

DAILY WITNESS

VOL. XXX. No. 166.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JULY 17, 1889.

PRICE ONE CENT.

Notices of births, marriages and deaths invariably must be endorsed with the name and address of the sender, or otherwise no notice can be taken of them. Verses and extended obituary notices are charged for at regular rates.

BIRTHS.

CAMPBELL.—On the 5th inst., at 139 Stanley street, the wife of J. C. Campbell, of a daughter.

PATTERSON.—On Thursday, 11th inst., the wife of G. H. Patterson, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

BURGESS-GRANT.—At the residence of the bride's father, on July 11th, by the Rev. Arpad Givay, John Burgess to Margaret Grant, all of Charlottenburgh.

FRATT-ALBRIGHT.—On Thursday, July 11th, at the English Church, Rochester, by the Rev. Arthur Phillips, Rector of Hawkesbury, assisted by the Rev. T. Garrett, Rector of the Parish, George Spratt, Esq., of Hawkesbury, to Minnie, second daughter of Martin Albright, Esq., of Hintonburg, Ottawa.

TROTT-WARREN.—At No. 10 Cadieux street, on the 15th inst., by the Rev. W. S. Barnes, William Trotter to Henrietta Louise Warren, both of Montreal.

HOUGHTON-FOYART.—At St. Matthews Church, Brandon, Manitoba, July 10th, 1889, by the Rev. E. P. Fawcett, rector, Andrew Charlton Houghton, eldest son of Andrew H. Houghton, Esq., Leighton, Brompton Road, Epsom, England, to Emma A. Foyart, daughter of Samuel Foyart, of Durham, Drummond County, P.Q.

LEASK-PARK.—On the 25th June, 1889, at St. Ann's Church, Stamford Hill, London, N., by the Rev. E. L. Allwell, D.D., Sincier Leask, merchant, Stamford Hill, to Mary Minnie Leask, youngest daughter of Mr. H. Werner Park, Varsity Road, Stamford Hill, N.

WARREN-HUTCHESON.—At St. Thomas' Church, Toronto, on July 15th, 1889, by the Rev. J. G. Roper, assisted by the Rev. L. I. Smith, the Rev. George Warren, incumbent of Lakeland, to Ada Emily, second daughter of the late St. John Howell Hutcheson, barrister, Bowmanville.

HORIK-McGUINNESS.—At the residence of the bride's mother, 17 Shaw street, on the 16th inst., by the Rev. George Rogers, William H. Horik, of Port Daniel, to Georgia C., daughter of the late Anthony McGuinness.

McLEOD-McSWEYN.—In this city on the 16th July, 1889, by the Rev. G. C. Heine, Donald D. McLeod, son of Donald P. McLeod, to Mary Ann McSweyn, daughter of John McSweyn, both of Kenyon, Glengarry County, Ont.

DIED.

AINSLIE.—At Chateaugay County, on the 12th inst., Elizabeth Ainslie, in the 76th year of her age.

GWILT.—At Lachine, on Saturday, 13th inst., Alfred Branderam Gwilt, aged 32, eldest son of the late Francis Dominic Gwilt, of Middlesex, England.

Funeral from his late residence, 46 Truett street, on Tuesday, 16th inst., at 3 o'clock. Friends are kindly asked not to send flowers.

FURCELL.—In this city on Monday, July 15th, Albert Birestiel, aged one year, 8 months and 25 days, youngest child of Thos. H. Farrell.

Funeral will take place from his father's residence, 28 Quennel street, on Wednesday, July 17th, at 2.30 p.m. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

ROSS.—In Richmond, Que., on the 10th July, 1889, Anna-bella Mackenzie, late of "Stronachrie" Assynt, Sutherlandshire, Scotland, in the 51st year of her age, wife of Hugh Ross.

SHARPLEY.—In this city, on the 15th inst., at his son's residence, in his 15th year, Rhea Sharpley.

Funeral at 3 p.m., on Wednesday, the 17th inst., from 186 Manoe street, to St. Martin's Church, and thence to Mount Royal Cemetery.

CAMPBELL.—At Subrevois, P.Q., on 14th inst., Louise Phillips, beloved wife of James B. Campbell.

CAMPBELL.—In this city, on the 15th July, 1889, Mr. Mathew Campbell, a native of Greenock, Scotland, and resident of Montreal for the last 69 years, aged 86 years and 8 months.

YOUNG.—In this city, on Wednesday, July 17th, of infantile debility, Gordon, aged 11 months 22 days, infant son of Wm. Young.

Funeral will take place from his father's residence, 1207 Dorchester street (to-morrow) Thursday, 18th inst., at 2.30 p.m.

BROPHY.—At St. Foye, on July 15th, 1889, Michael Brophy, a native of the City of Waterford, Ireland, late of H. M. Customs, Quebec, aged 52 years.

COBBAN.—At No. 4, "The Towers," on the 17th inst., James Arthur Cobban, aged 7 years and 6 months, second son of C. G. Cobban.

Remains to be taken to Milton, Ont., for interment. Toronto papers please copy.

MACSWEN.—In this city, July 17th, Elizabeth Ann Foster, wife of A. MacSwen.

The funeral will take place from her mother's residence, No. 207 St. Constant street, on Friday, at 2.30 p.m., to Trinity Church, thence to Mount Royal Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

Amherst, N.S., and Wisconsin (State) papers please copy.

McDOUGALL.—Suddenly at his residence, 18 Hanover street, George McDougall.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

My Establishment will be removed to Dal-bec's Block, corner of St. Lawrence and Lagache, on or about Nov. 1st. Henry R. Gray, Chemist, 144 St. Lawrence street.

GREAT BARGAINS

—IN—
FRUIT, &c.,
—AT—

J. C. CAMPBELL'S,

2400 ST. CATHERINE STREET.

BANANAS, BANANAS, 15c per dozen, or \$1.75 per basket.

CHEAP STRAWBERRIES.

CHEAP RASPBERRIES.

PEACHES.

PLUMS.

GOOSEBERRIES.

RED CURRANTS.

BLACK CURRANTS.

WHITE CURRANTS.

EVERY KIND OF FRUIT.

GEN JARS.

PINTS, \$1.15 per dozen.

QUARTS, \$1.50 per dozen.

HALF-GALLON, \$1.50 per dozen.

1 lb. JELLY JARS, 50c per dozen.

"JUSTICE SOAP" is manufactured by a process unknown to any other manufacturer.

CARSLEY'S COLUMN.

WEATHER REPORT, July 17, 1889, 10 a.m., METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, TORONTO. PROB-ABILITIES FOR THE NEXT 24 HOURS. Lakes and Upper St. Lawrence—From Lake St. Peter to Bay of Quinte—Moderate to fresh west to south-west winds, fair and warm, with showers in eastern portion.

S. CARSLEY.

ANNUAL JULY CHEAP SALE.

LACE PARASOLS
LACE PARASOLS

Lace Parasols, in Cream, Fawn and White, different styles, 75c each.

HANDSOME BLACK MOIRE PARASOLS
HANDSOME BLACK SILK PARASOLS

A very choice lot to select from, and at very low prices during the July Cheap Sale. Now is the time to purchase Parasols in the Dominion Umbrella Store.

S. CARSLEY.

ANNUAL JULY CHEAP SALE.

BLACK LACE PARASOLS
BLACK LACE PARASOLS

We have made great reductions in the Black Lace Parasols. Several styles to choose from.

CHINA SILK SUNSHADES
CHINA SILK SUNSHADES

A special line of China Silk Parasols, all colors, Cardinal, Pink, Terra Cotta, Electric Brown, Green, White, Cream, Red. These Parasols are the greatest novelty of the season.

S. CARSLEY.

ANNUAL JULY CHEAP SALE.

SUNSHADES SUNSHADES
SUNSHADES SUNSHADES

GREATEST REDUCTIONS
GREATEST REDUCTIONS

Ever made in this department. Beautiful choice lot to choose from. All the newest styles. For handsome Sunshades come to

S. CARSLEY.

ANNUAL JULY CHEAP SALE.

CARDINAL SHOT SUNSHADES
HANDSOME STRIPED SUNSHADES

HANDSOME CHECKED SUNSHADES
HANDSOME PLAIN SUNSHADES

HANDSOME COLORED MOIRE SUNSHADES
CHECKED PONGEE PARASOLS

Beautiful line of Checked Pongee Parasols, the very latest style. Great reduction made in this line of Parasols.

S. CARSLEY.

ANNUAL JULY CHEAP SALE.

PLAIN AND FANCY SCRIM
PLAIN AND FANCY SCRIM

PONGEE AND CHINA SILKS
PONGEE AND CHINA SILKS

MADRAS MUSLINS
MADRAS MUSLINS

IMITATION SILK
IMITATION SILK

The selection of all the above goods is very large and choice, and the price in every line has been heavily reduced for the month.

S. CARSLEY.

ANNUAL JULY CHEAP SALE.

NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS
NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS

RAW SILK CURTAINS
RAW SILK CURTAINS

ROMAN STRIPED CURTAINS
ROMAN STRIPED CURTAINS

FLUSH AND CHENILLE CURTAINS
FLUSH AND CHENILLE CURTAINS

Every pair of Curtains in this department reduced for the great sale. Roman Striped Curtains only \$1.60 a pair.

S. CARSLEY.

ANNUAL JULY CHEAP SALE.

CHEAP WINDOW POLES
CHEAP WINDOW POLES

WOOD AND BRASS CURTAIN POLES
WOOD AND BRASS CURTAIN POLES

CHEAPEST POLES IN THE CITY
CHEAPEST POLES IN THE CITY

COMPLETE, 33c
COMPLETE, 33c

Several cheap lines of Cornice Poles now on view. Poles of every length and style. Also, Brass Trim-mings, in endless variety.

S. CARSLEY.

ANNUAL JULY CHEAP SALE.

GREAT SALE OF REMNANTS
GREAT SALE OF REMNANTS

REMANENTS OF RAW SILK
REMANENTS OF JUTE

REMANENTS OF TAPESTRY
REMANENTS OF FINE

REMANENTS OF FELT
REMANENTS OF CURTAINING

REMANENTS OF LACE
REMANENTS OF MUSLIN

REMANENTS OF CRETONNES

Advantage should be taken of the great bargains now offered in Remnants. Remnants of all kinds at the lowest possible prices.

S. CARSLEY.

CLAPPERTON'S SPOOL COTTON.

"Give me CLAPPERTON'S" says the Dressmaker.

"Give me CLAPPERTON'S" demands the Housewife.

"Give me CLAPPERTON'S" says the Tailor.

In fact "Give me CLAPPERTON'S" is the unceasing cry in all first-class dry goods stores.

It combines perfect smoothness with strength and cannot be beaten.

CORTICELLI'S SEWING SILKS

are universally acknowledged to be the best and cheapest in the market.

CORTICELLI is stamped on every spool.

FULL LENGTH guaranteed on every spool.

The popularity of Corticelli's Silks and Twists is daily increasing in Canada.

EVER READY DRESS STAYS:

If you want the best Dress Stay that has ever been manufactured, buy the EVER READY.

It is easily adjusted and is perspiration proof.

Interior makes have been completely put in the shade since the EVER READY were offered to the public.

S. CARSLEY,

1705, 1707, 1709, 1711, 1713, 1715.

1717 NOTRE DAME STREET,
Montreal.

CARSLEY'S COLUMN.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.'S

ADVERTISEMENT.

GREAT CLEARING SALE!

DRESS GOODS all reduced in price.

CASHMERE all reduced in price.

MOURNING DRESS GOODS all reduced in price.

GRENADINES all reduced in price.

BLACK CRAWLS all reduced in price.

VELVETS all reduced in price.

VELVETEENS all reduced in price.

PLUSHES all reduced in price.

BLACK and COLORED SILKS all reduced in price.

BLACK and COLORED SATINS all reduced in price.

PRINTS and GINGHAMS all reduced in price.

LAWNS and MUSLINS all reduced in price.

BRILLIANTS and PIQUES all reduced in price.

FLANNELS all reduced in price.

TOWELS and TOWELLINGS all reduced in price.

NAPKINS and TABLE LINENS all reduced in price.

QUILTS and COMFORTERS all reduced in price.

For any of the above lines take elevator to third floor. Our assortment is second to none, and during this month special prices are quoted for every article sold.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF DRY GOODS,

1781 AND 1783 NOTRE DAME STREET

Side Entrance St. Peter street.

MONTREAL.

Terms cash and only one price.

JAS. STEEL can surpass anything in the trade for value, style and workmanship.

1236 NOTRE DAME STREET.

ARMSTRONG PHOTO ENGRAVING CO.,

573 Craig street,

(near Bleury.)

TELEPHONE 2331.

JAS. STEEL'S Walnut Bedroom Set

at \$35.00 beats anything

1236 NOTRE DAME STREET.

BLANK!

Our summer visitors from the States and other parts of Canada have not hitherto been compelled to sacrifice their liberty as a penalty for "taking in" the mountain or "doing" the Lachine Rapids. It has been suggested that, as the "blank warrant," served its purpose so well, the suspension of *habeas corpus* might be exploited with equally gratifying success. We have been informed, however, upon the most reliable authority, that no such idea is in contemplation. We breathe a sigh of relief. At the present moment the city is thronged with visitors. A good number of these visitors we count amongst our most desirable patrons. They "take in" what is best and worthiest, and for that reason, whenever they're shopping, they find their way to 177 St. James street for the latest exhibitions in taste and style in dainty Summer Neckwear, Cuffs, Collars, and Handkerchiefs, White, Colored and Flannel Shirts, Light, cool Underwear, Walking Sticks, Perfumes, and indeed, all articles of personal outfitting which, in the greatest variety, and best quality, and lowest prices, can only be obtained at R. J. Tooke's, 177 St. James street.

JAS. STEEL can sell you a neat

BEDROOM SUITE for \$11.75, and cheaper if desired.

1236 NOTRE DAME STREET.

JAMES STEEL'S PRICES advertise

him through the Dominion

1236 NOTRE DAME STREET.

COVERTON'S

STREP OF WILD CHERRY,

For the relief and cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma and Bronchitis. Superior to all others. Price 25c.

C. J. COVERTON & CO.,

Corner of Bleury and Dorchester streets

Branch—459 St. Lawrence street

JAS. STEEL'S Solid Oak Suite is a

miracle at \$25.50

1236 NOTRE DAME STREET.

The Daily Witness

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, JULY 17.

