Our prospects were never so bright as now. I sincerely believe that we are on the eve of great developments in connection with mission work in this land. China is not in love with the changes that are coming, but come these changes must. There are mighty forces at work which are carrying China along. The world is moving, and China must move too.'

PROHIBITION IN ATLANTA.

Prohibition in this city does prohibit. The law is observed against carrying concealed weapons, gambling, and other offences of like character. If there had been as many people in favor of carrying concealed weapons, theft, gambling, etc., as there were in favor of the retail of ardent spirits twelve months ago, the law against these would not have been carried out as well as it was against the liquor trade. In consideration of the small majority with which Prohibition was carried, and the large number of people who were opposed to seeing the liquor traffic prohibited, the law has been marvellously well observed. Prohibition has not injured the city financially. According to the assessor's books, property in the city has increased over $2,000,000. Taxes have not been increased. Two streets in the city, Decatur and Peters, were known as liquor streets. It was hardly considered proper for a lady to walk these streets without an escort. Now they are just as orderly as any in the city. Property on them has advanced ten to twenty-five percent. The loss of $40,000 revenue consequent on closing the saloons has tended in no degree to impede the city's progress in any direction. Large appropriations have been made to the waterworks, the public schools, the Piedmont Fair and other improvements. The business men have raised $400,000 to build the Atlanta & Hawkinsville Railroad. The number of city banks is to be increased to five. The coming of four new railways has been settled during the year. Fifteen new stores, containing housefurnishing goods, have been started since Prohibition went into effect. These are doing well. More funiture has been sold to mechanics and laboring men in the last twelve months than in any twelve months during the history of the city. The manufacturing establishments of the city have received new life. A glass factory has been built. A cotton-seed oil mill has been built worth $125,000. All improvement companies with a basis in real estate have seen their stock double in value since the election on Prohibition. Two weeks were necessary formerly to get through with the criminal docket. During the present year it was closed out in two days. The chain gang is left with almost nothing but the chains and balls. The gang part would not be large enough to work the public roads of the country were it not augmented by fresh supplies from other counties. The city government is in the hands of our best citizens.—'Atlanta Wesleyan Advocate.'

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

Mr. W. R. Moody, son of the great evangelist, is now the editor of the 'Record of Christian Work,' a monthly periodical published at Chicago by the Fleming H. Revell Co.

No fewer than one hundred and thirty bishops have accepted the invitation of the Bishop of Bath and Wells to visit Glastonbury on Aug. 3, when a service will be held in the Abbey ruins, and an address given by the Bishop of Stepney.

Miss Slack writes to the 'Alliance News' that it is most important that the B. W. T. A. should send at least fifty delegates to the World's W. C. T. U. convention in Toronto, Canada, which is to be held in October. Associations are urged to appoint their representatives as soon as possible.

From 'The Christian Nation' we learn that for every dollar the State of New York expends for education it spends three for rum, as the amount expended for alcohol alone during the year was more than $70,000,000, or ten dollars for every man, woman and child in that commonwealth. With the exception of the states of Maine and Iowa, the above ratio will doubtless apply to every state in the union.

After doing the work of a hundred men, and after being warned again and again that he had but the physical strength of one, Dr. Parkhurst has been compelled to announce to the public his withdrawal from his self-imposed duty as leader of the reform hosts of this city, and he will henceforth devote his chief labor to the pastorate of the Madison Square Presbyterian Church.—'Independent.'

Mrs. J. K. Barney, World's Superintendent of Penal, Charitable and Reformatory Work in the W. C. T. Union, left San Francisco for Honolulu on her way to New Zealand and Australia. She is accustomed to speaking in pulpits upon Gospel themes, addressing gospel temperance meetings, giving bible readings, etc., and will work on these lines in all the colonies under the auspices of the Women's Christian Temperance Union. She was expected in Sydney early in June.

An interesting meeting was held at Liverpool recently, when it was decided to start a Woman's Settlement. Lady Frederick Cavendish, Mrs. Maclagan, wife of the Archbishop of York, the Bishop of Liverpool and many others have promised support. Dr. Lilias Hamilton, the famous lady doctor of the Ameer of Afghanistan, is to be one of the heads of the new settlement. One of the speakers at the meeting was Ian Maclaren, who was careful to point out that in a settlement intended to bring rich and poor together 'triflers and faddists are not wanted. The heads of all faddists are as windmills, and the triflers want excitement or to experiment upon the poor.' Dr. Watson remarked that a settlement must not be a den of cranks nor a place for useless young women who could not get on at home, but a union of earnest workers banded together to help those in need.—'British Weekly.'

General Neal Dow, in his ninety-fourth year, writes as follows from Portland, Maine, U.S., to Councillor Malins, the head of the Independent Order of Good Templars in England:—'Everybody can see at a mere glance that if prohibition did lead to an increased sale of liquors the liquor men would be all friends of that policy, but, in fact, they strive with all their might to oppose it. In this country the liquor leagues spend much money in employing men—ministers if they can—to persuade the people that the Maine law is ruining the State of Maine by excessive drunkenness. When prohibition was adopted in Maine that State was by far the poorest in the Union, but now it is one of the most prosperous—no other more so. Three years ago the Democratic party in Maine put "license" into its platform, and made an earnest canvass. Our Senate has thirty-one members and our House of Representatives has one hundred and fifty-one. When the election was over, it was found that the Democrats did not have one member in the Senate, and only five in the Lower House. There could not be a more emphatic expression of the people against "license" and in favor of prohibition.' And yet there are people in England also very constantly saying that the Maine law is a failure, though it must be said that they are, for the most part, people interested in the sale of liquor.—'Alliance News.'

A Wesleyan hymn-book in the vernacular of Dahomey has recently passed through the press. The very interesting circumstance connected with this publication is the fact that a native convert is the editor of the volume. He is a man of considerable literary attainment, having reduced the Popo language to writing. The Rev. Joseph Rhodes, in 'Work and Workers,' gives the following epitome of the career of this remarkably able and devoted missionary of the cross: 'In its early days the Wesleyan Mission gathered into its school at Badagry some of the heathen lads of the town. One of these, called Mani, took for his Christian name Thomas James Marshall. This lad early gave promise of a successful career; he was the first native called to the office of the ministry in the Wesleyan missions of Yoruba and Dahomey, and when a mission was started in Porto Novo itself, about the year 1860, he was entrusted with the charge of it and so became a missionary to his fellow-countrymen. Dahomeyan was the language of his childhood, Yoruba and English he had acquired; so that he was a God-sent man for mission work in Porto Novo. This is the man who has had the zeal and courage, in the absence of any one better qualified, to reduce the Popo language to writing, and with the aid of his colleagues and sub-agents to form a translation committee and turn first the Scriptures and now a selection of Wesley's hymns into the vernacular of Dahomey. A higher honor has rarely fallen to the lot of a native missionary. Not so very far behind the colored bishop, Dr. Crowther, so lately called from us, product of the Yoruba nation, must be placed the Rev. Thomas James Marshall, one of the first-fruits of Christian missions amongst the Popo tribes.'

Orphans in Marsovan.—We received the helpless little boys and girls till there were forty-six of the former and forty-eight of the latter—ninety-four in all. We are expecting others still to swell the number to about a hundred and thirty. The support of each costs twenty-two dollars a year. They are decently and comfortably fed, clothed and housed, one of the missionary dwellings being given up to the girls, while the boys are accommodated in rented premises adjoining the mission grounds. There are many more than a hundred and thirty needy orphans, but we can go no further without addition to our funds. One of the missionary women acts as superintendent of this branch of the work, with half-a-dozen assistants. There are two well-ordered schools for the orphans; one for the boys taught by a college graduate of last year; one for the girls, taught by a graduate of the Girls' Boarding School. These teachers are with the children day and night. We now find ourselves with about four hundred pupils on these premises, including the students of Anatolia College, the Girls' Boarding School and the orphans. These orphan children are happy in their new home and the woes of the past are fading out of their minds. As I write, a clatter of feet under my window announces the return of the orphan boys from the fields, where, with their teacher and our cavass as guard, they have been recreating and gathering flowers. At least once a week all the boys and girls who have been orderly and obedient are permitted to go to the fields and vineyards for an outing, and very few are those who have to stay at home. The children all attend church and Sunday-school. Each orphanage has a little stock of books and pictorial papers in the native languages. On Sunday afternoons they may be seen in groups in the orphanage gardens, listening to the reading of this evangelical literature or poring over the pictures.—The Rev. C. C. Tracy, in 'Congregationalist.'

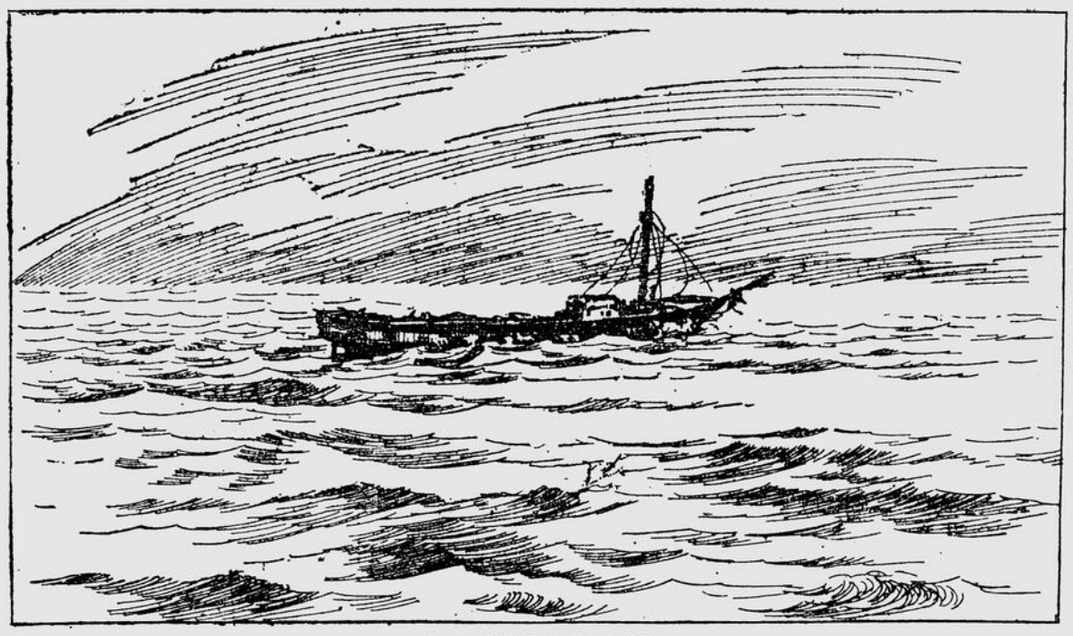
WRECK OF THE 'SENTA.'

BY AN AMERICAN VISITOR.

('Pall Mall Gazette.')

Were I a newspaper correspondent I think I could write a very interesting account of this my first vist to England. But, even at the risk of failure, I will attempt a brief sketch of one of the many untold tales of the sea. A Hugo, a Marryat, or a Russell would find inspiration for a thrilling tale in the cold facts as I have them.

I sailed from New York on the R.M.S. 'Umbria' on April 3. We had a delightful voyage, and nothing of unusual interest occurred until the morning of April 8. We were then in latitude 47.58 N. and longitude 29.20 W., or nearly eight hundred miles from the English coast. As I was leaving my statercom I heard some one say, 'We are passing a derelict.' Visions of shipwreck, distress and loss of life rushed through my mind as I hurried back to my room for a kodak, hoping I might get a snapshot. As I reached the deck a sight met my eyes that brought an involuntary sigh to my lips. There, but a few yards from our steamer, a picture of helplessness, was all that remained of a once staunch ship. It was plain to be seen that but a few days before that ship had been sailing the seas, the pride of her master and crew. I said to some one standing near, 'What a story, if we only knew it!' and as I snapped her for the third time I said, 'I will have that story if possible.' We were near enough to read her name and hailing-port. She was the 'Senta,' of Stavanger, Norway. As soon as convenient after reaching London I made inquiries, and learned that the 'Senta' was owned by one Thomas S. Falck, of Stavanger, and that her crew had been saved. In the meantime I had developed my pictures, so, enclosing a photograph of the wreck, I wrote to Mr. Falck, asking him to kindly give me particulars of the voyage if he could do so, and also to send me the names and addresses of the officers and crew that I might send a photograph to each. He thankfully acknowledged the receipt of my letter and the picture, and agreed to send me an official statement of the disaster as soon as the crew reached Norway, stating that the crew had all been landed at Philadelphia by the British steamer 'Snowflake,' and were on their way home. A few days since I received another letter from Mr. Falck, with which he sent the official 'protest,' and it is from the facts as there given that I wrote the following sketch :—



THE DERELICT SHIP.

The ship 'Senta,' of Stavanger, Norway, was a staunch, full-rigged ship of 1,945 tons burthen. On March 16, 1897, she sailed from the port of St. John, New Brunswick, with a cargo of timber, bound for Newport, England. She was in command of Captain A. Haavig, with a crew of twenty-one men. Little did Captain Haavig or any of his men think that this was to be their last voyage in the 'Senta.' Little do sailors generally realize that each voyage may be the last, not only for the ship in which they sail, but for themselves. The 'Senta' had made many successful voyages, and there seemed no reason why she should not weather any storm the elements were capable of brewing ; but she had hardly spread her canvas to the breeze when a struggle began which did not end until the ship was a helpless wreck, absolutely at the mercy of the wind and sea. What consummate skill, what heroic courage must we acknowledge to be theirs who for days and weeks fight an unequal, yet unceasing, battle with the elements, when there seems to be no hope of safety anywhere, when the wind and the sea seem to have joined forces to rid themselves of all intruders! From the day of sailing the 'Senta,' which usually carried an overtowering mass of canvas, was now compelled to stagger, pitch and roll under very short sail. Royals and topgallant sails, upper topsails, and all light head-sails had to come in, and finally, all that could be carried in safety were the lower topsails. On April 1 the wind had increased to a terrible gale. The sea had risen to fearful heights and was breaking over the deck of the staggering craft almost constantly. The captain was nearly unmanned under the terrible strain, and the crew were weary with watch and toil. For days it had been difficult to get necessary food, and sleep was not to be thought of. All with one accord were silently praying for relief. The very creaking and straining of the ship's timbers could be interpreted as saying 'Enough, enough.' A change came, but not for the better. The wind, which had already lifted the sea into mountains of water and was playing with it as a child plays with a toy, now redoubled its force and blew a hurricane well, and was kept before the gale, bowling along at a terrific pace ; the green and white water was rolling from either bow as high as the catheads. What a night was that of April 1 and 2! All hands were on deck waiting for something to happen. All extra canvas had been securely stowed, additional lashing provided for every movable object, and there was nothing to do but wait, but for what heaven only knew. The terrible force of the wind, the mad fury of the sea, the awful straining made every one sure that something must happen.

THE CRASH COMES.

