Pages.

DAILY WITNESS

Last Edition.

VOL. XXXV., No. 158. MONTREAL, SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1894. PRICE ONE CENT.

RAILWAY STRIKE.

SIXTY-TWO ATTEMPTS TO BURN RAILWAY PROPERTY.

Three Killed and Five Wounded Yesterday.

Chicago, July 7.—For the twenty-four hours ending at midnight there were sixty-two fire alarm calls from burning railway property nearly all being on the south side. Chief Sweenie said last night it was a question whether the firemen or the south side could hold out if such wholesale incendiarism continued.

Three killed and five wounded is the record of yesterday's riots in Chicago.

An exhaustive canvass of the industrial establishments of the city warrants the statement that to-night seventy-five percent of them will stop their machinery and keep it so until the embargo on traffic is raised. The effect will be to throw into idleness upwards of 100,000 workers.



TEARING DOWN GOVERNMENT POSTERS AT BLUE ISLAND.

BOUND TO SUBDUE THE STRIKERS.

Chicago, July 7.—United States officers and the police believe the crisis of the big strike will come to-day. They think the day will either see trains running upon all the roads or the crowds fired upon by the soldiers. Late last night an order was sent to the commanding officers of all police stations by Superintendent Brennan, saying that all tracks must be guarded by police and soldiers within the city limits. At seven o'clock this morning, according to the orders sent out by the chief, a final attempt will be made to move trains. The order goes on to say that all crossings and tracks must be kept clear and that if bullets are necessary to enforce the clearing of the right of way, to use them. The strikers insist that they will not allow trains to run if they can prevent them by moral suasion. They have the right to urge men on the trains to join their ranks, and assert that if to-day's work results in the loss of life, the railway companies must bear the blame. The more conservative of them say they will keep away and allow the railways to send out trains if they can get crews to man them. They also say they will respect the law. Chief Brennan, with this end in view, last night had Battery A with four Gatling guns moved out to Dexter Park in the stockyards. Troop A, forty strong, and fully equipped, rode into camp. This places about three thousand fighting men in the yards and vicinity.

Chicago, July 7.—The report sent out of rioting at 5.45 this morning is not true. The city is quiet, and the presence of large numbers of soldiers gives assurance that it will remain so.

The massing of troops at the most affected points of the Rock Island and Western Indiana tracks indicates that the embargo in transportation within the city limits will be raised this morning.

East Island, Ill., July 7.—Two companies of regulars still guard the yards here and their presence is almost unnecessary, the reason that most of the strikers have gone, either through fear of being forced to join in the turbulent scenes enacted in Chicago. No attempt is made on the part of railway officials to move trains.

Indianapolis, Ind., July 7.—The switchmen, firemen, engineers, brakemen, and conductors of the Louisville, Evansville, and St. Louis Railway went out yesterday afternoon. The traffic of the railway is completely tied up. The trainmen on the Louisville division of the Louisville and Nashville Railway struck last night also. The road extends from St. Louis to Louisville.

STRIKE AT DETROIT.

Detroit, Mich., July 7.—At a conference of railway union representatives it was decided to tie up all the railways entering Detroit at ten o'clock last night.

Buffalo, N.Y., July 7.—The 'Express' professes to have discovered that a message came to Buffalo yesterday, July 6, about two o'clock this morning from Mr. Debs, ordering a general strike in Buffalo at midnight to-night.

Chicago, July 7.—Herbert Letters, a striker, formerly employed by the C., B. & Q. Railway, and W. J. Lehman quarrelled yesterday. The first named lost his life and the latter was fatally wounded.

CIVIL WAR PREDICTED.

Columbus, Ohio, July 7.—President John McBride, of the United Mine Workers, leaves for Chicago to-day to attend a conference of the chiefs of labor organizations to-morrow. He said last night: I am not an alarmist, but I make the prediction that if Debs is placed in jail a civil war will be the result.

San Francisco, July 7.—When the attention of General Manager Towne was called to the published statement that the Southern Pacific Railway Company had made overtures to the strikers, asking their permission to run its freight trains and other passenger trains which were to contain no Pullmans, he said: 'No such proposition has been made by the railway company, and no such proposition will be made. No offer of any sort is contemplated, for the company has none to make. We will do all we can to run trains, both freight and passenger, and if the trains are not run it will be because the strikers will not allow them to move.'

Minneapolis, Minn., July 7.—The switchmen of the St. Paul and Duluth Railway walked out yesterday. All railways ran their regular passenger trains, although in many cases they were late. Freight traffic is at a standstill.

SUSPICIOUS CHARACTERS ARRESTED AT TORONTO.

Toronto, Ont., July 7.—(Special.)—At midnight G.T.R. constables Hodge and Jordan noticed three men hanging around the baggage room at the Union Station. The men after a time walked up the track among the loaded freight cars. One of them went ahead as if to reconnoitre. The constables seized the two men who remained behind. The third man got away but was caught by the officer on duty at King and York streets. The prisoners were locked up at headquarters charged with trespassing on the Grand Trunk property. They gave their names as William Douglass, Pat. Rowe, William E. Lohman. Lohman was the man who was captured in York street.

THE CANADIAN LINES.

THE LATEST FROM THE CANADIAN PACIFIC AND GRAND TRUNK.

Mr. Scargeant, general manager of the Grand Trunk Railway, speaking about the damage done to that railway's property in Chicago, says he has notified the authorities of Cook County that he will claim compensation for three-fourths of the amount of damage done, in accordance with previous agreements.

The magnitude of the great railway strike across the line, and the enormities which have been committed either by the strikers or their sympathizers, are discussed by local railway men to the exclusion of other subjects. There is no immediate fear of the strike extending to Canada, and yet it is one of the possibilities of the situation. Many men employed both by the C. P. R. and Grand Trunk are members of the Knights of Labor, while the engineers are affiliated to the American Society of Locomotive Engineers. That these men have no personal grievance to be redressed, is beside the point. If the heads of these two orders in the United States should decide that the strike extend to Canada, there is little doubt that such an order would be obeyed. This, of course, would be mere wantonness, but when a rein is given to the passion of hate, the sense of justice is lost, and to overwhelm in a common destruction is the blind motive.

The C. P. R. officials have no fear of trouble. They point to the fact that building and operating their own sleepers they sustain no relations whatever to the situation, in which they have no interest, further than that they believe there will be no order made upon the employees of Canadian railways to leave work. From the start the company determined to own and operate its own sleepers and be independent of just such complications as have now arisen, through the leasing of cars owned by an outside company. During the last partial strike of the western engineers, the company showed a disposition to meet the demands of the men fairly, and, as a matter of fact, settled the difference so completely to their satisfaction that they passed a resolution testifying to the sense of justice shown by the company and to their own satisfaction with the new terms. The engineers and firemen are thus looked upon as a loyal body, who would deeply regret the necessity of having to comply with an order to strike. It is to be remembered, however, that in the history of labor movements, a greater disposition has been manifested by those who profess a desire for nothing so much as liberty, than has ever been exercised by the forces of power and monopoly against which they set out to wage war.

The Grand Trunk on this side practically owns the Pullman cars which it operates, and here again some of the engineers spoken to acknowledged that it would be a great injustice to order a strike on the Canadian roads. They expressed the earnest hope that such a measure would not be resorted to.

Much will depend upon the action of the conference representing all the labor organizations of America which is to take place in Chicago. A universal sympathy strike is among the possibilities of this most deplorable and ruinous situation.

(Strike News also on 6th and 15th pages)

KINDS WORDS FOR TEMPERANCE MEN.

SIR ALEXANDER LACOSTE EULOGIZES WORKERS IN THE CAUSE.

Sir Alexander Lacoste, the Chief Justice, was invited by the Dominion Alliance to welcome the delegates to the prohibition convention. Owing to a misunderstanding as to his address, the invitation did not reach him in time, but on receipt of the letter he wrote, explaining the delay, and continuing:—

I sincerely thank the committee of the Dominion Alliance for the honor which



SIR A. LACOSTE.

they bestowed upon me by their invitation to welcome the delegates of the Alliance to the convention held in Montreal. Whatever may be the opinion of the people on the several modes suggested for the suppression of intemperance in this country, there can be but one voice to eulogize those who work to extirpate that abominable vice, which is a curse to every civilized nation. Believe me, dear sir, your most obedient servant,

A. LACOSTE.

MATRIMONIAL.

The Congregational Church at Cowansville was the scene of a very pretty wedding on July 4, when Mr. Jas. F. McLean, of Montreal, was united in marriage to Miss Birdie Smith.

It was a 'daisy' wedding, all the pews having little knots of daisies, and the arches being covered with them, while the windows and pulpit were also trimmed in green, and a pretty 'umbrello' of daisies and ferns overshadowed the happy pair. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. A. W. Main, assisted by the Rev. W. T. Gunn. The bride was attended by a maid of honor, Miss Agnes Bryson, of Chicago; two bridesmaids, Miss Minnie Ruiter and Miss Jackson, of Montreal, in pretty dresses of white silk; two little flower girls, Misses Annie Main and Gertie Quillen, while a third, Miss Gula Ruiter, bore the ring on a satin cushion. The groom was attended by Mr. A. Cole, and Messrs. Vipond and Robertson acted as ushers. After the wedding the guests repaired to the residence of the bride's grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Stevenson and had a pleasant time inspecting the many valuable presents, including some beautiful silverware from Mr. and Mrs. Smith. After justice had been done to the wedding feast Mr. and Mrs. McLean, amid showers of rice and good wishes, took the train for Old Orchard, where they are to begin the honeymoon.

NO SPECIAL TAX.

The Needful Money May be Raised by Taxing Telegraph Poles and Wires.

NO INCREASE IN WATER RATES.

No special tax. That is a piece of good news for proprietors and tenants which the 'Witness' is able to announce to-day.

The demands of the various committees being all in, the Finance Committee summoned for Monday night to specially take these demands into consideration, and to find the means to pay them, a 'Witness' reporter sought a high official and asked: 'How will these demands be met? Will there be a special tax?'

The official smiled. He replied: 'I do not know what you consider a special tax.'

'A special tax on real estate, or an increase in the water rates.'

'Oh, I see. There will not be any special tax.'

'But how will the money be raised?'

The official smiled again and replied: 'A plan is being prepared for submission at Monday night's meeting by which there will not be any need of a special assessment on real estate. A number of special taxes on special things will be imposed, telegraph poles and wires, for instance, the Council having the power. I am not at liberty to go further into details at present.'

It was further learned that there will not be any general increase in the water rates.

ANOTHER NOISY ROOSTER.

STORY OF A TORMENTED DOCTOR—WHEN ONE FOWL WAS COMPLAINED OF, THREE MORE WERE SET TO WORK.

Chanticleer saluting the morn is well enough as a poetic figure, but when the rooster pierces the night with a truculence which defies the universe, the sober citizen, defrauded of rest, properly considers the creature a nuisance.

Scores of stories, equally as moving as that which was related in the 'Witness' yesterday, could be told of silent sufferings of patient citizens under the affliction of the backyard rooster. There is, for instance, a well known medical man who has suffered torture for more than two years. The rooster in the next yard was the most abandoned fowl which ever turned the milk of human kindness into hatred. The doctor is a man who, after his out door work of the day, loves to get to his books at night, that he may keep well abreast of medical thought and discovery. It was his wont to read till twelve, till one o'clock.

Out from that immense silence which falls upon the world at the hour of midnight, would come a shriek, a truculent note of mortal hate and defiance which, borne upon the wings of the air, sent a shiver of terror through the whole street. The doctor did not shiver. He merely cast his eyes to the ceiling as mutely protesting to the whole universe against such an affliction, and retired to rest. But mark, this rooster cared nothing for the morn, or the clock, or the electric light. He crowed at all hours. He had a note of such deadly penetration as murdered sleep. And in broad daylight at high noon, he crowed with all the passion of his wicked nature.

That doctor has come in from his morning work, has sat down to the table, has had his knife and fork in the act of use, when a piercing shriek has made him pause. He has turned a heart-broken look upon his wife, who has often burst into tears; he has cast a look of anguish upon the ceiling; he has fled from the table.

The doctor ventured to write a note to the owner of the rooster, mildly suggesting that though it was an excellent bird, it could not be said to minister to the happiness of the neighborhood.

What happened What would you suppose happened? An apology, followed by the wringing of the rooster's neck? Alas, that gentle reproof should harden the heart! Within a week, four other roosters were placed in the yard, each of which was more truculent, more abandoned, than the first villain, which, by a curious law of his being, announced, not only the morn, but all other hours as well.

A SEPARATE SCHOOL MUNICIPALITY

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, by Order-in-Council dated June 28, has erected a separate school municipality for Protestants only for the town and parish of Longueuil to be known as the Protestant School Municipality of the Town and Parish of Longueuil. The Order takes effect from July 1, this year. This will affect Protestant proprietors in Longueuil town and parish, also Montreal South. The petitioners are greatly pleased with the prompt action of the Department of Public Instruction in dealing with this matter.

QUEBEC EXHIBITION MUDDLE OVER

(Special to the 'Witness.')

Quebec, July 7.—As a result of the conference last evening, between the representative of the city on the one part and the government on the other, the exhibition muddle is now practically settled. Mutual concessions were agreed to, and the city council will probably increase the amount to be given to the company from $5,000 to $8,000, and retain $2,000 itself to be expended on sports in connection with the exhibition. If Senator Landry's company does not agree to this it is said that the government will no longer hesitate about handing over the whole of its $15,000 grant to a permanent committee to be named by it for exhibition purposes.

ADMITTED TO THE BAR.

RESULTS OF THE EXAMINATIONS AT QUEBEC.

(Special to the 'Witness.')

Quebec, July 7.—The Bar examinations for candidates seeking admission to practice were only closed at one o'clock this morning, when the final result of both written and oral was made known. Thirty of the forty-nine applicants were declared successful, those including the following inscribed at Montreal:—Messrs. Charles Beaubien, Camille Piche, Geo. A. Marsan, A. Plante, C. Lamothe, P. Trudel, T. Tourigny, J. Prevost, Buchanan, W. Jacobs, Sheridan, McDougall, Poitras, J. H. David, Curran, G. Beaulieu, Sylvestre, Bazin, Genereux, Bacigneui, Johnston and Benoit. Of those inscribed at Quebec eight passed including Mr. Alfred Lane, of Hull, who is understood to have taken the highest place in the examinations, closely followed by Mr. Jacobs, of Montreal. Two candidates, Lieut. Davidson, of Quebec, and another from Montreal, successfully passed written examination and have now only the oral examination to pass next January. The examinations of the candidates for admission to study begin this morning. Some of the unsuccessful candidates petitioned yesterday to be examined by the general body of examiners, instead of by sub-committees of that body, but their petition was disallowed.

Mr. Gigault, Assistant Commissioner of Agriculture, sails for Europe on the SS. 'Labrador,' with Mr. Leclair, director of the St. Hyacinthe Dairy School, to study European dairy methods, especially in Denmark and Sweden.

Mayor Parent, who left for Montreal this evening, accompanied by the chairman of the finance committee and the city treasurer, is visiting the sister city for the purpose of discussing with Messrs. Hanson Bros., financial agents, an offer for the purchase of whole or part of the $361,000 of Quebec city debentures, for the purchase of which tenders were recently called.

THE COLONIAL BANQUET.

The Montreal Board of Trade banquet to the intercolonial delegates, takes place at the Windsor Hotel next Saturday at 6 p.m. Tickets may be procured from the secretary of the Board of Trade at five dollars each.

COMMERCIAL.

WITNESS OFFICE, Saturday, July 7, 1894.

OPENED EASY.

LITTLE IMPROVEMENT IN THE GRAIN MARKETS.

GOOD CROP CONDITIONS AND STRIKES FAVOR THE BEARS.

The wheat market opened in Chicago ¼ of a cent lower than the closing prices of yesterday, and made a further decline of ⅛ of a cent. Then it made a slight rally, but the prospects were anything but bright for a good closing. Corn opened about steady and looked as if it would hold firm to the end of the day.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

Beerbohm's cable advices to-day are as follows:—Cargoes off coast, wheat, not much demand; maize, nil. Cargoes on passage and for shipment, wheat very quiet; maize, firmly held. Australian wheat off coast, 22s 9d; do., present and following month, 23s 9d. Chilian wheat off coast, 21s 9d; do present and following month, 22s 9d. Walla Walla wheat off coast, 21s 9d; do., present and following month, 22s 9d. California wheat off coast, 23s 3d to 23s 6d; do., promptly to be shipped, 24s 3d; do., nearly due, 23s 3d. French country markets, very inactive. Liverpool spot wheat, slow; do., spot maize, firm. Red winter Platte wheat, ex-ship, 23s 3d; do., present and following month, 21s 3d.

TORONTO MARKET.

Toronto, Ont., July 7.—Market very dull. Quotations — Straight roller flour, $2.60 to $2.85; extra, $2.50 to $2.60; white wheat, 58c to 59½c; spring, 60c; red winter, 58c to 59½c; goose, 57c; No. 1 hard, 73½c; No. 2 hard, 71c; winter wheat on the Northern, 59c to 60c; peas, 56c to 57c; barley No. 1, 43c to 45c; feed, 39c to 41c; oats, 37c; corn, 52c. Sales—No. 1 Manitoba hard outside at 73½c, and do. No. 2 at 72c; oats outside at 35½c, and on track at 38c to 39c.

LIVERPOOL MARKET PRICES CURRENT

Liverpool, July 7, 12.30 p.m.—Spring wheat 4s 11d to 5s; red winter, 4s 7d to 4s 8d; No. 1 Cola., 4s 11d to 5s 3d; corn, 3s 9½d; peas, 5s 1d; pork, 66s 3d; lard, 25s; tallow, 28s 9d; bacon, heavy, 36s 6d; light, 37s 6d; cheese, both, 45s. Wheat steady; demand poor; holders offer moderately; corn firm; moderate demand.

LONDON CONSOLS.

London, July 7, 12.30 p.m.—Consols, 101 5-16 money; 101⅛ account.

CHICAGO HOG MARKET.

According to despatches from Chicago there were no receipts of hogs to-day, no markets and the situation was unchanged.

SHIPPING.

New York, July 7.—Arrived SS. New York from Southampton.

GULF REPORT.

L'Islet, July 7.—Raining; south-west wind.

River du Loup, July 7.—Foggy; north-east wind.

Father Point, July 7.—Cloudy; west wind; inward at 9 a.m., a steamer.

Martin River, July 7. — Raining; south-west wind.

Fame Point, July 7.—Clear; south-west wind; inward at 7 a.m., Diver, Wandsworth, barque H.D.P.S.

To Esquimaux Point, July 7. — Raining; north-east wind; Florence at Trinity Bay; Lady Belleau at Long Point; Lord Stanley at Moisie.

Anticosti, July 7.—Clear; south-east wind.

Cape Ray, July 7.—Clear; south-east wind.

Low Point, July 7.—Hazy; south wind; inward Sunrise, Polino; outward at noon, Turret Age.

THE 'SIR DONALD' A MISSION YACHT.

A BEAUTIFUL BOAT FOR DR. GRENFELL'S DEEP SEA WORK.

THE DOCTOR TELLS HOW SIR DONALD SMITH'S GIFT WILL PROVE USEFUL.

In Tait's dock lies the handsome boat which Sir Donald Smith has presented to the friends of the Deep Sea Mission work along the Labrador coast, and Dr. Grenfell, who was so successful last winter in arousing a public interest in this work, has arrived from England to take supreme charge of her.

There will be a captain, indeed, and a crew from Newfoundland, because the latter know the coast better than any others procurable here, but Dr. Grenfell will assume the chief responsibility. Out of compliment to the donor, the boat

WILL BE CALLED 'SIR DONALD.'

The christening ceremony is to take place next week, and all the friends of this humane movement, and all who have actively helped to provide fittings for the hospitals, or in any way identified themselves with a work which has the Queen, the Princess Louise and the Duchess of Teck for patronesses, will be invited to attend. It was hoped that Sir Donald Smith would have been present, but unfortunately he is absent in England. The boat has been splendidly appointed and, covered with English teak, will be able to stand the storm in the open without damage.



DR. GRENFELL.

IN GOOD HANDS.

'Mr. Kingman Brown and Mr. Wanklyn are looking after the fitting of the boat,' said Dr. Grenfell, who is at the St. Lawrence Hall, 'and we expect to be able to make a trial trip next Thursday. Perhaps, properly speaking, it will not be a trial trip, for the genuine trial trip will be a little later, but a short test will be made upon that date. There will be a captain and a crew of five men, but next year

I WILL BE MY OWN CAPTAIN,

probably, as I have a master's certificate, and know the Labrador coast well by this time. I will go down with the boat, and do work all summer and fall. One of the two hospitals—that at Indian Harbor—will be kept open all winter. Last year the shell only was finished, but since then the work upon it has proceeded, and many ladies of Montreal have supplied linen and other fittings for it. All these supplies will be carried free.'

'What will be the nature of the work when you get down there?'

'We will visit the sick and

CONVEY THEM IN THE LAUNCH

to the hospitals. When they are recovered we will bring them back to their homes. The coast is so enormous, and the hospitals are so widely separated, that a part of the work is visiting the people in their homes. And then we hold meetings wherever and whenever we get opportunity. Sometimes in the houses, sometimes in the stores of places we visit, but we always manage to have a meeting at every point we touch. I shall work amongst the fishermen all summer and fall, and in the winter we will put up the boat at St. John's. I came out in the 'Albert,' bringing the nurses for the hospitals, who are the same as those who were engaged last year.

SINCE I WAS IN MONTREAL,

I have been amongst the fishermen of the North Sea, doing the work which we do here, and I have also held meetings in England similar to those held here. These meetings have been very successful, notably that great meeting in Exeter Hall, which was packed, and at which the Duchess of Teck was present. These meetings had no special reference to Canadian work, but embraced deep sea mission work as a whole. A deep interest is taken in the work in England, and the meetings are always largely attended, the ladies taking an active part in furthering its prosperity.'

THE WEATHER REPORT.

(Special to the 'Witness.')

Meteorological Office, Toronto, Ont., July 7, 11 a.m.—The following are the minimum temperatures:—Edmonton, 50; Prince Albert, 50; Qu'Appelle, 52; Winnipeg, 52; Port Arthur, 40; Parry Sound, 46; Toronto, 55; Montreal, 58; Quebec, 58. Probabilities for the next twenty-four hours:—Moderate to fresh west to north winds; fine and cool; fine on Sunday.

Montreal, July 7.

Readings by Hearn & Harrison's Standard Barometer at noon to-day, 29.76; yesterday 29.77; to-day, temperature, max. 68; min. 57; yesterday, max. 77; min. 52.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

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

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

BIRTHS.

THOMSON.—At 18 Buckingham avenue, on July 6, the wife of James A. Thomson, of a son. 7

MARRIED.

BOWLES—REID.—On July 4, by the Rev. Dr. Smith, Mr. Alexander Bowles to Miss Mary Reid, daughter of James Reid, Esq. 7

HYDE—BROWN—At Hamilton, Ont., on the 5th of July, 1894, at the residence of the bride's brother, by the Rev. Richard Hyde, Alexander Hyde, of Quebec, to Annie C., daughter of the late James Brown, Hamilton, Ont. 6

JOYCE—DARLING—At Montreal, June 27, 1894, by the Rev. A. J. Mowatt, James Stark Joyce, Veterinary Surgeon, Calais, Maine, to Miss Emily Henrietta Darling, of Mancewood, Ont. 6

LOUCKS—PIPE.—On July 4, 1894, at St. James' Church, Guelph, Ont., by the Rev. Rural Dean Loucks, assisted by the Rev. A. J. Belt, M.A., the Rev. Walter M. Loucks, M.A., of Ottawa, to Harriet Alice, daughter of the late Wm. Pipe, Esq., M.D. 7

McLEAN—SMITH.—On July 4, 1894, at the Congregational Church, Cowansville, Que., by the Rev. A. E. Maines, J. F. McLean, of Montreal, to Eliza May, only daughter of Robert Smith, Esq., Chicago, and granddaughter of Wm. Stevenson, Esq., Cowansville. 7

MARTIN—MILLEN—On July 4, 1894, by the Rev. J. D. Ellis, B.A., at the residence of Mrs. E. Camp, sister of the bride, Sam. P. Martin, to Clara Millier. 6

McPAUL—FOSTER — At Montreal, July 4, 1894, by the Rev. A. J. Mowatt, John McPaul, of Toronto, Ont., to Miss Letitia Foster, of Larne, County Antrim, Ireland. 6

POWNALL—YOUNG—On July 4, 1894, at St. Simon's Church, St. Henri, by the Rev. Samuel Massey, Charles Pownall, to Agnes Ellen Young. 6

SCOTT—JAQUES.—On the 5th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, Cote St. Antoine, by the Rev. S. P. Rose, D.D., assisted by the Rev. W. J. Hunter, D.D., the Rev. Thomas Scott, S.T.L., of McKellar, Ont., to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of G. E. Jaques. 7

TRIMBLE — JONES. — At St. Stephen's Church, Toronto, on July 3, 1894, by the Rev. A. J. Broughall, Will. J. Trimble, of Mount Forest, to Nellie M. Jones, daughter of Mr. Stephen Jones, of 175 Palmerston avenue, Toronto. 7

DIED.

MUNSON—At the Church Home, No. 403 Guy street, on Thursday, July 5, Miss Emily S. Munson, aged 80 years. Funeral at Huntingdon, Que. 6

SHEARER—At Mount Pleasant avenue, Cote St. Antoine, on the 5th instant, Eliza Graham, beloved wife of James Shearer.

STUDER—At St. Rose, July 5, 1894, Albert C., third son of William Studer, aged 28 years, seven months.

Those sending notices for the above column may send with them a list of names of interested friends. Marked copies of the "Witness" containing such notice will be sent free to any address in Canada Montreal excepted.

Notices received too late for this column are usually placed on the 6th page.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Fine bargains of American pianos are now being offered by the New York Piano Company at their stores, 446 and 448 St. James street west, near Grand Trunk depot. Pianos rented, repaired, tuned and removed on application to 2045 telephone. 7

DOWN. DOWN.

DOWN.

THE INDURATED FIBRE

SANITARY BATH TUB,

Copper Lined,

$30.00

FULL SIZE, SIX FOOT.

JORDAN & LOCKER,

1749 Notre Dame street.

DOWN. DOWN.

ARREST DECAY,

BY USING COVERNTON'S FRAGRANT CARBOLIC TOOTH WASH.

Cleanses and Preserves the Teeth, Harden the Gums, Sweetens the Breath. For sale by all Druggists. Beware of imitations. The genuine prepared only by C. J. COVERNTON & CO., Corner of Bleury and Dorchester streets.

VACCINE POINTS,

FRESH AND RELIABLE.

PHYSICIANS SUPPLIED.

J. E. TREMBLE, Family Druggist, Cor. St. Catherine and Mountain streets

R. SEALE & SON,

FUNERAL DIRECTORS.

Phone 3469. Cor. Beaver Hall & Dorchester street.

BATHS.

CHILDREN'S BATH.
FOOT BATH.
SPONGE BATH.
AIR BATH.
HOT BATH.
TRAVELLING BATH.

At M. PHILBIN'S

2231 St. Catherine street.

J. H. IRWIN,

American Brick and Stone Pointing. Old Stone Houses brushed and neatly pointed.

37 Jurors street, corner Bleury.

CARSLEY'S COLUMN.

Early Closing.

Our Stores will close at One o'clock on Saturdays during July and August.

S. CARSLEY.

LADIES' SUMMER COSTUMES

TREMENDOUS BARGAINS

LADIES' GALATEA SUITS

Stylishly made and trimmed with which Blouses, Shirt Waists or Waistcoats can be worn.

Reduced for the July Sale.

DUCK COSTUMES.

In all newest colors and patterns, most desirable for seaside wear.

Reduced for July's Sale.

Reduced for July's Sale.

HOLLAND COSTUMES.

A large number of Ladies' Holland Costumes, handsomely braided.

S. CARSLEY, | Notre Dame
S. CARSLEY, | street,

Ladies' Jackets

IN ALL-WOOL TWEED,
IN ALL-WOOL TWEED,
IN ALL-WOOL TWEED,
JULY SALE PRICE, $1.55.
JULY SALE PRICE, $1.55.
JULY SALE PRICE, $1.55.
JULY SALE PRICE, $1.55.
JULY SALE PRICE, $1.55.

NAVY AND BLACK JACKETS.
NAVY AND BLACK JACKETS.
NAVY AND BLACK JACKETS.
JULY SALE PRICE, $1.05 each.
JULY SALE PRICE, $1.05 each.
JULY SALE PRICE, $1.05 each.

LADIES' SUMMER CAPES.
LADIES' SUMMER CAPES.
JULY SALE PRICE, $1.35 each.
JULY SALE PRICE, $1.35 each.

S. CARSLEY, | Notre Dame
S. CARSLEY, | street.

Ladies' Waterproofs

SPECIAL FOR JULY SALE, $1.12 each.
SPECIAL FOR JULY SALE, $1.12 each.
SPECIAL FOR JULY SALE, $1.12 each.
IMPERIAL TARTAN WATERPROOFS.
IMPERIAL TARTAN WATERPROOFS.
IMPERIAL TARTAN WATERPROOFS.
JULY SALE PRICE, $3.45.
JULY SALE PRICE, $3.45.
JULY SALE PRICE, $3.45.
RIGBY WATERPROOFS.
AT SPECIAL PRICES FOR JULY.
AT SPECIAL PRICES FOR JULY.
AT SPECIAL PRICES FOR JULY.

S. CARSLEY, | Notre Dame
S. CARSLEY, | street,

SPECIAL SALE OF

Summer Dress Goods.

Throughout the whole of the present month.

SUMMER DRESS GOODS, 5c yard.
SUMMER DRESS GOODS, 5c yard.
SUMMER DRESS GOODS, 5c yard.

A Line of
STRIPED DRESS GOODS
AND PLAIN DRESS GOODS,
JULY SALE PRICE, 8½c yard.
JULY SALE PRICE, 8½c yard.
JULY SALE PRICE, 8½c yard.

S. CARSLEY, | Notre Dame
S. CARSLEY, | street,

DOUBLE WIDTH

Dress Goods

JULY SALE PRICE, 15½c yard.
JULY SALE PRICE, 15½c yard.
JULY SALE PRICE, 15½c yard.

Checked Dress Goods,
JULY SALE PRICE, 28c yard
JULY SALE PRICE, 28c yard
JULY SALE PRICE, 28c yard

All-Wool Dress Goods,
DOUBLE-WIDTH, 18c yard.
DOUBLE-WIDTH, 18c yard.
DOUBLE-WIDTH, 18c yard.
Fancy Checked Dress Goods, 32c yard.
Fancy Checked Dress Goods, 32c yard.
Fancy Checked Dress Goods, 32c yard.

S. CARSLEY,

NOTRE DAME STREET.

JAS. A. OGILVY & SONS' ADVERTISEMENT.

JULY

Clearing Sale.

LINEN DEPARTMENT.

During this month everything in this Department will be subject to a Discount of

10 Percent.

This Discount, with the already low prices for our Goods, should make this a RED LETTER MONTH in the Department.

Tablecloths and Napkins, 10 percent off.
Linen and Cotton Sheetings, 10 percent off.
Pillow Casings, Linen and Cottons, 10 percent off.
Towels of All Kinds, 10 percent off.
Bath Sheets, 10 percent off.
Honeycomb and Marseilles Quilts, 10 percent off.
Colored Felts, 10 percent off.
Stamped Linens, 10 percent off.
Pillow Shams, 10 percent off.
Tray Cloths and Sideboard Scarfs, 10 percent off.
Five o'Clock Tea Cloths, 10 percent off.
Roller and Glass Linens, 10 percent off.

Parties desirous of fitting out with HOUSEHOLD LINENS, will find this the opportunity of the season.

KEEP IN MIND THE

JULY CLEARING SALE OF LINENS.

JAS. A. OGILVY & SONS,

THE FAMILY LINEN AND DRAPERY HOUSE.

203 to 207 ST. ANTOINE STREET.

144 to 150 Mountain street.

TELEPHONE, 8225.

Branch:—ST. CATHERINE STREET. Corner Buckingham Avenue. Telephone 3335.

REGISTERED

PRACTICAL SANITARIANS
HUGHES & STEPHENSON,
747 Craig st., Montreal.
PLUMBING & HEATING.

IN CONFORMITY WITH THE CITY BY-LAW.

6

Waterloo Paste

THE WONDERFUL FLY CATCH,

Registered July 10, 1893.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR IT.

When ordering your groceries from Walter Paul, St Catherine street, or from Fraser & Vigor, St. James street, include a Tin of this wonderful Paste, and make your own fly sheets. If your grocer has not a tin, let him order from Mrs. Smithe, 52 Craig street.

WALL PAPERS

GEO. S. KIMBER,

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,

2466 St. Catherine street.

Bell Tel. 3257.

GENERAL BAZAAR

1597 NOTRE DAME STREET.

Special Sale Remnants, Table Linen.
Special Sale Remnants, Butcher Linen.
Special Sale Remnants, Towelings.
Special Sale Remnants, Apron Linen.
Special Sale Fine Pink and White Sateen.
Special Sale Dress Muslins, 3c a yard.
Special Sale White Lawns, 7½ a yard.
Special Sale White Sheeting, 2 yds wide 18c.
Special Sale Black Silk Hose, 65c a pair.
Special Sale Job Hose, 10c worth 25c.
Special Sale Colored Fringes, 2c yard.
Special Sale Valenciennes Lace.

ROWELL'S GENERAL BAZAAR, 1597 Notre Dame street. Between St. Lambert's Hill and Court House.

ONLY $1.00.

A GOOD RELIABLE ALARM CLOCK.

D. BEATTY,

Watchmaker and Jeweller, 137 ST. PETER STREET Opposite "Witness" Office. 13

ARMSTRONG

THE UNDERTAKER,
VICTORIA SQUARE
MONTREAL

C. E. SOCIETIES

Should Watch this Directory.

TEMPERANCE GROCERS' DIRECTORY.

WM. SWIFT,
398 Mount Royal ave., corner Drolet st. First-class Groceries, Crockery, &c., Butter and Coffee a specialty.

JOHN SULLIVAN,
Corner Milton and Durocher streets. Choice Teas and Coffees a specialty.

R. TURNER,
601 Wellington, cor. Magdalen, Pt. St. Charles. Fresh Creamery Butter, Milk and Eggs received daily.

THOMAS K. T STONE,
327 Wellington, Cor. Bourgeois, Pt St. Charles. Choice Groceries and Provisions.

JOHN JOHNSTON,
Cor. Prince Arthur and St. Hypolite, Has a Choice Lot of New CREAMERY BUTTER.

WILLIAM V. GORDON,
2354 St. Catherine, corner Metcalfe. Fresh High Class Goods constantly arriving

D. STEWART,
A Fine Lot of Water Melons. 206 St. Antoine street.

E. CUNNINGHAM,
Corner St. George and Lagauchetiere sts., The Pioneer Temperance Grocery, Butter and Teas a specialty.

W. J. BROWN,
2696 St. Catherine, near St. Mark st. Sugar Cured Boiled Hams, only 28c per pound.

BOOTH & BOOTH,
591 St. Urbain, cor. of Cuthbert st. Store will be opened on WEDNESDAY, June 13, with a nice stock of Fresh Groceries.

THOMSON & JOHNSTON,
2450 St. Catherine, cor. Drummond st. English Cured Hams and Bacon. See advt. another col.

WILLIAM W. BREWIS,
Corner Dorchester and Brunswick sts., Gives special attention to Teas.

CHAS. H. BECKETT,
981 St. Catherine st., near DeLorimier ave. Choice Groceries and Provisions always on hand.

Robt. Neville, Jr.,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

Jobbing of All Kinds Promptly Attended to.

Estimates given for all classes of work.

1203½ ST. ANTOINE STREET,

Telephone No. 353. (Near Windsor street.)

6



PROF. SAMUEL S. GRANT,

(1st Honors pupil of Dr. Bicklin, M.A., M.D.)

Spectacles and Eyeglasses fitted by new and scientific methods.
Sight Carefully and Delicately Tested.
Oculists Prescriptions executed exact.
Hours, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. No extra charges.

HENRY GRANT & SON,
72 BEAVER HALL, corner Dorchester street.

ELECTROTYPING & STEREOTYPING done in the very best style, and at moderate prices, at the 'WITNESS' PRINTING HOUSE, cor. Craig and St. Peter streets.

CLEVELAND, '94.

FINAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR MONTREAL DELEGATES.

The parlor of the American Presbyterian Church was the scene of a large gathering of Endeavorers last evening. The C. E. Society of that church had planned for a social, and invited the officers of the various societies in the city, as well as all intending delegates to Cleveland, so that they might become somewhat better acquainted before leaving for the convention. The church parlor presented a very beautiful and inviting appearance, being tastefully decorated with flowers, ferns, plants and flags. A goodly number of Endeavorers gathered. Among those present were noticed the Rev. Prof. Ross, the Rev. F. M. Dewey, M.A., the Rev. J. R. Dobson, Mr. W. H. Scott, president of the Montreal C. E. Union; Mr. F. L. Horsfall, secretary and a number of other well-known C. E. workers. The early part of the evening took the shape of a short business meeting, in which final arrangements for the trip were made. The delegates were distinguished by a white streamer on which was emblazoned in gold the legend 'Cleveland '94.'

After a short time spent in conversation until all had gathered who were likely to be present, order was called and the Rev. Prof. Ross took the floor and made a few well-chosen remarks welcoming the delegates and friends, and speaking in very high terms of the Christian Endeavor movement. He was followed by Mr. W. H. Scott, president of the Montreal union, and Mr. F. L. Horsfall, secretary. The former bore a message from the Rev. Mr. Shearer, of Sherbrooke, excursion manager, announcing his intention of leaving Montreal for Cleveland via the Grand Trunk on Friday evening. The several routes were also explained via C. P. R., New York Central and boat, the result of which is that the excursion from this neighborhood will be divided, some going each way. Trains leaving here on Tuesday evening will arrive at their destination (unless interfered with) on the evening following. It was decided that the delegates shall wear the official badge of Quebec, garnet and gold, obtainable from Mr. Allan, the provincial secretary. After the conclusion of business routine a delightful hour was spent in social intercourse when each delegate was in turn introduced to all the others, and during which ice cream, coffee and cake were served. Following is the revised list of delegates from Montreal:—

Erskine Presbyterian—W. T. King, Mr. N. Nelliof.
Calvin Presbyterian—R. Brown, Miss Holliday.
Olivet Baptist—Miss Tester, Miss Hodge, Miss Pickel. Chapel—Mr. R. A. Knight.
First Baptist—Miss Edgill, Mr. J. L. Horsfall, Mr. A. Eaton.
Point St. Charles Congregational—Mrs. Hall, Mr. Townsend, Mr. Brears.
Cote St. Louis Presbyterian—Miss Pennett, Rev. J. R. Dobson.
Knox Presbyterian—Miss McCulloch.
St. Gabriel Presbyterian—Miss Lynch, Miss Darling.
St. Bartholomew Episcopal—Mr. Grace.
West End M. E.—Mrs. Tees, Miss Tees.
Stanley Street Presbyterian—Rev. F. M. Dewey.
Chalmers Presbyterian—Mr. Geo. H. Porteous.
Sherbrooke Street M. E.—Mr. H. B. Rorke.
Victoria Presbyterian—Miss C. R. Morton, Miss Alice Morton, Mr. Thos. H. Allan, Mr. David Allan.
American Presbyterian—Miss Irwin, Miss McFarlane, Miss DeWitt, Mr. Clinton F. Brown, Mr. H. N. DeWitt.

FOR TOWN AND COUNTRY.

Elegance for the town; ease for the country.