Last Edition

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

CABLE.

THE KOLAPORE CUP

WON BY THE CANADIANS AT WIMBLEDON.

LONDON, July 17.—In the rifle contest at Wimbledon to-day the Rajah of Kolapore's Imperial challenge cup was won by the Canadian team.

HOME RULE FOR SCOTLAND.

LONDON, July 16.—In the House of Commons to-day the Scotch Local Government Bill passed the committee stage.

THE WHITECHAPEL FIEND

AGAIN AT HIS DIABOLICAL WORK.

LONDON, July 16.—One more murder has been added to the list credited to Jack the Ripper in Whitechapel. The body of a woman, evidently one of the disreputable frequenters of the district, was found in Castle alley to-night, only a short distance from where the other murders were committed. The body was horribly mutilated, and bears evidence of the work of the fiend whose atrocities in Whitechapel have so often terrorized the whole district. The police are as far as ever from a clue to the identity of the murderer, and seem perfectly paralyzed. The excitement throughout Whitechapel, where the news of the discovery of a fresh victim of the Ripper has spread with lightning rapidity, is at fever heat.

LONDON, July 17.—The woman found murdered in Whitechapel early yesterday morning was about forty-five years of age and was known as Kelly. She was a servant to Mrs. Smith, the keeper of baths in Castle alley. The body was found near a lamp-post under the glare of the light. Caris of many descriptions were stacked on both sides of the alley. Just where the murder occurred there was room for a man to stand out of sight in the alley. The theory of the police is that the man and woman entered Castle alley from Petticoat lane. As they were passing an unoccupied building he thrust a knife into her neck below the right ear. The woman apparently fell on her face as there was mud in front of her dress. The murderer then turned her over and inflicted frightful gashes across her stomach. The police are as usual reticent when they know nothing. The woman's throat was cut to the spine. No part of the body was missing. Warm blood was flowing from the wound when the body was discovered. A policeman who, with the watchman of an adjacent warehouse, must have been within a few yards of the spot where the murder took place when it was committed heard no noise. Policemen have been placed at fixed points in Whitechapel since the murders of this character began there, and since the murder preceding that of last night officers have been stationed at a point within a hundred yards of the scene of the latest tragedy. An old clay pipe smeared with blood was found alongside the body. It is supposed by the police that this will furnish a clue to the murderer, although it may have belonged to the victim. Several arrests of suspected persons have been made, but they were discharged, there being no proof against them.

A HINT TO ITALY.

BERLIN, July 17.—The North German Gazette, referring to the wrecking of the Imodas Café in Paris by a mob enraged by the display of an Italian flag, reminds the Italians that their interests lie rather with Germany than with France.

A STORM IN SWITZERLAND.

BERNE, July 17.—A severe storm prevailed yesterday throughout the Canton of Glarus. An iron bridge and a portion of a railway were destroyed. One man was killed.

THE PARNELL COMMISSION.

LONDON, July 17.—The Standard says Mr. Lewis, on behalf of Mr. Parnell, will continue to watch the proceedings in the Commission Court.

LONDON, July 17.—The Times in a leading article sincerely thanks Sir Charles Russell and the others for their assistance in the Commission Court. It says it is heartily glad that they did not retire earlier, and cannot understand why they retire now that the case is almost concluded. It states that the Irish Loyal and Patriotic Union had nothing to do with the charges of the Times, and that they were made entirely on the paper's own responsibility.

COTTON MANUFACTURE.

LONDON, July 17.—The short time cotton movement will begin in August. It will only affect users of American cotton.

THE LABOR CONFERENCE.

LONDON, July 17.—The Labor Conference had an exciting discussion last night on the Belgian proposal to unite with the Marxist Congress. It was midnight before a vote was taken. The result showed that the American, Dutch and Belgian delegates were in favor of union. The others insisted upon a strict examination of the credentials of the Marxist delegates. This implies a rejection of the proposal.

DEPEW IN HIGH FEATHER.

NEW YORK, July 17.—The Herald's London despatch says: Mr. Chauncey M. Depew is in high feather here. He dined with Mr. Gladstone on Monday evening and attended the opera with him. He spent six hours with him and said yesterday he had never seen Mr. Gladstone so full of vigor and spirit. They discussed many subjects and each seemed to be Mr. Gladstone's specialty. Mr. Depew dined at and attended a ball at the Duke of Devonshire's. This evening he dined with Earl Spencer and will meet the Liberal leaders. On the next night he dines with Lord Rosebery. So it will go on till August 2nd when he attends the naval review, where he will rub shoulders with innumerable royalties and members of parliament. He then goes to Paris, Hamburg and home on September 4th. He says London is the centre of the world. Mr. Russell Harrison also attended the Duke of Devonshire's ball.

AMERICAN.

FIRE IN A BREWERY.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 17.—The extensive French brewery at Fort Wayne was burned last night. The establishment was the property of O. L. Centlivre. The ammonia tank of the ice machine exploded with great force, severely injuring three men. Alexander Dunning's leg was torn off. The loss is \$350,000. The day before an English syndicate tried to get an option on the brewery for \$400,000.

DEVOTY ATTACKS DAVITT.

NEWS.

TRANSATLANTIC.

BOULANGER SCORCHED.

TREASON AND EMBELLISHMENT AMONG HIS ALLEGED CRIMES.

PARIS, July 16.—The Temps says that cipher telegrams have been discovered which prove that General Boulanger was at the head of a plot to march upon the Elysee Palace, and that several officers of high rank promised him their support. The Temps further says that the charges of embellishment against Boulanger relate to the purchase of camp beds and other supplies for the troops and to malversation of the funds of the war ministry. Among other charges it says the General is accused of using the funds of the war ministry to buy shares in the military club, and of keeping the shares thus bought in his own possession.

WHAT THE INDICTMENT CHARGES.

A copy of the indictment found against General Boulanger was formally delivered at his residence here to-day. Several papers will publish the text of the indictment to-morrow, although they will thus render themselves liable to a legal penalty. General Boulanger, M. Rochefort and Count Dillon are summoned to appear within ten days. If they do not appear within twenty days they will be declared outlaws and their property will be confiscated until they surrender. It is stated that the trial has been fixed for August 10. The judgment will be final, no appeal being allowed. The indictment charges the accused with instigating the issue of manifestos against the Government in July, 1887, at Lyons and Paris, and in December, 1887, at Paris.

A POOR SORT OF COLONEL.

M. De Freycinet, Minister of War, has ordered that Col. Veynet be placed under arrest for thirty days for publishing the evidence given in the Senate Court in the case of General Boulanger.

LORD SALISBURY

ON IMPERIAL FEDERATION AND IRISH AFFAIRS.

LONDON, July 16.—Lord Salisbury, in a speech at Mile End to-night, told his hearers that they must not expect the day would ever come when the colonies would become a federation in the same sense as the United States, but he hoped that by a common agreement the present difficulties would be removed. Regarding Irish affairs, he said it was appalling to think that years hence their sons and grandsons might still be discussing the Irish problem with nothing new to say on the subject.

THE DERVISHES

SUMMONED TO SURRENDER BY GEN. GRANFELL.

CAIRO, July 16.—General Grenfell sent messengers to Nad-E-Jumi, the Dervish leader, with a proclamation summoning him to surrender. The messengers were severely beaten, but Nad-E-Jumi read the proclamation to the assembled Dervishes. The result is not known; it is believed many chiefs are inclined to desert Nad-E-Jumi. All the villages in the vicinity profess loyalty to the Khedive. The Dervishes number 2,500 fighting men. Several thousand reinforcements are coming to them from Dongola.

THE QUEEN'S PRIZE.

LONDON, July 16.—The winner of the Queen's prize in the rifle shooting at Wimbledon was Private Reid, of the First Lancashire regiment, who made a score of 281.

THE "ANGELUS."

PARIS, July 16.—M. Pronat announces the withdrawal of the request to the Chamber of Deputies for a credit for the purchase of Millet's "Angelus." The painting will, therefore, become the property of the American Art Association.

AMERICAN.

AN EX-SENATOR'S SHAME.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 16.—D. J. Creighton, ex-state senator, who was convicted of jury bribery here nearly two years ago and escaped before sentence was pronounced, arrived here from Victoria last night and surrendered to the police. Creighton had been in Mexico, England, Australia and Honolulu. He could not endure his exile longer and came home so that he could be near his wife and children.

AN INVENTOR'S DEATH.

AND THE SECRET WHICH HE TOOK WITH HIM. FINDLAY, Ohio, July 16.—The manager of the American Aluminum Company, Mr. Fred J. Seymour, died last week and the secret of making aluminum died with him. He was the inventor of the process by which this valuable metal could be profitably extracted from common clay and put his inventions into practical use.

FISHERMEN LOST.

BOSTON, July 16.—The fishing schooner "Edith Emery," Captain Sullivan, arrived to-day with only three of her crew of 19 men. Sunday morning, when 70 miles off Highland Light, the missing men set out in dories to land trawls. The fog was so heavy as to shut out all sight of them from the vessel. Search was kept up until Monday afternoon, for horns were blown and as much noise made as possible to attract their attention, but nothing could be seen or heard of them. The captain is nearly distracted although he believes they were picked up by a passing vessel. All but two of the men are married and have large families.

EXPERIMENTS WITH ELECTRICITY.

A SURE DEATH.

NEW YORK, July 16.—The Kemmler electricity execution reference was continued to-day in the presence of a large number of electrical experts. Dr. Frederick Peterson, a specialist on nervous diseases, testified to dissecting dogs killed by electricity. He was positive the secret cause death without pain in every instance. By machine application the current would be diffused throughout the entire system. Dr. Peterson said after he had cut open some dogs their hearts beat for thirty six minutes, although it was no indication of life. In some experiments he witnessed the dogs seemed to suffer great pain. This was not noticed in those performed on in Edison's laboratory. The resistance he found varied, but he was confident the resistance could be accurately measured at any given time. In varying the resistance decreased instead of increasing. Dr. Peterson thought that 1,500 volts were necessary to kill. He knew one of the dogs experimented upon offered a resistance of 200,000 ohms, and there might be human beings with even a greater resistance. If the human skin was thoroughly wet he was positive the resistance could not be over 20,000 ohms.

AN EXPERT'S EXPERIENCE.

Mr. J. H. Noble, an electrical expert, testified he fell on a machine of 1,000 volts (the same force as the instrument of execution) with both hands on the poles. He was severely burned and had an extreme nervous shock, which lasted several hours. Mr. Noble did not know of any current that could be considered absolutely fatal, and by experiments he found the resistance increased instead of lowering.

THE CRONIN MURDER.

BEGGS MUST FINE.

CHICAGO, July 16.—Judge Horton to-day denied senior Guardian Beggs' application for a writ of habeas corpus. Beggs' petition says that the grand jurors and State Attorney Lungenshaker corruptly conspired to indict him for the purpose of obtaining from him a confession. It further states that the Grand Jury heard no evidence which warrants the indictment of Beggs, but returned the indictment against him upon receiving an anonymous letter stating he appointed a committee of members of Camp 20 to try Dr. Cronin.

A TERRIBLE POSITION.

TWO MEN CARRIED AWAY IN AN AIR SHIP.

NEW YORK, July 16.—At Williamsburg, L.I., to-day, Prof. Hogan made an experimental trip with Campbell's air ship. A large crowd witnessed the ascension and cheered Hogan and a friend who accompanied him. The air ship consists of a silk cigar-shaped bag with a cigar-shaped receptacle beneath. An electric battery connected to several propellers made of canvas is the propelling power. The body of the ship was filled with gas. Shortly after the rising of the machine the occupants could be seen working excitedly and a few minutes after one of the propellers appeared to be in trouble. It twisted about in every manner and spun about like a top. Several times it appeared to stand upon one end, threatening to dump the occupants out. They were, from all appearances, attempting to descend, but acted as if they could not. One of the men was seen to climb to the top and then return to his companion. Directly after that the ship darted upward and disappeared in the distance. When last seen the occupants were undoubtedly in trouble.

ECHOES Y. P. S. C. E.

THE LARGEST DELEGATED CONVENTION EVER HELD.

—CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR AND TEMPERANCE.

A crowd of five thousand people is anywhere an inspiring sight. Such an audience coming together to discuss the best methods of advancing the Christian work is an incident of which to make special note. A gathering of six or seven thousand called together from the four quarters of the continent in the hottest month of the year and in one of the hottest cities of the Union coming at great expense of time and money to confer with one another for three days together on the best means of advancing the cause of Christ throughout the world is a sight to fill the most downcast Christian with a new and abiding hope, and to make the most confirmed sceptic reconsider his decision. The growth of the Christian Endeavor movement is one of the wonders of the present century. From one society in a little town in Maine, organized in 1881, the work has spread all over the continent, taken root in Europe, Asia, Japan and the islands of the sea, and this present month numbers some 4,000 societies, with a membership of 500,000. Such a gathering has never been in Philadelphia or, perhaps, any other city. During the days of the meeting, go in whatever part of the city you would you could not escape the hurrying groups of men and women, a glance at whose badges, from one to four in number, was the only introduction you required. Up and down Broad street and between the new public buildings and the First Regiment Armory Hall, where the meetings were held, there was almost a continuous procession. At the close of each meeting it took fully half an hour to clear the hall, and in a very few minutes after it began to fill again for the next meeting. Even

EARLY RISING HAD NO TERRORS for these enthusiasts, and at the 6:30 a.m. prayer-meeting almost every chair in the vast building was occupied. It was hard to realize that this was only the eighth anniversary of the movement. It was much more like the centennial. The Rev. J. T. Beckley, D.D., President of the Pennsylvania Union, in his opening address voiced the sentiment of the convention when he said they had met at this time to show the

METTLER OF CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR ENTHUSIASM which could be neither burned, melted nor evaporated, and if it could stand Philadelphia in July it had nothing to fear. The genius of the Christian Endeavor movement was well shown in this address. It represents three elements, the power of co-operation, the force of disciplined discipline, the influence of a special type. While men were mourning over the "scandal of a divided Christendom" and were waiting for some power to lead them, this presented practical co-operation. Some things were worse than division. Stagnation was worse. The age of church unity was not an age of aggression. It was not an age of missionary enterprise, it was not an age with an open Bible. This was the age of association. We might lament that the sphere of single handed endeavor had been usurped by the power of organization. There was a romance about the lonely missionary who went forth to subdue an empire for Christ. In the days of chivalry battle was a duel, but

WE DO NOT WIN OUR BATTLES THAT WAY. Now the victory turns on organization, and if we have fewer heroes we have far more trained soldiers of the cross. The strength of Christian Endeavorers was that they had learned to keep rank. Their aim was not to build up an organization but character. In the pledge was their chief strength. It was feared by many that the pledge was too severe, but the mistake hitherto made by the churches of America was asking not too much of her young people, but too little. A Christian Endeavor Society without a pledge was like a man without a backbone. Hitherto the church in America had demanded far too little of her young people. It was

NOT THE BUSINESS OF THE CHURCH TO AMUSE them but to plan how best to set them to work and this movement was solving the problem as no other else had done. One of the most practical parts of the whole convention was the questions and answers. One asked "Are church members permitted to join the society as associate members?" "No," most emphatically, the society was

A HALF-WAY HOUSE either into the church or out of it. The two kinds of membership had been well defined by a little girl who said, "the active members are those who are members of the church and the associate members are those that are going to be." Was it allowable to change from an active to an associate member? It was not only not allowable, IT WAS UNTHINKABLE. Through the efforts of the Christian Endeavor Societies through the country forty-five thousand young people have united with the church. That the Christian Endeavor movement stands everywhere for loyalty to Christ, was one of the most loudly applauded sentiments of the whole convention. This the Rev. L. T. Chamberlain, D.D., proclaimed as the

CORNER AND TOP STONE of the whole movement. The sole object of their allegiance was the personal divine Christ. What would be our position to-day if Christ had never risen? Other religions have exalted faulty men and thus having won the wind of folly have reaped the whirlwind of degradation. "What should be the attitude of the Christian Endeavor Society towards the liquor traffic?" was one of the practical questions asked, and the emphatic answer, "Fight it always and everywhere," was cheered to the echo. So much at present by way of a bird's-eye view of the meetings. Practical methods discussed must be left for another article. C. R.