'Fore top-sail gone, sir,' came back from the man on the 'lookout.' Sure enough the fore topsail had been blown to atoms. 'Never mind, men,' shouted the captain, 'if nothing worse than that happens we are all right.' They had not long to wait for something worse. At about two o'clock a huge green sea broke over the vessel with tremendous force, carrying away the bridge and the two lifeboats, going through the skylights, breaking the deckload adrift, and carrying much of it overboard. Then, to the great danger of all hands, an attempt was made to secure the shifting timber, but without success. With every roll and pitch of the vessel the loose timber would shift from side to side, and from end to end. How the crew ever escaped with their lives is as much of a mystery to themselves as it is to those to whom they tell the story. 'Captain,' shouted the mate from near the mainmast, where he was clinging fast to save himself from being washed overboard with every succeeding sea, 'we cannot secure this deck-load ; we must lash ourselves to the rigging and wait for the worst.' No answer came from the captain. 'Captain Haavig!' again cried the mate. 'Don't see the captain, sir,' came from one of the men at the wheel. 'My God!' shouted the mate, 'the captain gone, and this ship in my charge now! Well, I will do my best. Come aft, men. The captain has been washed overboard. Every man must look out for himself now. We can do no more. We will keep her before it as long as she will steer, and we may run the gale down yet.' Hardly had he finished speaking, when a voice was heard from the direction of the cabin. 'Who's in the cabin?' cried the officer, as he hurried towards the companion-way. Sure enough the voice did come from the cabin, and it was Captain Haavig who called. He had gone below to take a look at the glass, and while there the shifting timber on deck had completely blocked the entrance. All hands were rejoiced to learn that the captain was safe, and turned to with a will to release him from his prison.

THE TERROR OF THE ELEMENTS.

While the crew was thus engaged there was one of those indescribable occurrences which are never seen except at sea, and seldom there. Black, angry clouds shut out even the faintest ray of light from the sky, the wind howled and shrieked as if in an attempt to make the sea give up its dead ; as flashes of lightning would break through the darkness the ocean presented a sight never to be forgotten by those who saw it. It was one coiling, boiling, heaving, seething mass of livid water, apparently in a terrific struggle with itself. The lifting and falling of huge, combing surges against the black clouds gave a wonderfully weird appearance to the horizon. Suddenly the ship and all about it seemed ablaze with fire. The lightning was almost continuous and the thunder deafening. Great balls of bluish fire were dancing about the yard-arms and rigging, exploding and sending showers of electric fire about the ship. While all were dazed at the awfulness of the scene, the port main rigging gave way, and crash went the mainmast with all its top hamper, falling to the starboard side of the foremast. The captain having reached the deck by this time, ordered the wreckage to be cut away as fast as possible. While the men were executing these orders the mizzen-mast was carried away. The wreckage had hardly been cut clear when a heavy sea struck the ship under the quarter, and broke the rudder-pin, rendering the wheel useless. Quickly the men made an attempt to rig a tackle to either side of the rudder with which to steer, but in this they were defeated. Another sea struck the rudder, breaking it into pieces, and carrying it away. This of course rendered the ship absolutely helpless, and in this condition she drifted for hours, with the sea constantly breaking over the deck. All hope of safety was now gone, but shortly after noon on April 2 a steamer was sighted bearing down upon them, and about two o'clock she came within hailing distance, but the water was too rough to lower a boat, so she lay by until four o'clock, when she put out her lifeboat and came under the stern of the wreck. After passing a line and making the boat fast, the crew were all taken off one by one by making themselves fast to the end of a rope and jumping into the sea and being hauled on board the lifeboat. The boat had to make two trips, as she could only carry twelve men beside her own crew. At six o'clock they were all on board the steamer, which proved to be the 'Snowflake,' of Liverpool, bound for Philadelphia. Captain Haavig and his men gave a last long look at the vessel in which they had had such a battle with the elements and in which they came so near giving up their lives. They were landed in Philadelphia, and sent home to Norway.

A WHALEBACK.

IT WILL CARRY GRAIN TO INDIA'S POOR.

(San Francisco 'Wave.')

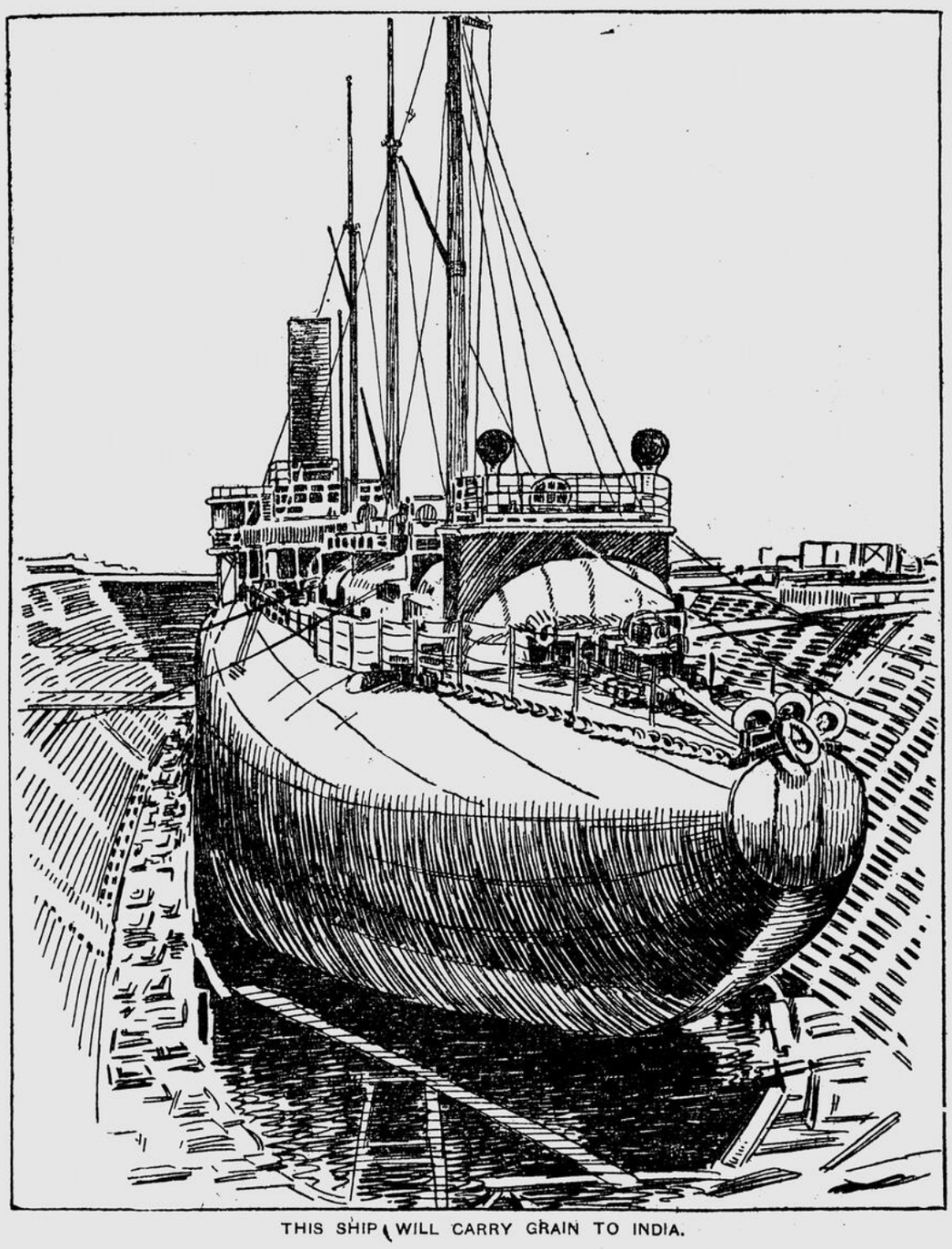
It is a far cry from San Francisco to Calcutta, but not so far apparently as to be beyond the sound of an appeal for help. Somewhere away in the heart of India there is a starving coolie, famine stricken and shrivelled, the ribs of him showing through his skin like the bars of a bird cage through a wet cloth, who within forty days from the time of this writing will be feeding upon corn that has been brought to him from Western Kansas. And his neighbors will feed, and his neighbors' neighbor, thousands of them, wretched wisps of humanity, thin beyond all belief, will be gorged and glutted with a whole harvest of corn and rye and beans. Twenty-six hundred tons of grain will be flooded into the famine districts.

The ship that will carry this harvest is now on the dry dock, and surely no more oddly appearing relief craft was ever looked for. A huge hollow steel cigar, propelled by steam, with neither keel nor bow, nor deck nor stern—a mere shell furnished with propelling gear. She is not a ship, this 'whaleback,' this 'City of Everett,' and there is little of the picturesque about her, no suggestiveness, no romance—simply a freight-carrying contrivance. The 'Everett's' destined voyage is the result of the efforts of the Committee of the Indian Famine Relief Fund of San Francisco, who have been unwearied in their labors to feed the starving natives. For the matter of that, everybody has helped. The farmers of Kansas, Iowa and Nebraska have given the grain, the railways have transported a thousand tons of it free, the United States government has chartered craft, and, more important than all, the Postal Telegraph and the Western Union Company have sent the countless but necessary despatches of the committee free of charge.

The 'City of Everett' was built by McDougal & Co., at Port Townsend, and is the only sea-going whaleback in the world, though other craft of the same type ply upon the great lakes as grain ships. The value of the peculiar construction lies in the fact that when fully loaded almost the entire hull of the vessel sinks below the surface of the waves, and can make very good speed in rough weather.

Surprising as it may seem, there is very little lateral roll in the whaleback type. The waves get very little purchase upon the rounded sides, while the superstitious offers but a minimum of surface to the force of the wind.

The children in the Chicago schools are induced to sign a bird pledge, in which they promise not to rob the nests or to wear the plumage of birds.



THIS SHIP WILL CARRY GRAIN TO INDIA.

DEER V. BEAR.

BRUIN BEATEN IN A FAIR STAND UP FIGHT.

Frank Lane, who lives over on the Panther Kill, near the foot of Panther Mountain, in the Southern Catskills, New York, witnessed an interesting tussle between a big buck deer and an old bear one day last week. Lane was eating his morning meal when he heard a tremendous rumpus outside the cabin. He grabbed his gun, whistled to his dogs and ran out. The battle was a royal one, but the advantage was with the buck, which was more agile than bruin, and as the bear rose time and again to seize the buck in his claws, the deer gored him with his terrible forked antlers. Lane held his dogs, as he was afraid they would attack the deer, which would have brought him in conflict with the law. He watched the battle until the buck, with a bound, jumped clean over the bear, and before his antagonist could meet his new move impaled him upon his antlers and tossed him into the air a dozen feet. The bear fell to the ground, and as he struck the buck was upon him with his sharp hoofs, stamping like a battering ram. This, it appears, was too much for the bear, and, picking himself up, he beat a hasty retreat. The deer gave a snort of triumph, and, seeing the dogs, which were tugging at their leash, bounded away and was soon lost in the forest.

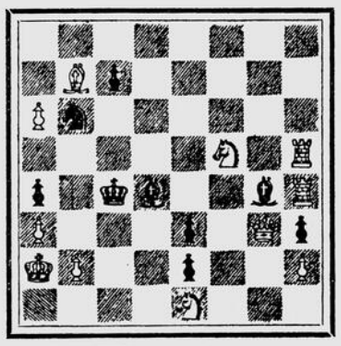
CHESS COLUMN.

Saturday, June 26, 1897.

PROBLEM NO. 85.

(By the Rev. J. Jespersen, second prize in 'Brighton Society.')

Black—9 pieces.



White—11 pieces.

White to play and mate in two moves.

White.—K on QR2, Q on KKt3, R's on KR4 and KR5, B on QKt7, Kt's on Ksq and KB5, P's on QKt2, KR2, QR3 and QR6; 11 pieces. Black.—K on QB5, B's on Q5 and KKt5, Kt on QKt6, P's on QB2, QR5, K6, KR6 and K7; 9 pieces.

SOLUTIONS.

Problem No. 83, by B. W. S. King of Oamaran, N.Z., is solved in two moves by B—KB2; correctly solved by L. C. W., Acton Vale, and A. J. C., Montreal.

THE ORILLIA MEETING.

The following details of the forthcoming tournament for the Dominion chess championship, will be interesting, although in some cases they have been previously published.

The tournament will be held in the club rooms in Kennedy's Block, Peter street, Orillia, commencing Wednesday, June 30.

The patrons are:—His Excellency, the Earl of Aberdeen, Governor-General of Canada; the Hon. Sir W. Laurier, Premier of Canada; Sir George Newnes, president of the British Chess Club; the Rev. John de Soyres, president of the St. John Chess Club, N.B.; C. P. Champion, president of the Quebec Chess Club; H. N. Kittson, president of the Hamilton Chess Club; the Rev. Canon Reiner, president of the Barrie Chess Circle; Dr. Lamouraux, president Cercle St. Denis Chess Club, Montreal; J. R. Walker, president of the Westmount Chess Club, Montreal; G. Patterson, president of the Winnipeg Chess Club; Wm. Boultbee, president of the Athenaeum Club, Toronto; Robert Hastey, president of the Ottawa Chess Club; H. Horwood, president of the Prescott Chess Club; W. Jeffers Diamond, president of the Belleville Chess Club.

The reception and managing committee consist of C. Corbould, sr., D. Thomson, Dr. Harvie, Dr. Kennedy; press, C. H. Hale.

Officers and board of managers of Orillia Chess Club:—The Rev. Geo. Grant, B.A., president; C. Corbould, vice-president; W. G. Bingham, vice-president; D. Thomson, secretary-treasurer; A. M. Snellgrove, assistant-secretary; Dr. Harvie, H. M. Christie, C. E. Grant.

The prize list is as follows:—First prize, silver cup and gold medal, winner to be champion of Canada, winner to keep medal. The cup to become the permanent property of any player winning same twice at Canadian Championship Tournaments. Second prize, gold medal; third prize, gold-headed cane; fourth prize, silver medal; fifth prize, set of Freeborough's works; sixth prize, set of Staunton chess men; seventh and eighth prizes, works on chess; brilliancy prize, a gold medal kindly donated by Col. Rosse, U.S. Consul.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

1. The time limit shall be fifteen moves an hour, and there shall be six preliminary rounds.

2. The winner of each game must furnish the committee with a correct score.

3. Play shall begin at 9.30 a.m. and continue till 1 p.m.; and at 7.30 p.m. and continue till games are finished. Games unfinished at 1 p.m. must be finished before the evening session.

4. The committee shall decide all questions arising between players, and their decision shall be final.

5. Play shall be governed by the rules set down in 'Staunton's Chess Praxis,' except where they conflict with these rules, and should any unprovided for contingency arise, the committee will determine the same according to its judgment.

6. Should a player accidentally touch a piece with his coat or cuff, his adversary cannot claim penalty under Rule 6, 'Staunton's Praxis.'

7. A player shall not be allowed to let his hand wander over the board while considering his next move.

8. Players will be paired at 7.30 Wednesday evening, June 30. The president will then read the rules governing the tourney.

9. The pairing shall be done by lot.

10. No player shall play with a member of the same club in the first six rounds. This rule will give those competing the pleasure of playing with those whom they may not have met before.

11. Anyone desiring to enter should send in his name to the secretary not later than Saturday, June 26, to ensure his being billeted by the club.

12. At the end of the sixth round all players not having a score equal to any of the eight highest scores, shall drop out, and those remaining in shall play two more games each.

13. The pairing of the seventh and eighth rounds shall be done by lot.

14. A won game shall count as one point to the winner, drawn games shall count one-half point to each player, and prizes will be awarded according to the number of points won at the end of the tournament.

15. Should there be a tie for first prize it must be played off until decided by those so tied. The other prizes in case of ties may be played off or settled by arrangement between the contestants, said arrangement to be satisfactory to the committee.

16. The right to move first shall be decided by lot.

By order of Board of Managers,

D. THOMSON,
Hon. Secretary.

ORANGE FREE STATE AND TRANSVAAL.

The Orange Free State Volksraad has resolved to mend the franchise law, granting the franchise after three years' residence to Uitlanders, who need not forswear their native country. This decision is regarded as a check to Transvaal aspirations, inasmuch as no special privileges are allowed to Transvaal burghers. The Volksraad has also appointed a commission to revise the constitution.