The elegant accessories that put the finishing touch to the careful toilet; the loose, flowing, negligee things that suit the free life in the country.

Many gentlemen, tied down to business during the week, relish the Saturday half holiday and the Sunday in the country.

Drop in this afternoon

We have a big display of the toggery you need.

In the town, the severe discipline of collar and neckwear. In the country the relaxation of loose flannels and negligee jackets.

These loose things make for comfort. You will be better satisfied if you obtain them from headquarters.

R. J. TOOKE,

177 ST. JAMES STREET.

BEDROOM SUITS.

SPECIAL DISCOUNT

ALLOWED ON ALL SALES DURING JULY. SEE OUR STOCK.

RENAUD, KING & PATTERSON,

FURNITURE AND BEDDING, 652 CRAIG STREET. 7

JAMES KIMBER & SON,

(FORMERLY JAMES KIMBER.)

Painters, Decorators, etc.

Have now room for one or two more orders in decorating for incoming week. We submit entirely new designs to suit the circumstances of each contract. We are not afraid of comparing our prices or results with other firms. We guarantee satisfaction. Come to the old stand.

5 McGill College Avenue,

Or TELEPHONE 4421.

7

PARLOR SUITS.

SPECIAL DISCOUNT

ALLOWED ON ALL SALES DURING JULY. SEE OUR STOCK.

RENAUD, KING & PATTERSON,

CABINET MAKERS AND UPHOLSTERERS, 652 CRAIG STREET. 7

The Daily Witness.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, JULY 7.

FLOODS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

A REVIEW OF THE SITUATION.

(Special Correspondence of 'Witness.')

Chilliwack, B.C., June 25.—The floods have subsided sufficiently to review the situation. That a large portion of the country of the Fraser has been devastated by the overflow of the river and its tributaries, is a fact, which no one gainsaid; also that the valley of Chilliwack together with the crops of same have incurred loss, the effects of which will be felt for years. The reports, though grossly exaggerated in the newspapers, are terrible enough even now that the water has left the country covered for miles with a deep layer of whitish scum and accumulations of mud. One cannot realize the situation without actual observation. The accompanying attendant on the constant rise of the waters can only be understood by those whose all was involved. The incoming water as it steadily and persistently rose, inch by inch, foot by foot, until every ravine was filled, every depression filled as with a lake, garden, grainfield and meadow submerged, is an experience never will care to have repeated. Whole families were driven to the upper stories of their houses, or from them entirely, leaving the contents to the mercy of the waters. Cattle, after having been early removed to higher ground, huddled together on the small amazement. The [illegible] into streets [illegible] was practicable [illegible] raft, many varieties of which have been seen around the streets of [illegible] during the inundation.

The loss which the [illegible] has sustained cannot [illegible] will suffer severely, while many

TOTALLY RUINED

One and all show [illegible] manfully facing the [illegible] and all hope for a [illegible] arising from the present situation. That the Province [illegible] agricultural and horticultural [illegible] the province, if not to the [illegible] not be denied; but it is a [illegible] it is subject to periodical [illegible] sequence of the [illegible] weather, the rapid [illegible] the consequent rise of the Fraser, which, overflowing [illegible] inundates the whole country [illegible] est level. This has [illegible] times within the memory [illegible] viz., in 1876, 1882, and [illegible] dation which is said to exceed [illegible] the present one by about [illegible]

From this it would [illegible] some means are employed [illegible] waters to their proper channel [illegible] fertile as it is, will eventually [illegible] doned, for the reason that the [illegible] be too great for farmers [illegible] A scheme for dyking the country [illegible] before the people for some [illegible] to be hoped that the government [illegible] come to our aid, and help the [illegible] build strong, durable dykes and [illegible] keep the river in its proper [illegible]

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT

seems alive to the situation, a steamer was sent to rescue settlers whose homes or effects were in danger, to supply provisions and give such assistance as might be required. In many cases need was urgent. Seed, oats, [illegible] millet and potatoes are being supplied in abundance that the land may be immediately re-seeded for the purpose of providing winter feed for the stock. In many places the hay will yet yield a second crop; but all the first crop of clover, hay, grain and roots is entirely destroyed. Fences are carried away, houses in a few places demolished, [illegible] gardens, orchards and cultivated fields covered with slime, sediment and [illegible] That the inundation has been very general, the loss ruinous and the destruction terrible is true, but still there are some fortunate farmers who have come out scatheless, notwithstanding the [illegible] heard of depth of the overflow. The sands of acres, belonging to prominent farmers, have remained high and dry during the siege and were [illegible] refuge for distressed friends and neighbors together with their stock. The [illegible] beautiful valley, which a month ago presented such a picture of nature's loveliness and cultivation's artfulness reduced to desolation, is enough [illegible] ness to the countenance of the most ruthless and unfeeling traveller. What, then must it be to the sufferers?

THIS CATASTROPHE [illegible] eve of the local elections in Ri[illegible] have a very decided influence. Many while disgusted with the selfishness the present government, will overl[illegible] public matters in view of the present [illegible] terial assistance which has been so [illegible] rendered them in time of need. R[illegible] Cawley, of Chilliwack, the govern[illegible] candidate, has rendered noble and [illegible] ing service in rescuing persons at [illegible] fects and bringing assistance to [illegible] were in need. It is believed the [illegible] will remember his goodness of heart [illegible] give him a good send-off on election [illegible] Personally he deserves this, but [illegible] are divided as to the merits of [illegible] cal party.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Ladies' Summer Costumes in all [illegible] ing materials all reduced at S. Car[illegible]

Buy all your Dry Goods at S. Carsley's during the great July Sale.

Attend S. Carsley's Great July Sale and procure some of the tremendous bargains that are being offered in all departments.

A large lot of Ladies' Boating Jackets to be cleared at $1 each at S. Carsley's, Notre Dame street.

An enormous stock of Ladies' Parasols, all the most novel shapes at S. Carsley's, Notre Dame street.

A manufacturer's stock of Linen Goods to be cleared at less than wholesale prices during the Great July Sale at S. Carsley's. 7

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

TO-DAY'S GAMES AND EVENTS.

THE TENNIS TOURNAMENT—LACROSSE—THE WHEEL—MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The sporting bill of fare for this afternoon contains nothing of special interest. Really it is an 'off day.' The intermediate lacrosse match between the Young Shamrocks and the Quebec team is the only event that will attract the enthusiasts in this city. The Montreal-Capital match at Ottawa occupies the attention of the senior leaguers. The match is generally conceded to the Capitals, and it seems to be only a question of how big a victory the home team will win. To-day's events in the various schedules are:—

LACROSSE.

Capital vs. Montreal, at Ottawa. Senior League.

Shamrock vs. Quebec, on the Shamrock grounds. Eastern Intermediate League.

Beaver vs. Emmet, and White Stars vs. Montreal, on the grounds of the first-named clubs in each pair. Junior Independent League.

Jerseys vs. Lilacs, on former's grounds. Juvenile League.

Brockville vs. Valleyfield, at Brockville. Western Intermediate League.

BASEBALL.

Granites vs. Hawthornes, on Granite Diamond. Montreal League.

CRICKET.

Montreal vs. Victoria, on the M.A.A.A. grounds.

QUOITING.

Riverside vs. St. Lawrence, and Dominion vs. Montreal, on grounds of first club in each couplet.

YACHTING.

St. Lawrence Yacht Club. Fourth series race for Class 'A.' 30, 25 and 21 foot class at Dorval.

Corinthian Sailing Club, open skiff race. Trial regatta at Point Claire.

LAWN TENNIS.

THE OTTAWA TOURNAMENT NOT FINISHED.

Ottawa, July 7.—The lawn tennis tournament was not ended yesterday as anticipated. Rain stopped the play in the final championship contests, and they were adjourned until to-day. It is touch and go yet as to who will win the Canadian championship: Mathews and Avery are ties, with two sets each to their credit. In the ladies' championship, Mrs. Weatherhead and Miss Osborne are the final contestants. Each has won a set, and at the time that rain interrupted the play, Miss Osborne had 3—1 in the third set.

BICYCLING.

THE M. B. C. FIXTURES.

The fixtures of the Montreal Bicycle Club for the next week are as follows:—

Saturday, July 7, 3 p.m.—St. Vincent de Paul.

Tuesday, July 10, 7.30 p.m.—Athletic Club House.

Thursday, July 12, 7.30 p.m.—Outremont and Cote St. Luc.

The amalgamated ride and dinner will be held next week.

THE Y. M. C. A. CLUB.

The Association cyclists will have a run this afternoon at 3.30, and again on Monday morning at six o'clock. Every member is requested to attend.

POLICE APPROPRIATIONS.

INTERESTING TOPICS DISCUSSED BY THE COMMITTEE.

The Police Committee met yesterday afternoon to report to council for an additional appropriation of $34,255 to finish the year.

There was some other business. A list of warrants were handed around. Aldermen McBride, Penny and Jacques refused to sign any not covered by an appropriation. 'I'll not vote a single cent of next year's money,' said Ald. Jacques. 'You're not going to be asked,' retorted Ald. Kennedy.

The butchers at the east end abattoir petitioned for a special constable, but the answer was 'No money.'

The sum of $75 was voted to the caretaker of the drill hall for sweeping up, etc., after the policemen have drilled.

The ceiling of the Young street station having collapsed, a report was sent to council for money to repair.

Objections were raised to the cost of electric light at some of the stations. Dufferin square, for instance, $178.50 for three months, and the matter referred to a sub-committee. Gas will likely be used in future.

Ald. Jacques suggested getting more work out of the police by lengthening the hours of duty. Some of them, he believed, did not do more than six hours' work in the twenty-four.

Ald. McBride—There are other corporation servants who don't do that. (Laughter.)

The Chief said the policemen were all on duty from six to six. They had to report at 5.30. Those who made arrests at night had to attend the court in the day time.

Ald. Jacques next asked how it was that the pay lists were always full while men away sick only got half pay. He was told that the other half went to the benefit fund.

Ald. Kennedy—No, it goes to the aldermen.

Ald. Jacques—Does it; I haven't seen any of it. (Laughter.)

Ald. Jacques asked how it was that the men's pay was stopped for this benefit fund and the sergeants' was not? Was it not unfair to dock the men with small pay and pay the men with higher salaries in full?

The Chief having explained the schedule of the fund whereby men pay three per-[illegible] of their salaries when on duty and [illegible] per cent when sick, Ald. McBride suggested that the sergeants pay the same as the men. The Chief was authorized to look into it and report.

The Chief reported having instructed men to take the number of any car [illegible] at the rate of over eight miles an hour.

A spare patrol waggon was ordered and the meeting adjourned.

FIRE INVESTIGATIONS.

The Fire Commissioners sat yesterday to investigate the fire which took place [illegible] on the premises of H. & A. Allard, Youville street. The fire was [illegible] caused by spontaneous combustion. The loss, amounting to $10,000, is covered by the insurance. The fire at [illegible] street was caused by a gas [illegible] decided that the fire [illegible] at the Point was started from a Grand Trunk engine. [illegible] this case was $15,000, insurance unknown.

LAPOINTE VS, LEVEILLE.

INTERESTING DECISION FOR REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

Mr. F. Lapointe, real estate agent, St. Catherine street, has recovered by action from Mr. Leveille, $1,100 commission for transacting the sale of fifty-five arpents of land at Hochelaga to James Robertson and George H. Labbe for $55,000. Judge Ouimet decided the case for the plaintiff, giving him the full amount claimed and costs. This action was entered in November, 1892, when the sale took place and a decision has since been looked forward to with great interest by real estate agents.

NEW DOCTORS.

The Medical Board of Examiners of the province announce that the following doctors of medicine, having complied with all the requirements of the law, are entitled to practise their profession in the province of Quebec:—Joseph E. Bergeron, Joseph M. Ouimet, S. McDuff, J. E. St. Onge, Eugene Feron, G. A. Dufresne, F. X. Goyette, Henry St. Germain, I. H. Chalifoux, Chas. P. Wylde, W. A. Stenning, L. Seguin, G. A. Trenholme, Jos. Rouleau, F. J. Hackett, Jas. R. McKenzie, E. D. Aylen, Jas. P. Hannington, C. J. L. Wolf, John O. D. Cameron, R. A. Wesley, M.A. Cooper, W. Mitchell, Geo. F. Shaw, E. Labelle, R. T. McMorin.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Colonial House,

Phillips Square.

Furniture Department.

We always keep in stock a full assortment of Furniture in new and chaste designs of first class Workmanship and Finish, and in all the Favorite Woods.

For the Kitchen.

TABLES, CUPBOARDS and CHAIRS.

For the Dining-Room.

Sideboards, China Closets, Dinner Waggons, Extension Tables, Chairs and Lounges.

For the Bedroom.

Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Bureaus, Dressing Cases, Chiffonniers, Washstands, Tables, Chairs, Lounges, Bed Springs, Mattresses and Pillows.

For the Library.

Settees, Lounges, Tables, Chairs, Bookcases and Desks.

For the Hall.

Racks, Settees, Mirrors, Pedestals and Chairs.

For the Drawing-Room.

Suites, Sofas, Conversation Chairs, Divans, Cabinets, Tables, Chairs and Footstools. Cosy Corners made to order.

In addition to the above mentioned we keep a large stock of articles always found in first class Furniture Establishments, but which are too numerous to mention here.

HENRY MORGAN & CO.,

Montreal.

PARENTS

Who wish their children to profit by using the best pianos to learn upon, should be sure and come at once to WILLIS & CO., and buy a

BELL PIANO.

ALL THE MONEYED DEALERS HANDLE THE

BELL

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

More beautiful in tone and touch than ever are the BELL PIANOS of to-day.

The NEW SCALE of the Bell Piano is copied on all sides.

Always in the front ranks are the Bell Pianos. It is a distinct advantage to any pupil to learn to play on the Bell Piano. Write to

WILLIS & CO., 1824 NOTRE DAME STREET,

(NEAR McGILL STREET), MONTREAL.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.'S

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTHING BUT

BARGAINS

Over $300,000

WORTH OF DRY GOODS TO BE CLEARED BEFORE REMOVING TO OUR NEW PREMISES IN AUGUST.

UNPARALLELED DISCOUNTS

ABOUND IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

GET OR SEND FOR ONE OF OUR GREAT REMOVAL SALE CATALOGUES.

Fancy Goods Department.

TEN to SEVENTY-FIVE PERCENT DISCOUNT.

Gents' Furnishings Dept.

TEN to FIFTY PERCENT DISCOUNT.

Dress Goods Department.

DRESS GOODS, SILKS, PRINTS and STAPLE GOODS, TEN to SEVENTY-FIVE PERCENT.

Mantle Department.

MANTLES, READY-MADE COSTUMES, WRAPS, Etc., TEN to SEVENTY-FIVE PERCENT OFF.

Ladies' Cotton Underwear.

A Large Manufacturer's Stock bought and to be sold at FIFTY PERCENT OFF regular prices.

N.B.—CUSTOMERS WOULD DO WELL TO COME EARLY ON MONDAY AND SAVE THE CRUSH.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.,

1781 & 1783 Notre Dame Street.

TERMS CASH AND ONLY ONE PRICE.

Weekly Calendar.

SATURDAY, JULY 7.

ELGIN LODGE, No. 7.
A. F. & A. M.

The Brethren of this Lodge are hereby summoned to attend an Emergent Communication to be held at the British Masonic Chambers, 1743 Notre Dame street, on SATURDAY, the 7th inst., at 2.00 p.m. sharp, for the purpose of attending the Funeral of our late Brother A. C. Studer, P.M.W., from his late residence, 184 St. Christophe st.

By Order of the W.M.

Members of Sister Lodges are requested to attend. Regalia.

ART ASSOCIATION,
OF MONTREAL
GALLERIES OF PAINTINGS, Etc.
Open daily 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.
ADMISSION, - - - - 25c.

SUNDAY, JULY 8.

EMMANUEL
CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.
Preacher:
Rev. HUGH PEDLEY, of Winnipeg, Man.
Subject 11 a.m.:
'Temperance and Character.'
Subject 7 a.m.:
'Mystery no Barrier to Duty.'
EVERYBODY WELCOME. 7

MR. D. W. ROSS
WILL CONDUCT THE BIBLE CLASS
In the Y. M. C. A.
On SUNDAY at 3 o'clock.
YOUNG MEN CORDIALLY INVITED.

OLIVET BAPTIST CHURCH,
MOUNTAIN STREET.
REV. W. B. HINSON
Will preach at both services, 11 a.m and 7 p.m.
Morning Subject 'Now Remaineth Hope.' —1 Cor. 13: 13.
Evening Subject—'Now Remaineth Love.' —1 Cor. 13: 13.
Strangers cordially invited. 7

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S
CHURCH,
SUNDAY, July 8, 1894.
REV. H. A. FISH
Will Preach both Morning and Evening.
Subject of Evening Sermon, 'CONSCIENCE.' 7



DIVINE SERVICE
Will be held in
Grace Baptist Church,
Cote St. Antoine,
On SUNDAY, JULY 8th.
Under the auspices of
Derry L. O. L., No. 224.
Brethren will meet at 246 St. James street, at 2.30 p.m. sharp.
Members of sister lodges, True Blues and Prentice Boys cordially invited.
By order of the W.M.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.
Regalia. Band please attend. 7

TUESDAY, JULY 10.

EAST END W. C. T. U.
All ladies interested in Temperance Work, residing in the Eastern part of the city, are invited to meet the County President, in Taylor Church, (Presbyterian), 99 Champlain street, on
TUESDAY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock,
for the purpose of forming a Woman's Christian Temperance Union for that district. Mrs. Ella F. M. Williams and Mrs. Leet will address the meeting.
J. E. DOUGALL,
County President.

THURSDAY, JULY 12.



ICE CREAM SOCIAL
AND ENTERTAINMENT,
Under the auspices of
Derry L. O. B. L., No. 224,
IN ORANGE HALL,
246 St. James street.
JULY 12th, at 8 p. m,
Tickets . . . . . 25 cents
'GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.' 7

SATURDAY, JULY 14.

ZION CONGREGATIONAL
PICNIC
TO IBERVILLE,
Saturday, July 14, 1894,
Leaving Windsor Station at 9 a.m.
TICKETS, 25c and 50c. 6

SHERRINGHAM PARK.
ANNUAL PICNIC
—OF—
MOUNTAIN ST. METHODIST SUNDAY SCHOOL
SATURDAY, July 14th, 1894.
Steamer Prince of Wales will leave Canal Basin at 8.30 a.m. and St Gabriel Locks at 9.
Tickets, Adults 50c - - - Children 25c.
Tea supplied on grounds free of charge. Refreshments. Lacrosse matches, games &c.,

COME! COME!
TO THE
Grace Church Sunday-School Annual Picnic.
On SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1894.
TO HERON ISLAND.
Those living in the city who have not yet visited this beautiful island, situate in the middle of Lachine Rapids, should avail themselves of this opportunity. Wellington St. electric cars take you within two minutes' walk of the boat. Steamer 'Ile Heron' leaves wharf, near Grand Trunk Boat House, at 9.30 a.m. and 2.15 p.m.
TICKETS, 25 and 15 cents.
Refreshments at city prices.

Weekly Calendar.

SATURDAY, JULY 14.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH
SUNDAY-SCHOOL
ANNUAL PICNIC TO OTTERBURN PARK,
—ON—
SATURDAY, July 14, 1894.
Adults, 60c. Children, 30c.
Trains leave Point St. Charles at 9.30 a.m. and 1.40 p.m. 7

FUTURE MEETINGS.

GROCERS' PICNIC.
THE 14th ANNUAL PICNIC
— OF THE —
GROCERS' ASSOCIATION,
— WILL BE HELD —
On WEDNESDAY, July 18,
AT ST. ROSE.
Good Programme of Games and valuable prizes Train leaves Dalhousie Station at 9 and 9.15 a.m. stopping at Hochelaga.
Refreshment on strictly temperance principles, will be served on the grounds at city prices. 7

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

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

For Great Britain add $1.04 per annum for postage on Weekly Witness; 2Sc on Northern Messenger; $3.60 on Daily Witness.

The last edition of the DAILY WITNESS is delivered in the city every evening of publication at $4.00 per annum.

ADVERTISING RATES.

DAILY WITNESS.

Five lines and upwards, 10c per line. Contract on favorable terms.

WEEKLY WITNESS.

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

The Daily Witness.

SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1894.

The appointment of Mr. Kennedy to the position of superintendent of the Lachine canal was made through 'political influences.' He was appointed because he was the son of a Conservative politician, and because he was recommended by friends of his father who were prominent politically and commercially. The engineer of the canal declares that Mr. Kennedy was so confident of being able to retain his position because of this 'political influence' that Kennedy deliberately disobeyed his orders. Mr. Kennedy replies that the 'political influence' hampered him during the construction of the Wellington bridge. The prominent men who exerted the 'political influence' with such costly results to the public, and with the result that their own names have been bandied about in connection with offensive charges, real and imagined, will probably conclude that they have too much to lose by being mixed up in such affairs.

The Minister of Militia has ordered General Herbert to reinstate Colonel Powell, the reason given by the General for the suspension of Col. Powell being insufficient in the judgment of the Minister to justify the continuation of his suspension. It would appear, therefore, that the Minister recognizes the right of the General commanding to suspend an officer and to suspend him for a civil act. That relieves General Herbert of the charge of having acted illegally or with presumption. The reason for the suspension is that given in the 'Witness' at the time, that Colonel Powell had neglected a formality in regard to the official publication of a general order. It seems probable that in his official report regarding the incident which was curiously enough marked 'confidential,' General Herbert made some other complaints regarding the Adjutant-General, and for this reason probably the Minister did not communicate this report to parliament. The affair is not ended, however, with the reinstatement of Colonel Powell, who by instruction of the Minister is to be furnished by General Herbert with an official report of the charge made against him in the 'confidential' report to the Minister in order that he may make a reply. This will be a new and probably an unwelcome experience to General Herbert, who may resent it by sending in his resignation.

A MISTAKE.

The 'Herald' has called attention to an article which may cause misapprehension. It says :—

A publication bearing yesterday's date, claiming by its name to have the quality of an expert in commercial matters, treats the question of 'cash reserves,' which is something of a banking technicality, at considerable length. It charges that the banking system allows too much freedom to the rash and speculative banker who may be tempted to put on all sail without regard to the amount of ballast in the hold. It goes further, however, and gives two examples in evidence of the evil which it assumes to be prevalent. These examples are, next to the Bank of Montreal which has pre-eminence, the leading Canadian banks. The allegation is that if the Bank of Montreal in response to 'urgent supplications' had not come to the relief of the banks in question 'there might have been to record a crisis second only to that which overtook the Australian and American banks.' We reproduce this charge here because of its serious character and in order that we may say that there should be an enquiry into the truth of it. The banks in question must be held bound to call upon the publisher to make good his statement. The 'publication' here referred to is the 'Trade Bulletin,' whose article on the subject is due to misapprehension. The portion of the 'Bulletin's' article referred to reads as follows :—

Our contention from the first has been that the Government should insist upon our chartered banks always carrying a certain proportion of legal tender reserves to their liabilities in order to be prepared for emergencies, which nine times out of ten spring into existence when least expected. Take, for instance, the squall that struck the Merchants and Commerce last summer, when a sudden call upon those institutions found them with such small cash reserves on hand that they had to resort to the unusual method of demanding their call loans without giving the customary notice. But the fallacy of relying upon call loans in the place of legal tenders was amply demonstrated in this instance, as they failed entirely to meet the exigencies of the occasion, only a portion of them being available at a moment's notice; and it is well known that a crisis was only averted by the prompt assistance of the Bank of Montreal. The demand made by these banks for their call loans was perfectly effective so far as they were concerned, as they were made for the most part on securities which could be quickly and easily realized upon. The banks needed no assistance and got none. Where the trouble was felt was in the market for these and like securities. The sudden withdrawal of the call loans necessitated the sudden sale of the securities, and the sudden sale of securities, which had been enhanced in price by speculation, brought down prices with a run, and the danger was that a panic would be caused by the sudden decline which would unduly depress the prices of all securities and cause general loss. The Bank of Montreal under the circumstances came to the assistance of the buyers of the securities and prevented undue depression. It was the securities market, not the banks, that received assistance from the Bank of Montreal.

THE TURF COMMISSION.

A few months ago the Turf Commission men in Toronto were arraigned before a jury in that city on a charge of keeping a common betting house. As was expected, the jury experienced no difficulty in arriving at a verdict, declaring the accused guilty, according to law. The Turf Commission men in Montreal were prosecuted under article 198 of the criminal code, which declares that a place where bets are made shall be classified as a disorderly house. Notwithstanding the fact that the Toronto culprits were prosecuted and convicted under this very same article, eight of the jurors who tried the accused here were in favor of finding them not guilty. There can be but one deduction drawn from this striking contrast, and that is that a large proportion of the men summoned as jurors in this city are either incompetent to act as jurors or they do not fully realize the sanctity of an oath. If, as has been distinctly asserted, some of the Turf Commission jury were tampered with, their punishment, if this could be proved, should be as heavy as possible, and should include that of the men whom they let off. It is a little hard to understand how authorities trust the word of law-breakers. Seventy-six saloon-keepers, when told over a year ago by the License Commissioners that they were to be given licenses no longer, put their heads together and hatched a plan to outwit the commissioners, which worked admirably. They pathetically explained to the commissioners that starvation and death would surely overtake both them and their families if their licenses were taken so abruptly from them, and prayed a year's grace, promising that if it was granted they would not ask for licenses the following year. The commissioners, in the greatness of their faith, granted the coveted licenses, and the following year back flocked the noble seventy-six almost without exception, and again got their licenses. On Thursday the Turf Commission men realized how difficult it would be to get men who would guarantee six hundred dollars each for them until next September to keep them out of jail, and so in their fear informed the judge that if they were let out on their own recognizances they would gamble no more. Both the officers of the Crown and the court eagerly accepted this verbal agreement, which has no legal weight, was not entered in the bond, or even in the registers of the court. The benefit of this agreement was all on the side of the accused, who had only to pay one dollar each for the stamps on the bond. Nothing now stands between them and liberty. It would really appear that the court and Crown, despairing of ever getting juries to try these important cases intelligently and truthfully, were willing to make it easy for the accused to get away. The jury system in other days was an honored one, but in this city it has in criminal cases long been in sad repute.

THE GREAT STRIKE.

What is called poetic justice is making the punishment fit the crime, which it often fails to do in legal justice. The two uniformed villains who stole Lobengula's thousand pounds which he sent as a peace offering, and which his ambassadors confided to them to carry to the British commander, were the cause of all the remainder of the war, with its terrible fatality to both sides. These men could not expiate their depravity with a thousand lives such as theirs, which were not good enough to count against those of the honest and brave Kaffirs who were uselessly slain by the hundred, to say nothing of the English heroes whom they surrounded and killed, every one with his face to the foe. How long Mr. Debs would have to work at hard labor to pay for all the mischief he has wrought by ordering this strike, whose results will be only and altogether evil, it is not easy to calculate. A thousand lives would not be enough. His threat of civil war a day or two ago was a crime of a still more serious sort. For a pothouse loafer to say what he said about the first shot upon the lawless mob which he had raised being the signal for civil war would have been no crime, for it would have meant nothing, but for the man whom half the continent obeys to speak that way was to assume a responsibility from which the enemy of mankind might shrink. In response to that virtual proclamation, 'the red fool fury of the Seine' is repeating itself in Chicago.

The reasons alleged by Mr. Debs to our reporter a few days ago for this preposterous uprising against existing order were entirely unreasonable ones, in fact such as to astound the outsider with their inadequacy. Mr. Pullman had reduced the pay of his men. That was within his right, Mr. Debs said; but in addition to that he had not lowered his rents, and had lowered the interest payable at his savings bank. Mr. Pullman had done all these things on business principles, and says himself that the men had recognized the necessity of the case and accepted the situation loyally until they were carried away by the appeals of Debs. Whatever may have been the relations of Mr. Pullman to his men, they could have formed no excuse for boycotting the railways on which Pullman cars are used, and by which in many cases they are owned, still less for throwing the nation into anarchy and stopping its commerce, to the absolute waste of much property and the paralysis of industry. The only direct charges made by Mr. Debs against those who run the Pullman cars are simply grotesque, namely that brakemen were not allowed to use the Pullman wash-basins and did not get free passes to use the Pullman beds. This is a singular reason for creating civil war. This was, however, not the end of the mischief wilfully ordered by this extraordinary young man. Railways which do not use Pullman cars at all were ordered to be tied up, and were put on a par with those which do, for what reason we are not informed. Further, after the civil war which Mr. Debs proclaimed has broken out, and Chicago is under the rule of destructive anarchy, the chief anarchist exults over it openly and sends the torch to distant cities. Sad to say, the Knights of Labor seem to be to-day under similarly bad guidance. Mr. Powderly, who is truly a great man, and whose progress from the crudest notions of unionism to clear and broad social conceptions it has been an ever increasing pleasure to watch, has been deposed. It was perhaps too much to hope that he would be able to emancipate with him the vast unthinking mass he was called upon to lead, and which was constantly being reinforced and leavened by ignorant anarchism from Europe. This mass got tired of his wise restraint and replaced him by a man who seems much weaker in judgment and in administration, and who, even in the midst of this mischief, announces his determination to call out the Knights wherever Mr. Debs may bid him do so. We do not believe the Knights of Canada any more than the railway hands of Canada will ever get into the vortex of this insanity. They are, as a rule, intelligent men, and must be in that respect far superior on the average to those whose sympathetic impulses are the controlling force in Chicago.

It is difficult to say what is the real reason for this distressing outbreak. There is no doubt that throughout all the Western States a widespread conviction prevails not only among operatives but equally among farmers that capital is the cause of every man's troubles, and that injury done to capital is always an advantage to the non-capitalist. The reasoning by which this strange conviction is arrived at, as furnished us from time to time by correspondents who are controlled by it, is too transcendental for us to follow. There underlies that reasoning, however, a sense that uneducated labor has not its due reward, and as a consequence a bitter jealousy of those who are in comfortable circumstances. This jealousy has grown into hatred and also into conviction that a revolution is necessary. So general was this conviction a year or two ago as to lead to the election in Illinois of an anarchist governor, whom the strong man at Washington cannot trust in this emergency to protect life and property. So general is it now that revolution breaks out at the command of an irresponsible man at the head of an organization not a year old. Another precipitating cause is the season of the year. The dog days are responsible for a great deal of lawlessness. It is in June and July that officials get threatening letters from persons whose brains have got over-heated. It is then that bombs are thrown. It is then that mobs arise from nowhere and do mischief they know not why. We verily believe that if the anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne could be transferred to some other season of the year a large proportion of the irritation which has associated itself with the name of Orangeism would rapidly become ancient history. There is hope in this view of the case. Cool weather has superseded the sultry; the days are getting shorter, and the sun consequently less dominant. Men's heads will get level again.

THE SCHEDULING OF CANADIAN CATTLE.

The government made a very weak defence against the very formidable indictment laid against them by the Opposition of having violated an agreement entered into with the British Government according to which they undertook to enforce a thorough inspection of American cattle coming into Canada either for exportation to Great Britain or to stay here, and failed to do so. The inspection was required by the Imperial Government in order to prevent the importation of contagious disease from the United States, where it was known to exist, into Great Britain by way of Canada. So far as Great Britain was concerned, this inspection would have been unnecessary but for the privilege the Mother Country allowed Canada long after it had been withdrawn from all other countries, of exporting live cattle to Great Britain without being compelled to slaughter them immediately on arrival at the port of debarkation. The United States had long before been scheduled because of the existence of pleuro-pneumonia of the contagious type in its herds, and there was much alarm in England lest the disease should be imported from there by way of the Dominion, while Canada was not scheduled and her cattle were imported into England alive. Scottish graziers as well as Canadian exporters were interested in the continuance of the privilege to Canada, in spite of the danger, and Canada was kept off the schedule, but on the condition that American cattle entering Canada should be subjected to a strict and effective inspection. The Canadian and Imperial governments entered into an agreement as to the inspection provisions and regulations which should be enforced. One would suppose the Canadian Government would have been careful to carry out the agreement, if for no other reason than that they were under a binding obligation to do so. If that were not sufficient, then the consideration that its non-observance might result in the introduction of contagious disease into Canada, then acknowledged free from it, should have made the government careful for its enforcement. But besides all this the government knew that the utmost pressure was being constantly exercised upon the Imperial Government to place Canada on the schedule by the influential and powerful agricultural interests of England, and that the only thing that enabled the government to resist this influence was the fact that contagious disease had never been discovered in Canadian animals, as was known did not exist there. Dominion Government knew that representatives of these interests were constantly watching for some occasion to declare the existence of disease in Canadian cattle, and that no reason could be found the Imperial Government would find it impossible to resist the demands of the British agricultural protectionists for the exclusion of Canada. The Dominion Government knew, too, the immense value of the privilege which gave Canada the right of the right to supply lean cattle for fattening upon British pastures, and knew how highly that privilege was appreciated by Canadian farmers, in spite of the unprofitableness of wheat production. Under such circumstances farmers of the Dominion had the right to expect that the Canadian Government would strictly observe the very letter as well as spirit of the agreement with Great Britain as to inspection.

The Opposition, led by Mr. Mulock, Liberal member for North York, on Friday charged the government in connection with having disregarded that undertaking, with having neglected to make proper regulations, and with having been guilty of neglecting the enforcement of the measures demanded by the British Government, allowing the trade to be continued in a lax manner in spite of the existence of pleuro-pneumonia in the United States and the warning of the Imperial Government. They charged that under all the circumstances the 'scheduling of Canada is fairly open to the negligence of the government.' Mr. Mulock, who brought the charges, produced a mass of correspondence, principally of an official nature, documents which had passed from the hands of the government. Canadian cattle were to be inspected in the United States before shipping to Canada, but that provision was not enforced, and the cattle were not subjected to inspection after arrival. Cattle can only be properly and effectively inspected in full daylight, and though carried and merely formal inspections were allowed on the trains at the border in the night-time. As we pointed out at the time, when it was first reported that the inspection was being done in this fashion, it was utterly useless and worthless and might just as well have been omitted. Mr. Mulock quoted official reports, extracts which showed that the government knew, if the reports were considered at all, that some of the inspectors were in the habit of issuing blank certificates of inspections, and that even such gross irregularities were not punished, but were simply remarked upon. The employees of the railway companies interested in the traffic were allowed in some instances to act as inspectors, and in many cases the inspections were in no sense real, being as if anything more than a mere form. Mr. Mulock charges, too, that after the Imperial Government had warned the Canadian Government of the existence of pleuro-pneumonia in the United States and suggested a temporary stoppage of all importation of American cattle into Canada, the Dominion Government allowed the trade to continue. Neither Mr. Ives nor Sir Hibbert Tupper offered any real defence, though they spoke very warmly upon the subject. There was no denial of the specified charges of neglect and carelessness about inspection. Mr. Ives declared in a general way that the regulations were enforced, and Sir Hibbert Tupper qualified this by intimating that the modifications had not called forth complaint from the British Government. Sir Hibbert Tupper in fact admitted a good deal when he said that 'the charges had been made with 'notice and in a one-sided way, so as 'prevent the government from making 'the best defence they could before 'British public, and also when he said 'that no department of any government 'could stand such cynical and hostile 'criticisms as had been made' he really almost pleaded guilty when he said that 'in England they had 'enforced to the letter the regulations 'regarding the cattle trade, but no 'had charged the officials with 'faith, dishonesty and fraud.' If it means anything it means that Sir Hibbert Tupper admits that the inspection laws were not enforced, but that as they are not enforced any better in England where no charges have been made against the government, no such charges against the Dominion Government should be seriously regarded. In view of all that depended upon Canada's observing the

agreement and enforcing the inspection regulations, the government cannot but be blamed for neglect. Both Mr. Ives and Sir Hibbert Tupper also defended the government by asserting that the scheduling of the cattle was not in consequence of the bad inspection, or even of the existence of pleuro-pneumonia in Canada, but because the farmers of the United Kingdom wanted protection. That is probably true, but the lack of thorough inspection may have some connection with the gradual increase of the pressure brought to bear upon the Imperial Government to schedule Canadian cattle.

As for the government's old election war cry, that the Liberals are traitors for referring to the government's neglect, as in doing so they may make it impossible for the Imperial Government to remove Canada from the schedule, that is quite of a piece with the rest of the government's course and quite in accord with its morals in breaking an agreement. The government's sins must not be mentioned or any effort made to prevent their repetition lest the evil be made public and lest the country be brought into ill-repute. Canada is to be dragged through the mud forever and submit in silence, lest the disgrace which the government brings her into be published. The wrong that has been done could not be hid from those who have power to use it for our harm. It has been published over and over again in the committing. What remains is to prevent further disgraceful acts. In this instance the investigation is over, and the Imperial Government have arrived at their decision, which only remains to be made known; and no discussion in the Canadian Parliament of the government's share in bringing about the scheduling of Canada can alter it. The reason given for neglecting the enforcement of the inspection laws, namely, in order not to prevent the Canadian railways from having a share of a profitable traffic is probably the true one. Everyone knows how the government has been the bondservant of the railway companies; and parliament, with nearly all its members accepting passes from the railways, is not in a position to make up by extra severity for the government's servility to the interests of the roads. Mr. O'Brien's stern verdict upon the government in this matter was well deserved. He said:—

> The honorable gentleman (Mr. Ives) who had spoken had not attempted to contradict the terrible charges of Mr. Mulock. It was shown that the Canadian Government had entered into a solemn agreement with the Imperial Government, and the former had violated that agreement. The Imperial Government had faith in the Canadian Government, but that faith was undeserved. The speech of Mr. Ives would go far to prevent the schedule being resumed once his words had reached England. There never was a clearer case reported on the floor of Parliament where it was shown that the Government was guilty of breach of faith and gross dishonor, and the country would know where to place the whole responsibility. The Deputy Minister was not by any means blameless, for he connived at the evading of these regulations. The interests of the farmers had been sacrificed to those of the railway companies, and the farmers of the country would hold the Government to account for the resultant loss.

The resolutions condemning the negligence of the government were of course voted down by the usual partisan majority. It is certainly time that the farmers of Canada were more truly and faithfully and strongly represented in parliament, and we hope that the Patrons of Industry will be encouraged by their splendid success in the Ontario elections to secure a strong party in the Dominion Parliament by making a big fight in the approaching general elections of the Dominion.

PERSONALS.

Justice Loranger and family are at Terrebonne.

Mrs. W. A. Dyer and family have gone to Cacouna.

Mr. J. C. Barlow sails for England on Wednesday next.

Dr. Butler and family left this week for Riviere du Loup.

Ven. Archdeacon Evans and family have left for Tadousac.

Mr. J. Y. Gilmour and family are spending the summer at St. Rose.

Mr. F. D. Monk and family have gone to Ile Bizard for the summer.

Mr. A. Gilmour and family have gone up to St. Rose for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Grindley, Sherbrooke street, are at Old Orchard.

Mr. F. W. Evans and family, Cote St. Antoine, are summering at Tadousac.

Mrs. Lewis Black and Miss Black are amongst the Montrealers at Little Metis.

Mr. Alton F. Clerk and family are enjoying the cooling breezes at Riviere du Loup.

DYNAMITE ROSSA WANTS OFFICE.

London, July 7.—Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, whose twenty years of expatriation expired on Jan. 2, 1892, and who returned to Ireland last month, has announced his intention of standing for election as the city marshal of Dublin.

COL. POWELL IS RE-INSTATED.

THE MINISTER OF MILITIA ANNOUNCES THE FACT IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

SIR JOHN THOMPSON REPORTS THE RESULT OF THE KINGSTON PENITENTIARY INVESTIGATION—ANOTHER ENQUIRY PROBABLE

(Special to the 'Witness.')

