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DAILY WITNESS

Last
Edition

VOL. XL, No. 157.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JULY 7, 1899.

PRICE ONE CENT.

GREAT RAILWAY DEAL.

Beats all Compacts Heretofore Entered Into.

MR. W. K. VANDERBILT THE MOVING SPIRIT IN THE TRANSACTION.

New York, July 7.—The 'Times' says: The New York Central and the Pennsylvania railways have entered into a compact unprecedented in railway history. Under its provisions the two great properties become, for practical purposes, one system. Not only are old rivalries disposed of, but there is a new policy of actual co-operation.

Again appears the ambitious planning and the forceful execution of William K. Vanderbilt. As the recently rounded-out Boston and Albany deal was his, so is this that is bigger. Wall street and all the railway world marvelled when they heard President Cassatt, of the Pennsylvania, was presented at the Boston and Albany lease meeting of New York Central's directors. Current representation has it that he was present as an incidental guest only, though some far-fetched theories have suggested that he was really doing picket service for the Pennsylvania Company, seeing to it that his corporation was not to be discriminated against—an idea too grotesque for consideration outside of Wall street.

Mr. Cassatt sat with the board at the New York Central for the reason that practically he has become a member of that board. William K. Vanderbilt, through his direct shareholding representatives, is to-day the largest stockholder of the Pennsylvania Railway.

This fact has been but a little while known, even to the foremost financiers who have long held controlling influence in Pennsylvania affairs. Not all a surprise, however, was the discovery of the big Vanderbilt holdings of Pennsylvania. Early last year President Thomson learned what the fact was; and even then there was official action, which looked to recognition of changing inter-corporation relations. What then was made clear was that while European holders of American securities for half a dozen years have been letting go, they found one continual steady buyer for their Pennsylvania shares, the same was the foremost taker of New York Central, W. K. Vanderbilt.

Not for a passing speculation, nor of haphazard, not without a well-defined policy was the steady, persistent absorption. But till the issue of a few weeks ago arose, as to who should be Pennsylvania's new president, no ample appreciation anywhere appeared of what was accomplished, or what the accomplishment might signify.

The significance, the immediate bearings of the New York Central-Pennsylvania deal will show in a variety of developments; and one of the earliest is likely to be the acquisition, in the joint interest of a number of smaller subordinate railways lying between the lines of the two systems, and having status in the past as continual challengers of jealousy and disturbance—properties of the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburgh type. It may even be of official record that the board of directors of the Pennsylvania Railway and the board of directors of the New York Central Railway have by special, formal, detailed resolution, directed and empowered their representative presidents to meet, confer, and act on this line. One of these directors is the authority of the New York 'Times.' Cheapening competition will disappear. Rate-cutting will cease. One purpose animating both corporations, one control virtually dominant in both will bring results beyond all precedent—so the official prophecies. Western connections will not be able to use the two properties against one another henceforth.

Philadelphia, Pa., July 7.—A prominent official, close to Mr. A. J. Cassatt, the president of the Pennsylvania Railway, to-day denied the published statement that the Pennsylvania and the New York Central Railways had entered a compact by which the two systems had practically become one.

WHAT MR. CALLAWAY SAYS.
New York, July 7.—Concerning the report that the New York Central and Pennsylvania railway systems were to be merged, Mr. S. R. Callaway, president of the New York Central Railway Company, said to-day that the first he had heard of the report was through a newspaper article. He had absolutely nothing to say in regard to it.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

Amsterdam, July 6.—Queen Wilhelmina and the queen mother arrived here this afternoon, and amid a popular demonstration proceeded to the palace. The members of the International Peace Conference arrived from The Hague at 6.30 o'clock by special train, and proceeded from the station directly to the palace, where they were received by the Queen and entertained at a magnificent banquet in the palace. At the banquet Queen Wilhelmina proposed a toast as follows: 'I sincerely rejoice to see assembled around me to-day the delegates to the conference, and to be permitted to renew

my wishes for the success of your work, due to the initiation of the Czar of the Russians. I am glad to offer you the hospitality of my residence. I drink to the health of all the sovereigns and chiefs of the states of which you are the representatives.'

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM.

ANNUAL NORWEGIAN TOUR BEGUN—BOARDS A FRENCH MAN-OF-WAR.

Berlin, July 7.—The Emperor William, who is beginning his annual Norwegian tour, arrived at Bergen on the Imperial yacht 'Hohenzollern,' on Wednesday. On the same day the French training cruiser 'Iphigénie' arrived and her captain boarded the 'Hohenzollern' and made a complimentary visit which the Emperor later returned in person. The hundred cadets aboard the 'Iphigénie' were marshalled and filed past the Emperor, who complimented the captain of the cruiser on her seamanlike bearing. This is the first occasion since 1871 that a German sovereign has boarded a French warship.

Some newspapers claim that the visit is of the highest political importance, while others declare that it was merely a courteous recognition of the friendly reception given the two German training ships which visited French ports in 1898. The incident, however, was arranged by the attaches of the respective governments here and at Paris.

Berlin, Norway, July 7.—The Emperor William has invited the officials and sixty cadets of the French training ship 'Iphigénie,' which he visited here yesterday and inspected, and the German cadets of the training ship 'Gneisenau' to meet at an entertainment to-night on board the Imperial yacht 'Hohenzollern.'

GRAND TRUNK ENGINEERS.

The representatives of the engineers of the Grand Trunk have had several conferences with Mr. Morse, superintendent of motive power, all of which have been of a friendly character. The schedule which the committee presented has been considered by the officials and certain amendments suggested, which will now have to be considered in detail. This will take some time, and the business will not be concluded for, possibly, a week; but there is not likely to be any serious disagreement, as Mr. McGuigan in referring to this matter some time ago, said that hitherto these conferences had been of the most amicable character—a compromise being generally arrived at in relation to disputed points which satisfied all parties.

BRIGHT PROSPECTS.

CANADIAN RAILWAYS KEPT BUSY.

That both the great railway systems anticipate a great increase of business in the near future may be judged from the number of new freight cars which have been added to the rolling stock of the C. P. R. and Grand Trunk recently. These, in the aggregate, reach into the thousands, and still the capacity is taxed to the utmost. The Grand Trunk states that it has more demands for freight cars than it can supply, while it, has for years past been a complainant on the part of the North-West farmers that the grain crop could not be moved east by the C.P.R. with sufficient despatch. These new freight cars are of almost double the capacity of the former pattern, which have now become obsolete, and large numbers of which have been broken up into firewood. The new make provides for the haulage of thirty tons, but this is not the last word on the subject either of the capacity of the cars or the locomotives. A newer type still of the latter is possible—a type which will be as much in advance of the present pattern as the present pattern is in advance of the locomotive of five years ago. The first thought of the management of the C. P. R. and G. T. R. is, not so much the making fresh connections or affiliations as providing facilities for the expeditious handling of the business which offers, in order to make, upon a tremendous increase of carrying power, a small margin of profit. This is the new problem, how—with low rates, which will be kept low, and which the great systems in the United States say will be lower still—to make a profit upon a business quadrupling in volume that which was done ten years ago. The secret is found to lie in the increased capacity, and it is to provide this increased capacity that the shops of the Grand Trunk and C.P.R. are kept busy.

With regard to the monster locomotives of the latter, although the order for the present is limited to three, others will be added in the near future for the general service, and of a still greater power. This type will be employed in the haulage of the grain crops in the North-West. A great freight train will carry double the quantity, will make better time, and will be able to meet the extra demands of the farmers with the increase of the wheat-growing belt, which increase will be felt in the greatly enlarged output of the next few years.

ARDENT ENDEAVORERS.

Enthusiasm Rises Superior to the Downpour of Rain.

PROGRESS ALL ALONG THE LINE—TRUSTEES AND SUNDAY FAIRS.

Detroit, July 7.—'Showers of blessing' and 'There's sunshine in my soul to-day' were the favorite hymns sung by the Christian Endeavorers this morning on their way to the 'Quiet Hour' in Tent Endeavor. The rains drenched everything in sight and the utter incapacity of the Endeavor tents to exclude rain was fully demonstrated.

The Rev. J. Wilbur Chapman, leader of the 'Quiet Hour,' and Mr. H. G. Smyth, the New York gospel singer, stood on the speakers' platform, hats on during the proceedings, shielding themselves with umbrellas from the streams of water that dripped through the roof. The long decorative bands of red and white sagged and drooped like sponges, and the banners all looked tired. The audience appeared large enough to fill the tent, but the outlook was an expanse of umbrellas. For a long time the patter of falling rain on the roof precluded hope of speaking or audible prayer, so the people sang instead, led by four brass wind instruments sticking out from under more umbrellas on the stage. After a time there was a short, partial cessation of the downpour and the 'Quiet Hour' was carried out, amid surroundings which made the title a misnomer.

THIS MORNING'S DOINGS.

The rain practically ceased soon after ten o'clock, the tent seats became partially dried and the programme proceeded with both the great main tents comfortably filled. To-day's speaking was not wholly from the platform. The humblest delegates in the audience had their chances as against the pulpit orators on the stage. They promptly improved all opportunities given by the open parlaments to shout out their experiences in religious work and their plans for future efforts toward the regeneration of the world.

Tent Endeavor was the scene of a 'practical school of methods,' addresses alternating with exercises, and bringing out the consensus of opinion and past and prospective achievements. Some of the topics and the leaders were as follows:—

'New ideas for the prayer-meeting committee,' Mr. William E. Sweet, Denver, Col.; 'New views for the lookout committee,' Mr. W. M. Ball, Philadelphia; 'Some new committees,' Mr. S. J. Duncan, Clark, Toronto, Ont. The theme of the meeting in Tent Wilkison was 'Best things,' a practical school of methods, at which the treasurer, Mr. William Shaw, of Boston, presided.

'Ten of the best things that can be done,' by the various society committees were described in brief talks.

The Rev. J. H. O. Smith, of Chicago, spoke on 'Don't be satisfied with second best.'

TRUSTEES MEET AGAIN.

Soon after the break of dawn the trustees of the United Society of Christian Endeavor gathered in the Hotel Odillac to discuss several matters left undetermined at Wednesday's meeting. The most important of these was the consideration of a protest from the Ministerial Alliance of Toledo against the opening of the gates of the Ohio Centennial on Sunday. After some discussion, and contrary to the expressed wishes of the Toledo representatives who were present, a general resolution was authorized, protesting in the name of the Christian Endeavor Society against opening the gates of any national exhibition or fair on Sunday.

Another resolution was authorized protesting against the seating of Congressman-elect Brigham H. Roberts of Utah. Both resolutions were roughly drawn; when completed, the text will be submitted to the general convention for adoption.

The trustees consumed some time in the discussion of matters concerning the 1000 convention at London, and the methods and rates of ocean transportation, but adjourned without definite action. There is understood to be a plan under consideration for the chartering of several ocean steamships to carry the American Endeavorers to England. Secretary Biser says the idea is to make a straight fare for all parts of the ship, and have the second cabins and steerages fitted up as nearly as possible on an equality with first-cabin staterooms, and also to allow passengers full privileges of the upper decks and provide them with all possible conveniences.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR GROWTH.

Continuing his report yesterday Mr. John Willis Baer, secretary of the International Society of Christian Endeavor, said: There are now 979 intermediate societies; 14,180 junior societies, 85 mothers' societies, and 49 senior societies. Over a hundred societies are to be found upon ships, merchantmen and men-of-war; many societies in the soldiers' camps, and in unexpected places, such as prisons, schools of reform, workhouses,

almshouses, asylums, institutions for the blind and for the deaf, schools and colleges; among car drivers and motormen, policemen, travelling men, life-savers on the coast, lighthouse employees, in large factories, etc., to the number of over two hundred. I have a right to be exultant when I say that we have crossed the fifty-five thousand line. The official enrollment is 55,813 societies, with a total membership of 3,500,000. If any Christian has lost his enthusiasm, these figures should be a source of inspiration.

In England the Baptists lead in Christian Endeavor, in Australia the Wesleyan Methodists, in Canada the Methodists, and in the United States the Presbyterians.

THE TENTH LEGION.

The Christian Endeavor 'Tenth Legion' now numbers 14,700 members, who are giving not less than a tenth of their incomes to God. This is an increase of over four thousand members since we met in Nashville. Christian Endeavor has done much for missions in the past, and each year the tide has risen higher. This year has been our very best. Nearly nine thousand societies in making their annual reports, have mentioned the amount of money contributed to their own missionary boards. This amount, augmented by what those same societies have given to other benevolences, and to their own church, is nearly five hundred thousand dollars.

Christian Endeavor has in more ways than those already referred to borne fruit and is to-day one of many other agencies for increasing the membership of the churches of Christ. During the last ten years over a million and a half of our members have joined the Church. Over a million and a half church members from the ranks of Christian Endeavor in the ten years. Behold what great things God hath wrought!

Ten minutes of meditation and prayer followed the president's address. With bowed heads and closed eyes the great congregation sang softly—old familiar hymns, alternating with prayers, led by the Rev. Dr. Floyd W. Tomkins, of Philadelphia. A moment of silent prayer followed, closing with the recitation of the Lord's prayer.

THE CONVENTION SERMON.

The convention sermon was eloquently preached by the Rev. Dr. Frank W. Gunsolus, of Chicago, from the text, 'And an inscription was written, and placed upon the cross, saying in letters of Greek and Hebrew and Latin: "This is the King of the Jews." (St. Mark 15: 26.) Dr. Gunsolus dwelt upon the significance of the fact that Pontius Pilate considered it necessary at the time of the crucifixion to inscribe the title of Christ in three languages. 'We must credit day by day and hour by hour,' said he, 'this Christ, this King of Kings and Lord of Lords, who dragged the Greek, pulled the Roman and compelled the Hebrew to write upon his cross whether it was in irony or sober fact, that he was King of the Jews. The Greek language is the language of intellect, the Hebrew is the language of the human heart, the Roman is the language of the human will. Superlative intelligence, profound emotion, resistless will—a combination of all these is necessary to express with any degree of adequacy the great fact of the atonement. Some of you in this audience are Romans, some are Greeks, but most of you have more of the Hebrew in your natures, more of the human heart and human emotion. It is the hour for the Christian Endeavor Society to take the language of the Roman, the language of the Greek and the language of the Hebrew, and write, in the name of intellect, the name of resistless will and the name of humanity; "This is our King, the King of Kings and Lord of Lords." Man's imperialism and God's imperialism is not only a strong arm and a powder cart, but it is right thinking and Christian living making for the advancement of civilization.'

Dr. Clark appointed as members of the committee to which shall be referred all matters of business and resolutions, the secretary, Mr. John Willis Baer; Mr. C. B. Holdridge, of Illinois, and the Rev. Dr. F. Dixon, of Galt, Ont.

The afternoon was devoted to denominational rallies and to conferences upon lines of work auxiliary to Christian Endeavor. A bible study conference was led by Prof. W. G. Moorehead, D.D., of Xenia, Ohio. A conference of personal workers was conducted by Mr. H. B. Gibb. A numerous attended conference for Junior Christian Endeavor Society workers and superintendents was held under the leadership of Miss Kate H. Haus, of St. Louis, Mo.

More than thirty denominational rallies were held in as many churches and were dressed by many leaders, ministerial and lay, upon a great variety of topics. Both of the great main tents owned by the United Society of Christian Endeavor were used last night for the first time during the eighteenth international convention and both contained their full quota of ten thousand people, and as usual, hundreds of others who failed to secure admittance, patiently occupied 'standing room' all around the other edges. Many visiting delegates from long distances came in to-day, swelling the number of stranger delegates it is believed beyond the twenty-thousand mark.

CANADIAN OFFICIALS.

The following officers were elected for

Canada: Canadian council, Mr. G. T. Ferguson, Toronto; British Columbia, the Rev. W. B. Cumming, Nanaimo; Manitoba, Mr. A. H. Bailey, Winnipeg; New Brunswick, Prof. W. W. Andrews, Sackville; North-West Territories, Mr. A. H. Smith, Moosomin; Nova Scotia, the Rev. Wm. Ansley, Halifax; Ontario, the Rev. Elliott S. Rowe, Toronto; Prince Edward Island, Mr. W. C. Turner, Charlottetown; Quebec, Mr. W. L. Shurtleff, Cocaticook.

HENLEY ROYAL REGATTA.

THE LEANDER EIGHTS AGAIN CARRY OFF THE GRAND CHALLENGE CUP.

Henley-on-Thames, July 7.—Contrary to all precedent, the Henley Royal Regatta promises to pass without rain. The last day opened brilliantly. Enormous crowds were everywhere. All to-day's events are finals, and promise to be interesting. The racing commenced at 12.30 p.m.

In the final heat for the Grand Challenge Cup the Leander Club beat the London Rowing Club. The Leander crew, with a stroke of 41 to the London crew's 40, were speedily in front and gradually forged ahead, winning by a length and a quarter, in seven minutes and twelve seconds.

In the final heat for the Visitors' Challenge Cup (fours), Balliol College, Oxford beat New College, Oxford. Balliol and New College both started with 37 strokes, but Balliol promptly went ahead. When half the distance had been covered the New College crew lessened the lead of their opponent, but their boat commenced to roll and Balliol won by a length; time, eight minutes and one second.

In the final heat for the Thames Challenge Cup, First Trinity beat the Kingston Rowing Club. First Trinity was the quickest in getting away, was a length ahead at Fawley Court, and won by two and three-quarter lengths.

In the final heat for the Ladies' Challenge Plate, (eights), Eton beat Pembroke. Eton struck a thirty-nine stroke to Pembroke's 40, but promptly went in front, and was half a length ahead at the victory. At Fawley Court Eton was fully a length in front and Pembroke drew up; but Eton spurred and won by two lengths and a quarter, in seven minutes, twenty seconds.

In the final heats for the Stewards' Challenge Cup, fours, Magdalen College, Oxford, beat the favorite Hammonia crew, of Hamburg.

In the final heat for the Silver Goblets and Nickalls' Challenge Cup, (pairs), the Leander Club beat the St. George's Hospital Club.

In the final heat for the Wyfold Challenge Cup (fours), Trinity Hall, beat the London Rowing Club. Trinity Hall was off first, rowing 38 strokes to the London crew's 39. The latter caught Trinity Hall at the top of the island, and a terrific struggle ensued. Trinity Hall, however, gradually forged ahead, until at the mile they were clear of the opposing oarsmen, and they won by two and three-quarter lengths. Time, 7 minutes, 57 seconds.

Howell, the American oarsman of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, beat Blackstaffe, of the Vesta Rowing Club, in the final heat for the Diamond Sculls of which Howell is the holder.

Blackstaffe tried to slip off but Howell responded splendidly and, cutting his opponent down, went right ahead. Blackstaffe hung on to Fawley Court, where he stopped, dead beat. Howell paddled in four lengths ahead, in seven minutes twenty-six seconds.

FELL THREE STORIES.

LITTLE DAUGHTER OF ALD. OUI-MET MEETS WITH A SERIOUS ACCIDENT.

Marie Rose, the seven-year-old daughter of Ald. Oumet, met with a serious accident last evening. While playing she mounted a chair at the window of the third story of her father's residence, Esplanade avenue, and toppling over, was precipitated to the yard below. She was picked up unconscious and Dr. Chopin summoned. No internal injuries were sustained and no limbs fractured, but the child is suffering considerably from the bruises received and shock.

COKE OVENS ON FULL TIME.

Pittsburg, Pa., July 7.—Orders have been issued for the resumption on Monday for all coke ovens in the country and all ovens heretofore on five days a week will be put on full time. This will be the first time in the history of the coke industry that all ovens will be on full time and means the resumption of thousands of ovens that have been idle for years. Many men will be given employment as a consequence.

THE GREAT NORTHERN.

ROAD MUST FULFIL ITS OBLIGATIONS BEFORE IT CAN SECURE OTHER PRIVILEGES.

Ottawa, July 7.—A bill respecting the Great Northern Railway Company, and to change its name to the Great Northern Railway Company of Canada, occupied the attention of the Railway Committee, this morning. A sub-committee which had been appointed for the purpose reported concerning the claim that the bill should not be allowed to interfere with certain rights the Quebec Government had to compel the operation of a portion of the company's line. This question had been settled by mutual consent. Respecting another claim of the town of St. Andrews that the company should be compelled to operate a branch line to that town, Dr. Russell, on behalf of the sub-committee reported that after getting a \$10,000 bonus out of St. Andrews for the branch line to Lacchute, the Great Northern had failed to operate it, and to get out of its obligation to operate it, transferred the line to a sham company, which later made another transfer to a similar company. The sub-committee accordingly recommended that the present bill should not be allowed to come into effect, except by proclamation of the Governor-General-in-Council, such proclamation to issue only upon the company either acquiring the branch or returning to the town of St. Andrews the \$10,000 bonus the town had granted.

Mr. Dobell protested against this proposal, claiming that the present owners of the Great Northern had only recently obtained the road. None of the original shareholders were now in the road. The Great Northern Railway argued that the people of St. Andrews through their failure to raise any objection to the former transfer had lost all claim upon the Great Northern, the responsibility for operating the line now resting upon the purchasing company.

After an amendment, proposed by Mr. Savard, had been voted down, the committee unanimously accepted the report of the sub-committee, and framed a clause in accordance therewith, which will fully meet the objections of the town of St. Andrews, who claim to have been so unjustly treated in this matter.

WRECK AT DELHI.

ONE MAN KILLED, TWO INJURED, AND EIGHT CARS DEMOLISHED.

Delhi, Ont., July 7.—West-bound train No. 89, engine No. 67, was wrecked at 1.45 this morning about two miles east of this station. The driver, Frank Bowen, was instantly killed; his body was found lying between the engine and tender, covered with ties. The fireman, Perry, and the brakeman, Hickinson, were badly hurt. The conductor, Griffin, and the other brakeman, who were in the back coach, escaped unhurt. The engine cab was completely demolished, and the remainder of the engine was hurled into the ditch upside down. The tender was turned completely over, and four cars were piled up in front of the engine and four behind, all being completely demolished. The track was torn to pieces and the ties were made into toothpicks. The cause of the accident is unknown, but it is supposed that some part of the engine dropped, causing the engine to be lifted clear from the rails. The condition of the track shows that something had dragged for nearly half a mile. Bowen's body was brought to the Delhi station, where an undertaker was called. Bowen lived at Bridgeport, and leaves a wife and family to mourn his sad and horrible death.

An inquest is deemed unnecessary. When the members of the crew which were left unhurt found Perry he exclaimed, 'Never mind me, find my mate.' Dr. R. B. Wells attended the wounded. He reports them to be in a favorable condition. The wrecking crew from St. Thomas is busily at work clearing the track, and it is expected that everything will be cleared this afternoon.

MACHINERY TAX.

It was reported to the city assessors to-day that a number of manufacturers have combined and retained Mr. Beigue, Q.C., to take legal proceedings to prevent the collection of the machinery tax as imposed by the new city charter.

SHOWERS.

Toronto, July 7.—The maximum and minimum temperatures—7 p.m.—Kamloops, 70, 54; Calgary, 70, 44; Prince Albert, 74, 48; Qu'Appelle, 70, 50; Winnipeg, 74, 48; Ft. Arthur, 64, 54; Parry Sound, 50, 56; Toronto, 82, 56; Ottawa, 70, 54; Montreal, 78, 56; Quebec, 66, 54; Halifax, 68, 54. Light winds, fair and warm. Saturday, strong south and south-west winds, showery.

Montreal, July 7, 1899.

Readings by Hearn & Harrison's Standard Barometer at noon to-day, 29.90; yesterday, 29.90. To-day, temperature, max. 74, min. 60; yesterday, max. 83, min. 69.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.

Record Breakers for July Buyers!

SUMMER READING FOR SEASIDE OR COUNTRY.