THE PARNELL COMMISSION.

SOME MORE SINGULAR EVIDENCE.

EFFECT OF MR. PARNELL'S COURSE ON THE IRISH PEOPLE.

LONDON, July 16.—After Mr. Parnell's counsel and the other members of Parliament had retired from the Commission to-day, Justice Hannen said the scope of the enquiry would not be altered by their action. The persons hitherto represented by counsel could appear in their own defence if they desired. The taking of testimony was then resumed.

O'KELLY'S STRANGE DISCLOSURES.

Mr. James O'Kelly, M.P. for North Roscommon, was called. He declared he had no statement to make. On cross examination he admitted that he was a member of the Irish Republican Brotherhood from 1860 to 1870. In 1871 an attempt to arrest him was made when he was leaving Ireland under the name of John Smith. Letters were found in his luggage from an "agent" who was shipping arms to Ireland.

Sir Henry James, of counsel for the Times, produced several letters partly written by Mr. O'Kelly in invisible ink, in which reference was made to the shipment of arms and the doings of Fenians. One of the letters, referring to a remittance of \$21,500 from America, contained a passage reading, "We are ready to take the field when the proper orders are issued to the regimental commanders."

A MEMBER OF THE CLAN NA GAEL.

Witness admitted that the letter written was authentic. While witness was in America he joined the Clan na Gael. This organization sent him to Ireland as a military officer to organize the men. He received \$9,000 toward his expenses. He did not effect the object, finding that the agents in Ireland would not co-operate with him. He, therefore, considered his mission ended and went to France. He sent his information to America and returned \$3,000. Since that time he had had no connection with the Clan na Gael or the Fenians.

During his career in parliament he had received no money from America. He denied spending \$10,000 which had been entrusted to him for election purposes.

A FENIAN M.P.

Mr. Matthew Harris, M.P. for East Galway, testified that he joined the Fenians in 1865. The death penalty to traitors was not an essential feature of the Fenian constitution. Mr. Harris instanced the case of Informer Kickham and said the society, after discussion, decided he should not be shot.

Justice Hannen.—The fact that there was such a discussion implies much. The witness said the Fenian council of 1881 was held in Paris for the sake of security. Mr. Davitt had been arrested, and they did not know whose turn would be next. It was therefore thought better to meet out of Ireland. He admitted saying in a speech that he did not go about from platform to platform extorting money over the death of Lord Frederick Cavendish. His language was used in the heat of controversy, and was not meant to justify the murder. He had qualified the speech made by him in which he said he should not mind seeing landlords shot down like partridges.

WARNED AGAINST PIGGOTT.

Mr. T. W. Russell, Unionist member of Parliament, to-day declared the only reason for opposing inspection of the affairs of the Irish Loyal and Patriotic Union was that hundreds of persons had subscribed to the movement under a pledge of secrecy. He said Mr. Houston, secretary of the Union, asked him in 1887 whether a letter which he showed him was in the handwriting of a certain member of Parliament. He replied he thought not, and after that neither he himself nor the other members of the committee of the Union, to his knowledge, knew anything about the matter until a fac-simile of the letter was published. In November, 1888, he cautioned Mr. Houston against dealing with Piggott, of whom he had never heard any good.

NO DOUBT.

DUBLIN, July 16.—Mr. Timothy Healy, M.P., presiding at a meeting of the National League to-day, declared that the withdrawal of Mr. Parnell and his colleagues from the commission court would greatly please the Irish people. For the report of the commission the Parnellites did not care a rush. Mr. Healy said the "Tenants' Defence League" would put new life and vigor into the old movement.

"PUGS AND THEIR ABETTORS GETTING A TASTE OF THE LAW."

PERVIS, Miss., July 16.—C. W. Rich and J. T. Jamieson, of Lauderdale county, arrested on the charge of abetting the Sullivan and Kilrain fight, were held in \$1,000 each here. This is probably the largest bond ever required from a person charged with a simple misdemeanor in this state. Fitzpatrick, the referee in the fight, will be tried next Thursday. It is said affidavits have been made against R. C. Carroll and L. C. Tyler, superintendent of the New Orleans & North-eastern Railway, and that the Governor will issue extradition papers for them. Nearly everybody is with the Governor in this fight, and the accused parties may expect a vigorous prosecution.

PRAIRIE PROVINCE NOTES.

WINNIPEG, July 16.—Reports received to-day state that another series of refreshing showers fell throughout the province and as far west as Qu'Appelle to-day. The crops have been immensely benefited and there is every prospect that the export this fall will equal, if not exceed, that of last year. Recent rains in the Macleod district have made the prospects much brighter than they otherwise would have been.

The first assemblage of the Catholic clergy of the ecclesiastical province of Manitoba and the North-West was held to-day at St. Boniface. Bishops Galt, Grandin, Farand, Clut and Durien, with fifty priests were present. The town was brilliantly illuminated to-night. Gophers are becoming a pest throughout the country and are being killed by wholesale.

The Canadian Pacific Railway took twelve hundred Sunday-school children to Portage to-day on an excursion.

The Winnipeg have defeated the Marquette in the championship lacrosse series by four straight. Lieutenant Governor Royal arrived here to-day, after an extensive tour through the Territories. He visited Batavia and found severe suffering amongst the widows and orphans of those killed in the rebellion, and, after communicating with the Department of the Interior, at Ottawa, had their wants attended to. His Honor speaks in the highest terms of the Saskatchewan country.

THE LIMESTONE CITY.

PORT OFFICE ROBBED.

KINGSTON, July 16.—The St. Lawrence Post Office, on Wolfe Island, was robbed on Friday night. A few letters were taken. Mr. Woodman had \$2,000 in a pocket book, which was not touched.

NOTES.

A new stern wheel steamer is proposed for the St. Lawrence river to run from Charlotte to the Thousand Islands.

The Rev. R. Wilson, Smith's Falls, has, because of the Jesuits' Katates Bill allowance, irrevocably severed his allegiance to Sir John A. Macdonald.

There are anxious enquiries about James L. Wright, collector, of Ernestown Township, who disappeared some weeks ago. A faith cure is reported from near Cobden.

Business Cards.

About Boiling Clothes and Disease-Breeding Germs



Dr. H. M. Lassing, in an article in *American Analyst*, says: "The dirt and all soap must be entirely removed from the interstices of the clothes, and all microbes must be destroyed. The only and easiest way to do this is by heating the water in which the clothes are contained to the boiling point. The boiling water, by constant self-agitation, is forced through the interstices of the fabrics, and thus cleanses them from dirt and disease-breeding microbes as they can be cleansed in no other way, and without in any manner injuring the fabric."

James Pyle's Pearline will wash in hot or cold, hard or soft water, and by any of the so-called "new labor-saving methods;" but for the easiest and best way of washing, refer to the directions for washing by boiling given on back of each package of Pearline.

Beware of Imitations. JAMES PYLE, New York.

PAINLESS BEECHAM'S PILLS EFFECTUAL THE GREAT ENGLISH MEDICINE WORTH A GUINEA A BOX

For Weak Stomach—Impaired Digestion—Disordered Liver. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Prepared only by THOS. BEECHAM, St. Helens, Lancashire, England.

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THE QUEEN'S LAUNDRY BAR. ASK FOR IT, AND TAKE NO OTHER. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. MADE BY THE ALBERT TOILET SOAP CO.

HOOD'S "TRIUMPH" is the Soap of the age for Purity, general excellence, and price, put up in boxes containing 50 pressed pound bars (full weight), in Blue Wrappers, at 7 cents each made by "THE AMHERST SOAP CO." Ask your Grocer for it, or send to the factory, 47 Amherst street, for a box. NAME AND TRADE MARK is stamped on Soap and Wrapper.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

Finest and Cheapest Meat Flavoring Stock for Soups, Made Dishes and Sauces. As Beef Tea, an invaluable tonic and an agreeable stimulant. Annual sale \$5,000,000 jars.

Genuine only with fac-simile of Justus von Liebig's signature in blue cross label, as above. Sold by Storekeepers, Grocers and Druggists. LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., LTD., London.

A young lady, ill for months, and near death's door, prayed for restoration, arose from bed at once and has been in good health ever since.

THE FATAL PARACHUTE.

LONDON, July 16.—Lennox, the assistant of Higgins, the parachutist, was killed at Manchester to-day by the collapse of a balloon in which they had ascended. Higgins escaped without injury.

OCEAN PASSENGERS.

SS. "PARIMAN" ARRIVED.

REMOVED, July 16.—The following is the list of the Royal mail steamer "Pariman's" saloon passengers from Liverpool for Quebec, Montreal, July 4—Mrs. G. C. Alexander, Mrs. Anderson and two children, Rev. Mr. A. Ashpold, Mr. C. Gally, Mrs. J. N. Greenhalgh, Mrs. Mary Glass, Mr. H. G. Goodday, Mr. M. J. Griffin, Mrs. M. E. Glasford, Mr. J. L. Harris, Mrs. Harris, Miss Kate Harris, the Rev. Canon Hughes, Mr. Hughes, Mr. H. D. Harburt, Mr. H. Hughes, Mrs. Hughes, Mrs. Hutton, Mr. J. R. Hill, Mr. W. H. Howland, Mr. L. W. Hall, Mr. C. Haight, Mr. F. A. Latham, Mr. H. Lowther, Mr. Loosmore, Mrs. Lewis, Miss L. Lewis, Mr. M. Marks, Mr. Dalton McCarthy, Mr. James McKelroy, Mr. D. N. MacLennan, Mrs. MacLennan, Mr. F. MoManus, Mr. Carmichael, Mr. W. Jackson Moore, Mrs. Moore, Mr. W. H. Richards, Mr. J. P. Rice, Mr. J. Robb, Mr. J. Rogers, Mr. H. Crowley, Captain T. Rutherford, Mr. E. Sanby, Mr. Small, Staff Surgeon W. F. Spencer, Mr. B. H. Stanley, Miss C. Stevens, Mr. W. R. Strickland, Mr. U. Towner, Miss S. Talbot, Mr. Ellerton Thorpe, Mrs. Thorpe, Master Thorpe, Master L. Thorpe, Mr. J. W. Todd, Mr. L'Abbe Tremblay, Mr. Waddell, Hon. M. Waldegrave, Mr. Woodbury, Mr. J. R. Waghorn.

HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

The Best Material, the Best Workmanship and Fair Prices. ROBERT IRWIN, 165 McGill st. Over Fifty Years in this Stand.

HELLEBORE! HELLEBORE!

CATERPILLARS! CATERPILLARS! Save your Currants and Gooseberries by using White Hellebore. For sale at the Glasgow Drug Hall. MOSQUITOES, BLACK FLIES, &c. USE ASH'S FOREST FRIEND. For sale by all druggists and at the Glasgow Drug Hall. RICHELIEU, the Prince of Table Waters. Pure, sparkling, refreshing. For sale at the GLASGOW DRUG HALL. Telephone 1190 1798 Notre Dame street.

SCRIPTURE TEXTS.

Printed in plain black on white ground; 35 assorted, suitable for Sunday-schools Meeting Halls &c. 8 1/2 inches. Sent on request of 15 cents. JOHN DOUGALL & SON.

WRAPPING PAPERS.

Old Newspapers, good for wrapping purposes sold at unusually low prices for large lots. Address or apply at "Witness" Office.

STUDIES!

In addition to our large stock of Studies we have just opened up a case of over 500 new ones, giving us now the largest stock in Canada, comprising Landscapes and Follies, Flowers and Fruit, Marine Birds, Animals, etc. Also, STUDIES in Black and White, FOR SALE OR RENTAL. ARTISTS' MATERIALS. A large and varied assortment always on hand. Special attention given to this department. Ladies in the country can have orders sent by mail or express at shortest notice. GEO. VERRY & CO., Artists Materials and Painters Supplies, 1822 Notre Dame st. (cor. St. Helen st.), MONTREAL.

CARPET FELT PAPER, for putting

under carpets, saves the carpet, makes the floor air-tight. For sale by J. C. WILSON & CO., Paper Makers Lacerte Mills, Que., and Montreal. 56 CRAIG STREET.

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ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING

DONE TO PERFECTION.

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For Sale.

PRINTING PRESS FOR SALE.