A negro woman recently passed an examination by the Louisiana Board of Medical Examiners, and is now licensed to practise medicine.

The Boys' Page.

[For the Boys' Page.

From Farm to Fame And Back Again.

BY JOHN KNOX

II.

Philip decided to take a trip. He could think matters over a great deal better if entirely removed from the associations of the farm. He felt that it was a turning point in his career, and upon himself depended that turning. He had never seen much of the world and felt a strong desire to know what kind of people lived beyond the mountain ranges. There had been very much talk about the wonderful things going on in Ottawa, the public buildings of which were rapidly nearing completion. He determined to go to the Capital for a holiday and see what there might be to look at. This appealed to his mind as the greatest possible change he could treat himself to, and a couple of days later he found himself admiring with a mixture of astonishment and awe the great sawmills and the piles of pine lumber as big as churches, the whirr and clang of the saws hurrying the logs into boards to increase the bulk of these lumber piles, the general stir and bustle of loaded teams passing and repassing over the bridge below the Chaudiere Falls, the timber slides with the machinery of their gates, and on the hill the great stone Parliament Buildings. Every day added to Philip's affection for the place. At first he had felt confused and lonesome, but little by little that feeling passed away, becoming merged into one of kinship with the surroundings.

Day after day he looked and watched and studied into the ways and means employed in the handling of building material, in the moving of heavy bodies, in the control of nature's forces to the will of man. The scenes were intoxicating. The country boy who never had before seen the effect of more than the energy of a pair of horses, now saw what a pair of donkey engines and a turbine waterwheel could accomplish.

His stay had been prolonged beyond the limits he had originally set, and becoming acquainted in the boarding-house with a blacksmith apprentice, a youth of about his own age, he was persuaded to abandon all thought of returning to the farm, and to go into the shop instead, to learn the trade. There happened to be a vacancy so the bargain was soon closed with the proprietor. The wages were not to be considered since the benefits derived from having a good trade were so great by comparison, and having some money to start with the future was quite promising.

The first thing Philip noticed in the change of occupation was the stuffiness in his lungs from the coal smoke in the shop. He did not feel as though he could breathe freely at times. Gradually, however, he became accustomed to this and after that he got along very well indeed.

The boss put all the work upon him that he could, and the youth did whatever was asked of him. He was young, strong and cheerful, and the novelty of

JUDGE CROW PASSING SENTENCE UPON HAWK THE HIGHWAYMAN.
—'Scribner's Magazine.'

change had not yet begun to wear away. A part of the work was fitting stone-cutters' tools, though the heaviest and hardest that naturally came to the youngest apprentice was swinging the sledge hammer and acting generally as helper.

There were no idle moments from seven in the morning till six at night, and after hours and in the noon hour he had to carry many pounds of iron and steel from the shop to the customer's place on his back. In the country he would have hitched up a horse, but the conditions were different in the city. A small box of stone-cutters' tools weighing twenty pounds to be carried half a mile was a drudgery he had not been accustomed to. The box weighed heavier the farther he carried it—at least so it seemed—although he never complained. As time went on it gradually grew to be a settled fact in Philip's mind that his employer cared more to get work out of him than to give him that knowledge of the business which he had come to the shop to learn.

Philip, taken by surprise, fell back against one of his companions; the others were standing round in a ring. The pent-up rage of a vigorous vitality, stung into blazing activity by the insult and the blow, caused him to return it with interest, and before many minutes had passed he had paid off all old scores. At the end of the fray he had a black eye, but the other man's face was smashed out of shape. Then he left the shop. He regretted afterwards that the affair had occurred, and felt chagrined by the praise of his fellows, who made a hero of him for it.

That chapter was ended, however, and he started to look about him for the things which should make the next.

Philip had been sadly missed on the farm. His uncle appreciated more than ever the value of his services, now that he had them no longer, and was often very lonely without him. He had come to rely upon the young man's assistance in many ways, not the least of these being the judgment and skill with which he had planned and managed the larger questions of crop rotation and the securing of the most lucrative market for the farm produce. The older man had come to lean on the younger long before they separated; nor could any one be found to exactly fill the vacancy his going away had caused. Many hired men were engaged, one after the other, but their terms of employment did not lengthen out very much. Most of them thought the old man was getting 'too finicky.'

The Parliament Buildings were now completed, and the stagings removed. The main building, with its central tower rising nearly three hundred feet, looked very beautiful after the stagings had been removed, and its outlines given a chance to show themselves sharp against the sky. As everybody knows, the central tower of the main building is surmounted by a lantern of ironwork, terminating in a flagstaff capped by a gilt ball. Very few people, however, know that that purple flagstaff which rises so gracefully slender above the tall tower, and apparently just strong enough to withstand the strain of the colors when run up the halyards on any celebration day, is a hollow tube of boiler iron nearly eighteen inches in diameter at its base and tapering gradually to the top. This flagstaff was the cause of an animated discussion on the part of the architect of the buildings and some others one day, which Philip could not very well help over-hearing. He was lounging about the grounds admiring the work which so many others have since then admired, crowning, as it does, one of the most picturesque spots in Canada, a credit to our country and the representation of the central moving influence which holds the elements of our nationality bound together into a prosperous whole.

'It cannot be remedied now,' the architect was saying. 'There is no way to reach it since the stagings are all down.'

'But it is absurd,' one of the others answered. 'It is at least fifteen feet too tall. That is what the fault is found about.'

The trouble was that the work would not be accepted and the balance of ten thousand dollars paid, because it had been decided that the height of the flagstaff was a blemish so great as to prevent the government's acceptance.

It seemed ridiculous that that little piece of iron only fifteen feet long should block the way to the payment of so large a sum of money, and these contractors were discussing matters with the architect.

'If there was any way of lessening its length we might talk about the artistic appearance,' the other replied. 'Why didn't it strike their critic before the stagings were all pulled down?'

It was a lovely day, with hardly a cloud in the heavens, and as the young man looked at the flagstaff it seemed to him also that it was quite too long for the place.

'I would give a good penny if the pole were shortened,' continued the architect, 'for then we could get our money without further trouble.'

But it was worse than useless to talk about it. 'It is quite out of the question to put the stagings back. And if any man were foolish enough to attempt to climb it and cut it off, what would he do with the top fifteen feet? It could never be lowered, but would crash instead down through the roof, carrying the climber with it. A nice bill for damages for that piece of foolishness! More than a thousand dollars for repairs to the building. Man alive, the cut off piece would weigh more than three hundred pounds!'

'I wouldn't mind giving two hundred dollars out of my own pocket if it were cut off,' said one of the contractor.

'And so would I,' said another.

'And I,' said a third.

These buildings, which occupy three sides of a quadrangle, are very extensive, and are handsome specimens of pure Gothic architecture, being the finest examples of that style on the continent. They were erected at a cost of nearly four million dollars. The tower of the main building rises two hundred and fifty feet sheer from the foundation, and the ornamental iron work and the flagstaff rise nearly fifty feet higher than that.

At the top of the tower is a circular platform with a railing around it, to prevent visitors from falling off, perhaps; any one who has looked down from this dizzy height has felt the need of the railing, for one has an almost irresistible desire to let himself fall. Far down below lie the ornamental flowerbeds of the grounds looking like the emblems on the regalia of some secret society, and the people and horses look like mice and ants. Away on either side, stretch acres and fields of roofing, the sharp angle, and ever-present pointed minaret, suggesting the horrible possibility of impalement if one should fall. Still lower and farther down is the river at the foot of Parliament Hill; so that the mind, by association of ideas, is influenced to feel that one is in reality perched upon nothingness at the height of the tower above the water with the irrevocable doom of being hurled down through clusters of long spikes standing stiff and sharp to receive him, to finally splash a mangled heap into the river which seems miles below. He shrinks and shrivels into littleness when contemplating the scene, and with blanched face slowly and almost stealthily edges back towards the trap-door from which he emerged to reach the platform.

If by any chance he follows with his gaze the riveted iron column which stretches as tall as a church steeple up through the flying iron buttresses which support it till it rises above them into the flagstaff, a new terror seizes him, for his imagination places him at the great gold globe at the top—the very slenderness of the mast rendering such a perch so horribly untenable as to make the top of the tower feel as safe as the solid ground by comparison. The very sight of the flagstaff so fills his mind with awe that he stealthily crawls through the trap-door into safety, and descends by the winding stairs, past the great bell and through the corridors, never feeling quite at ease till he is safe upon the ground. Then he wonders why he had been frightened when he looks up again at the purple flagstaff with its gilded ball.

Philip made a great resolve. He approached the men who had been talking.

'You want that flagstaff cut off?' he asked.

They turned and looked at him.

'I think I could do it,' the young man continued.

'You must hold your life pretty cheap,' one of the men said, looking him over from head to foot.

'The stagings are gone, you must remember,' another added.

'Do you understand what is required to be done?' asked the architect.

'Certainly.'

'To cut off the flagstaff, of course. But are you up in the details?'

'The case is like this,' said Philip. 'I am to climb the bare pole, saw it through with a hack-saw, lower the freed piece to the level of the cutting, take off the ball, re-fit it to the larger size at the section and replace it there, cut a new mortice through the metal under the ball, drill a hole for the pin of the pulley for the flag rope, fix the pulley in place and then lower the three hundred pounds of metal clear of the tower to the ground. I think that is all.'

'You seem to know what is wanted. What guarantee do we have that you could do all this? What experience have you had?'

'A year in Robertson's blacksmith shop.'

'You aren't the man that pounded him the other day?' the architect asked, with a smile.

'I am,' the other answered. He felt a flush of shame at the recollection, however.

'Well, I think you'll do. When could you begin and how long would it take?'

'A couple of weeks, and I could begin at once.'

'Well, you go right ahead and we will see you well paid,' one of the contractors said.

The hope of reward was strong in the young man's heart. It was the reward not only of the thousand dollars he had heard the men volunteer to give if the thing could be done, it was a greater reward—the reward of gratified ambition. So he carefully and thoughtfully prepared his plans.

He obtained two stout pieces of timber from one of the contractors, and the exact measurements of the flag-staff from the architect. Then he procured two sets of tackle blocks, a large and a small one, with hundreds and hundreds of feet of rope.

He made arrangements for the use of a blacksmith's forge, and made there a pair of iron ladders, welding the rungs into the side pieces. These he carried to the tower and hauled them up to the top, using a stick of timber firmly secured above the platform and projecting beyond it, for the attachment of his upper tackle block.

It was eerie work to fix the ropes for the tackle up there so far in the air. Once, many years before, he had heard the people talk about the tinsmith who finished the church steeple at home, a hundred feet high, and the fame this man had among the farmer folks was as great as that of heroes he had read about in books; and here he was at the height of three church steeples set on end, doing something harder to do and having greater risks. The glamor of the thing grew upon him, preventing his becoming either lonely or afraid.

He secured the ladders to the metal pole by lashing them firmly, and by this means reached the ball at the very top, although his second ladder reached six feet above it.

Next he hauled two heavy sticks of timber up alongside, and secured them also with lashings firmly to the flagstaff. To the top of these timbers he fixed the upper tackle block of the fall, the lower block being made fast to the iron in the pulley mortise, from which he had removed both the pulley and the flag rope. Then he made the free end of the tackle rope fast below, so that the tackle would be always pulling the top part upwards, and began to cut off the flag-staff.

At the end of each day's work he felt his fame increasing. He was talked about in the boarding-house and in the shop. Many strangers went out of their way to stare at him, and the newspapers had something kind to say about the young Canadian who had undertaken and was accomplishing so great a task. He was, among his fellows, the man who was to get a thousand dollars for a few days' work, and the boarding-house keeper's daughter made eyes at him.

Just before he had completely cut through the flag-staff, he took the precaution to wet the ropes of the tackle which he had attached, as we have seen, to hold the severed fifteen feet when the time came. He twanged the long rope of the fall and heard it hum like the bass string of some giant instrument, and knew what would happen when the cutting should be finished. Then the ever recurring, 'what if?' came to his thoughts. He felt that he was standing on the brink of eternity as he carefully drove the saw through the iron. If his calculations had been correct, the result he wished for must follow. But if not—if something should give way!—he would not let the thought master him. He felt that he was hanging from nothingness over nothingness, and yet with a firm, true hand he sawed through to the last shred of the boiler iron, standing at the point of the very greatest danger—and that danger increasing with every stroke of the blade. There was a snap like a pistol shot. He felt his cobweb structure tremble and closed his eyes, believing the end had come. Again there was silence. He opened his eyes. The thing had happened. There was a gap of three inches between the parts of the flag-staff. The straining ropes had done their work. Their tension had broken the last shred of the iron and lifted the cut-off part clear.

Slowly and quietly he descended to the platform, and payed out the rope to lower the mass of iron. Then he came to the ball and removed it. His nerves had had strain enough for that day. When he walked away from the main entrance of the buildings with the ball to carry it to the shop to enlarge its opening, quite a crowd of people set up a cheer as he bore the trophy along.

The rest of the work was easy by comparison. The new mortise was cut and the sheave placed. The flag halliards reeved. Then the piece cut from the flag-staff was lowered, the rope paid out carefully from its winding about the base of the column, so that no jerk could happen to throw the young man over the parapet.

As the mass of iron slowly glided down the tower wall, it jingled like a bird's egg, the sound registering upon his listening ear the progress of its descent.

So the work was done. The newspapers gave Philip a quarter-column of the strongest praise, the ten thousand dollars were paid over by the government to the contractors. There were hand-shakings and congratulations.

'This is fame,' Philip said to himself when he went to bed, and yet he did not feel that fame was the only thing desirable in life. Something was lacking.

* * * * * *

'Why, Philip!' the young man's uncle exclaimed, as he walked into the field straight up to the mowing-machine. 'what in the world—'

'I have taken time enough to think the matter all over, and have concluded to accept you offer, Uncle,' he said.

THE GREAT 'INCUBATED' VS. 'HEN-HATCHED' FOOTBALL GAME—A TRY FOR GOAL.—'Scribner's Magazine.'

Puzzles

A MAGIC SQUARE.

Walter Wightman sends the following puzzle:—

Divide a square by lines into twenty-five little squares, and into these little squares put the numerals from one to twenty-five so that the rows of figures will add to sixty-five each way, horizontally, vertically and diagonally (from corner to corner each way).

Solutions should be in diagram form.

THREE IN A ROW.

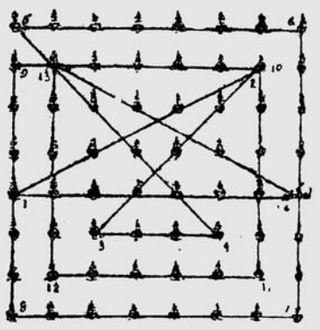
'M. N. C.' sends the following puzzle:

Friends, one and all, I pray you show
How you nine stars would so bestow,
Ten rows to form, in each row three—
Tell me, ye wits, how this can be?

Solutions.

A STUDY IN NAVAL WARFARE.

It will be seen that the 'Luzerne' sinks the entire fleet of the enemy in fourteen straight courses, returning to the starting-point. Readers will remember that the 'Luzerne' was 'free to move in



straight lines in any direction, as if the battle were a reality.' The actual turnings are capable of slight variations, but the principle is in every case the same.—'Tit-Bits.'

BUTTON PUZZLE III.

Put 4 on 1, 9 on 12, 6 on 10, 8 on 3, 2 on 5, 7 on 11.

WALTER WIGHTMAN.

Questions and Answers.

An Interested Reader.—The American League baseball is made by winding coarse gray wool around a solid rubber ball about an inch in diameter.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOYS You can earn a Nickel Plated Watch and Chain, during the holidays, by selling a few articles for us at 10c each. State your father's occupation, and we will mail the goods. No money required. Manufacturers' Agency Co., Toronto.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE RESORT.