WE have just added to our "July Record-breakers" a consignment of **2500 Books**, comprising some of the greatest Masterpieces of English Fiction, by such authors as Scott, Thackeray, Dickens, etc., which having bought from an English publisher at much below the original cost of production, we have decided to price at a figure that will clear out the lot at short notice. The difference between these books and the cheap American reprints with which the market is flooded is that they are strongly bound in cloth, well printed on good paper, and correctly pagged. They will stand the wear and tear of a visit to the seaside or country, and still be in a condition to place on a book-shelf when you return. Their value in the usual way is from 40c to 50c.

Our Price to Clear will be Only 15c Each.

If sent by mail, 5c must be added for postage.

We are, also, offering a choice Pocket Library Series, published by James Blackwood & Co., of London, embracing Milton's Works, Cowper's Works, Goldsmith's Works, Thomson's Works well worth 75c. Our price to clear 25c. postage 4c extra.

Also a limited number of a splendid line of books published by the celebrated London publishers, Digby, Long & Co., worth originally from \$1.25 to \$1.50, our price to clear 25c, extra for postage 6c.

Scott's Kenilworth,
Scott's Ivanhoe,
Thackeray's Pendennis,
Dickens' Barnaby Rudge, &c. } 15c each, Extra for postage 5c

Milton's Works.
Cowper's Works,
Thomson's Works,
Goldsmith's Works.

The Hero of the Pelican.
Maria, Countess of Saletta. } 25c each, Extra for postage 6c.

"Record-breakers for July buyers in all departments. Exceptional values in Shirts."

Waists, Summer Skirts, Wash Fabrics
Men's Cool Clothing, Children's Cool Clothing, etc.

OUR STORE CLOSSES at 1 p.m. on SATURDAY during JULY and AUGUST.

JOHN MURPHY & CO

2343 St. Catherine St., cor. of Metcalfe St.
TERMS CASH. TEL. UP 933.

MORNING SALES		EGGS	
1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16
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93	94	95	96
97	98	99	100

an. Gold Fields—2,000 at 8, 1,000 at 8.
epublic—500 at \$1.23.
ig Three—1,000 at 15½.
locan Sovereign—500 at 25, 500 at 26.

First pots are worth \$3.75 to \$3.90
\$3.60 for seconds. First pearls nominal
\$5.25.

an. Gold Fields—500, 500, 500, 500 at 7;
500 at 7½.
Kanagan—500, 500, 500, at 11½; 500, 500,
0, 1,000, 1,000 at 11½.
Garrison—500, 500, 500, at 10½.
The receipts to-day were 7,663
ages.

CHEESE.
Quotations are unchanged to-day

Pinnipeg—500, 500, 500, 500 at 32½; 500,
 1,000, 1,000, 1,000, 2,000 at 32½.
 Deer Park—500, 500, 1,000 at 3½.
 White Bear—500, 500, 500, 500 at 4½.

TORONTO MINING EXCHANGE.
Toronto, July 7—Transactions on the Toronto Mining Exchange, morning board: Silver—1,500 at 9 1/2.

thamullen—4,500 at 7.	white eggs. None of these prices were
thabasca—1,500 at 40, 1,000 at 39.	accepted on the board. After the board
ardanelles—500 at 11.	journe the colored was cleared out at
an Anda—1,500 at 8½.	and the white at 8½c and 8½c. The
old Hills—3,000 at 5½.	following sales are reported: Ayer & Co.,

Golden Star—200 at 40, 200 at 40%, 1,000 at 2,000; Alexander, 1,800; Dickey, 500; 500; total, 7,500. Although the offering is large, the salesmen claim the market is 10 percent less than last week, owing to the fact that the market is still in the hands of the speculators.

Standard Mining Exchange sales:
 Alice A.—1,000 at 22, 1,500 at 22½,
 Impress—100 at 3½,
 Athmullen—3,000 at 7½, 3,000 at 7,
 Athmullen—500 at 9.

Kingston, Ont., July 6.—At the board to-day 575 colored and 490 white make, banded; 450 white and colored at 8 7-16c; 84c and 84c offered for base.

at 40%, 500 at 40, 500 at 39½, 500 at 40, 500 at 39, 500 at 38½, 500 at 38, 500 at 37½, 500 at 37, 500 at 36½, 500 at 36, 500 at 35½, 500 at 35, 500 at 34½, 500 at 34, 500 at 33½, 500 at 33, 500 at 32½, 500 at 32, 500 at 31½, 500 at 31, 500 at 30½, 500 at 30, 500 at 29½, 500 at 29, 500 at 28½, 500 at 28, 500 at 27½, 500 at 27, 500 at 26½, 500 at 26, 500 at 25½, 500 at 25, 500 at 24½, 500 at 24, 500 at 23½, 500 at 23, 500 at 22½, 500 at 22, 500 at 21½, 500 at 21, 500 at 20½, 500 at 20, 500 at 19½, 500 at 19, 500 at 18½, 500 at 18, 500 at 17½, 500 at 17, 500 at 16½, 500 at 16, 500 at 15½, 500 at 15, 500 at 14½, 500 at 14, 500 at 13½, 500 at 13, 500 at 12½, 500 at 12, 500 at 11½, 500 at 11, 500 at 10½, 500 at 10, 500 at 9½, 500 at 9, 500 at 8½, 500 at 8, 500 at 7½, 500 at 7, 500 at 6½, 500 at 6, 500 at 5½, 500 at 5, 500 at 4½, 500 at 4, 500 at 3½, 500 at 3, 500 at 2½, 500 at 2, 500 at 1½, 500 at 1, 500 at ½, 500 at 0.

COMMERCIAL
—
Montreal Wholesale Markets

GRAIN.
ats remain steady at 34½c to 35c, and

	By rail.	By canal.	Total
Wheat	1,400	2,800	
Barley	40,000	40,000	
Oats	40,000	40,000	

.. .. .	2,500	—	2,500
.. .. .	3,700	—	3,700
.. .. .	7,850	—	1,850

BRAN.

The demand for bran is very limited at present. The following prices were obtained from the market:

.. .. .	2,500	—	2,500
.. .. .	3,700	—	3,700
.. .. .	7,850	—	1,850

FARMERS' MARKET PRICES.—Just received from the market are unusually large quantities of the following:

prices. Ont. white wheat bran is now
rth \$13 to \$13.25, and Manitoba bran at

FLOUR.

There is no change in the quotations.

enter patents at \$3.75 to \$4; straight rolls at \$3.50 to \$3.60; in bags at \$1.65 to \$1.75; extras, \$1.35 to \$1.40 in bags; Manilla patents at \$4.20 to \$4.40, and strong ones at \$3.80 to \$4.

he receipts to-day were 9,635 barrels. and trade was brisk all round. Stra

EARLY CLOSING.

This establishment will close during the months of July and August at 1 p.m., SATURDAYS. Shoppers are requested to make note of that when out shopping.

REMNANTS.

We have placed on tables for to-morrow, and until cleared out, all our Remnants of Black and Colored, Plain and Fancy Dress Goods, lengths, from 1 to 7 yards. These are all marked in plain figures, and in addition to the low prices we have marked them at, we will give a discount that will clear the whole lot in a few days.

Check Canvas Goods.

Check Canvas, in four colors, only a limited quantity. Price from \$1 a yard, to clear at \$5 a yard. This line should be seen by every lady who wants a Stylish Gown at a smart price.

Black Canvas Cloth.

A line that was excellent value at 50c, to clear at \$5 a yard. Colored Silk and Wool Grenadines, in all new shades, regular price 50c. While they last, 45c.

WRITE FOR OUR NEW CATALOGUE.

Ogilvy's,

ST. CATHERINE AND MOUNTAIN STREETS.

FOX BAY SETTLERS.

DR. GRIFFITH OBJECTS TO THE PROPOSAL TO TRANSFER THEM TO THE NORTH SHORE.

Quebec, July 7.—The Rev. Dr. Griffith has returned from Anticosti, and has since had an interview with the Premier, the Hon. F. G. Marchand. He reports against the proposition to transfer the Fox Bay settlers to the north shore, where the fisheries are very precarious. He considers that an amicable settlement of the difficulty between Mr. Menier and the settlers is yet practicable if gone about in the right way, and on the basis of fair compensation to the settlers for what they will leave behind and the loss of their usual means of livelihood, while if the question comes before the courts it will be fought out to the bitter end.

THE ARMOUR CADETS.

ARRIVAL IN TORONTO MADE THE OCCASION FOR A FRIENDLY DEMONSTRATION.

Toronto, July 7.—The reception of the Armour Cadets at Chicago at the City Hall yesterday afternoon, on their way to their camping ground at High Park, was attended by thousands and developed into a gathering for the promotion of international comity. The boys in blue from across the border were escorted to the City Hall by the scarlet-coated cadets of the public schools, Mayor Shaw, members of parliament, the legislature and private citizens, took part in the speaking. The Mayor referred to the common stock of the two peoples, and expressed the firm belief that nothing would lessen the friendship now existing.

Col. Sewel, American consul, was cheered when he referred with pride to the fact that nine-tenths of the people of Toronto were on the side of the United States in the Spanish-American war. The Colonel mildly suggested that there were some people across the line who did not like Canada. Speeches by Messrs. J. J. Foy, O. A. Howland and J. S. Willison followed, in which the feeling of international amity was praised and the hope expressed that it would always continue. Captain McCready, in reply, said that in future the British and Americans would stand arm in arm over the world in the interests of peace wherever the two flags flew.

The cadets are in a fine situation, and in excellent health.

GEORGIAN BAY CANAL.

North Bay, Ont., July 7.—It was reported a few weeks ago that nothing would be done during the present session of Parliament with reference to the two and a half percent guarantee asked on the bonds of the Georgian Bay ship canal, as the survey on which the guarantee was requested had been made a number of years ago, and there was great doubt whether the canal could be built for the amount estimated, namely \$20,000,000. A party of surveyors arrived in North Bay yesterday morning, however, under the leadership of Mr. A. Carr, and their instructions are to make a quick and accurate survey with the least possible delay, in order that the estimate may be prepared before the present session adjourns. It is understood they are acting under instructions from the English company interested in the work.

SUSPECTED MURDERER CAPTURED.

Winnipeg, July 7.—A tramp who was captured yesterday, shortly after the crime, is suspected of having murdered Mrs. Lane at Brandon. The most exciting development yesterday was the finding of a revolver under a barrel, near the lane back of the house. Two chambers contained empty cartridges, the remainder were loaded. Mr. Field, who arrested the suspect, saw him pass down the lane, and Barton, the driver of a delivery wagon, identified the man positively as one he saw running down this lane.

MAY BE A CANADIAN.

Kincardine, Ont., July 7.—A soldier named Charles Gamble was shot in the head at Manila. He belonged to the Minnesota Regiment. Fears are entertained that he is Charles C. Gamble, a son of Mr. John Gamble, of Huron, who enlisted in the American army at Minneapolis, and went out to the Philippine Islands. Mr. Gamble has written for particulars to the Secretary of War, at Washington, D.C.

TEXAS FLOODS.

STORIES OF DROWNINGS AND DISASTERS CONSTANTLY POURING IN.

Richmond, Texas, July 7.—Never in the history of Richmond were such scenes witnessed as were depicted to-day. Business is practically suspended. Many plantations are under water. All trains have been abandoned. Provisions are running low and unless something is done quickly there will be great suffering here within a few days. It is believed there will be at the very least from three thousand to five thousand persons to feed from this place within a week. Stories of drownings and disasters are coming in constantly, but they cannot be verified, although it is probable that many of them are correct. The water has reached the river bridge, and is dashing between the iron girders under it and for the first time the railway company has stopped all traffic over it.

Calvert, Texas, July 7.—Twenty-three persons have been drowned in this, Robertson county.

St. Louis, Mo., July 7.—A special to the 'Republic' from Dallas, Texas, says the flood damages to railway property in Texas is now conservatively estimated at \$3,000,000.

Kansas City, Mo., July 7.—A north-bound passenger train on the Burlington Railway went through a culvert near Waldron, Mo., fifteen miles north of Kansas City, last night. The fireman, Charles Welty, of St. Joseph, Mo., was killed and five or six passengers are reported to have been seriously injured. A heavy rain washed out twenty feet of the roadbed near the point where the wreck occurred, and the water there is reported to be two feet over the track. The foundations of the culvert are supposed to have been washed away. Shortly after midnight wrecking trains, carrying surgeons, were despatched from Kansas City, Leavenworth and St. Joseph.

NAPANEE BANK ROBBERS.

MAY ALL BE TRIED TOGETHER.

Toronto, July 7.—Inspector William Greer arrived in the city last evening after having lodged his prisoners, George Paré and W. H. Holden, safe in Napanee jail. Mr. Greer does not think after the jailer's previous experience with the men there will be any danger of their getting away again between now and September. With reference to their escape the men did not say much, and did not say anything that would strengthen the theory of their having had outside assistance. They averred that no one was to blame for it, but thought it was a good joke on the jailers.

What disposition would ultimately be made of the prisoners Mr. Greer refused to say. At the parliament buildings for a day or two there has been an impression abroad that the Crown will not use Paré as an approver at the next trial on Sept. 19, but will place all the accused who are now awaiting trial, Ponton, and the crooks Roach, Paré and Holden on trial together and let the jury decide according to evidence. In any event Paré has sacrificed all chances of going free and Holden was never promised anything.

HAY FOR FORT WILLIAM.

Kingston, Ont., July 7.—Mr. Richard Spoor, Wolfe Island, will press 200 tons of hay for Messrs. James Richardson & Sons, for shipment to Fort William. The steamer St. Andrews yesterday took the first cargo from the island for Fort William.

"Honest Clothing"

Is the best policy. Best policy because it secures the confidence of the wearer.

Our Reputation is based upon Goods sold by us in the past.

Our Business is based upon Clothing we sell now.

Guarantee—Money Refunded if not Satisfactory.

SUITS, \$10, \$12, \$15, \$18, \$20.

TROUSERS, \$3, \$4, \$5, \$6.

FIT-REFORM WARDROBE.

2344 St. Catherine Street,
Opposite John Murphy & Co.'s.

SEAWANHAKA CUP.

'CONSTANCE' WILL DOUBTLESS BE THE AMERICAN CHALLENGER.

New York, July 7.—The one-raters 'Constance' and 'Algonquin' raced thrice yesterday off Centre Island in the Sound over a four-mile course, the 'Constance' won, and this being her second victory in this series of races, she doubtless will be chosen to meet the Canadian defender of the Seawanhaka Cup.

MILITARY TATTOO AT LEVIS.

Quebec, July 7.—The tattoo at the military camp at Levis last night was an immense success. At least eight thousand spectators were present. Inside the walls of No. 2 fort the infantry had formed three sides of a square, while on the other side seats were placed for the guests. About three hundred red coats carried torches, while other torch-bearers accompanied each band when it marched around the square, the playing of the different regimental marches being enthusiastically applauded. Lord and Lady Minto, Lieut. Governor Jetté, Bishop Dunn, Premier Marchand and a number of other notabilities occupied seats on the grand stand, having been previously entertained at dinner by General and Mrs. Hutton. The subsequent chorus singing by squads of men from the 17th, 61st and 88th battalions, was excellent. First prize was awarded to the 17th 'Levis' Battalion. The judges were Lady Minto, Mrs. Hutton, Mrs. Brouthner and Mrs. Dobell.

SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.

Quebec, July 7.—So far, the law examiners have corrected seventeen out of fifty-one examination papers for admission to the practice of law. The result of the examination will be known only when all the papers have been examined. There were thirteen candidates for admission to study. Of these five were admitted on presentation of degrees, while Messrs. M. A. Lemieux, L. T. Pacaud, F. O. Drouin, I. P. Boivin and J. T. Leclerc passed the required examination. The other three failed.

KILLED ON THE TRACK.

Cookstown, Ont., July 7.—J. Stricklen, whose home is near Barrie, was on Wednesday afternoon instantly killed by a way freight. A furious rain storm was in progress at the time which is thought to have prevented him from seeing or hearing the train. The body was horribly mangled.

HIGHLAND CADETS INVITED.

Kingston, July 7.—Mr. William Drennan, manager of the Kingston fair, is in correspondence with the officer in command of the Highland Cadets, Montreal, and hopes to be able to conclude arrangements for their appearance here on Sept. 12 and 13.

A GENEROUS OFFER.

London, July 7.—The city press says that the offer of Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, to pay for the installation of electric lights in St. Paul's Cathedral, has been accepted. The cost is estimated at \$5,000, but Mr. Morgan has signified his willingness to meet whatever expense is incurred.

WAS NOMINATED AS LEADER.

Winnipeg, July 7.—In accepting the nomination, on Wednesday night, for South Winnipeg, the Hon. Hugh John Macdonald, says he did not do so as a private member; but as leader of the Manitoba Conservatives.

BECKER FOUND GUILTY.

Chicago, July 7.—August Becker, the stock yards butcher, yesterday was found guilty of the murder of his first wife. His punishment was fixed at death. Becker's crime in many respects was similar to that of Luetger.

A GLENGARRY NONAGENARIAN.

Cornwall, July 7.—By the death of Mr. Finley McDiarmid, of the 15th Highland Lands, Glengarry has lost one of its oldest and most respected pioneers. At the time of his death he had attained the advanced age of ninety-three years three months and thirteen days. He possessed all the sterling qualities of the Highland race, to which he belonged, to an eminent degree. He was an industrious citizen, a hospitable neighbor, a man of honor and integrity. Up to the end of his long career he took an active interest in the affairs of the Church and country. The funeral, which took place to the Maxwell cemetery on July 1, was largely attended. The funeral services were conducted by the pastor, the Rev. James Cormack, assisted by the Rev. D. D. McLennan, of Apple Hill.

BRIDGE COMPLETED.

Cornwall, July 7.—The last rivet of the O. & N. Y. bridge across the north channel of the St. Lawrence has been driven and nothing but the painting remains to complete one of the most handsome pieces of architecture in steel on the continent. The caisson for the shore pier in the south channel has been launched and will be anchored in a day or two. The caisson will be anchored inside the breakwater of piles which protects the site of the pier, and the water forced out by compressed air. The clay bottom which caused the disaster of September last, will be excavated by men working under pneumatic pressure and the concrete foundation will be laid in the same way. The contract, it is said, calls for the completion of the work before winter, but from the present rate of progress it is doubtful if this can be accomplished.

A BRAVE MOTHER'S DEED.

Chicago, July 7.—In an attempt to save her child from death, Mrs. Frank Lausman and her four-year-old daughter, Hazel, were fatally injured yesterday by being struck by an Illinois Central suburban train. Mrs. Lausman jumped directly in front of the engine and clasped the child in her arms, but before she had a chance to escape they were hit by the swiftly moving train and hurled thirty feet from the tracks.

TRAGEDY IN INDIA.

Bombay, July 7.—Captain Tremonger, of the Durham regiment, was shot yesterday by a railway engineer named Gregory, whose wife recently eloped with Tremonger. The shooting occurred at Bandora. Gregory, after shooting Tremonger, killed his wife and then committed suicide. Tremonger is in a precarious condition.

JURY EXPRESSED SURPRISE.

NICE GUARDIANS OF THE PUBLIC SAFETY.

An inquest was held yesterday on the remains of the two-year-old daughter of Mr. John McConville, of St. Alexander street, killed on Wednesday evening, by the toppling over of an oven left lying on the street opposite Mr. Stillwell's restaurant. The verdict found was that Mr. Stillwell, who was responsible for the oven being on the street, was to be excused under the circumstances; but the jury expressed surprise, and recommended that in the future the road inspector or overseer should not allow such a dangerous object to remain on the public street.

A remarkable thing brought out by the evidence was that although the oven lay near the corner of St. Alexander and Craig street for the space of nearly three weeks, and the police officers on the beat must have passed at least ten times a day, the guardians of the public safety were not so much aware of its presence until the occurrence of the fatality. Neither did the idea of danger occur in this time to the parents of the numerous children playing about, although after the taking off of one of the happy group, the magnitude of the danger was apparent to all.

COLONIAL HOUSE,

PHILLIPS SQUARE AND UNION AVE.

Attention is called to the

Special Discounts

Now offering in many departments.

READY-MADE CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

SPECIAL REDUCTION SALE.

Flannel Blazers for Men and Boys, sizes 24 to 40, less 50 percent discount and 5 percent extra for cash.
Boys' Bleached and Unbleached Linen Crash, Norfolk Coats, sizes 30, 31, 32, less 20 percent discount and 5 percent extra for cash.
Boys' Bleached and Unbleached Linen Crash Pants, sizes 28, 30, 31, less 20 percent and 5 percent extra for cash.
Men's Bleached and Unbleached Linen Crash Pants, sizes 38, 39, 40, less 20 percent and 5 percent extra for cash.
Children's Fancy Duck and Drill Suits, sizes 00 to 3 00, 3 years to 9 years, less 20 percent and 5 percent extra for cash.
Boys' Shirt Waists, sizes 4 years to 12 years, assorted colors and patterns, less 20 percent and 5 percent extra for cash.
Job Lines in Boys' Two Piece Tweed Suits, sizes 4 years, 22; 5 years, 23; 6 years, 24. Regular price, \$4.50 to \$7.00; choice for \$3.00, less 5 percent for cash.
Job Lines in Youths' 3 piece Tweed Suits, sizes 33, 34, 35, regular price, \$8.50 to \$12.00; choice for \$5.00, less 5 percent for cash.

BOYS' SAILOR COLLARS. BOYS' SAILOR COLLARS.

Less 20 percent and 5 percent extra for Cash.

LAKE SHORE DELIVERY.

For the convenience of customers residing on the Lake Shore, all goods purchased during the week up to FRIDAY NIGHT, will be forwarded on SATURDAY by our own DELIVERY WAGGONS.

SEWING MACHINE DEPARTMENT—A large stock, full range of prices, from \$12.00 to \$45.00. Good value.

OPTICAL DEPARTMENT—Sight scientifically tested free of charge. The most approved aids for hearing. Artificial eyes matched and inserted. Mail Orders receive careful attention. Samples sent, and every information given.

HENRY MORGAN & CO.

"OZO" TEA

TEMPLAR DISTRICT MEETING.

Representatives of the Royal Templars of Temperance held their semi-annual district meeting for Glengarry district, at Williams-town, Ont., on Tuesday and Wednesday last. It was the largest meeting held in the district for a long time. A public meeting was held in St. Andrew's hall on Tuesday evening at which Mr. P. M. Robinson, district councillor, presided. An address of welcome was given by the Rev. Mr. Given, pastor of St. Andrew's Church, which was replied to by the Rev. W. A. Dunnell. The Rev. Mr. Shaw, of Napanee, also spoke, and a programme of first-class music was sandwiched in between the addresses of the evening. During the convention a number of very important matters were fully discussed, one of which was the proposed union of the Royal Templar, Good Templar and Sons of Temperance organizations. The result was the passing of the following resolution: Recognizing the fact that in union is strength, we would memorialize the Grand Council of Quebec to urge the Dominion Council to do all in its power to effect the amalgamation of the different temperance organizations, and that Royal Templars who shall be in attendance at the meeting of the Dominion Alliance to be held in Toronto early in July bring the matter before that convention.

The hope was expressed that the Dominion Alliance might be able to assist very effectively in the consummation of the union and that the movement might have a successful issue.

PRESENTATION TO THE REV. MR. CRUKSHANK.

The Rev. W. R. Cruikshank was made the recipient of a handsome watch chain, suitably engraved, by the Christian Endeavor Society of St. Matthew's Church last evening, as a token of the high esteem in which he is held by the young people of that church. The event was preceded by a social. The retiring pastor and Mrs. Cruikshank were also made the recipients respectively of a well lined purse and a gold-mounted walking cane and a lady's handsome sterling silver dressing case, by the members of the congregation. The officers and teachers of the Sunday-school are hopeful of both Mr. and Mrs. Cruikshank being able to attend the annual picnic which takes place on Saturday, July 15, to Missisquoi Park, Highgate Springs.

PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

At a meeting of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec, held on Wednesday last, the following officers and boards of examiners were duly elected:—Alexis Robert, Montreal, president; J. Emile Roy, Quebec, first vice-president; J. E. Tremblay, Montreal, second vice-president; C. J. Covert, Montreal, treasurer. Major and minor board of examiners—W. H. Chapman, J. R. Parkin, A. J. Lawrence, H. R. Lanctot, Montreal; R. W. Williams, Three Rivers; J. Emile Roy, Quebec. Preliminary board of examiners—Prof. J. O. Casagrain, of Jacques Cartier Normal School, Montreal; Prof. Isaac Gammell, of the High School, Montreal; with Mr. J. E. Dubé, of Quebec, as supervisor for the city and district of Quebec.



Cut Glass is very fashionable, and is always considered in good taste for Wedding Gifts. A small line of Fruit and Salad Bowls, recently opened, is very effective, the cutting being elaborate and deep. The prices range from \$7.00 to \$15.00.

HENRY BIRKS & SONS,
MONTREAL.

FIRE AT MILE END.

The fire brigade of St. Louis du Mile End was called out about nine o'clock on Wednesday night to fight a fire at the wash and door factory of Messrs. Payette & Labelle, on Park avenue. The large stock of doors and window frames on hand was destroyed and neighboring buildings were in danger from flying sparks. Captain Lacasse and his men, by hard work, managed to confine the flames to the building in which the fire started. The loss is estimated at \$800, said to be covered by insurance. The cause of the fire is said to be the carelessness of smokers about the premises.

AN OLD MAN'S SUICIDE.

Mr. Jean Thoun, sixty years of age, a nail-maker, out of employment, took Paris green on Monday, from the effects of which he died at midnight, at his home, 3380 Notre Dame street. After taking the poison he informed his wife, who at once called a doctor. Efforts to save the unfortunate man were, however, of no avail. A coroner's jury found that Thoun had committed suicide in a moment of despondency.

ZION CHURCH OUTING CLUB.

The members of Zion Church Outing Club will meet at St. Helen's Island ferry, instead of at the church, at 2.30 sharp tomorrow afternoon. An outing will be held to the island. Arrangements will also be made for an outing to Lacine instead of Varennes, on Saturday, July 15.

Weekly Calendar.
FRIDAY, JULY 7.
POSTPONED.
Lawn Social
 By the E. L. of C. of Sherbrooke street
 Methodist Church.
WILL TAKE PLACE
TO-NIGHT, at 8 O'clock.
 on grounds in rear of church.
 Music and Refreshments.
ADMISSION, 10 cents.

Popular With Ladies,
THEREFORE THE BEST TRIP.
To CARRILLON and back . . . \$1.00
Palace Ste. SOVEREIGN.
 Take 8 a.m. train for Lachine.

Art Association,
PHILLIPS SQUARE,

Galleries Closed

READING-ROOM open to Members
 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.

SATURDAY, JULY 8.

Annual Excursion and Picnic

CALVIN CHURCH PRESBYTERIAN
SABBATH-SCHOOL,

ST. ROSE
SATURDAY, 8th July, 1899.

Tickets, Adults, 50c
Children, 30c
 Trains will leave Windsor Station 9.10 a.m., stopping at Westmont, and Place Viger Station 1.45 p.m.

1st PRINCE OF WALES
REGIMENT, FUSILIERS.

No. 8 Co's will parade at the Armory on **SATURDAY, July 8th, at 1.30 p.m.**, to attend the funeral of the late Staff-Sergeant James Riddle, and will provide Escort and Firing Party. All members of the Regiment are also requested to attend. Uniform, Review Order, with Bussles. By order, **W. L. BOND, Capt. and Adj.**

GRAND SATURDAY EXCURSION

The Steamer CHATEAUGUAY will leave No. 3 Canal Basin, foot of McGill street, at 2 p.m., passing around the Chateauguay Islands, then through Lake St. Louis to Beauharnois, returning by N.Y.C. Railway to Montreal, arriving at Montreal at 10 p.m. A most delightful trip.

ROUND TRIP 75c.
 Tel. Main 2710. J. REAY, Manager.

All Young Men Invited.

REV. E. SCOTT

Speaks at the YOUNG MEN'S MEETING, **SATURDAY NIGHT, at 8 o'clock.** Subject—**"A TRUST THAT YIELDS PEACE."** Others take part. Bright singing. Strangers made welcome.

SUNDAY, JULY 9.
 9.45 a.m.—Erglers Class.
 3 p.m.—Young Men's Bible Class.
 Leaders, WM. H. BALL, Physical Director.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION,
 Dominion Square.

SUNDAY, JULY 9.

MEN'S OWN,
CALVARY CHURCH, Gay Street.

Sunday, 9th July, 1899.
 At 3 o'clock p.m.

Distribution of books chosen by members for the June quarter.

Soloists, Miss MANVILLE and Mr. J. TITCHIE BELL.

LADIES' DAY. Doors open at 2.30 p.m.

LOYAL ORANGE ASSOCIATION.

B. A.

The Annual Church Parade under the auspices of the County Lodge of Montreal, will be held at Dominion Square Methodist Church, on **SUNDAY AFTERNOON, JULY 9th.**

Members are requested to assemble at the Hall, 2204 St. Catherine street, at 3 p.m. Old members of the Order, and members of the True Blue Association, are invited to attend. Badges supplied.

ALEX. GEO. ELLIS, County Secretary.

A special train will leave G.T.R. depot on Wednesday morning, July 12th, at 7 a.m. sharp, for Cornwall, where the Montreal brethren and friends will participate in the annual celebrations on that day. Tickets may be had from the committee. \$1.00 return.

TRIAL OF LEFEBVRE.

ACCUSED OF CIRCULATING STOLEN DOMINION BANK BILLS.

Three Rivers, Que., July 7.—Four witnesses were examined this morning in the trial of Lefebvre, charged with circulating Dominion Bank bills stolen at the time of the Napanee Bank robbery. The testimony of Pierre Beaudet was against accused, the witness stating that he had been given the bills to be taken to Montreal. It is reported that the case will last for some time.

JULY						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31					

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
 Daily Witness, \$3.00. Weekly Witness, \$1.00; with reductions to clubs: Northern Messenger, \$2.10 copies to one address, \$2.25; 20, \$4.40; 50, \$10.00; 100, \$20.
 For Great Britain add \$1.04 per annum for postage on Weekly Witness; 50c on Northern Messenger; \$3.00 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, 50c per line. One-third reduction if not in our usual small advertising types. Special contract rates.

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

The Daily Witness.

FRIDAY, JULY 7, 1899.

The Opposition in parliament seems to have been taken a little aback at the premier's cordial acquiescence in Mr. Borden's demand for an investigation of the West Huron and Brockville elections by the Committee on Privileges and Elections. Even the supporters of the government are spoken of by newspaper correspondents as not having expected it. That the Opposition were counting on its rejection may be gathered from the cheers with which they greeted the mover when he said, 'Was it right that this House should hold its hand and say the matter should not be submitted to the "fullest investigation." Sir Charles Tupper might therefore have spared the taunt that no other course was open to the government than to grant the request. As such matters can now be fully dealt with by the courts, the government might have refused, but Sir Wilfrid Laurier adopted the proposal with earnestness, saying that it was the duty of the House, regardless of party, to secure, if possible, the purity of elections and to guard the rights of the people at the polls. Sir Charles and his followers should have shown themselves more pleased.

Montreal is just now full of tourists, who have come to see what like the stately city of the St. Lawrence may be. We are about to have a visit, too, from the commercial interests of the interior of the continent, who see in the completion of our canal system, apparently more vividly than we do, the prospect of a large diversion of their business to this port. These western merchants will have their eyes wide open to see what like a people we are. We are not without material for pride in what we have to show them. Besides, our peculiar natural advantages as a seaport there are few cities on the continent which have more dignity of general aspect and demeanor. But what are we to do about Craig street, and about Notre Dame street, and such other main arteries of our traffic? Craig street was once a creek not rapid enough in its flow to bear its rich tribute of dead dogs to the St. Lawrence. It seems to be just now relapsing into this pristine condition. The western end of it is a continued quagmire which even the protracted drought failed to dry, and which since the rain has become largely quite impassable. Craig street was to have been paved last year but the money for the purpose had been stolen by a conspiracy of outlying aldermen. A part of it is to be paved some time this year—not all of it. Indeed, this and the work on Notre Dame street have both been commenced to-day, but in the meantime the travellers and merchants will have come and gone. They may, by the patriotism of our cabmen, be wiled away from Craig street, but how much more to our credit is the condition of Notre Dame?

The Conservative senators are divided over the question of how to deal with the Intercolonial Railway bills. They are desirous of acting together strictly as a political party, and with a view to voting 'en bloc' have been holding caucuses. At the caucus the day before yesterday a vote was taken whether the Grand

Trunk contract with the traffic agreement should be passed or rejected, while sixteen senators voted for rejection, while fifteen voted for passing it. As the traffic agreement has been so amended as completely to obviate the objections raised by the Canadian Pacific lobbyists against the contract, it seems extremely unlikely that the Conservative senators who were in favor of passing the original contract unamended can now be persuaded to reject it with the desired amendment. It appears, however, that the Canadian Pacific senators, who, it is understood, are led by Sir Donald Ferguson, have not given up the fight in favor of rejection. At a caucus held yesterday, it is said, no conclusion was come to, so another was held this morning. In the meantime Sir Mackenzie Bowell has intimated that he will move no amendment. But that does not imply that he will not vote according to the caucus's determination if it be against the bill. It is questionable whether the majority of the Senate are wise in seeking to vote as a solid political machine. In the Senate, if anywhere, there should be independence, but it seems that the party caucus and the party whip is as potent there as in the House of Commons, and that the nominated Senate regards itself as merely a divided partizan body.

A PAPAL DELEGATE.

The French press of this city has fully assumed the correctness of the story for which a Liverpool paper is the authority so far that Mgr. de Falcopia has been appointed as permanent papal delegate to Canada. We are in a position to say that the ecclesiastical authorities here have not been informed of this appointment or of the creation of such an office. Such a delegate would of course not be officially recognized by the government of Canada. He would, nevertheless, exercise great influence over the people of his own faith, and thus directly in the affairs of the country at large. On two former occasions delegates were sent by Rome to Canada when there seemed a need for the presence of an authority not locally interested or concerned in the politico-religious questions of the time. Those appointments were temporary, with the object of dealing with passing conditions, but the appointment of Mgr. de Falcopia appears to be permanent, as in the case of the papal delegate to the United States. He comes as a delegate to the Church of Rome in Canada, not to the Dominion, and the meaning of his mission may be said to concern the members of that communion only. But in a country like ours, where political questions often turn on sectarian issues, as in the Manitoba school dispute, the presence of a dignitary directly representing the Pope has an interest for all classes. Fortunately, the men selected for these responsible missions in the past were able and accomplished diplomatists, and individually of the highest character and attainments.

Past experience has not led Protestants to fear the arrival of such emissaries. The task both of those who have come to Canada and those sent to the United States has chiefly been to introduce some pliancy into the attitude of men who were stretching the claims of the Church to the breaking point. It was the 'Programme,' as it was called, put forth by the ultramontane, or high church, party in Canada as the political rule of Roman Catholics, that brought Archbishop Conroy to Canada. The programme would have introduced the priest into politics everywhere and would have resulted in getting half of the Church's children at public war with her. Mgr. Conroy put a vigorous stop to that. It was the school question and the movement against Cahenzyism which took Mgr. Satolli to the United States. The two questions were one. A party wished to make the Roman Catholics in the United States separate and foreign peoples and to strengthen the barriers which excluded their children from the school system. At the distance of six thousand miles it was evident that the stretching of these doctrines would result in wholesale defections from the Church, and Mgr. Satolli came across the sea to unbend the bow a little. The same, though carefully guarded by oracular utterances, was the mission of Mgr. Merry del Val when the Manitoba school question was developing among the French people a political defiance of the clergy. There is always more or less work of this sort to be done. It might be better for the country that the ecclesiastical system should always be swayed by such short-sighted men as Archbishop Langevin, of St. Boniface, and the wisdom of Rome does not see it to be a good thing for the Church which centres there.

THE REDISTRIBUTION BILL.

The second reading of the redistribution bill was carried in the House of Commons early yesterday morning by a majority of nearly two to one, the vote being, however, a strictly party one. The bill is probably as unobjectionable as one, even to the Opposition, as could possibly have been framed with a view to impartial treatment of both political parties. It is laid down on exceedingly simple lines, with a strict adherence to two or three principles. These principles are, first, that the municipal boundaries of townships and counties should be the boundaries of the new constituencies; second, that the division of the counties or cities into ridings should be done, not by politicians, but by commissions of judges; third, that representation according to population should be as strictly carried out as adherence to the municipal boundaries should admit. The bill, which deals only with the worst cases of gerrymandered counties in Ontario, simply restores the county boundaries in each and every case with which it deals, and it leaves the judges to divide the counties equitably into ridings.

The bill is objected to because it does not secure perfect representation according to population. No measure could possibly secure this. Even the redistribution bills of 1882 and 1892, which disregarded the principle of adherence to county boundaries altogether, and in some instances included portions of three counties in one constituency, left a constituency like Toronto East, having a population of 45,384, with but one member, while there were other constituencies like South Grenville, Leeds and Grenville, Lennox, West Northumberland and Nipissing, with populations of under fifteen thousand, which were also given one member each. A great outcry about Toronto is raised, but so far as Toronto and the county of York is concerned the bill greatly improves the several constituencies in which they are divided, as now the constituencies range in population from under 21,000 in the case of North York to 43,564 in the case of East Toronto, whereas under the new bill the most populous constituency will be less than 35,000, and the least populous one 25,000. No doubt, the city constituencies are larger than the rural constituencies under the new bill, but so they were under the old one, which, nevertheless, disregarded all municipal boundaries.

There has been, however, very little criticism of the principles of redistribution upon which the bill proceeds, and none in regard to how they have been carried out. The Opposition is opposed to any redistribution at all. One Conservative member, Mr. Ross-Robertson, declared that the constituencies were gerrymandered in 1882, and that he worked against the gerrymander, but still he objects to the repeal of the gerrymander. Having gerrymandered the country in their own favor, the Conservatives object to any redistribution, no matter how fair, because they fear that the change must adversely affect their chances as a political party of attaining power at the next election. The members in the House of Commons offer no amendment to the bill have no suggestions of amendment to offer, but seem to rely upon the Conservative majority in the Senate to reject the bill. Sir Charles Tupper openly appealed to the Senate to throw it out, and other Conservative members followed his example. This is a matter which is peculiarly within the province of the House of Commons, being a question between the members and their constituents, and, being such, the Senate would probably be acting with peculiar unwisdom were it to interfere with the will of the people as expressed by their representatives.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

Death has been busy among the bankers of Montreal during the past few months. In May the community was called upon to lament the demise of Mr. Francis Kennedy, local manager of the Bank of Nova Scotia, and now the chair of the local manager of the Bank of British North America is vacant through the somewhat unexpected death of Mr. Jeffrey Penfold. Mr. Penfold was among the veterans of local banking, although he had not reached the allotted span, and not only in his own bank, but as a member of the Bankers' Section, rendered important service. Although at his request the funeral was private, an exception was made in favor of a deputation from the section, which had requested permission to attend as a mark of respect.

The action of the directors of the Toronto Mining and Industrial Exchange

in striking 'J. O. 41' off the listed stocks was due to the charge that the promoters of this mine secured large amounts of money for development work that has not been carried out. Whether the statement is correct or not, there is no doubt that a great deal of money has gone, and will go, the way here indicated, and the public are again warned not to invest heedlessly in mines. It is said that the winter's work even in the Klondike netted only \$2,000 each to the miners so far heard from. There are more blanks than prizes in a mining lottery, and it is out of the blanks the average promoter makes the most money.

The movement of butter and cheese this season is quite active. Up to the fifth of July the receipts of cheese were 452,932 boxes, as against 421,301 for the same period last season, while the receipts of butter were 141,820 packages, against 78,454. The dairymen are likely to have a record year if this keeps on. It is noteworthy that the amount of butter being made has been increasing during the past few years, and that cheese is not the only staple relied upon. With the rapid development of the far west and the proposed opening of New Ontario, Canada cannot but advance all round. It is significant that the one narrow border of civilization and commerce along the St. Lawrence and lakes which Canada exhibited in the past should now be broadening out into the fertile or metaliferous country behind. The change means much both as to the lessening cost of transport and developing demands.

It is coming to be recognized that it is not fair to honest importers that the government should, compromise with those who have defrauded the customs. Several leading boards of trade have taken the question up, Toronto having set the example, and there is every probability that heavy pressure will be brought to bear to secure the abandonment of the present custom. For many years the 'Witness' has steadily advocated the trial of all charges of fraud against the customs in open court as the only way of securing justice all round.

The cattle trade, which has not been entirely satisfactory for some years, seems to have improved this season, and in Toronto particularly the week has been active, on a firm market with heavy receipts. Reports from Chicago and New York make the same statement, and the Glasgow trade is good.

Canada is not the only British possession in America which is enjoying prosperity. The budget of Newfoundland shows the revenue of the past fiscal year to have been the largest in the history of the colony, except in 1893, when a great deal of importation was necessitated by the St. John's fire. The railway across the island and the terminal facilities offered by the new steamers should rapidly develop the island.

The week has been a broken one on the local stock exchange, and with the exception of Canadian Pacific, which closed at 98%, but little was done. Money remains firm, with a strong demand. Call loans are three and a half in New York and five percent here.

The acquisition of the Boston & Albany Railway by the New York Central, or Vanderbilt, roads, will, it is said, injuriously affect the Grand Trunk Railway by giving it a keen competitor for freight to Boston, and by diverting freight from Portland.

The recent indications in the United States show that a strong feeling of Bryanism still exists, and the next presidential election may be fought upon silver lines. This is regrettable, as Europe is recovering confidence in United States securities, while the country itself has such an abundance of gold that though it has shipped over \$18,000,000 abroad recently, the movement is not regarded with concern. As long, however, as the national bank system remains as it is, so long will currency tinkering be attempted. In connection with the national banks, the system of government inspection is being revised by the comptroller of currency to increase its efficiency, which is greatly needed, as the system has done but little to prevent losses and insolvency.

A SUDDEN DEATH.

Brookville, Ont., July 7.—Police Constable Gerard Irvine died very suddenly last night. He was standing near the Police Court at midnight, when he complained of a pain in his head, and immediately fell to the ground and expired before medical assistance could be summoned. He was the oldest officer on the force.

BANQUE DU PEUPLE.

Vigorous Opposition to the Bill Before Parliament.

IT IS CLAIMED THAT THE BILL WOULD GIVE A HANDSOME PROFIT TO THE DIRECTORS.

Lieut.-Col. Butler, Q.C., last evening returned from Ottawa, where he has been opposing the Banque du Peuple bill, now before the Banking Committee of the Senate. He says that he has every hope that the bill will be killed as it is coming to be regarded as a most iniquitous measure, taking away from the creditors and shareholders their legal vested rights, and giving the directors an almost assured personal profit of \$250,000 on the bank's assets, besides relieving them of all personal liability incurred by them under the Banking act and the bank's charter.

Lieut.-Col. Butler's client, Mr. F. B. Laffeur, holds security in appeal to cover the judgment for \$17,500 rendered in his favor, not only the costs of the case, but the debt itself being thereby secured. This security bond would be wiped out by the bill now before the Senate and Mr. Laffeur would be compelled to accept seventy-five cents in the dollar on his judgment, which is executable against both the bank and its directors.

The bill proposes to grant to the directors of the bank a full and complete discharge of their liabilities towards the bank and its shareholders and creditors on payment of a sum of forty-five cents in the dollar on the balance in capital due to said parties, and to transfer to said directors all the assets of the bank, in order to afford them the means of paying said amount.

Clauses 3 and 4 of the bill read as follows:—

3. The rights of shareholders, creditors and depositors of the bank shall be suspended, not only as against the bank, but also as against the directors personally during the whole period of the extension granted by this act to the directors to make payment of the said amount of forty-five cents on the dollar due at the time of the passing of the resolution in the schedule hereto, and if the said directors comply with the said resolution, and with the provisions of this act during the extension of ninety days hereby granted, they shall be finally freed and discharged from every claim or action which the shareholders, depositors and other creditors of the bank might have against them.

4. This act shall apply to suits pending and judgments rendered.
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 The Senate, produced a statement to show that the assets available are more than sufficient to pay the creditors more than the sum which by this bill the creditors are obliged to accept as in full of their rights, not only as against the bank, but against the directors individually. This statement gave as the amount to be obtained out of all the assets of the bank to meet the amounts required by the bill, \$267,673.80.

A detailed statement of the actual available assets, the value of which is definite, was given showing a total of \$563,684.80.

Lieut.-Col. Butler argued that if only the above assets be taken into account, that even at the low estimate of the assessed value, the real estate and mortgages will produce \$296,011 more than necessary, with the cash in hand, to pay the amount required by the bill, without taking into account the other assets, amounting as per the bank statement of March, 1899, to the sum of \$409,849, or any further sum to be obtained from the directors beyond the \$195,000 already deposited by them in trust for the creditors. And any such surplus would, under the bill, go to the profit of the directors.

SEIZURES TAKEN.

Seizures before judgment were made this morning on all property of the Banque du Peuple, in the hands of lessees and tenants, in the bank building, including rents, etc. The seizures number sixty-eight in all, and were taken out by Messrs. Butler & Abbott, on behalf of Mr. F. B. Laffeur, who is plaintiff. The balance of his claim is now \$4,125, based on an action which was delayed by the first legislation, and which was taken in 1895. The action was on a cheque which had been accepted by the bank.

THE 'SLAUGHTER OF THE INNOCENTS.'

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')
 Sir,—In reference to the accident that took place last night, resulting in the slaughter of a fine little boy, an only child, I will not go into details. They are too awful to relate, but I was there and heard expressed the terrible denunciations against our Street Railway Company in not having a proper fender guard. The one on the car in question was a foot from the ground, and there is no doubt if a proper one had been attached the life of the child would have been saved. Your widely-read journal was the first to advocate that our street railways should, in all good conscience, save life. Do not cease to press this matter. The disregard to human life by the corporation is, to say the least, awful in the extreme.

Montreal, July 7, 1899. T. H. T.

THE POPULAR LOAN.

Financial Committee Devises a Scheme to Secure More General Distribution.

The Finance Committee met yesterday afternoon, Ald. Rainville in the chair. Those who have been endeavoring to raise a sensation over the \$3,000,000 loan, expected a heated discussion of the subject, but were disappointed, for there was no discussion, the following resolution moved by Ald. Beausoleil being passed without remark:—

That a report be forwarded to council, stating that the Finance Committee sold to the Bank of Montreal city bonds for \$3,000,000, the issue of which had been authorized, and that all the documents, including the tenders and correspondence referring to the matter, be annexed to said report.

Mr. Monier appeared before the committee with regard to the \$220,000 popular loan.

The committee has advertised for tenders intending to allot the stock according to the premium offered. Mr. Monier's opinion is that every effort should be made to secure a wide distribution of the bonds among the people, and that consequently there should be no competition, the coupon bonds, which are to bear four percent interest to be distributed among subscribers in lots of not more than five.

Alderman Rainville suggested that the rate of interest be only three and a half percent if they were going to lay down the rule that they would dispose of the bonds at par.

Ald. Sadler:—I don't see exactly why we should sell at par for three and a half percent. We are selling very cheap; we are the cheapest city on this continent. I think we ought to wait until the tenders called for come in. To make alterations now that our advertisements are out is presuming too much. A bond at three and a half percent may be worth par and it may be worth more. We are under no obligation to sell our bonds to anybody for a lower price than what we can get.

Ald. Beausoleil:—That may be very well, as far as it goes. But it has been suggested from high quarters that the thrifty class should be given an opportunity to invest their savings in city bonds, in order to encourage the people to take some interest in civic affairs.

Ald. Sadler:—I admit that; but why give our loan for three and a half percent when we may get more at par? I think it is unwise to say our bonds are only worth three and a half percent. For my part, I am ready to wait until July 15, and make changes then, if the present method does not prove satisfactory.