CHEAP: bed 26 x 51. It has been in use recently printing the illustrated side of Frank Leslie's paper. It is one of Taylor's best four roller distribution table presses, supplied with air buffers, and is suitable for both newspaper and job work. For further particulars address JOHN BEATTY, Witness' Office, Montreal.

CEDAR BOATS for Sale or Hire,

of all sizes; also, Oars of all sizes on hand. Boats supplied and rented for the season at a low rate. JOE VINCENT, 1010 Richelieu Pier, Montreal.

PROMPTNESS and neatness are guaranteed to all persons leaving their orders for printing at the "Witness" Job Printing House.

Meetings, Amusements, &c.



6th FUSILIERS'

The Battalion will parade in Plain Clothes, at the Armory, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 17th inst.

By order,
R. G. PETTIGREW,
Capt. and Adjt.

MIZPAH LODGE,

No. 3, I.O.O.F.
The Regular Meeting of the Lodge will be held tomorrow (THURSDAY) evening, at 8:15 P.M. in the (Middletown Hall, 623 St. George street. Visitors cordially welcome.

Business—Initiation.
By order of the N. G.

CYCLORAMA OF JERUSALEM,
THE CRUCIFIXION AND THE HOLY LAND.
The Greatest Attraction of the Country.
Cor. ST. CATHERINE and ST. URBAIN STREETS.
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Excursions, Picnics, &c.

ANNUAL PICNIC OF THE

MOUNTAIN AND MILL STREETS
SABBATH-SCHOOLS

—WILL BE HELD AT—
BEAUBARNOIS, on SATURDAY, 27th July.
Particulars later.

OTTERBURN PARK!

OTTERBURN PARK!

Largest Public Grounds in the Province.

G. T. R. TRAINS:

6:30 a.m., 8 a.m., 10:15 a.m., 5:30 p.m., Saturdays 1:30 p.m.
Special Fare, 50c, Saturdays.

A SUPERB TRIP



TO CARILLON.

Round Trip, \$1.25. Saturdays, \$1.

Take 7:30 a.m. train for Lacolle. Through Lake St. Louis, St. Anne, Lacolle, through Lake Two Mountains, up the River, an hour at Carillon. A park at the landing. Visit great Indian and British Sites. HOME BY THE RAPIDS at 5:30 p.m.
Passing under four great Railroad Bridges

CALVIN PRESBYTERIAN

SABBATH-SCHOOL

ANNUAL PICNIC TO ST. ROSE.

SATURDAY, July 27th, 1889.

Train will leave new C.P.R. Station, Windsor street, at 8:45 a.m., stopping at Lacrosse, Grandin, Côte St. Antoine. Tickets good for train leaving Dalhousie square station, 1:30 p.m.

Adults, 50 cents. Children, 25 cents.

CLOSING EXERCISES.

THE MONTREAL BUSINESS COLLEGE.

This institution closed yesterday after a very successful year, having had an attendance of 337 students. The extensive premises already occupied by the college have been again found inadequate, and the offices occupied by the Expert Lumber Co. are now being fitted up with all modern conveniences and appliances as a ladies' department. This department has been in operation only two years, and its graduates have already established its reputation. During the coming year it will be under the management of an experienced lady teacher, who will be assisted by the full college staff. The large number of situations procured during the spring and summer have naturally diminished the graduating class.

The following are the results of the examinations:

Graduates—J. K. Edwards, Wm. Baird, A. M. Edwards, W. C. Roberts, E. C. Corbett, Delphis J. Gird, Miss Jessie S. Nelson, Adelaide Carpenter, N. W. Power, L. Lalonde, Miss Beale Lavery, O. E. Berard, E. A. Leclerc, F. H. Leonard, Clarence Glowe, A. H. St. Onge, A. H. Maynard.

Intermediates—Arth. McMillan, H. Grindley, Minnie Fleming, J. Pettier, Maggie Knight, Jessie Reid, F. Lapointe, Arth. Thibodeau, Edward Blank, S. Kellert, A. St. Marie, Raoul Clermont, E. Suberland, Mary Roy, A. Boucher, Bertha Schipper, J. Charlier, Albert Leblanc, George Gendreau, Mary Smith, W. Beaudou, J. H. Lee, Chas. McLaughlin, Hugh Condit, Wm. McMartin, Geo. H. Feich, Joseph Jones, Arth. E. Williams, John O'Connor, Wm. Irvine, H. B. Cassels, A. Carson, G. W. Davis, Francis Lakin, Geo. O'Dowd, Donat Oveier, J. A. Maroncz, Emile Gervais, Geo. A. Keyworth.

TERMINUS DISSENTIENT SCHOOL.

The closing exercises of this school took place on the evening of Wednesday, July 10th, at the house of Mr. Matthew Moody, whose spacious parlors were filled by the parents and friends of the pupils. A very interesting programme, consisting of dialogues, songs, recitations, instrumental duets and solos, was very creditably rendered by the pupils, a pleasing feature being the kindergarten motion songs for the little ones.

The ex-Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. R. Mason, in a very happy manner, presented the prizes, and in a most telling speech showed the importance of procuring good teachers, and to that end the necessity of paying them good salaries. The Mayor, Dr. Hochmann, followed and spoke in French and in English, both addresses being highly appreciated.

At the conclusion of these speeches Mr. Wallace, secretary-treasurer of the school, called upon Miss Ida Moody, who read an appropriate address; and Annie Moody, the four-year-old daughter of Mr. Matthew Moody, presented a suitable souvenir to the teacher, Miss Thomson, who was very much taken by surprise.

The prize list follows:—

Second Intermediate—W. Moody, read, arith., writ., men, arith., design, French, map draw.; H. Moody, hist. of Canada, men, arith., map draw.; Alice Moody, spell, and dict., writ., gram., script, comp.

First Intermediate—Ida Moody, spell, and dict., arith., writ., history of Canada, gram., geog., French; G. Moody, read, arith., men, arith., gram., geog.; W. Henderson, design, map draw.

Second Primary—Hilda Moody, read, writ., gram., French, geog.; Winnie Moody, spell, and dict., arith., men, arith., gram., French; H. Dale, pen, and spell, arith.

First Primary—R. Moody, attend, arith., writ., men, arith.; Myrtle Moody, read, spell, and dict.; J. Henderson, etc., imp.

Preparatory—Fannie Wadsworth, spell., writ.; F. Henderson, read, writ.

Models for proficiency presented by the late Mr. Hamilton, of Montreal, and by Mrs. Hawkins, were obtained by Ida Moody and Matthew Moody.

ADVERTISING RATES.

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Five lines and upward, 10c per line. Contracts on favorable terms.

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Daily Witness, \$3.00; Weekly Witness, \$1.00; with reductions to Clubs: Northern Messenger, \$3.00; 10 copies to one address, \$2.50; 20, \$2.00; 50, \$1.50; 100, \$1.00.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The date printed on each paper denotes the time when the subscription will expire.

The Daily Witness.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 17, 1889.

THE "DAILY WITNESS" will be forwarded to the seaside or other summer resorts at 25 cents per month.

IT IS BECOMING MORE AND MORE EVIDENT every day that the electric wires must go underground. During a severe thunder storm the electric light wires in Evansville, Indiana, were thrown down, the buildings and puddles were converted into storage batteries, men and horses were prostrated and the fire brigade were prevented from going to work. With the multiplication of overhead wires the time will come when general paralysis during periods of great natural electric disturbances will ensue.

THE OFFICIAL ENQUIRY into the Armagh disaster shows that the train was fitted with a non-automatic vacuum brake, and that there was but one hand-brake on the seven rear cars of the train. When it became necessary to leave these cars behind, in order to get the train up the grade, this solitary hand-brake was quite unable to hold them, and paving stones actually were used to block the wheels. Although the Great Northern railway of Ireland has over five hundred miles of track the block system is only in force upon twenty-three miles of it, and the result of a weak engine, non-automatic brakes, paving stones and no means of preventing one train from following too closely after another, was the loss of seventy lives. This accident plainly shows the necessity of providing rolling stock with brakes that can be used not only from the engine but from every separate car, independently.

ACTS OF PARLIAMENT are seldom of interest to ordinary readers no matter how important their contents may be. They are generally in language which to ordinary readers are as meaningless almost as Choctaw though it pretends to be English, and all but a few people are willing to get at a knowledge of their meaning from the explanations of the press and public men. In the case of the Jesuits' Estates Act, however, a knowledge of the meaning and proposals of the act has resulted in a demand for copies of this extraordinary piece of legislation, with the astonishing correspondence between Mr. Mercier and the Pope embodied in it. They want to read for themselves how deferent and submissive was Mr. Mercier, and how, as Premier of a Canadian province, he asked the consent of the Pope to sell property placed in trust with the Government for educational purposes. The *Witness* will, therefore, within the next few days publish the Act just as it stands in an official copy of the Statutes of the Province for 1888.

SECURE YOUR VOTE.

The good people of Northumberland county, in New Brunswick, have acted wisely in coming to the determination to stand by the Scott Act until a more complete prohibitory law shall be obtained. This is common sense. Our friends in Ontario are making a mistake in so far as they are consenting to a contrary course. Over a large portion of that province the Dunkin Act was law for a time; but when the people found that it did not abolish drinking they blamed the result on the law and not on themselves for not seeing it duly administered. So they repealed the Dunkin Act, and while clamoring for prohibition fell back on a license act which was, we presume, quite as often broken as the Dunkin law had been. Any one who reads the Monday record in our Montreal papers will be convinced that no prohibitory law could be more systematically and openly broken than the Sunday closing clause of our license law. When Ontario got the Scott Act they passed it with avidity all over the Province, proving that the people wanted prohibition enough to vote for it if not enough to do police work on its behalf. When they found, however, that the law would not work itself to the absolute banishment of drunkenness and that it only emptied some of the goals they again blamed the law and allowed it to be repealed and are again demanding prohibition. We can only say that national prohibition, if judged by the same test, would meet the same fate. Probably, however, if the people had that they would forsake the delusion that the fault was in the law, or, at all events, would try to get any faults they saw in the law amended, instead of kicking it overboard. The reason why the prohibitory laws which have existed hitherto as well as the license laws which alternate with them have failed of enforcement is that the administration of law represents the minimum and not the maximum moral sense of the community. It is probably necessary that a gene-

ration should grow up under prohibition, as in Maine, before transgressions of prohibitory law will be instinctively classed by the people and their executive officers with other crimes. But how is a generation to grow up under prohibitory law if every such law is abandoned because it does not at once do everything? We shall not probably get national prohibition till we have made the people satisfied with the local prohibitory measures open to them. It will readily be said that prohibition is a proved failure and that the people do not want it. So what we have to do is to agitate for the restoration of the Scott Act in all those counties which are now suffering from its repeal, a point which after three years of restored license will probably not be hard to gain. Let the temperance people see that every temperance vote is duly recorded on the lists now being made out, as it is on these that the battle three years hence will probably be fought out.

POLICE BLUNDERING.

THE feeling of the citizens of Montreal against the police is at present at the boiling point, and the world is ringing with Montreal police brutality and stupidity. There is a lot of good material on the force, but somehow no one expects useful service at its hands. The press points out from day to day and from year to year the most obvious abuses which could easily be dealt with by the police, but which are never interfered with. The public are ready to hail any useful activity on their part with surprise and delight. But when they do act it is often in a way to confirm the public conviction of incompetency and demoralization. We will not here discuss the question as to whether a person named in a warrant can be arrested under it. Had there been a woman's name on the warrant the result would probably have been the same, as the arrest was made of a person pointed out and declared to be a party to a murder. There certainly seems to have been everything to discredit the murder story as well as the persons making charges in connection with it. It was believed by all but themselves that nothing of the kind had occurred. They were evidently the victims of hoax or hallucination. The magistrates allege a belief in the hoax theory but evidently regard the hallucination one as possible in addition if not as an alternative. That the charges made by the Mulcahys were liable to be grossly erroneous and unjust was proved by the arrest a week or two since of a fireman who had not the least idea why he was arrested and whose good name was imperilled by the irresponsible charge. This should have led, at least, to the most extreme caution and extreme respectfulness towards any persons whom it was deemed necessary to apprehend. In this case there was neither. A little enquiry would have shown that the young lady had no connection with the crime. She was suddenly arrested and secluded from her friends in a way that none of the circumstances of the case called for and in a way that calls to mind the secret tribunals of Spain and Russia rather than the freedom of the British subject. A bad feature of the case is the extreme change in the demeanor of the officers before and after they learned that the young lady had influential friends. It ought to have been sufficient that she was a woman against whom they knew nothing to have secured just as much respect and solicitude for her feelings as was shown after the Metropolitan had appeared on her behalf. Instead of that she was insulted by an unwarrantably familiar mode of address. A far worse feature still, which we should be glad to see denied, was the alleged treacherous attempt to get her to commit herself, without any warning that her words would be used against her. This is not the first time that our police have been accused of this villainous conduct, and it will not be the last unless they are taught their duties as officers and their duties as men better than they seem to have been. Any policeman who does a dastardly thing like this should never have a chance to do it again. One thing that should be pushed in the most determined way is an enquiry into this allegation made against men to whom the lives, liberties and good name of the people of Montreal are committed.

THE probability being that this was done in the States. Now, we want to find out the parties who did all this. I well understand the feelings of Miss Tibbitts and her friends—perfectly. But everything is not quite perfect in this world, and all that can be said is that this is one of those occurrences over which there is no control. I repeat that if there was any rudeness shown to Miss Tibbitts that is a matter with which I have nothing to do, but I would be the first to condemn it.

Mr. St. Pierre said that on behalf of his clients he desired to express sorrow that Miss Tibbitts, a visitor to their city, had been put to such trouble. Perhaps there was some compensation in the fact that this had caused Miss Tibbitts to be brought into such prominence as had caused her to be appreciated far more than she would otherwise have been. Miss Tibbitts, they had discovered, was a nice young lady, a fair scholar, with good credentials, and all this could not have been learned had not Miss Tibbitts come to Montreal (laughter). He quite agreed with the remarks of Judge Dugas that

MISS MULCAHY DESERVED PROTECTION from the persecution to which she was subjected. Every father ought to share that feeling, and it was with the feeling of a father that he had been induced to appear in the case. He would like very much to find Mr. Maxwell Huntley. He could assure that gentleman that if he found him he would remember him for a long time.

Mr. Atwater asked Judge Dugas if the police were justified in refusing Miss Tibbitts permission to see her lawyer and friends.