Rev. T. C. Mellor, Rural Dean, Christ's Church Rectory, Guysboro, N.S., referred recently to K. D. C. in the following words: 'I have much pleasure in bearing testimony to the value of K. D. C. for Indigestion. I have been a victim of Dyspepsia for some time, but your remedy has worked wonders. Whenever the slightest symptoms return I resort to K. D. C. and instant relief is the result. I never fail to recommend K. D. C. wherever I go.'

Can more convincing proof be called for than the above. We say emphatically that K. D. C. is the Greatest Cure of the Age for Indigestion. The K. D. C. Pills are splendid for the Liver and Bowels and cure chronic constipation when used with K. D. C.

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LETTERS FROM READERS.

METHODIST MISSIONS AGAIN.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In Dr. Benson's letter, which appears in the 'Witness' of June 19, there are some statements which require a little comment in order to prevent misconception. Dr. Benson wonders 'why the officials of the Methodist Mission Rooms should authorize the press to head an article "Dr. Benson charged with incorrect statements."' Of course the 'officials' did nothing of the kind. The doctor should be aware that such headlines are put in by some special correspondent, or by some one in the newspaper office; seldom or never by the writer of a letter. All the same, he did make incorrect statements, unintentionally, I have no doubt, but none the less mischievous on that account; and now he fails to notice some of the more important facts and statements of my letter, which completely neutralize the force of his contention.

The doctor asks, 'Why such undue haste to silence all criticism?' I answer, criticise as much as you please, but criticise facts not fancies. 'I found no fault with the board as to its past or present administration,' he continues. Then what did he criticise, if not the administration? What else could he criticise? (By the way I did not intimate that Dr. Benson's 'statements' were cheap, as he seems to think, it was the 'sympathy' that was cheap, not the statements.) But he tells us that he 'deprecated the drawing of comparisons between our home and foreign mission work.' Then why did he institute the comparison by drawing attention to what he evidently regards, and wishes others to regard, as extravagant expenditure in the foreign work and urging a more liberal financial policy in regard to the home work? And why does he still ignore the fact stated in my letter that in its grants to home missions the board is limited by General Conference resolution, and cannot be more liberal until that resolution is changed.

A little further on I meet with a still graver mistake, for I find Dr. Benson changing the wording, and therefore the meaning, of his own resolution. He tells us this resolution 'carries on the face of it approval of the board's action in the past, and hopes it will continue "to employ in future, as far as possible, native pastors," etc.' Not so; the word 'continue' is not in the original resolution. It affirms that 'the time has come when native pastors can be employed in our foreign missions, especially in Japan,' and conveys the impression that the Board has been employing expensive foreign missionaries instead of inexpensive native ones, and this to the detriment of the home work. In my former letter I pointed out that the assumption was entirely incorrect as regards Japan, where we have seventy-two native workers and only six foreigners; while in China we have no native converts sufficiently advanced as yet in Christian knowledge and experience to serve as pastors. But Dr. Benson ignores all this, leaving the doubt in my mind that he may still be asleep.

No one questions the right of Annual Conferences to express opinions or make suggestions to any extent they please. Whether it is always wise to do so, with an imperfect knowledge of the facts, is another matter. Be that as it may, a grave responsibility is assumed when statements are made, either directly or by implication, which, if taken at their face value, may alienate the sympathies and divert the givings of many persons from the mission fund, and thus cause increased suffering to the very men whom Dr. Benson and the Conference desire to benefit.

Dr. Benson further informs us that there is a widespread feeling that we are spending too much in travelling expenses between Canada and foreign fields and upon missionaries on furlough. In the published reports of his remarks in Conference, as far as they came under my observation, the impression was fairly conveyed that the $12,000 mentioned, referred to travelling expenses alone, and some who heard his statements, and took strong exception to them at the time, are under the same impression. But waiving this, and taking the statement in his letter just as it stands, what does it mean? Does it mean that the board allows more for travelling expenses to or from the foreign field than is actually necessary? I am confident Dr. Benson would not think so if he were one of the missionaries. Does it mean that we send out too many? As I have shown, we have but six in Japan, and the same number in China, and that is only playing with the work. Well, does it mean that too many are allowed to come home? That must be decided only by those who know the circumstances of each case as it arises. Or does it mean that, if allowed to come home, they must do so at their own expense, and receive no support while in this country? Surely Dr. Benson does not mean that. There is, therefore, only one other meaning that I can take from his words, namely, that missionaries while on furlough should be paid at a lower rate than the board allows. That is a question to be discussed on its merits, but as a matter of fact the allowance while on furlough is twenty-five percent less than when in the field, and as most of the returned missionaries are hard at work, most of them in the interests of the society, it does not seem unreasonable that they should have something to live upon. It is the first law as well as gospel to 'not muzzle the mouth of the ox that treadeth out the corn.' I am free to admit that the board has dealt liberally with its returned missionaries, but perhaps not more so than the circumstances demanded.

Dr. Benson next gives us a quarter of a column of figures, ending with the triumphant announcement, 'Gentlemen, there are the wheels.' Yes, there are the wheels, sure enough, but most of them are in the good doctor's head, as we shall see presently. When my former letter was written I was puzzled to know where he got the items which made up the $12,000, and could only suppose that he included the travelling expenses of the general board, executive committee, etc. But this was a mistake, for it appears that the result was reached by including the salaries of the missionaries on furlough, a method that was very misleading. He now tells us that $13,238 (I omit cents), were paid in three years for travelling expenses to and from the foreign field, and to missionaries on furlough. A careful analysis of the figures gives the following results:—

1. Expenses of missionaries going out for the first time:—

Rev. J. Endicott and family to Shanghai	$527
Dr. Hart to Shanghai	275
Mrs. Coates to Japan	301
Mrs. Dunlop to Japan	293
Rev. Mr. McArthur and family to Japan	563
	$1,959.00

2. Expenses of missionaries coming home:—

Dr. Eby (self and freight of library, etc.)	$374
Rev. Mr. Cassidy	705
Rev. Mr. Saunby, balance	99
Rev. Mr. Crummy and family (yen 1204) gold	638
Mrs. and Miss Hart, from Shanghai	420
	$2,236.00

3. The following items were covered by the indemnity from the Chinese Government, and were not a permanent charge upon the society's funds:—

Rev. Dr. Hart from Shanghai	$260
Mrs. Hartwell and children from Shanghai	255
Dr. Stevenson and family from Shanghai	463
	$978.00

From the foregoing it will be seen that the actual amount paid by the society in three years for the travelling expenses of missionaries to and from the foreign field was about four thousand one hundred and ninety-five dollars, or an average of $1,398 per annum, which is a still better showing than in my former letter.

Take now the question of salaries to missionaries while on furlough. The items are as follows:—

1893-4—Rev. Mr. Cassidy, nine months	$ 675
1893-4—Rev. Mr. Saunby and one child	950
1894-5—Rev. Dr. Eby and children's allowance	1,567
1894-5—Rev. Mr. Cassidy	1,322
1895-6—Rev. Dr. Eby	1,500
1895-6—Rev. Mr. Cassidy	1,390
	$7,404.00

This gives an average for two families for three years of $1,234 each per annum to cover everything—salary, rent, furniture, or whatever else might be required, and some of these good brethren worked hard in the interests of the society and earned their pay. It should be remembered, also, that the salaries of Dr. Eby and Mr. Cassidy in 1895-6 from mission funds were made necessary by the refusal of Annual Conferences to give them stations. I do not say this in blame of any one. The Conference ranks were full, and it seemed impossible to take in additional men; but I say it now to show that some expenditures are forced upon the board for which it is not responsible.

Between Dr. Benson's grand total and the figures I have given, there is a discrepancy of $1,634, which is accounted for as follows:—Many expenses of the Japan work are given in yen, and at the end of the account the difference between yen and gold is stated, so that the balance is always in gold. This is the case with Mr. Crummy's moving expenses in 1895-6, namely, 1,204 yen, equal in gold to $638, an apparent difference of $566. Of course Dr. Benson would not be aware of this unless his attention were specially called to it. The next item is the $978 refunded from indemnity. Then $90 house rent paid by Mr. Cassidy in Japan is included, but should not be. The remaining five dollars is accounted for by leaving out the cents from the computation. The thing now to be done is to show which of these items are extravagant or unnecessary, or which indicate an unwise policy on the part of the board.

I regret the necessity for referring at so great length to these matters, but erroneous statements, and still more erroneous impressions, are sure to do mischief unless promptly met.

A. SUTHERLAND.

SECTARIAN FOLLY.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Wherever God sets up a house of prayer,
The devil is sure to build a church or chapel there.

The poet was rough but forcible in expression when he wrote this couplet, and one would fancy that he had the gift of foreknowledge to behold the extent to which sectarian rivalry and aggression is carried on at the end of this century. It is pitiable to see the manner in which the sects multiply their agencies and intrude themselves into places where they are not needed. The modus operandi is somewhat as follows:—Into a community where two or three Protestant churches are already struggling for an existence, comes a ritualistic Churchman, a blue-blooded Presbyterian, a ranting Methodist, or a deep-water Baptist, who finds to his dismay that there is no church organization to which he belongs in the place. This he considers a lamentable spiritual defect, and the poor fellow is so fully impressed with the enormity of such religious deficiency that he considers it his sacred duty to try to start another religious side show specially adapted to the peculiar wants of his spiritual tastes and training. Accordingly he appeals frantically to some of the leaders of his peculiar sect. A denominational expert is sent out to prospect the field, a glowing report is prepared and submitted at the annual gathering of the body in question; a mission station is organized, a student placed in charge, and then a systematic begging propaganda is adopted, (to raise the wind), to be supplemented by local theatricals, grab-bag and church gambling parties, pink teas, etc., etc., all of which are graphically included in the modern term, The 'cooking stove apostasy.'

At missionary meetings and elsewhere frantic appeals are made for assistance in aid of the poor, struggling mission station recently organized in a benighted community, already blessed with a surplus of so-called evangelical churches. So blind is denominationalism that statements are made not in accordance with truth. For example, a high dignitary in the Episcopal Church made the most surprising statement before the synod to the effect that there was a spiritual dearth in a certain town, where two evangelical churches were struggling for an existence in the midst of an overwhelming French population of about ten to one. Such supreme folly is enough to make angels weep and demons grin with sardonic satisfaction, to see the so-called Christian brotherhood so narrow, bigoted, uncharitable and sectarian. In a town not a hundred miles from your city, a church of mushroom stability has been established where it was not required. With a great flourish of trumpets the foundation of a ten or twelve thousand dollar church was laid. A number of thousands were spent in putting up the shell, with the fond hope that some sympathetic mortal possessing more money than brains would come to the rescue and finish up the job, and thus start the enterprise free of debt. But things did not materialize as expected. Expenses multiplied faster than funds were forthcoming. Internal dissensions took place amongst the members of the new congregation. Two ministers were disposed of in about two years' time, and a third victim is now being sought after. The building stands half-finished, a monument of the folly of those who began to build without counting the cost. Things are now in statu quo, and the only hope of the drowning crew is that some outsider in the city will come to the rescue and keep the ship a little longer above water!

In view of the fact that there are millions destitute of gospel privileges, there is no sense or reason for one sect trying to crowd out another or force itself into a place where it is not needed; especially in the Province of Quebec where multiplying Protestant churches tends strongly to confuse and mislead our Roman Catholic brethren, who teach and believe that every different Protestant denomination has a peculiar religion of its own. In establishing new mission stations it would be well for those in charge of the business to look into the merits of each and every case before starting another church in a town or community already fully supplied with gospel privileges.

Whatever reasons strict Baptists may advocate for the propagation of their special doctrines, there is no reason whatever for the different paedo-Baptist bodies contending with one another about mere forms and ceremonies. The man or woman who cannot manage to gain heaven in a Methodist or Presbyterian Church, will stand but a poor show in an Episcopalian or an Independent organization, or vice versa.

ANTI-SECTARIAN.

WHAT IS THE CHIEF END OF PUNISHMENT?

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—The foregoing question is an important one.

Judge Ferguson, in the course of his remarks when passing sentence on those found guilty of arson at the last assizes at Orangeville, Ont., said:—

'The law in the punishments it inflicts knows no revenge. It does not demand an eye for an eye. Its punishments are mere matters of expediency to protect the community. There are two leading reasons for punishing criminals at all, first, that the offender should be deterred from again committing his crime, and secondly, that others, learning and knowing of his suffering, will avoid the offences for which he was punished. Other reasons certainly exist for punishing criminals, but these are the chief ones.'

In the 'Witness' of June 12, you say:—'Persons are supposed to be put in jail, first, for the good of the community, and secondly, for their own good.'

According to Judge Ferguson and you, punishment is chiefly a matter of expediency. Justice has little, if anything, to do with it. This doctrine I most distinctly deny. I maintain that the chief end of punishment is the satisfaction of justice. One does not need to be 'learned in the law,' to be able to answer the question at the head of this article. I admit that there are other ends designed to be served by the infliction of punishment, but the satisfaction of justice is the 'first and foremost.' Our form of punishment makes the reformation of the criminal an utter impossibility.. To speak of his reformation as, probably, being effected by means of another, is almost wholly an absurdity. I shall speak distinctly of these in a little.

Take the death penalty for murder in the proper sense of the term. It is well fitted to deter others from committing that crime, and, I doubt not that, in the case of many, it does. But is it fitted to reform him on whom it is inflicted? Who ever heard of a bad man having been made a good man in consequence of passing through Jack Ketch's hands? Therefore, as the infliction of the death penalty on the murderer cannot reform him, and as the reformation of the criminal, according to those above mentioned, is one of the chief ends of punishment, it follows that the death penalty should not be inflicted.

The death penalty was not instituted merely for Jewish murderers. The reason which God gave Noah when he instituted it, was this:—'For in the image of God made he man.' This teaches most plainly that the death penalty is the only one equal to the crime of murder—the only one which fully meets the claims of justice. Those who witnessed the evidence of the execution of Mrs. Dyer, who murdered so many babies, expressed their pleasure that justice had thereby been upheld. I am not ashamed to say that I honor them for it. I shall take an illustration—a most extreme one, in order to bring out my meaning the more forcibly. Suppose a murder of a most atrocious kind has been committed. The supposed murderer is tried and the charge against him is most clearly established. For his crime he is only fined twenty dollars. What an outcry there would be all over the Dominion! What would people say against his punishment? Would they just say:—'That will not deter him from doing the like again!' or, 'That will not deter others!' They would, certainly, not overlook these possibilities, but what they would first say, would be this:—'That is an outrageous mockery of justice. Justice has been crushed down in the mire.' Yes, the claims of justice would have the chief place in their thoughts.

Take next, imprisonment for life. That may deter others from doing the like, but is it fitted to reform the criminal on whom that punishment is inflicted? Fear is a moral restraint. In itself, it is not a noble one. Still, it is a moral one. But imprisonment for life is only a physical, a mechanical restraint, like that on the man who is a total abstainer because he can get no liquor.

If I had sufficient space at my disposal I could show that the chief end of punishment for less heinous offences than that of murder, is the satisfaction of justice.

We usually regard justice and mercy as opposed to each other. Sometimes mercy—as we call it—is really a form of justice, as faith is sometimes really an act of reason, though we usually suppose them to be opposed to each other.

It is not unlikely that Judge Ferguson believes that the Mosaic law of 'an eye for an eye,' expressed a spirit of revenge. Lord Chief Justice Russell takes that view of it. Whoever does so, has read the bible with extremely little attention.

REV. T. FENWICK.