Ald. Beausoleil moved that a report be sent to council asking that the resolution referring to the \$220,000 loan be reconsidered and altered by offering the bonds for three and a half percent at par for one to five shares, or obligations of \$50 each, and that all subscriptions above be subject to repatriation in case the loan is more than covered, and that council's opinion be obtained in the matter.

The motion was carried, Ald. Sadler and Ald. McBride dissenting.

It was decided to pay the government an account of \$7,000 for the maintenance of the insane.

It was decided to charge the cartage companies for their vehicles the same license as last year.

The report from the Fire Committee asking for \$1,000 to complete No. 7 Station, was adopted.

Orders were issued for the enforcement of the pedler's by-law by the police.

It was decided to come to an agreement with the proprietors of Pantaleon street regarding the contestation of the expropriation rolls, the proprietors agreeing to withdraw their contestation if relieved of the legal costs.

PARE AND HOLDEN.

SOME LOCAL INCIDENTS IN THEIR LIVES.

Both Pare and Holden are well known to the local police, Montreal having been the base of some of their operations. Ex-Chief Detective Cullen relates the following facts concerning them:—

Holden is a Montreal boy, and Pare was for some time in this city, his first appearance on the police records dating back a quarter of a century.

'The first time,' said the ex-chief, 'that Pare was arrested here was on a charge of larceny, some twenty-five years ago. We went to his house, and in searching it found some things which I knew had been made in a penitentiary. They were little fancy articles, which convicts make. Pare represented himself as a United States army pensioner, and claimed that he drew his pension on account of having sustained a broken arm. Whenever we got a prisoner of that sort we always tried to find out his history and habits.

One night we went to his place, and a couple of detectives watched his house. They saw him and another man leave the house, and they determined to wait until the two returned and then arrest them. But they were absent such a short time that the detectives thought they could not have done anything, and therefore it was decided that they would not alarm them. Next morning a burglary was reported on Notre Dame street,

near the location of the Longueuil ferry, and money was taken. The detectives rushed down to Pare's house and arrested him and his chum, and lodged them in No. 4 station. But Pare made his escape from his cell, left his chum behind, and went over to St. Henri, where he picked up another comrade, and they went off together. The companion that he left behind in No. 4 station got fourteen years in the penitentiary. Pare was subsequently arrested in Manchester, N.H., and was convicted. We notified the authorities there to let us know when his term was up. We rearrested him at the expiration of his sentence, but the present extradition law was not in force at the time the burglary was committed here, and he had to be allowed to go. But the warrant that was then issued stands good for him yet. After that he did not trouble us any more. He is a man who takes a great delight in talking to his chums of his abilities. He is well educated, and time and again he wrote to me. The letters were well penned and well written.

'As to Holden, I have known him since he was a boy, in 1843. His mother was a poor, hard-working, honest woman—a widow; and when she was out of work, he was a street arab. I do not see how he could have any education. He grew up a strong, burly, young man, and has been in and out of jail since he was a boy. His mother is now dead. I believe she died when he was in the penitentiary. She left some little money to him, in care of the Rev. Father Dowd, who wanted to put it in the bank for him, but he demanded it, and got it. He was in many escapades here, and got convicted time and again. He eventually married a widow, and for some time worked at his trade and did pretty well. He is a self-taught engineer, and is a good one. He was working on the Wellington bridge, and I had hopes that he would get on as one of the permanent bridgemen. He was so clever, willing and attentive. He afterwards went to take charge of the engine at the Queen's Hotel, and a small robbery took place, and private detectives, and some of the city police, who were working with them, went to the hotel, saw Holden, told the proprietor his history, and he left. The theft was a small one, and he had nothing to do with it. He came crying to me, and said: 'Mr. Cullen, it's too bad I'm hounded this way. I want to make an honest living, and I'm not let do so.' It is about three years ago since he left the Queen's Hotel, and since that time he has not had any regular employment to my knowledge. He seemed to think that everybody was down upon him, and got disheartened. He was in Montreal up to a short time before the bank robbery at Napanee.'

FUNERAL OF MR. W. F. MILNE.

The funeral of Mr. William F. Milne, who was accidentally drowned at a machine wharf on Tuesday last, took place yesterday afternoon. A brief funeral service was conducted at the house by the Rev. C. B. Ross, at the conclusion of which the remains were brought to the city by train and taken from the Bonaventure station to Mount Royal cemetery, where the interment took place. The floral tributes were very numerous and included some beautiful wreaths from the Lachine Boating Club, the Dorval Junior Boating Club, the Lachine Snowshoe Club, and Messrs. W. T. Benson & Co.

The chief mourners were the father and brother of the deceased, and his uncle, Mr. William Milne. The pallbearers, all young friends of the deceased, were: Messrs. Herbert Troutbeck, Cavie Howard, Alex. Paxton, H. Lucas, H. Nicholls, Frank Elliott and A. Forbes.

SCOTT-SKEITH.

Cornwall, July 6.—Mr. W. Scott, chief designer of the Cornwall Manufacturing Company's Woolen Mill, and Miss Bertha W. Skeith, late of the Cornwall public school staff, were married last night at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Isaac Skeith, corner of Gloucester and Water streets. The nuptial knot was tied by the Rev. Hugh Cairns, president of the Montreal Methodist Conference. The bride was attended by her sisters, Misses Annie and Jennie Skeith, while Mr. Thomas Skeith supported the groom. Only the immediate relatives of the contracting parties were present and after refreshments had been served the happy couple left on the R. & O. steamer for Toronto and Niagara Falls.

SWAYNE-HOPE.

Kingston, Ont., July 7.—St. John's Anglican Church, Newburgh, was the scene of a very pretty wedding on Wednesday morning, when Miss Jessie Hope, second daughter of Mr. R. B. Hope, was united in marriage to the Rev. G. W. Swayne, rector of Selby. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Mr. Anderson, Smith's Falls, assisted by the Rev. F. D. Woodcock, of this parish. The groom was assisted by Mr. Stevenson, Omamee, while the duty of bridesmaid was performed by Miss Marnie Hope, sister of the bride. The service was full of song. The happy couple drove to Napanee, where they took train for a trip to Montreal and Quebec.

TAX ON BACHELORS.

Berlin, July 6.—The Hessian Diet has passed a measure requiring bachelors to pay 25 percent more income tax than married men.

THE 'WITNESS' FOR SUMMER RESORTS.

To parties leaving the city for their usual summer resorts, the 'Daily Witness' will be mailed at 25c per month.

NEW CANADIAN CANAL.

AN IMPORTANT STEP TOWARDS THE FUTURE CANAL TO THE SEA.

New York, July 5.—The announcement made locally that the St. Claire and Erie Ship Canal Company will begin operations in the early fall is of much interest to shippers and others interested in lake traffic. The canal has been known on paper for about two years, and the stock has been sold in Canadian cities and in London. The company only waits for certain promised legislation in the Provincial Parliament to begin the work of excavation. The canal is known in detail, less to New Yorkers than to the people of Cleveland, Buffalo, Detroit, and the western lake cities. By lake shippers it is looked upon as an important link in the deep-channel system which is to aid commerce considerably, and it is hoped, extend it, by means of a ship-canal, to the seaboard.

The St. Clair and Erie Ship Canal is to cross the Canadian peninsula which lies between the two lakes. The canal is to extend in a straight line from a point opposite the 'St. Clair flats,' to a point on Lake Erie, which is in a direct line as the crow flies to Cleveland. It is to have a length of thirteen miles, and the dredged channel in Lake St. Clair to its entrance will be nineteen miles in length. This will give a total length of thirty-two miles, as against one hundred and eleven miles over the course now in use by the lake-carrying trade, through the Detroit River. The building of the thirteen miles of canal proper is said by engineers who have examined the plans to be a matter of comparative ease.

Borings have shown that there is no rock within several feet of the level of the bottom of the canal as planned. It will be a straight cut through blue clay of great firmness, and can be accomplished under the most favorable circumstances. The canal will be seventy-two feet wide on the bottom. The sides will slope in the ratio of 2 to 1, making the water surface 156 feet, with a depth of 31 feet. There will be a berm, three feet wide, five feet above the water. Turnouts or 'gates,' will be provided, besides ample space at each end. The estimate of the engineers for the total cost of the canal—\$5,519,629—is alleged to be a conservative one.

Through the Detroit River, at present, passes almost the entire traffic of the lakes, the only notable exception being that between Lake Superior and the ports on Lake Michigan. In 1890 the tonnage registered at American ports passing through the Detroit River both ways was 21,684,000 tons, in 1893 it was 23,001,889 tons, and in 1895, 26,165,000 tons. This year it is estimated that it will certainly increase to 30,000,000 tons. Many of the large ship-building firms are now pressing the work of building large vessels. An order given during the present month was for four of the largest boats ever built for fresh-water service, each more than five hundred feet in length, and with a gross tonnage of 8,000 tons. The estimates of the canal projectors are that 20,000,000 tons will prefer to pass through the canal, and upon this basis they fix the income in tolls at \$600,000.

Two years will be consumed in building the canal. It will be crossed by four existing railways, which will necessitate that number of draw-bridges, and three other bridges will be required for highways. As the difference in level between the two lakes is only three feet, no locks will be needed, but there will be a guard gate at the St. Clair end, for use during construction, and afterwards when repairs are necessary. The entrance from Lake St. Clair is shallow, and to obtain a 21-foot channel through the lake three miles of dredging will be necessary. At the Lake Erie end less than half a mile of dredging will be needed to reach deep water. At this end it is proposed to construct a harbor of refuge, which has long been needed, in which vessels may find protection from the storms of Lake Erie. The canal approaches will be easy of access. At the north end the dredging in Lake St. Clair will be 300 feet wide at the outer end, and this approach will be well buoyed and lighted at night by electricity. At the south end, the entrance to the harbor of refuge on Lake Erie will be 200 feet wide, with an ample basin for waiting or delayed vessels. The whole length of the canal will be electrically lighted with arc lamps. At the outer end of each entrance there will be a light-house. The draws of all bridges will be operated by electricity.

The difficulties of navigation in the Detroit river are the principal arguments upon which (with the saving in time) the projectors base their claim that the canal is a necessity. The government maps of this channel show it to be a tortuous and perplexing one. Lake craft in working through make thirty-four changes of course in the one hundred and ten and three-fourths miles which will be shunned by vessels passing through the canal. In the early days crooked channels and sharp bends caused little trouble to short and shallow-draft vessels. But now that the bulk of the freight is carried in large steamers, many of them over 400 feet in length, and of as deep draft as the channels will allow, these sharp turns make navigation difficult and dangerous.

Under the most favorable conditions, on account of shoals and bends, the fastest freighters can scarcely make ten miles an hour through the Detroit river; hence the trip consumes a little over eleven hours. The canal route would take five

hours—two through Lake St. Clair and three through the canal. This would be a saving of six hours on each trip, or half a day in the round trip. For vessels of slower speed the gain would be even more. If a steamer and her consort average seven miles an hour, they would be sixteen hours traversing the one hundred and eleven miles, while they would be but six hours on the shorter route, thus making a saving of twenty hours on each round trip. The average number of round trips from Port Arthur or Duluth to Port Colborne or Buffalo is in a season twenty-two, giving from nine to ten days to each trip. Half a day saved on each trip by using the canal would be eleven days saved in a season, or more than sufficient for an extra trip, the receipts for which would be almost clear profit. It is further urged that a very substantial saving to shippers and owners will result from lower insurance rates.

In 1855, when the first 'Soo' lock was opened to commerce, the tonnage passing through was only 106,295 tons, there being at that time a depth of only ten feet over the sill. In 1891 a new lock was opened, with sixteen feet over the sill, and the St. Mary's River shoals were deepened. During that year 2,000,000 tons passed through. In 1895 two new locks were constructed, with twenty-one feet over the sill, and in 1896 the traffic had increased to 16,806,731 tons, and in 1898 the tonnage passing the 'Soo' amounted to 21,284,084 tons. To-day the big 400-foot freighters carry cargoes at one-tenth the amount received when the channels were only eight to ten feet in depth. The low rate of water transportation has also forced the railways to lower their rates on all bulky articles correspondingly; and thus a commerce has been built up which would have been impossible had there been no great waterway. It is claimed, therefore, that the new canal will increase materially the yearly tonnage, and will reduce the rates of transportation to a considerable degree.

Possibly the most important function of the new waterway will be its use as a channel for the shipment of coal westward. The transportation of grain and ore from the West and North-West has fallen into the hands of the steamship companies in greater proportion each year. The special value of the St. Clair and Erie Canal in this connection, say the promoters, is because of a singular fact. Across Lake Erie from east of Port Pelee, and the Islands of the South shore, there is an open belt of clear water all through the winter. Here a line of car-ferries could run from Cleveland, Sandusky, and Toledo to the canal with scarcely any danger of an ice jam. Coal could thus be transported direct to the canal without breaking bulk the year round, and transferred in cars to the western railways. This would be the transfer station for the coal used in western Ontario, and for much to be distributed in the West, the transportation of which is now monopolized by the railways.

THE ANCIENT CAPITAL.

FIELD DAY AT LEVIS. Quebec, July 7.—Notwithstanding the unfavorable weather, the field manoeuvres yesterday of the troops in camp at Levis were fairly successful and drew quite a large crowd of spectators. To-day all the troops will cross over to the Quebec side for the grand review on the Plains of Abraham before their Excellencies, who arrived from the Bay des Chaleurs at noon yesterday.

AID TO NAVIGATION. The permanent pier at the Upper Traverse, which promises to be so great an improvement for the safe navigation of the St. Lawrence, was successfully placed in position on Wednesday evening on a good solid level foundation.

IMPROVED CAR FENDER. The Quebec Electric Street Railway Company has adopted a new patent fender for its cars to better protect life and limb. It is a Rhode Island invention, the principal features of which are a spring in the car which, on being pressed by the motorist's foot, lets down the fender so as to barely clear the rails, while an elastic cushion projecting from the car receives any person scooped up and prevents violent contact with the car itself. This cushion also extends out a considerable way and completely covers the drawbar.

NOTES. The Banque Nationale has opened a branch at Montmagny. The unfortunate old man Lemay, who had to have his leg amputated on Wednesday evening as the result of injuries received by being struck by a C. P. R. locomotive while walking on the track, died yesterday morning in hospital. A Megantic farmer named McKenzie, residing near Milan, was badly gored by his bull the other day, but the doctors have still hopes of saving his life.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

We are ha'en a great hoose cleanin' i' th'noo. Whin ye get the carpenter body an' plasterer in, ye dinna ken whan ye'll get them out, but we are thankful to say the end's in sight, an' we are gaun ta gie ye a hearty invitation ta the warmin' o' the new premises. Keep the warmin' ee' open for our advertisement; there'll be lots o' bargains offered, an' ye might as weel tak advantage o' them. Suit o' clathes for men an' ladies at sic sma' prices as will mak ye feel like buyin' for a' the men folk o' the family. Dinna forget Thursday o' next week will be the first day o' our great cheap sale, Allan, the People's Hatter & Clothier, 685 Craig street, and 2260 St. Catherine street.

THE DREYFUS AFFAIR.

MADAME DREYFUS PAYS ANOTHER VISIT TO HER HUSBAND.

Rennes, July 6.—Madame Dreyfus, on leaving the prison to-day, appeared in much better spirits than yesterday, and it was evident that her conversation with her husband had been of a more cheerful nature. A large crowd gathered in the hope of witnessing her arrival and departure, but the gendarmes cleared the streets adjacent to the prison, and the crowd caught only a passing glimpse of her as she passed in a closed carriage to the residence of Madame Goddard. The latter left her house to-day, and took up quarters temporarily at the residence of a relative in another part of the town, in order to allow the Dreyfus family full freedom in using her mansion.

From a point overlooking the prison the correspondent of the Associated Press saw Captain Dreyfus emerge into the court yard to-day for an hour's exercise. He was dressed in a blue serge suit, and wore a soft felt hat. His head was slightly bent forward, so that it was impossible to see the features. As he crossed the yard he was preceded and followed by a prison warder. The three passed through another door leading to a garden in the centre of the prison, where Dreyfus takes exercise, and disappeared.

Paris, July 7.—The citizens of Budapest, having sent a valuable begemmed sword of honor for presentation to Col. Picquart, the latter has written through the correspondent of the 'Pester Lloyd,' declaring himself unable to accept the token. He says he is satisfied in possessing their sympathy.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

The government announces that it will contribute \$45,000 to the Antarctic expedition fund.

Olog Boshari, the Bonin chief, has been captured and executed by Lieut. Gabbet.

Mrs. May Wright Sewall, president of the American section of the Women's International Congress was elected to succeed the Countess of Aberdeen as president of the congress, which will hold its next meeting in Berlin.

ORANGE CHURCH PARADE.

The Orangemen of this city will have their annual church parade to Dominion Square Methodist Church, on Sunday next, at 4 p.m. The brethren will assemble at their hall on St. Catherine street, at three o'clock. A large turnout is expected. The Royal Britannia Band will accompany the parade.

A MARK OF RESPECT.

The Warrant of Boyne Loyal Orange Lodge, No. 401, is draped in mourning, as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Rev. Dr. Chiniquy, an old and well-tried member of the lodge, and a Past Grand Chaplain of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Quebec.

GRAND TRUNK CHANGES.

The following changes are announced by the Grand Trunk Railway:—Mr. W. W. Ashald is appointed train master of the first and third districts and the second district between Richmond and Island Pond, with headquarters at Island Pond, vice Mr. C. S. Cunningham, resigned. Mr. P. J. Lynch is appointed train master sixth and seventh districts, with headquarters at Belleville, Ont., vice Mr. W. W. Ashald, transferred. Mr. D. J. O'Connor is appointed acting train master at twenty-second, twenty-third and twenty-fourth districts, vice Mr. P. J. Lynch, transferred to eastern division, with office at Stratford, Ont. Upon the Central Vermont road, which is now controlled by the Grand Trunk, the following appointment is announced. Mr. J. W. Shanks, having resigned, Mr. W. P. Elrod is appointed general road master, with office at St. Albans, Vt.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

WOOD'S PILLS
Rouse the torpid liver, and cure biliousness, sick headache, jaundice, nausea, indigestion, etc. They are invaluable to prevent a cold or break up a fever. Mild, gentle, certain, they are worthy your confidence. Purely vegetable, they can be taken by children or delicate women. Price, 25c. at all medicine dealers or by mail of C. I. Hoob & Co., Lowell, Mass.

THE ORIGINAL "MEDICAL HALL" BELFAST GINGER ALE
May be known by its Glas Label, bearing the maker's name.

KENNETH CAMPBELL & CO., 84 St. Ursula street.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

FALLING HAIR RESTORED
by warm shampoos with CUTICULAR SOAP, followed by light dressings with COSMORAL, purveyor of emollients and greatest of skin cures. This treatment will clear the scalp and hair of crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothe the irritated, itching surfaces, stimulate the hair follicles, supply the roots with energy and nourishment, and produce luxuriant lustre. Hair with clean, wholesome scalp. Sold everywhere. **POTTER & CO., Chemists, 408, 410, 412, 414, 416, 418, 420, 422, 424, 426, 428, 430, 432, 434, 436, 438, 440, 442, 444, 446, 448, 450, 452, 454, 456, 458, 460, 462, 464, 466, 468, 470, 472, 474, 476, 478, 480, 482, 484, 486, 488, 490, 492, 494, 496, 498, 500, 502, 504, 506, 508, 510, 512, 514, 516, 518, 520, 522, 524, 526, 528, 530, 532, 534, 536, 538, 540, 542, 544, 546, 548, 550, 552, 554, 556, 558, 560, 562, 564, 566, 568, 570, 572, 574, 576, 578, 580, 582, 584, 586, 588, 590, 592, 594, 596, 598, 600, 602, 604, 606, 608, 610, 612, 614, 616, 618, 620, 622, 624, 626, 628, 630, 632, 634, 636, 638, 640, 642, 644, 646, 648, 650, 652, 654, 656, 658, 660, 662, 664, 666, 668, 670, 672, 674, 676, 678, 680, 682, 684, 686, 688, 690, 692, 694, 696, 698, 700, 702, 704, 706, 708, 710, 712, 714, 716, 718, 720, 722, 724, 726, 728, 730, 732, 734, 736, 738, 740, 742, 744, 746, 748, 750, 752, 754, 756, 758, 760, 762, 764, 766, 768, 770, 772, 774, 776, 778, 780, 782, 784, 786, 788, 790, 792, 794, 796, 798, 800, 802, 804, 806, 808, 810, 812, 814, 816, 818, 820, 822, 824, 826, 828, 830, 832, 834, 836, 838, 840, 842, 844, 846, 848, 850, 852, 854, 856, 858, 860, 862, 864, 866, 868, 870, 872, 874, 876, 878, 880, 882, 884, 886, 888, 890, 892, 894, 896, 898, 900, 902, 904, 906, 908, 910, 912, 914, 916, 918, 920, 922, 924, 926, 928, 930, 932, 934, 936, 938, 940, 942, 944, 946, 948, 950, 952, 954, 956, 958, 960, 962, 964, 966, 968, 970, 972, 974, 976, 978, 980, 982, 984, 986, 988, 990, 992, 994, 996, 998, 1000.**

C.P.R. Trains Leave Windsor Depot, at 9.45 a.m. and 4.15 p.m.

CALEDONIA SPRINGS.

Season Now Fully Opened.

RUSSIAN TURKISH SWIMMING Baths

In luxurious quarters and by civil and attentive trained attendants.

Turkish Bath,

140 to 142 ST. MONIQUE STREET.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED. MONEY TO LEND. CUBAN, DUNTON & HARRISON, NOTARIES & COMMISSIONERS, 110 St. James street.

COOK'S FRIEND

Is the very BEST brand to buy and use. Its components are, beyond doubt, all wholesome and beneficial. Cook's Friend does not seek to compete with cheap goods, so called, the materials of which may be deleterious to health. See Trade Mark on every genuine package.

TRADE MARK ALL GOOD GROCERS.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED. MONEY TO LEND. JOHN M. M. DUFF, ACCOUNTANT AND COMMISSIONER, 107 St. James st. and 245 Prince Arthur st.

Auction Sales, Marcotte Bros.

Important Sale OF REAL ESTATE

IN RETAIL, ON THE PREMISES.

Exhibition Grounds and Buildings.

By order of Quebec Provincial Government, we will sell on MONDAY and TUESDAY, 10th and 11th July, at Ten o'clock a.m., each day, all the Building Lots and Buildings, belonging to the said Government. The most beautiful site for building purposes on the Island of Montreal. Street cars run through it; electric light, drainage, water service, and full sight of Mount Royal.

TERMS: One quarter cash. Balance in three yearly payments, at 4 percent.

For plans and information. Every lot to be sold separately. A free lunch will be given from one to two o'clock each day of sale.

MARCOUITE FRERES, Auctioneers.

The Boys' Page.

Puzzles.

Friday is our puzzle day. Answers should be sent in to the Editor of the Boys' Page not later than next Wednesday. These answers, together with the names of those who find them, will be published on the following Friday.

AN AGGRAVATING UNCLE.

An uncle with a turn for figures, presented his youthful nephew with a box of soldiers but made it a condition that he should not play with them till he could discover, on arithmetical principles, how many the box contained. He was told that if he placed them three in a row, there would be one over; if he placed them four in a row, three over; if six in a row, he would have four over. The total number was under a hundred. How many soldiers did the box contain?

JUMBLED SNAKES.

(By F. Otnim.)

1. Drade. 2. Ynhotp. 3. Pevri. 4. Boare.
Re-arrange the letters in the above jumbles, and the name of a certain kind of snake will be had in each case.

PICTORIAL PUZZLE.



Each of these pictures represents an English word. What are the two words?

DIAMOND PUZZLE.

(Sent by Lulu Reichling.)

1. A vowel. 2. A place where travelers stop. 3. A kind of corn. 4. Goods brought into a country. 5. Something that flies in all parts of the world. 6. To connect. 7. A thick board. 8. A unit in cards. 9. A consonant. The central letters down and across spell the name of something that flies in all parts of the world.