Judge Dugas said that where the party in custody was only one of a number who were wanted it was often deemed advisable, in the interests of justice, to keep them from seeing outside parties for some time. This, however, should be done with great care and tact.

Mr. W. G. Robinson, agent of the Intercolonial Railway, and a friend of Miss Tibbitts, said that he had been

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Then Miss Tibbitts, who, with a heightened color, had listened to the compliments of Mr. St. Pierre, smilingly received the congratulations of her friends.

If Miss Tibbitts, remarked a gentleman coming out of the judge's chamber, "had been a poor defenceless girl, with no friends to support her statement, she would have been convicted upon the evidence of the Mulcahys."

Miss Mulcahy, who has a determined look, Miss Mulcahy, and after them Mr. Mulcahy, retired crestfallen.

(To the Editor of the *Witness*.)

SIR,—I understand that Judge Dugas has issued a warrant without a name which authorizes the arrest of any lady whom Miss Mulcahy may point out. I have a wife who likes to go out occasionally, but we have decided that she is to stay at home till that warrant is satisfied or called in. I don't want her to take the risk of being arrested, of being cooped up in the police station, of being prevented from speaking to me or any other friend, of having to sleep with the sergeant's wife as a favor, and having to stand her trial for murder or something else because she happens to resemble Miss Mulcahy or any one else. Cannot you urge Judge Dugas to call in that warrant, Mr. Editor, and not let it roam at large through the city.

FEARFUL.

ORANGE LECTURE.

Lecturer Ringland was not greeted by a large audience last night at the Point St. Charles Club House, but it was a very enthusiastic one.

William of Orange and his times were discussed, Mr. Ringland giving graphic portrayals of the seventeenth century rebellion. The remarks were interrupted with applause at several points and a wish was expressed that the lecture might be repeated. Mr. Ringland was tendered a hearty vote of thanks.

And he did. He saved on that \$9 a week, but he saw "there was no future to the thing," as he put it himself, and so he left, but not until he had got a job at which he can pretty generally make \$200 a month.

POLITE REGRETS

TO CONSOLE MISS TIBBITTS FOR BEING WRONGFULLY ARRESTED.

THE END OF AN ATTEMPT TO FASTEN GUILT ON AN INNOCENT GIRL.

Nothing was elicited from Miss Tibbitts yesterday afternoon in the searching cross examination to which she was subjected by Mr. St. Pierre. She said the first she had ever heard of a joke having been played by students simulating marriage with a young girl in a cab was from reading a short account of it in a *Fredericton* paper. To her knowledge she was not acquainted with any one likely to perpetrate such a ghastly joke. She knew no one named Huson or Huntley. She had no knowledge of the papers which had been produced or their contents, and was entirely ignorant of the mean conspiracy.

Mr. A. T. Porter was called and confirmed Principal Harrison's evidence that Miss Tibbitts was in Fredericton, N.B., on the 23rd of March, or two days prior to the date of the charge preferred against her.

This being all the evidence in the case, Mr. Atwater, addressing His Honor, asked what was to be said in regard to the young lady whom he represented and her present relation to the case. He thought it right to say that there had been some considerable expense incurred in establishing her innocence.

Judge Dugas said: I am quite willing as a citizen of Montreal to express my regret that Miss Tibbitts should have been put to this trouble. Yet I do not see how you can blame the police. Ninety percent of the arrests the police make are illegal. They arrest thieves and others every day without warrants. In strict point of law they should produce a warrant in every case, unless they caught offenders in the act; but if these people whom they thus arrest in their description, from a belief that they are guilty, should escape, what would be said about the police? If, in this very case, the constable had refused to make the arrest, and the party turned out to be the party wanted, what would be said of the constable? This warrant mentions the name of one party and couples that party with other parties unknown. The prosecution come to the police and say: "Here, I identify this girl as one of the parties unknown." The constable had no alternative; but

IF RUDENESS OR DISCOURTESY WERE SHOWN

to Miss Tibbitts after her arrest that is a matter to be reprehended, and I would be the first, if such a complaint were made, to report it to the proper quarter. Miss Tibbitts is a respectable young girl, well connected, and, I have no doubt, quite innocent; but Miss Mulcahy is also respectable and deserves to be protected. Certain parties are carrying on a system of annoyance and persecution of a most wicked character. Miss Mulcahy believes in her marriage (here the judge shrugged his shoulders), but here we have parties who personate a priest or a minister, a father-in-law, and a husband, who forge a certificate of marriage and get a ring engraved. We have made enquiries as to the ring and find that it

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THE NEW PAVING AND THE TRACKS.

NO "HEADERS AND STRETCHERS" ON CRAIG STREET—IS NOT A DAMN TO BE SPOILED WITH MACADAM?

On Notre Dame street, while the asphalt on each side begins to assume a tidy aspect, the line of track in the centre is still heaped with block stone, earth, old barrels, etc.

"Why does not the Street Railway get to work and lay its lovely macadam there?" was asked a Road Department official this morning. "It's a case of indecision," was the reply. "The Company has not yet decided whether it intends to pay for the paving as well as the moving. It is waiting to see if the city will pay for block stone. But there is no intention on the city's part to touch the track. The Company supposes we have got to lay block stone there in self defence, in order to keep the water and frost out from under our asphalt. It ought to be done, but the city does not intend to do it."

Aldermen Rolland and Stephens have complained to Mr. Lavallee that Craig street has no string of block stone next the tracks, and that in consequence whenever a car gets off the track there the pavement will be badly cut up. Mr. Lavallee, in reply, says that the stone "headers and stretchers," as these are technically termed, are not used in Paris, where wood paving is in vogue. Ald. Rolland says they are in use in Toronto, to which Mr. Lavallee replies that in Toronto the wood paving is laid on sand and not on a concrete foundation. If stone is now desired by the city, extra will have to be paid.

WIMBLEDON REPORTS.

(To the Editor of the *Witness*.)

SIR,—One of the morning papers announced that our Wimbledon team had been remarkably successful,—winning nearly everything, in fact. We wish it may be so, and probably it will prove itself a good team; but this item seems exaggerated. Most of my rifle shooting comrades desire accuracy in their practice (on the range) and like accurate facts. Therefore, I suggest reference to past reports, that honor may be given where it is due. The D. C. R. A. report of last year, page 40, tells us that last year's team won all the prizes in that Corporation match referred to, two more than this year's team. This match is restricted to Colonials only. Last year's team won, besides these, some fifty-six prizes, value £233; they had seven winners in the Alexandria, four in the Queen's, three in the Telegraph, five in the Nursery Aggregate, three in Martin's, four in St. George's, and so on.

ENTHUSIASM AT THE COTE.

Says a humorous Cote St. Antoine correspondent:—"An odd notion of the enthusiasm that prevails in Cote St. Antoine was shown at the meeting held Monday forenoon for the election of two school commissioners. The meeting was very large, there being present no fewer than three ratepayers, besides three members of the school board, one of whom occupied the chair. This is an increase of one over the average attendance at such meetings for a number of years past. After a fierce contest, in which nearly all of the five electors present took part, the Hon. J. K. Ward and Mr. A. C. Hutchison were re-elected."

THAT ROLLAND BUILDING.

The front of the high Rolland building on St. James street, of which one of the sides has been removed, looks in imminent danger of collapse, the supports of the first story both leaning eastward. "Do you intend having any more of it pulled down?" was asked the Building Inspector by a *Witness* reporter this morning.

"Certainly. One story is to come off, the rear wall has been ordered down,—in fact, the whole has to be attended to."

"Then, why are you rebuilding the part already pulled down?"

"Because it is intended to save the frame. A foundation equal to any in the city will yet be put in."

AMONG THE ICEBERGS.

Reports by all the ocean steamers agree as to the continued prevalence of icebergs in the Straits of Belle Isle, although the passage is getting gradually clearer and the bergs are being carried into the Atlantic. The Beaver liner "Lake Huron," on her last outward trip from Montreal to Liverpool, appears to have fallen in with an immense field of icebergs, which were watched for two whole days with much interest by the passengers. No less than 42 were counted at one time, all within a radius of ten miles. One of these, sighted 170 miles east of Belle Isle, was declared by the captain and officers to be the largest they had ever seen. Its length was estimated at 1,000 feet, and it stood some 250 feet out of water. It was about two miles distant from the ship.

THE OCCIDENTAL RAILWAY.

A meeting of the directors of the proposed Occidental Railway to run north of St. Jerome was held on Monday, when the Hon. Mr. Chaplain tendered his resignation as president. Ald. Rolland was elected in his stead. Mayor Grenier and Mr. W. Prevost were elected to fill the places of Mr. Renaud and Dr. Brisson, resigned. Mr. Beemer appeared before the meeting and gave an account of what had been done at Quebec towards getting the railway grant and the meeting adjourned awaiting further proceedings.

BEAUTY IS UNLAWFUL.

By laws are practical. They take no account of ornament. A proprietor on St. Lawrence street who wants to beautify his new building by putting in terra cotta panels has been told by the City Attorney that according to the by-law nothing can be used but stone and iron. The Building Inspector says, and says truly, that this effect was never intended when the by-law was passed.

CITY ITEMS.

Mr. Lowe reports over 300 new drains put in already this season.

The assessors now at work in the West

THE WHEAT CROP

IN MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST.

MORE TESTIMONY REGARDING THE EFFECTS OF THE DROUGHT AND GOPHERS—WILL THE CROP BE TEN, FIFTEEN OR TWENTY BUSHELS TO THE ACRE—FERTILE AND FORTUNATE PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE.

A few days ago a letter to Mr. David Robertson, of the firm of Messrs. Robertson & Co., of this city, from a correspondent in Manitoba, regarding the crops in that province and in the North-West, was published in this city. A second letter has been received, which will be read with interest in view of the great importance of the subject:

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, 12th July, 1889.

DEAR SIR,—The friendly letter I wrote you from Broadway seems to have found its way into the papers by the angry editorial in the *Winnipeg Free Press* I send you to-day. What I then said I now emphasize, and by way of expressing the feelings of many, I might say the largest number, in Manitoba and the North-West, I clip from that same *Free Press*:

THE FOLLOWING TESTIMONY from its Copyright correspondent, under date of July 10th:—

The crop prospect is most discouraging. Some are cheering their whole crop to any one who will assure them that the weather has become cooler, and that the gophers are the real cause of the disastrous situation as those who have taken their destruction in hand by the season have fair crops. The prairie is so barren that the gophers have gone to the crops and the fight has to be pursued most persistently, when an army has been exterminated another one is on the march to take their place. Some farmers have their whole available force destroying them. One man estimates having killed 15,000 himself in two or three weeks on his cultivated land, and as no bounty is given, the serious nature of the pest may be appreciated. Another speaks of having distributed \$15 worth of poison.

From the *Winnipeg Sun* of this date I also clip the following from its Crystal City correspondent:—

There is a slight improvement in the appearance of the crop since the weather became somewhat cooler, and the few small showers of the last few days, but it will require showers quite frequently to even secure a light crop. A few moderately good pieces of grain are to be seen through these parts, but the bulk of the crop will be light. Both the drought and the gophers have done an incalculable amount of damage, and so far as the gopher is concerned the end is not yet.

At the Municipal Council meeting, on the 6th inst., it was found that \$21,450 had been brought in, and that the sum of \$2,514.55 had been paid out for tolls up to the 1st of July, and the settlers petitioning the Council for an increase of bounty, as the pest was increasing and assuming alarming proportions. The bounty remains the same, however, and it remains for the settler to fight between this and the 15th of August or lose the entire crop. This gopher matter demands the early consideration of the government, and the settlers are looking in that direction for some definite action at the next meeting of the Legislature.

The production of gopher tails is what is required for proof entitling to bounty for killing them.

Also the following from the *Waskada* correspondent of the *Sun*:—

We are very badly in need of rain here. The crops on stubble are all gone with the drought, and others are very bad. There will be neither oats nor hay in this section.

Also, from the Killarney correspondent of the *Sun*:

KILLARNEY, July 10.—The absence of rain is still the topic of comment in this quarter. The crops are looking miserable. Despair and gloom pervade all things here.

And from the Deloraine correspondent of the *Sun* the following clipping:

DELORAIN, July 10.—We are still looking for rain. At best, even with rain, we can have only half a crop. Hay is very scarce. Some have started haying, but it will be general for a week or ten days yet.

It is not necessary for me to defend what I said in my letter to you; it was a friendly letter intended to point you to the actual condition of the crops. In this I was not acting other than a disinterested friendly part. As, however, that letter found its way into print you are at liberty to make what use you please of this, I reiterate.

THE ESTIMATE that I made that the crop of Manitoba and the North-West will not exceed 10 bushels to the acre, and were I a betting man I would not bet that it would exceed five bushels to the acre, nor do I think it will, notwithstanding the fact that I gave the estimate at ten bushels to the acre.

FORTUNATE PORTAGE.

Around this district, which is one of the most extensive, the crop will be good; it is always good here, and the yield will be large. The crop in the vicinity of Regina, Moose Jaw and Pense will average well up in yield, and in only a few days more there will be good yields. In only a few days more I saw a man in a section of country where the crop cannot be well reported, yet he expects to have

A FIELD OF 25 BUSHELS to the acre. After taking these exceptional spots of the country into account, these wheat fields noted, rich wheat sections of the country that only expect from one-third to one-half a crop, and against such spots or districts weighing the larger number of acres from which not even the seed will be harvested, the average will be reduced to alarmingly small figures.

THAT 1889 WILL BE HISTORIC

in the records of Manitoba crops, none will even now deny, for in no year before, according to the memories of the oldest inhabitants has there been such an experience from drought. One of the largest farmers in Manitoba, with this year about 1,000 acres in wheat and 500 acres in oats, said to me yesterday:—"If I had not seen it, I would not have believed that Manitoba could grow such mean crops." Another farmer in one of the very best wheat sections of Manitoba said he had 400 acres in wheat of which he was going to plough about 200 acres and the balance he did not expect to yield over 12 bushels to the acre, some of it not half this. Two days ago I was talking to a farmer who had sown 305 bushels of wheat and he said he would be satisfied now to take 305 bushels of wheat for the unharvested crop.