Woodbridge, Ont.

THE QUESTION OF THE DAY.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Regarding with considerable interest the various opinions which have been expressed in connection with the appearance of the Fielding tariff, I beg leave, through the columns of your estimable paper, to disburden myself of a few thoughts on the subject. Foremost among the reasons presented for the retention of high duties by those who regard with complacency the dainty manner in which Mr. Fielding has attacked the citadel of protection is the necessity of maintaining the high standard of wages which prevails in this country. In despotic countries, where the masses have little or no say in the government, this plea is not put forward on behalf of protection. But throughout the greater portion of the North American continent, where almost every hedger and ditcher is a sovereign elector, from the august occupant of 'The White House,' Washington, to the veriest Tory babbler on the street corner, this argument is thrust forward with a persistency which reveals its fascination for the laboring classes, and places it in the position of corner stone in that fabric of sophistry with which designing demagogues are wont to surround the fallacies of protection.

This argument derives its strength from the assumption that a low standard of wages means cheap production, and that in order to maintain a higher standard of wages we must restrict the importation of the products of labor from low-wage countries. Let us consider the logic of the position. If one hundred men are engaged in producing the same commodity, the most efficient workman will, as a matter of course, receive the highest wages. Is he on that account less profitable to his employer or does the increased remuneration which he receives increase the selling price of the product of his labor? Neither the one nor the other. This simple illustration reveals two economic truths. First, that wages do not determine the cost of production; second, that within the ordinary scope of the industrial problem wealth is more cheaply produced, not where wages are lowest but where wages are highest. As the cost of production lowers labor becomes more remunerative and wages rise. A poor transatlantic artisan makes ten pounds of nails in a certain length of time, and receives thirty-seven and a half cents. A skilled American working with machinery makes three thousand pounds in the same length of time and receives six dollars. Which pound will hold the market, that which is produced at a labor cost, so to speak, of three and three-quarters cents or that at one-fifth of a cent? The Canadian and American farmer ships his wheat three or four thousand miles, and it enters freely into competition with the product of low-wage countries. Every bushel which the ryot of Hindustan adds to the world's surplus tends to reduce its price to the same extent to himself as to his competitors. And which can the better stand the strain of such competition, the poor pagan struggling on the verge of starvation or the farmer who enjoys the comforts of a Canadian home, and who tills his land and reaps his harvest with machinery of the most improved type? What has the American miner, working with mighty engines and earning five dollars a day, to fear from the competition of the Mexican peon, who with rude appliances does not earn as much in a month?

Is it against the low-wage countries of the world that the manufacturers of the United States are desirous of being most protected? Loudly as they proclaim such necessity during their political campaigns, when it comes to an adjustment of their tariff the countries against which they would buy the most protection are those which rank as high-wage countries of the world, especially Great Britain and her colonies. If low wages are an advantage, why have not the Continental countries of Europe, where lower wages prevail than in Britain, long ere this deprived the mistress of the seas of her commercial supremacy? That high wages are one of the greatest, if not the greatest positive advantages which one country can possess over another, representing as they do the superior efficiency and productive capacity of labor, is a matter of mathematical demonstration. And to attempt to maintain a higher standard of wages by restricting imports or to seek to raise the rate of wages by levying protective duties, is as grotesque an absurdity as to seek to raise the level of the waters of Lake Huron by damming up all the rivers which flow into it. Why do we import certain commodities in preference to producing them? Simply because Canadian capital and labor are more profitably engaged in producing other commodities wherewith to make the exchange. Therefore, under the most extended measure of free trade our importations from foreign countries would simply institute exchanges which would never be made unless they gave to home capital and home labor the greatest remuneration possible.

The only escape from this conclusion is to suppose that Canadians are inferior in enterprise, skill and business adaptability to the people of other nations, a presumption which no demagogic juggler dare assert. How often do we find the citizens of our towns congratulating themselves on the existence of some industry in their midst, without which, as they assert, their town would be worth nothing, when a moment's reflection would recall the fact that in nine cases out of ten the business of their town was brisker, and its population greater, prior to the advent of such industry. Some capitalist, or employer of labor, hugging, like the troubler of ancient Israel, his ill-gotten gains, aping at patriotism and magnanimity in a manner which is truly edifying, with tones of patronizing benevolence insults the independence of his fellow-citizens, while his fifty-cent-a-day helots are lamenting the fate that binds them to his chariot wheels. The protectionist points with pride to the tall chimney which has arisen under the benign influence of the N. P., oblivious to the fact with reference to every such industry, that precisely to the extent to which it supplants other industries, which would in their natural order be more profitable, or profits by the power which legislation has conferred on it of robbing other industries, is it not only no gain, but a positive loss and injury to the community which it offers to bless and adorn, and which is taxing itself for its benefit. While we admit the propriety of circumspection in dealing with the matter, we cannot but feel that in promulgating a tariff, which as the great cartoonist aptly depicts, has 'British free trade' for its sire, and 'Protection' for its dam, the government of our country is playing but a halting allegiance to the great principles which animated the minds, and called forth the best efforts of a Smith, a Cobden, or a Gladstone.

D. C. McTAVISH.

Clinton, Ont., June, 1897.

JUBILEE REFLECTIONS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Now that the Diamond Jubilee is over it would be as well to discuss the weak points in our arrangements in Montreal as a guide to future celebrations.

It seems to me a great mistake was made in not having the programme and time-table of events definitely arranged and well circulated by means of circulars for the guidance of the public. For instance, the precise route of the procession on June 21 and the route to and from the review ground of the volunteers on June 22, in which great interest was taken, was entirely unknown either to the citizens or to the thousands of visitors. Certain garbled and mythical accounts appeared in the evening papers and that was all.

Then again, the people should have been informed as to the best places to go in order to get a good view of the fireworks; as it was, crowds of people saw nothing except a few rockets. The concensus of opinion seemed to be that the pyrotechnic display was not up to the mark.

The banquet at the Windsor Hotel should have been better advertised; as it was it looked very much as though the promoters were afraid there would be too many humble citizens present. This part of the celebration might have been made a splendid success, but it was difficult to obtain information as to where to purchase tickets, the price and even at what hour it was to take place.

Lastly, during the whole celebration I do not remember seeing a single policeman directing street traffic or helping the people with advice. In New York and London everybody applies to a policeman for information, and as a rule they (the police) are intelligent enough to give it. Here the people, as a rule, looked like lost sheep, not knowing where to go or where to apply for information.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

Montreal, June 24, 1897.

DISTRIBUTING HOME, KNOWLTON, QUE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—A party of young people from Mrs. Birt's sheltering home, Liverpool, England, is expected to arrive in Knowlton about July 20. The majority are under ten years of age, a few boys and girls from twelve to sixteen. Photos of younger ones can be sent to parties needing children for adoption. Applications accompanied by railway fares and ministers' recommendations will be supplied first, if possible. Notice will be sent when to meet the children.

(MRS.) LOUISA BIRT.

June 22, 1897.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

Kingston, Sept. 16, 1896.—Rossin House Block, Toronto, Ont.—B. Lindman, Esq., Dear Sir,—I have been badly ruptured for the past nine years, and during that time have been fitted with many different kinds of trusses, manufactured not only in Canada but in the United States, without obtaining relief. On April 19, 1896, I purchased from you a Truss, being advised by a physician to do so, and I feel confident that I am now perfectly cured. I can assure you that I feel thankful for the results, and if you wish you can refer to me for reference. Yours faithfully, W. J. C. Allen, Office of McDonald & Allen, Door Knob Manufacturers, Kingston, Ont. The Celebrated Lindman Truss.—B. Lindman of Toronto, who is now permanently located in Montreal, can be consulted at his private offices, 13 McGill college avenue. Personal attention given, and every truss guaranteed to give perfect comfort and safety.

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JOHN WATSON, Art Association Building, 2174 St. Catherine Street, Opposite Bible House.

HEROIC DEEDS.

Winners of the Victoria Cross.

(Rudyard Kipling, in 'Youth's Companion.')

The history of the Victoria Cross has been told so often that it is only necessary to say that the order was created by royal warrant on Jan. 29, 1856, in the year of the peace with Russia, when the new racing Cunard steamer 'Persia,' was making thirteen knots an hour between England and America.

Any officer or man of the army, navy, reserve or volunteer forces, from a Duke to a negro, can wear on his left breast the little bronze Maltese cross with the crowned lion atop and the inscription, 'For Valor' below, if he has only 'performed some signal act of valor' or devotion to his country 'in the presence of the enemy.' Nothing else makes any difference, for it is explicitly laid down in the warrant that 'neither rank, nor long service, nor wounds, nor any other circumstance whatsoever, save the merit of conspicuous bravery, shall be held to establish a sufficient claim to the order.'

There are many kinds of bravery, and if you look through the records of the 411 men, living and dead, that have held the cross, out of the seven hundred thousand or so who can compete for it, you will find every imaginable variety of heroism.

There is bravery in the early morning when it takes great courage merely to leave the warm blankets; on foot and on horse; empty or fed; sick or well; coolness of brain that thinks out a plan at dawn and holds to it all through the long, murderous day: bravery of mind that forces the crazy body to sit still and do nothing except show a good example; sheer reckless, rejoicing strength that hacks through a crowd of amazed men and comes out grinning on the other side; enduring spirit that wears through a long siege, never losing heart or manners or temper; quick, flashing bravery that heaves the lighted shell overboard or rushes the stockade while others are gaping, and the calculating craftsmanship that camps alone before the sputtering rifle pit and cleanly and methodically wipes out every living soul in it.

A GOOD GAME.

Within the last forty years England has dealt with many different peoples, and—excepting some foolish hill folk in a place called Sikkim, who were misled into declaring war—they all, Zulu, Malay, Maori, Burman, Boer, the little hillsman of the North-East Indian frontier, Afreedi, Pathan, Biluch, the Arab of East Africa and the Soudanese of the north country, and the rest, played a thoroughly good game. We owe them many thanks, for they showed us every variety of climate and almost every variety of attack, from long-range fire to hand-to-hand scrimmage, except, of course, the ordered movements of continental armies and the siege of armed towns.

It is rather the fashion to look down on these little wars and call them military promenades and so forth, but in reality no enemy can do much more than poison your wells, rush your camp, ambuscade you, kill you with his climate, fight you body to body, make you build your own means of communication under his fire, and cut up your wounded as a religious duty.. It is in these rough-and-tumble affairs that many of the later crosses have been won; though 293 of the total were given for acts of bravery in the Crimea and the Indian Mutiny. That last was the worst.

The Crimea was fair fighting, as far as the enemy were concerned—no one could wish for better troops than the Russians of Inkerman and the Alma—but our own War Office helped the enemy with ignorant management and brutal neglect. In the mutiny of 1857 the Indian Empire seemed to be crumbling like a sand bank in flood, and wherever there were three or four Englishmen they had to kill or be killed till help came.

HEROES OF THE INDIAN MUTINY.

No one talks of the mutiny in India to-day, but sometimes a mild old gentleman who plays chess or paints china, or a dear, motherly old lady will tell tales that make you think. But it is not even good to think of the mutiny. Hundreds of crosses must have been won then, with nobody near to see, for the average of work was high. For instance—these are cases of decorated men—a man shut up in the residency of Lucknow stole out three times at the risk of his life, to get cattle for the besieged. Later, he extinguished a fire near a powder magazine and a month afterward put out another fire. Then he led twelve men to capture two guns that were wrecking the residency; next day he captured an outlying position full of mutineers; three days later he captured another gun, and finished up by capturing a fourth. So he got his cross.

Another young man was a lieutenant in the Southern Mahratta Horse, and a full regiment of mutineers broke into his part of the world, upsetting the minds of the people. He collected some troopers, chased the regiment eighty miles, stormed the fort they had taken refuge in, and killed, captured, or wounded every soul.

Then there was a lance corporal who afterward rose to be a lieutenant-colonel. He was an enduring kind of man, for he won his cross for taking a hand in every fight that came along through seventy consecutive days.

Then there were two brothers who earned the cross about six times between them for leading forlorn hopes and such. Then there was a private of 'persuasive powers and cheerful disposition,' so the book says, who was cut off in a burning house with nine companions while the mutineers were firing in at the windows. He cheerfully persuaded the enemy to retire, and in the end all ten were saved. He was a man worth knowing.

Then there was a little man of the Sutherland Highlanders, a private who rose to be major-general. In one attack he killed eleven men with his claymore; and they all fought.

Even he was not more thorough than two troopers who rode to the rescue of their colonel, cut off and knocked down

RUDYARD KIPLING.

by mutineers. They helped him to his feet, and they must have been angry, for the three of them killed all the mutineers—about fifty.

GREAT DEEDS IN DESPERATE DAYS.

Then there was a negro captain of the foretop, William Hall, who, with ten other negroes, Samuel Hidge and W. J Gordon of the Fourth and First West Indian Infantry, came up the river with the naval brigade from Calcutta to work big guns. They worked them so well that each got a cross. They must have done a good deal, for no one is so crazy reckless as a West Indian negro when he is really excited.

Then there was a man in the mounted police, who, with sixty horsemen, charged a thousand mutineers and broke them up. And so the tale runs on.

Three Bengal civilian government officers were, I believe, the only strict non-combatants who ever received the cross. As a matter of fact, they had to fight with the rest; but the story of 'Lucknow' Kavanagh's adventures in disguise, of Ross Mangle's heroism after the first attempt to relieve the Little House at Arrah had failed (Arrah was a place where ten white men and fifty-six loyal

THE VICTORIA CROSS.

natives barricaded themselves in a billiard-room in a garden and stood the siege of three regiments of mutineers for three weeks), and of McDonnel's coolheadedness in the retreat down the river are things that ought to be told by themselves. Almost any one can fight well on the winning side, but the men who can patch up a thoroughly bad business and pull it off in some sort of shape are to be respected.

Army chaplains and doctors are officially supposed to be non-combatants (they are not), but about twenty years after the mutiny a chaplain was decorated under circumstances that made it impossible to overlook his bravery. Still, I do not think he quite cared for the publicity. He was a regimental chaplain (we have one or more to each white regiment, and in action they generally stay with the doctor), and he seems to have drifted up close to a cavalry charge, for he helped a wounded man of the Ninth Lancers into an ambulance. He was going about his business when he found two more troopers who had tumbled into a watercourse, all mixed up with their horses, and a knot of Afghans were hurrying to attend to them.

HEROES NOT TALKATIVE.

The record says that he rescued both men, but the tale, as I heard it unofficially, declares that he found a revolver somewhere with which he did excellent work while the troopers were struggling out of the ditch. This seems very possible, for the Afghans do not leave disabled men without the strongest sort of hint, and I know that, in nine cases out of ten, if you want coherent account of what happened in an action you would better ask the chaplain or the Roman Catholic priest.

But it is very difficult to get details. I have met perhaps a dozen or so of V.C.'s and in every case they explained that they did the first thing that came to hand, without worrying about alternatives. One man headed a charge into a mass of Afghans—who are very good fighters so long as they are interested in their work—and cut down five of them. All he said was: 'Well, they were there, and they wouldn't go away. What was a man to do? Write 'em a note?'

Another man I questioned was a doctor. Army doctors, by the way, have special opportunities for getting crosses, and they make the most of them to keep near the firing, and most of them run right up and lie down, keeping an eye on the wounded.

It is a heart-breaking thing for a doctor who has pulled a likely young private of twenty-five through typhoid fever and set him on his feet and watched him develop, to see the youngster wasted with a casual bullet. It must have been this feeling that made my friend do the old, old splendid thing that never gets stale—rescue and attend to the wounded under fire. He got his cross, but all he said was: 'I didn't want any unauthorized consultations—or amputations—while I was medical officer in charge. 'Tisn't etiquette.'