SQUARE WORD.

(By Harold F. Gray.)

A metal. A taste dress. A musical instrument. A necessity.

CAN YOU EXPLAIN IT?

The "Boys' Own" for this month notes a curious fact, asking readers for an explanation.

The only requisites for the experiment are a wineglass, some water, and a box of pins. First, fill the glass with water up to the brim. Then take the pins and drop them in carefully by twos and threes, so as not to splash the water over, and you will find, strange to say, that ALL the pins can be replaced without spilling a drop of water. (This can best be proved by placing the wineglass on a white tablecloth or handkerchief.) The best explanations received will be published next Friday.

Answers to Puzzles in June 23.

Only a very few readers could find time for puzzles a fortnight ago when examinations were not only a hideous nightmare but also a very realistic day-dream. But now that schools, examinations, results and prizes are all things of the past and our friends are more or less people at leisure we shall expect to see some of the old names reappearing in the answer lists.

ANSWERED ALL PUZZLES.

(Honor List.)

A SERIOUS LOSS.

It will be remembered that the woman bought 120 apples at four a penny and 120 more at six a penny. She mixed

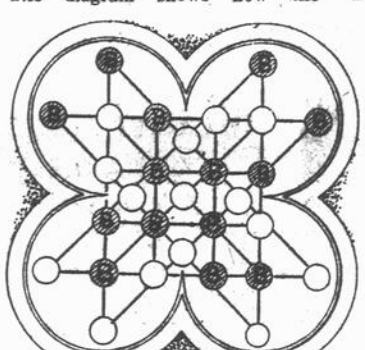
them and sold them at ten for two-pence, expecting to get her money back again, but found to her surprise that she had lost two-pence over the transaction. The explanation is as follows:—

By the time she had sold 20 lots at 10 for two-pence (four of the one kind and six of the other), the 120 cheaper apples are exhausted, while she has only 80 of the dearer. So far, she has neither gained nor lost, but she has still on hand 40 of the dearer apples, worth, at cost price, two-pence. By selling these at 10 for two-pence she only gets eight-pence, leaving a deficit of two-pence.

Answered by: Alex. Hall, Lulu Reichling.

B PUZZLE.

The diagram shows how the B



circles have been moved so as to have three in every line.

Answered by: "Family Circle."

A BUNCH OF KEYS.

A key for the poultry yard—turkey.
A key for the servant's hall—jackey.
A key for the hand-organ—monkey.
A key for the race-track—jockey.
A key for a ride—donkey.

Answered by: Alex. Hall, "Family Circle," J. Kerry, Lulu Reichling.

DIAMOND PUZZLE.

1, J; 2, leg; 3, fifty; 4, confirm; 5, Jefferson; 6, courage; 7, music; 8, lot; 9, n. Place these words and letters in the form of a diamond; the central letters down and across will spell the name "Jefferson."

Answered by: Alex. Hall, "Family Circle," J. Kerry, Lulu Reichling.

SQUARE WORD.

OPAL
PANE
ANNE
LEEK

Answered by: Alex. Hall, "Family Circle," J. Kerry, Lulu Reichling.

WHAT DO YOU THINK?

Several boys are seated in a classroom waiting for the arrival of the master. A pet rabbit escapes from a desk, and is seen close to the master's table. Three lads make a dash for it, but just then the step of the master is heard outside the door. What will the boys do to escape detection?

Only a very few readers came to the rescue of the three lads. Perhaps they considered there was no way out of the predicament except by telling or acting a downright lie, and so concluded it was the better course to let the lads suffer the results of their foolishness in bringing in the rabbit at all.

Lulu Reichling suggests that "the boy who sat nearest the door could hold it, until the other boys take their places, and while the master would be pushing, the boy could let go and take his place quickly. Of course the master would fall, and likely he would not be able to find out, because the boys never tell in school."

Ida A. says: "All actions within the schoolroom are performed noiselessly and hurriedly. One of the three boys holds the door, taking care not to touch the knob. Another boy seizes the rabbit and gives it to the boy who lost it and who immediately stuffs it into his desk. The boy holding the door leaves it go and the master comes in, thanks them for opening the door and all the boys go to their seats."

PUZZLES RECEIVED.

From Lulu Reichling (the "orchard" and "dividing land" puzzles have already been published in these columns.)

Bakers and Confectioners.

R. S. AULD,
PLAIN AND FANCY BREAD BAKER AND CONFECTIONER.

Whole Wheat Health Bread, a specialty. Once tried, always used. Wedding cakes and ice cream a specialty; nothing but the best material used. My only store is at corner of A. Watney and St. Antoine St., and my only telephone is No. 13.

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ANSWERED ALL PUZZLES.

(Honor List.)

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It will be remembered that the woman bought 120 apples at four a penny and 120 more at six a penny. She mixed



REFORD AGENCIES.

DONALDSON LINE.

SS. Alouette.....4,500 tons	SS. Koonan.....4,500 tons
SS. Osmartha.....4,500 "	SS. Lakonia.....7,500 "
SS. Concordia.....3,500 "	SS. Orithia.....5,500 "
SS. Hestia.....3,500 "	SS. Salcia.....7,000 "
SS. Indral.....5,500 "	SS. Tritonia.....4,000 "
SS. Kastalia(cold storage).....4,300 "	
New Steamer Building.....7,500 "	
New Steamer Building.....7,500 "	

GLASGOW SERVICE.

SS. TRITONIA.....July 13	SS. AMARYTHIA.....July 20
SS. KASTALIA (cold storage).....July 27	SS. TRITONIA.....Aug. 3
SS. TRITONIA.....Aug. 10	SS. SALCIA.....Aug. 17
SS. LAKONIA (cold storage).....Aug. 24	SS. ORITHIA.....Aug. 31
Agents—Glasgow, Donaldson Bros.	

THOMSON LINE.

Weekly London Service.	
From PORTLAND.	
SS. STRATHMORE.....July 14	SS. PERSFIELD.....July 21
SS. TRITONIA.....July 28	SS. PLANET MERCURY.....Aug. 4
SS. OSMARTHA.....Aug. 11	SS. KILDONA.....Aug. 18

From MONTREAL.	
SS. HURON (cold storage).....July 7	SS. CANADIA.....July 14
SS. OSMARTHA.....July 21	SS. LAKONIA (cold storage).....July 28
SS. DEVERA (cold storage).....Aug. 4	SS. OSMARTHA.....Aug. 11
SS. OSMARTHA.....Aug. 18	SS. HURON.....Aug. 25

NEWCASTLE SERVICE.

SS. ESCALONA.....July 14	(Or other steamer.)
SS. EVA.....July 21	SS. ESCALONA.....July 28
SS. HURON.....Aug. 4	SS. ESCALONA.....Aug. 11

LEITH SERVICE.

SS. ESCALONA.....July 14	SS. HURON.....July 21
SS. EVA.....July 28	SS. ESCALONA.....Aug. 4
SS. HURON.....Aug. 11	SS. ESCALONA.....Aug. 18

Agents—Calcutta, Young & Sons, Newmarket-on-Tyne; A. Low, Son & Co., 7 Fenchurch Avenue, London, E.C.3; Thomson & Co., Leith; W. Thomson & Co., London, E.C.3.

COLD STORAGE fitted in special steamers of both lines.

LORD LINE—To Cardiff.

Regular Sailings during the coming season	
From MONTREAL.	
SS. LORD ANTRIM.....July 20	SS. LORD LERMON.....July 27
SS. LORD IVAGH.....Aug. 3	SS. LORD IVAGH.....Aug. 10

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. McDell, Stratford, Ont.; Schofield & Co. (Limited), St. John, N.B., or

THE ROBERT REFORD CO., Limited,
23 and 25 St. Sacramento Street, MONTREAL

ADVERTISEMENTS.

HARTLAND, N.B.

Mr. Wm. Thornton, of this place, cured of excruciating pain in his back and kidneys by Doan's Kidney Pills.

Mr. William Thornton, a well-known gentleman, of Hartland, N.B., recently made the following statement with reference to his cure by Doan's Kidney Pills:

"I was troubled for years with kidney complaint, and used many remedies, but could get little relief.

"About six years ago I was recommended to try Doan's Kidney Pills. At that time I was sick in bed for about two weeks with a bad back, and suffered excruciating pain. Before half of the first box of Doan's Pills was taken I was out of bed and jumping round like a boy again.

"I took two boxes of the Pills at that time and was completely cured.

"If I ever feel any symptoms of kidney complaint returning I always take a few of Doan's Pills and get immediate relief.

"I believe by publishing this testimonial you will be doing a service to all those who suffer from kidney disease in any form."

There are many worthless imitations of Doan's Kidney Pills being sold. To protect yourself see that the full name and the trade mark of the maple leaf are on every box you buy.

The Doan Kidney Pill Co., Toronto, Ont.

HELLEBORE, HELLEBORE.

Caterpillars, Caterpillars.

Save your Gooseberries and Currants by using PURE WHITE HELLEBORE.

CAMPBELL, CAMPBELL—Genuine English CAMPBELL.

WHALE OIL SOAP.

J. A. HARTE, Druggist.

Tel. 1100 Main. 1780 Notre Dame St.

OLD NEWSPAPERS

suitable for wrapping purposes, for sale at the "Witness" Office, in 10-lb. packages at \$1 per 100 lbs.

Groceries Provisions, &c.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

For Seafood Supplies,
"Picnic Parties" Supplies,
"Fishing Parties" Supplies,
"Family" Supplies,
"Picnic Table" Fruit,
"Picnic Preserving" Fruits,
"Fresh Vegetables" of every variety.

Best quality at lowest prices at

Walter Paul's

GROCERY ESTABLISHMENT,
Corner Metcalfe and St. Catherine Streets.



ELDER, DEMPSTER & Co.'s Steamers

BEAVER LINE.

Regular Sailings Between MONTREAL and LIVERPOOL.

SS. LAKE ONTARIO.....July 5	SS. LAKE SUPERIOR.....July 12
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Steamers sail from Montreal, at daybreak, passengers embark the evening previous after 8 o'clock.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin, single, \$42.50 to \$50.	Return, \$80 to \$90
Second " " " " " "	" " " " " "
Stowage—Outward, \$22.50.	Prepaid, \$21.

DOMINION LINE

Regular Lines of First-class Steamships.

MONTREAL to BRISTOL (Avenmouth).

SS. MONTBERRY.....July 6	SS. MONTBERRY.....July 13
SS. MONTBERRY.....July 20	SS. MONTBERRY.....July 27
SS. MONTBERRY.....Aug. 3	SS. MONTBERRY.....Aug. 10
SS. MONTBERRY.....Aug. 17	SS. MONTBERRY.....Aug. 24

MONTREAL to LONDON.

SS. MONTBERRY.....July 1	SS. MONTBERRY.....July 8
SS. MONTBERRY.....July 15	SS. MONTBERRY.....July 22
SS. MONTBERRY.....July 29	SS. MONTBERRY.....Aug. 5
SS. MONTBERRY.....Aug. 12	SS. MONTBERRY.....Aug. 19

Chicago Agency—JNO. E. EARLE & CO., 6 Sherman street. A limited number of cabin passengers carried by above steamers at moderate rates.

For rates of freight, and all other particulars apply to

ELDER, DEMPSTER & Co.,
6 St. Sacramento St.

DOMINION LINE

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

LIVERPOOL SERVICE.

Steamer. From Montreal. From Quebec.

DOMINION.....July 8, 9 a.m.	July 8, 9 p.m.
CANADIAN.....July 15, 16 a.m.	July 15, 16 p.m.
SCOTSMAN.....July 22, 23 a.m.	July 22, 23 p.m.
VANCOUVER.....Aug. 5, 6 a.m.	Aug. 5, 6 p.m.

BOSTON SERVICE.

From Liverpool. Steamer. From Boston.	
June 29.....CANADIAN.....July 12, 1 p.m.	July 6.....DEBRYHIRE.....July 19, 6 p.m.

Rates—First Cabin, \$50 and upwards, single; \$100 return, according to steamer and berth. Second Cabin, \$35 and \$37.50 single; \$65.50 and \$71.50 return, according to steamer.

Stowage—To Liverpool, 10 p.m. London, 10 p.m. Belfast and Glasgow, 10 p.m. to \$25.50, according to steamer. Stowage out-fitted furnished free.

Midship saloons, electric light, spacious promenade decks.

For further information apply to the agent of the company, or to

DAVID TORRANCE & Co.,
117 St. Jacques St., Montreal.

QUEBEC STEAMSHIP CO'Y., LTD.

ST. LAWRENCE LINE.

SS. "CAMPANA," 1,700 tons.

Is intended to leave Montreal on MONDAY, 17th JULY, at 2 p.m.

And afterwards on every alternate MONDAY during the season.

For FATHER POINT, GASPÉ, MAL BAY, PERCE, SUMMERSIDE, CHARLOTTE-TOWN, AND SOURIS, P.E.I., AND PICTOU.

Has superior 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 St.

FURNESS, WITBY & CO., LIMITED, AGENTS.

MANCHESTER LINERS, LIMITED.

The only direct and regular steamship line between CANADA and MANCHESTER.

It is proposed to despatch the steamer of this line on or about the undermentioned dates:

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Lines from Montreal, Boston and New York</

THE END OF THE FEUD

(J. Hammer Quail, in "S.S. Times" (English).)

(Concluded.)

George Sandford opened the door. A domestic stood in the passage. The girl beckoned to him to come out and speak with her.

"I'll be back in a minute, mother," he said, turning to his mother, and then following the girl a few yards along the passage.

"What is it, Ellen?" he asked eagerly. "Please, sir, Miss Hastings is at the door. She wants to speak to you. What shall I do?"

"Miss Hastings?"

The name fell upon his ear like a death knell. "Miss Hastings! to see me!" he exclaimed, incredulously.

"Yes, sir."

He stood for a minute, thinking. "I'll see her, Ellen. Show her into the front room and I'll come," he said to the girl. She hurried away, and left him pacing the passage in confusion of mind.

In a few minutes the girl returned and made the intimation that Miss Hastings was in the front room. George Sandford went to the room and entered.

A tall girl dressed in deep black stood before him. She was pretty, but there was a cast of sadness upon her face, in harmony with her sombre drapings. "Miss Hastings—I understand," George Sandford faltered, bowing. He had never felt so embarrassed in his life as at that instant.

"Yes," she answered, faintly. Fixing her eyes upon him, she seemed to gain courage, and went on, "I have come to talk with you about this dreadful quarrel. I don't know anything as to the rights or wrongs of it, but I know that trouble over it killed your father and my father. I want to ask if it can't be at an end for ever. Can't we make friends? There's only one return we can make on our part. It is to hand you these deeds. This is the mortgage."

Miss Hastings took a bundle of deeds from a small bag and laid them on the table by George Sandford. Setting her bag down, she took another document from the bag and tore it to pieces, page by page. It was the mortgage. Collecting the fragments, she handed them to George Sandford.

"There! You've got your house and land again. It's all the return we can make. My sister Norah has always been against this quarrel. It was she who turned me against it and advised what I have just done. Will you be friends?"

She held out her hand. Mechanically George Sandford's arm rose, and slowly his hand grasped hers.

"Thank you for what you have said," she said, "and for what you have done. The quarrel is over, is it not?" she asked, beseechingly.

"Yes—yes—quite," he answered, confused.

"Oh, I'm so glad. We can go now with peace of mind. We have decided to leave the house, for neither Norah nor I care about the farm. Good afternoon."

She again held out her hand. This time he took it quickly and pressed it warmly.

"Good-by!" she said. The next moment she had gone.

He stood there like a statue. He was trying to realize all that Miss Hastings had said to him and his mother.

Gathering up the deeds and the fragments of the torn mortgage he went to tell her of what had taken place.

It was some time before Mrs. Sandford could compose herself sufficiently to give an intelligible opinion upon the matter. At last she realized what had been done, and what the possession of those deeds and the destruction of the mortgage meant.

"Go straight to the house," she said, "wrestling with her emotion; tell the young ladies how thankful I am that the quarrel is at an end. I began to think there was no God in earth or heaven. I've prayed so long for this and it did not come. But it has come at last."

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Without a Rival

LARGEST SALE of any Patent Medicine in the World, at all Drug Stores.

"I'm glad it has, mother."

"Thank God for it, George, and see: go straight to the house. There's only one thing we can do for them. Tell them you'll look after the farm for them if they like to stop," she said, her excitement becoming greater as she comprehended the change which had come over their prospects and their home.

George Sandford hastened away to Clarence House, and in a brief interview with the two sisters expressed his mother's thanks to them, and begged them to stay and let him farm their land in return for what they had done.

Sybil and Norah Hastings decided to accept George Sandford's offer and remain at Clarence House. He was overjoyed to learn of their decision, and entered upon the superintendence of their land with a lighter heart than he had known for many a year.

It was the time of hay harvest. George Sandford had called at the Hastings' one evening to acquaint the sisters that the last load of hay had been brought home.

Sybil was alone when he reached the house. He was shown into the sitting-room in which she usually received visitors. In a few words he stated what had been done on the farm.

"You're very good, Mr. Sandford. My sister and I are greatly obliged to you," she said, sweetly.

"Not at all, Miss Sybil. It's the other way. We owe everything to you," he said, ardently.

"Oh, no; we've only done our duty (and too late, I fear. 'Peace on earth' is our principle," she said, softly.

"Mother and I owe you everything. Indeed, I don't think I've made you all the return I ought to."

He approached close to her and took her right hand.

"There's one other return I might make you," he said, speaking with emotion. She looked at him with an uneasy and enquiring air.

"Yes; it's a duty undone, and I can hardly bear the thought of it," he went on with increasing fervor.

"What do you mean?" Sybil Hastings asked, timidly.

"I want to ask you if you will accept me—if you will have me (and be my wife? There, I've told you. Will you have me, Sybil?"

Her head sank, and she made no answer. She was recalling the many attentions he had paid her for weeks past.

He asked her again, and then he poured out his soul. He reminded her of how lonely she and Norah were; of how the quarrel had deprived them of their father; of how he might be their protector; of how the position of their properties suggested a marriage, and of how he had grown to love her as he had loved no other woman. It was his last avowal which prevailed.

Before the next hay harvest they were married. After long and troublous years the Angel of Peace spread its wings over the two families now made one by the marriage of George Sandford and Sybil. To them at last there was peace on earth.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

CLAUDIA.

A.D. 60-A SHORT STORY OF EARLY

BRITAIN.

(B. W. Ward, M.A., in the "Boys' and Girls' Companion.")

(Concluded.)

"I have come to talk to you of a living God, who loveth all mankind," replied Linus.

"Then thou comest not from Rome, the city of oppressors, the very sound of which is hateful in our ears. And from whence sail our would-be conquerors?" demanded the Druid.

"I come from Macedonia, sent by one Paulus, the great apostle of the Gentiles, and therefore of the Britons," replied Linus in a voice so loud, and yet so musical withal, that he at once disarmed the easily-aroused suspicions of his hearers and captivated their senses.

"But art thou not afraid to trust thyself alone amongst armed strangers?" asked the Druid.

"Nay," replied Linus, who easily spoke the native tongue. "The God in whom I trust—looking reverently upwards—is able, as he has promised, to defend me from all dangers."

"If that be so, then," said another elderly Briton, "we will hear thee speak of this strange—this unknown—God. May be he will send us deliverance from the Roman swordsmen."

Bidding the Christian missionary Linus follow, the Druid now retired with all his eager crowd to a wide clearing in the forest, in the centre of which grew a magnificent oak.

Here, beneath its spreading branches, with his audience gathered in a rough semicircle, Linus (after first breathing thanks to God for mercies hitherto vouchsafed him), read fervently the Lord's Prayer, in the language of the ancient Britons, amidst a scene of solemn silence, which was broken only by the whispered comments of his hearers. Then from his precious manuscript he read the opening verses of the fifty-first Psalm, after which he discoursed for some time on the wonderful love of God in sending his Son as the Redeemer of lost mankind. Many amongst his audience were not only favorably impressed by the earnest words he uttered, but were stirred to the depths of their souls.

"All men must come to God," he continued, "through faith in a risen Saviour. By faith ye shall remove mountains. Faith is the great moving force in the world. Away, then, with idols!"

"Ha, dost thou, too, cry down our

idols?" shouted the Britons, in a sudden access of fury.

"Your idols are but wood and stone, the work of mortal hands," replied the missionary.

"We will hear thee no further," screamed Calgacus, one of the Britons' acknowledged leaders, and who exercised great influence over their minds, having defeated the Romans more than once.

"Let the stranger perish, even like the former one," cried several voices, whose owners were quivering with rage, whilst spears were poised to pierce him through.

"Nay," murmured Claudia, a beautiful young woman of the tribe, who for some reason or another had adopted a Latin name, and who had regarded him with much interest from the first, "be not so sudden in your impulses. Abate your wrath and slay not an innocent man."

"Innocent!" shouted the Druid, looking as though he would rend Claudia in twain. "Shall our idols suffer insult at the hands of a foreigner? Away with him to the grove!"

No sooner were these words spoken than Linus, who maintained a composed silence, was seized, bound, and led away to the place indicated by his arch-enemy. With the shouts of the tumultuous throng, he was hurried through a lovely forest glade, now putting on its full summer verdure, till a dark, dismal spot was reached, shadowed on every side by dense woodland. Here he was chained to an oak sapling that grew in the midst.

He was then left alone, save for the threats, curses, and howlings of the infuriated mob as they retired from the gloomy place, that was haunted by the records of previous crimes.

Great though his faith was, even he was startled on looking round to discover, in various stages of decomposition, the remnants of many a human sacrifice offered to idols.

Though bound and helpless, he nevertheless prayed for deliverance to the God who is ever ready to hear. Thus the weary hours dragged on, and the shades of evening began to fall over the forest.

"Hail," said a voice that came from a closely-muffled figure, "speak not, but obey my directions, and you shall presently be hidden in a place of safety."

It was Claudia, who quickly began to file away the shackles that held the prisoner. Though the task was a difficult one, it was finished at last, when the missionary, following his deliverer in silence, was conducted by her to a still more remote part of the woodlands. By the side of a purling stream in a sylvan glade, where a hermit in later times might have pitched his habitation, Linus was hidden by Claudia to repose himself in a hut made of green boughs.

"Here at least you will be safe from my countrymen," she declared, bringing forth some pieces of dried venison. "Strive hence at your peril, for while their wrath lasts the Britons know no mercy; but soon it may cool, and when that time arrives Claudia will visit you again."

She vanished as she spoke, leaving the late captive in a happy, thankful frame of mind.

Three days passed away, and then so suddenly changed was the mood of the Britons that, with Claudia at their head, they approached his hiding-place, and to the sounds of barbaric music escorted him with every token of honor to their chief village, where they gladly listened to the words of the joyful gospel for the sake of which he had undergone such great peril.

BIBLE TRIPLETS.

FRIDAY, JULY 7.

A GREAT NEED FULLY SUPPLIED.

1. A Great Want.—"There was no water" (Ex. xvii, 1). A serious want, in an Eastern desert, for two millions of people, besides much cattle. But the people were there by God's command. We are always in the right place when we are where he has brought us, and there, we may expect, he will supply every need. Our need may be very great, but not greater than he can meet.

2. Two Great Faults.—When we are in trouble we are apt to commit two faults: First, to look at circumstances; second, to blame others. The people said to Moses, "Wherefore have you brought us out of Egypt to kill us and our children and our cattle with thirst" (verse 3). They blamed Moses as the cause of their trouble, and so blamed God, who had brought them into a desert land, that they, and we through them, might learn our dependence upon him, and his all-mightiness, all-sufficiency, under all circumstances. For these, when beyond our control, we are not responsible. They are often ordered by God, that we may learn our need of him, and to bring us closer to himself.