Ottawa, July 7.—In the House of Commons yesterday on the orders of the day, Mr. Perry complained that garbled documents were brought down in response to the orders of the House for returns.

Mr. Haggart said there were in this case letters from Lieut-Governor Howland, the Hon. G. E. Foster and the Rev. Father Burke, which were private and which he did not intend to have brought down.

Mr. Mills, of Bothwell, complained that a return regarding the industries of London, ordered last year, had not been brought down.

Mr. Fraser, of Guysboro, and Mr. McMillan also complained of the absence of returns ordered.

Mr. McNeill asked if any steps would be taken to bring before the colonial conference the scheme of British preferential trade endorsed by this House in 1892 by formal resolution.

Sir John Thompson said they might fairly assume that the delegates would not fail to consider this question. It was not advisable to disclose prematurely the private deliberations of the conference, which, however, was expected to close early next week, when the conclusions on the trade subject would be announced.

STORY OF COL. POWELL'S SUSPENSION.

In Committee of Supply Sir Richard Cartwright asked the Minister of Militia to state to the House the circumstances of the suspension of Col. Walker Powell, Adjutant-General.

Mr. Patterson replied as follows: The Major-General last Saturday informed me that he had suspended the Adjutant-General, and at the same time handed me a communication, marked confidential, in reference to the suspension. To-day, in reply to my request I received a further communication from the Major-General, also marked confidential, and these are of such a character that I do not think it would be fair to Col. Powell to lay them before Parliament without at the same time giving the answer of the Adjutant-General. The specific charge upon which he was suspended was that he allowed to be inserted in the 'Canada Gazette' a general order without the permission of the Major-General and without the initials and approval of the Minister upon the proof sheet sent to the Queen's printer. This afternoon I sent the following

LETTER TO THE MAJOR-GENERAL:

I have your report respecting the suspension of the Adjutant-General. I notice that it is marked 'Confidential,' and that you refer to this as official, but I cannot regard a report marked 'Confidential' in such a light. I desired a report which can be submitted to Parliament, and given to the press.

Upon consideration of the matter, I do not consider the charge you specify as of sufficient gravity to warrant you in continuing the suspension for a longer period. You will be so good as to remove the suspension, reinstate him in the position of Adjutant-General, and also give direction that he be furnished with copies of your official reports to me in order to give him an opportunity of replying.

This statement was loudly cheered by both sides of the House.

Major Hughes, the member for North Victoria, said this was all very well, but the question remained had General Herbert any authority to suspend this officer? As he understood it the General had no authority at all to suspend any civil officer.

CANADA'S AGENTS ABROAD.

Upon the vote of $10,000 for commercial agencies, including expenses in connection with the negotiation of treaties in the extension of commercial relations, Mr. Mills, of Bothwell, asked the Premier whether there had been any attempt made to secure recognition of the agents of Canada by Great Britain. The agents of Canada abroad would have no official character unless there was some recognition on the part of the foreign office secured.

Sir John Thompson replied that Canada's agents had no official consular character. They went abroad as the agents would of a private house excepting that in this instance they represented a great country and were treated with respect accordingly and were given facilities everywhere by those who represented Her Majesty in the consular capacity. The government was corresponding with the British Government with the view of getting recognition of the Canadian commercial agents, especially the commercial agents at the capitals of the great countries.

Mr. Charlton urged the importance of sending a commercial representative to Washington.

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY IRREGULARITIES.

Sir Richard Cartwright asked the Minister of Justice to give the House some explanation with respect to the rumors as to the administration of the Kingston penitentiary, which had been disseminated over the country. Sir John Thompson accordingly went over the investigations which had been held into the affairs of the penitentiary, one in 1892 and a second one last autumn. The rigid scrutiny to which the books and accounts of the institution were subjected had revealed a faulty system of bookkeeping and carelessness on the part of certain officials, but it had convinced him, he said, of the perfect integrity of the warden. No reproach whatever, Sir John Thompson said, rested upon the wardon, although on account of his advancing years and the great amount of work in such a large institution, he had not been able to give the supervision to the form and to the checking of accounts which he (the Minister) would have liked. For the future, however, he believed the books of the penitentiary had been put upon a sound basis and the irregularities which had existed would not be repeated.

MR. M'MULLEN DISSATISFIED.

Mr. McMullen doubted if the investigations had reached the bottom of the affairs of the penitentiary and suggested that as the enquiries which have been made were by officers of the Department of Justice, it would be advisable to have another by a judge.

Sir John Thompson replied that it might yet be necessary.

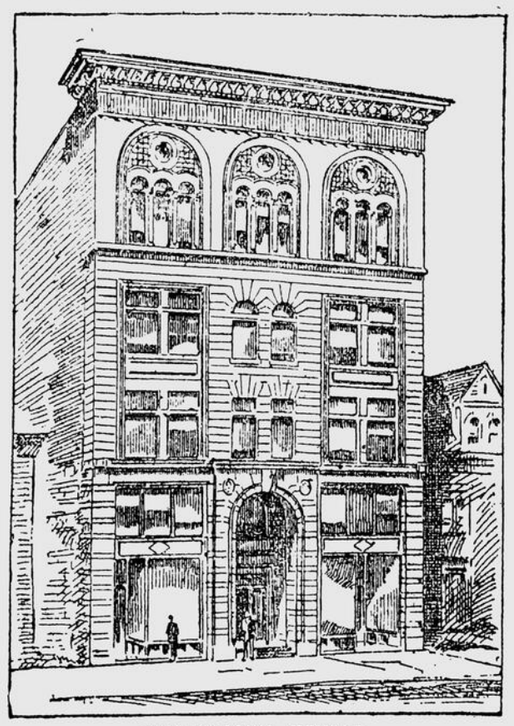
Before the adjournment of the House Sir John Thompson intimated that he would move the second reading of the bill to ratify the French treaty on Monday.

The Montreal Island Park Railway bill went through committee and stands for a third reading.

Mr. Girouard gives notice that he will, on the third reading of this bill move in amendment that the capital stock of the company shall be $500,000 with the right to increase it to one million on a vote of the shareholders.

THE SEIZURE OF MR. MURRAY'S BOOKS.

Mr. McCarthy will, on Monday, enquire whether a seizure was made at the port of Montreal on May 1, 1894, of certain books imported by Mr. Norman Murray on the ground that the books were of an indecent and immoral character and whether there were reports sent to Ottawa and a decision given by the department; also if Mr. Murray wrote to the Comptroller of Customs on June 12 asking whether the collector had reported as to the seizure and what the decision of the Comptroller was, and if the Comptroller answered Mr. Murray's communication.



THE MASONIC TEMPLE.

Above is reproduced a picture of the Masonic Building which is to be erected on Dorchester street. The building will show a frontage of five stories and will reach a height of seventy-five feet. The estimated cost of everything complete, including land and furnishing, will be in the neighborhood of $60,000. The work of construction will be proceeded with as soon as the contracts are let. Part of the building is to be devoted to lodge rooms for the Masons themselves, and part will be let as offices, while a concert hall, to seat 450 people will be another feature.

A GIFT TO A PASTOR.

GOLD, BANK BILLS AND OTHER VALUABLES PRESENTED.

A SILVER WEDDING ANNIVERSARY.

The Rev. John Nichols, pastor of St. Mark's Presbyterian Church, received a handsome testimonial from his congregation last night. The occasion was the twenty-fifth anniversary of Mr. Nichols's wedding day. A large party of ladies and gentlemen, representing the congregation of St. Mark's, gathered at the house of Mr. Nichols, quite in a casual way. But there was a great deal in their quiet manner. Mr. Nichols was suddenly confronted with a glittering array of jewellery. Then the idea was explained to him. Mr. Hugh Vallance did the speaking. He said that the occasion was the twenty-fifth anniversary of Mr. Nichols's wedding day. For twenty years he had led his congregation faithfully. When visited with pestilence and floods, and among the needy always, the reverend pastor had done his duty. This always required courage and devotion. Naturally he had made enemies. That was unavoidable; but the congregation of St. Mark's wanted to express their entire satisfaction with their pastor. This was their opportunity and here were the small marks of their great esteem.

These remarks were loudly applauded. The presents were a fine silver bread tray, a chased and embossed stud-case filled with gold dollars, and a gold watch beautifully engraved. Nor was Mrs. Nichols forgotten. On behalf of the Young People's Association, Miss Linto presented the pastor's wife with a prettily engraved jewel case. Incidentally it was bursting with bank bills.

The Rev. Mr. Nichols, to whom the whole was a surprise, was deeply touched. On behalf of himself and wife he returned most hearty thanks. 'Indeed, the occasion was almost beyond language—it was so unexpected and so welcome.'

Afterwards there was music and much merriment. There were ice cream and conversation, and the reverend gentleman and his family were made to feel that the affection of the congregation as well as its loyalty was practical and Christian. St. Mark's Church has had its uphill struggles and pastor and congregation have always worked heartily for the common cause. The party left the house after an hour or two of very hearty sociability, leaving their pastor and his family in a very happy frame of mind.

NOT PAID YET.

The Postoffice employees have not received their salaries for June yet, and are wondering what is the cause of the delay.

TWO DANGEROUS CHARACTERS ARRESTED.

THEY THREATENED THE LIVES OF THE ROYAL FAMILY AND ARE GUILTY OF INCITING TO MURDER.

London, July 7.—Thomas Cantwell and Charles Quinn have been arrested here, charged with inciting to murder the Royal family. Prior to the recent opening of the Tower Bridge, the prisoners were found displaying the following placard:

To the Workingmen of Tower Hill:—

Fellow Workers, — You expended life, energy and skill in constructing this bridge. Now come the royal vermin and rascally politicians, with pomp and splendor. They claim all the credit, while you are condemned to the workhouse and to the pauper's grave, in order to glorify these lordly swine, who live by our labor.

The accused men also distributed leaflets, explaining Vaillant's reasons for throwing his bomb in the French Chamber of Deputies, and made speeches declaring that the 'murders abroad are not half bad enough.' Upon searching the prisoners' lodgings, a printing press and a mass of Anarchistic pamphlets were found. The prisoners will be prosecuted by the treasury officials.

COLONIAL CONFERENCE.

THE TRADE QUESTION AGAIN UNDER DISCUSSION—NEXT WEEK'S PROGRAMME.

(Special to the 'Witness.')

Ottawa, July 7.—The trade discussion again occupied the attention of the Colonial Conference to-day. No afternoon session was held, the delegates instead visiting the experimental farm and Mr. Eddy's factories.

The programme for next week is as follows:—The delegates leave Ottawa on Tuesday evening, arriving in Toronto on Wednesday at seven a.m. A trip to Niagara and a banquet by the Board of Trade at Toronto constitute Wednesday's programme. After a drive about the city they leave at night for Kingston, the Thousand Islands and Montreal, where they spend Saturday and Sunday, leaving for Quebec on Monday. There they are to be entertained by the Board of Trade.

THE ONTARIO CROP OUTLOOK.

PLUMS, PEARS, PEACHES AND APPLES WILL BE A POOR YIELD.

(Special to the 'Witness.')

Toronto, July 7.—Reports received from all parts of the province regarding the crop outlook vary but slightly. Hay on old meadows is put down as an average crop; on low lands and new meadows a failure, the clover being badly winterkilled. Wheat will be a heavy crop; barley a fair average; peas, a half crop, while oats are reported badly rusted. All grains heavy in the straw are badly laid in many sections by rain and wind and difficult to harvest. Potatoes look well, as do all roots. Small fruits are abundant; plums, pears, and peaches not nearly the usual yield, and apples owing to frost, will not be more than half a crop.

MARRIED.

FERGUSON—SANDERS.—On July 4, 1894, at the Presbyterian Church, Cobourg, by by the Rev. J. Hay, Stanton Ferguson, of Toronto, to Janet Sanders, eldest daughter of John M. Sanders, Esq. 7

KERR—KNIGHT.—On July 4, 1894, at 'Rathbourne,' Woodstock, Ont, the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. W. F. Clarke, assisted by the Rev. J. S. Ross, D.D., C. S. Kerr, B.A., classical master in the Woodstock Collegiate Institute, to Alberta, youngest daughter of R. W. Knight, Esq. 7

DIED.

PEATMAN.—In this city, on the 6th July, Sarah Jane, infant daughter of John and Sarah Jane Peatman, aged 2 months. 7

PROVAN.—At Quebec, on July 5, 1894, after a long illness, Maria Mackenzie, eldest daughter of the late James Mackenzie, Esq., and widow of the late Alexander Provan, in his lifetime merchant of Quebec. 7

BURGER.—At Fergus, Ont., on July 4, 1894, William Burger, a member of Court Isabella, I.O.F.. 7

RAMBAULT.—On July 5, 1894, at Quebec, Theresa, youngest daughter of Sergeant Instructor F. Rambault, R.C.A., aged 1

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

KNOX CHURCH (Presbyterian)—Rev. Jas. Fleck, B.A., pastor, corner of Dorchester and Mansfield streets—Union services on Sabbath July 8th, and during the remaining Sabbaths of July, will be held in Erskine Church. Morning at 11 o'clock. Evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath-school at 3 p.m., in Knox Church school-room.

WEST END METHODIST CHURCH, cor. of Canning and Coursol streets—Services tomorrow at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Seats free. The Pastor will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath-school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. Pastor's Bible class in the body of the church. The Y.P.S.C.E. will meet on Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Public worship on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers welcome. Rev. W. H. Sparling, B.A., pastor.

MAISONNEUVE (Presbyterian.)—(Erskine Church Mission.)—Services on Sabbath at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath-school and Bible-class at 3 p.m. Y.P.S.C.E. church prayer meeting, Friday evening at 8 p.m. Wm. McCuaig, Missionary.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

Swimming lessons for adults or children can be arranged for at the Turkish Bath Hotel. Tel. No. 4305. 7

Gentlemen's clothes cleaned, dyed and repaired and altered at M. J. Adler's branch store, 39 Beaver Hall Hill, opposite Belmont street. Charges moderate. Parcels called for and delivered. Telephone, 1342. 7

P. E. Layton & Bro.'s piano and organ warerooms, 2387 St. Catherine strret, corner of Peel, will be closed on Saturdays at one p.m. during July and August. 7

Gentlemen wishing to have their clothes cleaned, dyed or repaired can be accommodated at M. J. Adler's branch store, 39 Beaver Hall Hill. Telephone 1342. 7

Arrivals at the Turkish Bath Hotel.—Mr. R. J. Fleming, Toronto; Mr. J. F. Laamer, Mr. McLeod, Mrs. Charles Archibald, Halifax; Mr. Wm. McNaughton, Ormstown, Que.; Mr. A. R. Wickett, Toronto; Mr. J. R. Wylie, Mr. C. M. Doolittle, Hamilton; Mr. W. Doolittle, Hamilton; Mr. J. Youngheart, the Rev. A. Lustahues, Coaticooke, Que.; Mr. J. E. Riley, Trepassy, Nfld.; Mr. Kirkpatrick, St. John, N.B.; Mr. H. McKellar, Conn, Ont.; Mr. R. Gray, Kinloss, Ont.; Miss E. Gray, Kinloss, Ont.; the Rev. W. Henderson, Danville; Mr. and Mrs. Warne, Eastman; Mr. W. Wentworth, Danville; Mr. F. Ross, Douglass; Mr. F. A. Allen, Mr. S. B. Sinclair, Ottawa; Miss A. E. Sinclair, Ottawa; Mr. W. H. Law, Mrs. Jansen, Mr. S. G. Mackay Sutherland, Toronto; Mrs. and the Misses McFarland, St. John, N.B.; Mr. H. Black, Toronto; Mr. A. F. Tye, Toronto; Misses Tye, Toronto; Miss Jacobs, Mr. E. A. Wood, Halifax, N.S.; the Rev. R. Pyke, Shakespeare, Ont.; Mr. R. M. McLennan, Toronto; Miss M. Cook, Waterford, N.Y. 7

ADVERTISEMENTS.

FAIR TREATMENT.

LOW PRICES AND EASY TERMS MAKE US KING OF HOMEFURNISHERS.

A LEAN PURSE MADE FAT

IN TWO WAYS. (a) OUR PRICES FOR EVERYTHING HELP TO THIS END. YOU CAN ALWAYS BUY RIGHT HERE. (b) OUR EASY WAYS OF PAYMENT. DON'T NEED TO HAVE A FULL PURSE ALL AT ONCE WHEN YOU BUY HERE. EVERYTHING CASH OR CREDIT AT LOWEST PRICES.

THE HOME PERFECT.

THAT'S OUR EVERYDAY THOUGHT. HOW TO MAKE THE HOME MORE ATTRACTIVE.

Kitchen,
Dining-room,
Parlor,
Bedrooms,
Whole House.

WE SELL EVERYTHING AND FURNISH ESTIMATES.

LOWEST PRICES AND EASY TERMS, WITH LARGE STOCKS, KEEP THIS HOUSE BUSY, WHEN OTHERS ARE GROWLING OF DULL TIMES.

AMERICAN WRINGER CO.,
(Successors to Metropolitan Mfg. Co.)
1678 and 1680 NOTRE DAME STREET.
T. A. EMMANS, MANAGER.

CHILDREN'S AND MISSES'
Tan Boots and Shoes
— AT —
RONAYNE'S,
Chaboillez Square. 7

DON'T BE CARELESS.

Don't be too careless to examine closely when you go to buy a bottle of CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. Many unprincipled dealers will hand you a bottle, put up in RED Wrapper, and closely imitating 'C-A-R-T-E-R-'S.'

Don't fail to examine carefully, and don' be put off with something 'just as good as CARTER'S.'

'There is nothing as good as CARTER'S.' The only safety is in getting the genuine CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Ask for C-A-R-T-E-R-'S and be sure you get them.

A POSITIVE CURE FOR SICK HEADACHE.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

MENS'
Tan Boots and Shoes
— AT —
RONAYNE'S,
Chaboillez Square. 7

JOB PRINTING
In all its branches executed with neatness and despatch at the 'WITNESS' PRINTING HOUSE, corner St. Peter and Craig streets 8

ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOYS' AND YOUTHS'
Tan Boots and Shoes
— AT —
RONAYNE'S,
Chaboillez Square. 7

Country Residents

TAKE NOTICE that a Waggon from the Troy Laundry leaves the city every Tuesday and Friday for Lachine, Dixie, Dorval, Valois, Lakeside, Pointe Claire, Beaconsfield, Ste. Anne's and other places along the shore. Have your parcels of soiled linen ready on Tuesday, and they will be returned to you Friday, done up to perfection. Remember the

TroyLaundry

Never fails to please its customers.

LADIES'
Tan Boots and Shoes
— AT —
RONAYNE'S,
Chaboillez Square. 7

ILLUSTRATIONS FOR BOOKS, CATALOGUES, ETC.,

Supplied from drawings or photographs by competent artists, and etched on zinc or engraved on wood at moderate rates, by

JOHN DOUGALL & SON,
"Witness" Office, Montreal.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

(RECEIVED TOO LATE TO BE CLASSIFIED).

FOR SALE, two English Safety Bicycles, at $30 and $35. Can be seen at 749 Craig street. T. W. NESS & CO. 7

FOR SALE, a herd of Exmoor Ponies (imported), brood mares, colts and fillies; a very handsome 'Day Star' filly in the lot. They will be sold for less than cost of freight and charges to import. Apply at Elm Ridge Farm, Dorval, or to JOHN G. SAVAGE, Montreal. 7

FLUTIST desires engagement in Orchestra at summer resort. Would play the flute gratis for board. Address, FLCTIST, 'Witness' Office. 7

ROOMS—Furnished front rooms in private family, on bath-room flat; terms moderate. 82 Bleury street. 7

SALE OR EXCHANGE, solid brick suburban house, 9 rooms, 29,000 feet of land in good orchard, for city property or small farm. Address, X. 189, 'Witness' Office. 7

WANTED, by a young Lady, position as companion or nursery governess. In a refined family. Address SENGA, 'Witness' Office. 7

WANTED, a tidy Girl, between 14 and 16, to assist with light housework. Apply at 68a Beaver Hall Hill. 7

WANTED, a gardener. Apply with references to 54 St. Francis Xavier street. 7

WANTED, a nurse for two children; must have experience and good references; also be willing to go to the seaside. Apply at 227 Stanley street. 7

WANTED, by a respectable Scotchwoman, a situation as good plain cook or general servant. Address, Scotchwoman, 'Witness' Office. 7

WANTED, bookkeeper, permanent position, who can invest a small amount of capital in light manufacturing business; profits 100 percent. Address, R. 984, 'Witness' Office. 7

WANTED, General Servant. Apply 2506 St. Catherine street. 7

WANTED, a good fur finisher. Apply 113a St. Dominique street. 7

WANTED, by brother and sister room-mates; must have good references; private family. Apply, 15 Drummond street. 7

WANTED, by a Young Englishwoman, a situation as plain cook or general servant in a small family; without washing. Address, WORK 17, 'Witness' Office.

WANTED, A1 Checker and Sorter at once. KEYSTONE LAUNDRY, 1972 St. James street, St. Henri. 7

WANTED, by Young Man, situation as janitor, storekeeper, express driver, or any respectable position; not afraid of work; good references can be given; total abstainer. Address, T.R. 80, 'Witness' Office. 7

WANTED, a good Skiff Address, with price to P.O. Box 1535, city. 7

WANTED, by a respectable Woman, work by the day washing and ironing. Apply at 24 Ballee street.

WANTED, working housekeeper for boarding house, near city; open till 8 o'clock Monday morning only. GORMAN'S AGENCY, 804 St. James street. 7

WANTED, small iron-top Saw Table. Address, SAW, 'Witness' Office. 7

THE GREAT STRIKE.

(Continued from First Page.)

Lincoln, Neb., July 7.—The strike situation in Lincoln is less favorable. The packing houses at West Lincoln have been compelled to shut down.

TRAFFIC RESUMING.

Decatur, Ills., July 7.—The Wabash is gradually resuming passenger trains, and got out a dozen trains yesterday.

Springfield, Ills., July 7.—The strike situation in southern Illinois is becoming tranquil. All the troops here except one company were ordered home last night.



GOVERNOR ALTGELD, OF ILLINOIS.

Portland, Ore., July 7.—The first freight train to leave Portland since the strike was declared, pulled out yesterday. It was a Southern Pacific through freight. All local trains are moving, and mail was sent out over the Northern Pacific. The Southern Pacific's through passenger train with a Pullman attached reached Ashland without interception.

Cairo, Ills., July 7.—It looks as though the great railway strike was over so far as Cairo and Mounds are concerned. The arrest of Ald. Stewart, president of the

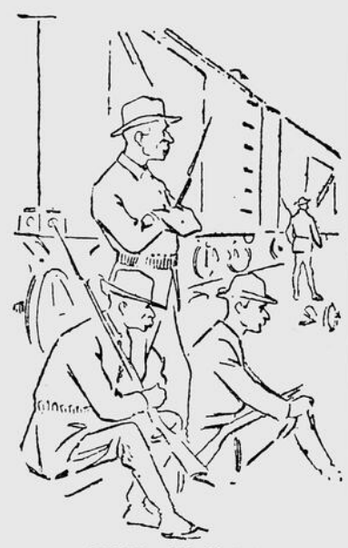


GEORGE W. HOWARD.

Vice-President of the American Railway Union.

Switchmen's Union, has robbed the strikers of their most aggressive leader, and everything is as quiet as could be wished. Freight and passenger trains are running as usual.

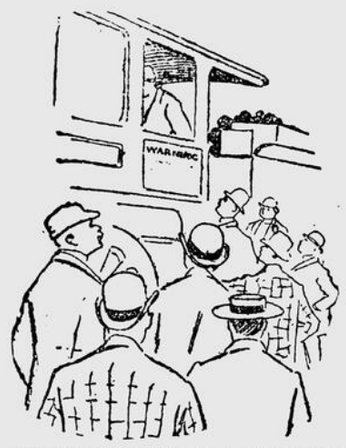
Sedalia, Mo., July 7.—A wreck occurred near here on the Missouri Pacific Railway yesterday. Thirteen freight cars went into the ditch. No trainmen were



MILITIA ON GUARD.

injured. Three tramps are in the wreck. The wreck is supposed to have been caused by the removal of a rail strap by unknown persons.

Philadelphia, Pa., July 7.—Mr. John Hayes, secretary-treasurer of the Knights of Labor, left Philadelphia this morning for Elberon, N.J., where, in company with

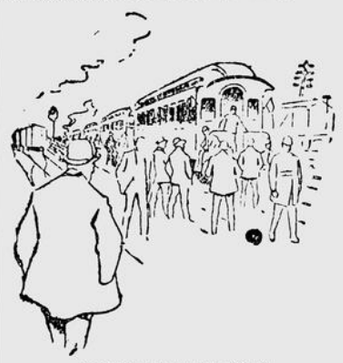


STRIKERS READING THE INJUNCTION.

a delegation of Chicago business men, he will endeavor to induce Mr. Pullman to take some action looking to a settlement of the strike.

TO IMPEACH ATTORNEY OLNEY.

Prior to his departure, Mr. Hayes said counsel for the Knights of Labor have in preparation papers looking to the impeachment of Attorney-General Olney for calling out the United States troops with-



ALONG THE TRACKS.

out the authority of law. These papers will be presented to Congress in a few days.

FINANCIERS AT WORK.

THE CASH-BOX ALDERMEN PUT THROUGH SOME BUSINESS.

The Finance Committee did considerable business yesterday afternoon.

Ald. Penny asked whether the various committee demands for more money were to be taken up?

Ald. Hurteau—At next meeting.

Mr. Robb brought up several questions. First came disputed accounts of the Provincial Government. Those were left over.

Secondly,—a resolution was passed at his request, ordering that warrants sanctioned by any committee be not paid until Friday of the week following.

Thirdly, what was he to do with proprietors who claimed ten years in which to pay their street improvement accounts? The privilege had been granted under the old system of limits, when the proprietors had expected to pay the whole; now that the Legislature had reduced it to one half, should not the ten year privilege be revoked?

Ald. Smith—They have to pay more now. They should get the ten years still.

Ald. Rainville doubted if the committee had power to alter a decision of the Council. Referred to the City Attorney.

Fourthly,—Mr. Robb read a statement showing that proprietors do not pay all the cost of the sewers. In 1893, for instance, out of $70,000 spent, $30,000 was charged to the city for street corners, gullies, etc.,

Ald. Smith—On the other hand, some proprietors have to pay for three sewers where they have three frontages.

Ald. Hurteau — That is where they have large lots.

Fifthly,—Mr. Robb had a bill of $100 for conveyance of insane persons to the jail. Referred to the City Attorney to see if the city is liable.

Sixthly, what was to be done with regard to assessing the people in St. Denis ward for water?

Ald. Smith—The Water & Power Company business will have to be settled before we can decide that.

Ald. Rainville—Oh, don't talk of that to-day. (Laughter.) Referred to the City Attorney.

Ex-Ald. Mooney offered to insure the rental of all the markets in case of fire for $500 per annum.

Mr. Robb was instructed to prepare a statement on the subject for next meeting.

The Water Department was voted $5,000 for changing services and hydrants, and $14,000 for coal. It was also told to go on with the repairs to its aqueduct bridges, the money to be forthcoming when necessary.

A request was submitted for the removal of the pneumatic tube from Mr. Roy's office. When in operation, 'the thing made him jump two feet high.' The request was taken as a joke.

It was decided to hold the special meeting to consider the requests of the different committees for more money on Monday evening.

A report to pave St. James street with asphalt, from Railway to Mountain streets, was adopted. The estimated cost is $24,600.

HARBOR NOTES.

The marine underwriters, who were in session at the time of going to press, yesterday afternoon, have formulated their demand for an investigation of the question of an alleged change of currents, and the same is now before the Harbor Board. The insurance people also demand that the services of the tugs taking ships out of harbor be retained until they have passed Ile Ronde. Also that a thorough investigation of the position of Molson's shoal be made.

Messrs. Kingman, Brown & Co., agents for the steamship 'Louisburg,' of the Dominion Coal Company, have asked for an inquiry into the matter of the injury to that vessel while approaching her berth on Sunday last. The Harbor Commissioners have ordered a summons to be issued against Pilot Louis Mayrand in the matter. The case will open on Tuesday morning next at 10 o'clock.

The 'Amarynthia' case has been adjourned until Tuesday at 2 p.m.

THE GAS FIGHT.

The Consumers' Gas Company has filed a reply to the Montreal Gas Company. It is to the effect that the city never granted exclusive privileges to the old company; further, that to grant such privileges would have been ultra vires; further, that by an act of the Legislature, the Consumers' Company has a right to lay pipes in any of the streets, lanes and other public places throughout the whole of the province, irrespective of municipal control.

A BIG ACTION.

Mr. Alzear Rousseau, notary, has instructed his attorney, Mr. F. L. Sarasin, to take an action against the Brothers of Charity, St. Vincent de Paul, for $50,000. He alleges that he was confined in the St. Benoit Joseph Asylum at Longue Pointe for three years without cause, etc.

THE 'BRITANNIA' WINS AGAIN.

THE 'VIGILANT' DEFEATED FOR THE QUEEN'S CUP.

Glasgow, July 7.—The 'Vigilant' and 'Britannia' started this morning in the race of the Clyde regatta, for the Queen's cup. The weather was superb. The wind was southerly, and somewhat softer than on Thursday. There was a mild sea and a slight swell. The conditions were the same as on Thursday. Thousands of spectators lined the shores and hundreds of excursion boats filled with sightseers from all parts of the United Kingdom, were early on the scene. Steamers were rigidly excluded from the course, and positively prohibited from following the racers. Captain Carter of the 'Britannia,' had the assistance of O'Neil, who sailed the 'Irex,' 'Iverna' and other crack boats. He knows the Clyde from source to mouth better than any other Scotch steersman. O'Neil loaned the 'Britannia' sixteen picked men from the crew of the 'Iverna,' making the 'Britannia's' total company forty-six men. The 'Vigilant' carried forty-nine.

The 'Vigilant's' water line was a shade lower than on Thursday, owing to the two tons of extra lead she shipped yesterday. Her rating has been fixed at 175 tons, and sho

CONCEDES THREE MINUTES TO THE 'BRITANNIA.'

It was also noticed that her head sails were better set to-day than they were on Thursday, owing to their having been thoroughly stretched in the last race. The various alterations made in the 'Vigilant' have made her stiffer in the wind than she was in the previous race. She points better, and the extra lead is expected to help her greatly in reaching. When the boats came up for.

THE START

both had their jack-yarders up and all their other plain sails set. The starting gun was fired at 10.30. The 'Britannia' had the better position and had the weather berth in crossing the line. The 'Britannia' crossed the line at 10.30.17 and the 'Vigilant' at 10.31.20. Both yachts bore off to the starboard and lay well in shore prior to putting about. The 'Britannia' headed better than the 'Vigilant' and fully maintained her lead. Both boats bore up channel with every stitch of canvas drawing. The 'Britannia' was closer hauled than the 'Vigilant,' owing to her greater draught. The 'Vigilent spurted off Clock lighthouse, but the 'Britannia' lost very little, if any of her advantage. The position of the boats favored the 'Britannia,' being a dead beat to windward. The 'Britannia' continued to lead, and at 10.57 broke her tack. The 'Vigilant' followed her example, and exactly a minute later both luffed. The 'Britannia' determined to keep the weather berth, put about. Both boats had aboard into Inverskip Bay and emerging therefrom, the 'Vigilant' had gained slightly. Passing Skelmorlie mark the time of the 'Britannia' was 11.40.55; 'Vigilant,' 11.41.50. The 'Britannia' reached Ascog at 12.01.35; the 'Vigilant' 12.02.05. At Kilcreggan the 'Britannia's' time was 1.16.10; 'Vigilant's' 1.16.45. The first round was made by the 'Britannia' at 1.35.38; 'Vigilant,' 1.36.46.

Later—The 'Britannia' wins.

THE ANCIENT CAPITAL.

PROVINCIAL CABINET.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Quebec, July 6.—Although the prevailing impression in political circles here is that Premier Taillon will seek the first opportunity to retire from public life, and that it is not at all improbable that it is already fixed at Ottawa to elevate him to the Bench at an early date, little credence is attached to the rumor, which seems to be current at Montreal, that his successor in the premiership will be the Hon. E. J. Flynn. Mr. Flynn is unquestionably the fittest member of the Cabinet for the position in every way, but there are personal rivalries and jealousies in the way to be taken into account, which render it pretty certain that the Commissioner of Crown Lands will not be the man to be asked to form the new Cabinet when the time comes.

NOTES.

The 'Evenement' this evening declares itself authorized to state that the Local Legislature will not meet until some time in November, and that the rumors current about its meeting in October are without foundation. As to the precise date of its meeting in November, it says nothing has been determined, the government not having yet taken the subject into consideration. On the part of Premier Taillon, the same paper also emphatically contradicts the current reports about his retirement from the provincial leadership and the coming in of Mr. Flynn, as well as the rumor that a serious difference has arisen between the premier and Mr. Nantel. The latter left for Montreal to-night.

It is also officially announced that the provincial taxes are coming in so slowly that the government has determined to proceed at once against all defaulters.

During the summer holidays only two meetings of the provincial Cabinet will be held weekly—on Wednesdays and Thursdays.

The 'Constance' and the 'Canadienne' have again gone below after the whiskey smugglers, but, when asked how far the government cruisers are preventing the contraband traffic this year, those who are suspected of having engaged in the business, simply indulge in a significant smile and a knowing wink of the left eye.

DIME NOVEL HERO.

A YOUTH WHO COPIED THE EXAMPLES IN TRASHY BOOKS COMES TO GRIEF.

Olivier Giguere, aged seventeen years, is a disciple of pernicious literature. Last Thursday he broke into his father's residence, 29 Rolland street, and stole $240 from a trunk. He was arrested in a saloon at St. Henri with $131 of the spoils left, and a revolver and watch. In the Police Court this morning Giguere was sent to the St. Vincent de Paul penitentiary for three years.

A MISTAKE CORRECTED.

In reference to the charges made by the 'Trade Bulletin' that the Bank of Commerce was in such a tight place last summer that had the Bank of Montreal not responded to its urgent supplications for relief there would have been serious trouble, the authorities of the Bank of Commerce in Montreal give a flat denial. They called in their loans to lend to one of their customers, and not for their reserves as alleged. The bank was not in a tight place and it had nothing to do with the Bank of Montreal in that matter whatever.

'It was a fortunate thing,' said the manager to-day, 'that we called in the money at the time we did, for had it been called in later on, at the time of the great crisis in the United States, many of the brokers might have had some considerable trouble. What the Bank of Montreal did was to come to the relief of the general market and nothing else. The brokers were annoyed at the time at our action, but they have thanked the bank many a time since that it took the action it did.'

The local manager, who considers the item in the 'Bulletin' as most serious to the bank, has drawn the attention of the head office to it.

AN ECCENTRIC SHORT MAN.

SPOILING FOR A FIGHT HE ABUSED A BAKER AND GOT WHAT HE WANTED.

There was a little row on St. Antoine street yesterday afternoon. A bread-driver going his daily round was coming out of a house on St. Antoine street west when he was attacked by a short individual whom he had never seen before. The short man used verbal and physical force. 'You are a robber,' he shouted. 'You are no good except to put other people's money in your own pocket.' He continued his astonishing speech by a string of oaths. These were accompanied by blows, and the bread driver goaded beyond endurance, showed what his combative powers were. The couple became very much mixed up with each other, the language, however, making more noise than the blows. The crowd which gathered was at first paralyzed by the profane selections. They separated the pair and the bread driver drove away. As a parting shot the short man cried: 'You are a robber, next time I see you I'll kill you.' The assailant, who is well-known to be very eccentric, then walked away, apparently well pleased with himself and his performance.

ABDUCTED HIS SISTER.

Manchester, N.H., July 6.—Mary Fay, 23 years old, a novice in St. Mary's convent, was forcibly abducted yesterday by her brother, the Hon. Peter A. Fay, a well known lawyer of Lowell, Mass. The affair has caused a great sensation.

WILL VISIT THE QUEEN.

London, July 7.—The Emperor of Germany will be the guest of the Queen at Buckingham palace for two days at the end of the present month.

ONTARIO LIQUOR SELLERS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Toronto, July 6.—The part played by the liquor traffic in the recent provincial elections was at the time pointed out in the 'Witness' as of more than passing interest. The results of the election as viewed by 'the trade,' have been given by an active representative of it to the 'Witness' correspondent. 'We supported,' he said, 'a number of candidates, Liberals and Conservatives, irrespective of party and with gratifying results. Previous to this election the trade was practically solid for Mowat, but owing to his stand and that of Mr. Meredith both being unsatisfactory we voted according to the attitude of the candidates. In West Toronto we opposed Ald. Crawford, Conservative; but in South Toronto, at least two-thirds of the trade worked for Mr. Howland. Prohibition was not the issue which directly decided the fate of the candidates but in many constituencies, it was a factor. We don't believe that anything like 65 members will support a prohibition motion, as claimed by Dr. Maclaren at Montreal, and at any rate you will see no prohibition legislation at the next session.

ODDS AND ENDS OF SPORTS.

New York, July 7.—James Stansbury, of Australia, writes that if he is guaranteed expenses and a match for £500, he will come to America and row Jake Gaudaur a single scull race, three or four miles, on any neutral course outside of Canada, for the championship of the world. He will row Gaudaur in the Nepean River or over the Paramatta championship course for £500 or £1,000, the 'Police Gazette' champion challenge cup, and the championship of the world, and allow him expenses.

BY WHEEL OVER THE ALPS.

A bicycle race over the Alps was held on Monday, June 11, starting from Milan, Italy (Milan-Verona-Trient-Bozen-Brixen-Brenner-Kufftein-Munich). Forty-six competitors took part, and forty-nine were announced, of which sixteen were Germans, seven Austrians, two Swiss, and twenty-four Italians. The first prize was taken by J. Fisher, of Munich, who made the tour of 590 9-10 Kilometres, including the most difficult mountain grades, in twenty-nine hours and thirty-four minutes. Mr. Fisher also took the first prize in the long distance competition from Vienna to Berlin. Both races were won on the 'Adler' bicycle.

ST. LAWRENCE YACHT CLUB.

The entries for the series races to-day in the 'A' 30, 25 and 21-foot classes, include the following yachts:—'Chaperon,' 'Frolic,' 'Coquette,' 'Dream,' 'Molly Bawn,' 'Rita,' 'Kama,' 'Good Luck,' 'Waterwitch,' 'Unda,' 'Soubrette,' 'Marguerite,' 'Okleha,' 'Elsie,' 'Minnie A,' and 'White Squall.' The 25-foot class boats will be sent over the 'A' course, leaving out the last leg to Chateauguay buoy, and running straight home from the Pointe Claire buoy.

MEETINGS AND SOCIETIES.

NEW ELDERS AT CALVIN CHURCH.

An interesting ordination service will take place to-morrow evening at seven o'clock in Calvin Presbyterian Church, Notre Dame street, when Messrs. T. Braidwood, Chas. Bale, R. H. Brown, Robert Brown, Henry O'Neil, D. Lochhead and Howard McKenzie, will be ordained to the eldership. The pastor, the Rev. Dr. Smyth, the Rev. G. C. Patterson, of Embro, Ont., the Rev. Mr. Scott, editor of the 'Record,' the Rev. Prof. Ross, M.A., B.D., and the Rev. William Furlong will take part in the service.

A ROMANTIC MARRIAGE.