Another that had 250 acres in wheat was willing to accept

85 FOR THE WHOLE YIELD.

When working my way westward some implement agents informed me that not one binder in three would be delivered on account of the crop. One implement agent, who made that statement when I was working west said when I was on my way east that owing to the continued drought and hot, high winds making the outlook worse that he would not deliver twelve binders out of seventy sold, and his district was one of the very best for wheat in the whole country, after the Portage territory, which "can't be beat." These facts tell more effectively the actual condition of the crop than the *ex parte* negative editorials of the editor of any journal who has not seen with his own eyes and heard with his own ears, as I have seen and heard in an observant trip over the prairies by rail and horse. The farmers commenced this year sowing as early as the 5th of March, cold weather set in shortly after, postponing the work a few weeks later, but their work was finished fully

THREE WEEKS EARLIER

than usual. The snowfall was so light that there was very little moisture in the ground from melting snows, unlike former years, when there was always water enough in the snows for oats, this year there was none, and farmers have had to pump water for their stock. A farmer said to me in Carberry yesterday there has

not been as much rain since seeding as would altogether amount to "one good day's rain," nor has there been the dew that Manitoba has got in former years. Weeds, I am told, thrive in wet weather and withdraw any moisture in the earth from the wheat amongst which, in many places, they have grown up and choked the wheat, many fields not being worth cutting for that reason, and because of the hot winds which burn the wheat up without injuring the weeds.

BIG CATCH OF GOPHERS. Another farmer informed me a few days ago that he had caught on his farm of about 400 acres already this year 5,000 gophers, that he was sure of that number because the municipality had paid him the bounty upon them. This farmer, speaking of these farm pests, said:

"They are clean harvesters; entering from the outside of a field from the prairie, they make a clean sweep from one to ten rods wide, leaving nothing behind them, cutting the stalk near to the ground or about stubble high. They do this for a few weeks after the grain commences to head out, and after that they continue to live upon it. The grain thus cut may come up again, but too late for the season, as the frost takes it before maturity. The gophers breed several times a season, averaging eight to twelve at a time, the third generation this year being near enough maturity to attack the wheat." The gophers must have water, and because of the drought they have cut the wheat stalks to suck its juices. With water from the melting snows of winter or rains of summer filling the gopher holes, there would certainly be many young gophers drowned, and the want of that water this year must doubtless account for their greater number than usual where the drought has been most felt. This may be interesting, and as I understand Minnesota and Dakota are in the same condition the information may be profitable.

JOHN LIVINGSTONE.

GOT HIS HOLIDAY.

SPECIAL MEETING OF COUNCIL TO GIVE DR. LABERGE LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

MISS TIERBET'S ARREST SEVERELY CRITICISED—THE CITY RESPONSIBLE.

The City Council held a special meeting yesterday afternoon in order to let Dr. Laberge off on a holiday. Mayor Grenier presided. The attendance was poor.

The Street Railway's notarial protest came first. It was sent to the Road Committee.

The Parks and Ferries Committee reported that the Richelieu Company had broken its contract, not supplying any band at the Island on Saturdays. They asked that a letter be sent requiring the band; failing this, let the City Attorney be instructed to cancel the contract.

Ald. Dufresne—Next meeting.

The Road Committee reported that the City Band was not playing in Viger square. The Harmony Band (Victoria Rifles) should be given the privilege. Ald. Stephens said chairs were only furnished to persons who paid; there should be free seats where bands played. Ald. Prefontaine said there were more seats on Viger than any other square. Ald. Martineau

and moved a six months' hoist. This was lost by a vote of sixteen to four. The privilege to play was granted the Vics' band on the same division.

The by-law providing for the widening of Notre Dame street west was ordered to be printed.

Ald. McBride asked the Chairman of Police if he had enquired into the charges made in the press concerning the arrest of a young lady on Saturday last. Ald. Jeannotte replied that the magistrate had a perfect right to order an arrest. As for allowing the lady to be visited, no one had the right to see an arrested party in a cell.

The Mayor—She was never in a cell.

Ald. Jeannotte—No.

Ald. Stephens—No one had any right to speak to a prisoner?

Ald. Jeannotte—No, except by order.

Ald. Stephens—Very true. Then what right had a policeman to go and call her "Mary," and in other familiar terms ask her to confess?

The Mayor—Order. The question has been answered.

Ald. McBride—Suppose we are sued for damages is the city responsible?

Ald. Jeannotte—As the arrest was made by a constable, certainly.

Ald. Stephens—Then we are in for an action of damages.

Ald. Prefontaine—Where do the damages come in?

Ald. Robert asked for a water pipe in Mitchellson avenue, and was told it would go in along with the drain now ordered.

The first order, a report from the Board of Health to grant two months' leave of absence to Dr. Laberge, was taken up next. Ald. Hamelin, seconded by Ald. Tansey, moved that leave be granted. Ald. Stephens, seconded by Ald. Cunningham, moved a six months' hoist. He said

THE PRECEDENT WAS WRONG.

He had seen that when the City Surveyor got leave and \$400. The greater portion of the city's work had to be done during summer. As for going to Paris to get hygienic knowledge, Dr. Laberge could get more of that at the next hygienic council meeting in New York in three days than he would pick up in Paris in six months. To let a medical health officer away in the middle of the summer was perfectly absurd.

Ald. Hamelin—He goes at his own expense.

Ald. Stephens said that was still worse.

Ald. Jeannotte—But he will draw his salary all the same.

Ald. Stephens—The Council will find that this precedent will be worked for all it is worth.

Ald. Cunningham said his reason for seconding the amendment was to bring it before the Council. His constituents were certainly against the heads of departments going away, especially the head of the Health office, in the heat of summer. Personally, the speaker had no objection.

Ald. McBride—Has the doctor made any claim of illness or overwork?

Ald. Tansey—Not at all.

Ald. Griffin—No, he just wants to see the exhibition. (Laughter.)

Ald. Hamelin—He wants to meet his conferees in Paris.

Ald. Tansey assured the Council that there would not be any expenses. If an epidemic occurred they could get the doctor back in six days.

Ald. McBride—Oh, I say, six days?

Ald. W. Kennedy, Griffin, McBride and Stephens voted for the amendment, which was defeated by 14 to 4.

The main motion granting Dr. Laberge leave, was carried on the same division. Ald. Cunningham was out of the room when the vote was taken. The Mayor said he had shirked the vote. Ald. Stephens declared he had been taken suddenly sick, and was consulting Doctor Laberge. The fact was, however, that Ald. Cunningham had been called to the telephone on account of his wife's being sick.

The proposal to establish a superannuation fund was referred to the salary committee.

Several reports for drains were adopted, and the recommendation to pave St. Alexis, St. John and Hospital streets with asphalt was referred back, after which the Council adjourned.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

BERCHAM'S PILLS cure sick headache.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ITCHING AGONIES.

Every Night I Scratched until the Skin was Raw.

Body covered with scales like spots of mortar. An awful spectacle. Doctors useless. Cure hopeless. Entirely cured by the CUTICURA Remedies in five weeks.

I am going to tell you of the extraordinary change your CUTICURA REMEDIES performed on me. About the 1st of April last I noticed some red pimples like coming out all over my body, but thought nothing of it until some time later on, when I began to look like spots of mortar spotted on, and which came off in layers, accompanied with itching I would scratch every night until I was raw, then the next night the scales, being formed none, were scratched off again. In vain did I consult all the doctors in the country, but without aid. After giving up all hopes of recovery, I happened to see an advertisement in the newspaper about your CUTICURA REMEDIES, and purchased them from my druggist, and obtained almost immediate relief. I began to notice that the scales gradually dropped off and disappeared one by one, and have been fully cured. I had the disease thirteen months before I began taking the CUTICURA REMEDIES, and in four or five weeks was entirely cured. My disease was eczema and psoriasis. I recommended the CUTICURA REMEDIES to all in my vicinity, and I know of a great many who have taken them, and thank me for the knowledge of them, especially mothers who have babies with scaly eruptions on their heads and bodies. I cannot express in words my thanks to you for what the CUTICURA REMEDIES have been to me. My body was covered with scales, and I was an awful spectacle to behold. Now my skin is as nice and clear as a baby's.

MERRILL, Wis., Sept. 21st, 1887. GEO. COTTEY.

Feb. 7, 1888.—No trace of the disease from which I suffered has shown itself since my cure. G. C.

Cuticura Remedies cure every species of itching, humulding, (itching, burning, scaly and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp and blood, with loss of hair, and all humors, blotches, eruptions, sores, scales and crusts, when physicians and all other remedies fail.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 75c; SOAP, 35c; CUTICURA REMEDIES, 25c. Sold by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 5c (illustrated) and 100 testimonials.

PIMPLES, blackheads, red, rough, chapped and oily skin prevented by CUTICURA SOAP.

I CAN'T BREATHE. Chest Pains, Bronchitis, Weakness, Hacking Cough, Asthma, Pleurisy and Inflammation RELIEVED IN ONE MINUTE by the CUTICURA CATHARTIC PLASTER. Nothing like it for Weak Lungs.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

EXCURSIONS FROM MONTREAL

SEASIDE AND MARITIME PROVINCES.

On July 19th, 20th and 22nd, Round Trip Tickets will be issued at the following fares, valid for return until 6th August:—

Portland, Me., and Return.....\$7.50.
St. John, N.B., and Return.....10.00.
St. John, N.B., and Return.....10.00.
Moncton, N.B., and Return.....10.00.

Also, on July 19th, 20th, 22nd, August 2nd, 3rd, 5th, valid for return until August 14th:—

Halifax, N.S., and return, going and returning same route.....\$16.00.
Halifax, N.S., and return going via Lewis and return via Portland, or vice versa.....\$18.00.

Tickets, Pullman accommodation, and full information as to routes may be obtained at the Bonaventure Station, 143 St. James street, Windsor and Balmoral Hotel Ticket Office.

JOSEPH HICKSON, General Manager.

Montreal, July 13th, 1889.

JUST RECEIVED, ex "Corean,"

JOHN GRAY & CO.'S NEW SEASON MARMALADE, BRAMBLE HERRY JELLY, ASSORTED JAMS. Also, BERRY'S KIDNEY & GOUT CURE. R. D. MACPHERSON, 15 Hospital street.

CORBAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

FINE ART SPECIALTIES.

Mantel Mirrors, Picture Frame Mouldings, Enails, Music Racks, Mantels and Over Mantels.

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A GOOD PLACE FOR A MUSIC TEACHER

is alongside of the counter of a DITSON COMPANY MUSIC STORE. A few hours of a summer tour may be profitably spent in examining our exceptionally good new publications, and selecting for the fall campaign.

From our 64-page list of books (which please ask for) we name a few books out of many.

Examine for Singing and Chorus Classes:

SONG HARMONY. (60c, \$6 doz.) Emerson.

ROYAL SINGER. (60c, \$6 doz.) Emerson.

ARTIST'S VOICE. (60c, \$6 doz.) Tenney.

ARTIST'S VOICE. (60c, \$6 doz.) Emerson.

CONCERT SELECTIONS. (60c, \$6 doz.) Emerson.

OR our excellent Cantatas.

DAIRY MAID'S SUPPER. (30c, \$3 doz.) Lewis.

RAINBOW FESTIVAL. (20c, \$2 doz.) Lewis.

Examine our superior School Music Books.

SONG MANUAL, BOOK 1. (30c, \$3 doz.) Emerson.

SONG MANUAL, BOOK 2. (40c, \$4 doz.) Emerson.

SONG MANUAL, BOOK 3. (50c, \$5 doz.) Emerson.

UNITED VOICES. (60c, \$6 doz.) Emerson.

KINDERGARTEN AND PRIMARY SONGS. (30c, \$3 doz.) Emerson.

Examine our New Piano Collections.

POPULAR PIANO COLLECTION (21). 27 pieces.

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Summer Resorts.

ASBURY PARK, N. J.

COLEMAN HOUSE AND ANNEX.

Enlarged and improved, NOW OPEN. First-class stable under same management. J. E. RAIPH, Prop. H. W. SWOFF, Manager.

A VENUE HOUSE,

PEARL'S ISLAND, PORTLAND HARBOR.

This popular seaside resort is open to summer visitors after July 1st. Special rates to families. Correspondence solicited.

H. C. STERLING, Proprietor.

BOARDERS can be accommodated at THE CASCO HOUSE

for the season. Open June 1st. Prices very reasonable. Address Mrs. J. F. HILL, Cousins Island, Maine.

BAY VIEW HOUSE,

PEARL'S ISLAND, PORTLAND HARBOR, MAINE.

Capt. John T. Sterling, Proprietor. GOOD TABLE BOARD. For beauty of situation this house is unsurpassed. To families seeking a comfortable resting place it presents all the attractions that could reasonably be desired. Capt. J. T. Sterling has taken charge of the house for the season.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS,

GREENWOOD HOTEL.

Now open, the finest and healthiest place in Mountains for circular. No malaria or mosquitoes.

V. BRANSON, Catskill, N.Y.

CALEDONIA SPRINGS, ONT.

Season opens JUNE 11th; every place of accommodation in the several hotels; moderate charges; thorough sanitation. Sufferers from Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Nervous or Skin Diseases, may depend for relief on the GASEL WHITE SULPHUR and SALINE WATERS and BATHS. The favorite family Summer resort. Dr. J. J. WHITE, Resident Physician. For Guide, giving full information, address the GRAND HOTEL CO., Caledonia Springs or Ottawa.

CASCO BAY HOUSE,

LONG ISLAND, Portland, Me. This House, situated on the first part of this beautiful island, lying six miles from Portland, is now open for the season. Contains thirty bedrooms, two dining rooms, etc., all newly carpeted and furnished. The cuisine will be of the best to be had. Splendid facilities for boating, fishing and bathing; the finest beach on the island lies directly in front of the House. Terms reasonable. For particulars address:

CESRING & MITCHELL, Proprietors.

FERRY BEACH, ME.,

"THE BAY VIEW."

Will open June 15th. One of the most unique summer resorts in New England. Connected with Old Orchard Beach, two miles distant, by marine railway. Send for circular.

MRS. E. MANSON.

GASPE SEA BATHING.

GASPE BASIN is unsurpassed for its SEA-BATHING, FISHING and BEAUTIFUL SCENERY. Tourists can have first-class accommodation at BAKER'S HOTEL.

The hotel has been enlarged and refitted. For terms and all information, apply to

JOHN BAKER, Proprietor.