3. A Great Helper.—When Israel looked at surroundings and blamed man, "Moses cried unto the Lord," and the Lord answered him and directed him to a rock, the last place where we would look for water. Our help may often come from the most unlikely places. But wherever it may come from, God is its source. Israel had seen God's wonders in Egypt—had many experiences of his delivering power, yet at every new trial murmured and rebelled. All the wonders in the world will not convince unbelief. It ignores all the invitations and promises of God. When the poor and needy seek water, and there is none, "I the Lord will answer them. I the God of Israel will not forsake them." Isa. xli, 17, 18; Ps. l, 15. Read the interesting narrative in II. Kings iii, verses 9 to 24. Specially notice verses 17 and 18.

If the people of England would purge themselves of this sin; if the gin and whiskey, the rum, the beer, the porter, and the other drinks which were now

ARE YOU GOING TO THE SEASIDE OR COUNTRY?

The Publishers of the "Witness" have again opened the SUMMER RESORT INFORMATION BUREAU, at the "WITNESS" PRINTING HOUSE, corner of Craig and St. Peter streets, where those contemplating going to a Summer Resort may, at their leisure, look over interesting Booklets, Pamphlets and Cards, descriptive of the leading Summer Resorts of Canada, and the United States. Also time tables of Railways and Steamboats reaching these resorts, together with descriptions of the interesting points along the various routes. A cordial invitation is extended to all "Witness" readers to consult the Bureau, which is open during regular office hours.

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ruining the souls and bodies of the people

were poured into the sea, the people of

England would be, in a far higher and

better sense than now, the foremost people

in the world.—Bishop of Liverpool.

They slumber sweetly whom faith rocks

to sleep. No pillow so soft as a promise;

no coverlid so warm as an assured inter-

est in Christ.—Charles Spurgeon.

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Beaver Hall Hill.

Dr. Strong's Sanitarium,

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N.Y.

RUINED BY THE DIRT.

American Expert's Opinion of Montreal's Asphalt Pavements.

LONGER LIFE WOULD REPAY MONEY SPENT IN KEEPING THEM CLEAN.

The Sicily Asphalt Paving Company is pushing forward its contract for repairing the asphalt pavements, on the central parts of St. James and Notre Dame streets, as rapidly as possible. The section as far west as the Court House lane has been completed, and as the workmen are blocked there by the men at work on the street car tracks, the scene of operations has been transferred to St. James street. It is estimated that the \$10,000 voted for this contract will permit of the pavement being patched on both streets as far west as McGill street.

The work is being superintended by Mr. Mason, a New York engineer, who is an expert in Trinidad asphalt, and has had charge of paving works in all the principal cities of the United States.

Mr. Mason, this morning, stated that he had been simply amazed at the lack of judgment shown in Montreal in the care of the asphalt pavements. The pavements now being repaired were only laid eight or nine years ago, and should with proper care have lasted for seven or eight years longer. He had never seen asphalt pavements in such a disgraceful state, and he considered it almost a waste of money to patch them. The concrete appeared to be all right; but the pavements should have been completely refaced. After the repairs now being made the streets would look all right for this year, and by next the old patches would wear out and more extensive repairs would be required. This trouble was that there was no attempt to keep the pavements always in repair. In other cities, as soon as a small hole appears in the asphalt it is thoroughly repaired.

Mr. Mason said that he found, moreover, that the asphalt had been literally rotted away by the filth allowed to accumulate upon it, particularly along the curbs and beside the street car tracks. To examine the asphalt he frequently had to have three or four inches of dirt removed from the surface, the accumulation of years. He never saw such a thing before. Scientific tests had shown that the ordinary street dirt, if allowed to lie over the asphalt, was more destructive in its effect than the strongest manufactured acids. Was it any wonder then that the asphalt pavements so soon got into bad condition in Montreal?

Mr. Mason continued, The late Col. Waring proved two things while he was in charge of the Street Cleaning Department of New York. First, that the streets can be cleaned and kept clean; secondly, that if asphalt pavements are kept clean they last five or six years longer than if dirty, and consequently the cost of street cleaning is repaid in the longer life of the asphalt. Keep a street cleaning staff on duty in Montreal, and you will find it cheaper to pay their wages than to repair your pavements.

The Northern Paving and Construction Company started work on their contract for paving the central section of Craig street this morning.

DOMINION STEEL COMPANY.

A meeting of the directors of the newly formed Dominion Steel Company was held yesterday afternoon at the Windsor Hotel, there being present Mr. H. M. Whitney, Sir William Van Horne, Mr. F. Rogers, Mr. W. B. Ross, and others. Several important matters were discussed, including the question of the appointment of a general manager. This, however, was allowed to remain in abeyance for the present. Applications for the position were received from several quarters. Several contracts were awarded in connection with the works which are to be erected at Cape Breton, for the development of the steel and iron industry of Canada. The company states that it has received the utmost encouragement from both the political parties at Ottawa, Sir Charles Tupper, on the one side, and the Hon. Mr. Fielding on the other, offering every help and furtherance in their power.

IT IS SETTLED.

GOVERNMENT WILL NOT RENEW THE MAIL CONTRACT.

The government has finally decided to allow the present contract for carrying ocean mails to expire at the end of this week. Mr. John Torrance, jr., and Mr. Andrew A. Allan have returned from Ottawa, where a long conference was held with Sir Richard Cartwright. The Minister declined to renew the contract, claiming that the service at present was not as good as the government would like, and for a time any boat that suited would be used for the mails.

The last boat in fulfillment of the existing contract sailed from Liverpool yesterday.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL RAILWAY SOLD.

Enclair, Wis., July 7.—The Wisconsin Central Railway was sold to-day for \$7,300,000.

THE LATE STAFF-SERGEANT JAMES RIDDLE.

The late Staff-Sergeant James Riddle is to be buried with full military honors on Saturday afternoon, by his old regiment, the 1st Prince of Wales Fusiliers.

The accompanying portrait shows deceased wearing three of the principal medals he won on the rifle range, the one on the right shoulder being the gold



THE LATE SERGT. JAMES RIDDLE.

medal given as a challenge trophy by the Montreal newspapers many years ago, for competition at the P. Q. R. A. matches, and which having been won three times by Sergeant Riddle, became his personal property.

SERVICES RECOGNIZED.

A pleasing presentation was made a few days ago to Mr. R. Hope Atkinson, agency director of the New York Life Insurance Co., of this city, when he was the recipient of a very handsome chest containing sets of solid silver spoons, knives and forks. This was a souvenir from the company in recognition of the satisfactory business done last year in the territory under Mr. Atkinson's direction.

THE DISCOUNTS.

Finance Committee Wants to Abolish Those on Real Estate.

EXPECTED THAT FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS WILL BE THUS SAVED BY THE CITY.

There was considerable discussion about the City Hall to-day of the decision of the Finance Committee to advise the City Council to sanction the abolition of the discounts on real estate taxes. Owners of real estate are making objection and will probably protest to the council, but it is considered that the change will be made notwithstanding. The Finance Committee decided upon the change on the recommendation of the city treasurer, who pointed out that under the charter the city has the right to seize property for taxes and that consequently there is no special reason to continue to allow discounts as an inducement to proprietors to pay their taxes. In the case of water rates and personal taxes the case is different. Tenants in arrears are liable to disappear, and the city has nothing to come down upon for its accounts. There is consequently a good practical reason why the city should continue to invite prompt payment of water rates and personal taxes by giving discounts.

Consequently the Finance Committee proposes to retain the discount system so far as water rates and personal taxes are concerned, but to abolish it so far as it applies to the collection of assessments on real estate.

It is estimated that the city will save forty thousand dollars heretofore paid in discounts by this change.

ST. ANN'S MARKET.

ANOTHER STEP TOWARDS ITS ABOLITION TAKEN.

Another step towards the abolition of St. Ann's market was taken at yesterday afternoon's meeting of the Finance Committee, when without discussion, concurrence was voted in a report of the Market Committee recommending that the market be abolished.

It has been found that the market costs more to maintain than it produces in revenue, and the proprietors of the neighborhood complained of the market as a nuisance. It is proposed to turn the site of the market, the former site of the burned parliament buildings, into a public square.

FATAL STORMS IN MINNESOTA.

St. Paul, Minn., July 7.—Eight lives are reported lost at Crookston, and much damage done all through the Red River valley by last night's storm. The only report thus far has been received from St. Cloud, having reached that point by train.

FOR SAFER STREETS.

An Important By-Law Drafted by the City Attorneys.

STREET CAR FENDERS MUST SATISFY CITY SURVEYOR—SIDE GUARDS—NO BICYCLING ON THE DEVIL'S STRIP.

Acting on instructions from the City Council to prepare a by-law binding the Street Railway Company to supply its cars with really efficient fenders, the city attorneys have prepared the draft of a comprehensive by-law which, when passed, will really be an enactment to provide for the greater security of life on the streets of Montreal.

As to fenders, the new by-law provides that the fenders used must satisfy the city surveyor as to their superior utility, and a clause is added that side guards must be provided of such a character as to form a complete guard for each wheel.

Another clause, one asked for by the company, is understood, provides that riding on the 'devil's strip,' between the tracks, by bicyclists, shall be an offence punishable by a fine or imprisonment.

Another clause provides that without some special necessity should exist, bicyclists shall only cross streets at street intersections.

The new by-law will probably be submitted to the City Council on Monday.

FIRE AND EXPLOSION.

SHOCKING DEATH OF A WASHINGTON LADY.

Washington, July 7.—Fire and explosion in the residence of Captain Dickens, of the United States Navy, this morning, resulted in the shocking death of Mrs. Dickens, who was fearfully burned, and died before medical assistance could reach her. Other persons about the house were severely, but none dangerously, wounded.

The Dickens residence is a handsome three-story brick building on Nineteenth street, directly back of the British Embassy and within a few steps of Dupont circle. The first intimation of the fire was a low rumble, followed by several violent shocks, which blew out the entire third story front of the residence. The firemen made their way to the third story and among the debris littering the front room found the blackened corpse of Mrs. Dickens. From the details of the accident, as learned from those who were in the house at the time, it appears that Joseph Vaughn, a plumber, and his assistants, were putting on a gutter to the rear of the third story roof. One of the men carried in his hands a lighted melting pot. As he descended Vaughn detected the strong fumes of gasoline and threw open the door of the front room and caught a glimpse of a woman sprinkling some liquor on the floor with the evident purpose of preparing to cleanse it. He gave warning to his partner that gasoline was being used, and that there was danger from the fire pot, but at this instant a terrific explosion occurred, enveloping the entire third story in a mass of flame. Those outside saw there were successive explosions and that the last ones were so sharp and violent that they must have come from souvenir cartridges and other explosives.

Captain Dickens is one of the best known officers connected with the Navy Department, and he was brought into prominence at the time the 'Maine' was blown up at Havana. He was then acting chief of the navigation bureau, and it fell to his lot to receive the first despatch from Captain Sigbee giving information of the disaster. Mrs. Dickens was an authoress of some note, one of her best known books being 'Around the world in a man-of-war.' She was also a frequent contributor to magazines.

ZURLINDEN'S SUCCESSOR.

GENERAL BRUGERE APPOINTED MILITARY GOVERNOR OF PARIS.

Paris, July 7.—General Brugere, former chief of the late President Carnot's military household, has been appointed military governor of Paris, in place of General Zurlinden. The latter retains his membership in the Supreme Council of War.

TORTURES OF DEVIL'S ISLAND.

New York, July 7.—The 'World' to-day prints an alleged interview with M. Labori, counsel for Dreyfus, in Paris. M. Labori said Dreyfus had told him a tale of devilish torture to which he had been subjected on Devil's Island. His guards were the worst ruffians that could be picked from the Guiana police, who imagined that they would gain favor by treating the prisoner with violence. Once when Dreyfus was suffering from fever, he accidentally upset a jug of water near his bed. As a punishment he was denied water for twenty-four hours, and at noon the next day he was almost mad with thirst.

When M. Lebon, Minister of the Colonies, sent a letter saying that Dreyfus would attempt to escape, although the letter was proved a forgery, Dreyfus was chained to his bed and left that way for twenty days.

Another heartless measure was the keeping of a lighted lamp over the prison-

er's bed at night. This was claimed necessary in order to keep Dreyfus constantly in view, but the light became a means of torture by attracting millions of tropical insects, which almost ate him alive.

Letters from Mme. Dreyfus were suppressed with the object of making the prisoner believe he had been abandoned by his friends, and so extract a confession from him. It was even intimated to him that his wife was anxious to remarry.

Dreyfus said he had seriously considered suicide until he became aware of the plot to do away with him, when he concentrated all his energies to live.

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS.

[We invite questions on all possible subjects of general interest, in which we shall do our best to obtain correct answers, and shall insert such queries and replies as we can make room for. This must not be used, however, as an advertising column or as an enquiry bureau for matters not of public interest. Every query must be accompanied with the name and postal address of the sender, and no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.]

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL.

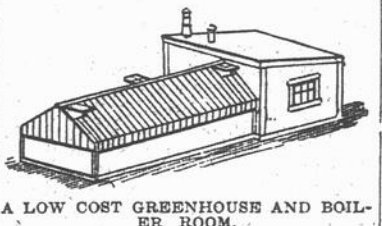
[Conducted by W. F. Clarke, "Lindenbank," Guelph.]

Some time ago, I scarcely know when, a correspondent wrote requesting a plan of a low cost greenhouse, and I have been on the lookout for a suitable reply. One has come to hand at last, which may be helpful in the way of suggestion or possibly 'fill the bill.' It appears in the March number of the 'Canadian Horticulturist,' in which excellent periodical it is credited to 'American Gardening.' The article is entitled, 'A Cheap Greenhouse for Pleasure and Profit.'

Figures are not given as to cost. It is one which any person handy with tools can build, and the outlay will be only for material.

I have seen from time to time in your columns, instructions on building various styles of greenhouses. Now, I think I have one that some others would like. It is one which I made myself during my leisure moments, both night and morning. I present the drawings that others may copy as I did. The plan (Fig. 1555) is 1/2 inch to the foot. The rafters and uprights I had made, but the rest of the work I did myself.

There are six hundred panes of glass in the roof and end; the size is 8 1/2 x 6 1/2 inches. These were plates of pictures or photographic negatives—larger glass would be better. The glass in the side is 1/2 inch thick, 9 x 12 inches. The rafters are



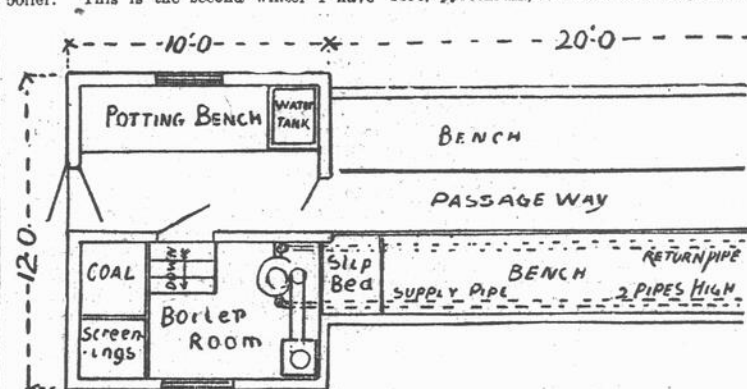
A LOW COST GREENHOUSE AND BOILER ROOM.

1/2 inch between the glass, and the uprights are 1/2 inch between the glass. This makes everything come all right.

There are two skylights on the east and one on the west side, two side windows in the belt on each side of the house. From the bottom of the belt to the ground is 3 1/2 feet. This can be made from old boxes, with a cleat or strip over the crack of the edges.

The boiler room is two feet deep. The bottom, or sides, are cemented or stone laid in cement. The top end sides are lined with sheet iron and painted to keep from rusting. The chimney is of brick about seven feet high, and four lengths, or six feet of six inch Acorn pipe on top of brick. The ventilator over the boiler is of galvanized iron, eight inches in diameter, six feet high, with a damper in it. This takes away gas that may escape, and is regulated at night to keep the house ventilated.

The boiler is a No. 12, made by Howes, of Boston, for hot water, and is the best thing of its kind I have ever seen for a portable boiler. This is the second winter I have



PLAN FOR LOW COST GREENHOUSE.

used it, and I do not have any trouble to keep the house at sixty degrees, when it is zero outside. It takes two tons of egg coal, and one-half ton of screenings for the year round, or putting on a little coal four times a day. The coal bin will hold one-half ton of coal, and one-half ton of screenings.

There is about 112 feet of two inch piping in the form of the letter L, running under the west side and end of bench. The east side is portable, so I can take the benches down when I want to stand chrysanthemums on the ground. After they are gone I put the bench up again, and everything is all right.

The water tank is supplied with water from the roof of the shed. The house and shed are double boarded on 2 x 4 joists, making it four inches thick and filled with sawdust. There are two doors at the entrance. The outside door is a good thing, as it keeps the other door from freezing or sweating.

TEACHING A PARROT—EVERGREENS.

T.B.S., Essex, Ont.—I see you solicit questions and answers for publication in your weekly edition. I will ask: 1. The best method of teaching a parrot to talk. 2. At what time of the year is the best time to sow evergreen seed, such as spruce, cedar, hemlock or pine, and does the seed need any preparation, previous to sowing? Ans.—1. To train a parrot take him alone; caress him a little, then utter the word in a distinct tone, and repeat at intervals of a few minutes. Soon the parrot will attempt to repeat the word. Caress and reward the bird on each such attempt. Repeat this until he has learned the word thoroughly. When he desires anything make him repeat his lesson before his wishes are gratified.

2. It is essential that the trainer be on good terms with the parrot in order to succeed. Under favorable circumstances they will copy the words and even imitate the voice of their trainer. 2. Do not try to raise evergreens from seed unless you wish to go into it as a business, in which case, buy a guide book.

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BEST TIME TO PRUNE APPLE TREES.

J.S., Hamtown, N.B.—Would you please inform me as to when is the best time of the year to prune apple trees. I was pruning them to-day in the crust, which enables me to reach among the tallest branches when a neighbor told me by so doing at this time of year I would ruin them. Please reply through the columns of your paper, the 'Weekly Witness.' Ans.—When you have sharp tools and plenty of time to do the job well is about the best answer I can give to your correspondent. I have pruned apple trees at all seasons of the year with impunity and benefit by observing two or three simple rules. One is to prune often enough never to require to remove a branch thicker than your thumb. Another is to make a smooth job of it and avoid all mere hacking, and a third, to keep the head of the tree well balanced so as to give it a good shape. Observe that these rules apply to apple trees which are very biddable so far as moderate pruning is concerned.

QUERIES ABOUT EGGS.

Sir,—I wish you will be good enough to write a few lines in the 'Witness' in reply to the following questions: Who are responsible for bad eggs as a rule? Is it the farmer or the dealer? I content that eggs originally are fresh and sound, it is a criminal neglect or ignorance that is responsible for the charge in the condition of this most important foodstuff. I should like you to say why eggs are not sold here as in my old home, Denmark, by weight.

J. RASMUSSEN, J.P.

Ans.—I quite agree with the writer of the foregoing communication. Eggs should be sold with a guarantee of freshness, and by weight. If they are intended to be kept for any length of time they should be carefully prepared for long keeping by one of the many practicable methods. If our farmers were not far away behind the people of Denmark, they would sell their eggs by weight and not by count. There should be legislation on the subject, but where and by whom it should be initiated, I am not enough of a statesman to decide.

There is as much difference in the laying ability of geese as there is in the milking capacity of cows. By taking very little trouble the goose-breeder can know how many eggs each goose lays during each season, as she has a nest of her own. He can weed out the poor layers and breed only from the best, and in combination with generous feeding can build up in a few seasons a very prolific strain of layers. This has already been done with all the breeds mentioned. We have a Toulouse goose that last season laid 47 eggs, which, set under hens, hatched 41 goslings. Of the 37 were raised. Africans frequently lay thirty or more eggs. Good Embdens go as high as twenty or more. It all depends upon the strain. How they have been bred and managed.

Turkeys will do much better if hatched and reared by a turkey mother, although they can be more or less successfully raised with common hens. The coop should be roomy and dry, and if the would-be dam put a movable board bottom in the coop and scatter hay chaff or fine straw over the floor. Clean this off each morning. Turkeys should be fed a little at a time and often on a strictly clean board. After they are two weeks old let the hen and brood room at will after the dew is off the grass in the morning. Mix curd is an excellent food; so is rolled oatmeal and scalded corn, such as a mixture of bran, middlings and cornmeal—equal parts. Do not allow the young to become wet in the first week, and above all things keep down the lice. With either turkeys or hens, commence to powder for lice when the hen is first set.

It was very kind of you to send me the case of eggs from the editor.

Yours truly,

C. A. COLMAN, Vancouver, B.C. June 5, 1899.

Ans.—Up to the time of writing the reply to 'J.G.' in the issue of the 'Witness' of May 30, I had never seen or hatched a grey chicken that is, grey color, and, therefore, would have felt like sending a pretty severe letter to any person from whom I might have bought eggs of that variety. I am, however, glad to have closed a batch of both the Barred and White, and among the White have come several grey chicks, very much to my surprise, as I find that C. A. Colman's assertion is correct. I am very much pleased in thanking Mr. Colman, and say to 'J.G.' wait, as I shall, and see when the birds are full-feathered and reach adult age, and give him my credit, as I shall take the opportunity of doing most heartily. It is 'live and learn.' It has taken me twenty years to learn this, and I make the most sincere apologies to Mr. C. with thanks for his advice, and for publishing in full, giving his address in full, and shall be glad to hear from 'J.G.' at a future date, in re, 'Mr. C.'s assertion.

S. J. ANDRES.

QUESTIONS ABOUT SPRAYING TREES.

R.E.M., Carletonby.—Please tell me what is the best and most effective solution for spraying trees? 2. When to use it, so as not to injure bees in the same orchard? Information on this will be gratefully received. Ans.—1. There is no one best solution for spraying trees. It is designated as the best for all kinds of trees. There are the combinations of arsenic, known as Paris green, London purple, arsenite of lead, and a large number of patent insecticides sold under various names. White arsenic, hell-bore, pyrethrum, kerosene and soap emulsion.

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upon the scratching shed house plan, which is generally used by large builders in the United States and other places, the best style of house to use in any climate.

ABOUT PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

Since the introduction of the well known barred variety of Plymouth Rocks, there has been a desire to have the breed of assorted colors. There are now white, buff, and barred Plymouth Rocks. As to the merits of the different varieties, it is difficult to give a preference, but it may be safely stated that none are superior to the old-time barred, though they may be equal to them; so far, it has been demonstrated that the color of plumage has nothing to do with the characteristics of the breed, other than to please those who prefer some favorite color.

PICKING FEATHERS OUT.

H.S.—Will you please inform me what makes my hens pick their feathers out? They are just naked. They are not lousy. Feed them on shorts, wheat, barley, buckwheat. They lay well. Ans.—It is a habit of feather-pulling—a very bad one; try feeding a little fresh raw meat twice a week, and supply plenty of range and green food. If you can catch the one that does it separate it from the rest of the flock.

INCUBATORS.

A.S.—Please inform the undersigned if any incubator or brooder can be bought in Canada, and if so, where? Also, give the address of the best poultry paper published in Canada and much obliged. Ans.—I can furnish you a good incubator made in the United States, and I know of none made in Canada that I could recommend. The best are made in the United States. The Canadian Poultry Review, published in Toronto, \$1.00 per year, monthly, is the only Canadian poultry journal I know of.

BREED OF HENS.

Enquirer.—I would advise you to buy a trio of good birds, or if you can afford it a cock and ten females of the breed you desire. If only one breed try the White Wyandottes, they are a good general purpose birds, so are the White Plymouth Rocks. Your cheapest time to buy is in August or September when breeders are sorting out to make room for the young stock. Your Leghorns if properly treated, kept warm and made to hatch, will make good layers and with either of the other birds should give a good supply of eggs. Write to W. H. Ulley, Victoria square, Montreal, for Wyandottes and White Plymouth Rocks. Any of the Wyandottes are, as a rule, good layers.