AMONG THE SURGEONS.

His own head was very nearly amputated as he was tying up an artery—it was blind, bad bush fighting, with smoke puffs popping in and out among high grass and never a man visible—but he only grunted when his helmet was cracked across by a bullet, and went on twiddling the tourniquet.

As I have hinted, in most of our little affairs our enemy knows nothing about the Geneva convention or the treatment of wounded, but fires at a doctor on his face value as a white man. One cannot blame them; it is their custom; but it is exceedingly awkward when our doctors take care of their wounded, who do not understand these things and try to go on fighting in the hospital.

There is a rather funny story of a wounded Soudanese—what the soldiers call a 'fuzzy' who was carefully attended in the hospital after a fight. As soon as he had any strength again he proposed to a native orderly that they should massacre the wounded in the other beds, and when the doctor came in he was trying to work out his plan. The doctor had a very unpleasant scuffle with the simple-minded man, but at last he slipped the chloroform bag over his nose. The man understood bullets and was not afraid of them, but this magic stuff that sent him to sleep cowed him altogether, and he gave no more trouble.

So a doctor's life is always a little hazardous and, besides his professional duties, he may find himself senior officer in charge of what is left of the command, if the others have been shot down. As doctors are always full of theories, I believe they rather like this. Some of them have run out to help mortally wounded men, because they know that a dying man may have a last message to give and it eases him to die with a friend to hold his hand. This is a most notable thing to do under fire. Chaplains have done it also, but it is part of what they suppose to be their duty.

A DROLL CASE.

Another V. C. of my acquaintance—he is anything but a doctor—once saved a trooper whose horse had been killed. His argument was rather original. This man was on foot and the enemy—Zulus this time, and they are beautiful fighters—was coming down at a run, and he said very decently that he did not see his way to perilling his officer's life by double weighting the only horse there was.

To this his officer replied:

'If you don't get up behind me, I'll get off and I'll give you such a licking as you've never had in your life.' The man was more afraid of fists than assegais, and the good horse pulled them both out of the scrape. Now by the regulations an officer who insults or threatens with violence a subordinate of his service is liable to lose his commission and to be declared 'incapable for serving the Queen in any capacity,' but for some reason or other the trooper never reported his superior.

The humor and honor of fighting is by no means all on one side. Some thirty years since there was a war in New Zealand against the Maoris, who, though they tortured prisoners and occasionally ate a man, liked fighting for its own sake. One of their chiefs cut off a detachment of our men in a stockade, where he might have starved them out. He found they were short of provisions and sent in a canoeful of pig and potatoes, with the message that it was no fun to fight weak men, but he would be happy to meet them after a full meal.

THE GALLANT BOERS.

As to honor, the Boers in South Africa did a very pretty thing. The war against them was one of the many bright jewels in England's crown cut and set by Mr. Gladstone, but it is some consolation to remember that they beat us horse and foot from one end to the other. They were splendid fighters in their own way—at 900 yards, lying down behind a long rifle, with their horse ready in the background.

After one battle in which they had wiped out an English regiment and killed a general, they were at some pains to find the general's sword and return it to his widow, saying that the Lord was on their side, and they had killed a brave man and were sorry for it.

We got very little out of that war except the knowledge that it paid to shoot straight. Two or three men won the cross for saving wounded under fire. One officer, after seven of his men had been killed, at Laing's Neck, picked up a wounded comrade, who was shot dead in his arms; but he went out again and saved two more men. Much of the same kind of thing happened at Wesselstroem and Hajuta—both defeats for us. The only good thing in the whole wretched business was that we abode by the issue of the first fights, instead of turning on an entire army corps and ruining the Boers utterly, as some unwise people thought was our duty.

LIEUTENANT CUSHING.

Most men, after they have been shot over a little, only want a lead to do good work. So the result of a young man's daring is often out of all proportion to his actual performances. For instance, when your Lieutenant Cushing torpedoed the rebel ram 'Albemarle' he only risked his life. It was all that he had about him, of course; but he could have risked it just as much on an open deck in an engagement. Still, that particular way of risking made it possible and easy for the crew of the launch to follow his lead and do ten times more than any one of them would have dared alone.

A column of troops, heavily weighted with sick and wounded, had drifted into a bad place—a pass where the enemy had hidden behind rocks and were picking them off at known ranges as they retreated. Half a regiment was acting as rear guard, company after company facing about on the narrow road and trying to keep down the wicked, flickering fire from the hillsides; and it was twilight, and it was cold, and it was raining, and it was altogether horrible.

The rear guard began to fire too quickly and to hurry back to the main body too soon, and the bearers put down the ambulances much too often and looked off the road for possible cover. Altogether, there were the makings of a very nasty little break down—and after that would come the slaughter.

A boy I knew was acting in command of one company that was specially bored and sulky, and there were shouts from the column in the dark of 'Hurry up!' and 'Hurry there!'—neither necessary nor soothing. He kept his men in hand as well as he could, hitting down the rifles when they fired wild, till some one along the line shouted: 'What on earth are you fellows waiting there for?'

A SMOKE THAT SAVED THE DAY.

Then my friend—I am rather proud that he is my friend—hunted for his pipe and tobacco, filled the bowl in his pocket (because he didn't want any one to see how his hand shook), lit a fusee, and shouted back, between short puffs: 'Hold on a minute. I'm lighting my pipe.'

There was a roar of rather cackly laughter, and a regimental joker said: 'Since you're so pressin', I think I'll 'ave a pipe myself.'

I don't believe either pipe was smoked out, but—and this is a very big but—this little bit of acting steadied the company, and the news of it went along the column, and even the wounded laughed, and every one felt better.

Whether the enemy heard the laughing or was impressed by the one-two-three-four firing that followed it will never be known, but the column came to camp at the regulation step and not at a run. That is what I call the courage of the much-enduring Ulysses, but the only comment I ever heard of the affair was the boy's own, and all he said was: 'It was transpontine, but necessary.'

Of course, he must have been a good boy from the beginning, for little bits of pure inspiration very seldom come to or are acted upon by slovens, self-indulgent, or undisciplined people. I have never yet come across a V.C. who had not the strictest notions about washing and shaving and keeping himself quiet and decent on his way through the civilized world.

WHEN A MAN'S CHANCE COMES.

One of the latest and youngest of the V.C.'s I used to know distantly was a beautiful being, whom they called aide-de-camp to some big official in India. So far as an outsider could judge his duties consisted in wearing a uniform faced with blue satin and in seeing that every one enjoyed himself at the dances and dinners. He would wander about smiling, with eyes at the back of his head, introducing men who were strangers and a little uncomfortable to girls whose dance cards were rather empty; taking old and uninteresting women in to supper, and tucking them into their carriages afterward; or steering white-whiskered native officers all covered with medals and half-blind with confusion through the maze of a levee into the presence of the Viceroy or Commander-in-Chief, or whoever it was that wanted to see them.

A few years later his chance came, and he made the most of it. We were then smoking out a nest of caravan raiders, slave dealers, and general thieves who lived somewhere under the Karakorum mountains, among glaciers about sixteen thousand feet above the sea level. The mere road to the place was too much for many mules, for it ran by precipices and round rock curves and over roaring snow-fed rivers.

The enemy—they were called Kanjuts this time—had fortified themselves in a place as nearly impregnable as nature and man could make it. One position was on the top of a cliff about twelve hundred feet high, whence they could roll stones directly on the heads of any attacking force. Our men objected to the stones much more than to the rifle fire. They were down in a river bed at the bottom of an icy pass with some three tiers of cliff-like defences above them, and the Kanjuts were well armed. To make all pleasant it was December.

GREAT WORK AT LAST.

This ex-aide-de-camp was a good mountaineer, and he was told off with a hundred natives, Goorkhas and Dogra Sikhs, to get into the top tier of fortifications, and the only way of arriving was to follow a sort of chute in the cliff race which the enemy had worn out by throwing rocks down. By daylight, in peace and with guides, it would have been good mountaineering.

He went in the dark, by eye, and with some two thousand Kanjuts very much at war with him. When he had climbed eight hundred feet almost perpendicularly he found he must come back, because even he and his cragsmen could find no way.

He returned to the river bed and began again in a new place, working his men up between avalanches that slid along and knocked people over. When he got to the top he had to take his men into the forts with the bayonets and the kukri, the little Goorkha knife. The thing was so bold that it broke the hearts of the enemy and practically ended the campaign, and if you could see the photograph of the place you would understand why.

It was hard toe-nail and finger-nail mountaineering under fire, and the men behind him were not regulars, but what we call the imperial service troops—men raised by the semi-independent kings and used to defend the frontier. They enjoyed themselves immensely, and the little aide-de-camp got a deserved Victoria cross. The courage of Ulysses again, for he had to think as he climbed, and until he was directly under the fortifications one chance hopping boulder might just have planed his men off all along the line.

But there is a heroism beyond all, for which no Victoria cross is ever given, because there is no official enemy nor any sort of firing, except may be one volley in the early morning at some spot where the noise does not echo. It is necessary from time to time to send unarmed men into No Man's Land and the Back of Beyond across the Khudajantakdan mountains.

The understanding is that if the men come back so much the better for them. If they do not, and people disappear very mysteriously at the Back of Beyond, no questions will be asked.

COLD-BLOODED COURAGE.

They tell a tale of one who, many years ago, strayed into No Man's Land and met a very amiable set of people, who asked him to dinners and lunches and dances. All that time he knew, and they knew that he knew, they were debating whether they should suffer him to live till next morning and in what way they should wipe him out.

The thing that made them hesitate was that they could not tell from his behavior whether there were five hundred Englishmen within a mile of him or no Englishmen within five hundred miles of him; and as things stood they could not well go to look.

So he danced and dined with those pleasant, merry folk—all good friends—and talked about hunting and shooting and so forth, never knowing when the servants behind his chair would turn into the firing party. At last they decided, without rude words said, to let him go; and when they had made up their minds they did it very handsomely.

They gave him a farewell banquet and drank his health, and he thanked them for a delightful visit, and they said: 'So glad you're glad—au revoir,' and he came away looking bored.

Later on, so the tale runs, his hosts found out that their guest had been given up for lost by his friends in England, and no one ever expected to see him again. Then they were sorry that they had not put him against a wall and shot him.

That is a case of the cold-blooded courage worked up to after years of training—courage of mind forcing the body through an unpleasant situation for the sake of the game.

And when all is said and done, courage of mind is the finest thing any one can hope to attain to. A weak or undisciplined soul is apt to become reckless under strain (and this is being afraid the wrong way about), or to act for its own immediate advantage. For this reason the Victoria Cross is jealously guarded, and if there is any suspicion that a man is playing to the gallery or out pot-hunting for medals, he must head his charges and rescue his wounded all over again as a guarantee of good faith.

Men are taught to volunteer for anything and everything; going out quietly after, not before, the authorities have filled their place. They are also instructed that it is cowardly, it is childish, and it is cheating to neglect or scamp the plain work immediately in front of them, the duties they are trusted and paid to do, for the sake of stepping aside to snatch at what to an outsider may resemble fame or distinction.

The order itself is a personal decoration, and the honor and glory of it belong to the wearer; but he can only win it by forgetting himself, his own honor and glory, and by working for something beyond and outside and apart. And that is the only way you ever get anything in this world worth the keeping.

MRS. STOWE.

A BRONZE STATUE TO BE ERECTED IN HARTFORD, CONN., IN HER MEMORY.

A well-earned success is the result of the untiring efforts of the Harriet Beecher Stowe Memorial Monument Committee, of Hartford, Conn., to erect a statue as a testimonial of the high appreciation in which the gifted authoress was held by her townsmen. The first intimation the public had of the scheme was the publication of a letter in the 'Courant' on Feb. 14, written by the Rev. Charles E. Stowe, the son of Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, in which he protested in strong terms against the desire which had been manifested by the people to erect what he styled 'a brazen monstrosity, scowling the unfortunate beholder out of countenance from its ugly granite pedestal.' He suggested instead a Harriet Beecher Stowe scholarship at Hampton, Fisk or Tuskegee as an act of appreciation more in keeping with his illustrious mother's characteristics. His chief argument, however, appeared to be that her children's rights would be usurped by the proposed demonstration.

MONUMENT TO MRS. STOWE.

It had already been decided by the children and the order given to the New England Granite Company, to erect a monument over the grave at Andover in June, upon which was to be carved, 'Erected by her children.' They openly expressed their indifference to any other monumental honors to be conferred upon their mother's memory.

It was maintained by the committee that Mrs. Stowe had outgrown private citizenship, and that in her case the public claimed the right to pay its homage as it chose. Soon after the publication of the Rev. Mr. Stowe's letter, there appeared an answer to it, from Mrs Ella B. Kendrick, chairman of the committee. The sum and substance of the letter was that two bills had been introduced in the Legislature, asking for authority to place a memorial to Harriet Beecher Stowe, either in the Capitol or on the Capitol grounds, and an appropriation for $5,000 for a statue to cost $25,000. Though this bill has not yet been passed, it has not retarded the efforts of the committee, which has been rapidly collecting the desired amount by means of subscription. Mr. W. Clark Noble, the sculptor who was chosen to do the work, finished the plaster model, which, since the last of February, has been on exhibition in the main hall of the Capitol.

Mr. Noble says the statue will be completed in a few months. It will be heroic, twelve feet in height. The pedestal and base will be of granite. Upon the stone is to rest the bronze figure of Mrs. Stowe, seated in a Greek chair and clad in graceful flowing robes, such as are worn by immortals. At the right the suppliant figure of Uncle Tom stretches forth to her his brawny arms, from which hang broken shackles. The usual laurel wreath will appear at the left of the base.

It has been suggested by some members of the committee that the figures of Eva and Topsy should appear in relief on the base, but it remains yet undecided whether such an addition would be an advantage.

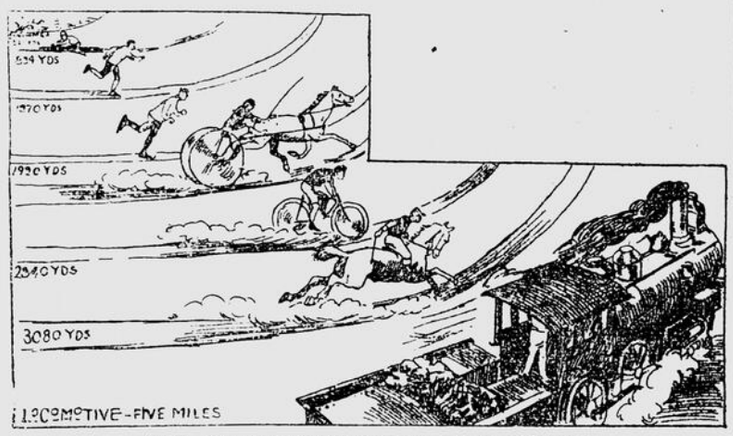
A very simple method of determining whether life has absolutely left a supposed corpse is indicated by Dr. Magnus in Virchow's Archiv.' Tie a thread tightly around a finger or toe. If any life is left, the part thus cut off from circulation of the blood will soon become redder than the rest of the limb; otherwise no change will take place.

THE BICYCLE WORLD.

THE BICYCLE HAS GIVEN MAN SPEED.

In the matter of speed, the bicycle has done much for the human race. This fact is particularly noticeable when one studies racing records, and it is duly impressed when it is stated that the all-pervading wheel has enabled man to pass the trotting horse and will doubtless soon put the human competitor in front of the blooded running equine.