New York, July 7.—A pretty Canadian romance culminated in a quiet wedding at Grace Church on Thursday evening, the Rev. Dr. Huntington officiating. The bride was Miss Alice Maude Dixon, of Toronto, Ont., a stately young woman, twenty-one years old, and the bridegroom was Mr. Benjamin F. Eberts, now of New York, but formerly of Chatham, Ont. The bride was given away by her brother, Mr. John Dixon, a prominent broker of Toronto. Only a few friends of the couple were present. Miss Dixon is a daughter of Mr. John Dixon, a millionnaire carriage manufacturer of Toronto, and one of the most prominent citizens of that city.

Property.

FOR SALE,

BLOCK OF LAND.

110 feet front on Milton street, by 124 ft. deep, near University street and McGill College Grounds.

TO LET, 7 ROOM COTTAGE,

Graham Station, Lake Two Mountains, $20 per month, partly furnished.

JAS. M. MITCHELL,

15 St. Francois Xavier street. 29

COTE ST ANTOINE.

FINE BUILDING SITES FOR SALE.

BELLEVUE PROPERTY.

North of the Boulevard. The finest location for a villa to be found. Magnificent view. Mountain air. No necessity for going to the mountains for health when we have it at our doors.

Parties desirous of obtaining further particulars kindly communicate with

JOHN A. TEES & CO.,

4 Board of Trade Building.

COTE ST. ANTOINE,

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.

Size, 50x100, 10c per foot.

Easy terms. Commanding a beautiful view.

EVERY LOT AN ORCHARD.

Electric cars to pass through the property this summer.

JOHN A. TEES & CO.,

Board of Trade Building.

MONEY TO LEND

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

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE CO. of Canada.

Property.

FOR SALE, at Bonsecours [illegible] lot of land. E. D. WHYTE, [illegible] street.

FOR SALE, in Montreal [illegible] building lots, unobstructed view [illegible] city, cheap to a purchaser. [illegible] JOHN O'KEEFFE, Montreal [illegible] Post-office.

For Sale fine property, [illegible] Dominique and Mount Royal [illegible] feet front on Mount Royal [illegible] front on St. Dominique [illegible] moderate price. Apply on [illegible]

FOR SALE, At Cote St. Antoine, [illegible]able block of land, having a [illegible] 120 feet on Grosse Corporation [illegible] part street, to be sold [illegible] BLACK, Accountant, &c., [illegible] ronto Chambers, city.

FOR SALE Cote St. Antoine, [illegible] Cash and [illegible] not [illegible] close to electric [illegible] ments. Apply at once, [illegible] TOINE, 'Witness' Office.

FOR SALE, on Western [illegible] Antoine, a choice building [illegible] one-third cash; balance [illegible] cent. Apply to D. H. WILSON, [illegible] Lawrence street.

FOR SALE.

Two elegant Pressed Brick Residences with extensions and all modern conveniences on Sherbrooke street west at $6,500 each.

Two fine semi-detached Residences and [illegible] foot lot, Victoria avenue, $3,000.

Nice Brick Residence, with stable, [illegible] stocked with fruit and [illegible] trees, fruit, vegetables, &c., at Cote St. Antoine, $5,500.

And a large number of houses in Cote St. Antoine and other places. Very desirable homes.

—ALSO—

A large number of Tenement Houses and fine building lots on prominent streets throughout the city. Call for particulars.

HUTCHINS & RAINEY,

New York Life Building.

MONEY TO LEND

On First Mortgage on Real Estate.

J. CRADOCK SIMPSON & CO.,

181 ST. JAMES STREET.

FACTORY SITES.

FOR SALE—In and about the city, with and without water power. For particulars, apply to

J. CRADOCK SIMPSON & CO

181 ST. JAMES STREET.

J. CRADOCK SIMPSON & CO.

—REAL ESTATE AGENTS—

SELL AND BUY ON COMMISSION, Houses and Building Lots, in all situations and at all prices. Business Properties of all sorts.
RENT HOUSES, Furnished and Unfurnished, Warehouses and Shops.
LEND MONEY, at low rates of interest on first mortgage security.
MANAGE ESTATES, Collect Rents, attend to repairs, taxes, etc.
PLACE INSURANCE at lowest rates in first-class companies, and
SELL BY AUCTION, Real Estate of every description.

GROUND FLOOR, - - 181 ST. JAMES STREET.

7

OVER

1,100,000 Feet

SOLD AT

Kensington

LAST FALL AND THIS SPRING.

A FEW OF OUR LARGE CHOICE BUILDING LOTS STILL UNSOLD.

BUY ON OUR TEN-YEAR PLAN.

Easiest terms offered to the public of any attractive property.

$25 CASH WILL SECURE A LOT.

ELECTRIC ROAD WILL SOON CONNECT KENSINGTON WITH CITY STREET CAR SYSTEM.

☞ Take our 'bus at terminus of street cars on Victoria Avenue any afternoon at 2, 3 or 4 o'clock.

KENSINGTON LAND CO.,

TEMPLE BUILDING.

TARIFF
FOR
CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

☞ See Witness Money Saving Advertising Blank.

SITUATIONS WANTED — 10 cents for 20 words or less, three insertions, 25 cents; over 20 words, ½ cent per extra word per insertion.

SITUATIONS VACANT — 10 cents for 20 words each insertion; additional words, ½ cent per extra word per insertion.

AGENTS WANTED—25 cents for 12 words each insertion; additional words, 2 cents each per insertion.

PUPILS WANTED—10 cents for 20 words; 3 insertions, 25 cents; 6 insertions, 40c; over 20 words, ½ cent per extra word per insertion.

SPECIFIC ARTICLES (second hand)—10 cents for 20 words; 3 insertions, 25c; 6 insertions, 40c. (Second-hand dealers come under 'Business Cards.')

LOST ARTICLES—10 cents for 20 words; 3 insertions, 25c; 6 insertions, 40c.

FOUND ARTICLES—25 cents for 25 words each insertion. When found articles can be left at office as security for charges, compensation will be looked for to person claiming property.

BOARD AND ROOMS TO LET or WANTED —10 cents for 20 words; 3 insertions, 25c.

HOUSES AND REAL ESTATE—20 cents for 20 words; 6 insertions, $1.00.

FINANCIAL—25 cents for 25 words—6 insertions, $1.25.

BUSINESS CHANCES—25 cents for 25 words 6 insertions, $1.25.

BUSINESS CARDS—25 cents for 25 words; 6 insertions, $1.25.

MEDICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS—60 cents for 20 words; 6 insertions, $3.50.

SWAPS—10 cents for 20 words; 3 insertions, 25 cents.

ALL OTHER 'WANTED' ADVERTISEMENTS, 25 cents for 25 words each insertion.

NOTE.—The above rates are net cash with order. When advertisements are sent in without being prepaid numerous entries have to be made, and the rate is in consequence much higher.

NOTE.—The first mentioned charge is always the minimum, even though the advertisement do not contain the number of words allowed. Additional words may be had pro rata.

For Sale.

BICYCLE FOR SALE—A Boy's 24-inch wheel Bicycle, in good order, solid tyre cost $37, will sell at $15, being too small for owner. Apply, 111 University street. 5

FOR SALE, Pedigreed St. Bernard Puppies from imported stock. Sire, the largest and finest dog in Canada. 515 Lansdowne avenue, Cote St. Antoine. 6

FOR SALE, beautiful Evans Bros. Upright Piano slightly used; great bargain; Hallet & Davis, $175; Ladd Square, $100; Ilsley Square, 7 octaves, $85; Broadwood square, $25; fine Smith, 2 manual Organ, suitable for small church or Sunday-school, $75; good Prince Organ, 7 stops, $60; magnificent Thomas Organ, mouse and dust proof, pedals, 10 stops, $115. Apply P. E. LAYTON & BRO., 2387 St. Catherine st., corner of Peel. 7

FOR SALE, Range 'Happy Thought' No 9, nearly new. Apply to No. 14 Tara Hall avenue or W. DAGG, 30 St. Gabriel street. 7

FOR SALE—One 36-inch Circular Re-Sawing Machine, in good order; will be sold cheap. Canada Machinery Agency, 345 St. James street, Montreal. 5

FOR SALE—One 16-inch Pony Planer, built by Cowan & Co., Canada Machinery Agency, 345 St. James street, Montreal. 5

FOR SALE—Five Rustic Window Shades, measuring respectively, 5-10x13, 5-8x9-7, 6-1 x13-2, 6x13, and 4x9. Apply at 'Witness' office. 2

NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS can have a First-class Folding Machine that will cut, paste and fold to a suitable size for $100. Address or apply to J. BEATTY, 'Witness' Office. 14

TO BE SOLD AT A BARGAIN, one 30-inch Sturtevant Blower; an Albany Steam Trap only a short time in use. Apply at factory of J. EVELEIGH & CO., corner of Wire and St. Elizabeth streets. 6

FOR SALE—FOR THE MILLION, KILN-DRIED kindling wood, $2; cut maple, $2.50; tamarac blocks, $1.75; mill blocks, $1.50 per load. J. C. MACDIARMID & Co., cor. St James and Guy. Tel. 8110.

DRY KINDLING-WOOD.
LARGE LOADS $2.00
HENDERSON BROS.
Telephone 8211 344 William street.

ADVERTISEMENTS.
ECONOMY.
One of GEO. BROWN & CO.'S Scotch Tweed Suits at $16.00 and $18.00, will serve well for a Father; and afterwards be worth cutting down for the Boys. 1734 Notre Dame street.

Situations Vacant.

Clerks, Travellers, &c.

OFFICE BOY Wanted. Address M. 70, 'Witness' Office. 6

WANTED, an influential gentleman who can place some stock for a joint stock company. Address STOCK, 'Witness' Office. 5

WANTED, a good Office Boy. Apply at once, stating references, to OFFICE BOY 'Witness' Office. 6

WANTED, a Lady Bookkeeper for a Stock Company; must be familiar with office work, and have good references. Address T.X., 450, 'Witness' Office. 6

WANTED, a Message Boy, to make himself generally useful. Apply at 601 St. Paul street. 6

WE WANT to hear from active men in the counties of Missisquoi, Huntingdon, Shefford and Brome. Plenty of territory, new lines. No Cheap John Stock, but solid, legitimate business. Send postal card with name and address for particulars; terms liberal. Elegant new outfits. Reflect before you refuse to invest one cent in investigation of this STONE & WELLINGTON, Nurserymen, Temple Building, Montreal. J. W. Beall, manager. Name the 'Witness.' 25

$3.00 A DAY SURE—Send me your address and I will show you how to make $3.00 a day; absolutely sure; I furnish the work and teach you free; you work in the locality where you live. Send me your address and I will explain the business fully. Remember I guarantee a clear profit of $3.00 for every day's work; absolutely sure. Don't fail to write to-day. Address A.W. KNOWLES, Windsor, Ont. 30

LADY AGENTS.—The Easiest and most profitable thing to do is to sell the **Dygein Corset**. Send for terms and information to the WESTERN CORSET CO., St. Louis, Mo.

Domestics.

WANTED, a Competent Laundress or Laundryman for hand laundry; must understand the work thoroughly; state wages expected. Address HORACE C. DIER, Westport, Ont. 6

WANTED—A good plain Cook and capable Housemaid. Apply to 856 Sherbrooke st. 6

WANTED, a smart tidy girl, between 14 and 16, to assist with light housework. Apply at 68a Beaver Hall Hill. 3

Mechanics.

WANTED, Engineer for small passenger boat. Apply between 2 and 3, Montreal Yacht Agency, Room 19, 17 St. John st. 6

Teachers, Governesses.

TEACHERS WANTED — Two Protestant teachers wanted for the Scotstown Model School; one holding a Model Diploma, and one holding an Elementary Diploma. The School to open Sept. 1, 1894. Term, nine months. State salary, and enclose testimonials, to D. B. McLENNAN, Scotstown, Que. 6

WANTED a female teacher, holding a Model School diploma, for Gaspe Village School; salary, $200 a year, and one passage paid from Montreal or Quebec. Apply to Mr. PETER E. LE GROS, secretary-treasurer, Gaspe Basin P.O. 19

WANTED, a Protestant teacher, holding a Model School diploma; salary $300. Apply, giving references, to WM. STEVENS, Ulverton, P.Q. 6

Personal.

PERSONAL.—Before leaving for the seaside or country, arrange with the Dominion Burglary Guarantee Company (limited), to have your home protected against burglars, and by so doing you not only secure a protection but an absolute guarantee against loss or damage by burglary. The cost is a trifle. For full particulars telephone 1234, Head Office, 181 St. James street. 30

Wanted.

WANTED TO PURCHASE Ladies' and Gentleman's Cast off Clothing, Furs, Old Silver and Gold; good prices paid on account of having great demand. Apply personally to M. FRANK, 569 Craig street, opposite Place d'Armes Hill. P.O. Box 645. 27

WANTED TO RENT, Factory, either erected now or to be built, suitable for light clean manufacturing, by well-established firm; size say 50 x 80. Address, with particulars, P.O. Box 1619. 7

IF KINGSTON, an immigrant, calls at the Rev. J. Frederick Renaud, Immigration Chaplain, either at 82 St. Hubert, or at his office, 813 Craig street, he will hear of something to his advantage. 6

FARM—Wanted to Rent, about 30 acres, from 1st November, in or near Sutton. Address T. H. P., Sutton Flat Post-office, P.Q. 29

Employment Wanted.

Clerks, Travellers, &c.

WANTED, a situation in an office, for a lad 13 years of age, just from school; writes a good hand; best of references. Address, A.S. 16, 'Witness' Office. 7

WANTED, by a Young Man of good education, a good bookkeeper, speaking French and English, understanding lumber and insurance, and willing to make himself generally useful, employment in any capacity. Apply to the REV. G. OSBORNE TROOP, St. Martin's Rectory, 476 St. Urbain street. 6

WANTED—A Practical Bookkeeper, cashier, and Office Manager, is open for an engagement for whole or portion of his time. Address RELIABLE, 'Witness' Office. 6

WRITING OR COPYING WORK WANTED. Best of references. Address X.Y.Z. 18, 'Witness' Office. 7

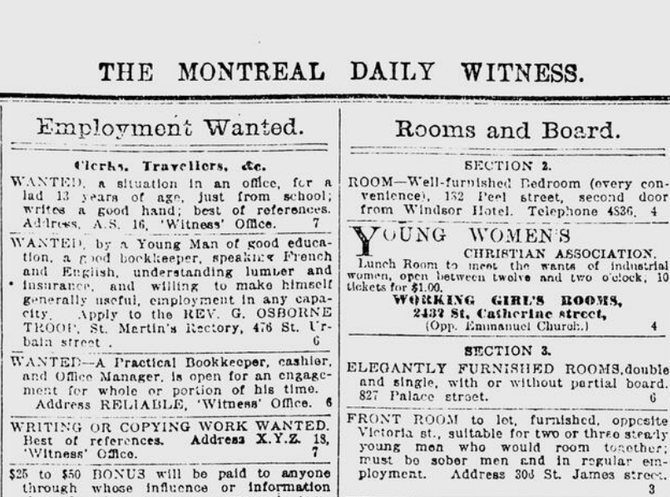
$25 to $50 BONUS will be paid to anyone through whose influence or information the advertiser secures permanent commercial position with reliable firm; good D.E. Bookkeeper and correspondent; well up in commercial law and finance; good references. Address, POSITION, 'Witness' Office. 5

Gardeners, Farm Laborers, Laborers, Coachmen, &c.

GARDENER—Wanted, by single young man, life-experienced in all branches of gardening, both inside and out; best of references. Please address particulars to J. MORRIS, 66 Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal. 5

SITUATION WANTED—Young Man seeks employment either as waiter, elevator conductor or porter in institution; references; age 23; cannot speak French. Address, HERBERT SPENCER, care of Y.M.C.A., Dominion square. 5

'BOARD AND ROOMS.'
Our New Plan.



Dotted lines show boundaries of sections. Each section includes both sides of the streets along their South and East boundaries.
Section 13 Cote St. Antoine west of Green Avenue.
Section 14 Includes St. Cunegonde and St. Henry.
Section 15 Includes St. Jean Baptist Ward and the extreme North East End.
Section 16 Includes Hochelaga and the extreme South East End.
Section 17 Point St. Charles.
Section 18 Lachine to St. Anne and intermediate lakeshore resorts.
Section 19 Back of the Mountain and Back River.
Section 20 St. Lamberts, Longueuil, etc.
Section 21 Other Summer resorts. See also Summer Resort Column on 8th Page.

By giving to each Room or House, to let or wanted advertisement, a number corresponding to the numbers in above plan, those looking for rooms or board, will be greatly facilitated, and very much of the old time weary tramping and searching of a directory will be done away with. Not only strangers but Montrealers who know their city well will appreciate the advantage of such a plan. Those advertising rooms to let or board, should be very particular to state in what section their house is situated, if they desire to have their advertisements properly classified. For instance, if you have a room to let on Victoria street or Park avenue, you should write on your advertisement 'Section 3.' If on Peel or Mackay streets, you should write 'Section 2' on your advertisements.

Mechanics.

HANDY MAN, good mechanic, can handle carpenters' tools, lathe, paint and bronze; willing to make himself useful; four years; reference from last place; abstainer. H., 22 St. Monique street. 5

STREET RAILWAY TICKETS
GIVEN AWAY.

We will give to all purchasers of our Dinner Tickets (24 dinners) at Six Dollars, one sheet of street car tickets (25) or its equivalent (one dollar); thus our patrons can take their dinners in the pure air of St Catherine street, at the same price and avoid the hurry, slurry, dust and flies, of a down town restaurant. Full Dinner 25 cents.
CENTRAL DINING ROOMS,
2261 St. Catherine street.

SECTION 4.

ROOM—Large Parlor Bedroom, well furnished, suitable for one or two gentlemen. No. 10 Mance st.

SECTION 5.

ROOM—Nice furnished front room, on bath-room flat; rent four dollars per month. 446 Sanguinet street, near St. Louis square. 7

THREE FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, separately. No. 8 Fortier street. 4

SECTION 6.

SINGLE ROOM AND BOARD for lady or gentleman, in strictly private family, nice quiet locality, nearly opposite Viger square Address 101 Dubord street. 4

SECTION 7.

NEATLY FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT. Apply 201a Chatham street. 4

SECTION 8.

TO LET, large well-furnished room, with partial board; private; Protestant family; suitable for two young gentlemen of quiet habits, bath, with hot and cold water. Address 21 Argyle avenue, city. 4

SECTION 9.

TO LET, a large unfurnished front room, with use of kitchen; references required. Apply after 7 in the evening at No. 577 Lagauchetiere street. 6

TO LET, well furnished rooms, with or without board, first-class house, No. 191 Bleury street. 6

ROOMS, very comfortable and well furnished, Bedroom and Sitting-room, on ground floor; would be let singly or together. 177 Mansfield street. 4

SUITS OF ROOMS—Get the benefit of whole house, as old Gent occupies two rooms; rent very low; Sherbrooke street central. Apply to Reinhardt Manufacturing Co., 767 Craig street. 4

Rooms and Board.

SECTION 2.

ROOM—Well-furnished Bedroom (every convenience), 152 Peel street, second door from Windsor Hotel. Telephone 4836. 4

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
Lunch Room to meet the wants of industrial women, open between twelve and two o'clock, 10 tickets for $1.00.
WORKING GIRL'S ROOMS,
2432 St. Catherine street,
(Opp. Emmanuel Church.) 4

SECTION 3.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, double and single, with or without partial board. 827 Palace street. 6

FRONT ROOM to let, furnished, opposite Victoria st., suitable for two or three steady young men who would room together; must be sober men and in regular employment. Address 306 St. James street. 3

LARGE FRONT ROOMS, with board, on bathroom flat, for gentlemen or married couples; private family. 899 Dorchester street. 6

ROOM, with Board, for a Gentleman of quiet habits. 95 Union avenue. 7

ROOM, 6 Beaver Hall square, nicely furnished large front room, with two windows facing on square, Auer light, hot water in bath. 6

ROOMS, 17 Shuter street, handsomely furnished double and single bedrooms, with first-class board; private family; home comforts; modern conveniences; telephone. 5

TO LET, two pleasant furnished rooms, with partial board. 87 Aylmer street, near Sherbrooke street. 4

Rooms and Board.

SECTION 12.

TO LET, two fine large rooms, with folding doors, also one large room for storage purposes. 1853 Notre Dame street. 4

SECTION 13.

A PRIVATE FAMILY in Cote St. Antoine would rent a comfortably furnished bedroom, suitable for one or two gentlemen; breakfast, if required; terms moderate. Address COTE, 'Witness' Office. 4

BOARD—A lady having a large villa residence and grounds in the Town of Cote St. Antoine, is desirous of a few gentlemen boarders, with breakfast and tea. Stabling and coach-house accommodation. Electric lighting and telephone. Home comfort. Unsurpassing view of mountains. Also possessing the attraction of city and country combined. One minute walk from electric cars. Address 192, 'Witness' Office. 4

ROOMS, nicely painted and tinted, double and single bedrooms, with sitting room if required, for married couple or gentlemen. 2002 St. Catherine street. 4

SECTION 15.

ROOMS, one large double and one single, on bath-room flat, situated on St. Louis square; breakfast and tea, if required. Apply, 33 St. Louis square. 7

SECTION 21.

COUNTRY BOARD, in the charming village of Granby, with a Widow Lady, for Ladies or Gentlemen; good fishing and every comfort; references if required. Address, COUNTRY BOARD, 'Witness' Office.

SUMMER BOARDERS.—A few Summer Boarders can get comfortable quarters in a pleasant situation on the bank of the St. Lawrence, immediately opposite Stanley Island. Apply to Mrs. D. G. McDONALD, Summerstown. 25

SUMMER BOARD.—An Invalid Lady and Daughter, or Husband and Wife, who would enjoy the comforts of a quiet home near the seaside for the summer months, can be accommodated by a private family living near Summerside, Prince Edward Island; locality most desirable; sea bathing short distance from the house. Apply, M.M. 30, 'Witness' Office. 7

TO LET, in the vicinity of Huntingdon, two nicely furnished bedrooms, use of kitchen and dining-rooms, $15 per month; trains twice daily. In Huntingdon village, two unfurnished bedrooms, use of kitchen and dining-rooms, $7 per month. Also one furnished bedroom use of kitchen and dining-room, $10. For particulars apply to box 144, Huntingdon Post-office. Also, in farm house, near Huntingdon, furnished bedrooms with use of kitchen and dining-rooms, $10 per month; nice country, near river. Apply to Box 144 Huntingdon, Que. 7

TO LET, on St. Louis square, new 6-room flat, beautifully finished in cotton wood, marble mantel, heating by owner, now ready for occupation. Apply to JOHN MORRIS, 126 St. James street. Tel. 2290.

Business Chances.

FOR SALE, in the Town of Cookshire, a first-class well established and profitable general store business. Address H. A. PLANCHE & CO., Cookshire, P.Q. 6

WANTED, 20 to 25 gallons of milk daily, by rail; payments prompt. Address, PROMPT, 'Witness' Office. 7

PARTNER WANTED, for a well established Photo-Engraving business having the best connection in the Dominion. For full particulars, Apply LIGHTHALL & McDONALD, 180 St. James street, city. 7

A YOUNG MAN engaged in a desirable, good paying business wishes an office assistant able to invest $2,000 to $3,000 at good interest, (principal and interest secured). To a suitable person a good salary and steady employment will be given. Address, BUSINESS, 'Witness' Office. 7

Board and Rooms Wanted.

WANTED, by a Young Lady, for August, board at some country place on the St. Lawrence or Ottawa. Address, with particulars, RURAL, 'Witness' Office. 7

McGILL COLLEGE.

Private families willing to receive lady students as boarders at the opening of the session in September, are requested to send in applications (by letter) with references, to Miss Gairdner, Lady Superintendent, Donalda Classes, or to
J. W. BRAKENRIDGE,
Acting-Sec., McGill University.

Miscellaneous.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—The Women and Children's Protection Society is prepared to investigate all cases of Cruelty to Women or Children, and will take the proper legal means of having the offenders punished. Office hours: 8 a.m. to 9.30 a.m., and generally from 1 p.m. to 6 p.m.
C. M. MARSHALL, Secretary and Agent.
Office, 693 Dorchester street.

STABLE MANURE TO BE HAD DURING the year for the taking away. Apply at 'Witness' Office. 23

PAPER FOR WRAPPING, either thick or thin, can be had at a very low price. Apply at 'Witness' Office. 23

ULLEY'S POULTRY FOOD will make Chickens grow; prevents gapes, diarrhœa. Package, 25 cts.; 5 pounds, $1. 76 Victoria square. 7

VENTILATOR FANS—Three 18-inch Blackman Ventilator Wheels, $15 each; less than half-price, though almost new. Address or apply, 'Witness' Office. 5

Lost, Strayed and Found.

LOST, a brown cotton envelope containing one dollar and some papers. Please return to 1839 Notre Dame street, and be rewarded. 5

LOST, July 3, Small brooch, gold-stone, set in gold. Valued as a keepsake. Kindly communicate with 'DOUGLAS,' 28 Buckingham avenue, or telephone No. 4163. 6

Swaps.

EXCHANGE, English Setter, full pedigree, in whelp, for good Gun, S.C.H. Revolver or anything of equal value. SETTER, 'Witness' Office. 5

To Let.

BUILDING TO LET, suitable for light manufacturing establishment or warehouse. Apply at 'Witness' Office. 18

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—House 294 Stanley street, above Sherbrooke, will be rented, furnished or unfurnished, or furniture will be sold on reasonable terms. Apply 294 Stanley. 5

HOUSE TO LET, 59 Delisle street, 4 large rooms; upper tenement. 5

TO LET, small office in the Imperial Building. Apply at Room 40, 107 St. James street. 7

TO LET, No. 452 Rachel st., 8-room upper tenement, stone front, 4 bedrooms, delightful situation; only $15 per month; no tax. Apply to JOHN MORRIS, 126 St. James street. 7

TO LET, No. 156 Drolet street, 9-room brick Cottage, newly painted and tinted, very cheap at $15; no tax; price for sale, $2,250; 1-3 cash. Apply to JOHN MORRIS, 126 St. James street. 7

TO RENT, 1671 Hypolite street, lower tenement, 6 rooms, bath and large pantry, in fine order; reasonable rent. Apply 1669, next door. 7

TO LET, at Hudson, the popular place of summer resort, a nice semi-detached Cottage, partially furnished; rent moderate. Apply to F. T. PARSONS, 1884 Notre Dame street. 7

TO LET, CHEAP, to desirable tenants, light warerooms, with office on ground floor, next door to 'Witness' Office; are being put in thorough repair. Apply at 'Witness' Office. 23

TO LET, new stone-front, large seven-roomed House, furnace, Sussex avenue, by month or year; $20. Apply Room 801, New York Life Building. 5

TO LET, upper part of house, containing three rooms and a small one. No. 3 St. Genevieve street, near St. Antoine street. Possession at once; rent low. Apply on the premises. 30

TO LET, for the summer, the Methodist parsonage, partly furnished; best view in the village. Apply, R. W. CUNNINGHAM New Glasgow, Que. 5

TO RENT.
Upper Tenement, 14 Torrance street.
8 rooms, bath and w.c., tinted and painted. Rent moderate;
MOSES PARKER, Iron Founder,
19 to 29 Dalhousie street.

TO LET.
164A MANSFIELD STREET, Cottage, Stone Front, five Bedrooms, Parlor, Reception Room, &c., all complete, Electric Fixtures and Chandeliers, Hot Water Furnace; to be tinted and varnished. Apply C. L. MALTBY, 309 St. James st. 1

Classified Advertisements crowded off, or received too late for this page may be found on pages 5 or 6.

THE 'WITNESS' MONEY-SAVING
ADVERTISING BLANK.

RATES.

Situations Vacant,	25 words	10c	Per Insertion.
Situations Wanted,	25 "	5c	
Swaps,	25 "	5c	
Rooms or Apartments to let,	25 "	5c	

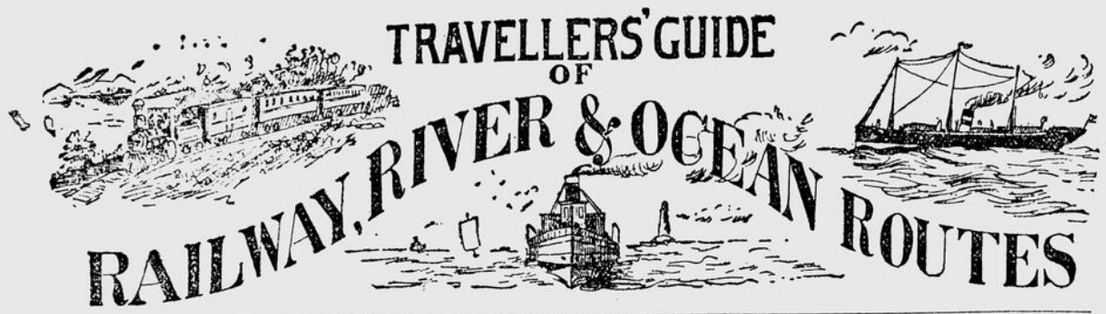
Write your Advertisement on above blank and send, with money, to the 'Witness' Office, or leave at Drysdale's Uptown Store, 2365 St. Catherine street, at D. Stewart's, 206 St. Antoine street, cor. Mountain street, at Richard Turner's, 601 Wellington street, Point St. Charles, or Mrs. Smithe's, 52 Craig, cor. Gain and Craig streets, 'Witness' agencies.

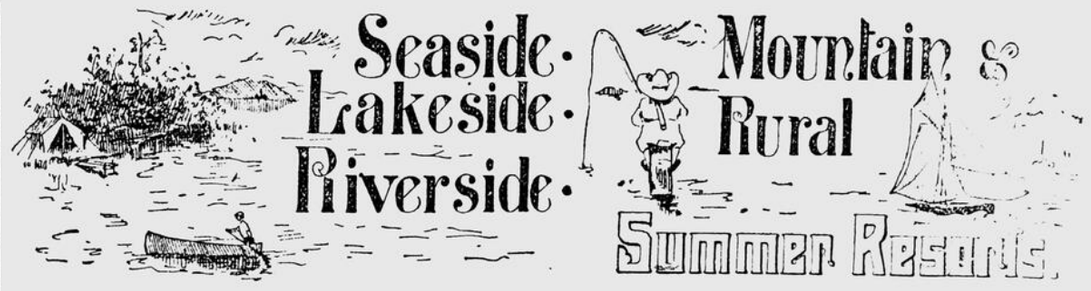
Number of insertions——— **Name of Sender**———
Amount herewith $——— **Address**———

When the above form is passed through the Agencies named therein, the following receipt form will be filled out and signed by such Agent:—

Received the sum of ——— for ——— insertion of advertisement ———
as per special offer. ——— 1894. Agent's name ———

They say every man has at least one chance for a fortune. Some see it. Some don't. Yours may be lurking somewhere among these small advertisements. If you don't look for it be sure it won't trouble itself about you.





"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

Office, 137 St. James street, Montreal.

Trains leave Bonaventure station G. T. R'y:

6.45 a.m. (except Sunday) Solid trains to New York, via the Adirondacks, with Wagner Buffet Parlor Car, arriving at 2.40 p.m.

4.50 p.m. (daily)—Solid train to New York, with Wagner Buffet sleeper, arriving at 7.45 a.m.

Both trains connect at Utica, with fast trains for Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago and the west.

GEO. H. DANIELS, Gen. Pass. Agt., New York. H. S. PHILPS, Agent, Montreal.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY

'DO YOU KNOW'

that the Grand Trunk Railway is now running through Parlor Cars on their fast day trains between Montreal, Portland and Old Orchard Beach. Trains leave Montreal at 7.50 a.m., 8.40 p.m. and 11.10 p.m. daily, except Sunday. Train leaving at 11.10 p.m. on Saturday nights, runs only as far as Island Pond

'DO YOU KNOW'

that the Grand Trunk Railway is now running two trains daily (except Sunday) to Quebec, Cacouna, Little Metis and other sea bathing resorts on the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Train leaving at 7.50 a.m. runs through to St. John, N.B., and Halifax. Train leaving at 11.10 p.m. runs through to Little Metis. 7.50 a.m. train runs to Quebec daily.

'DO YOU KNOW'

that the Grand Trunk Railway, to accommodate business men and others desiring to spend Saturday and Sunday at Cacouna, Little Metis and other intermediate points, is now running a weekly seaside express from Montreal every Friday at 8.40 p.m., reaching Cacouna at 7.30 Saturday morning and Little Metis at 11.00 a.m., returning the train leaves Cacouna every Sunday at 7.00 p.m., Levis 11.55 p.m. and reaches Montreal at 7.48 Monday morning.

For tickets, reservation of berths in Pullman Palace Sleepers or seats in Palace Cars, apply at City Ticket Office, 143 St. James street, or at Bonaventure station. 3

CENTRAL VERMONT R. R.

Trains leave Grand Trunk Station as follows

FOR NEW YORK.

9.00 a.m. Except Sunday	Fast train, via Rutland, Troy and Albany, arriving New York	9.30 p.m.
9.00 a.m. Except Sunday	Express, via White River Jc. & Springfield, arriving New York,	10 p.m.
6.00 p.m. Daily.	Fast Night train, via Troy & Albany, arriving New York,	6.45 a.m.
8.25 p.m. Daily.	Night Express, via Springfield & New Haven, arr. New York,	11.30 a.m.

FOR BOSTON.

9.00 a.m. Except Sunday	Day Express, via Rutland and Fitchburg, arriving Boston,	7.20 p.m.
9.00 a.m. Except Sunday	Fast train, via White River Junction & Lowell, arriv. Boston,	7.15 p.m.
6.00 p.m. Daily.	Night Express, via Bellows Falls and Fitchburg, arriving Boston 7.00 a.m. For Worcester and all New England points via Winchendon.	
8.25 p.m. Daily.	Night Express, via Concord and Nashua, arrives Worcester,	9.28 a.m., arrives Boston, 8.12 a.m.

Wagner New Vestibule, Buffet, Palace, Drawing Room and Sleeping Cars on all through trains.

For Tickets, Time Tables and other information apply to Company's Office, 136 St. James street.

A. C. STONEGRAVE, Canadian Pass. Agent.

S. W. CUMMINGS, Gen'l. Pass. Agent, **F. W. BALDWIN,** Gen. Supt.

ST. ALBANS, VT.

JULY 1, 1894.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

Change in Time, Commencing July 2, 1894.

Leave Windsor street Station for

Boston, s9.00 a.m., *s8.20 p.m.
Portland, s9.00 a.m., s*8.20 p.m.
Toronto, Detroit, Chicago, s8.25 a.m., *s9.00 p.m.
Sault Ste. Marie, St. Paul, Minneapolis s*9.10 p.m.
Ottawa, Winnipeg and Vancouver, s9.10 p.m.
Ste. Annes, Vaudreuil, etc., s8.25 a.m., (b) 1.30 p.m., 4.15 p.m., (a) 5.15 p.m., 6.15 p.m., 9.00 p.m.
Brockville, s8.25 a.m., 4.15 p.m.
Winchester, s8.25 a.m. 4.15 p.m.
St. Johns, s9.00 a.m., 4.05 p.m., *s8.20 p.m., ‡s8.40 p.m.
Sherbrooke, 4.05 p.m., ‡s8.40 p.m.
Waterloo and St. Hyacinthe, 4.05 p.m.
Perth, s8.25 a.m., 4.15 p.m., *s9.00 p.m.
Newport, s9.00 a.m., 4.05 p.m., *s8.20 p.m.
Halifax, N.S., St. John, N.B., etc., ‡s8.40 p.m.
Hudson (b) 1.30 p.m., (a) 5.15 p.m., 6.15 p.m.
Hudson Heights and Como, b 1.30 p.m., a5.15 p.m., 6.15 p.m.
Rigaud and Point Fortune (b) 30 p.m. (a) 5.15 p.m.

Leave Dalhousie square Station for

Winnipeg and Vancouver, s4.50 p.m.
Quebec, 8.10 a.m., *s2.20 p.m., s10.30 p.m.
Joliette, St. Gabriel, 5.15 p.m.
Ottawa, s8.30 a.m., s4.50 p.m.
St. Lin, St. Eustache and St. Agathe, 5.30 p.m.
St. Jerome, 8.30 a.m., 5.30 p.m.
St. Rose and Ste. Therese, 8.50 a.m., (a) 3 p.m., s4.50 p.m.; 5.30 p.m.; 6.35 p.m.; Saturday, 1.30 p.m., instead of 3 p.m.

‡Daily except Saturdays. *Run daily.

Other trains week days only unless shown. sParlor and sleeping cars. (a) Except Saturdays and Sundays. (b) Saturdays only.

CITY TICKET and TELEGRAPH OFFICE, 129 ST. JAMES ST., Next Post Office.

Professional.

MACLAREN, LEET, SMITH & SMITH,

ADVOCATES, BARRISTERS, &c., &c.

TEMPLE BUILDINGS,

185 St. James street, Montreal.

JOHN J. MACLAREN, Q.C., SETH P. LEET, B.C.L. R. C. SMITH, B.C.L., Comr for Ont. A. W. SMITH, B.C.L.

F. S. MACKAY, B.C.L,

NOTARY, COMMISSIONER, &c.,

(Formerly of Papineau, Marin, Mackay & Morin,)

ROOM 604, New York Life Building, PLACE D'ARMES SQUARE.

Bell Telephone 9322. Money Loaned on Real Estate.

DENTIST and ORAL SURGEON

JAMES A. BAZIN, L.D.S.

49 Union Avenue 49.

RICHELIEU & ONTARIO NAVIGATION CO.

Are You Aware

Rate to Murray Bay, Return...$9.00.
" " River du Loup, Return..9.00.
" " Cacouna, Return.....9.20.
" " Tadousac, Return..... 10.00.
" " Saguenay, Return.....16.00.

Steamers for Quebec leave week days at 7 p.m., and from Quebec to Saguenay TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY.

GRAND ORCHESTRA

On the line between Montreal and Quebec.

HEAD BOOKING OFFICE,

H. FOSTER CHAFFEE, DISTRICT PASSENGER AGENT, **128 St. James street.**

Telephone 1731.

Opposite Post Office. 4

QUEBEC STEAMSHIP CO'Y.

ST. LAWRENCE LINE.

The SS. MIRAMICHI is intended to leave Montreal on

MONDAY, 9th July, at 4 p.m.

And afterwards on every alternate MONDAY, for FATHER POINT, GASPE, MAL BAY or POINT ST. PETER, PERCE, SUMMERSIDE, CHARLOTTETOWN and PICTOU.

SUMMER CRUISES TO NEW YORK.

Visiting the SAGUENAY, BAY OF CHALEURS, CHARLOTTETOWN, HALIFAX, YARMOUTH, ST. JOHN, N.B., and BOSTON.

SS. ORINOCO, from Quebec, 15th August.

For Freight, Passage and Staterooms, apply to

J. G. BROCK,

FREIGHT AND TICKET AGENT,

221 Commissioners street,

Or to H. FOSTER CHAFFEE, 128 St. James street, Opposite Post-office.

THE OTTAWA RIVER NAVIGATION.

MODERN STEEL STEAMERS,

SOVEREIGN AND EMPRESS,

Forming Daily Mail Line between

MONTREAL AND OTTAWA.

Fares to Ottawa, single, **$2.50.** Return, **$4.00.** Do. Round Trip, Rail and Boats **$5.15.**

STEAMER SOVEREIGN EXCURSIONS.

Daily to Oka, Como, Hudson or Carillon, **$1.00.** Take 8 a.m. train to Lachine.

Most Pleasant and Direct Route to the Caledonia Springs.

SHOOT THE RAPIDS, 50c.

Take 5.05 p.m. train for Lachine.

MARKET LINES, from Canal Basin, Steamer 'Princess' for Carillon, &c., WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 6 a.m.

Steamer 'Maude' for Papineauville, Treadwell, Hawkesbury, on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 6.30 p.m.