S. J. ANDRES.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS OFTEN GREY WHEN HATCHED.

Mr. Editor.—I am surprised to see S. J. Andres's answer to 'J.G.' in the 'Witness' for May 30. It is a pretty hard thing to say of a man that he tried to 'mislead' the buyers of eggs, especially when he knows that W. P. Rocks chickens are often grey or dark when first hatched, and the editor of 'Farm Poultry,' Boston, says that these dark chickens often turn out the whitest when grown. I have never seen any in the case of eggs from the editor.

ST. LAMBERT REGATTA.

Entry List a Big One—Much Interest Centred in the Hors-fall Cup and the Open Single Canoe Race.

YACHTING — WHEELING — L.A. CROSSE — CRICKET — GOLF.

To-morrow will be a gala day at St. Lambert, on the occasion of the fourteenth annual regatta in connection with the St. Lambert Boating Club, which will take place on the St. Lawrence river, the first race to be called about three o'clock in the afternoon. The affair promises to be one of the most successful in the history of the club, as the entries are more numerous than in former years, which speaks well for the management of the club. One of the most interesting and exciting races of the day will be the meeting of Mr. Donald Murdoch, of the G.T.B.C., holder of the Canadian single canoe championship, in the single canoe event, and Mr. John Smith, of the St. Lambert Boat Club, who last Saturday won honors at the Dominion regatta in Toronto. Mr. Murdoch still holds the championship, although he was defeated at one of the regattas last year by Mr. Smith.

The entry list contains representatives from nearly all the boat clubs along the river. The train service to St. Lambert for the regatta is exceptionally good, and visitors can return to the city early or late in the evening at 'at home' will be held in the boat house.

The entries are as follows: Sailing canoe race, three miles—John Archibald, Longueuil; R. Laird and J. D. Disney, G.T.B.C. Single piddle canoe race, half mile with turn, Murdoch, St. Lambert; J. Murdoch, G.T.B.C. Tandem canoe race, green—E. Johnson, F. Walker, Longueuil; L. Brault, L. Turcotte, Longueuil; P. C. Howard, H. Lucas, Longueuil; C. Christie, J. Symington, St. Lambert; J. W. Anderson, G. Crowther, G.T.B.C.

Senior double scull race—Pettibone brothers, St. Lambert; E. Porrell and F. Wade, St. Lambert B.C. Tandem canoe race, one mile with turn—Open—Hurtubise brothers, Longueuil; J. Smith and A. Locke, St. Lambert; C. N. Marshall and H. Veary, and D. Murdoch and L. Payne, G.T.B.C.

Single canoe race, half mile with turn, green—E. Johnson, Longueuil; J. Andrews, A. Bourne, H. Smith, C. N. Marshall and B. Disney, St. Lambert. Canoe race, half mile with turn, one to four paddles—Hurtubise brothers, F. Walker, E. Johnson, A. Carmichael; L. Brault, S. Kent, L. Turcotte, Longueuil; J. Smith, A. Locke, J. Andrews, St. Lambert; D. Murdoch, C. N. Marshall, L. Payne, and H. Veary, G.T.B.C.

Junior tandem canoe race, half mile with turn, under seventeen years—L. Brault, L. Turcotte, Percy Shaw, A. Carmichael, Longueuil; Gordon Davidson, Harry Lucas, Dorval; Jack Smith, Allan Christie, of St. Lambert. Club tug race, hand paddling—J. Horsfall, W. Sudbury, Allan Hooper, Frank Bourne, S. Bourne, Ralph Goodchild, Billy Haines.

Canoe race, half mile with turn, four in canoe—Hurtubise brothers, Longueuil; F. Walker, E. Johnson, A. Carmichael, Percy Shaw, Longueuil; J. Smith, A. Locke, Jack Smith, A. Christie, St. Lambert; J. Andrews, A. Bourne, C. Christie, A. Hooper, St. Lambert; D. Murdoch, C. N. Marshall, L. Payne, H. Veary, G.T.B.C.

War canoe race, half mile with turn, 15 paddles—St. Lambert Boating Club; Grand Trunk Boating Club. Tournament, bamboo rafts—N. Henderson, H. Johnson, St. L.B.C.; A. Locke, J. Smith, St. L.B.C.; J. Andrews, A. Bourne, St. L.B.C.; T. Fernie, B. Horsfall, St. L.B.C.

LACROSSE.

SHAMROCK VERSUS SHERBROOKE. There should be a large crowd of lacrosse enthusiasts on the Shamrock lacrosse grounds to-morrow afternoon, when the Shamrock team will meet the Sherbrooke contingent in the fight for the senior championship. A big excursion is expected from Sherbrooke, and as the visitors are in the best of trim, a good game is being looked forward to by Montrealsers, and it is hoped the local team will come out on top. The grand stand is undergoing a thorough cleaning, and everything will be in readiness for to-morrow. The team will not be changed much, if at all, and Mr. G. A. Carpenter has consented to act as referee.

CORNWALL WILL BE STRONG. Cornwall, July 7.—Despite the fact that since its defeat here last Saturday by the Montreals, Cornwall's prospects of winning the Interprovincial Intermediate Championship are not very bright, the Cornwall team will send a strong dose to Ottawa to-morrow, to give battle to the Young Capitals. After all, the object of the Cornwall II. team is to train and develop young players first and win championships, if possible afterwards. The team will be stronger than that which so recently beat Montreal, as another fast forward will be put on in Patsy D's place. Mr. Day being a disappointment as a lacrosse player. Most of the members of this year's intermediate team have been recruited from the Aberdeens, the juvenile team, which two years ago walked away from the Capital Pats, Shamrock Pats, the Red Stars, and in fact every club they played against.

A NEW CLUB. Cornwall, July 6.—Cornwall now boasts of another lacrosse club, the Tecumsehs. This club was organized on Friday evening, with a good list of officers. Harry Liddell being secretary. The Tecumsehs have donated their war paint, and are looking for the scalps of the junior teams of the Eastern district. There is some talk of organizing a city league with the Elms and Aberdeens.

TWO GAMES ON THE DRIVING PARK. The Leos had their final practice last night, and all the boys are in first-class condition for their match with the Intermediate Nationals to-morrow afternoon. A large crowd is expected to be present at the Montreal Driving Park, when St. Ann's and Leos will play the Nationals. The officials for the Leos and National game have not yet been decided upon but will probably be chosen to-day. The junior game will start at 2.30 o'clock, and the Intermediate an hour later. The Leos will pick their team from the following players—Muir, Devaney, Travers,

Jackson, Corbett, Masterson, Martin, Mines, A. Galley, Murphy, W. Galley, Warren, Brown, Molloy, McIlwaine, Saunders.

BASEBALL.

ROCHESTER WON. Rochester, N.Y., July 6.—In the opening games of the series with Springfield to-day Rochester clinched the game in the last half of first. Score: R.H.E. Rochester . . . 4 0 0 0 0 11 x-3 11 1 Springfield . . . 0 1 1 0 0 0 10 0-3 3 Batteries—Morris and Smith; Baker and Murphy.

PROVIDENCE SHUT OUT.

Toronto, July 6.—It was a pitchers' battle to-day, in which Suthoff had a bit the best of it, though Evans struck out eight men. Only once in the game did the visiting team get a man as far as third base. The game was full of good plays, and was all in all a very good game. Smith's batting and fielding was a feature of the ball game. Evans struck out Hannan and Tibbald three times each. Score: R.H.E. Toronto . . . 0 0 0 0 0 0 11 x-1 7 Providence . . . 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-0 5 1 Batteries—Suthoff and Rothfus; Evans and Leabey.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Worcester	31	22	.585
Montreal	30	22	.576
Syracuse	27	23	.540
Toronto	23	26	.537
Rochester	23	26	.528
Hartford	23	26	.463
Providence	27	32	.458
Syracuse	15	35	.300

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

At Brooklyn—	R.H.E.
Philadelphia	0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0-1 10 3
Brooklyn	3 2 1 0 1 0 0 0 x-1 8 1
At Louisville—	
Louisville	0 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 x-3 8 2
Cincinnati	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-2 10 0
At Pittsburgh—	
Pittsburgh	0 1 0 0 1 0 0 5-1 8 4 2
Chicago	3 2 0 0 1 1 2 0 11 7 2
At St. Louis—	
St. Louis	0 5 1 0 0 0 11 x-9 11 1
Cleveland	0 0 4 0 0 0 0 0 0-11 4

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Brooklyn	46	22	.676
Chicago	40	24	.625
Philadelphia	40	26	.605
Boston	41	26	.612
Baltimore	37	37	.578
St. Louis	37	39	.561
Cincinnati	34	31	.523
Pittsburgh	32	34	.485
New York	30	38	.455
Louisville	26	42	.373
Washington	22	47	.310
Cleveland	12	53	.185

WESTERN LEAGUE RESULTS.

At Minneapolis—Minneapolis, 9; Indianapolis, 7.
At St. Paul—St. Paul, 7; Detroit, 4.
At Milwaukee—Buffalo, 4; Milwaukee, 4.
At Kansas City—Kansas City, 8; Columbus, 7.

THE GAME WAS POSTPONED.

The game which was to have been played yesterday at the ball grounds between the Worcester and Montreal teams, was postponed on account of yesterday's heavy rain.

TWO GAMES TO-MORROW.

A double header will be played to-morrow afternoon on the Baseball Park, by Worcester and Montreal. The first game will be called at 2 o'clock sharp, and the second about four o'clock. A request having been made of Manager Leonard, of the Worcester team, that Kuntzsch, the Boston pitcher, who has made such a fine record in the Eastern League, should pitch on Saturday, he has kindly consented to put Kuntzsch in the second game on Saturday. With two such fine clubs as Worcester and Montreal playing, there should be a very large attendance.

SYRACUSE WILL NOT BREAK.

Syracuse, N.Y., July 6.—President Powers met with about twenty Syracuseans interested in keeping an Eastern League team in this city this afternoon. As a result of the meeting, Mr. Powers is confident that the team, strengthened by the addition of several new men, who have accepted terms, will continue in this city. The new team will open at Star Park with Hartford on Saturday. George N. Kuntzsch will retain an interest in the team. The Eastern League board of directors will meet at the Globe Hotel in Syracuse to-morrow, to ratify their change of management in the Syracuse team. Three towns made application for the franchise, but President Powers believes Syracuse preferable to any of those applying.

Since his announcement that he proposed to leave his business to George N. Kuntzsch, has done a land office business in the sale of players. Malarkey is in Utica, Winters has been sold to Montreal; Woodcock and Villaman, to Utica; and Manager A. Buckenburger of the Rochester team purchased Billy Lush last night, after a long contest with Kuntzsch. Dixon has been disposed of to Minneapolis. Of the Star team there are now seven members left for Mr. Kuntzsch's selection.

It is reported that President Powers will dispute Mr. Kuntzsch's right to sell players after notifying him of his intentions to give up his franchise, and there may be some interesting developments along this line.

WHEELING.

ABOUT THE WORLD'S MEET. President Rubenstein, of the C.W.A., goes to Brookville to-night on World's Meet business, and from there he will make a tour around that district, booming the approaching championship bicycle races to be held on the Queen's Park track. This morning, Mr. Rubenstein, on behalf of the Board of Control, completed a contract for the circulation of posters of an enormous size, from Halifax to Detroit. The posters will announce the races and reduced railway fares, and everything pertaining to the great meet.

TO-MORROW'S ROAD RACE.

The Inter-Club road race to Bout de l'Île to-morrow afternoon promises to be a success, as the entries include some of the fastest riders of Montreal, and if the weather is desirable an exciting race will be witnessed.

WILL MEET TO-NIGHT.

The councillors of the C.W.A. District No. 10, will meet to-night at the Windsor Hotel, at eight o'clock, when several matters of importance will be discussed. It is probable that the wheelmen will convene to criticize the Sunday meet recently held at Terrebonne.

CONCERNING THE WORLD'S MEET.

Next Thursday evening a meeting of wheelmen interested in the World's meet, will take place at the Natural History Society's rooms, and it is expected that all clubs will be represented.

ATHLETICS.

REGARDING AMATEUR STANDING. New York, July 7.—C. Herbert, the secretary of the Amateur Athletic Association of the United States, has written to James F. Sullivan, secretary of the Amateur Athletic Union, and William B. Curtis, of the A.A.U., has been making searching inquiries into the standing of several of the Yale-Harvard contingent that have gone to England to contest against Oxford and Cambridge,

with particular attention directed to Thomas Burke, of Boston. Yesterday Secretary Sullivan expressed the following letter to 'Thomas E. Burke's status as an amateur has never been questioned officially. The men who are to represent Harvard and Yale in England are all amateurs according to the rules of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States. Every man from Harvard and Yale who sailed from here to compete in England would have his entry accepted without protest at the amateur track and field championships of America.'

CRICKET.

ON THE M.A.A.A. GROUNDS. The Montreal and Point St. Charles cricket clubs will meet on the M.A.A.A. grounds to-morrow, when it is promised local enthusiasts will see a fine exhibition of their favorite pastime. The Montreal team is composed of A. Hodgson, captain; A. Brown, W. D. Duckett, J. J. Boyce, G. Ferrabee, F. Lister, D. Gough, C. Howell, Dr. Tatley, A. Hay and J. H. Walters. Mr. Gilbert will not play, being at Three Rivers on business in connection with his school at Westmount.

CANADIANS LOST. Philadelphia, Pa., July 6.—The international cricket match between the United States and Canadian college eleven, which was started yesterday in the grounds of the Germantown Cricket Club, ended to-day in a victory for the United States men by an innings and sixty runs. When play was stopped for the day yesterday the Canadians had been retired in the first inning for 35 runs, and the United States had scored 165 runs for the loss of five wickets. A heavy rain this morning made the crease almost unfit to play, but after a liberal supply of sawdust had been strewn around the game was started, and the remaining five wickets of Uncle Sam's representatives were won down for a total of 206 runs for the innings. The Canadians then went to bat for their second innings with 121 runs to make to save an innings defeat. They were unable to do much with the bowling of Demotte and O'Neill, and all were retired for 61 runs, or a grand total of 146 runs, thus being 60 runs short of the United States score.

The score:—

Canadians—First Inning.	
Mackenzie, c O'Connell, b Clark . . .	10
Counsell (captain), b Demotte . . .	18
Kingsmill, at Jordan, b Demotte . . .	1
Cameron, b Clark	7
Mullin, b Sharpless	11
J. Glasco, b Sharpless	12
Baldwin, b Sharpless	14
H. Glasco, c O'Neill, b Sharpless . .	14
Waldie, b Sharpless	0
Strathy, c Drinkwater, b Demotte . .	0
Lucas, not out	0
Byes, 4; leg byes, 3; no ball, 1 . . .	8
Total	85

Bowling Analysis.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Clark	55	31	1	2
O'Neill	50	11	5	1
Sharpless	50	15	4	2
Demotte	46	20	1	2

Second Inning.

M. C. Cameron, c Justice, b Demotte .	15
S. A. Mullin, c O'Neill, b Demotte . .	10
A. Glasco, c Hinchman, b O'Neill . .	8
W. R. Kingsmill, b O'Neill	3
J. Glasco, b Demotte	12
J. L. Counsell, c Jones, b O'Neill . .	0
Mackenzie, b Demotte	3
Lucas, b O'Neill	3
Waldie, not out	5
Baldwin, b Demotte	0
Strathy, b Demotte	0
Byes, 3; wides, 1	5
Total	61

Bowling Analysis.

Mackenzie, run out					
Loken, b O'Neill					
Waldie, not out					
Baldwin, b Demotte					
Strathy, b Demotte					
Byes, 4; wides, 1					
Total					6

Bowling Analysis.					
	B.	R.	M.	W.	
Demotte	114	32	7		
O'Neill	105	24	8		
Clark	5	0	1		

Bowling Analysis.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Mackenzie	75	45	4	1
Waldie	40	21	2	1
J. Glasco	126	58	0	7
Baldwin	50	25	3	1
Lucas	25	8	0	4
Trunnell	20	12	0	0

Runs at fall of each wicket (first inning): Canadians—10, 14, 49, 53, 54, 60, 85, 85, 85, 85, 85, 107, 157, 158, 163, 167, 197, 206.

second Innings—Canadians—3, 25, 28, 31, 38, 46, 54, 57, 61.

CRICKETERS IN TROUBLE. London, July 6.—Captain Joseph, of the Cambridge cricket team, and two members of the Oxford team were arraigned in the police court yesterday morning upon a charge of rioting outside the Empire Music Hall the previous evening. They were discharged.

YACHTING.

HANDICAP RACE OFF POINTE CLAIRE. 'Mollie Bawn,' 'Korral,' 'Dina Dea,' 'Brenda,' 'Habitant,' 'Spray,' 'Mistie,' 'Tombola,' 'Vixen,' 'Eloise' and 'Pearl' entered in the Pointe Claire handicap race—the second of the series of which will be sailed to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock. This is the race which was announced for last Saturday, but was postponed because of several of the competitors being disabled during the morning race at Valois. The Pointe Claire Club will award pennants to the winners of each of the five races. Fred. Howard will present a pair of fine marine glasses to the yachtman securing second place.

'SHAMROCK' WILL TAKE A TRIAL RACE. London, July 6.—The 'Yachting World' is to-day's paper states that the fact that the yacht 'Shamrock' grounded where she did a few days ago, shows that the challenger for the 'America's' cup, draws upwards of twenty feet of water. The trial race between the 'Shamrock' and the 'Britannia' will certainly take place in the Solent, despite reports to the contrary. The 'Shamrock's' mainmast is the largest cutter mainmast ever bent in this country, and precludes the possibility of the yacht's canvas alone weighing nearly 2,350 pounds.

Southampton, July 6.—The yacht 'Shamrock' is not yet ready to engage in trial races. Workmen are still engaged in painting the craft, and it is not likely that it is hoped that she will be ready for a preliminary spin on Saturday, when it is expected that the Prince of Wales will be present.

'COLUMBIA' VERY FAST.

New York, July 6.—By the race between the new cup defender 'Columbia,' and the old one, 'Defender,' sailed to-day over a triangular course of thirty miles to the side, it has been plainly demonstrated that no matter how skillfully constructed a yacht may be, her sailing ability to go windward

may be killed by imperfectly setting sails. The 'Columbia' won the race by a margin of three minutes 53 seconds (unofficial time). There is no doubt she would have won by a larger margin if her sails had fitted as well as the 'Defender's'. In the windward work, while the wind was strong, the 'Columbia' was unable either to out-foot or out-pitch the 'Defender,' chiefly on account of the bad set of her club topsail, jib-topsail and forecaysail. She covered the first leg of ten miles to windward, three minutes faster than the 'Defender,' but one minute of that gain was made when the wind became light and less than two miles from the turning point. On the second leg the 'Columbia' gained 53 seconds. It was a reach, both yachts carrying large (not balloon) jib topsails. On the last leg, close hauled work, a light breeze, she lost five seconds to the 'Defender,' probably by reason of the shift of wind, encountered, which favored the 'Defender.' Nevertheless yachtsmen who saw the struggle, were convinced that the 'Columbia' is worthy of defending the precious trophy, which Sir Thomas Lipton and the merry tars of England hope to take back with them in the 'Shamrock' next fall. And although the 'Columbia's' forecaysail, jib topsail and club-topsail are anything but perfect, and cracked in the wind like a teamster's whip, yet, based on the showing she made as a better boat than the 'Defender' under adverse conditions, the tactical sharp are strongly convinced that Sir Thomas will sail home without the silver mug.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

THE EASTERN LEAGUE.

Cornwall, July 6.—According to the agreement entered into when the Eastern Football Association was formed last spring, the winners of the Western series and the Eastern series were scheduled to meet on the grounds of the latter on July 6 for the first game of the finals. The Cornwallis are the champions of the Western series, and unless Finch succeeds in having their defeat by Chesherville last Saturday annulled on the ground that two of the Chesherville men were not registered, the Cornwallis are the champions of the Eastern division. The Cornwallis Club, however, now claim that as four of their men, who are writing on examinations, cannot get away, they will have to default, and the championship will therefore go to Cornwall. The local club do not want honors thrust upon them in this way, and would prefer to win them on the field.

GOLF.

AMERICAN CHAMPIONSHIP.

Lake Forest, Ill., July 6.—Three eastern players and one western player will contest in the semi-finals to-morrow for the amateur golf championship. The games to-day resulted in the defeat of John Reid, Jr., the inter-collegiate champion, by M. J. Travis, of the Oakley Country Club. Gardner G. Hubbard by Champion Pindie Douglas; H. P. Toler by H. M. Harriman, and J. G. Thorne by Charles B. MacDonald, the sole survivor of the western golfers who started the week's playing. The scores in the game between Douglas and Hubbard, and Harriman and Toler were rather one-sided, Douglas winning seven up and six to play, while Harriman won six up and four to play. Unless the form displayed by the players to-day proves deceptive, Douglas will contest in the finals on Saturday. He meets W. J. Travis to-morrow. Douglas was far from perfect in his form to-day, but his score was better than that of Travis, and the general impression is that Douglas will win.

FRENCH NATIONAL HOLIDAY.

ANNIVERSARY OF FALL OF THE BASTILLE WILL BE CELEBRATED.

His Grace Archbishop Bruchesi has consented to give his patronage to the celebration of the French colony in this city on July 14 next, of the fall of the Bastille, the fall of the French colony. The Archbishop has accordingly sent a note to the various parish priests of the city, asking them to announce in the pulpits, next Sunday, that a mass will be said, at 10 o'clock, in the chapel of the Sacred Heart of Notre Dame, at the request of the French colony, which on that day celebrates the anniversary of the fall of the Bastille. Members of the colony and the guests are dispensed from fasting on that day on the condition that they fast on the Wednesday preceding. The French colony will make a public hold of the day in the evening will hold the annual banquet.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH.

Mr. Frank Horsfall, who preached so accurately to the Barlowes congregation, on a short time ago, will again occupy the pulpit on Sunday morning and for the next two of three Sundays during the absence of the Rev. Mr. Cook, on a short vacation. The Sunday-school picnic will be held at Isle Gros to-morrow, Saturday. The steamer 'Hochelaga' will leave the Victoria pier, near Bonsecours Market, at 10 a.m. and 2 p.m.

R.R.Y.M.C.A. CONVENTION.

The annual convention of the Maritime Provinces branch of the R.R.Y.M.C.A. takes place in St. John N.B., on July 8 to 10. A cordial invitation has been extended to members of the R.R.Y.M.C.A.'s of other parts of the Dominion to be present.

VIO'S AMBULANCE COURSE.

The massive silver cup offered by Surgeon-Major Birkett and Surgeon-Lieutenant Yates to be held as a trophy by the squad obtaining the highest marks in the ambulance course of the 3rd Victoria Rifles, has been won by No. 1 squad (Corporal Brush), who obtained 231 points, against No. 4's 215, No. 2's 211, and No. 3's 190.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The following donations to the Protestant Orphan Asylum in April, May and June, are gratefully acknowledged: Plants, flowers, six dozen croissants, six dozen ginger bread, cakes, Mrs. A. W. Stevenson; plant, Mrs. E. B. Greenfield; quantity of disinfectant, W. F. Chapman; eleven books for the library, toys, pictures, six dozen roses, Mrs. H. H. Graham; magazines, papers, boys' clothes, shoes, stockings, and aprons, Mrs. Eadie; one dozen oranges, Miss Pardee; magazines and papers, Miss Ross; flowers, books for the library, 1/2 dozen roses, Mrs. H. H. Graham; Christmas Tree decorations, quantity of clothing for boys and girls, boots, shoes, rubbers, etc., from Mrs. J. Sutherland; six dozen oranges, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. B. Featherstonhaugh; six dozen oranges, Mrs. Frank Scott; sixteen pictures; and magazines, Mr. Dawson; toys, games, magazines and a dozen oranges, Mrs. Dunlop; six dozen oranges, Mrs. McDivert; six dozen oranges, Mrs. Macdonald; six dozen oranges, Mrs. Lilly; magazines, Miss Van Horne; magazines from the Dominion Travellers Association; pictures and paper dolls, Mrs. B. MacD. Patterson; thirty-five books for the library, Miss Janie Ramsay; ice cream and cake, American Presbyterian Church; three dozen oranges, Mrs. Stanciloff; Cathedral Psalter, Dean Carmichael; boys' clothing, boots and slippers, Mrs. E. Goff Penny; three dozen belts, Haycock & Dudgeon; twenty-five cents each for five boys every month, fruit and candy, Mrs. Blyso.