From time immemorial man has indulged in contests of speed. The ability of one man to run faster than his fellows has been considered a mark of distinction, the same as the ability to swim faster, to leap further or to perform any other feat with more ability, strength or skill. The general use of the bicycle has developed a form of sport hitherto unknown, and new bicycle races form a part of nearly all contests of athletes. During the past few years the sport has been developed in an amazing manner and records have been made and smashed with such rapidity as to stagger the statistician. Figures are constantly being lowered and at present there seems to be no limit to the speed at which a man will be able to propel himself over a smooth course when mounted on a bicycle.



THE COMPARATIVE SPEED OF A BICYCLE.

A man on smooth ice and using skates, could, if he were an expert, cover about 1,926 yards in three minutes. This record has been beaten, but it was by a skater who had the advantage of going with a strong wind. Skates enable a man to go much faster than he can run, but they seem insignificant when compared with the bicycle records of the past year.

Could there be a great handicap race in which contestants along various lines were engaged the importance of the bicycle would be apparent. By its use man becomes speedier than the horse for short distances, while for long distances over fair roads the horse would not even be mentioned as having 'also ran.' Supposing such a race were arranged and contestants were secured who stand at the top of their especial lines of endeavor. With large tracks surrounding smaller ones a field could be laid out so that the faster methods of travel would be properly handicapped.

The swimmer would travel over the shortest course. If the track were so designed as to give him a three-minute task his distance would be two hundred and fifty-one yards. This is estimated from the record of J. Nuttal, the English swimmer, who covered two hundred and fifty yards in 2.57 3-5 in England some years ago. Few swimmers can do as well.

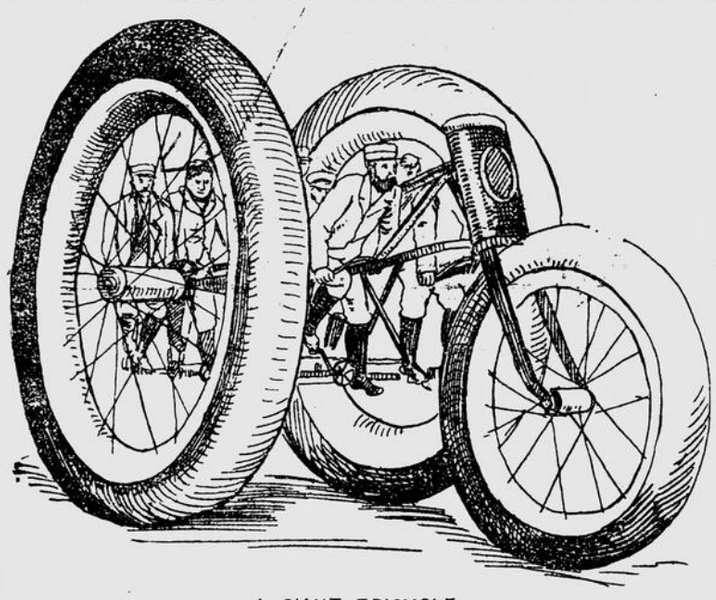
Having a three-minute course for the swimmer, all the other tracks should be designed to occupy the time of the contestants for the same length of time. A man rowing would come next to the swimmer, and he should have a distance of about eight hundred and thirty-four yards to cover. These figures are based on the fastest time for such a distance ever made by an oarsman. A man running would come next, and he should be given a distance of twelve hundred and seventy yards to cover. There are several professional runners who can negotiate about that distance in three minutes.

Trotting horses are able to go about twice as fast as a man can run. The few leaders whose time is close to two minutes for a mile could perhaps go two thousand five hundred and twenty yards in three minutes, but this distance would be too great for any high steppers except those with a record of 2.08 or better. A man on a bicycle can travel faster than any horse can trot. James Michael has done about two thousand eight hundred and forty yards in three minutes, and Bald, the Butlers, Johnson, Sanger and a dozen others could do about as well.

While the bicyclist could easily defeat a trotting horse the running horse would have to be handicapped as turf records show that a running horse has covered a mile and three-quarters in a fraction of a second more than three minutes. Therefore the running horse should be given a distance of three thousand and eighty yards to cover in three minutes.

The express train offers the fastest method of travelling at present. If the fastest time ever made by a railway train is to be considered, the locomotive will have a track five miles long, as the New York Central boasts of a train that covered five miles, the distance between Looneyville and Grimesville, in exactly three minutes. This was done on a straight track. On a circular track such a speed could not be maintained, and so the locomotive would not be a favorite.

So it will be observed that in the matter of getting over the ground the bicycle has done much for man. It has enabled him to travel faster than he ever travelled before through his own efforts. By its use a man can go faster than the fleetest trotter, and when three men are mounted on a triplet or four sturdy racers on a quadruplet, they can set a pace that would be too fast for all but a very few members of the equine aristocracy.



A GIANT TRICYCLE.

A GIANT TRICYCLE.

In this age of 'big' things one is always prepared for the construction of mammoth engines, ships, buildings and public works, and the rage for the superlative seems to be universal. It has even invaded the bicycle world, where at least one would think size and weight were at a discount, and, moved by its inspiration, a New England firm has produced the colossal—no other word justly describes it—tricycle shown in the accompanying engraving.

It is driven by eight men, which is, it is true, only two more than are mounted on a sextuplette; but whereas the latter weighs approximately as much per man as an ordinary single machine, the tricycle weighs about three hundred pounds to the rider, the total weight, with the men mounted, being about a ton and a half. The front wheel is six feet, and the rear wheels are eleven feet in diameter. The frame consists of two parallel trusses which are arranged side by side and finish at the front in a cross truss, to which the steering head is attached. The steering is done by one man. Each side wheel is driven by the four riders which are nearest to it, and a curious feature in the machine is that it is geared down instead of up. This was rendered necessary by the great dead weight which had to be moved. Even if the crank sprockets and the wheel sprockets had been of the same size, the gear would have been 132, whereas it has been geared down to 54. The left hand chain and sprockets can be clearly seen in the engraving. The total length of the machine is seventeen feet.

The tires are pneumatic tires, made exactly in the same way as the ordinary Vim roadster tire, and they are, therefore, single tubes. This 'Jumbo' among cycles has been put to practical test on the roads, having been ridden from Boston to Brockton, Mass., a distance of twenty-five miles, and from there to Concord, N.H., a hundred and twenty-five miles distant.—'Scientific American.'

MICHAEL AND PETER.

Here is the long and short of it—Jimmie Michael, four feet eleven and a half inches tall, and Frederick Peter, seven feet tall. They are both cyclists, and pictured together they make a strange contrast, don't they?

Their abilities as riders contrast as strongly as does their size, in this respect—the little one is the giant and the big fellow the midget.

Michael, the tiny Welshman, is probably the fastest long-distance rider in the world. Efforts have long been made to secure a multi-cycle, manned by fast men, that could set a pace on banked track or straight away that the little fellow could not follow. But they were futile. For years Michael has been tacking on to the rear wheels of tandems, triplets, quads, quints and even sextuplets, breaking world's records, and all the while calling for a faster pace. He is a diminutive phenomenon.

Peter, who is a resident of Burlington, N.J., and who learned to ride but recently, is equally remarkable in another way. The greater part of Peter's seven feet is in his legs, and the average bicycle can be trundled between them as easily as under the Washington Arch.

Peter made up his mind that he would learn to ride, and he did by borrowing the biggest cycle in town and tieing knots in his long legs, but not until Mother Earth had separated him from enough cuticle out of which to make a valise.

Now he has a machine made specially for him. It is the biggest safety cycle that has yet been turned out from a factory. The frame is thirty inches high from crank-axle to saddle-post head and the other dimensions are in proportion.

The big fellow is having a cycle suit made, and says he is going to tackle a century run the first chance he gets.

FROM CHICAGO TO NEW YORK.

Miss Annie Burr Ponter, an enthusiastic bicyclist, with a long series of century runs to her credit, who, as told in the 'Herald,' left her home in Chicago on the morning of Memorial Day to ride to this city, reached her destination just after midnight yesterday.

The task Miss Porter had set herself was to accomplish the journey in seventeen days, with eleven days of actual riding, and to cover nine centuries in the eleven hundred miles of the trip. Five days of rain prevented the carrying out of the schedule of seventeen days. Nineteen were taken. The full list of centuries, however, were run.

Escorts from cycling clubs in the cities along the route accompanied Miss Porter throughout the journey.

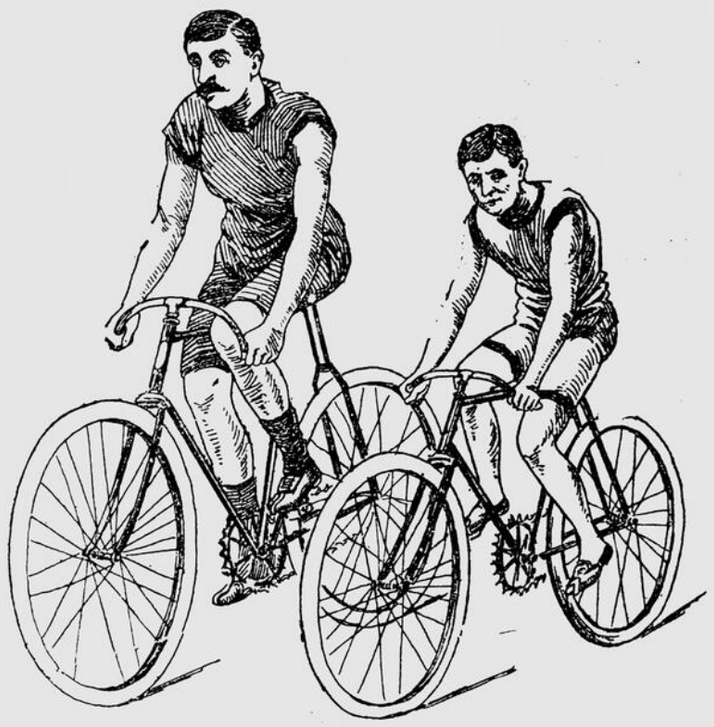
The Lexington Bicycle Club of this city met the young woman at Yonkers and rode with her the few remaining miles.

The roads outside of this state were for the most part in poor condition as a result of the heavy rains. The hundred and seventeen miles of the last day's run was, with the exception of a hundred and twenty-eight miles covered the second day before, the greatest distance covered in a day's ride.

Miss Porter is in the best of health and spirits.—New York 'Herald.'

A LONG RIDE.

Edward S. Edwards, better known as 'Teddy' Edwards, the Welsh rider of the Century Wheelmen of New York City, raised the American record for twenty-four hours' road riding to 349 2-5 miles yesterday. The best previous record, 314 miles, was made by Smith at Baltimore several weeks ago. Edwards rode over the Elizabeth-Rahway course, a distance of twenty-one miles, in Union County, New Jersey. The roads are macadamized, but four miles are undergoing repairs, making the riding bad. Edwards started at six o'clock on Saturday night from Bauer's Hotel, near Elizabeth. The race was held under the auspices of the Century Wheelmen of New York, and members of the club paced their plucky rider with singles, tandems, and triplets. The best twenty-four-hour track record is that of Louis Gunn of 486 miles, made at Chicago last year.



A STRIKING CONTRAST IN WHEELMEN.

BALD AGAIN DEFEATED COOPER.

There was another rub between Eddie Bald and Tom Cooper at the close of the mile open race at the circuit meet of the Binghampton, N.Y., Athletic Club on Wednesday. The finish was closer than on Tuesday, but Bald won. In the amateur class Dawson won the two-thirds mile open after Powell had pulled him up to the pacemaker, which ran away. Power took third after his donkey work.

In the mile open (professional), Bald won; Cooper second, and Charles Church third. Time 2m. 10s.

NOTES.

Fred Loughead, the Canadian rider, who is now racing in this country, promises to be one of the leaders at the end of the season.—'Chicago Inter-Ocean.'

It is currently reported that A. A. Zimmerman is to be the star of a prominent team hailing from New York. His team mates will be six to eight in number, and will man the pacing machines for exhibition work. Zimmerman told Jay Eaton that he would race as early as possible.

John S. Johnson will join the national circuit in the west, and continue through to the east. Johnson is out after the money this season, and will make no sensational attempts at records. He is determined to gain his proper position in the eyes of the world as a racing man.

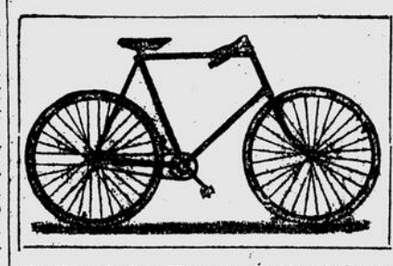
The Philadelphia Sabbath association 'recognizes with alarm the increasing use of the bicycle on the Sabbath for pleasure-seeking purposes.'

J. Platt-Betts, the English professional, is fast acquiring a reputation as the fastest short distance rider in the world. In a recent assault upon records at the Crystal Palace track, and riding a wheel geared to 106 and paced by half a dozen multicycles, he made the following times: One mile, 1 minute 49 4-5 seconds; two miles, 3 minutes 36 4-5 seconds; three miles, 5 minutes 26 seconds; four miles, 7 minutes 15 seconds; five miles, 9 minutes 4 1-4 seconds. Platt-Betts paced the mile record at 1 minute 47 3-5 seconds, so that he now holds the records from two to five miles. He proposes to shortly make a trial to reduce the figures from one to five miles, and will be assisted in his trial by the fastest pacemakers available in England.

The latest trade directories of France enumerate 2,517 bona fide manufacturers and agents in that country.

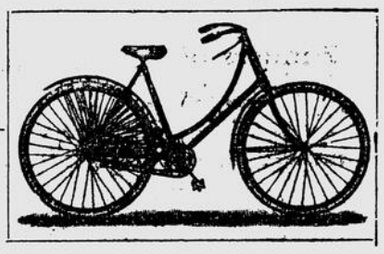
A bicycle rim factory located at Woodstock, Canada, and belonging to S. Siggins, has been destroyed by fire. Two thousand bicycle rims ready for shipment were consumed and a large portion of the machinery was destroyed. The loss is estimated at $6,500, partly covered by insurance.

ADVERTISEMENTS.



TRIBUNE

BICYCLES.



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Perfect Lines and Finish, the Best Wheel on the market to-day.

For Ladies and Gents 1896 Model - $75.00
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Choice of Three Heights Frame, Black, Maroon, or Royal Blue Finish. Dunlop or Hartford sing. tube tires.

Ajax Wheels for Ladies and Gents, - - $50
" Juvenile Wheels, - - - $40 and $50

Come and see the PRINCETON WHEEL for Ladies and Gents, $40.00.

Full line of Sporting Goods, Base Ball, Fishing Tackle, Foot Balls, Lawn Tennis, Hammocks, etc.

LIVE MINNOWS, 15c a Dozen. T. COSTEN & CO., 1696 Notre Dame St.

Be in Style, RIDE A YALE

The Bicycle That leads the World, $50

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FRAME, 1 1-8, Seamless Tubing 2-Piece Crank, Ball Retaining, Guaranteed Tires, Laminated Rims, Two Colors, Five Models, Guaranteed for Season "'97."

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Don't fear dear friend, if a fall be your end, Imperial Embrocation, your ills can mend.

Mr. A. L. Bennett, official trainer, M.A.A.A., writes: 'Imperial Embrocation Co., Montreal.—Your Embrocation was first brought to my notice during my training of the skaters for international skating championships last winter. I found it gave splendid results, and can recommend it for stiff joints, sore muscles, cramps, pains, sprains, bruises, and for saddle soreness of bicyclists. It is a great aid to me in my training work. I consider it unsurpassed. Yours truly,

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SIXTY YEARS AGO: THE LORD MAYOR OF LONDON RECEIVING THE QUEEN AT TEMPLE BAR ON THE OCCASION OF HER STATE VISIT TO THE CITY, NOVEMBER 9, 1837.