Tickets at 143 and 184 St. James street, Windsor and Balmoral Hotels, and Grand Trunk station. Head Office, 88 Common street.

R. W. SHEPHERD, Manager

Telephone 1029.

MERCHANTS' LINE.

TORONTO, ST. CATHARINES, HAMILTON.

Steamer OCEAN

Withdrawn.

Steamer CUBA

Every FRIDAY, 7 p.m.

Calling at

Prescott, Brockville, Kingston,

To Toronto,	**Single, $1.50.**	**Return, $14.**	
" Hamilton "	**8.00.**	**"**	**15.**
" St. Catharines "	**8.00.**	**"**	**15.**

Toledo and Cleveland,

Every Wednesday, 7 p.m.

Strs. ACADIA and MELBOURN,

Alternately,

Calling at above Ports.

To Toledo,	**Single, $15.50.**	**Return, $28**	
" Cleveland,	**"**	**14.00.**	**"** **25**

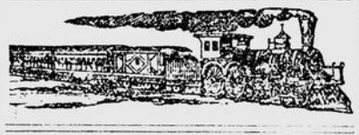
No second-class passengers carried.

Carrying passengers for all Central and South-Western States.

Tickets include meals and sleeping berths. No extras.

D. BATTERSBY, 184 St. James st.

G. E. JAQUES & Co., 110 Common st.



DELAWARE & HUDSON R.R.

LAKES CHAMPLAIN AND GEORGE STEAMERS.

SHORTEST, QUICKEST AND BEST LINE TO NEW YORK.

AND ALL POINTS SOUTH AND EAST.

Selected by the Government as the Montreal and New York Mail Line.

Trains leave Grand Trunk Depot as follows:

7.20 a.m.—Day Express Daily, except Sunday, arriving in New York at 8.45 p.m., connecting at Delaware for Lake George. Wagner Parlor Car to New York.

10 a.m. Limited Daily, except Sunday, arriving in New York at 9.30 p.m., with through Wagner vestibuled drawing room car to New York. Table d'hote dinner served in dining car up to 3 p.m.

6.10 p.m.—Night Express Daily arriving in New York 6.45 a.m. WAGNER BUFFET VESTIBULE SLEEPER through to New York.

Connections at Troy and Albany for East and West.

For Tickets, Time Tables and all information apply to the Company's Office

143 St. James street, Montreal.

TELEPHONE 1176.

J. W. BURDICK, Gen'l Pass. Agent Albany, N.Y. **W. H. HENRY,** Agent, Montreal.

DOMINION LINE

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

LIVERPOOL SERVICE.

	From Montreal,	From Quebec,
Labrador	July 7, daylight.	July 8, 9 a.m.
Toronto	July 14, 11 p.m.	July 15, 2 p.m.
Vancouver	July 21, daylight.	July 22, 9 a.m.
Oregon	July 28, 11 p.m.	July 29, 2 p.m.
Sarnia	Aug. 4, 11 p.m.	Aug. 5, 2 p.m.
Labrador	Aug. 11, daylight	Aug. 12, 9 a.m.

Bristol Service for Avonmouth Dock From Montreal.

Mexico	July 12	Memphis	Aug. 2
Dominion	July 19	Mexico	Aug. 16
Hamilton	July 26	Dominion	Aug. 23

Montreal or Quebec, to Liverpool or Londonderry—First Cabin, $45.00 to $90.00; return, $90.00 to $162, according to steamer and berth. Second Cabin, to Liverpool, Londonderry, Belfast or Glasgow, $30.00; return, $60.00. Steerage, to Liverpool, London, Londonderry, Queenstown, Belfast or Glasgow, $20.00.

Outfits are furnished steerage passengers free.

LABRADOR and VANCOUVER do not carry cattle.

The saloons are large and airy, and amidships. Ladies' rooms and smoking rooms have been placed in the most convenient positions. Promenade decks are very spacious and every attention is paid to the comfort of passengers. No passengers carried on Bristol steamers.

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

DAVID TORRANCE & CO., General Agents, Montreal.

17 St. Sacrament street. 3

BEAVER LINE OF STEAMERS.

1894—SUMMER SAILINGS—1894.

From Liverpool.	Steamer.	From Montreal.
		Wednesday.
Sat., June 23	Lake Huron	July 11
Sat., June 30	Lake Ontario	July 18
Sat., July 7	Lake Nepigon	July 25
Sat., July 14	Lake Superior	Aug. 1

The Lake Nepigon does not carry any saloon passengers, only second cabin and steerage.

Rates of passage—Cabin, *$40, $50 and $60 single; *$80, $90 and $110 return. Second Cabin, $30 single and $60 return. Steerage, $20.

Steerage to Liverpool, London, Glasgow, Belfast and Londonderry, $20.

* $40 single and $80 return cabin rates by Lake Winnipeg only.

Through tickets can be obtained by the Beaver Line to and from all points in Canada, United States and Great Britain and Ireland.

H. E. MURRAY, Gen. Manager,

BOARD OF TRADE BUILDING,

Montreal. 21

EUROPE. EUROPE. EUROPE.

TICKETS BY ALL LINES.

ALLAN, DOMINION, and BEAVER Lines via Montreal.

NETHERLANDS, GUION, HAMBURG-AMERICAN, WHITE STAR, CUNARD, INMAN, NORTH-GERMAN LLOYD, GENERAL TRANS-ATLANTIC, STATE, ANCHOR and RED STAR Lines, via NEW YORK.

Also to FLORIDA, WEST INDIES, &c.

Call or write for lowest quotations before looking elsewhere. From London to Quebec, only $12.

Saloon rates, $40 upwards; steerage at lowest rates.

Send for new pamphlet of rates and sailings or call at my new address, 184 St. James street, opposite Temple Building, City and District Savings Bank Building, Montreal.

D. BATTERSBY, Agent.

Telephone No. 1507.

REFORD AGENCIES.

DONALDSON LINE.

WEEKLY SERVICE GLASGOW

Sails from MONTREAL every TUESDAY MORNING.

SS. Indrani	3,600 tons	July 10
SS. Hestia	3,800 tons	July 24
SS. Amaryntha	3,900 tons	July 31

BRISTOL SERVICE.

Sailing regularly to Avonmouth Dock.

SS. Alcides ..... 4,500 tons ..... July 20

AGENTS.....

Glasgow ..... Donaldson Bros.
Bristol ..... Donaldson Bros.

THOMSON LINE

LONDON SERVICE,

Sailing from Montreal on or about

SS. Escalona	2,000 tons	July 10
SS. Iona	4,500 tons	July 20

EAST COAST SERVICE.

Steamers will be despatched for Aberdeen, Leith, Dundee and Newcastle-on-Tyne, at intervals.

SS. Dracona, for Leith. ..... July 6

Agents CAIRNS, YOUNG & NORLE, Newcastle-on-tyne; A. LOW, SON & CARTER, 27 Leadenhall street, London, E.C.; W. THOMSON & SONS, Dundee, Scotland.

All the vessels of the above Lines are A 100, highest class at Lloyds, and have been built expressly for this trade, and possess the most improved facilities for carrying Grain, Butter, Cheese, Eggs and Cattle.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING

Granted by any of the above Lines to any point in **Canada or Western States.**

And by any of the CANADIAN or WESTERN RAILWAYS to any point in GREAT BRITAIN, IRELAND or EUROPE at LOWEST THROUGH RATES.

Special attention given to the HANDLING of all PERISHABLE and other cargo.

For further particulars apply to

ROBT. REFORD & CO.,

23 and 25 St. Sacrament street, Montreal.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON.

Shortest and Most Convenient Route to London.

No transfer by tender. No tidal delays.

Close connection at Southampton for Havre and Paris, by special fast twin-screw Channel steamers.

New York	Wed.,	July 11, 11.00 a.m.
Paris	Wed.,	July 18, 11.00 a.m.
Chester	Wed.,	Aug. 1, 11.00 a.m.
New York	Wed.,	Aug. 8, 11.00 a.m.

Rates of passage, $70 and upward, according to steamer.

Intermediate passage, $35 to $60.

SPECIAL ROUND TRIP TICKETS AT REDUCED RATES.

Steerage at Very Low Rates.

For Freight or Passage apply to

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION CO.,

No. 6 Bowling Green, New York.

W. F. EGG, 129 St. James st., Montreal.

W. H. HENRY, 143 St. James street.

J. Y. GILMOUR & CO.,

354 St. Paul street, Montreal. 21

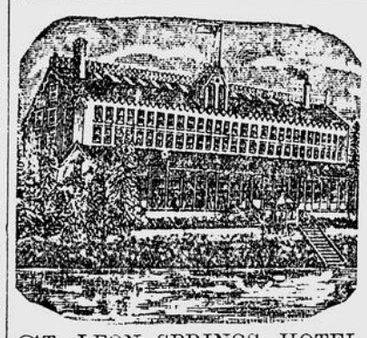
MONEY MAY BE LOST.

TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES

OF THE

American Express Company

Are refunded if lost and are as available as cash anywhere in the world. When travelling always carry them. 7



ST. LEON SPRINGS HOTEL.

OPEN JUNE 4th. Rates $2 per day; $3 per week up. Low fares by Canadian Pacific. Excursion tickets, $1.60, issued every Saturday, good till Monday

C. E. A. LANGLOIS, Manager, St. Leon Springs, P. Q.

ON LAKE CHAMPLAIN,

Rouse's Point, N.Y. Hotel Windsor.

New management, many improvements, long lease, very moderate prices for board. The coolest, healthiest and most delightful family resort near Montreal. Splendid fishing grounds, hunting, boating and driving, large rooms, best of beds, good table and liberal management; only a little over an hour from Montreal. Write for art circular giving rates, etc. Address,

G. C. HOWE, Rouse's Point, N.Y.

ALDINE HOTEL,

OLD ORCHARD, ME.,

(Directly on the beach). One of the best Hotels on the coast. Five minutes walk from station. All modern conveniences, and unexcelled bathing facilities. Every attention paid to guests. Accommodation for one hundred and fifty.

For particulars address

S. HAINES,

Old Orchard, Me.

NOVA SCOTIA

Is becoming the popular summer resort of this Continent. Tourists express surprise and delight with the climate, scenery, temperature, etc. Thermometer (at Yarmouth) average 67 in the middle of the day during July and August. The new Grand Hotel opens July 2. It will be the finest house in the Maritime provinces. Mr. Charles T. Wilson, late manager of Glen House, White Mountains, will conduct it. Send for circulars. Grand Hotel, Yarmouth, N.S. (Only 17 hours from Boston by direct boat). 27

THE FRASER HOUSE, PORT STANLEY,

the most delightful summer resort on the continent, which has been thoroughly remodelled, and is now open for the season. This commodious and well appointed hotel, which is now under the management of Mr. Thomas Donley, Proprietor of the Grand Central Hotel, St. Thomas, is situated on the Fraser Hill, west of the village of Port Stanley, on the north shore of Lake Erie. The high altitude, the pure air and the grandeur of the surrounding scenery, make it an ideal location for spending the summer vacation. An inclined railway leads to the wide and spacious beach, appropriately named the 'Old Orchard Beach of Canada.' The boating, bathing and fishing are unsurpassed. In the centre of a picturesquely beautiful section of country the drives are many and delightful. A tri-weekly line of boats run to Cleveland, across the lake, also to Detroit, and the village is but nine miles from St. Thomas, and eighteen from the City of London, affording quick connections, via the London & Port Stanley Railway, with the Michigan Central and Grand Trunk Railways. The Harper's string band, of London, has been engaged for the season. The hotel is first-class in in all its appointments. Rates low. For rooms and further information address

THOMAS DONLEY,

PROPRIETOR FRASER HOUSE,

Port Stanley, Ontario.

RALPH'S

IN THE ADIRONDACK'S.

Delightfully located on Upper Chateauguay Lake. Good trout fishing. Send for circular.

J. W. HUTTON, Proprietor, Lyon Mountain, N.Y.

SEA VIEW HOUSE,

RYE BEACH, N.H.

This popular Canadian House will open June 20, for the season of 1894. Address,

GEO. G. LOUGEE & CO., Proprietors.

HOTEL DOUGLAS, on Lake

Champlain: Opens JUNE 1. Fishing, boating, bathing, hunting, driving and walking; four miles to Ausable Chasm; good rigs and careful drivers; good harbors for all sizes yachts; Lakes and Beach and mountain combined; beautiful for situation; the joy of all who come. Send for circular. J. L. MOCK, Proprietor, Douglas, Essex County, N.Y.

FORTUNE'S ROCKS, ME.

CURTIS FARM HOTEL

Now open for guests. Send for circular. Address

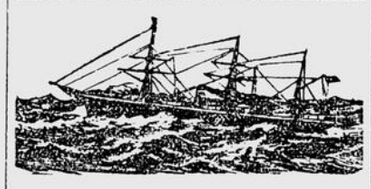
MRS. M. E. CURTIS.

ADIRONDACKS,

JAY, ESSEX CO., N.Y.

ELMWOOD COTTAGE,

Elevation 1,800 feet. Spring water; pure, dry bracing air; fine scenery, charming drives; good fishing. Address C. S. SWEENEY. 19



GREAT REDUCTION.

CHEAP TICKETS FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

$12.00

FROM LONDON, ENG., TO QUEBEC,

And from other stations at equally low rates.

Apply to

D. CONNELLY,

General Passenger Agent Hansa Line,

14 Place d'Armes square, Montreal.

CACOUNA.

WHERE TO GO DURING THE WARM SEASON.

THE ST. LAWRENCE HALL, CACOUNA,

WILL BE OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS ON JUNE 14.

Owing to the increased demands for accomodation at the St. Lawrence Hall (seaside resort) this season the proprietors have found it necessary to advertise the date of opening earlier than heretofore.

The Hotel is being thoroughly renovated and, as has been customary, the improvements which are being made are in keeping with the reputation of this favorite Canadian resort.

For information as to rates, etc., address

JOSEPH ST. ONGE, Manager,

32 St. Louis street, Quebec,

until JUNE 1, and after at Cacouna.

Send for Illustrated Pamphlets with diagram of the Hotel. 21

ABENAKIS HOUSE,

ABENAKIS SPRINGS, QUE.

Opens for the Season, June 1, 1894.

The Most Delightful Summer and Health Resort in Canada. Boats, Fishing, Tennis. MINERAL WATER.

HOW TO GET TO ABENAKIS SPRINGS:—

Take the Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Co.'s Steamer 'Berthier' down the St. Lawrence to Abenakis Springs. Steamer leaves Montreal TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS at 1 p.m.

SATURDAY EXCURSION,

BY MONTREAL AND SOREL R. R.,

Leaving Grand Trunk R. R. Depot, Montreal, **every Saturday** at 2 p.m., connecting at Sorel with Steamer 'Sorel,' arriving at Abenakis Springs at 6 p.m. **Round Trip Ticket, $2.00.**

SEND FOR CIRCULARS. RATES REASONABLE

RUFUS G. KIMPTON, Proprietor.

SEA-BATHING, Mount Royal

Cottage, Perk's Island, one of the healthiest Summer Resorts. This commodious Cottage is pleasantly situated away from all noise, standing high, commanding a splendid view of Bay and Islands, will be opened for guests on JUNE 15th, where all will be done for their pleasure and comfort. Rooms bright and airy, all having a view of the sea; smooth beach for bathing. Terms moderate. Apply to MR. MACDONALD, 147 Metcalfe street. After 15th June, Peaks Island, Portland, Maine. 30

BANNER HOUSE,

CHATEAUGUAY LAKE, N. Y.

A healthy and delightful Summer Resort, easy of access from Montreal, with every convenience for comfort, recreation, sport and rest. For terms and further particulars address

J. S. KIRBY,

Chateauguay Lake, N.Y.

'THE ALGONQUIN,'

LOWER SARANAC LAKE,

Opens May 15th.

Illustrated pamphlet on application to

JOHN HARDING,

27 Proprietor.

FURNISHED COTTAGES

At NOTRE DAME DU PORTAGE near River du Loup on the I. C. R. Prices from $30.00 to $50.00 for the season. Wood and water supplied. Daily mail, telegraph office, &c., &c., Apply to

C. S. J. P., Post Office Box, 1206, Montreal.

SEASIDE HOUSE, Little Metis.

This well known Hotel will be open for Visitors on the 25th of JUNE. Large improvements this year. For particulars apply to **W. ASTLE.**

DOMINION DAY.

The coolest and pleasantest place in Canada to spend Dominion Day is in the Belœil Mountains only 20 miles from Montreal, special rates to parties who come to the Iroquois House on Friday and stay until Tuesday. Come and see for yourself and be convinced. Address,

IROQUOIS HOUSE,

St. Hilaire, P.Q., Canada.

SUMMER BOARDERS,

HIGH FALLS HOUSE.

Terms reasonable; full particulars on application. E. D. TRUE, Moffittsville, Clinton Co., N.Y.

CASCADE HOUSE,

LITTLE METIS.

This popular and commodious Hotel opens June 15 For particulars, apply to JNO. MACNIDER, Prop

SUMMER HOMES

— ON —

LONG ISLAND, N.Y.

Swept by Ocean Breezes.

For Illustrated Book descriptive of Long Island and pamphlet, giving names, location, etc., of hotels and boaring houses, inclose 5c postage to H. M. SMITH, Traffic Manager, L.I.R.R., L.I. City, N.Y.

ADIRONDACKS. — Ridgewood

Villa, Harriettstown, N.Y. Quiet, healthy, pleasant home for 15 guests. Charming drives, dry, invigorating air. Centrally located to lakes and hotels. Magnificent mountain scenery. Terms, $8 to $12. Special rates to families. J. J. FITZGERALD.

IN THE WHITE MOUNTAINS.

THE PLAISTED HOUSE,

Jefferson, N. H.

P. H. PLAISTED & SON, Proprietors.

P. E. I. SUMMER RESORT.

SEASIDE HOTEL,

Rustico Beach, Rustico, P.E.I.

Beautiful view of the Gulf, surf bathing, shady walks. Terms moderate. Address

JOHN NEWSON & Co., Ch. Town, P.E.I.

BROME LAKE, KNOWLTON P.Q.

Summer Boarders can be accommodated at private boarding house on Lake Shore. Particulars, apply to MRS. F. B.

REVERE HOUSE,

OLD ORCHARD BEACH, Me. This house is finely located, and the rooms are large and airy, the Ocean unsurpassed by any other House in Old Orchard. Rooms large and airy, and Table first class. Terms, $2.00 per day and upwards. L. A. PILLSBURY, Prop.

MONTREAL HOUSE,

OLD ORCHARD, ME.

Situated directly on the sea wall.

OPEN JUNE 15th, 1894.

For Circulars and Terms, Address,

Mrs. A. B. BLANCHARD,

Old Orchard, Me.

SUMMER BOARDERS Wanted.

Large Farm House, situated on the banks of the St. Lawrence, with shaded walks, within half miles of G.T.R. station. Fine scenery. Cornwall. Good boating and bathing. Apply to JOS. H. BUTLER, Cornwall.

Mail delivered every day.

HO, FOR HUDSON!

SUMMER BOARD.

FULLER PLACE will open for guests on SATURDAY, 23rd. Good Boating, Bathing and Fishing. For particulars address

HODGSON BROS. & CO., Hudson, Que.

BRIGHAM HOUSE,

BAKERSFIELD, VERMONT.

70 miles from Montreal, in the Green Mountains, 4,000 feet above the sea, is open for the reception of summer boarders, house is large, airy, and sanitary condition perfect. Excellent; Jersey milk, creamery butter, eggs, berries, fruits, vegetables, &c. Hotel garden and adjacent farms. Terms very moderate. Send for illustrative circular. References: Rev. G. ELDER, manager formerly of the St. Lawrence Hall, Cacouna; Grand Mt. House, Lake Memphremagog, Richmond, Fair Hotel, &c.

J. V. SIMONDS.

WILLARD, MAINE

Excellent accommodation for boarders. Terms moderate. Write for particulars to MRS. A. M. JORDAN.

STEVENS HOUSE,

Lake Placid, N. Y.

HEART OF THE ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS

2003 Ft. Above Tide.

The Largest and Finest Hotel in this part of the region. Most beautifully located on Lake Placid and Mirror Lakes. Surrounded by mountains towering Five Thousand Three Hundred feet high. Fine Tennis Courts, Baseball Grounds, Boating and Drives. Send for Photographic Circular.

J. A. & G. A. STEVENS, Owners and Proprietors.

WHEN IN BUFFALO, Stop at

THE GENESEE.

Niagara Falls Forty Minutes Away.

'AMERICAN HOUSE,'

W. E. GODDARD, Prop.

SWEETSBURG, QUE.

Delightfully situated amongst the most beautiful drives, pure mountain air, bringing the glow of health to all who seek relief of a change from the depressing atmosphere of the city.

Come once, and you will be sure to come again. Pleasant rooms and good table.

CONVALESCENTS' HOME,

Pure mountain air; rooms large, with fire if required, near Lake Park, Stanstead, P.Q. European plan, with or without board. Terms moderate. Address, Mrs. JENNIE BRANSON, Box 8, Stanstead, P.Q., or apply to Miss MACKEY, 'Witness' Office.

GRONDIN'S HOTEL

This well known and Popular Hotel, opens JUNE 20.

For particulars and information, please apply to

GEO. GRONDIN,

Notre Dame du Portage, P.Q.

LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG,

HOTEL ELEPHANTIS.

N. A. BEACH, Proprietor.

Georgeville, Que.

Open for Guests JUNE 1. Boating, Bathing and Fishing. Fine drives. Steam Launch in connection.

Address,

C. S. COPP, Manager.

BOARDERS can be accommodated at POINT VIEW HOUSE for the season.

Address Mrs. H. H. GROVES,

6 Cousins Island, Maine

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

HOTEL ACADIA,

Grand Tracadie Beach, 2nd season opens June 1. Address as above for circulars and terms

H. L. HALL, Proprietor.

ADIRONDACKS. — Accommodation for Ten Boarders at MAPLEWOOD COTTAGE. Every convenience and reasonable. Fine scenery and charming drives. Address, Mrs. E. R. KERR, Clintonville, Clinton Co., N.Y.

BOARD—Summer board on Bay of Quinte, 40 miles out, for a few couples (with or without small children). Strictly first-class. Two large cool rooms, 160 feet of verandah, pure mountain air, with fine views, and carriage rides. First class city references given. R. A. GILLESPIE, Albemarle, Ford, P.Q.

RAWDON IS A HEALTHY, MOUNTAINOUS Summer Resort, with pure air, and water, good boating and bathing. For board and terms apply to WM. M. HOLT, DAY, Rawdon, P.Q.

PRIVATE BOARD at the Seaside Cottage House, Little Metis, Que. Good Bathing and cheap terms. Apply to MRS. A. McLAREN. 6

See also 'Rooms to Let,' Section 21, Page 7.

RELIGION IN AMERICA.

A JAPANESE VIEW.

The 'Nation's Friend,' a leading Japanese monthly published at Tokio, has a paper by Professor K. Ukita of the Doshisha College, on 'Religion in America,' which has been translated for the New York 'Independent.' Professor Ukita resided at Yale University for a period of two years, and he gives his opinion as the result of personal observation.

Mr. Ukita noticed that the lower classes in America do not attend church. This is not a phenomenon of one district only. After noticing the real condition of society, he found that there is a proper cause for this phenomenon. That is, there is a custom in America of restricting the seats in the religious temple; they are sold to certain persons, and, even in the churches with free seats, it is generally the custom to take up collections for the maintenance of the services; and, moreover, it is the custom for ladies to wear fine dresses. Such being the custom, those who have not much money and wear coarse clothes are ashamed to enter the churches. Civilization is progressing, but it shows no mercy to the laborer. The Gospel is preached, but the laborers cannot hear it. Ah! the words, 'Blessed are the poor,' and 'The Gospel is preached to the poor' are no longer true; they are simply recorded in a bible which is chained to the pulpit. In some extreme cases the Christian Church excludes poor people from coming into church. The Gospel of the Saviour has become an almost exclusive possession of the rich and middle classes.

The people by whom the present Church is organized are capitalists and people of the middle class. The day when they meet with people of the lower class is not on the Sabbath when the all-loving and merciful God and Christ are remembered. Although they give money to the Church on Sunday, on the week-days they do not remember the golden words of Christ; they only kno wthe economical principle that they should buy in the cheapest market and sell in the dearest market.

It is not proper to say that those outside of the Church are not Christians. There are many people who make the true God and Christ their moral ideal, and yet who do not attend church. Even among the lower class of people whose names are not written on the church rolls there are many who hold the same ideal. In one society in New York, when a speaker pronounces the word church, the audience hiss, but when he speaks the name of Christ they applaud; so that it is clear that the present Church has lost its power to attract men, and especially to attract the heart of the lower classes. But this is not a sign of the decline of Christianity. This fact simply shows that the creed and system hitherto prevailing are antiquated and do not keep pace with the general current of the Nineteenth Century.

If the Christian Church cannot reform its creed and system very radically, it may come to stand in the same position in the coming revolution as it did in the time of the French Revolution. It is true that the Church in America is separated from the State; but, on the other hand, it makes a league with the capitalists, and the rich organize a church by themselves and the poor by themselves. Although there is no difference of Jew and Greek, slave and free, male and female, and even no difference of race in the Kingdom of Heaven, the present Church in America not only refuses to allow the poor to come in, but it is a fact that the white people and the black are opposing each other. The great future revolution of the world will be not merely religious and political, but also a great social revolution, consisting of economical and race reformation; and whether the Christian Church has power to sav ethe world or not will then be tested.—Condensed for the 'Literary Digest.'

ADVERTISEMENTS.

"WORTH A GUINEA A BOX."

BEECHAM'S PILLS

CURE

SICK HEADACHE, Disordered Liver, etc.

They Act Like Magic on the Vital Organs, Regulating the Secretions, restoring long lost Complexion, bringing back the Keen Edge of Appetite, and arousing with the ROSEBUD OF HEALTH the whole physical energy of the human frame. These Facts are admitted by thousands, in all classes of Society. Largest Sale in the World.

Covered with a Tasteless & Soluble Coating.

Wholesale Agts. Evans & Sons, Ld. Montreal. For sale by all druggists. 118

HARTSHORN OR AMMONIA

—FOR—

FAMILY USE,

FOR THE

TOILET,

KITCHEN,

LAUNDRY,

Put up in pint bottles, two dozen in a case. Ask your grocer for it.

MANUFACTURED AND GUARANTEED PURE

—BY—

JOHN COWAN,

3 Dalhousie street, Montreal.

Boots and Shoes.

IN THE MATTER OF

Boots & Shoes

JAMES R. KYLE,

67 Beaver Hall Hill,

[illegible] Trade. The most complete assortment [illegible] FOOTWEAR is on view at his store. [illegible] have had trouble with their shoemaker [illegible] call at this store, where their [illegible] will be promptly supplied at a remarkably [illegible] figure. 5

Medicines, &c.



Dr. H. F. Merrill.

Results Astonish

MEN OF SCIENCE.

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

A MEDICINE

WITHOUT AN EQUAL.

Statement of a Well Known Doctor

"Ayer's Sarsaparilla is without an equal as a blood-purifier and Spring medicine, and cannot have praise enough. I have watched its effects in chronic cases, where other treatment was of no avail, and have been astonished at the results. No other blood medicine that I have ever used, and I have tried them all, is so thorough in its action, and effects so many permanent cures as Ayer's Sarsaparilla."—Dr. H. F. MERRILL, Augusta, Me.

Ayer's The Only Sarsaparilla

Admitted at the World's Fair.

Ayer's Pills for liver and bowels.

THE LANGLEY CASE.

LANSING PEOPLE HEAR OF HIS ILLNESS AND SUBSEQUENT CURE WHILE IN LONDON, ONT.—MUCH PLEASURE MANIFESTED OVER THE NEWS.

Lansing, Mich, July 2.—A friend of William Langley, formerly of this city, now of London, Ont., received a letter a few months ago stating that Mr. Langley had Bright's disease. Of course no hope of his recovery could be held out. Within a month, the same friend has received a letter from Mr. Langley stating that he is completely cured of the supposed fatal disorder. Mr. Langley says no medicine did him any good until he began using Dodd's Kidney Pills. These helped him from the first and in the end restored him to perfect health. 3

CATERPILLARS! CATERPILLARS

HELLEBORE! HELLEBORE!

Save your Currants and Gooseberries by using WHITE HELLEBORE.

HO! FOR FOREST, STREAM AND LAKE.

ASH'S FOREST FRIEND.—For the Fisherman, Tourist, Botanist and Sojourner in the country, if you wish to escape the annoyance of Black Flies, Mosquitos, etc., use ASH S FOREST FRIEND.

PRICE 25c and 50c PER BOTTLE.

J. A. HARTE, Druggist,

1780 Notre Dame and 2352 St. Catherine streets.

TELEPHONES, 1190 and 3540. 26

RED LION OINTMENT.

TESTIMONIAL.

June 20, 1894.—To the Red Lion Mfg. Co.:

Dear Sir,—I have given your ointment a fair trial, and find it a first-class ointment for healing cuts, burns or any kind of sores, and can highly recommend it. I remain, respectfully yours,

GEORGE H. GRIFFITH,

467 Laval avenue, Montreal.

One trial sufficient to prove its worth. Has been in use in the Old Country for over 20 years. A splendid cure for Ulcerated Legs, Bad Breasts, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Scalds, Burns, Abscesses, Sore Eyes, Bad Heads, Scrofulous Sores, and all Cutaneous Eruptions.

WHOLESALE AGENTS, KERRY, WATSON & CO., Montreal. Mailed from the office of the Red Lion Mfg. Co., 246 St. James street, Montreal. Price 25 cents. Ask your druggist to get it. 25

B B B CURES HEADACHE

By acting on the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, removing morbid matter and thoroughly cleansing the entire system, Burdock Blood Bitters promptly removes Headaches of all kinds, no matter how obstinate or severe. Constipation, Dyspepsia and Bad Blood are the usual causes of Headache, B.B.B. removes these and with them also the Headache disappears. Note the following

STRONG EVIDENCE:

"My Sick Headache occurred every week for forty years, I took three bottles of B.B.B., have had no headache for months, and recommend it highly."

MRS. E. A. STORY, Shetland, Ont.

RICHELIEU,

Pure, Sparkling, Refreshing.

THE PRINCE OF TABLE WATERS.

Recommended by the leading Physicians. For Sale at the Clubs, Hotels, Restaurants, and the leading Grocers.

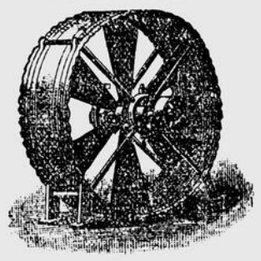
J. A. HART, Druggist.

2780 NOTRE DAME & 2352 ST. CATHERINE ST.

Telephones: 1190—3540.

Machinery, &c.

WING PATENT DISC FAN.



Factories, warehouses, offices, and all kinds of buildings in which men or animals have to breathe, should be well ventilated, especially during this hot weather. The Wing Disc Fan is the best fan in the market; the wings are adjustable in order to gauge the amount of air discharged. For prices and particulars communicate with

A. R. WILLIAMS,

305 St. James street, Montreal.

DARLING BROTHERS

RELIANCE WORKS,

112 QUEEN STREET, MONTREAL.

Manufacturers and builders of Improved Safety Hydraulic, Steam and Hand Elevators. Feed Water Heaters, Oil Extractors and Live Steam Separators, etc., etc. Telephone 2114.



USE ONLY DODGE WOOD-SPLIT PULLEYS

All Sizes In Stock.

CANADA MACHINERY AGENCY,

W. H. NOLAN, Manager,

345 St. James street, Montreal.

ANDREW YOUNG,

ENGINEER AND MACHINIST,

HAS REMOVED TO

11, 13 and 15 Busby Lane.

Cement, Drain Pipes, &c.

SCOTCH DRAIN PIPES,

PORTLAND CEMENT,

IN STOCK AND TO ARRIVE,

At Lowest Market Prices.

W. & F. P. CURRIE & CO.,

100 GREY NUN STREET.

DRAIN PIPES,

PORTLAND, ROMAN

And CANADA CEMENTS,

FIRE BRICKS, CLAY, &c.

ALEX. BREMNER, 50 Bleury st.

Housefurnishings, &c.

CARPET LAYING, UPHOLSTERING, etc.—Carpets Cut, Made and Laid, Lifted and Beaten. Shades, Spring Rollers, etc., supplied and put up. Mattresses can be returned same day. HENRY HAMMOND, 222 and 224 St. Urbain street. 18 years with Thomas Mussen, Esq. Furniture repaired. Orders attended to personally. Telephone 1742. 6

W. & J. M. FARQUHAR,

354 ST. JAMES STREET.

Have just received a choice assortment of

Bordered Chenille Portieres,

New Lace Curtains, White and Cream,

Brussels and Tapestry Carpets,

Just what is wanted to make your rooms attractive and restful during the strong heat of the summer An inspection invited. Prices as low as anywhere

J. E. TOWNSHEND,

EST. 24 YEARS.

PURE BEDDING PATENTED.

Call or ring up 1906 and get prices for Remaking Mattresses, Pillows, &c., before removing. Also every description of Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Cots, &c. Hair, Moss and Wool Mattresses.

1 LITTLE ST. ANTOINE STREET,

Cor. St. James street, only.

NO BRANCH STORES.

Tailors, &c.

HUGH ROSS,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

206 St. James street, Montreal.

We are now offering an exceptionally fine line of blue serges, suitable for boating and other summer recreations, at a most reasonable figure. Also the balance of Scotch Homespun and other Suitings, at a great reduction.

An early call respectfully requested.

SAMUEL GOLTMAN,

MERCHANT TAILOR.

Spring importations received. Inspection respectfully solicited.

2226—St. Catherine street—2226 10

Clothing, &c.

WILLIAM CURRIE,

MANUFACTURER OF

Popular Priced,

All Wool,

Perfect Fitting,

BOYS', YOUTHS' and MEN'S

CLOTHING.

1967 NOTRE DAME STREET.

Removal

MONTREAL

PHOTOGRAPH SUPPLY

Will Remove on MAY 1st to British Empire Building,

1724 NOTRE DAME STREET,

(Cor. St. Francois Xavier st.)

Telephone 1467. SEND FOR BARGAIN LIST.

Business Cards.

ONLY 25c A BOTTLE.

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

A. D. MANN'S,

Corner Mountain and St. Antoine streets.

RICE & BENNETT'S STUDIO,

141 ST. PETER STREET,

Directly opposite 'Witness' Building, is easy of access and admirably lighted. In every way suitable for the different branches of their growing business.

Orders for Portraits, Groups, Views, Interiors, LANTERN SLIDES, Bromide Enlargements, plain and colored, &c. &c., respectfully solicited. 12

PICTURES ARE CHEAPER THAN EVER.

The largest framed Picture for $1.00 in Canada. Twenty-five thousand feet of MOULDING always in stock to select from.

G. W. WILLSON,

Manufacturer of Mouldings and Frames,

688 Craig street, Montreal.

Next door to the 'Witness' Office.

SPECIAL PRICES TO THE TRADE.

Beware!

Of Unscrupulous . . . Dealers,

Who offer inferior goods stating them to be 'just as good as EDDY'S.'

There are imitations of but no substitutes for

E. B. EDDY'S MATCHES,

THEY ARE BEYOND COMPARE.

B. HUGMAN & SONS,

—MAKERS OF—

WINDOW SHADES AND SIGNS.

1864 NOTRE DAME STREET,

(Cor. St. Henry street.)

Sole Agents for the 'Brilliant' Letter.

FOR MOTHS,

TAR PAPER, 25c Package.

DELIVERED TO ALL PARTS OF THE CITY TELEPHONE 169.

D. DRYSDALE, Hardware,

645 Craig street.

GEO. MAYBURY,

MASTER CARTER,

283 Commissioners street. Bell Tel. 2673

FOR THE ACCOMMODATION

—OF THE—

SUBURBAN TRADE,

We are opening (3rd July) one of our retail branch shops at

No. 7 CHABOILLEZ SQUARE, (Tel. 185.)

Close to G.T.R and C.P.R. STATIONS, Where our usual fine qualities of BEEF, LAMB, VEAL, Etc., as well as our fancy ANCHOR BRAND HAMS, BACON, LARD, Etc., and Highest Grades of BUTTER and CHEESE can be obtained at our REGULAR LOW PRICES.

—THE—

LAING PACKING & PROVISION CO.

(Limited.)

RETAIL DEPARTMENT.

HAIR BRUSHES CHEAP.

We have a lot of Sample BRUSHES, made of Solid Russia Bristle, but of old style patterns; will be sold cheap to clear them out; a chance to get a good Bristle Brush cheap.

ELLEN'S BRUSH WORKS,

76 to 78 Victoria Square

Carpet Sweepers repaired. Telephone 2740.



PETERMAN'S ROACH FOOD.

FATAL TO COCKROACHES and WATER BUGS.

'NOT A POISON.'

It attracts Cockroaches and Water Bugs, as a food they devour it and are destroyed, dried up to shell, leaving no offensive smell.

Kept in stock by all leading druggists.

EVING, HERRON & CO.,

Sole Manufacturing Agents for the Dominion.

C. W. LINDSAY, Importer of and Dealer in American and Canadian Pianos and Organs. Warerooms and Offices, 2268, 2270 and 2272 St. Catherine street. Get prices and terms before buying elsewhere.

N.B.—During July and August we close at 1 p.m. on Saturdays.

ABERDEEN Temperance Cafe. 754 Craig street, few doors west of Victoria Square. LUNCH SERVED SEPARATELY, or complete dinner, 20c: six tickets, $1. 2

READABLE PARAGRAPHS



She—What colored eyes do you admire—brown or blue?

He—I can't see well enough in this light.—'Judy.'

THE 'DAILY WITNESS.

An enthusiastic reader sends the following poetic advertisement:—

If you would have the latest news,
Just buy and read the 'Witness';
For editorials and reviews,
Look in the 'Witness.'
New pages are each day enrolled,
Of interest to young and old;
The news is bright and manifold,
That's printed in the 'Witness.'

If you would know of men of note,
Just buy and read the 'Witness';
Or dynamiters' latest plot,
Look in the 'Daily Witness.'
It tells of doings everywhere,
Of city heat and country air;
If news you want, you'll find it there,—
All printed, in the 'Witness.'

If you the price of stocks would know,
Just buy and read the 'Witness';
The New York list they daily show
To readers of the 'Witness.'
They quote the market price of food,
And tell you what is bad or good;
Authentic all, 'tis understood,
That's printed in the 'Witness.'

If foreign news you like to read,
Just go and buy the 'Witness.'
Or if a boarding-house you need,
Look in the 'Daily Witness.'
Excursions, politics and art,
Due notice of each auction mart,
And other facts it does impart,
You'll find them in the 'Witness.'

We never knew their equal, says a lady, of Robinson's Patent Barley and Robinson's Patent Groats. The youngest child or most aged invalid can digest them without the slightest trouble. 7



A SATISFACTORY REFLECTION.

Miss Addie Pose—'Oh, aren't convex mirrors just lovely! I shall have to get papa to buy me one.'—'Judge.'

I dinna ken whit gars folk gang frae yae place tae anither whan they want tae buy onything fur their personal adornment. I often hear folk tellin' hoo mony shops they had been intil afore they got whit they wantit; and even then, jist as like as no, they dinna git it right. I generally ask them if they had tried ALLAN'S and when they say no, then I tell them that I kenned it; fur if they had tried ALLAN'S they wad hae had nae need to seek ony faurer. I hae remarked ower an' ower again that ALLAN his maist onything in the men's line, and when a man gangs there wance he'll be sure tae gang always. The reason o' that is that he dis a straicht business and keeps guid stuff at moderate prices. He's aye ceevil and obligin', an' keeps a lot o' smairt young men tae serve a budy, which they dae equally weel tho' it's a coliar button or a suit o' claes. Ye ken his place near Bleury, on Craig street.

For Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Cramps, Colic, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, and Summer Complaint, Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is a prompt, safe and sure cure that has been a popular favorite for over 40 years. 3

A SURE THING.

Binkers—'This life insurance idea is good enough if a man dies young, but suppose I should live thirty or forty years longer—I'd be terribly out of pocket.'

Agent—'No danger of that, sir. You'll soon kill yourself working to pay the premiums. — New York 'Weekly.'

Have you tried 'Dyer's Digestive Malt Extract' for loss of appetite, indigestion, debility, etc. You cannot get a better tonic. Sold by W. A. Dyer & Co., and all druggists. 5

Do you want a present for baby? Write a postal to Frank Magor & Co., 16 St. John street, Montreal, for a sample tin of Robinson's Patent Barley or Robinson's Patent Groats. 7

'Ay, mun Donald, it's the auld story. Ye'll hae heard "If ye get stung by a nettle turn round an' ye'll find a cure." There's sure to be a docken blade near by; an' if ye get fooled when ye gang intae ae store, thinkin' ye're gaun tae get a bargain an' find that you've got to pay mair than ye can get them for elsewhere, there's also a remedy near by. Just come in an' see us; we ken ye'll be pleased, an' it will dae us guid tae see ye, besides ye'll get a permanent cure. Ye'll nae want to gang lookin' aroond for bargains again, because we hae everything in oor line as cheap as they can be sold. If a horse is born in a byre can ye ca' it a coo? Na, na; it's a horse a' the same. If ye're telt a 15c pair of braces is a 25c pair will ye believe it? Na, na; ye're ower canny for that; ye ken better; ye been wearing them an' buying them ower lang for that; they're only an' aye a 15c pair o' braces. Noo, ye ken wha's writin' this, it's ALLAN, 661 Craig street. He wants your trade an' he'll dae his best tae sairve ye weel! Weel!! Weel!!! 7

He—'Did you ever hear that Jagson's wife speaks two languages?' She—'Yes.' He—'What are they?' She—'The one for company, and the other for Jagson.'

The most enfeebled invalid, recovering from 'la grippe' or influenza, is wonderfully benefited by taking Dyer's Digestive Malt Extract. A perfect cure. For sale by W. A. Dyer & Co., and all druggists. 5

Bad Blood causes Blotches, Boils, Pimples, Abscesses, Ulcers, Scrofula, etc. Burdock Blood Bitters cures Bad Blood in any form from a common pimple to the worst Scrofula Sore. 3

ASKING A GOOD DEAL.

Church Usher—'Please leave your umbrella in this rack.'

Worshipper (dazed)—'But this umbrella is a silk one.'—New York 'Weekly.'

No more toothache or headache if you use 'Nervol.' One application cures instantly. 25 cents. At all druggists, or John T. Lyons, corner of Craig and Bleury. 13



'Szo! Miss Mary, dey tell me dat you shall tell my garachter by my hand!'

'Well, to begin with, you're a German—'

'Ach, it is vonderful!'—'Punch.'

The Perfect Foods—By a thorough knowledge of the mode of preparing the finest Scotch oatmeal as a food for infants and invalids, Messrs. Keen, Robinson & Co., of London, England, have earned the gratitude of millions, who during the past seventy years have used Robinson's Patent Barley and Robinson's Patent Groats. 7

One reason why some men swear, is because it does not take any courage or manliness to do it.—'Ram's Horn.'

La Grippe is serious, but if you take Shiloh's Cure, it will not only cure La Grippe, but save all unpleasant after effect. This great remedy has cured thousands of cases of consumption, coughs, croup, the whooping cough, hoarseness and asthma, and will cure you. B. E. McGale, agent, 2123 Notre Dame street. 7

Burdock Blood Bitters cures all diseases of the blood from a common Pimple to the worst Scrofula Sores or Ulcers. Skin Diseases, Boils, Blotches and all Blood Humors cannot resist its healing powers.

A mouse saw his shadow on the wall. Said he, 'I am larger than an elephant; I will go forth and conquer the world.' At that moment he espied a cat. In the next he had slipped through a hole in the wall.—Exchange.

An Item From Canso.—James Embroe, who conducts the ferry between Mulgrave and Hawkesbury, on the Strait of Canso, was completely and permanently cured of dyspepsia by Hawker's nerve and stomach tonic. All the other remedies had failed. 7

RIGHT IN HIS LINE.

Tramp—'Please, mum, d'yeh wanter buy anything in my line.'

Housekeeper—'Your line, eh? You don't mean to say you are trying to earn an honest living at last?'

'Yes'm.'

'Well, I declare! What are you selling?'

'Dog chains, mum.'

We all know that Oliver Twist asked for more, and it has since been proved to our satisfaction that babies fed on Robinson's Patent Barley all resemble Oliver Twist in this respect. 7

What is home without a baby, particularly when bably is fed with with Robinson's Patent Barley, and sleeps peacefully from sundown to sunrise. 7

CONSOLATION Coupon.

—:o:—

WORLD'S FAIR IN WATER COLORS.

—:o:—

'DAILY WITNESS.'

Cut out three Coupons and send to 'Witness' Office or hand to any newsdealer handling the 'Witness,' with $1.60, and the eight parts will be sent you.

This is the Last Chance of securing the work.

COUPON FOR

PICTURESQUE CANADA

HOW TO GET IT.

—:o:—

Part No. 18.

Cut out three 'Daily Witness' Coupons, and send to 'Witness' Office with 10c. or hand to any newsdealer handling the 'Witness.'

Send your Name and Address plainly written

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

(Sunday Arrangements Omitted.)

Trains Leave Bonaventure as follows:

WEST—Chicago, Detroit, Toronto, 9.10 a.m., 7.55 p.m., 10.25 p.m. Brockville (mixed), 12.30 p.m. Cornwall, 5.00 p.m.
Ottawa, Hawkesbury, Malone, Arnprior via Canada Atlantic, 6.45 a.m., 9.00 a.m., 7.00 p.m.
EAST—Portland, Boston, Quebec, St. John and Halifax, 7.50 a.m. Portland, Quebec, Little Metis, 7.50 a.m., 8.40 p.m., 11.10 p.m., Island Pond, Arthabaska, Richmond, and Quebec, 4.00 p.m. St. Hyacinthe, 5.15 p.m. Richmond, Island Pond and Quebec mixed, 8.10 a.m.
SOUTH—New York via Coteau & N.Y.C. & H. R.R., 6.45 a.m., and 4.50 p.m.
New York, by D. & H. R.R., via Rouse's Point, 7.20 a.m., 10.09 a.m., 6.10 p.m.
New York, by C.V.R., via Troy, and Boston, via Fitchburg, 9.00 a.m., 6.00 p.m. New York, via Springfield, and Boston, via Lowell, 9.00 a.m., 8.25 p.m.
Chambly and Waterloo, 4.40 p.m.
Hemmingford, Howick, Ormstown, Huntingdon, Fort Covington, Valleyfield and Beauharnois, 4.30 p.m. Mixed for Hemmingford, Huntingdon and Massena Springs, 6.35 a.m.
* 9.09 a.m. train to Granby and Waterloo connects via St. Johns only.

Suburban Train Service:

For Lachine, 5.20, 6.30, 9.10, 9.00, 10.15 a.m., 12.30 p.m., 1.20, (1.35 Sat. only), 3.30, 5.00, 6.15, 6.20, 7.35, 9.05, 11.25. Train 8.00 a.m., 12.05, 5.05 p.m. to Lachine wharf.
For St. Anne's and Vaudreuil, 6.45 a.m., 9.00, 9.10, (10.15, St. Annes only) 12.30, 1.20, (1.45 p.m. Sat. only), 4.50, 5.00, 6.15, 7.00, 7.55, 9.05, 10.25, 11.25.
For Dorval, 9.05 a.m. 10.15, 12.30, 1.20, p.m., (1.45 Sat. only), 3.30, 5.00, 6.15, 7.35, 9.05, 11.25 p.m.
Longueuil, 6.45, 8.10 a.m., 12.10 p.m., (2.00 Sat. only) 5.08, 6.30, 11.20 p.m.
For St. Laurent, 7.40 a.m., 12.00 noon, 5.25 p.m.
For Cote St. Paul, 6.00 a.m., 6.55, 12.15 p.m., 5.15, 6.21.
For St. Lambert, 6.35, 6.43, 7.20, 7.50, 8.10, 9.00, 10.00, a.m., 12.10 noon, (1.20 Sat. only), 4.00 4.30, 4.40, 5.08, 5.15, 6.00, 6.10, 6.30, 8.25, 8.40, 11.10, 11.20 p.m.

Trains arrive at he Bonaventure Depot as follows

WEST—Chicago, Detroit, Toronto, 7.35 a.m., 6.35 p.m., 7.50 p.m. Kingston (mixed) 5.00 p.m. Cornwall, 8.50 a.m.
Ottawa, via Canada Atlantic, 11.20 a.m., 10.00 p.m.
EAST—Quebec and Portland, 7.45 a.m., 7.00 p.m., Halifax, St. John, Quebec, 7.00 p.m. Island Pond and way stations, 12.05 p.m., 6.30 p.m. St. Hyacinthe, 8.55 a.m.
Point Levi and Quebec, 7.48 a.m., 12.05 p.m., 7.00 p.m.
SOUTH—New York, by D. & H., via Rouse's Point, 8.00 a.m., 9.50 p.m.
New York via N.Y.C. & H.R.R., 10.20 and 10.35 a.m.
New York, by C.V.R., via Troy, 7.40 a.m., 10.15 p.m. New York, via Springfield, 7.15 a.m., 10.15 p.m. Albany, via Rutland, 7.40 a.m., 7.55, 10.15 p.m. Springfield, via White River Jct. 7.15 a.m., 7.55, 10.15 p.m., Boston, via Lowell, 7.15 a.m., 7.55, 10.15 p.m. Boston, via Fitchburg, 7.40 a.m. 7.55, 10.15 p.m.
Rougemont and St. Cesaire, 8.55 a.m.
Waterloo, Granby and Farnham, 9.40 a.m.
St. Albans and intermediate stations, 9.40 a.m.
Hemmingford, Huntingdon, Fort Covington, Valleyfield and Beauharnois, 8.35 a.m. Mixed, including Bombay and Massena Springs, 7.20 p.m.
St. Laurent, 8.35 a.m., 1.02, 5.27 p.m.
Rouse's Point, 9.40 a.m.

W. D. O'BRIEN, Agent,
143 St. James street.
July 7, 1894. Telephone 460.

COMMENCING JUNE 17th, 1894.

Trains leave Windsor street station as follows:

For St. Johns, Farnham, etc., 9.00 a.m., 4.05 p.m., 8.20 p.m., (8.40 p.m. daily, except Saturday.)
For Boston, Portland, Manchester, etc., 9.00 a.m. 8.20 p.m.
For Sherbrooke, 4.05 p.m. Sherbrooke, Lake Megantic, St. John, N.B., and Halifax, N.S., 8.40 p.m., Saturdays excepted.
For Newport, etc., 9.00 a.m., 4.05 p.m., and 8.20 p.m.
Hudson, 1.30 p.m., Saturdays only, 5.15 p.m., (except Saturdays and Sundays,) 6.15 p.m.
For Ste. Anne's, Vaudreuil, Pointe Fortune, and all intermediate stations, 5.15 p.m., except Saturdays, Saturdays, 1.30 p.m.
For Perth and intermediate stations, 8.25 a.m., 4.15 p.m.
For Chicago, Toronto, Smith's Falls, and Peterboro, 8.25 a.m., 9.00 p.m.
For Detroit and Chicago, 8.25 a.m. 9.00 p.m.
For Ottawa, Sault Ste. Marie, St. Paul, Minneapolis, etc., 9.10 p.m., daily.
For Winnipeg, Vancouver, Victoria, 9.10 p.m.

Trains arrive at Windsor Street Station as follows:

From St. Johns, Farnham, Newport, etc., 7.30 a.m. and 8.25 p.m.
From Boston, Portland, etc., 7.30 a.m., and 8.25 p.m.
From Sherbrooke 11.20 a.m., and 3.50 p.m.
From Halifax, N.S., St. John, N.B., Lake Megantic and Sherbrooke, 3.50 p.m.
From Hudson, Vaudreuil, Ste. Anne, etc., 8.30 a.m., 9.45 a.m.
From Toronto and West, 7.50 a.m., and 7.55 p.m.
From St. Paul, Sault Ste. Marie and Ottawa, 8.10 a.m.

Leave Dalhousie Square Station:

For Quebec, 8.10 a.m., 3.30 p.m., 10.30 p.m. For Quebec and points on Intercolonial Ry. to Campbellton, N.S., 8.10 a.m., 3.30 p.m. and 10.30 p.m. For Three Rivers, 8.10 a.m., 3.30 p.m., 10.30 p.m. For Joliette and St. Gabriel, 5.15 p.m.
For Winnipeg and Vancouver, 4.50 p.m.
For Ottawa, 8.35 a.m. and 4.50 p.m.
For St. Lin, St. Eustache, 5.30 p.m.
For St. Jerome, 8.50 a.m., 5.30 p.m.
For St. Rose, St. Therese and intermediate stations, 8.50 a.m., 3.00 p.m., 5.50 p.m., 5.30 p.m., 6.35 p.m. (Saturday, 1.30 p.m., instead of 3.00 p.m.)

Arrive at Dalhousie Square Station.

From Quebec, 6.30 a.m., (Mondays excepted) 3.40 p.m. 8.05 p.m. Three Rivers, 6.30 a.m., 3.40 p.m., 8.05 p.m. Ottawa and Lachute, 12.35 p.m., 8.20 p.m. St. Jerome, 8.20 a.m., and 8.20 p.m. St. Lin and St. Eustache, 8.40 a.m. Joliette, St. Felix de Valois and St. Gabriel, 8.10 a.m. Winnipeg and Vancouver, 12.35 p.m.

WM. F. EGG,
City Pass. Agent, 129 St. James street.
Telephone, 452 30

HOME DEPARTMENT.

MISS WILLARD ON THE WOMAN SUFFRAGE QUESTION—THE GROWTH OF THE SENTIMENT IN ENGLAND—CANADA WELL TO THE FORE — MISS WILLARD AN ENTHUSIASTIC CYCLIST—MONTREAL WOMEN BADLY BEHIND—WHAT TO WEAR WHEN CROSSING THE OCEAN.

WHEN A WOMAN CROSSES THE OCEAN

When a woman crosses the ocean for the first time she usually takes a great many things in her cabin trunk which she does not need once on the voyage, and fails, in all probability, to provide herself with some others which would have added greatly to her comfort. I have made the trip to England several times myself, and so, though I cannot have the pleasure of doing so this summer, I will try to use the knowledge which I have gained by experience for the benefit of these of my more fortunate sisters who are about to visit the Old World. Although I have never found any necessity to adhere very strictly to the rules laid down by the steamship companies regarding the dimensions of the trunk which each passenger is 'allowed' to have in her stateroom, it is nevertheless very important to take nothing that is too deep to go under the berth. A cabin trunk which has to stand out in the room is a terrible nuisance, more particularly if there are one or two other women in the cabin, which is generally the case in the summer. In sorting out the things that will be wanted on the voyage, the primary thing to be remembered is, that at whatever time of the year one crosses the Atlantic, it is always more or less cold. The first time I crossed, I left England late in July, one very hot summer, and landed here to find the thermometer at 96 degrees in the shade, and yet I had worn a full-length fur-lined coat all the way across till we reached the St. Lawrence, and had longed for my fur gloves when we were amongst the icebergs off the banks of Newfoundland. Well do I remember how some of my friends in England who had never been over here, laughed at me for keeping out such a warm coat, and equally well do I remember how many people envied me the possession of it during the voyage! One other lady only (out of 150 saloon passengers) had a fur-lined wrap, but hers was a circular cloak, and it was



A WINDY DAY—COMFORT AND DISCOMFORT.

easy to see how inconvenient she found it, for one needs one's hands and arms at liberty on board ship. It is always necessary, in any but the very calmest weather, to take the arm of the gentleman with whom one is taking a constitutional, and a 'circular' renders this almost impossible without exposing one's chest and arm to the air. Then again, there always seems to be a good deal of wind on deck (the rate at which one travels would cause this sensation of course, even if there were no wind at all), and no one looks more uncomfortable than a woman who is clutching a circular cloak around her, and endeavoring to walk in the face of a strong wind. Two most important items to be studied are one's boots and one's hat. On the subject of boots, the opinions of travellers differ considerably. The decks are often wet—from cleaning and from fog—and some people say that it is best to wear a pair of thick-soled boots. For my part I never take a pair of boots in my cabin trunk at all. I wear thin shoes all the time, and when it is the least bit cold or damp on deck, I put on a pair of thin rubbers and some long black gaiters.

The rubbers are so easily slipped on when one wishes to get quickly on deck to avoid an attack of 'mal-de-mer,' and they are also very useful, for when the decks are wet, they are generally very slippery. Several people slipped down when I crossed the last time—one man hurting himself (as well



COMFORTABLE SEA-GOING HEADGEAR

as his dignity!) rather badly. But in rubbers one need not be afraid of this contingency. While speaking of necessary footwear for a voyage, I must not forget the warm bedroom slippers, which are more important than any other shoes. Cold feet undoubtedly tend towards making one seasick, and the bathroom has often to be reached by quite a journey down a long, draughty corridor. It sounds pleasant enough, I know, to read of draughty corridors in this hot weather, but it is quite another thing to traverse them on board a ship that is near icebergs! And while on this subject, let me mention that a warm dressing gown is a most necessary adjunct to one's sea-going wardrobe.

As regards real comfort or discomfort on deck I don't think anything has more influence than one's hat. After trying several shapes, starting with a sailor, changing next time to an English walking hat, and then again, the time after, wearing a little close cap, I decided no absolutely in favor of the latter that I have never since worn any other shape. It is of the turban order, covered with the same material as my fur-lined coat (for neither felt nor velvet is of any use on the sea), and the brim, which is the same height as the crown, is of Persian lamb to match the coat collar. A veil can be tied tightly over such a hat as this, so that it keeps the hair quite tidy, a matter not to be dismissed lightly by the intending traveller who wears a bang.

These bangs, unless they curl naturally, are one long continual trouble to their owner. If there is any fog (and there is often a good deal of it on the Atlantic), the damp sea air uncurls all one's short hair in a few minutes, and only in calm weather, can one use a spirit stove with safety.

Once when I crossed we had fog nearly all the way over, and my cabin companion used to keep her bangs in curl papers, under the friendly shelter of her hat, all day long, only releasing them when she went to breakfast, lunch and dinner! The fewer gowns one takes for such a short voyage the better. One useful tailor-made costume, with two or three fancy waistcoats, is all that will be needed for the day time, and a pretty silk blouse or two, with a dark skirt, for the evening. But I would most strongly advise every woman to take a loose tea-gown in her cabin trunk. If one has been very sea-sick, for even one day, it is impossible to wear one's corsets with any degree of comfort for a day or two after, and a loose tea-gown, which looks equally well without them, will be found the acme of comfort at that time. Let it be short in the skirt, so that it can be worn under the long coat on deck, and not too elaborate to wear down to the breakfast table, or too plain to sit down to dinner in, and I think that tea-gown will be the most beloved article of its owner's wardrobe by the time she reaches the other side of the ocean. It is wise to take three or four pairs of stockings (nothing thinner than cashmere will be warm enough), about three changes of under-linen, and some woollen vests. For use on deck, a deck chair, one or two large pillows, and a large thick rug are quite indispensable, and the more that chair is occupied (never mind how sick one feels) the better, for no one gets well in their cabin. Those who either sing or play should not fail to take some music, for there is always a concert in aid of one of the many seamen's institutions, and all the talent on board will be eagerly sought after.

Before adding 'finis' to these notes, I would like to say one word about sea-sickness. It is a subject that has been so much discussed that every one is well aware by this time that no real cure has ever been found for it, but, I must say, that from personal experience, and from its satisfactory results on friends to whom I have recommended it, that I believe bromide of potassium to be the best preventive of this distressing sickness. I crossed the last time in very bad weather, indeed, and it was the only time that I was not ill, and the only time that I took bromide. I had taken small doses of it for nearly a week before sailing, and I continued taking it for the first two or three days of the voyage, and, in spite of the fact that the 'fiddles' were on the tables all the way across, I was perfectly well and thoroughly enjoyed myself.

IVY IVERY.

Montreal, July, 1894.

A TALK WITH MISS WILLARD.

THE WOMAN REFORMER AS A CYCLIST.

It was with some misgivings that a 'Witness' representative rang Mrs. Finley's bell on Wednesday morning last and sent her card in to Miss Willard. Such an illness as Miss Willard has had, resulting from long years of overwork, is not easily recovered from, and it was feared that her address of the night before would mean a long rest next day. But no, Miss Gordon came to say that Miss Willard was at breakfast and would be through in a few minutes. And certainly, as the vigorous tones of her strong, full voice floated through the door in animated discussion of the religious views of some of the leading scientists of the day, one had hard work to imagine that she had ever been ill at all (and herewith the interviewer apologizes both to Mrs. Finley and her illustrious guests for her involuntary eaves-dropping.) Neither, as Miss Willard came into the parlor, did her looks belie her voice. Strong and fresh, vigorous, alert, and self-possessed, she never was and never will be one of the women who show to best advantage at night even though at night she be holding large audiences spell-bound. She is a creature of daylight and life and action.



THAT DELIGHTFUL TEA GOWN.

'Not at all,' she said cordially at the words of apology for disturbing her so early. 'When one talks so much one may as well talk a little more where it will tell for the most. I am only too glad to talk with a representative of the 'Witness.' Talking to an audience sometimes is like beating the air, your words come back to you void, but crystallized into type they accomplish more than you can dream.'

Miss Willard was much interested in the late dynamite explosion in the 'Witness' office, and enquired at once for full particulars of it. But that, as Kipling says, is another story. Of more import just now to the readers of the Home Department was Miss Willard's view of the woman question.

'Which do you think, Miss Willard, will be the next country, after New Zealand, to give the full franchise to its women?'

'I think it will be England. You know we have it in Wyoming and hope to get it in Kansas this fall, but as for our cities—well, look at New York with its Tammany Hall and its masses of foreigners. Do you think it likely that they will give it to us there for some time to come? I think not. In England, you know, public opinion is much farther advanced. Women there have had the school franchise for the last twenty years and now the Parish Councils' Bill gives them the vote in their own neighborhood. You know that heretofore the English parishes have been wholly under the control of the priest and the squire. But the passage of this bill now provides that each parish shall be ruled by a regularly elected council and in this bill women were included as eligible for election, through the efforts of Mr. Maclaren, a nephew of John Bright, who with his wife has done noble service for women. The bill was carried right over the heads of the government. So now you see there is little more left than for them to secure the privilege of voting for their own representative in parliament. Of course the woman's vote is still hedged with serious restrictions. It is required that before a woman can vote she possess a certain amount of property, and women, as a rule, have so little property of their own. But the women who are working for themselves are voting, and if the property restrictions were taken away to-morrow almost every woman in England would vote.'

'What people are most on our side?'

'The labor party, with John Burns at its head, and the Conservatives. You think it strange that the Liberals are not? Well, you see, the Conservatives think that all women, had they the power given them, would prove as conservative as the most conservative of the men and so have no fear of their adverse votes. The Primrose League outnumbers the Liberal Women's League three to one. Still Lady Henry Somerset thinks that the Tories are making a great mistake. Women, as a rule, she says, are far more anxious for reform than many think, and if the Liberal party were to grant women the franchise the majority of the women would stand by them. Yes, women are steadily coming to be

ACCORDED THEIR PROPER PLACE

in our social economy. To quote Lady Henry again, men are learning at least to apply the Golden Rule in their dealings with women. They are coming to see that were they in women's place they too would want to be free.'

'Did Lady Henry Somerset always hold the same view that she does now?'

'Perhaps not always quite so strongly. But I think, like Paul, she was born free. She tells me that her greatest delight as a girl was to dress in the plainest garb, so that she would not be recognized, mount a London bus with a bundle of books on sociology and political economy, get out at one of the parks and sit under the trees and read them. Said looks were always carefully covered so that no one would suspect what they were. Her sister, the Duchess of Bedford, is a fine woman, but of the most conservative type. She thinks "Isabel" almost crazy. But you may think what strides the question of the franchise for women has taken when a woman like the Duchess of Bedford will go out to cast her vote.

'But our young men have got to learn something else. Unless they are very careful women will outstrip them in the social and political race. Look what the girls are doing in the English colleges. Miss Johnson senior wrangler at Cambridge. Look at the tall, large, splendid specimens of physical womanhood the artists are depicting. I tell you unless our young men heed the warnings of our scientists and live more hygienically and quit undermining their constitutions with tobacco and the like they are going to fall far behind their sisters.

'Why does not Mr. Gladstone go in for woman suffrage?

'Well, there are several reasons. He is almost too old to take kindly to any innovation, and then we believe he is largely influenced by his wife and daughter.

MRS. GLADSTONE IS A REMARKABLY FINE WOMAN,

and a woman of no small intellect. Even were she not, think what an education to a woman to be a life-long companion of such a man as Mr. Gladstone. Still she is a conservative of the old type, as is also her daughter Helen. No interest in life could compare in her eyes with the importance of setting Mr. Gladstone's necktie straight, or deciding what special panada would best suit him as he returns tired from a night's work in the Commons. It was hard work for Mr. Gladstone to persuade her to accept the presidency of the Women's Liberal League.

'What do I think of the prospects in Canada?

'Oh, you Canadian women are so strong and practical and purposeful, I am sure you will secure the suffrage. It is the W.C.T.U. that is chiefly the means of getting it everywhere. Just here I want to mention to you how sad I felt last night in spite of all my cordial welcome. How much I missed George Douglas and

LETITIA YOUMANS.

Canada has a loss in Dr. Douglas that she will not soon make up. And Mrs. Youmans is a wonderful woman. No, perhaps you people in Canada do not appreciate her as you should. It is human nature, you know. But I can tell you, we across the line know her worth. I shall never forget that convention so many years ago, when she came in, not known to any one, and said quietly to me, "I come from Canada to find out how you do things here." I led her up to the pulpit and introduced her to the convention. I had not the faintest idea whether she could speak or not, but—we were not long in finding out. And I am so delighted at the large growth of your Dominion W.C.T.U. under the able leadership of Mrs. Williams.'

'By the way, Miss Willard, is it so that you ride a bicycle.'

'Why, yes; and very great delight I take in it I assure you. I am glad you asked me about it. I am going to write a book soon on "The Evolution of a Cyclist." Just wait a moment and I will show you some photographs I had taken during the process of learning.' In a minute Miss Willard was down stairs again with five large photos. 'Now, see here; but no, it is very important that these be shown in the proper order.'

And how amusing and interesting these were it is very hard to describe in words. The first showed the leader of the World's W.C.T.U. on a bicycle looking anything but comfortable. With her usual far-sighted wisdom she had taken the precaution to have the machine first steadied by three stal-



MISS WILLARD ON HER BICYCLE.

wart young men. One [illegible] but one had a firm grip of the saddle. In the second [illegible] graphed while an [illegible] valled with laughter, [illegible] perplexed grin that [illegible] done. In number three [illegible] seated on the saddle with [illegible] on either hand, but all [illegible] expressed it, the most [illegible] hopeless sweetness of [illegible] well founded. In the fourth [illegible] with only the help of little [illegible] less expert can replace by one [illegible] termination to do or die. In the [illegible] is sitting triumphantly erect [illegible] a long winding [illegible] path like [illegible] Far in the background [illegible] men who had the honor of [illegible] first lesson, although in every [illegible] dimly shown faces. These [illegible] fast mastered the art.

Miss Willard could not [illegible] have the photos to copy [illegible] being promised to a New York [illegible] who is to bring out her book. [illegible] the 'Witness' artists has drawn the [illegible] on this page from the description.

'It is a great pity,' continued Miss Willard, 'that your

MONTREAL WOMEN ARE SO FAR BEHIND

the rest of the world in this delightful [illegible] of recreation. Why in England and [illegible] it is most largely patronized by the [illegible] of the best families. It was through the influence of Lady Henry Somerset [illegible] decided to learn when I did. My first [illegible] ties were in the large hall at [illegible] Castle, steering my way among the [illegible] tries and armor. As Lady Henry [illegible] I should never have dared had she not [illegible] it so strongly. "Why," she said, [illegible] you, because you are a woman, to deny [illegible] of anything that will give you health [illegible] pleasure." I call my wheel 'Gladness' because it gives me so many glad hours.'

[illegible] you find it take me to learn? It [illegible] in all, about thirty hours. My sister was [illegible] twenty-five, but I think it was [illegible] But the thirty hours were spread over [illegible] months. You see I was so weak I [illegible] sometimes only get on and off again, a [illegible] ten minutes was quite a long lesson.'

While we were talking a cablegram was handed Miss Willard. It was from Lady Henry Somerset, saying, 'I beg and beseech and implore you not to go West until the trouble in Chicago is over.' 'There!' she exclaimed, 'you see how they regard over there! Now, I do not care two pins about the strike. I know I should not be in the slightest danger, but just to please her I shall have to loaf around between here and there for some days yet.'

GOOD FOR THE BUSINESS OFFICE.

About the best thing that has happened for the business office in this generation says 'Printer's Ink,' is the introduction of the woman typewriter and stenographer. It has opened a new field for women workers, and has made them more independent, more self-respecting. They have lost nothing by the change, and by their presence offices have become more orderly, tidy, quiet, even more business-like.

There is sufficient reason for our working and looking for the conversion of youth at an earlier age than our forefathers did, in the fact that the influences surrounding our youth are materially different—far more advanced—than in olden times. A writer says:—'Methuselah was a boy at fifty, while boys are now men at twenty. Character, like plaster of Paris, is now quickly "set," and is commonly very early decided. Children are now converted and welcomed as church members at a tenderer age than was thought aforetime to be wise or safe.' The wisest and safest way is to get children in the Church as soon as possible.

POOR LITTLE PINKEY.

(Margaret Sutton Briscoe, in 'Harper's Bazar.')

'By the way, Martha,' I said, 'don't you think that sixty cents a dozen was rather high for those eggs you brought me last week? They are only forty cents in market.'

Martha fluttered, and it was Eliza who replied, timidly: 'I done that. Martha was afraid you might think it too high. I'll give you back the twenty cents difference. The fact is, we oughtn't to be trying to sell these eggs. They don't pay to sell at less than sixty cents. It takes one hen so long to lay a dozen.'

They stood just inside my folding-door, one by the left post, the other by the right, lingering a little as usual after being paid for their day's work. They were more alike than most sisters who are not twins. This resemblance was heightened by the fact that they always dressed in duplicate, and each of them wore black thread gloves that clutched small black bags in a line with their waists. Yet to one who knew the little sisters and the contents of their bags, there was a great difference between them. Eliza's bag was but the sewing-woman's legitimate outfit, while Martha's held, along with her needles, cottons and scissors, a bottle of cramp mixture. She always carried it lest she should be children by an employer. That meant, through some mysterious connection of mind and matter, an inevitable attack of cramps for Martha. Therefore she went to work prepared.

As with the bags, so with the hearts of the little sisters. Eliza's courage was the higher. I often noticed that it was she who set the price of work, even when the sewing was Martha's wholly. It was as the spirit of a mouse compared with that of a rabbit. I sometimes thought that this contrast, which had come out again with the price of eggs in question, was caused by Eliza's being a married woman. Martha was a maiden.

'Never mind the twenty cents, Eliza,' I said. 'Are you starting the egg industry with one hen?'

Eliza shook her head. Eliza and Martha ever held their mouths a trifle open. This gave them a curiously infantile look in spite of the gray in their hair and the lines on their faces.

'It's just Martha's pet hen. She kept laying, and we thought we might as well sell the eggs if we could, but we didn't buy her for that. Martha thought she might be a kind of comfort to me after my poor little Pinkey died, but nothing 'll ever comfort me for her.'

'Why, Eliza,' I said, 'I did not know you had suffered such a loss. Tell me about Pinkey.'

'I called her Pinkey,' Eliza responded, 'because of her nose. It was just like a little rose, and cold as ice.'

'Except the day she died,' added Martha, solemnly, 'then it almost burned me to touch it.'

'Her nose?' I repeated. 'What was the matter with it? I don't know much about children, but I never heard of any disease with those symptoms.'

The sisters went off into fits of soft, apologetic laughter. They looked like two funny little love-birds as they swayed toward each other understandingly.

'Oh, mercy, Miss; Pinkey wasn't no child. She was my cat.'

'Eliza, do you mean I have been wasting my sympathy on you because your cat died?'

Eliza ceased laughing.

'It wasn't wasted, Miss. I wouldn't desire you should think it; and as to its being only a cat—well, I never had a child to lose, so I don't to say know, but I believe it went 'most as hard.'

'Eliza, she wanted to hang a little short white crape on the bell,' said Martha, 'not a weeper exactly, but just to let the folks know. Tom, he wouldn't let her.'

'Maybe he were right. All the folks in our street seemed to know without it. They couldn't ha' been kinder, and Pinkey weren't sick long neither. We never did know what ailed her. It seemed like one day she were playing round me, and the next lying stiff on her bed. Martha, wasn't she sweet that last night? I was the only one she knew by then. She was kinder delirious at the end, pullin' herself up and lying down again so pitiful. When I seen her stretching out her paws and scratchin' like, I knew what that meant. "She's pluckin' the sheet like a human, Tom," I says. "It's most over."'

'Eliza wouldn't ha' trusted me alone with her,' chimed in Martha, 'nor Tom neither. She didn't have her dress off her back that last night till Tom said, says he, "She's gone," and he carried Eliza off to bed and read the bible to her. Tom's a good husband, he is.'

'Everybody was good,' added Eliza, warmly. 'There was the captain of the fire department from next door. Didn't he come in to ask me when the funeral would be? "Don't you bother about a coffin, ma'am," he said; "my men want to make it for you. Just name the hour and it will be ready." I asked him if he'd like to look at Pinkey, and he said yes, he would; so we took him in. She did look lovely, didn't she, Martha?'

'I made her the shroud,' said Martha. 'I gathered it at the neck and quakered the seams. It was finished off with a little pink ribbon at the throat and at the wrists. And there was a pink rose-bud in her paws. When the captain looked at her lying there like that in her little bed so calm and quiet, and she so playful always, he just put his handkerchief over his eyes and walked right out the front door without a word. He's a real feelin' man.'

'He's got children of his own,' added Eliza. 'He sent in a beautiful coffin, all lined. Tom wouldn't let me invite him nor anybody to the funeral. He just dug the grave in the back yard; nor he wouldn't let me say a prayer over it neither. He said he didn't know but it was kinder wicked for a cat. It didn't seem so to me, and it don't now, but I don't know. I did put her in the family bible. I wrote:

'"Pore Little Pinkey," with the date she died under that. Then, "Gone, but not forgotten. Pore Little Pinkey."'

'Eliza,' I said, suddenly, 'have you never wanted children of your own?'

I could have choked myself almost as I spoke. But Eliza did not carry cramp bottles in her bag. If a quiver passed down her face, it ended at her lips with a smile.

'Now, Miss, what do I want with children? You can't slap a dishcloth at a child when it gets worrisome, an' you can at a cat.'

Martha broke in stolidly: 'I say a house ain't no house without children. Tom, he likes 'em, too. He says cats is well enough, but—'

Eliza's cheeks flushed. 'I ain't the only woman that's taken to animals. There's the lady where I was working last week; she and her husband livin' alone in that big house with all money can buy. She's taken to dogs, and I'm afraid of them. Cats suits me better. I might 'a' had one child, though. I nearly did. My husband, he had one from his first wife. It didn't live but two hours, and he buried it along with her in the same grave. Warn't it just awful? All his first family in one grave. When I think of that, I can't never do enough for him, pore soul.'

'He'd like you to be getting his supper now, I guess, Eliza. We'd better be saying good-by. I hope the sewin' 'll suit you, Miss,' said Martha.

'Oh, it will!' I answered. 'And Martha, about those eggs. Under the circumstances, which I didn't understand before, sixty cents seems to me a just price. Suppose you bring me the next dozen.'

SCIENCE IN THE GARDEN.

BY EMILY F. SMITH.

Scientific gardening is a valuable thing, but a scientist in one's garden is a very different thing. This is what I learned a few years ago when pressing business detained me in the city far beyond my usual time for departing to the country. Sending my family off to the seashore for a short stay, I sent word to a bachelor friend, who lived near my country home, to set my garden to rights. But alas! he sent me word that no one in the little village could be hired to do the work. No man, no boy was to be procured; all were engaged on their own farms. My friend, however, out of the kindness of his heart, said that he would be glad to make ready my place for me, and that his friend, an eminent entomologist, would avail himself of the opportunity to study the specimens in my garden meanwhile, and would give a helping hand. Gratefully I accepted the offer, and sent my friend, Mr. Jevons, all needed directions.

It was late in June before I was at last able to leave for the country; and as soon as I arrived at the station I eagerly hastened to drive to the house, picturing to myself the clean paths and weedless flower beds and flourishing shrubs, which my lamented servant of the past always had ready to greet my arrival. Mr. Jevons and his friend, Professor Hadden, met me at the gate with cordial greetings, and told me they had prepared lunch, and that we could all dine together at the house.

In spite of my delight at meeting them, my attention was somewhat distracted on observing the condition of the place. At first the hard gravel path reminded me of the old times, and I turned to Mr. Jevons with a smile, saying: 'You are as good a gardener as my faithful John.'

'Oh, yes,' he broke in, enthusiastically; 'I'm a born gardener. Everything is looking first-rate. Hadden and I have everything ready for you.'

'All finished?' I asked, doubtfully, as my feet suddenly stumbled over a patch of red sorrel shining out conspicuously in the clean gravel path.

'Yes, all is done,' Jevons answered. 'That's just some of the pistillate sorrel. There is none of the staminate near here, and so it won't propagate, you see, and I shall root it up as soon as my botany class have seen it. It's a magnificent specimen, now, isn't it?'

I hesitated a moment. Then a brilliant inspiration came to my mind, and I boldly replied: 'Yes; but, my dear Jevons, insects, you know, fly long distances; they can bear the pollen from the fields below.'

But, alas! for my sudden display of knowledge. Jevons answered promptly: 'Yes, yes, of course; but then Hadden here says the Oxytera splendida is the only insect which goes to the sorrel, and—'

'There's none of that near here,' Hadden interrupted.

'Yes,' added Jevons. 'And I shall take the plant up in three weeks.'

I disputed no further, remembering the kindness of my friend in offering to do the work for me; and we then hastened in to dinner.

'We did find a woman to get the house ready,' Hadden explained. 'And see,' he added, eagerly, 'this beautiful Aegora pansetica here. There is not another specimen in the village.'

Glancing up as we entered the house, I followed Hadden's finger as he pointed to a large cobweb festooning one corner of my hall.

'The woman cleaned the house thoroughly,' Hadden generously interposed, at sight of the anxiety on my face. 'She's a faithful worker; but I asked her to leave the Aegora here in the corner, because it is so rare. You see this is no common cobweb. This insect uses the right-hand foreleg, as you would say, in making the crossbar exact in her web, and when rain comes she is the only species known to place—'

'Permit me, Hadden, what is this?' I interrupted, as I stepped into the parlor and beheld a large mass of mud deposited carefully on the parlor table, under a glass.

'Oh, that's the famous Rigida. Here, step easily! Oh, she's coming out now!' Hadden beat eagerly over the mass of slimy mud, and was deaf to all further remonstrance.