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ONTARIO BY-ELECTIONS.

Government Agrees to Grant an Inquiry Into the Brockville and West Huron Vote.

THIRD READING OF THE REDISTRIBUTION BILL EXPECTED TO-DAY—THE INTERCOLONIAL.

Ottawa, July 7.—The government at yesterday's sitting of the House of Commons frankly acceded to the request of the Opposition represented by Mr. Borden (Halifax), for an investigation by the committee on privileges and elections of the methods by which the Liberal candidate had won success in West Huron and Brockville. The Redistribution bill was proceeded with in committee and will probably be put through the Lower House to-day. The leader of the Opposition announced that no amendments will be offered in committee and it is apparent that the Conservatives will rely upon their friends in the Senate to throw out the bill.

MR. BORDEN'S ACCUSATIONS.
Before the orders of the day, Mr. Borden (Halifax) proposed his motion to command the attendance of the clerk of the Crown in Chancery bringing with him the poll books and all papers in connection with the late elections in Brockville and West Huron. His intention, he explained, was to refer these matters to the committee on privileges and elections. Mr. Borden proceeded to the citation of precedents for his action in this matter, calculated to show that the question was eminently one for the searching investigation of the House itself.

Mr. Borden instanced several considerations upon which his call was based. At one poll in Goderich the return showed forty votes cast for Mr. Robert McLean, the Conservative candidate, and seventy-two votes for Mr. Robert Holmes, the sitting member, while between fifty and sixty men had sworn that they voted for Mr. McLean at this particular poll. In another case a ballot marked for Mr. McLean had been picked up by a party in the polling booth, and shown to the deputy returning officer, who tore it up.

Another poll showed thirty votes for Mr. McLean, while forty-three parties had signed solemn declarations, properly sworn to, that they had voted for that candidate.

In the case of Brockville, Mr. Borden's suspicions were founded upon the fact that a boy had picked up a marked ballot in Elizabethstown, which he had seen a man drop, while it was further charged that the Liberal workers were well supplied with ballots, and that one man was offered a ballot marked for Mr. Comstock. Again, it was said that one of the deputy returning officers was employed as accountant by Mr. Comstock, the Liberal member. Another lot of ballots folded so that the mark for Comstock was clearly visible, had found their way into a box which looked as though they had all been marked by the same party. From these facts he gathered that there had been many cases of fraud perpetrated through the collusion of the returning or deputy returning officers. After referring to the 'machine' which had come to be understood as a fraudulent institution existing between the Federal Government and its 'right arm,' the Hardy ministry, it was apparent that the same corrupting agencies had been at work in West Huron and West Elgin and had brought the greatest discredit upon the name of Canada and which called, moreover, for the most searching scrutiny and investigation. He felt sure that his request would commend itself to the favor of the government.

THE PREMIER CONCURS.
The Prime Minister observed that a principle of the Liberal party had always been to guard at all costs and hazards the purity of our elections. He would say at once that so far as West Huron was concerned a prima facie case for investigation had been made out. The evidence adduced by Mr. Borden as regards irregularities in Brockville seemed very weak, but such was the sanctity of the ballot that the government would not offer any objection to this matter being included in the inquiry before the committee on privileges and elections. But if it were the case that some officers in these elections had shown themselves over zealous and had acted as partisans, there seemed to be every evidence from the tone of Mr. Borden's remarks that he would be guilty of the same fault of partisanship in his handling of the case as a member of the committee.

SIR CHARLES TUPPER.
Sir Charles Tupper followed in a speech of extraordinary tone, into which he crowded a series of charges against the Liberal party of Canada and of Ontario, which he made no attempt to substantiate. He set out by congratulating the Prime Minister upon his action in this matter, but so bitter was the tone of the baronet's remarks that it would almost seem as though he were facing a refusal instead of an acceptance to concur in the request of the member for Halifax—as though Sir Charles had prepared his speech for a certain contingency, which had not eventuated, and did not care about withholding it.

threatened public rights; of the odious machine of corruption organized by the Liberals in Ontario. Sir Charles amused the House by what he called a prediction of Sir Richard Cartwright in 1882, of electoral corruption becoming common in Ontario, and claimed that the realization has come to-day.

At this point Dr. Landerkin (South Grey), broke out into a loud laugh. The leader of the Opposition turned upon him fiercely with the startling declaration that Nero laughed while Rome burned.

A voice—I thought he fiddled.
The Speaker had to call Sir Charles to order for an irrelevant reference to the Mowat Redistribution bill. His reply was: I am sorry, Mr. Speaker, that your mind is of the kind that it cannot see the relevancy of this question to the motion before the House. (Cries of order.)

SIR RICHARD CARTWRIGHT.
Sir Richard Cartwright was given an unusual ovation on rising. He, in his thirty-five years' parliamentary service, had beheld many curious spectacles, but the spectacle of the honorable senior member for Cape Breton (Sir Charles Tupper) rising to expose corruption, was one which he had never expected to see. As Carlyle had very aptly said, it was a sight to make the angels and the very jackasses weep. (Laughter.)

Sir Charles Tupper (looking around),—I fail to see the angel.

Sir Richard said that when he spoke as he did in 1882 it had not been with any prophetic instinct; but from long experience of the honorable gentleman's methods, culminating in 1891, in the spectacle of a quarter of a million dollars of public money being expended by a colleague in debauching some fifteen or twenty constituencies in Quebec. Without any further attempt at recrimination he would say that the actions of this government would bear very favorable comparison with those of their opponents.

In the cases of West Huron and Brockville, it was well known that it was within the power of the Conservative party to have tested the purity of the elections; but for reasons best known to these gentlemen they had not seen fit to do so—because, perhaps, they were aware that there were such things as cross-petitions, and it had happened that men who went for wool returned home shorn from the election courts. However, he had no fault to find with Parliament making its own investigation. In matters of this or any other kind direct charges would find the government quite ready to grant investigation.

Mr. Geo. E. Casey (West Elgin) referred to Sir Charles Tupper's methods of dealing with the electorate.

After a few observations from Dr. Sproule, the motion was adopted.

THE REDISTRIBUTION BILL.
The redistribution bill was taken up in committee. Dr. Sproule asked what were the general principles upon which the government had acted and why had Hamilton and Ottawa been left untouched?

The Prime Minister stated that the government in the present measure had not aimed at dealing with the correction of the more salient features of the Conservative gerrymander of 1882 and 1892. If the bill had any flaw it was in not going far enough, for it might have gone much further.

Dr. Sproule wanted information as to what arrangements were being made in connection with the board of judges for the delimitation of the ridings. In reply the Prime Minister promised a statement later.

The leader of the Opposition expressed the hope that his followers would refrain from proposing any amendment to this bill. It was wrong in principle and framed in utter disregard of the constitution, and holding that view, he did not intend offering any amendment.

The Minister of Customs argued that from this statement it was apparent that the Opposition were coming to appreciate the wisdom of the proposed legislation.

The evening sitting of the House was devoted mainly to a further appeal on the part of Toronto for better representation than she now enjoys. The government's reply to this proposition was that Toronto is to have one more member under the rearrangement than the late government gave her.

Mr. Bennett suggested that one more member might be given Simcoe by uniting Kingston and Frontenac.

The committee rose at 12.25 a.m.

IN THE SENATE.

SITTING DEVOTED TO AGAIN DISCUSSING THE INTERCOLONIAL EXTENSION.

In the Senate yesterday afternoon Senator Allan presented the report of the Banking and Commerce Committee on the usury bill. While believing in the desirability of some legislation in this direction, he thought it would have been

better to have postponed the consideration of the subject until next session. The report will be taken into consideration to-morrow.

Senator Ferguson drew attention to a telegram sent from Ottawa to the Maritime Provinces stating that he was endeavoring to oust Sir Mackenzie Bowell out of the leadership of the Opposition in the Senate, and that there would be a split in the Tory camp over the matter. The telegram was, he said, utterly devoid of truth. No two public men could possibly see more eye to eye than he and Sir Mackenzie Bowell. Neither now nor at any other time had he ever attempted to undermine his honored leader.

The debate on the Grand Trunk agreement bill was resumed by Senator Ferguson, who thought brighter days were in store for the Intercolonial, but did not think any of that brightness was due to the extension to Montreal. Nor did he think any part of the increased traffic was due to the high freight rates introduced on the road by Mr. Harris. The government had been very careful to collect these high freights, and as equally careful to return the increase to the people of New Brunswick just previous to the last local elections in that province. Dealing with the Drummond County end of the bargain, he said that it was some other consideration that the public interest that induced the government to adopt the scheme. The organizer for the Liberal party, Mr. Greenshield, had purchased an interest in the road for \$24,000, upon which he stood to win \$400,000 if the bill of 1897 had passed. Even as it was under the present bill he stood to win \$236,000. The announcement that this agreement had been reached had the effect of sending the Grand Trunk stock up with a bound, and Sir Charles Rivers-Wilson had boasted that the company would get its Victoria bridge extended and improved for nothing. So far as the proportion of user of the Grand Trunk terminals by the government was concerned, he thought every one would admit that the traffic of the Grand Trunk was more likely to grow than the traffic of the government road. The result would be that the position of affairs so far as betterments were concerned would be made worse instead of better as time went on.

Taking up the supplemental traffic agreement, he went into its history. It was dated February, 1898, a little while before Mr. Blair had appeared before the Drummond County Railway investigation last session and took an oath to tell all the truth. In the course of a very lengthy statement, for the minister did not wait to be asked questions, Mr. Blair had not said a word about this agreement. The only allusion to the agreement was to be found in Mr. Wainwright's evidence. This session when the bill was introduced in parliament the traffic agreement was not with it. During the debate Mr. Blair referred to it and read the section binding the Grand Trunk to hand over all east-bound traffic to the Intercolonial at Montreal. That was all he had read, because that clause gave the government a very decided advantage. The other seven clauses of the agreement were all quid pro quo for the Grand Trunk.

The government press had been inspired to say that the Senate had been aroused to action with regard to this agreement by the C. P. R. As a matter of fact, the C. P. R. was blissfully ignorant of the existence of the agreement until Sir Mackenzie Bowell put a notice on the paper in the Senate in connection with it. To the Senate was due the credit of unearthing this agreement, a discovery which the supporters of the government in their hearts were not sorry for.

He read Mr. Wainwright's evidence before the investigating committee last session to show that the handing over of the Grand Trunk east-bound freight at Montreal was a part of the first bargain for which concession the rentals to be paid the company were compensation. This being the case he thought that when the bill reached the committee stage clause forty should be amended so as to give the Intercolonial the handling of the east-bound freight irrevocably. The next clause of this agreement provided that the government road should hand over all New England freight to the Grand Trunk at Lévis, but this meant the ruin of the Quebec Central railway. This was an important point and it was a question whether it was right that to obtain an advantage for the Intercolonial the Quebec Central Railway should be injured. Dealing with the clause providing that the I.C.R. should hand over all unconsigned west-bound freight controlled by the road to the Grand Trunk at Montreal he contended that unconsigned freight included ocean-borne freight as well as domestic. This freight must, under the terms of the agreement, be handed over to the Grand Trunk and its western connections. They hoped that in time all the iron goods used in the country would be made in Cape Breton and all this traffic would have to be handed over to the Grand Trunk at Montreal and the traffic sent out of the country on the Grand Trunk connections. Ninety percent of the total freight shipped, he said, was unconsigned.

Senator Templeman denied this, and said that he had been told by Mr. Wainwright that there were ten tons of consigned to one ton of unconsigned freight.

Senator Ferguson said that Senator Templeman had evidently made up his mind what kind of a reply he wanted before he asked the question. This clause was going to militate against the success of a fast Atlantic service, for which the government would have to pay a heavy subsidy. The effect of the clause was that all trade from England had to be handled over the Grand Trunk line from Montreal west if it was unconsigned. He denounced the differentials given to the Grand Trunk in the matter of mileage to Halifax and St. John and said that it was quite evident that in making this agreement Mr. Blair had not known what he was doing. Between every line of the contract could be read credit and glory to the Senate for its action in throwing out the first contract.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell asked if it was the intention of the government before going into committee on the bill to submit any amendment to clause forty.

The Hon. David Mills replied that he understood that Mr. Wainwright had seen Sir Mackenzie and expressed the willingness of the Grand Trunk to accept an amendment to the clause which provided that the traffic agreement should continue in force for ninety-nine years, giving the government the option of terminating it at any time on one year's notice. He read a very lengthy amendment to be submitted in committee providing that within ninety days of the passage of the bill the Grand Trunk should enact a further agreement by which it would consent that the government might terminate the traffic agreement, and on the execution of this agreement a proclamation should issue bringing both agreements into force.

Senator Ogilvie asked if this change was made without any claim for damages and the Hon. David Mills replied, 'Certainly!'

Senator Wood wanted to know if this amendment meant that the whole or any part of the traffic agreement could be altered.

The Hon. David Mills replied that either the whole or any part of the traffic agreement could be altered. It was a great concession to the government of the day to be permitted to alter the traffic agreement or terminate it altogether on one year's notice.

Senator Power read a note from Mr. Wainwright saying that Senator Ferguson was mistaken when he said that he had stated in evidence that the Grand Trunk could borrow money at three percent.

In answer to Senator Perley, the Minister of Justice said that he had communicated the amendment to Sir Mackenzie Bowell and it had been the subject of correspondence between them to see if it was not acceptable to the Senate.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell thought this statement might lead to a misapprehension of the course he had taken. After his speech on the motion for the second reading of the bill he had been seen by Mr. Hays and Mr. Wainwright, when the former expressed his surprise at the course he (Sir Mackenzie) had taken. Mr. Wainwright had asked if clause forty was the source of the objection. They had read a notice to him which he did not think was the same as the one now read by the Minister of Justice. The only correspondence that had taken place between himself and the Minister of Justice, was a note asking him if he intended moving an amendment or accept this one, and an answer stating that he was not going to move an amendment and that this one was not satisfactory. He had also written to Mr. Wainwright and that was all the correspondence.

The Senate resumed at 9.15 p.m., when only the Liberal senators were in their places, the Conservative senators being engaged in caucus. Senator Power moved the adjournment of the debate.

MILAN SHOT AT.

WOULD BE MURDERER UNDER ARREST.

Belgrade, July 7.—Former King Milan, King Alexander's father, narrowly escaped assassination here last evening. The would-be murderer, who is about twenty-eight years old, is under arrest. He has not yet been identified. He fired four revolver shots, one of which slightly grazed His Majesty, another wounding the hand of Adjutant Lukitch, who was with him. At the time the attack was made, King Milan was driving through Michael street in an open carriage.

SAD FATALITY.

BOY SHOTS HIS MOTHER AND SISTER WHILE PLAYING SOLDIER.

Topeka, Kas., July 6.—Willie Porter, aged nine years, of Coats, Kansas, was playing soldier with a pistol he found in the hired man's room. 'I'll shoot you,' he said to his baby sister, who was in her mother's arms. Then he pulled the trigger, the bullet passing through the baby and the mother, killing them instantly.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.

Cornwall, Ont., July 6.—News comes from Massena of the accidental shooting of January Blair, who lives a mile above Massena Springs. Nelson Blair, of Norwood, and Thomas Lalonde came along in a buggy and January Blair was standing by the side of the road talking with them. Lalonde had a 22 calibre revolver which he was attempting to load, when the weapon was discharged the bullet striking Blair in the stomach. Dr. McFadden was called, and endeavored to locate the bullet, but did not succeed. He ran a probe in about nine inches, but could not feel the ball. Blair is in a critical condition, and his recovery is doubtful.

ROBERT BONNER DEAD.

New York, July 6.—Robert Bonner, publisher of the New York 'Ledger' and owner of the famous horses, died at his home in this city to-night. Mr. Bonner has been ill for some months, but was able to be about until about ten days ago. Death was due to a general breaking down of the system. Mr. Bonner was born in Ireland in 1824.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS AMENDMENT EXCLUDING WOMEN COUNCILLORS ADOPTED.

London, July 7.—After the closure to the debate on the Military Works bill, the House of Commons yesterday passed the second reading of the measure by a vote of 159 in favor to 53 against, and in the evening rejected the amendment to the London government bill proposed by the Right Hon. Leonard Henry Courtney, Unionist member for the Bodmin division of Cornwall, permitting the election of women as councillors, by a vote of 246 against the amendment to 177 in its favor. The House of Lords amendment providing for the exclusion of women from the office of councillor was then formally agreed to.

WAVE OF PROSPERITY.

IT HAS EXTENDED TO NEWFOUNDLAND.

St. John's, Nfld., July 7.—Mr. Morine, the Minister of Finance, to-day presented the budget to the Colonial Legislature. The revenue for the fiscal year ended on June 30, was the largest in the history of the colony, except in 1893, when the increase was due to imports designed to replace the property destroyed in the St. John's fire. The government claims that this marked improvement is due to the general prosperity of the colony. Very few tariff changes are proposed.

CONGREGATIONAL COUNCIL.

INTERNATIONAL GATHERING TO TAKE PLACE IN BOSTON NEXT SEPTEMBER.

Boston, July 6.—The International Congregational Council will meet in Boston on Sept. 20 next. In all it includes 231 delegates, of whom 192 are from the United States, 108 from Great Britain, 20 from Canada, 10 from Australia, and one from Japan. Of the British, 28 are from London alone, while the other large cities and the counties are well represented. Among the names best known in this country are those of Principal Andrew M. Fairbairn, of Oxford University, the Rev. Dr. Alexander Mackenzie, of Bowdon, in Cheshire; Prof. John Massie, of Oxford; Mr. A. J. Shepherd, of London, who will be one of the vice-presidents; the Rev. Prof. Andrew F. Simpson, of Middleton, and Prof. A. S. Wilkinson, of Manchester. The Canadian delegation includes the Rev. Principal J. H. George, and the Rev. Dr. Wainwright, of Montreal, and from Australia, one of the delegates is the Rev. Llewellyn D. Bevan, of Melbourne, who will be one of the vice-presidents. The Japanese delegate is Isunetaru Miyagama, of Osaka.

When it comes to the delegates from the United States the list includes many well-known men. In the number are Lyman Abbott, Dwight L. Moody, Washington Gladden, Newman Smyth, Judge Simeon E. Baldwin, of New Haven; E. W. Blatchford, of Chicago, who was vice-president of the American Board when the Rev. Dr. Richard S. Storrs was president; Mr. Justice David J. Brewer, of the United States Supreme Court; Mr. Samuel B. Oopen, of Boston; the Rev. Dr. Francis E. Clark, president of the United Society of Christian Endeavor; Lieut.-Gov. Murray Crane, of Massachusetts; Rowland G. Hazard, of Peasebuck, R.I.; the Rev. Dr. Henry A. Hazen, secretary of the National Congregational Council; the Rev. Henry Hopkins, of Kansas City, Mo., son of the late president Mark Hopkins, of Williams College; Samuel Johnson, of Boston; the Rev. Dr. Charles M. Lamson, of Hartford, Conn., president of the American Board; the Rev. John K. McLean, of Oakland, Cal., who will be one of the vice-presidents of the council; the Rev. Dr. F. A. Noble, of Chicago; Judge Henry C. Robinson, of Hartford, Conn.; ex-Senator Arthur H. Wellman, of Malden, Mass.; and G. Henry Whitcomb, of Worcester.

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OFF TO CAPE BRETON.

Halifax, N.S., July 6.—The warships 'Crescent,' 'Indefatigable,' and 'Proserpine,' and the torpedo destroyer 'Quail,' started this morning on their cruise to Cape Breton, and Newfoundland. Vice-Admiral Bedford is on board the flagship 'Crescent.'

VENEZUELAN BOUNDARY QUESTION.

Paris, July 6.—The Venezuelan arbitration commission resumed to-day. Sir Richard Webster, the British delegate, continued his argument on behalf of Great Britain.

A DOUBLE DEFEAT.

Liberals Capture Both Conservative Seats in Oldham.

WINSTON SPENCER CHURCHILL ONE OF THE DEFEATED CANDIDATES.

London, July 6.—The Liberal party gained two Parliamentary seats, to-day, in the by-election held in the double-barrelled constituency of Oldham, to fill the dual vacancy caused by the death last month of Mr. Robert Ashcroft, Conservative, and the subsequent resignation of his Conservative colleague, Mr. James Francis Oswald, who has just been appointed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks Beach, to be steward and bailiff of the Manor of Northstead.

The following are the results of the polls:—Mr. Alfred Emmett, Liberal and Radical, 12,976; Mr. Walter Runciman, Liberal and Radical, 12,770; Mr. Winston Spencer Churchill, Conservative, 11,477; Mr. J. W. Maudsley, Conservative, 11,449; Messrs. Oswald and Ashcroft, at the time of their election, polled respectively 12,465 and 13,085 Conservative votes. To-day's election, therefore, is a distinct Conservative reverse.

Mr. A. Emmett, the successful Liberal and Radical candidate, who holds the poll in to-day's election in Oldham, is a wealthy cotton-spinner of Oldham. He is a cousin of Mr. J. Emmett Barlow, Liberal member for the Frome division of Somersetshire. His brother married Lady Constance Campbell, daughter of the Duke of Argyll.

Mr. Walter Runciman, the other successful Liberal and Radical candidate, is also a local man. He is 29 years of age, and a son of Mr. Walter Runciman, of Newcastle. He is a member of the firm of Walter Runciman & Co., of London and Newcastle.

WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE.

An election for member of Parliament was held yesterday in the Osgold Cross division in the West riding of Yorkshire. Sir John Austin, Liberal Home Ruler, who had resigned his seat in the House of Commons, owing to differences with the Liberal Association regarding local veto, was re-elected over Mr. Roberts, Independent Liberal, the vote being:—Austin, 5,818; Roberts, 2,893; majority for Austin, 2,925. At the general Parliamentary election in July, 1895, Sir John Austin received 5,119 votes, and Mr. J. Harding, the Conservative candidate, received 4,054.

THE NIGER COMPANY.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN EXPLAINS WHY HE VOTED IN FAVOR OF THE TRANSFER.

London, July 6.—Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, made a personal statement in the House of Commons to-day with reference to the comment which has been aroused by the fact that though a shareholder in the Niger Company, he had voted in favor of the transfer of that corporation's territory to the British Government. Mr. Chamberlain said, in effect, that his interest in the Niger Company was three thousand pounds, and that when the question of the revocation of the company's charter arose, he asked the Marquis of Salisbury and his colleagues in the government to relieve him of any participation in the negotiations. In accordance with this request the negotiations have been entirely in the hands of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer. Mr. Chamberlain added that he had voted for the resolution of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, which was only formal, but that he would not participate in any future discussion or vote. If, Mr. Chamberlain concluded, he voted as a shareholder he would vote against the transaction.

A DENIAL FROM SIR HIBBERT.

Vancouver, B.C., July 6.—Sir Hibbert Tupper arrived last night from Ottawa. The Martin organs have claimed that he came out at the invitation of the Minister of Finance, Mr. Cotton, to become a member of the Provincial Cabinet. Sir Hibbert said to-day that he had no communication from Mr. Cotton on any question since the latter became a minister. He declared that he had not the slightest intention of resigning his seat for Pictou to take part in provincial politics.

HAD YELLOW FEVER ON BOARD.

New York, July 6.—The United States transport 'McClellan' arrived to-day from Santiago, and was detained at quarantine. The surgeon of the transport reports that three of the passengers have yellow fever. Two of these are cabin passengers. One is Miss Clendennan, daughter of the surgeon in charge at Santiago, whose death from yellow fever is reported.

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