'It has been the custom of the Kings and Queens, my predecessors, to visit upon their accession the City of London; and my regard for this great commercial community, the metropolis of my empire, renders it to me a great satisfaction to follow their example.' In these terms Her Majesty replied to the loyal address presented to her on the occasion of her first visit as Queen of England to the City of London on Lord Mayor's Day, 1837. Mr. John Cowan was the chief magistrate who entered into office on that memorable day, and the sheriffs of London and Middlesex were Mr. Moses Montefiore, the eminent philanthropist who, although already in his fifty-fourth year, was to survive for nearly another half-century, and Mr. George Carroll. At two o'clock in the afternoon the Royal procession started from Buckingham Palace. In the first carriage, preceded by a detachment of Life Guards, rode the Queen's mother, the Duchess of Kent; in the next three carriages were her aunts and uncles, the Duchess of Gloucester, the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, and the Duke of Sussex. Then followed six other carriages, all drawn by six horses, conveying officers of state and the Queen's household. A detachment of Yeomen of the Guard followed, and twelve footmen, walking four and four, immediately preceded the eight cream-colored horses which drew the state coach, in which sat the Queen, attended by the Earl of Albemarle, Master of the Horse, and the Duchess of Sutherland, Mistress of the Robes. Then, following the escort of Life Guards, were nearly two hundred carriages, containing ambassadors and foreign ministers, Cabinet ministers, and the chief of the nobility, among them the great Duke of Wellington, Lord Melbourne, Prime Minister, Viscount Palmerston, Foreign Secretary, and Lord John Russell, Home Secretary. The route was along the Centre Mall, through the iron gates by the German Chapel into Pall Mall, along Pall Mall, Cockspur street, Charing Cross, the Strand, Fleet street, St. Paul's Churchyard, Cheapside, and Guildhall; and it is recorded that such was the length of the procession that when the Queen stopped at Temple Bar to receive the City Sword of State and re-deliver it to the Lord Mayor, the last carriage had not yet passed St. James's Palace.—London 'Daily Graphic,' June 8.

AUSTRALIAN FEDERATION.

The Convention of Last March And What it Accomplished.

POWERS OF THE FEDERAL PARLIAMENT.

(N. Y. 'Evening Post.')

Australia is at present passing through an historical period, or a period which may become one of supreme interest in its history. We are attempting to raise ourselves from a congeries of small states all fighting against one another, to the status of a nation, with one central government and one common aim. Federation has been a dream of some of our statesmen for many years past, almost since the fifties, when we first attained to the dignity of governing ourselves under constitutions granted by the British Parliament. But it was only some eight or ten years ago that these dreams took any practical form, when the late Sir Henry Parkes, one of the foremost of our public men and the Premier at that time of New South Wales, instituted a movement for giving effect to the proposal. A preliminary conference of leading politicians from the various colonies was held in Melbourne in 1889, and as a result a convention of delegates from each colony, elected by the respective parliaments, took place in Sydney in 1891. At this convention—which was undoubtedly the finest intellectual combination ever got together in Australasia, and included many men since dead or who have dropped out of public life—a draft bill was prepared for submission to the various parliaments, putting forward a form of constitution to provide for federal union. This draft bill was a splendid piece of legislative work, and embodied in the main a sound scheme of federation; but somehow, no one quite knows how, it was never accepted seriously by the various parliaments, and, though never rejected by any, it was never passed. The ostensible reason given for this attitude was that the bill was not acceptable, having been drafted by delegates not directly elected by the people, but the real reason was that in some of the colonies local politics absorbed all attention for the time, and thus practically federation was shelved.

In the early part of last year a new turn was given to the federal wheel by the fact that a new set of ministers had, in the main, taken office in the various colonies, and some, at least, desired to bring the question of federation again to the front. A conference of premiers was held, and a draft enabling-bill agreed upon between them for submission to the various parliaments, authorizing the election by the people of each colony of ten delegates, who should meet in convention and draft a new form of constitution bill. This measure, it was provided, should, when agreed upon, be submitted to the various parliaments for revision, and the amendments here made were to be again considered by the convention. The draft as finally adopted by the convention, was then to be submitted to a plebiscite of the whole of the people, for acceptance or rejection, and if accepted to be sent forward for the royal assent. Under this scheme there could be no doubt as to the voice of the people being heard, and there could be no complaint that the people had no choice in the matter.

The danger felt was, that in a convention of delegates elected upon a one-man-one-vote basis, as proposed, many of the best men might be excluded, and their places taken by frothy windbags. But in the main this prediction was not verified. Even in the most democratic colonies the people seem to have realized the importance of the occasion, and the delegates were, with possibly half-a-dozen exceptions, the very best men in our public life, and the conservative or safe element greatly predominated. But the convention was not as fully representative as was hoped. New Zealand, which is situated twelve hundred miles from the mainland of Australia, did not take part in the movement from the outset, and this left only the five continental colonies of Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, and Western Australia, and the island colony of Tasmania. Four of these, New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia and Tasmania, passed the bill and duly elected delegates, but, for some reason, not quite clear, Queensland stood out altogether, and Western Australia at first followed suit. At the last moment, however, the Parliament of Western Australia hurriedly met, and itself elected ten delegates to represent the colony, who arrived after the convention sittings had opened and left before their close.

The convention, which met at the end of March, and closed its first session after just a month's work, thus consisted of fifty delegates, representing five colonies. The meeting-place was Adelaide, the capital city of South Australia, a town of some hundred and forty thousand inhabitants. To follow the work of the convention it must be borne in mind that the great mass of the population is centred in two colonies, New South Wales and Victoria, the former of which has about one million three hundred thousand and the latter about a million two hundred thousand people, while of the others represented, South Australia has about three hundred and sixty thousand inhabitants; Tasmania, a hundred and sixty thousand; and Western Australia, a hundred and thirty thousand. It will thus be seen that either of the two larger colonies has in itself a population almost double that of the three smaller colonies combined and even had Queensland, with its population of four hundred and seventy thousand, adhered, the larger colonies would still have been in the ascendant. This fact exercised a powerful influence on the whole deliberations of the convention, and though the debates were of a very high order, and the oratory very fine, the struggles between the delegates from the larger and smaller colonies were decidedly keen. But, in the end, compromise and good sense prevailed, and though at one time it appeared that the whole thing would fall to the ground, a scheme was evolved which, with some slight alterations, may be accepted by all the colonies. It was but natural that the experience of other federations should guide the delegates in their work, and of course your own system was largely drawn upon for precedents. Indeed, it may be said that, of all existing federations, that of the United States, the oldest, was generally conceded to have the most stable elements, and was, where applicable, the most largely followed.

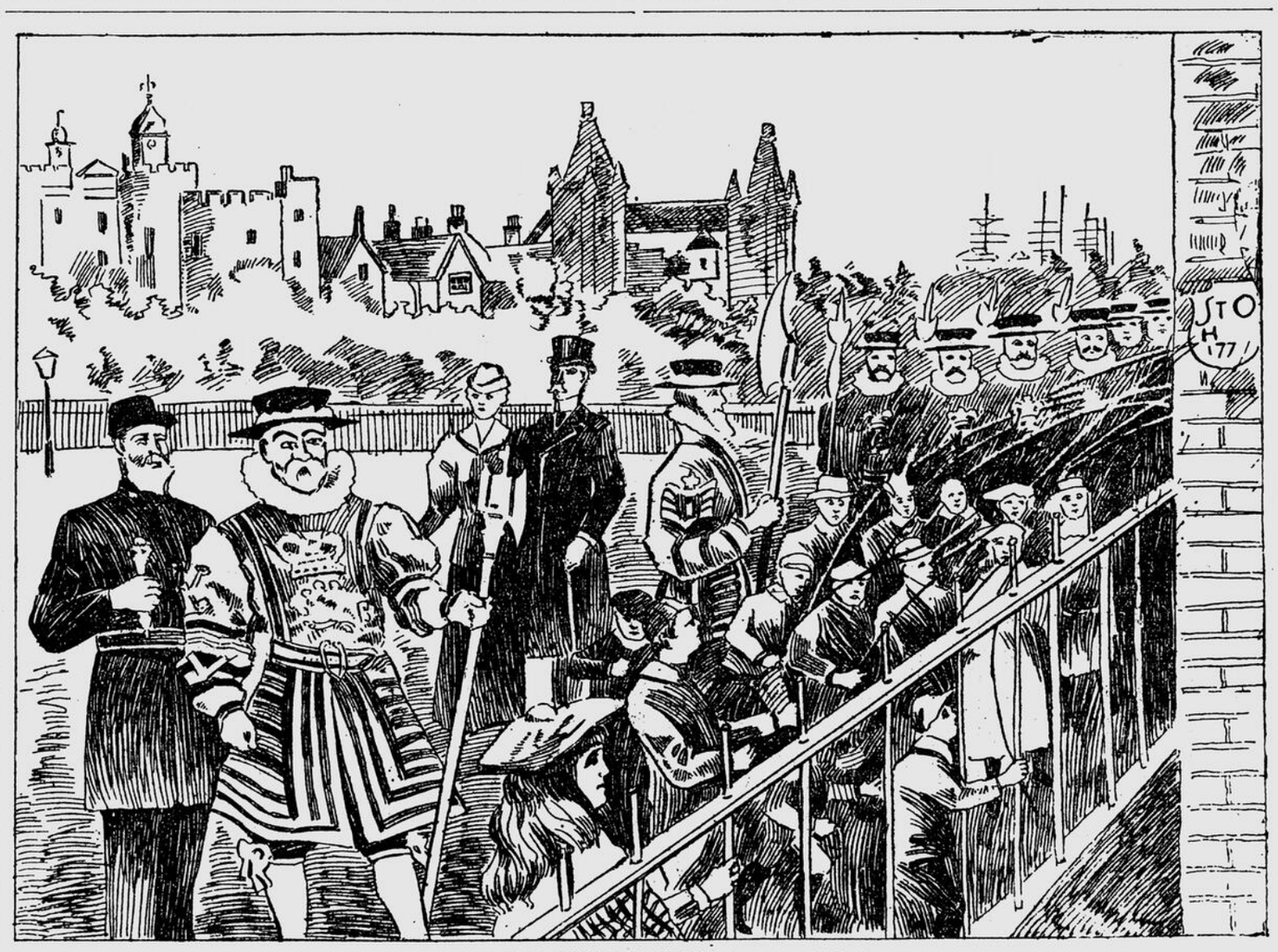
Speaking generally of the scheme proposed, it may be stated that it was decided to name the federation the Commonwealth of Australia, that it should be a federation under the Crown, with a Governor-General nominated by the Queen, and that its legislature should consist of two houses—the Senate, representing the States as such, and the House of Representatives, representing the people of the States. In our nomenclature we are following you to this extent. The great struggles of the convention arose over the constitution and powers of the Senate. Some of the delegates from the larger colonies wished to have the members chosen upon a population basis, but those from the smaller states were unanimous in stating that if this principle was adopted, and unless equal representation for each State was granted, they would not come in, and federation would thus be impossible. So the latter gained the day, and it was decided that each State should have six Senators, three of whom should retire every three years. In this decision the Constitution of the United States again afforded a partial precedent, and the fame of its Senate was largely quoted in favor of the equal representation system. But in the method of electing Senators a departure was made, and it was decided that they be elected by the people direct in one constituency of the whole colony. The Conservative element opposed this principle, but, after the results of the late convention elections, where the same principle was adopted, there is not so much reason to fear the results. The House of Representatives will be elected on a population basis, but there shall be as nearly as possible two members of this House to every one in the Senate, and it is expected that this basis will give about one member to every 50,000 inhabitants. The voting for both Houses will be under manhood suffrage, with only one vote for each elector.

The great fight arose over the respective powers of the two Houses. It was decided at the outset that our present system of responsible government should, as far as possible, be adopted, under which ministers would be nominated by the Governor-General, and be responsible to the House of Representatives, and, as at present, be able to appeal to the electors in the event of not possessing a majority in the chamber. The delegates from the larger colonies contended that, being the responsible chamber, the House of Representatives should have the dominating influence with respect to taxation and appropriation bills, but that on other matters both houses should have co-ordinate powers. The delegates from the smaller colonies as strongly protested that the Senate should be the powerful dominating chamber, and, as they were in a numerical majority, it was believed they would succeed, which would probably have meant the loss of federation, as the large colonies would not agree to accept these conditions. But eventually a compromise was arrived at. It was agreed that while upon all other subjects than finance the Houses should have equal powers, the House of Representatives should initiate all money and taxation bills, and the Senate should have the power of rejecting these or first suggesting amendments in them, but not of making amendments. With this the matter was settled and a lion in the path removed.

The powers of the Federal Parliament will be very full. It alone will deal with customs and excise taxation, defence, postal and telegraph matters, navigation, and all matters affecting relations with outside peoples, marriage and divorce, etc. It will not have power at the outset to take over the State debts or the railways, and, indeed, this matter of finance is one of the difficulties which do not appear to have been fully solved by the convention. But probably a suitable scheme will be evolved before the question is finally submitted to the people. One of the most important decisions of the convention was that to establish a final federal court of appeal, and do away with the right of appeal to the British Privy Council. In this matter a step is proposed upon which there is much diversity of opinion, and it is possible the convention's proposal may not be accepted.

It has not been possible in the space at disposal to give more than a brief outline of the provisions of the measure, but the salient features have been sketched, and to Canadians with their experience of federal institutions, the significance of these will be more apparent, perhaps, than even to the majority of Australians. The bill put forward by the convention will be considered almost immediately by the various local parliaments, and the convention will sit again in Sydney in September, to put the last touches to it before it is submitted for the final decision of the people. What that decision may be it is difficult yet to say, but there is strong hope for believing that, as a result, we may enter into a federal union which may raise us to the status of a nation, and enable us to take a higher place in the affairs of the world.

M. S.



BEATING THE TOWER BOUNDS.—'St. James's Budget.'

Only once in three years does the quaint old ceremonial of the beating of the Tower bounds (duly observed on Ascension Day this year) take place. In the quiet, tree-planted quadrangle against the White Tower a posse of yeoman warders assembled in their full uniform of scarlet, decorated with the Tudor device of the rose, shamrock, and thistle united with ruffs and rosettes, and, being joined by Lieut.-General Godfrey Clark, Lieutenant of the Tower, they filed into the historic chapel of St. Peter ad Vincula, where Anne Boleyn and Catherine Howard lie buried. Here a short service was held, and then a procession was formed, led by the chief warder, bearing his staff of office, on which is mounted a silver model of the White Tower, and the High Constable of the Liberties of the Tower. Then came the children of the garrison school—boys and girls—all armed with white peeled rods wherewith to beat the bounds. Leaving the Tower by the eastern drawbridge the procession went up Tower Hill and round Trinity Square, and the beating of the stones was done with much merriment. One boundary stone happens to be situated on the premises of a firm of wine-merchants, whose hospitable custom it is to regale the children with buns and lemonade. Subsequently the procession divided in order to beat the bounds and the outer liberties of the Tower, which stretch as far as Bishopsgate street without, and Wellclose Square, where up to a year or so ago Tower Liberty had its separate magisterial jurisdiction, and there the court-house still stands.

A famous restaurant in Vienna possesses a remarkable tablecloth, on which are inscribed the signatures of the majority of the reigning sovereigns of Europe, the members of the House of Hapsburg, and of a great number of celebrities in art, music and letters. The names were written on the cloth in pencil, the proprietress of the establishment afterwards carefully embroidering them.

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