MANSION HOUSE, Cacouna.

is now open under new management. The Hotel has been thoroughly renovated: first-class table.

MRS. E. GALLAGHER.

MASSENA SPRINGS.

St. Lawrence Co., N.Y., on Grand Trunk and Fort Covington Railway. Water a specific for wide range of diseases. HATFIELD HOUSE now open; first-class, pleasant surroundings. Music daily.

OLD ORCHARD BEACH, ME.

MONTREAL HOUSE, Open June 15th.

MRS. A. B. BLANCHARD.

THE WALLOOMSAC

BENNINGTON CENTRE, VERMONT. This well-known and popular house is now open. Every effort will be made for the comfort of the guests. Rooms on suite, large and airy. Stable connected with house. Beautiful drives. Address: "THE WALLOOMSAC," Bennington Centre, Vermont.

THE UNITED STATES HOTEL,

PORTLAND, MAINE.

This well-known Hotel having been put in first-class order for the season of 1889, and having the best location in the city, Market square, Congress and Federal streets, make it the most desirable Hotel for the Summer tourist to stop at while in Portland. The table is furnished with the best in the market. Rates \$2.00 to \$2.50 per day. Meals, 50c.

FOSS & O'CONNOR, Proprietors.

FRANK L. FOSB, FRANK O'CONNOR.

THOUSAND ISLANDS,

HOTEL WESTMINSTER.

WESTMINSTER PARK, ALEXANDRIA BAY, N.Y.

"Unquestionably the finest location in the Thousand Islands."—*Harper's Magazine*, Sept., 1881.

RATES—\$2 to \$3 a day; \$10 to \$12 per week.

Special Rates to Families and Parties.

SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED PAMPHLET.

Last Edition

FRENCH ENCROACHMENTS

IN THE BRITISH COLONY OF NEW-
FOUNDLAND—LIGHT ON THE
SUBJECT.

ST. PIERRE MIQUELON WANTS TO ELECT A DELE-
GATE TO THE PARIS PARLIAMENT.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, July 16.

The cable despatch stating that the *Pall Mall Gazette's* opinion that Newfoundland will be compelled to appeal from England's neglect to Washington for protection against French encroachments, is best explained by an interview which the London journal published last month, but which has not yet been reproduced in Canada. The *Gazette* asks, "Are we drifting into war with France?"

A Mr. Allan, who had just returned from the circumnavigation of Newfoundland, made these alarming statements to the *Gazette*: "There'll be trouble in Newfoundland as sure as you're alive, and bloody trouble, too. We came very near it last year when some 3,000 Frenchmen landed and destroyed the nets of our fishermen. We are smarting under the sense of a grave injustice, and are determined to get rid of it. You English, who might use the whole island as a nursery for your navy, seem to care for nothing else than to make things easy for France. Unless the French change their behavior there will be some Frenchmen shot. Newfoundlanders will fight for their possessions. What we want you to do for us is what we shall get the United States Government to do the day we come under that flag. We have no wish to desert the Empire, but the Empire must not desert us."

"The legal aspect of the case is this: By the treaty of Utrecht the French have fishing rights on the coast of Newfoundland, also to land and dry their nets and put up temporary buildings for drying fish. They have erected permanent buildings and interfered in every way with our river fishing and our industries along what is known as the French shore. We hold strongly that the French should no longer have that shore at their disposal. Here is a great rich territory, abounding in mineral wealth, denied all its natural development by a small ribbon of what is practically French territory being run between it and the sea. The situation is quite impossible and has existed so long only because the colony has not had strength enough to throw it off."

"The French interfere with our colonial development. For instance, last year Messrs. Forrest & Co., of Halifax, were ordered by the French commander to close their lobster factory at Port Sanders, an order enforced by the British man-of-war, "Emerald." The lobster factory at White Bay, owned by Goodfellow, of St. John's, was closed in the same way. The French erected a lobster factory at Port-aux-Choux last summer, imported their tins and boilers and paid no duty, though British subjects are amenable to the tariff. In the absence of men-of-war they bar our salmon rivers. The product of their illegal fishing goes to France, where it receives a fifty percent bounty from the French Government."

"What I want to know before I leave this country is what protection the British Government intends to give our fishermen during the season which opens next month. Our lobster canning factories will probably be destroyed if the Government does not put its foot down at once."

It is a matter of interest to note that at the General Council of the Island of St. Pierre Miquelon the president said they owed a great deal of their prosperity to the protection obtained from the French men-of-war off Newfoundland. The Council passed a resolution requesting France to confer on the island the right of electing a representative to the Chamber of Deputies in Paris.

CAN'T COMPETE WITH NEW YORK.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS MAY HAVE A WORLD'S FAIR THREE IN HIS HONOR—WHAT MONTREAL CAN STILL DO.

"The world's fair project here is about killed," said a party interested in the project to a *Witness* reporter. "The city of New York has caught on to the idea, and her newspapers are becoming the project for that city. Of course, in such case Montreal has to take a back seat, so far as a world's fair in 1902 is concerned."

"But will all idea of an exhibition here have to be abandoned?"

"Not necessarily. The year commemorates as well as the landing of Columbus the 25th anniversary of the foundation of Montreal. We might hold a most successful intercolonial exhibition here, at which not only the colonies of Britain, but the colonies of France, and all other countries, might be invited to compete. Should this be considered likely to succeed Mr. Abbott will be cabled and requested to discuss the subject when in London."

MONTREAL PRESS CLUB.

THE LIQUOR QUESTION UP, AND TO REMAIN UP.

The half-yearly meeting of the Montreal Press Club was held yesterday afternoon at the Club House, St. James street, under the presidency of Mr. R. S. White, M.P., when there was a large attendance of members. The question of allowing intoxicating liquors to be ordered in the rooms of the Club gave rise to an interesting discussion, and a resolution to keep liquor out was moved by Mr. James Harper, and seconded by Mr. H. Stafford, but was negatived by a small majority. Notice of a similar amendment to the constitution to be moved at the annual general meeting was given by Mr. G. H. Flint. Meanwhile, the meeting carried an amendment restricting the use of and payment for liquors to members only.

It was decided to organize an excursion or picnic under the auspices of the Club, the details being left to a special committee. Mr. G. W. Parent, a member, offered the use of his grove on the opposite shore of the river should a picnic be decided upon.

TEARING UP GOOD SIDEWALK.

Ald. Stephens has complained to the Road Department that a sidewalk in excellent condition on Dominion square, opposite the Windsor Hotel, is being torn up in order to lay four hundred feet of an experimental paving. He says he considers it a sheer waste of money when other streets are without proper plank sidewalks, and will bring the matter up at Council meeting.

THE LANDING OF IMMIGRANTS.

The Mayor and ex-Ald. White met yesterday, when His Worship gave orders that letters be sent to the Board of Trade, the two railway companies and others interested requesting their representatives to attend a meeting on the subject of proper accommodation for immigrants. The meeting will be held on Friday morning in the Mayor's parlor.

THE GREAT AGITATION.

SIGNIFICANCE OF DALTON MCCARTHY'S SPEECH—M.P.'S ON THE DEFENSIVE.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, July 16.

MR. MCCARTHY AT STAYNER.

The effect produced in Ontario by Mr. Dalton McCarthy's speech to his constituents at Stayner on the 12th is much more marked than the effect of his speech in the House on Mr. O'Brien's motion. The fact that the speech has produced a sensation means that the question of which it treats is the absorbing topic of the day. Mr. McCarthy's words found an echo in the hearts of three fourths of Ontario. No one else can say so much in few words as Mr. McCarthy, as witness the following extract from his speech:

"We must buckle on our armor for the next election, determined that there shall be in the next House of Parliament a majority of men who will see that British interests and not French are to dominate in this Dominion."

This is the course he indicates as necessary to avoid grave trouble hereafter. It is evident that Mr. McCarthy contemplates the lead of a parliamentary group which will stand united in the protection of their principles against the exigencies of party government. Not less than one-third of the Ontario contingent in the next House will stand on the platform of the Equal Rights Association and these thirty will stiffen the back of any government standing in fear of any race or any religion, or else break it.

With shame Mr. McCarthy confesses his ignorance of the clause in the statute enacting that French shall be an official language in the North-West Council, and announced his resolve to move next session that this clause be repealed. It is not strange that Mr. McCarthy's knowledge, for in the past he has been very little in the House. He has not been able to spare from his legal much time for his parliamentary duties.

Leading Orangemen of Ottawa, where the effect of his speech is unprecedented, were interviewed to-day and enthusiastically endorsed it. Deputy Grand Master Cherry said it had the right ring about it. "I am," he said, "a thorough Conservative, but now it is with me principle before party, and the supporters of our principle will carry the day."

Mr. John Shepherd thought that if Mr. McCarthy holds out there will be a great change at the next election.

MR. TAYLOR AT GANANOQUE.

Mr. Taylor, the Conservative Whip in the Commons, felt summoned before the Orangemen of Leeds, Grenville and Frontenac on Friday to explain his vote on Mr. O'Brien's motion. He was not able to say what sort of a reception was given him, but it is safe to say it was on a line with the receptions given Mr. Dickinson in Carlton and Mr. Bryson in Pontiac.

DEFENDING HIS VOTE.

There were a few members of Parliament courageous enough to go before an Orange gathering on the 12th, and defend their votes in the House on the Jesuits' Act. One was Mr. John Bryson, M.P., for Pontiac, Que. He was invited to speak on the subject at Shawville, and was preceded and followed by hostile speakers, including Rev. Messrs. Barnett, Naylor, Kelly, Gamble (Montreal), and Editor Patterson.

For almost two hours Mr. Bryson thought it necessary to speak, so great did he seem to consider the task of convincing his hearers. But among the four thousand persons present the great majority were against him and they showed it by repeated interruptions, though after the first quarter of an hour the member got a fair hearing. When so popular a man as Mr. Bryson finds so strong a feeling against him politically, it is in vain to say the storm is only a passing cloud, and that Quebec, outside of Montreal, lies not in its path. Mr. Bryson's majority last election was 700. No resolutions were proposed to the meeting, which closed with cheers for the Queen.

Mr. Bryson's chief ground was the constitutional one that Parliament had no right to interfere with an *infra vires* act. He quoted from the *Supremacy Act*, which he declared had not been violated, and from the *Act of Capitulation*. He admitted that the Jesuits had no legal claim to the property and said their moral claim was "light as air." He also acknowledged that the introduction into the preamble of the Act of 1888 of the communications with the Pope was objectionable. He endeavored to show that the proportion of money allotted to the Protestant was a fair one, alluded to the significance of the two Quebec elections in Megantic and Compton, and quoted the opinions of the Hon. W. W. Lynch, expressed at the time the Act was passed.

ANOTHER DEPUTATION.

The Ottawa branch of the Equal Rights Association will, on Thursday evening, appoint a deputation to wait upon the Governor-General in August to present a petition and urge the disallowance of the Jesuits' Estates Act.

THE LIMESTONE CITY.

(Special to the *Witness*.)

KINGSTON, July 17.

A MEAN TRICK.

"Loyal Orangemen" in the *Whig* express surprise at the remarks of Mr. George Taylor, M.P., of South Leeds, at the Orange demonstration at Gananoque and challenges him to make good his assertion that the Governor-General was required by law to sign the Jesuit Bill, or that he had the smallest power to disallow it, unless advised by his sworn responsible ministers so to do (who are at present Sir John Macdonald and his colleagues). It is a most cowardly and contemptible trick to try to shift the blame of refusing to disallow the Jesuit bill on to the shoulders of the Governor-General.

A BARBECUE.

There will be a barbecue at Carleton Island on July 31, to which the mayors and councils of many Canadian and American cities and towns have been invited.

THE BURNS DEVALUATION.

On Monday Thos. Dawson went to the penitentiary to see R. T. Burns, late deputy postmaster of Kingston Post Office, to secure his affidavit that Mrs. Nolan and Mrs. Doolan had deposited certain sums of money in the Kingston Post Office Savings Bank, for which they got no receipts. Burns willingly complied.

MATRICULATION EXAM.

There are over seventy candidates attending the matriculation examination now being held in Queen's College.

POST OFFICE CLERK ARRESTED.

W. S. Smyth, post office clerk suspended for office irregularities, was arrested at midnight. He appeared in court this morning, but the prosecutors failed to attend and the case was sent over until Saturday, the prisoner being bailed.

Thomas Moore, the other suspended clerk, will also be arrested. He is out of the city at present, having gone east to meet friends returning from Ireland.

EQUAL RIGHTS.

The Equal Rights Association was organized last night, with the Rev. Dr. Jackson as president. A strong delegation was named to go to Quebec to have an interview with the Governor-General.

"IN FOREIGN HANDS."

AMERICANS EXCITING THEMSELVES
BECAUSE OF BRITISH AND
FRENCH TRADE WITH THE
WEST INDIES.

The *Washington Star* publishes the following interview with Prof. John M. Langston, for years the United States Minister to Hayti: "There is the greatest need," he said, "of the exercise of the best diplomatic skill in Hayti at this time. Mr. Blaine saw this when he proposed to send a very strong commission there. The riches of commerce are in the West Indies trade, and America alone, of all the great nations, is almost cut out of it. The Government is not in a position to protect the citizens in their rights there, and they are obliged to yield up the riches of this trade to foreigners. I have seen the fleet of fruiters in seven years grow from four little vessels to thirty magnificent craft, some of them the finest steamers that sail the Atlantic."

NONE OF THEM ARE AMERICAN.

They are foreign navigators, carrying our commerce. Our interests are in this trade, and moreover, the transatlantic canal questions are seriously involved in this matter. With the building of a canal between the two oceans, and the direction this will give to ocean trade, we must have some vantage ground from which to look out for American interests and protect American citizens in the commercial contest. One of the chief reasons why we have not a large fleet of merchant vessels engaged in the West Indies trade now is that the Government does not protect them in their rights. They have not the safety from line and interference by foreigners that the presence of a man-of-war gives. Why, when I first went to Hayti, I found five American vessels tied up in one port and

MADE TO PAY FINES ILLEGALLY.