'Come and eat,' Jevons said. 'Hadden will stay there all day. No good waiting,' and he led me into dinner.

After dinner, Jevons proposed we should go out in the garden; there was a beautiful flower he wished me to see. As we rose from the table, I suggested that we go through the breakfast room and across the piazza; but Hadden, who had joined us later, explained that it would not be safe as the hornets were very vicious that morning.

'Hornets?' I asked. 'Why, how are they here?'

'Oh, they made their nest on the piazza a few weeks ago.'

'But why could you not have torn it down, if you were here?' I demanded, rather faint-heartedly though, to tell the truth, when I thought of the cobweb in the hall; and I was not surprised to learn that the hornets had been saved for Hadden's special observation.

'They'll all be out in five days,' Hadden said. 'I knew you would not miss the use of the breakfast room for so short a time.'

We had now reached the garden, and the profusion and splendor of the flowers made me forget for a moment the spiders and hornets. Rich purple pansies and glowing beds of climbing nasturtiums where humming-birds loved to linger, fragrant borders of mignonette and tossing sprays of golden canary-bird vine delighted the eye on every side, till suddenly there met my vision a stretch of brown earth over which ran two straggling lines of the obnoxious Triticum repens, and beside them lay Jevons's watch and a pencil and paper.

'Pray, my good friend, is that, too, the only specimen of Triticum repens in the village?' I asked, ironically.

Jevons quietly laughed, as he explained to me that he was engaged in writing an article on the speed with which the Triticum grew, and that it was necessary to prepare an especially loose soil for it, and to time the rate of advance accurately.

'That's all very well, Jevons; but this is nothing but an interloper, you must admit,' I said, as I pointed to a huge weed crowding my pansies.

Seizing it quickly, I was in turn seized by Jevons, who stopped me, 'Hold on, hold on! That's not crowding your pansies—and it is the foliata and not the common racemosa. Now see,' he added, as I withdrew my ruthless hand, 'these leaflets are notched, and the stems zigzag. There's not another specimen in your garden. You surely ought to save this.'

'But it's a weed, Jevons. It is crowding my pansies.'

'Oh, not in the least,' Jevons calmly replied. 'Its roots never spread beyond a circumference of five inches, and I have allowed it seven inches, you see. I pulled up all the others within seven inches. And now, come here; did you ever see such a splendid specimen of the Roteum autumnale?' Jevons continued, as he pointed to another huge interloper among my nasturtiums. 'I know it looks oddly here, but it is slowly dying. Hadden is feeding the Alix retula on it, and it is eating its leaves rapidly, so that it will die soon.'

'Why, what's the matter with my strawberries? I surely thought I should have a crop this spring.'

'Oh, yes, you will,' Hadden quickly interrupted. 'You will have berries on all those beds back there; but I took the liberty of letting this bed be undermined by the mole which I especially wished to cultivate, because the Autera likes its company, and I want very much to study the Autera and take some photographs of it. I am preparing a paper on it to read at the next meeting of our Scientific Students' Association. There, here is one of the photographs. I think the likeness is very accurate. The position is quite natural.'

Hadden gazed at it lovingly.

'This was a most delightful garden to work in,' Jevons began again. 'It has been a real privilege. Why, no one else has the mouse-eared chickweed in such abundance, and the parallel-veined Lotex. I've had an opportunity to paint this matchless thistle which, by some strange freak, has two yellow petals. Why, here is a bud of the same kind,' he suddenly added, bending down to examine it more carefully.

'Thistles! Thistles in my garden!' I exclaimed, horrified; but my words were lost on Jevons. He had discovered a thistle bud with a yellow petal! I was silent. I turned and looked at my two friends—Hadden gazing at a photograph of his Autera, Jevons bent abstractedly over the yellow thistle. I walked toward the house, and I, too, was absorbed in thought.—N. Y. 'Independent.'

Bishop Ryle, of Liverpool, has recently expressed himself very vigorously against holding bazaars as a means of raising money for church purposes. We would echo his objection. Experience has conclusively shown that when prayer has been offered for the money needed, and the need has been fairly placed before the people, money is forthcoming. We need, not more bazaars or similar entertainments, but more faith and more realization of the stewardship of wealth. —'Evangelical Churchman.'

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

A LEAD PENCIL.

(Alice Spelman, in 'Harper's Young People.')

I was beautiful once, straight and smooth and glossy, but now I am all chewed up at one end, which has rather injured my appearance.

I know all about myself, because the little girl who bought me—Flossy, the other girls called her—had to write a biography of my life, and as, of course, I could read everything I wrote, I understand myself thoroughly.

Although I am very small and insignificant, I am more than five hundred centuries old, and have had all sorts of adventures. Originally I was nothing but a lump of some old black horrid stuff which was dug out of the earth, and which very wise men with long beards and spectacles call graphite or 'bagplumbo'—I mean 'plagbumo.' What is that word? Never mind, it is some great long word. So—plumbago! That is it. I am made of plumbago. I used to think I was made of lead, but there is not one mite of lead in me.

Now this greasy black earth that I am made from, this graphite, comes from different parts of the world—from Missouri, in the United States, from Siberia and other parts of Russia, and from the Cumberland mines in England.

Flossy wrote that some inferior graphite came from Missouri, and that provoked me, and I did not wish to be called inferior. Missouri is just as good as England or Russia, and if Flossy is an American I do not think she was very patriotic.

As I said, she provoked me so that I just snapped my point off short, and made her stop her writing. She soon continued, however, after cruelly cutting off from me a lot of my wooden coat. From what Flossy wrote next, I learned how I was manufactured; and it is surprising to know how much trouble and pains people take over an insignificant little lead pencil.

After this dirty gray graphite is taken from the mine it is ground to a fine powder, washed until it becomes pure, and then formed into solid blocks. These blocks, of which I recollect nothing, are sawed into thin plates, about one-sixteenth of an inch thick, and then these are cut across into small square sticks. I was one of these sticks, and when I reached this stage of my development I began to be intelligent and to understand things about me, and a great deal that happened to me after that. One of the first things I remember was that I was put into a sort of wooden covering, so that I would not break, for in that early infancy I was very weak.

I did not know how the wooden covering was made, but I soon learned when Flossy began to write it out. The wooden part, made of cedar, was sawed into thin boards, about one-half the thickness of the intended pencil. Then these thin boards were cut into pieces—ten inches long by six inches. These pieces were next put into the cutting and grooving machine. As I did not understand the machine very well—and I doubt if Flossy did, either, from the way she hesitated and chewed my end—I shall simply say that in this machine the pieces were cut into straight square sticks, with a groove on one surface.

Then we were joined together. I, the little stick of graphite, was placed in this groove, and was covered with a piece of cedar, similar to the one in which I was lying, except that the second piece had no groove in it. Then a workman named Pat, and called the 'fastener-up,' glued the two pieces of wood together, with me between them 'as snug as a bug in a rug.' While Pat was thus engaged, he was telling another 'fastener-up,' called Mike, about his little girl, Sarey Jane, who was in the hospital because she had broken her arm. I think they must have been French people, judging from their names, and also from their peculiar dialect. Pat worked so fast, however, that that was all I could hear about Sarey Jane.

When I first passed into Pat's hands, I hoped that I would not have to go into a machine again, but I was disappointed. After I had lain still a short time drying, I was taken up and put into the rounding machine, where I was rounded off, the way I am now. That was the last machine I was put into, and after being planed smooth, cut at the ends, polished, and rubbed with a piece of shark-skin, I was finished. Then I was packed into a box with hundreds of others, and away we went off to a wholesale store. We remained here long enough to get dreadfully dusty and sleepy, when one bright morning twelve packs of us were taken out and carried away to a little stationery store next to a large public school.

In about a day or two I was taken out of my pack, separated from my other companions, and carried into a schoolroom, where Flossy put me into a small box with some other pencils. I looked nicer than anyone there when I entered, but now I look just as forlorn and dilapidated as the rest do, for we are all chewed up at one end. I think there must be a prize offered to that class for the girl who can chew her pencils the most, and I am sure Flossy must be at the head of her class.

One of my companions informed me when I first entered the class that I would have to work problems in algebra, and write long lessons, and do all sorts of hard work. I was very much frightened at first, but I have been in school for nearly two months and have not done anything very hard yet. I only make the marks that Flossy wishes me to, and altogether I enjoy myself a great deal.

I have very agreeable companions, although they all have their peculiarities. For instance, there is the pen, who can never make a single mark in the world unless it is dipped into a horrid black bottle. The slate-pencils, too, can only make marks on a dark stone thing called a slate.

Then, also, there is a very haughty person with whom I cannot be very friendly. She is a lead pencil made from graphite which came from the Cumberland mines in England, and she has a beautiful brass end with a large eraser in it, and gold letters on her side. She considers herself too good to associate with us, but she is not half as agreeable and pleasant as the slate-pencils. They are just as jolly and good-natured as can be, and we have great fun together.

But, of course, there are troubles and mishaps everywhere you go, even in a pencil-box, and the other day we had quite a narrow escape. The pencil-box suddenly slipped from Flossy's hand, as she was hurrying home in a rain-storm, and we were sent higgledy-piggledy, sprawling out on the wet sidewalk into a big mud-puddle. But we were all rescued and put back into the box, all cold and wet.

My lady lead pencil from England was very indignant, and we other pencils snickered and giggled at her. It really made me feel dryer to see how provoked and uncomfortable she was. You see, we pencils have a little of human nature in us.

I am growing shorter every day, and I often wonder what will happen to me when I am too short to be used. Whatever it is, I hope I shall not have to go through the machines again to be cut and sawed and rubbed and polished and hammered and pounded, and treated as if I were of no importance. Although I am only a lead pencil, yet those disrespectful old machines are very trying to my feelings and my nerves.

It ought to be remembered that my garment was woven from a grand branching cedar- tree, swaying to the south wind under God's bright sunshine in the lovely Bermudas; while my soul, born in the thoughtful silence of the deep, deep mine, if wisely handled, can make beautiful pictures, work out the worst old snarls of algebra that ever were, or write loving messages to absent dear ones.

DAILY STEPS UPWARD.

SATURDAY, JULY 7.

Who wears the cross prays oft and well;
Bruised herbs send forth the sweetest smell.
Schnolke.

A bruised reed shall He not break.—Isa. xlii., 3.

From trodden flowers the sweetest perfumes rise,
From broken hearts goes incense to the skies;
The bruised reed with kindred care is blest,
The troubled soul, at last, finds sweetest rest.
Byron A. Brooks.

SATURDAY HALF-HOLIDAY.

WHERE AND WHEN TO GO, BY RAIL AND RIVER.

The following time table shows at a glance the various places where Montrealers can spend their Saturday half-holiday, with the time of leaving and returning, by train or by steamboat:—

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Leave Windsor street station.	Places.	Leave for Montreal.	Arrive at Montreal.	
1.30 4.05 4.15 6.15	Montreal Junction....	4.07 7.40 8.18 9.32		
4.05 1.30 4.15 6.15	St. Johns..... (Dorval, St. Anne's) and Vaudreuil...	3.20 7.25	4.20	8.25

Leave Dalhousie Square Station.	Places.	Leave for Montreal.	Arrive at Montreal.
1.30	Sault-aux-Recollects...	7.51	8.20

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Leave Bonaventure Depot.	Places.	Leave for Montreal	
12.30 1.55 3.30	Lachine..... " ..... "	4.11 6.14 7.52	4.22 6.50 8.18 10.52
12.30 1.45 3.30 12.30	Dorval..... "	6.09 8.13	7.48 10.45
12.30 1.45 1.45	Valois.....	7.37	10.35
12.30 1.45	Pointe Claire,.. St. Ann's.....	5.38 7.16	7.10 9.55 10.15
12.10 1.25 2.00 4.00 4.30 4.40 5.05	Vaudreuil..... St. Lambert.... " ..... " ..... "	6.40 7.16 9.30	7.04 8.30 9.55
12.30 1.45	Lachine and down Rapids. St. Ann's and down Rapids.		4.05
4.00 5.15 4.40	Otterburn Park St. Hilaire ..Rouses Point.....		4.55 6.05 8.04
1.25 4.40	St. John's.....	2.40 8.45	8.00 9.25

June 30, 1894.

The Coteau, Cedar, Split Rock, Cascade and Lachine Rapids. Take 9.10 a.m. train from Bonaventure Depot.

Steamer 'Hochelaga,' for Boucherville, leaves foot of the current noon, 3, 4.50 and 7.30 p.m. Leaves Boucherville, 1, 3.45 and 6.20 p.m.

Commencing Saturday 16th, St. Helen's Island Ferry, 1 p.m. Last Boat from Island, 8 p.m. Fifteen minute trips during afternoon.

Ottawa Navigation Company's steamboats down the Rapids. See Grand Trunk, Ste. Anne's. Canadian Pacific, Hudson.

STEAMBOATS.

Steamer 'Terrebonne' leaves Jacques Cartier Wharf 2.30 p.m., calling at Boucherville, Varenne, Vercheres, returning to the city at 8.30 p.m.

Steamer 'Laprairie,' 12 noon, 4 p.m., returning from Laprairie, 1.30 and 5 p.m.

Steamer 'Longueuil' leaves Hochelaga every hour on the half hour up to 11.30 p.m., and Longueuil every hour up to 11.00 p.m.

Steamer 'Island Queen' leaves Jacques Cartier Wharf at 1.30 and every hour up to 11.30 p.m., returning at the even hour from Longueuil.

Groceries, Provisions, &c.



is now for sale everywhere in the UNITED STATES AND CANADA. as its use as a table beverage,

In place of

Tea, Coffee or Cocoa,

Has become quite universal. It nourishes and Strengthens. If served iced, during warm weather, it is most delicious and invigorating.

Ask Your Grocer for CHOCOLAT MENIER. Annual sales exceed 32 Million pounds.

If he hasn't it on sale send his name and your address to MENIER Canadian Branch, No. 14 St. John st., Montreal, Que.

JUST THE THING FOR COUNTRY OR SEASIDE.

FOR TWO WEEKS ONLY,

12c per lb.

Will be the price of Anchor Brand Finest White Sugar Cured, HAMS

CANVASED OR UNCANVASED,

At any of the FIVE Retail Stores of

—THE—

LAING PACKING & PROVISION CO. (Limited.)

YOU WILL ALWAYS

Be well posted on the Lowest Prices of STRAWBERRIES and all kinds of FRUITS for the season, by calling at

Baker's, THE GROCER,

Cor. of Aylmer and Berthelet streets,

EVERY MORNING.

We are now taking orders for STRAWBERRIES to be delivered when prices ARE LOWEST.

STILL CHEAPER.

2,000 lbs. of Fine ENGLISH BREAKFAST TEA just arrived,

At 30 cents per pound.

TELEPHONE 3640. 21

LACHINE, DORVAL,

LAKESIDE, POINTE CLAIRE AND BEACONSFIELD.

On and after FRIDAY, 4th May, our Express will make a weekly trip during the summer months, to the above mentioned places.

Orders by Mail Promptly Attended.

N.B.—Express leaves our store at 1 p.m. sharp.

ENGLISH PROVISION CO.,

2450 St. Catherine street, cor. Drummond

TELEPHONE 4847 17

THE DEMAND FOR OUR

35c Tea

IS STILL ON THE INCREASE.

TRY IT.

Best Value in the Market.

D. STEWART,

206 ST. ANTOINE STREET. 4

PILKINGTON'S POWDERED LYE.

The Strongest and Best.

Ask your Grocer for it.

ICE CREAM, Made of Pure Cream. Chocolate Fingers and Cream Puffs delivered in city on 3 hours notice. FINE CAKES and CANDIES, best quality, infinite variety. Every kind of FANCY and PLAIN BREAD. BOSTON BROWN BREAD and BAKED BEANS every Saturday, clean, wholesome, low priced. R. S. AULD & CO., Bakers and Confectioners. Cor. Atwater ave. and St. Antoine st. Tel. 8003.

Paints, Oils, &c.

RAMSAY'S

PURE

OIL COLORS.

R. H. BARTHOLOMEW,

PRACTICAL HOUSE PAINTER,

FINE INTERIOR DECORATION, ARTISTIC SIGNS, ETC.,

20 HANOVER STREET,

Telephone 8122. Montreal

CHURCH'S POTATO BUG FINISH,

Completely destroys the Bugs with One Application, and does not injure the vine. Only one-fifth the cost of Paris Green, and worth its cost as a fertilizer.

HILL & FORBES, 327 St. James street, Agents for Quebec.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

PRESBYTERIAN.

MELVILLE CHURCH (Presbyterian) Cote St. Antoine—Pastor, Rev. J. MacGillivray, B.D. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

MAISONNEUVE MISSION (Presbyterian)—Service on Sabbath at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath-school and Bible-class at 3 p.m. Prayer meeting on Friday at 8 p.m. Wylie C. Clarke, student missionary.

KNOX CHURCH (Presbyterian), corner of Dorchester and Mansfield streets—Rev. Jas. Fleck pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath-school and Bible-classes will meet at 3 p.m.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND (St. Andrew's). Service at 11 o'clock. Topic of sermon:—'Mary of Nazareth.' The Rev. J. Edgar Hill, M.A., B.D., will officiate.

CRESCENT STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Services at 11 a.m and 7 p.m. The Rev. W. A. Mackay, D.D., of Woodstock, Ont., will preach at both services.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, Dorchester street. The Rev. James Barclay, D.D., pastor The Rev. T. W. Winfield, will officiate at both services. Morning service at 11 o'clock. Evening service at 7 o'clock. Seats free at evening service.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH (Presbyterian) cor. of William and Dalhousie streets—Divine service in the morning at 11 o'clock and in the evening at 7. Sabbath-school meets at 3 p.m. Strangers made welcome and shown to seats. Pastor, Rev. John Nichols, residence, 131 Lusignan street.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH (Presbyterian), Atwater avenue, near St. Antoine street—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Preacher, the pastor. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Christian Endeavor on Monday at 8 p.m. Band of Hope on Saturday at 3 p.m. Rev. M. S. Oxley, B.A., pastor.

TAYLOR CHURCH (Presbyterian), No. 99 Champlain street—Rev. T. Bennett, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. Chinese Sunday-school at 10 a.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Y.P.S.C.E on Friday at 8 p.m. Strangers welcome.

COTE ST. LOUIS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of St. Denis and Carriere streets—Services at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Prayer meeting on Thursday at 8 p.m. Christian Endeavor Society every Monday, at 8 p.m. Rev. J. R. Dobson, B.A., B.D., 158 Drolet st.

CHALMERS CHURCH, corner of Prince Arthur and St. Lawrence streets.—Chinese Sunday-school, 10 a.m.; Divine service 11. Sabbath school at 3 p.m. Divine service at 7 p.m. Strangers are welcome. Rev. G. Colborne Heine, B.A., pastor.

STANLEY STREET CHURCH, near the Windsor Hotel. Seats free. Strangers welcome. Divine service at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school and Bible class at 10 a.m. Y.P.S.C.E. unites with prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8, for July and Aug. Rev. F. M. Dewey, pastor.

CALVIN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 2565 Notre Dame street. Pastor, the Rev. Dr. Smyth. Service at 11 o'clock by the Rev. G. C. Patterson, M.A., Embro, Ont. Ordination service at 7 o'clock, conducted by the Revs. G. C. Patterson, M.A., E. Scott, B.A., Prof. Ross, M.A., B.D., and the Rev. W. Furlong.

ERSKINE CHURCH (Presbyterian), cor. of Peel and St. Catherine street—Rev. A. J. Mowatt, pastor, will preach at 11 a.m., and at 7 p.m. Sunday-school and Bible class meets at 3 o'clock p.m. Christian Endeavor Society on Monday at 8 o'clock p.m. Strangers welcome at all meetings.

AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Dorchester street.—Professor Ross, of the Presbyterian College will preach at both services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 8. Divine services at the chapel, 75 Inspector street, at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school at 3.15 p.m. Prayer meeting Friday evening at 8 o'clock.

ST. GABRIEL CHURCH (Presbyterian)—The Rev. Robert Campbell, D.D., the pastor will conduct, divine service at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Subject of evening discourse:—'Seeking God at Home.' Is. 26-20. Strangers invited and shown to seats. Sunday-school and Chinese class at 3 p.m., to which all are invited not attending elsewhere. Christian Endeavor meeting after evening service. Bible reading on Wednesday at 8 p.m.

METHODIST.

SHERBROOKE STREET METHODIST CHURCH.—Service at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school at 3 p.m.
Rev. W. H. Emslie, pastor.

MONTREAL SOUTH METHODIST CHURCH.—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath-school at 3 p.m. Bible-class conducted by the pastor. Superintendent, Alfred Humphreys. Pastor, Rev. A. E. Pates.

DESRIVIERES STREET MISSION.—Sunday-school at 11 a.m. Evening service at 7.30 o'clock. Union prayer-meeting after the services. All are welcome. Rev. R. Brown, pastor, 10 Bisson street.

HOCHELAGA METHODIST CHURCH, in Marlborough street—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Rev. Thomas Brown, pastor. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m.
Thomas Brown, pastor.

MOUNTAIN STREET METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Mountain and Torrance streets.—The pastor, Rev. E. B. Ryckman, will preach at morning and evening services.
Rev. E. B. Ryckman, M.A., D.D., pastor.

ST. HENRI AND COTE ST. PAUL METHODIST CHURCHES.—The Rev. C. E. Bland, M.A., B.D., will preach at St. Henri to-morrow at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Rev. A. J. Belton, will preach at Cote St. Paul to-morrow at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.
Rev. C. E. Bland, B.A., B.D., and the Rev. A. J. Belton, pastors.

DOUGLAS CHURCH (Methodist), St. Catherine street west—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Rev. A. M. Phillips, M.A., B.D., will preach at both services. Sunday-school and pastor's Bible-class at 3 p.m. Service on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Junior C.E. Society on Friday at 4.15. Strangers and visitors welcome to all of our services.

ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH, corner of St. Catherine and City Councillors streets. Rev. S. P. Rose, D.D., pastor. The pastor will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school and Bible-classes at 9.30 a.m. and 3 p.m. Public service Wednesday in lecture room at 8 p.m. Epworth League of Christian Endeavor Saturday, at 8 p.m.

COTE ST. ANTOINE METHODIST CHURCH—Services: The Rev. J. D. Ellis, B.A., will preach at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. Sunday-school at 2 o'clock. Christian Endeavor prayer-meeting on Monday evening. Regular prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Rev. J. D. Ellis, pastor, 2712 St. Catherine street.

DORCHESTER STREET METHODIST CHURCH, corner of St. Urbain.—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Sunday-school and Bible-class at 3 p.m. Y.P.S.C.E. Monday at 8 p.m., and prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 8. Strangers made welcome at any or all of these services. Chas. A. Sykes, 725 Sherbrooke street.

COTE ST. LOUIS METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Mount Royal avenue and Berri street. Services at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. Sabbath-school and pastor's Bible-class at 3 p.m. E.L. of C.E. on Tuesday at 8 o'clock p.m. Wednesday evening prayer-meeting at 8 o'clock. Outrement, 11 a.m.. Rev. J. H. McConnell. Seats free. All welcomed.

DOMINION SQUARE METHODIST CHURCH, opposite the Windsor Hotel—Rev. W. J. Hunter, M.A., D.D., pastor, will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Morning subject: 'The foundation of Faith and Hope.' Evening: 'A Woman's Love.' Sunday-school and Bible-classes at 3 p.m. Service Wednesday at 8 p.m. Epworth League of C.E., Saturday at 8 p.m. Strangers welcome at all these services.

EAST END METHODIST CHURCH, cor. of Lagauchetiere and Plessis streets—Services at 10.30 a.m. and at 7 p.m. Morning classes meet at 9.30 o'clock, and at the close of the morning services. Ladies' class on Wednesday at 3 o'clock. Epworth League of Christian Endeavor on Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Sabbath-school with Bible-classes for adults at 2.30 p.m. You are cordially invited to any or all of the above services. Rev. F. McAmmond, B.A., pastor, 167 Jacques Cartier street.

WEST END METHODIST CHURCH, cor. of Canning and Coursol streets—Services tomorrow at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Seats free. The Pastor will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath-school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. Pastor's Bible class in the body of the church. The Y.P.S.C.E. will meet on Sabbath evening at close of service. Public worship on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers welcome. Rev. W. H. Sparling, B.A., pastor.

CONGREGATIONAL.

ZION CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, cor. Mance and Milton streets—Rev. W. H. Warriner, B.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

EMMANUEL CHURCH, (Congregational), corner of St. Catherine and Stanley streets Preacher, Rev. Hugh Pedley of Winnipeg, Man. Subjects—11 a.m.: 'Temperament and Character. 7 p.m.: 'Mystery no barrier to duty.' Everybody welcome. 7

CALVARY CHURCH (Congregational), Guy street, above St. Antoine street—Morning worship at 11 o'clock. Evening at 7 o'clock. Monday at 8 p.m. Y.P.S.C.E. Seats free A cordial invitation extended to all. Rev. E. M. Hill, pastor.

REFORMED EPISCOPAL.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, (Reformed Episcopal) Beaver Hall Hill. Rev. W. D. Stevens, rector, Divine service at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Preacher, the Rev. H. A. Fish. Sabbath-school will meet at two o'clock. Christian Endeavor Society meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Junior C.E. meeting on Friday at 7.30 p.m. Strangers cordially welcomed and provided with seats.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

OUTREMONT MUNICIPAL HALL.—Service at 7 p.m. W. Henderson, principal.

ST. THOMAS'S MISSION, 309 Delorimier avenue, near Ontario street—Sunday-school will meet at 3 p.m. Service at 7 p.m. Friday evening service at 8. P. Sinclair in charge.

ST. SIMON'S CHURCH (Anglican), corner Notre Dame street and Elizabeth ave., St. Henri.—Special services on Sunday evenings. Pews all free. Rev. Samuel Massey, rector.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, corner of St. Denis and Marie Anne streets.—Seats free. Divine Service at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. Sunday-school at 3 p.m.
Rev. H. J. Evans, M.A., incumbent.

ST. THOMAS CHURCH, 1038 Notre Dame street—Morning service at 11 o'clock. Pastor's Bible class and Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Evening service at 7 p.m. Wednesday evening service at 8. Preacher, the rector, the Rev. J. Frederick Renaud.

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, corner of Ontario and St. Urbain streets.—All seats free and unappropriated. Seventh Sunday after Trinity. Matins at 10.15 a.m. Holy Communion at 8 a.m. and 11 a.m. (choral). Evensong, 7 p.m.
Rev. Edmund Wood, M.A., rector.

ST. PHILIP'S CHURCH, Montreal West—Seventh Sunday after Trinity. Services, 11 a.m., and 7 p.m. Holy Communion on the first Sunday in the month at the 11 a.m. service, and on the third Sunday at 8.15 a.m. Sunday-school and Bible class at 3 p.m. Rev. George Johnson, incumbent.
Rev. Canon Mills, B.D., rector.

TRINITY CHURCH, St. Denis street, opposite Viger square. Seventh Sunday after Trinity. Morning service at 11 o'clock. Sunday-school and Bible-class at 3 o'clock. Evening service at 7 o'clock. Preacher at both services, the Rev. Canon O'Meara, M.A. All are invited.
Rev. Canon Mills, B.D., rector.

ST. JUDE'S CHURCH, corner of Vinet and Coursol streets. — Sunday, July 8th, 1894. Services, 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. Rev. J. H. Dixon, rector. Sunday-school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. All are welcome. Wednesday, short service at 8 p.m., followed by teachers' meeting.

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH, corner of Champlain and Dorchester sts.—Seventh Sunday after Trinity. Morning service at 11. Evening service at 7 o'clock. Sunday-school and Bible-class for adults at three p.m. Divine service on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Strangers made welcome.
Rev. T. E. Cunningham, M.A., rector.

ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH, corner Prince Arthur and Upper St. Urbain streets.—Rev. G. Osborne Troop, M.A., rector. Seventh Sunday after Trinity. Holy Communion at 9 a.m. Usual services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Wednesday service at eight p.m. Strangers cordially welcomed and shown to places by sidesmen.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH.
Seventh Sunday after Trinity.
11.05 a.m.—Morning prayer. Preacher, Rev. C. J. James.
3 p.m.—Sunday-school and Bible classes.
7.05 p.m. — Evening prayer. Preacher, Rev. C. J. James.
The Wednesday evening service will be discontinued until further notice.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, corner of St. Paul and Inspector streets—Seventh Sunday after Trinity. Divine service morning at 11, evening at 7. Preacher at both services Rev. W. Hancock. Sunday-school and rector's Bible class for men and women at 3 o'clock. Service on Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Ven. Archdeacon Evans, M.A., rector.

BAPTIST.

COTE ST. LOUIS BAPTIST MISSION, Protestant Dissentient Schoolhouse, 52 Stuart street, Mount Royal avenue—Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Those not attending any other school are cordially invited to attend.

EAST END BAPTIST MISSION, 6 Craig street. Prayer meeting every Sunday at 9.30 a.m. Sunday-school and Bible-class at 3 o'clock. Public worship at 7 p.m. Mr. Haysom will preach. Thursday evening prayer meeting at 9 p.m. Henry J. Haysom preacher.

OLIVET BAPTIST MISSION, Delisle st., Ste. Cunegonde.—Sunday-school at 9.30 a.m. Public service at 7 p.m., conducted by the student in charge. Prayer-meeting every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. All are heartily welcomed to all services. J. R. Cresswell, B.A.

GRACE BAPTIST CHURCH, corner Ollivier and Western avenues, Cote St. Antoine. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Morning subject: 'Lukewarmness in Religion.' Evening subject: 'Throwing the serpent into the fire.'
Rev. W. T. Graham, pastor.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of St. Catherine and City Councillors street.—Sunday, July 8, 1894.—Morning, at 11 o'clock—The Rev. W. B. Hinson will preach. Evening, at 7 o'clock—The pastor will preach. Subject:—'A Gospel for the People.' All are cordially welcomed.
Rev. Donald Grant, B.A. pastor.

OLIVET BAPTIST CHURCH, Mountain street.—The pastor will preach at both services. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Morning subject: 'Now Remaineth Hope.' --I. Cor. 13: 13. Evening subject: 'Now Romaineth Love.—I. Cor. 13:13. Sunday-school and Bible-classes at 3. United prayer meeting Wednesday at 8.
Rev. W. B. Hinson, pastor.
Rev. J. B. Warnicker, assistant.

LUTHERAN

GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCH, St. Dominique street—Rev. Fr. Riedel, pastor. Service every Sunday at 11 o'clock a.m. Sabbath-school at 3 p.m. All Germans and their friends are kindly invited.

SCANDINAVIAN LUTHERAN CONGREGATION, 41 St. Francois Xavier street.—The Rev. P. F. Fatner, pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7.30 p.m. Sunday-school at 10 a.m. All Scandinavians invited.

UNDENOMINATIONAL.

EVANGELISTIC HALL, 2254 St. Catherine street—Meetings are held as follows: Lord's Day, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Wednesday, 8 p.m

THE DISCIPLES OF CHRIST meet at 203 Bleury street, at 10.30 a.m., every Lord's Day, to break bread.

A PRAYER CONFERENCE and Bible Reading Meeting in Desrivieres street school house at 11 a.m. All invited.

WELCOME HALL MISSION, 247 7St. Antoine street, opposite Versailles st.—Gospel meeting—Sunday at 8.15 p.m. On Tuesday evening at 8. All welcome.

PROTESTANT HOUSE OF INDUSTRY AND HOME, Longue Pointe—On Sunday, July 8, at 3 o'clock p.m., divine service will be conducted by the Rev. F. M. Dewey, M.A.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, 101 Metcalfe street—Sunday Bible class for young women, held at the Working Girls' Home, 75 Drummond street, 3.30 p.m. Service of song, 3 o'clock. Thursday, Union prayer meeting, open to all ladies, 10.30 a.m. Business meeting for members.

WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION—Girls' reading room, 2254 St. Catherine street, opposite Victoria street—Prayer meeting every Monday at 3 p.m., except when the monthly meeting is held. Monthly meeting first Monday of every month, unless otherwise advertised.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF MONTREAL, Dominion square—Young Men's meeting on Saturday at 8 p.m. Young Men's Bible Class on Sunday at 3 p.m. Men's Mass meeting on Sunday at 4.15 p.m.

ST. LAMBERT.

ST. CUTHBERT CHURCH (Presbyterian) St. Lambert. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

MONTREAL WELSH UNION.

MONTREAL WELSH UNION—Service held at the Walford Hall, Queen's Block, St. Catherine street, on Sunday, at 2.45 p.m.

WELSH ENGLISH MISSION, No. 6 Craig street—Service on Sunday at 2.30 p.m. The meeting will be conducted by Mr. Dickinson.

POINT ST. CHARLES.

GRACE CHURCH, Wellington street—7th Sunday after Trinity—Services at 8 a.m., 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m. Rev. Dr. Ker, rector.

POINT ST. CHARLES CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH — Pastor, the Rev. T. Hall. Hours of service, 11 a.m., and 7 p.m Sunday-school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. A free welcome to all.

GRACE CHURCH, Wellington street.—Sixth Sunday after Trinity. Services at 8 a.m., Holy Communion. 11 a.m., Holy Communion and sermon. 7.30 p.m., Evening, prayer and sermon.
Rev. John Ker, D.D., rector.

OLIVET BAPTIST CHAPEL, corner of Grand Trunk and Montmorenci streets.—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Prayer meeting on Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Young People's Society on Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. Women's meeting on Tuesday at 3 p.m. Rev. John B. Warnicker, pastor.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, Wellington street west—The Rev. W. R. Cruikshank, B.A., pastor, will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath-school and Bible class at 3 p.m. Y.P.S.C.E. on Monday evening at 8. Service on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Men's meeting for Bible study at 10 a.m.

VICTORIA CHURCH, corner of Conway and Menai streets—Sabbath services—Morning at 11. Sabbath-school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. Evening service at 7. Christian Endeavor meeting on Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 8. All are cordially invited.
W. D. Reid, B.A., pastor.

CENTENARY CHURCH (Methodist), Wellington street west.—The Rev. D. C. Sanderson, pastor, will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school and Bible-classes at 3. Y.P.S.C.E. held on Tuesday at 8 p.m. Prayer-meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Hope Chapel Sunday-school at 3 p.m.: preaching service at 7 p.m.

AVIS DE CULTE PUBLIC.

EGLISE DE LA CROIX (presbytérienne), rue Suzanne.—Ecole du dimanche à 10 h. Services à 11 h. et à 7 h.
R. P. DUCLOS, pasteur, 166 rue Mance.

EGLISE DU REDEMPTEUR (anglicane), rue Chatham.—Le dimanche à 11 h. et à 7 h.; le mercredi à 8 h.
D. LARIVIERE, recteur, 117 rue Chatham.

EGLISE ST-JEAN (presbytérienne), 1872 rue Ste-Catherine.—Le dimanche à 11 h. et à 7 h.; le mercredi à 8 h. Ecole du dimanche à 10 h.
J. L. MORIN, pasteur, 14 avenue du Parc

SALLE EVANGELIQUE, 3497 rue Notre Dame. Le dimanche à 11 h. et à 7 h.; le jeudi à 8 h. Ecole du dimanche à 3 h.
T. S. ST. AUBIN, Pasteur 32 rue Willie, St. Henri.

MISSION EVANGELIQUE FRANCAISE, 142 rue Dufferin, quartier Saint-Jean-Baptiste, Montréal.—Catéchisme tous les dimanches à 2.30 h. Office divin tous les dimanches à 3 h. Assemblée de religion le jeudi soir à 7.30 h.
GUILLAUME CHARLES, pasteur, 142 rue Dufferin.

L'ORATOIRE (église baptiste), 14 rue Mance.—Le dimanche à 11 h. et à 7 h.; le jeudi à 7.30 h.
A. L. THERRIEN, pasteur, 2 Thistle Terrace.

EGLISE METHODISTE, au coin des rues Craig et Ste-Elizabeth.—Le dimanche à 10 h. et à 7 h.; le mercredi à 8 h. Ecole du dimanche à 10 h.
E. D. DEGRUCHY, pasteur, 1 rue Ste-Elizabeth.

EGLISE EVANGELIQUE CANADIENNE, 142½ rue Delisle.—Services: dimanche, 11 h., réunion de prière 2 h., école du dimanche; 3 h., culte d'adoration, lundi à 2.30 h., réunion de dames; mercredi à 8 h. réunion de prière; jeudi à 7.30, réunion de prière au No 274 rue Coleraine, Pointe St-Charles. Vous y êtes cordialement invités.
J. R. BARNABAS, pasteur

DR. TALMAGE'S FIRST CHARGE.

The English 'Christian Herald,' which is quite a different one from the one which is published in New York, although on the same lines, publishes the following interesting reminiscences of Dr. Talmage:—'I was born (Dr. Talmage recently related), on Jan. 7, 1832, at Bound Brook, N.J., and I am the youngest of twelve children. My father belonged to the aristocracy of hard knuckles, and it may easily be imagined that my parents had a hard struggle to provide for, train and educate so large a family. Father was a Christian worker. In the neighborhood where he lived for years he held a devotional meeting. Oftentimes the only praying man present, before the handful of attendants he would give out the hymn, read the lines, conduct the music and pray; then read the scriptures and pray again; then lead forth in the Dozology with an enthusiasm as if there were a thousand people present, and all the church members had been doing their duty.

He went forth visiting the sick, burying the dead, collecting alms for the poor, inviting the ministers of religion to his household, in which there was, as in the house of Shunem, a little room over the wall, with bed and candlestick, for any passing Elisha. He never shuddered at the sight of a subscription paper, and not a single great cause of benevolence had risen within the last half century of his life which he did not bless with his beneficence.

My earliest preference was for the law, for which I studied for a year after graduating from the University of New York. My parents were anxious that I should become a preacher of the gospel, so I entered a theological seminary at New Brunswick, and after the usual course became a licentiate.

HARDSHIPS OF CLERGYMEN.

My first charge was at Belleville, N.J., where I labored for about three years. So much has been written of the hardships of clergymen, small salaries, unreasonable churches, mean committees and impudent parishioners, that parents seeking for their children's happiness are not wont to desire them to enter the sacred calling. Indeed, the story of empty bread-trays, and cheerless parsonages, has not half been told. I shall never forget my charge at Belleville. It looms up before me now. It was about six o'clock on a June afternoon, the sun striking aslant upon the river, when the young minister and his bride were riding towards their new home. As the carriage rumbled across the bridge in front of the house at which they were for a few days to tarry, it seemed as if the hoof and wheel understood the transport of the hour. The weeks of bridal congratulation had ended, and here they were at the door of the good deacon who was to entertain them.

The minister and his bride alighted amid hearty welcomes, for the flock had been a long time without a shepherd. All seemed to understand something of the embarrassment of a young man with the ink hardly dry on his parchment, and a girl just entering into the responsibility of a clergyman's wife. After tea some of the old parishioners came in.

Old Mr. Bromlette stepped in to offer a greeting. He owned a large estate, had been born in high life, and had in his possession silver plate which his father had used in entertaining Gen. Washington. He was a fat man, and had no pretensions or pomp of manner. As he wiped the perspiration from his brow, he said, 'Hot night, dominie!' He began the conversation by asking the minister who his father was, and who his grandfather, and he was delighted when he found there was a dignitary in the ancestral line of the minister. 'I knew him well; saw him forty years ago with his daughter at Saratoga.' He added: 'I think we will be able to make you comfortable here. We have in our village some families of highly respectable descent. The governor will dine with us to-morrow about two o'clock. My carriage will call for you. Better retire early. Good night.'