Almost my first work was to have these fines refunded and to demand that the proper regard be had for our rights. Now, do you know that this government had not a foot of water in which to float a man-of-war, nor a piece of land on which to keep a ton of coal in all that region. We have no harbor coaling station; we are helpless to give protection to our citizens in the pursuit of trade. We need a good harbor and coaling station at Hayti, that a section of our navy may be kept there. The presence of a man-of-war prevents oppression. The British men-of-war are everywhere to protect the merchant fleet. With all the talk of Monroe doctrine with the West Indies trade and the interlocking canal question, it is important that we should have lodging place for our fleet as the English have at Port Royal. There is such a harbor, the Moll San Nicholas.

THAT THIS GOVERNMENT MUST OWN.

It is to the interest of Hayti and to our own interest that a coaling station for the American navy should be established in the country. Now

"There has been talk of Legitime having made concessions to France that amount practically to a protectorate power being vested in that nation," continued Prof. Langston, "but mark what power France has there already. The Haytian Bank is a French concern; the finances of Hayti are in the hands of the French. The most important product of Hayti is coffee; the coffee trade is entirely in the hands of the French. The products are shipped to France, and return cargoes are brought from France. Holding the finances and commerce of a country is pretty nearly controlling the country. Now here is where Mr. Blaine was right in wanting to send a commission to Hayti, if that was his plan, as said. Sending a minister is the recognition of the government to which it is sent. We do not know that it is wise to give such recognition to Legitime. We should first look into affairs there. We should place the matter in the hands of

A TRAINED DIPLOMAT AND AN ABL E LAWYER.

We want to know what the Government is and where it is before recognizing it. A commission would very properly ask to know what Legitime's arrangements with France are: how much he is indebted to them for assistance, and how far bound to the French. These inquiries and others affecting American interests, and principles affecting the Monroe doctrine, could well be made. American interests are largely on the Dominican side. This may be put them with Hippolyte, for it is more than probable that San Domingo is assisting Hippolyte. America has a moral influence over Hayti. The commercial and financial interests are in other hands, but the welfare of the republic is of much importance to us, and our interests there require to be guarded most skillfully."

A "PROHIBITED" NUISANCE.

(To the Editor of the *Witness*.)

SIR,—On the Richelieu boats from Toronto conspicuous cards read as follows:

"At the request of all the respectable hotels of Montreal, hotel-runners are strictly prohibited on this hotel, and any passenger accepted by such solicitation from any person will much oblige the Company by reporting the same and pointing out the offenders to the captain or other officers."

J. H. LABRELL, General Manager."

In face of this hotel runner of the much-convicted hotel for breaking the law, annoys passengers on every trip, meeting them at Coteau, and thrusting aboard cards into their hands, declaring that the Richelieu Hotel is the best hotel in the city! One American gentleman replied to the solicitation thus: "No, sir. You lied to me before when you told me your place was as good as the Windsor. I do not want a third-class place."

Is Capt. Labrell ignorant of the above breach of the rules? Are the captains of the boats blind and deaf? Or has Mr. Durocher a permit to break the rules? It should be obeyed, or every hotel should invade the boats and "carry" passengers in the same way.

TOURIST.

CRIMES AND CRIMINALS.

Edward Garland will pay \$5, or suffer twenty days, for being drunk and resisting the police.

Peter Fowley, Margaret Alcock and Jane Seery go to the penitentiary for seven years for highway robbery on St. Henry street. Seery has already served two years, and was liberated only a short time ago.

Desire Brunette, backman, was fined \$5 or fifteen days for being drunk and for furious driving; also \$10 or one month for damaging property belonging to Dr. Tremblay.

Andrew McMahon, John Lewis, Hy. Campbell, Frank Masse, Israel Robillard, John O'Donnell, Patrick Mansfield, Edward Traynor, Paul Cody, Benoit Gauthier, James McCloskey and Michael McCarthy were each fined \$5 or ten days for being drunk and on sundry minor charges.

The "All Nations House" man says the row referred to on Saturday took place at the corner of Wellington and Grey Nuns streets.

WEATHER REPORT.

METEOLOGICAL OFFICE, TORONTO, July 16, 11 p.m.—The relative distribution of pressure is much the same as yesterday, but the low area in the North-West has developed considerably. Heavy showers have occurred in Manitoba and a few local showers in Quebec and New Brunswick, while in other parts of Canada it has been fine. Maximum temperature to-day—Calgary, 80; Winnipeg, 88; Toronto, 86; Montreal, 78; Halifax, 76. Probabilities for the next twenty-four hours:—Lakes, moderate to fresh east to south winds, fair and warm; Upper St. Lawrence, moderate to fresh west to south-west winds, fair and warm, with local showers, in eastern portion. Lower St. Lawrence and Gulf, moderate to fresh west to south-west winds, fair and warm, with local showers. Maritime, moderate to fresh, west to south-west winds, fair and warm weather.

DELEGATES NAMED

BY HOWICK CITIZENS FOR AN EQUAL
RIGHTS CONVENTION IN
MONTREAL.

Notwithstanding the downpour of rain last evening the assemblage in Howick church was large and attentive to the speakers who addressed the meeting on the Jesuits' Estates Act. The Rev. Mr. Williams took the chair and the Rev. Mr. Mackeracher opened the meeting with prayer. He was followed by Dr. Leo H. Davidson, Q.C., who spoke for over an hour on the incorporation of the Jesuits and the Act giving them and others the \$100,000. He then criticised the seditious utterances of the Quebec politicians who talked about raising the tri-color in this country, and was warmly endorsed by the meeting when he said that the flag of our common country would never be replaced by the tri-color. Doctor Davidson also alluded to the sixty thousand dollar bribe offered to the Protestants, and held that the Protestant Committee of the Council of Education should never take that money. He contended that this Committee might take an action against the Quebec Government for its breach of trust in the destruction of the Jesuits' estates as an educational reserve. Many others thought as he did, and he would be glad to see the Committee move in this matter.

The Rev. Dr. MacVicar followed with some excellent reasons why the incorporation of the Jesuits should not have been permitted, and quoted from Gury many items of Jesuit morals to show that such teaching was subversive of liberty of conscience and good citizenship. He took the same view as Dr. Davidson that the Protestant Committee of the Council of Education should take steps to prevent the payment of the \$400,000, as representing the Protestant people of Quebec Province.

The Rev. Mr. Mackeracher with a few words moved the following resolution, seconded by Mr. McLennan:

"That this meeting protests against the recent provincial legislation in the matter of the Jesuits' Estates Bill, which sanctions and even invites the invasion of the royal prerogative by the Pope of Rome and diverts from their legitimate ends public funds held in trust for provincial education, bestowing them upon religious orders, who will employ them for purely sectarian purposes, all which this meeting believes to be an infringement of the constitution and a gross injustice to the Protestant minority, and therefore resolves respectfully to petition the Governor-General to exercise the authority vested in him in preventing the obnoxious bill from becoming law."

Further, this meeting approves of a provincial organization, similar in character to the Equal Rights Association of Ontario, and that the Rev. G. M. Mackeracher, the Rev. Geo. Williams, Messrs. Geo. McLennan, John Crutchfield, William Ogilvie, Matthew McKillop, Thos. Gibbie, Albert Brodie, J. R. Clouston, M.D., and J. C. Shanks, M.D., be delegates from this meeting to attend convention when called, and their names be forthwith sent to the Secretary of the Citizens' Committee, Montreal.

The National Anthem was then sung, and the meeting came to a close shortly before eleven o'clock.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The Superintendent of the Protestant House of Industry and Refuge acknowledges with thanks the following donations, viz.:—Mr. T. Spindis, quantity of bread; a friend, parcel of hats; Mr. G. C. Nicholson, basket of meat; Messrs. Masterman, box of pigs' feet.

COMMERCIAL.

WITNESS OFFICE, Wednesday, July 17.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

The British breadstuffs markets are quiet but firm. Liverpool spot wheat being stronger and corn steady. Beerbohm's cable advices to-day are as follows: Cargoes of coast, wheat quiet; do. corn, nil. Cargoes on passage and for shipment, wheat and corn, very few bids in market. California wheat, off coast, 35c 4d. French country markets, rather worse. Liverpool, wheat, spot, improving; do. corn, strong. Liverpool Standard California wheat, including Club White, 6s 4d to 7s 2d; Liverpool mixed malting, 3s 10 1/2d; Canadian peas, 6s. Weather in England, showery. Mark Lane English and foreign wheat, quiet, but steady; Mark Lane American and Danubian maize, improving. Mark Lane English and American flour, steady. Chilian wheat, off coast, 35c; present and following month, 35c 4d.

The Chicago wheat market is stronger again to-day. No. 2 wheat which closed yesterday at 74 1/2c July, 74 1/2c Aug., 77c Sept., 78 1/2c Dec., and 79 1/2c year, opened this morning at 77c Aug. and 79 1/2c Dec. and advanced to 81 1/2c July and 79 1/2c Dec., but declined again to 80 1/2c July, 79 1/2c Dec. and 77 1/2c year. Receipts, 6,000 bushels, and shipments 24,000 bushels.

GRAIN.—The market has been very quiet. There is nothing new regarding wheat, which remains steady at former quotations. Coarse grains are in small demand. We quote:—

Wheat, No. 1 hard Manitoba..... 1 1/4 to 1 3/8
do do do..... nominal
Corn, No. 2 do..... 0 80 to 0 90
Peas, No. 1 do..... 60 to 70
Oats (per 32 lbs.)..... 27 1/2 to 28
Barley (feeding to making)..... 40 to 45

FLOUR.—The local demand is good and a fair business is doing. The export demand does not amount to much at the moment. The only sale reported on 'Change was of 135 bbls. Extra at \$4.45 per bbl. We quote:—

Patent Winter..... \$3.40 to \$3.60
Patent Spring..... 3 30 to 3 50
Straight Roller..... 4 80 to 4 90
Extra..... 4 40 to 4 50
Superfine..... 3 50 to 4 25
City Strong Bakers' (per 140 lbs.)..... 5 60 to 5 70
Strong Bakers'..... 5 25 to 5 50
Superfine (bag)..... 1 75 to 2 00
Extra (bag)..... 2 15 to 2 35
Oatmeal, per bag..... 1 80 to 2 00

Eggs are fairly brisk at 13c to 14c.

HOG PRICES.—The following are the quotations: Canada Short Cut, \$17 to \$18.00; Western Short Cut, \$15.25 to \$16.00; Western Medium, \$15.50; Hams (city cured), 13 1/2c to 15c; Lard (city pulled), Western, 9c to 9 1/2c; do. city, 9 1/2c; bacon, 19c to 21c; Tallow, common refined, 8 1/2c to 9c.

FRUIT.—A few Georgian and Californian peaches are coming in and bring \$4.50 per carrier. Tomatoes are very dear at \$1.10 per box and, cherries are cheaper at 7c to \$1. We quote: Oranges, \$5.50 per box; lemons, \$3.50 to \$4.50 do.; strawberries, 3 1/2c to 7c per box; bananas, \$1.25 to \$1.75 per bunch; cherries, 7c to \$1.00 per basket; apples, \$1 to \$2.75 per barrel.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

CHEESE.—The breach between buyers and sellers appears to be widening, and although the bulls are still to be heard they do little more than encourage a little the already too bumptious makers.

Finest colored..... 9c to 9 1/2c
Finest white..... 8 1/2c to 9c
Good to fine..... 8c to 8 1/2c.

COLONIAL HOUSE—HENRY MORGAN & CO.

SPECIAL SALE!

REMNANTS! REMNANTS!

HENRY MORGAN & CO. beg to announce a Special Sale of Remnants of fine GREENADINE, BANGELINE and BOYANAISE, being the balance of this season's stock. These goods will be found to be FRESH and NEW, and are being offered at a reduction of from

10 to 20 PERCENT.

Also 5 PERCENT CASH DISCOUNT.

CORNER ST. JAMES STREET AND VICTORIA SQUARE.

BUTTER.—Makers are beginning to believe that butter is as good a thing to hang on to as cheese, and although the boom has petered out and there are few buyers the tone of the market continues strong. We quote:—Creamery at 130 to 135; Townships, 165 to 170; Western, 135 to 160.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Toronto, July 15.—Wheat, Fall No. 2, \$1.05; Spring, No. 2, \$1.04 to \$1.05; red winter, No. 2, \$1.04 to \$1.05; Manitoba No. 1, Hard, \$1.14 to \$1.15; do. No. 2, \$1.11; peas, No. 2, \$1.00 to \$1.05; oats, No. 2, \$1.0 to \$1.05; corn, 40c; four, extra, \$4.25 to \$4.30; straight roller, \$4.45 to \$4.70; strong bakers, \$4.60 to \$4.90. Market dull. Sales, No. 1, hard Manitoba wheat at \$1.15; peas outside at 88c; oats on truck at 32c and outside at equal to 33c and 34c here. Barley, nominally unchanged.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

MONTREAL ENGINEERS' FUNERAL NOTICE.

The members of the Engineer Company are requested to attend the funeral of the late Supt. R. T. Tatchell, on THURSDAY, 2 p.m. The company will parade this EVENING, in the Armoury, at 8.15, the 15th inst. By order, J. J. HEAD, Lieut.

BOYNE L. O. L. No. 401

R. A. (Organized 5th Dec. 1845.)

The monthly meeting of this lodge will be held on FRIDAY evening, July 19th, at 7.30 o'clock. Visiting brothers will receive a cordial welcome.

By order of the W.M. ALEX. G. ELLIS, Sec. Sec.

N.B.—Degree Meeting first Friday of each month.

EVERYBODY likes the "Justice Soap" Try it.

THE "DAILY WITNESS" will be forwarded to the sea-side or other summer resorts at 25 cents per month.

RIGHT AT HOME.

Parks' Photograph Gallery at 224 St. Catherine street. Special accessories for children's pictures.

GENERAL BAZAAR.

Gent's Running Shoes, 50c, worth \$1.25; Boys' Lacrosse Caps, 50c; Striped Shaker Flannels, 10c per yard; Royal Sailor Straw Hats, 20c; Black Cashmere Hose, 25c; 30c; 40c; Gent's Natural Wool Socks, 6 pairs for \$1.25; Turkey Red, 6c per yard; All-Wool Tweeds, 35c, 40c, 50c; Ladies' Corsets, only 50c per pair; Children's Bands, only 5c per pair; Dress Shields, 5c per pair; choice Dress Buttons, 10c per card, 2c per dozen; Real Torchon Laces, 5c, 6c, 8c, 10c.

GEORGE H. ROWELL, 1035 NOTRE DAME STREET, First Flat, Red Door.

N.B.—