MacMillan, the Scotchman, now entered. He said: 'I come to welcome you as a minister of the New Covenant. What catechism do you stoody?' 'Westminster,' replied the clergyman. 'Praise God for that!' said the Scotchman. 'I think you must belong to the old orthodox out-and-out Calvanistic school. Do not like to suggest, but, if parfectly convainiant, give us next Sunday a solid sermon about the eternal decrees. Good night. I must sing a Psalm of David with the children before they go to bed.'

DR. TALMAGE'S FIRST SERVICE.

The first Sunday came. The brown stone church was a beautiful structure without and within. The congregation gathered early. Many had gone in, but others stayed at the door to watch the coming of the new clergyman and his bride. She is now gone, and it is no flattery to say that she was fair to look upon, delicate in structure of body, eye large and blue, hair in which was folded the shadows of midnight, erect carriage, but quite small. She had a sweet voice and had sung for years in the choirs of the city churches, and had withal a magic of presence that turned all she met into admirers.

Her hand trembled on her husband's arm as that day they went up the steps of the meeting house, gazed at intently by young and old. The pastor looked paler than was even his wont. His voice quavered in reading the hymn, and he looked confused as he made the publications. He had hard work to remember the words of the baptismal service, and when he came to preach, in his excitement he could not find his sermon. It had fallen back off the sofa. He looked up and down, and forward and backward, fishing it out at last, just in time to come up, flushed and hot, to read the text. It was a very feeble attempt at preaching. But all were ready to hear his words. The young sympathised with him, for he was young, and the old looked on him with a sort of paternal indulgence. At the few words in which he commended himself and his to their care and sympathy they broke forth into weeping, and at the close of the service, the people, poor and rich, gathered to offer their right hands.

MacMillan, the Scotchman, said: 'Young man, that is the right doctrine, the same that Mr. Duncan taught me forty years ago at the kirk in the glen.'

Harry Bronson took his pastor by the hand and said: 'That sermon went right to the spot. Glad you found it. Was afraid you would never fish it out from behind that sofa. When I saw you on all fours looking it up, thought I should burst.'

Lucas, with as red eyes, as half an hour of crying could make them, took the minister's hand, but said nothing, only looked more thanks and kindness than words could have expressed.

Mr. Durbin said: 'How are you? Broke in on my rule to-day and came to church. Little curious you see. Did not believe it quite all, but that will do. Glad you gave it to those Christians. Saw them wince under it.' Mrs. Durbin was meanwhile employed in introducing the bride to the people.

Monday afternoon the sewing society met. They were good women, and joined together to sew for the destitute of the village, and sometimes to send garments to the suffering home missionaries. For two hours their needles would fly, then off for home, better for their philanthropic labors. But that afternoon they stood in knots whispering.

A PLEASANT SURPRISE.

Next morning while the minister and his wife were talking over this secrecy at the sewing circle, Harry Bronson came in and asked the young minister if he were not weary with last Sunday's work. He answered 'No.' 'Well,' suggested Harry, 'I think you had better take a few days' rest, anyhow. Go off and see your friends. My carriage will, in an hour, go to the cars, and I will meet you on Saturday night. I think it will do you both good.' 'Well, well,' said the minister, while aside consulting his wife, 'what does this mean?' 'But, they make the suggestion and I shall take it.' So that Tuesday evening found the young couple at the neighboring city, wondering what it all meant.

Saturday came, and on the arrival of the afternoon train Harry Bronson was ready to meet the young parson and his wife and take them to the house. After tea Mr. Bronson said: 'We have been making a little alteration at the parsonage while you were away.' 'Have you,' exclaimed the minister. 'Come, my dear, let us go up and see.' As they passed up the steps of the old parsonage the roses and lilacs on either side swung in the evening air, and the river in front glowed under the long row of willows. It was an evening never to be forgotten. Its flowers will never close. Its clouds will never melt. Its waters will never lose their sheen. Its aroma will never float away.

The key was thrust into the door and it flung open. 'What does this mean?' they both cried out at the same time. 'Who put down this carpet and set these chairs, and hung this hall lamp?' It was no shabby carpet, but one that showed that many dollars had been expended and much taste shown and much effort exerted. They opened the parlor door, and there they all stood, sofa and whatnot and chair and stand and mantel ornament and picture. They went upstairs, and every room was furnished; beds with beautiful white counterpanes, and vases filled with flowers and walls hung with engravings. Everything complete.

The surprised people came down stairs to the pantry; found boxes of sugar, bags of salt, cans of preserves, packages of spices, bins of flour, loaves of bread, In the basement they found pails, baskets, dippers, cups, saucers, plates, forks, knives, spoons, strainers, bowls, pitchers, tubs and a huge stove filled with fuel, and a lucifer match lying close by: so that all the young married couple had to do in going to housekeeping was to strike the match and apply it to the shavings. In the study, with its lounge and cut flowers, was a table covered with green baize, and on it lay an envelope, inclosing a card, on which was written: 'Please accept from a few friends.'

My days at Belleville are among my pleasantest memories, and the time spent there may be classed among my most successful ministrations. It was a school of experience and training. Leaving there I went to Syracuse, N.Y., where I spent three years in earnest work, refusing to accept any of the numerous calls that were sent me.

At length I accepted the invitation of the Second Reformed Church, of Philadelphia, and removed there in 1862, where I remained seven years and met with great success. During the last year of my pastorate there, the church could not accommodate one-fourth of the multitudes who sought admission.

In 1869 I unexpectedly received calls from the Calvary Church of Chicago; the Central Church, in Brooklyn, and a church in San Francisco. My people in Philadelphia offered me [illegible] inducement to remain [illegible] condition of the [illegible] Church seemed to [illegible] my part, and I [illegible] tached circle the [illegible] in that beautiful [illegible] pastor of the [illegible] Church, on Seventeenth [illegible] tween Nectus and [illegible] lyn, and I was [illegible]

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

Mr. S. B. Armour, of Kansas City, member of the [illegible] has given $25,000 to the Church of that city.

In London there [illegible] as 'Gospel Cabs.' They [illegible] urday half-holiday [illegible] near the city, where [illegible] gospel meetings.

Within the past year [illegible] increase of twenty [illegible] of medical foreign [illegible] with British societies. [illegible] ber is 1,51 of these [illegible] the Church Missionary [illegible] the Free Church [illegible] the London Missionary [illegible]

The bishops in England [illegible] crate churches which [illegible] heavy debt. Churches [illegible] erected in portions, as the [illegible] A partially completed [illegible] opened in London by the [illegible] completed building will [illegible] portion just opened for [illegible] less than half that sum.

Dr. Newman Hall, speaking [illegible] ternational Temperance [illegible] nection with the Y. M. [illegible] said his friends told him [illegible] eight years old, but he [illegible] them. At any rate, he [illegible] a mountain, preach [illegible] without feeling 'Mont Blanc' [illegible] his travels all over [illegible] without taking a drop of alcohol.

The Dean of Norwich [illegible] Paul's Cathedral in [illegible] annual East London [illegible] There was a crowded attendance of 150 East London clergy [illegible] the procession. The Dean [illegible] that 'city of splendour and [illegible] not to be difficult to secure the [illegible] a year required for the [illegible] London with its population of [illegible]

The papers read at the Anglo-[illegible] sionary Conference in London [illegible] many of them most valuable [illegible] tions to the study of missions [illegible] less valuable because they [illegible] good deal of plain speaking [illegible] the most startling statement [illegible] of the Rev. R. P. Ashe, to [illegible] 'that after a century of effort [illegible] penditure of many noble lives [illegible] as some millions of money, the [illegible] of England has signally failed [illegible] tablish one solitary or single [illegible] church in any part of the world [illegible] to say, a church self-governing, [illegible] porting, and expanding, or [illegible] any true signs of vitality as a [illegible] Mr. Ashe felt that this was a [illegible] indictment.

This is the way the West [illegible] the East. A correspondent writing [illegible] the 'Indian Witness,' a missionary paper [illegible] of Calcutta, tells of a visit made to [illegible] Chinese house in Penang, the principal city of Siam. They were received by [illegible] girl of fourteen, the only daughter, [illegible] to be married to the son of the Prime [illegible] Minister of Siam. The writer says: 'She was timid, yet as stately as a princess, and when, having looked at [illegible] ous rooms, some furnished in English and some in Chinese style, we returned to the main hall, she played on a small [illegible] did grand piano, 'Home, Sweet Home' and 'Blue Bells of Scotland,' in excellent time with a good touch.' Think of 'Home, Sweet Home,' as part of the culture of a Chinese girl who is being educated for such a position.

It is calculated that there are at present over 9,000,000 Jews in the world, 7,000,000 being in Europe, 280,000 in Asia, 700,000 in Africa, 600,000 in America, and 20,000 in Australasia. By far the largest number is to be found in Russia, the next country in which they have settled most freely being Austro-Hungary. From a religious standpoint they may all be divided into two great classes—first, the Jews of the old faith who rigidly hold to Judaism in its first form; and second, Jews of the new faith who have purged the law of much which they consider superstitious, and have materially altered the form and character of their services. Many of the latter look for no Messiah, desire no national restoration, and reject the divine origin of scripture. They are rationalists, in short, and even infidels. Nevertheless the whole race is at one in its opposition to Christianity.

At the ninety-fifth anniversary of the Religious Tract Society, London, the Rev. Dr. Pentecost spoke on the power of the press. He eulogized the 'Present Day Tracts,' and other series intended for studious people. He had been a writer of tracts for twenty years, and had been cheered to learn that God had blessed them. A story illustrated this. About six years ago, as the doctor was travelling to Edinburgh to speak in the Free Assembly Hall, at Newcastle-on-Tyne a young man entered the railway carriage. He seemed to have something on his heart, and after a time said, 'Excuse me if I ask whether you are a Christian.' The doctor, instead of answering, drew the young man into conversation on Christian doctrine, greatly to the interest of fellow passengers. The young man added that he was going to Edinburgh to hear the address of Dr. Pentecost, whom he had longed to see, as his conversion six years previously, after reading one of his gospel tracts. In conclusion, still ignorant of the person with whom he had been speaking, he asked the doctor's acceptance of a copy of the tract which had been so singularly blessed to himself! Prebendary Earle and Wilmot spoke in terms of warm appreciation of the society's work. A hearty address was also delivered by Sir Donald Fox, who occupied the chair. When a young man he undertook tract distribution in the Mail, in London, and was agreeably surprised at the readiness with which the tracts were received. He told stories of blessing attending tracts distributed in public-houses by London City Mission workers. Some of these tiny books travel long journeys. A tract was given to a barmaid who read it, and gave it to another, who passed it on to a third. The lady manager of the house then received it, and sent it to her aged mother in the country, who in turn enclosed it in a letter to a son in China!

THE HAMBURG FORGERS.

HOW MONTREAL NAROWLY ESCAPED A VISIT FROM THEM.

(London 'Times' Correspondence.)

In view of the unceasing efforts made by the detective officials of England and America during the past three years over the area extending from London to Australia and Calcutta, to the Cape, for the purpose of discovering the circulators of the large number of forged Bank of England notes and American dollar bills, the following may be of interest.

The offer of a large reward by the United States officials for the detection of the perpetrators of the frauds upon their currency has already induced several persons to come forward. There is no doubt that Commissary Hell, of the Hamburg police, has been one of the most active in securing the arrest of the Hamburg forgers. Nevertheless, there are others equally entitled to a share of the praise and eventually to more substantial recognition. Among these, according to an interview published in the evening issue of the Hamburg 'Fremdenblatt,' perhaps the most important is Eduard Schwabe, a second officer in the service of the well-known Hamburg-American Steamship Company. The share taken by him in the detection and subsequent arrest of the forgers is sufficiently interesting to be given in detail:—

'I was enabled in the following manner to track the forgers and become acquainted with sufficient particulars of their work to make it possible for the police officials to seize them and their property at precisely the right moment. Some time ago I became intimately acquainted with Herr Conrad Von Meyer, in whose office a certain August Thies was employed. Thies was formerly a partner in the firm of Thies and Meyerheim of Hamburg. The latter went bankrupt and crossed to England, where he frequently received consignments of goods of all descriptions. When any of his creditors applied to his former partner August Thies, the answer each time was, 'I can give you no information; Meyerheim has left Hamburg.' According to German law Thies could not then be held responsible, although the public prosecutor was unable to refrain from designating his method of existence as 'very questionable.' During the absence of Conrad Von Meyer in Breslau, where he was fulfilling his annual term of service as a reserve officer, I visited his premises daily. Thies was in charge of the business. One evening he asked me to take a walk with him. We went to the Herrengraben, a street in the business part of Hamburg. Here we threaded a court in which several waggons were standing, and mounted a steep staircase. There was no lamp burning there, and we had to light matches in order to find our way upstairs. Thies knocked three times softly at the door, which was opened by a man with a lamp. He looked at me with evident suspicion. Thies quieted him by introducing me as an officer of a ship, and we entered. The two men retired into an inner room, and whilst they were conversing I noticed a large printing machine set up in the room in which I was waiting. After leaving, Thies said to me, 'Please do not mention Herr Von Meyer that we have been here together,' from which I concluded that Thies was transacting business behind my friend's back, and I decided to watch him carefully. During this time, as I was unemployed, Thies told me that later on, if I happened to enter the service of a large company, he would be able to put important business in my way. I was unable to extract any particulars except that money changing transactions of considerable extent would be involved. Shortly afterwards I secured an appointment on board the Hamburg-American Steamship Company's steamship 'Russia.' One day I was sitting with a brother officer, when I was surprised to hear him say, as I happened to take out a visiting card from my pocket, "Conrad Von Meyer, Hohe Bleicher, No. 9," "I know that firm; do you know a Herr Thies there?" I replied yes, and then he told me that Thies, who was formerly employed in a bodega and also by the Hamburg-American Company, once invited him to drink a glass of beer in a certain Hamburg restaurant known as the Crocodile. Here Thies pointed out to him how poorly he (my colleague) was remunerated, and that he could not possibly support himself and his large family upon his pay; it would therefore be a good thing if he were able to do a little business on his own account in addition to his duties as an officer of the ship. Had he American money in his pocket? My colleague produced a five dollar bill. Thies did the same, saying, "Compare the bills; can you see any difference in them?" No difference was apparent. Thies next offered to give him a small package addressed and well sealed for conveyance to New York. He had simply to place it under his waistcoat—i.e., smuggle it through the customs—and then post it. For this service he was to receive 600 marks (£30), at first. My colleague, who was thoroughly honest, rejected the proposition and avoided Thies from that time. After hearing this tale I sent a post-card to Thies, reminding him of the business he was going to transact with me. He requested me to meet him at the Circus restaurant. On my arrival there at 10.30 p.m. I was surprised to find Thies in the company of a cattle dealer. Next to him was sitting a man whom Thies introduced to me under the name of Cronenmeyer. The restaurant being much crowded, we went to another place of refreshment, in which we selected a quiet corner. I now asked Thies to advise me in what way I could profitably supplement my salary on the voyage to New York. Thies asked me whether my vessel also went on to Montreal. I told him that the next trip would be the last of the season to that port. He replied that he would have given fifty marks if I had been going there the next week. He asked me what currency was in circulation in Montreal, and especially whether £5 notes were in use there. When I replied in the affirmative he appeared to be pleased. Cronenmeyer took no part in the conversation, merely signifying his approval throughout. Both Thies and I were whether it was possible to smuggle a heavy case through the customs without trouble. For the purpose of extracting information from him I told him that it was difficult, and inquired the weight of the case. When Thies told me that it weighed between four and five hundredweight my opinion was strengthened that they wished to smuggle an entire press into Montreal and manufacture base money there. I don't know whether I betrayed myself by a look or a remark, which I no longer remember, but at any rate the conversation was abruptly broken off and they both went out, Thies saying, "I hope that this won't be the last glass of beer we shall take together.' I considered all these incidents and came to the conclusion that a great swindle was being hatched, and set myself to unravel the mystery without, at the time, confiding my suspicions to any one. Having carefully noticed the house in which I had seen the printing press, and found out Thies's house in Oster Strasse, I made an appointment with the criminal police officer Rencke. I had already spoken to him at a time when matters were not quite ripe, but had requested him not to move then in the case. He informed me later that shortly before a large quantity of false paper money had been placed in circulation, and that an arrest had been effected without any result being arrived at as regards the actual detection of the criminals. I now considered it the right time for action. I met Rencke, and three others and told them what had been my experience, recommending a search in Thies's premises in the Herrengraben, as well as at Cronenmeyer's dwelling and workshop in the Oster Strasse.'

Schwabe's narrative here closes. As is now well known, his suspicions were fully justified, and the arrests of both Thies and Cronenmeyer have been successfully effected at Hamburg.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ALMOST RAISED FROM THE GRAVE.

A Montreal Mother Tells How Her Baby was Saved.

THE LITTLE ONE NOW FAT AND STRONG.

'Having used your celebrated Lactated Food for several months for my baby, I have now much pleasure in testifying to its great superiority.

'Before using Lactated Food I was feeding my baby with other makes of food. She became very sickly, and we thought she would die.

'The use of Lactated Food completely restored my baby to health, and made her strong and robust. She has never had any of the usual summer complaints common to children fed on poor foods. I strongly recommend Lactated Food to all mothers.'

This is the testimony of Mrs. A. L. Gagnon, of 275 St. Charles Borrommee street, Montreal.

Mothers who are sad and despondent about their weak, puny and sickly babes should take comfort and encouragement from the above letter.

No other infant food in the world is so conducive to the growth, development and health of the babe in summer time as Lactated Food. No cholera infantum or other dangers can strike when this health-giving food is used for baby. Thousands of mothers know that 'Lactated Food Saves Babies' Lives.'

SHORT AND TO THE POINT.

Weakness.
Nervousness.
Loss of appetite.
Mental depression.
Inability to sleep well.
A harassed and wornout feeling.

Miss L. Davies, of Liscard, England, found herself in the condition thus described after a severe attack of influenza. There are a great many people in Canada who are in precisely the same condition to-day. They will tell you so.

Miss Davies says: 'Three bottles of Hawker's nerve and stomach tonic with Hawker's liver pills, restored me to health and strength.

Mrs. B. Isaacs, also of Liscard, says:—'During the early part of the winter, I had a very severe attack of influenza, which left me weak and nervous. I was advised to try Hawker's nerve and stomach tonic and liver pills, which, I am thankful to say, soon restored me to perfect health and strength. I strongly recommend them as a most valuable restorative and appetizer.'

These remedies are sold by all druggists. Tonic, 50 cents a bottle, or six bottles for $2.50; pills, 25 cents a box. Manufactured only by the Hawker Medicine Co., l't'd, St. John, N.B. 7

Dr. Low's Worm Syrup cures and removes worms of all kinds in children or adults. Price 25c. Sold by all dealers.

CAMELBRAND BELTING

W. A. FLEMING,
SOLE AGENT FOR
F. REDDAWAY & CO.,
57 St. Francois Xavier street, Montreal

Insurance.

Royal Insurance Co.

LARGEST FIRE OFFICE IN THE WORLD

UNLIMITED LIABILITY,
ABSOLUTE SECURITY

Every description of property insured at moderate rates of premium.

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA,
ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDING, Montreal.

W. TATLEY, Manager.
GEO. SIMPSON, Asst.-Manager.

E. HURTUBISE, ALFRED ST. CYR. } Special Agents French Departments.
G. R. ROBERTSON & SONS, JAMES ALLIN, PERCY R. GAULT } Special Agents English Departments.

Business Cards.

THEY SAID SHE WOULD DIE.

This Was The Opinion of Three Medical Men.

Paine's Celery Compound Does More Life-Saving Work.

MRS. CURRIER SAYS: 'I OWE MY LIFE TO IT.'



MRS. CURRIER.

'I take pleasure in sending you a testimonial for Paine's Celery Compound; I certainly owe my life to it. I may state that I was sick over a year with pleurisy and inflammation, and given up to die by three doctors and all my friends, when I was recommended to try Paine's Celery Compound. After using seven bottles of the wonderful medicine, I am all right again.'

This brief testimony of cure by Paine's Celery Compound comes from Mrs. Currier, of Bradford, Ont., a lady well-known in that town, and highly spoken of by Mr. W. L. Campbell, Bradford's popular druggist.

The good people of Bradford and surrounding country speak with pleasure and delight about Mrs. Currier's happy release from suffering and danger; they know well of her many failures to obtain health by other means and medicines in the past; and to them, Paine's Celery Compound is now the ideal remedy for the cure of disease.

No production of medical science has ever attained such reputation and popularity as Paine's Celery Compound; no other agency in medicine has ever saved so many people that were given up to die.

Let it be ever remembered that Paine's Celery Compound gives the public better and stronger proofs of its efficiency than can be done by any other medicine made in the world; it always 'makes people well.'



IF YOU BUY THE

QUEEN'S LAUNDRY BAR

YOU HAVE THE BEST VALUE!

IF you SAVE THE WRAPPERS and return 60 of them to THE ALBERT TOILET SOAP CO., 168 McCord Street, they will send you a handsome *MACASSAR*, size 17 x 22 inches, imported direct by them from France, which will ornament your drawing-room.

NOTICE TO PROPRIETORS.

To secure the uniform and improved appearance of the cemetery, the trustees are desirous of having the cutting of the grass on lots purchased prior to Nov. 30, 1887, placed in charge of Superintendent. The Trustees will assume the care of the same in perpetuity on receipt of a payment at the rate of $10 per 100 feet, superficial measure. Further information can be obtained from the Superintendent at the cemetery, or at the office of the Secretary-Treasurer, 196 St. James street. By order,
12 G. DURNFORD, Secretary-Treasurer.

GAS FIXTURES,
ELECTRIC FIXTURES,
COMBINATION FIXTURES,
Brackets, Portable Lights, Globes, &c.

We have a very complete stock of these goods on hand in all the latest styles and designs, and at prices to suit all purchasers.

Electric and combination fixtures made to order from any design. We have some very handsome designs to select from.

Estimates furnished for the complete lighting of residences, stores and public buildings.

Gas and electric fixtures removed, altered, cleaned and fitted up at short notice.
GARTH & CO.,
536 to 542 Craig street.

BERARD & MAJOR,
CARRIAGE MANUFACTURERS,
1947 St. Catherine street,

Have now in Stock New Styles of CARRIAGES, such as FAMILY ROCKAWAYS, ROYAL VICTORIAS, SANDRINGHAMS, KENSINGTON, GODDARD TOP BUGGIES, CONCORDS, and all kinds of Light Vehicles.

MISS GALL,
18 McGill College avenue,

Just opened, the NEW GOLD EMBROIDERED LACE INSERTION and EDGINGS, GOLD CLOTH to Match.

Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry cures Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cramps, Colic, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum and all looseness of the bowels. Never travel without it. Price 35c.

CROCKERY, China, Glassware.

Just unpacked a fine assortment of
COLORED GLASSWARE.

Comprising TABLE SETS, LEMONADE SETS, OLIVE DISHES, CELERY TRAYS, FLOWER TRAYS, ROSE BOWLS.

All new goods. Will make a nice Wedding Present
PRICES LOWER THAN ANY HOUSE.
M. BECK, 213 McGill street.

THE CONVALESCENT HOME

at Murray Bay will be open to receive patients on June 29th inst.

Applications must be made to Mrs. Ohling 702 Dorchester street between the hours of 7 and 9 a.m., and 6 and 8 p.m. All applicants must bring their attending physician's certificate stating the nature of their illness.

THE OLD ESTABLISHED
—AND—
WELL-KNOWN STATIONERY BUSINESS
—OF—
ROBERT MILLER, SON & CO.,

Is now being continued under the name and style of the ROBERT MILLER COMPANY, Limited. A complete line of PLAIN and FANCY STATIONERY always in stock.

Blank Books a Specialty.
Wall Papers, Window Shades.
School Supplies.
Xmas Cards and Booklets.
WHOLESALE:
1872 NOTRE DAME STREET.

Gentlemen—For a number of years I suffered from deafness, and last winter I could scarcely hear at all. I applied Yellow Oil and I can hear as well as anyone now. Mrs. Tuttle Cook, Weymouth, N.S.

Business Cards.

THE WORLD'S FAIR
—IN—
Water Colors.

Many have taken advantage of the opportunity afforded by the Consolation Coupon, and secured the complete series.

WHAT IS IT?

It is a beautiful Pictorial Art Series, 9 x 12 inches in size, comprising eight parts, each part containing eight pages of narrative descriptive of the Fair, embracing a history of its conception, selection of site and offices, description and dimensions of buildings, in fact a complete history of the City of Palaces, interspersed with numerous Pen and Ink Sketches and printed on fine paper. Nothing has been issued that will so well preserve the wonders and grandeur of the Fair.

It is vastly superior to all the cheap photographic views of the Fair that have been published; and no one should be kept from getting it by the fact that he has one of these.

REMEMBER **$1.60** with THREE Consolation Coupons will secure the complete work.

Coupon on Page 10.

ALLAN'S
—FOR—

STRAW HATS, FELT HATS, NECKWEAR, SUMMER UNDERWEAR, SUMMER COATS AND VESTS, HOLIDAY CLOTHING, OUTING SHIRTS, Etc., Etc.

659 to 665 Craig street,
MONTREAL.

SEEN IN CHICAGO.



Thousands of Pairs of 'GOODYEAR WELTS' worn at the Fair, and the Exhibits received Highest Awards of Merit in Shoe and Leather Building. Unquestionably the Best Shoe known. Accept none but 'GOODYEAR WELTS.' 7



Modern!

Featherbone Corsets must not be confounded with those which were made five or six years ago. The Featherbone Corset of to-day is as far removed from the old style, as black is from white.

BUY A PAIR AND YOU WILL BE PLEASED.

WEIRD ANIMALS OF OTHER DAYS.

Reptiles That Flew and Birds That Had Teeth and Claws on Their Wings.

THE SABRE-TOOTHED TIGER.

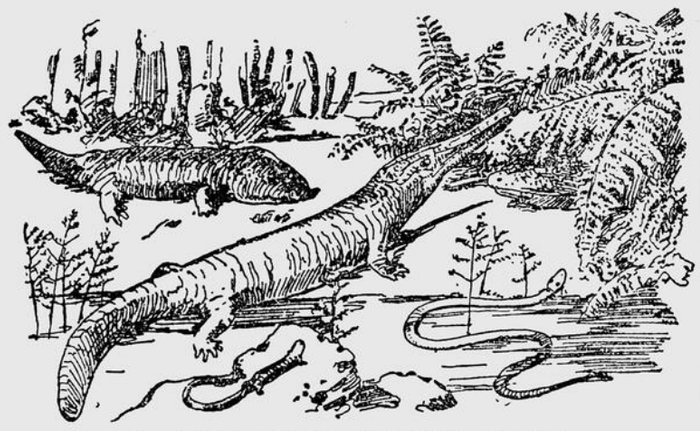
THESE AND OTHER STRANGE ANIMALS ARE DESCRIBED IN A NATURALIST'S NEW BOOK.

(New York 'World.')

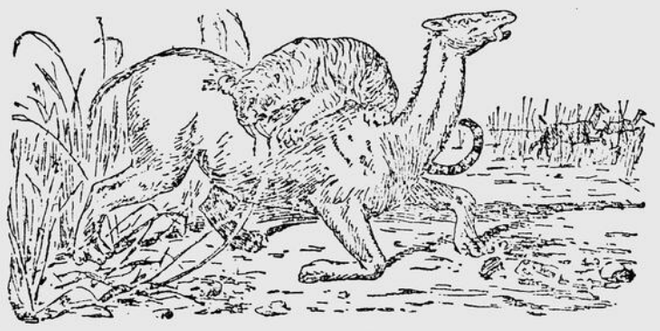
There was a time when reptiles roamed this earth that could have eaten a dozen ordinary human beings for a meal. Fortunately there were no human beings about, and the descendants of most of these reptiles have become so small that they can be crushed by a human foot. In those days reptiles flew, and birds, that were uncommon, had teeth more terrible than buzzsaws and four legs.

The Rev. H. N. Hutchinson, an Englishman, has just published his second work on extinct animals. The new book is called 'Creatures of Other Days.' It is published by D. Appleton & Co., and is of absorbing interest. Mr. Hutchinson tells the dimensions, family and habits of these strange animals. With his assistance artists have provided very striking pictures of them to go with the descriptions. His earlier work dealt only with monsters of geological epoch. Some of those described in this work were not monsters, and some have existed during the time of man's stay on the earth.

Labyrinthodonts were amphibians found usually in coal formations, and had teeth of a remarkably complicated construction.



AMPHIBIANS OF THE COAL-FOREST PERIOD.



MACRAUCHENIA AND THE SABRE-TOOTHED TIGER.

The lowest, but perhaps the most interesting of all the labyrinthodonts is the archaegosaurus. A learned man who came upon an archaegosauras said: 'Its head might be that of a fish as well as that of a lizard of a batrachion frog.' It was finally decided to be a missing link between the fish-like batrachia and the lizards and crocodiles.

The archaegosaurus resembles more nearly the salamander than any other living animal. It had permanent gills and lungs, and stunted limbs adapted for swimming. It was of great size.

The anomodonts were animals of uncertain family, many of which had teeth like the modern carnivora. The body of an anomodont was lizard-like and the limbs adapted for walking. The teeth were placed in distinct sockets. The structure of the foot was distinctly mammalian. The anomodonts had other mammalian characteristics. They are apparently allies to the spiny ant-eater of Australia and the duck mole, which lays eggs like a reptile.

The parelasaurus was a remarkable animal of the anomodont order. It must have been fully nine feet long when alive. It was very wide and square. The skull looks like that of a labyrinthodon and has a frog-like look. Internally it resembles the present tuatara of New Zealand, which appears to be a survival from the friassic period. In the pelvis and region of the thighs the parelasaurus had mammalian characteristics. It was intermediate between the tailed amphibians and the mammals.

When the fossil remains of anomodonts were first discoverel many men of science maintained that they were stones which had assumed animal shapes, so difficult was it to believe that such creatures had ever lived.

At some remote age it is believed that the bird was evolved from the flying reptile. The oldest known bird, according to Mr. Hutchinson, is the archaeopteryx, which lived in the secondary or Mesozoic era. It had feathers and claws, as modern birds have, but also teeth and a tail. It is a bird, but has some reptilian features still clinging to it. Its vertebrae were bi-concave, like those of fishes, and some extinct saurians. Another reptilian feature is the presence of sclerotic plates in the eye. The wings had three free digits or fingers, and a finger of greater length to support the primary features. In size it was as large as a rook.

The hespernornis, found in the cretaceous strata in North America, was a diving bird six feet long. It was carnivorous and had powerful teeth set in a groove. It had elastic jaws, like a boa constrictor.

The dodo is a very strange bird, which differs from the other animals previously mentioned here, because it has only been extinct about two hundred years, since 1681.

Its scientific name is Didus ineptus, suggesting the bird's foolish character. It was a very unwieldy creature with a huge beak. It was larger than a swan and a great deal heavier. The legs were short and stout, having four toes on each foot, and the tail was extremely short, carrying a tuft of soft plumes. The beak was very much hooked. The dodo existed in the islands of Mauritius, Bourbon and Rodrigues down to the middle of the seventeenth century.

Sir Thomas Herbert has left this charming description of a dodo which he saw in 1634:

'Her body is round and extreme fat; her slow pace begets that corpulencie; few of them weigh less than fifty pound; better to the eye than the stomach; greasie appetites may perhaps commend them, but to the delicate they are offensive and of no nourishment. Let's take her picture; her visage darts forth melancholy, as sensible of nature's injurie in framing so great and massive a body to be directed by such small and complemental wings as are unable to hoise her from the ground, serving only to prove her a bird; which otherwise might be doubted of; her head is variously drest, the one-halfe hooded with downish, blackish feathers; the other perfectly naked; of a whitish hue, as if a transparent lawne had covered it; her bill is very howked and bends downwards, the thrill or breathing place is in the midst of it; from which part to the end the color is a light greene mixed with a pale yellow; her eyes be round and small, and bright as diamonds; her cloathing is of finest downe, such as ye see in goslins; her trayne is (like a China beard) of three or four short feythers; her legs thick and black and strong; her tallons or pounces sharp; her stomack fiery hot, so as stones and yron are easily digested in it; in that and shape not a little resembling the Africk oestriches.'

A commonly accepted theory of the dodo's origin is that it was the descendant of some large ground-feeding pigeon, which had found wings unnecessary and food plentiful on these islands.

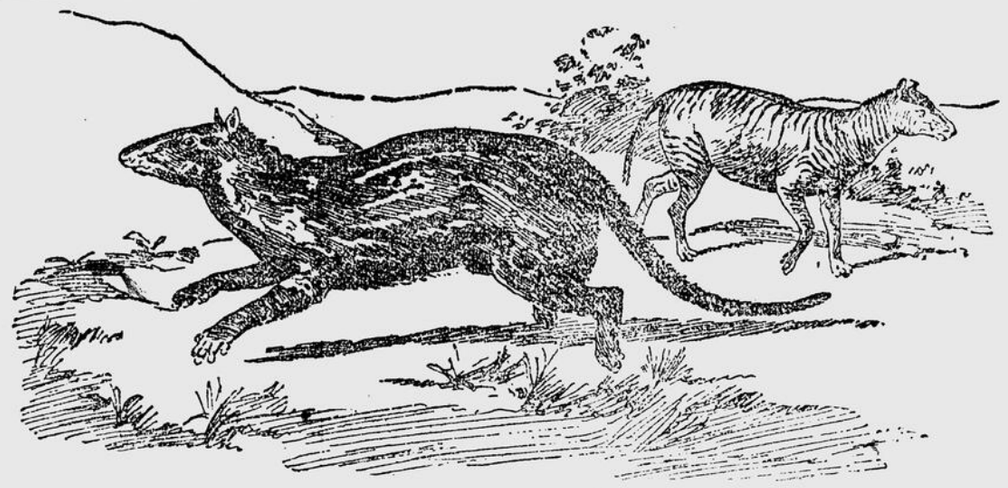
The last of the great auks was killed in the Orkney Islands a few years ago. This bird was larger than a goose, and very swift on foot and in the water, but unable to fly. It was so stupid that it allowed itself to be overtaken by men in boats.

During the miocene period there lived a very strange and primitive kind of elephant, known as the dinotherium. Unlike all other elephants the tusks were in the lower jaw and curved downwards, like those of the walrus. On this account it is conjectured that it was of aquatic habits. A length of eighteen feet has been attributed to this animal.

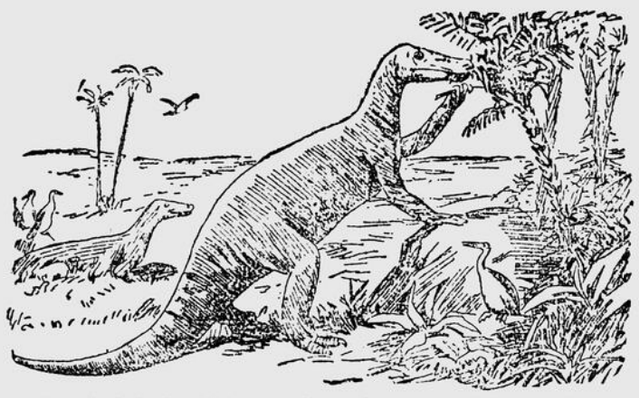
The remains of the dinotherium have been found in the miocene strata in many parts of Europe.

The horse, which has only one toe to each foot, is apparently descended from a five-toed ancestor. That ancestor was the eocene phenacodus, a curious little animal, with the smallest brain ever found in a mammal. It had a long tail and long hind legs. It was probably something between a sheep and a tapir. The immediate predecessor of the horse in evolution was the protohippus, which had only two rudimentary side toes in addition to the hoof.

Among the animals of the pleistocene age in South America was a sabre-toothed tiger, one of the most terrible carnivorous animals known to natural history. It had curved and serrated tusks, 12 inches long, projecting eight inches beyond the gums. It lived in an age when huge defenceless animals of the horse type abounded, and they must have supplied it with plenty of food.



ANCESTORS OF THE MODERN HORSE—EOCENE PERIOD.

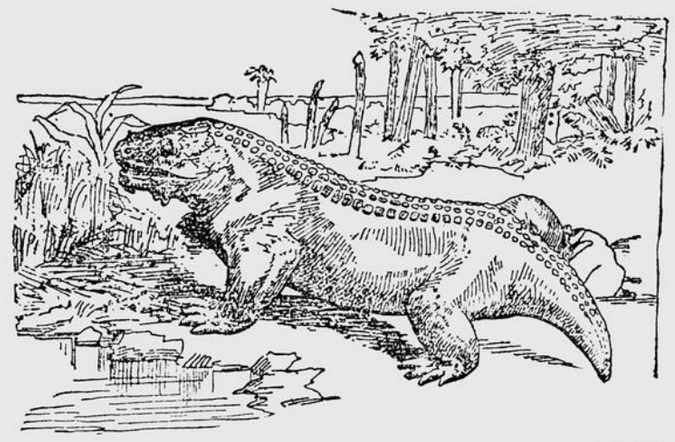


HERBIVOROUS DINOSAUR, FROM NORTH AMERICA—CRETACEOUS PERIOD.

AN UNEXPECTED MEETING.

Professor Marsh's investigations of extinct animals were conducted year after year in sections of the far west which had not been explored by white men. He had many adventures while he was discovering his two hundred species of fossil vertebrates, but, perhaps, the most interesting was an encounter with an Indian warrior in the Bad Lands. The professor, while searching one day for his gigantic six-horned mammals, cretaceous birds, and precious pterodactyls, was separated from the other members of the expedition. He was so busily intent upon his scientific investigation that he did not hear the stealthy approach of a solitary horseman. It was an Indian buck on the war path in full paint and feathers. The professor is a man of high courage, but he involuntarily found himself yearning for the quiet and security of his college class-room at Yale, when he was suddenly confronted by this startling apparition. His companions were not within call. He was completely at the mercy of the savage. The Indian coolly dismounted from his pony, and stood motionless before him, resplendent in paint and with plumes waving. Erect, sinewy, and dignified, he was a splendid specimen of a fighting buck. It was the most uncomfortable moment which the professor had ever known.

'How!' said the professor, timorously, when the silence had become intolerable.



A HUGE ANOMODONT REPTILE (PAREIASAURUS) PECULIAR TO SOUTH AFRICA.

'Is this Professor Marsh?' asked the Indian in clear-cut English.

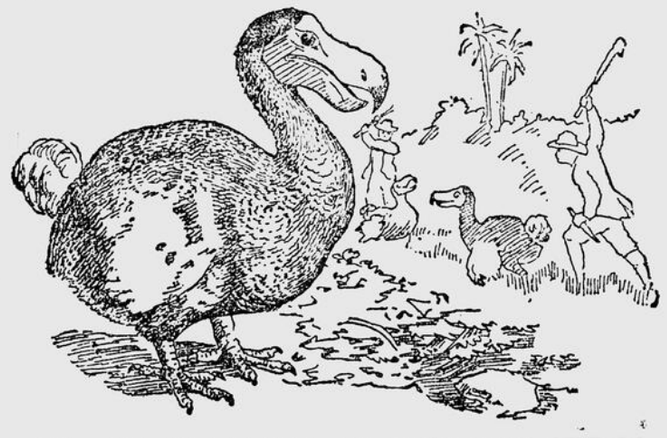
'Yes,' answered the professor, completely taken aback at the unexpected identification.

'Of Yale College?' continued the Indian, briskly.

'The same,' confessed the professor.

'How is Professor Hadley?' the Indian asked without a moment's delay.

The naturalist was almost speechless. To be suddenly interrupted in his scientific labors by a buck in war-paint and feathers was sufficiently startling. To have the warrior, in place of scalping him, call him by name and then ask sympathetically after a college associate seemed nothing less than a miracle. The professor was fairly petrified with astonishment. But it was a miracle that was easily explained. The Indian had been sent east during boyhood to be educated, and had been befriended and instructed by Professor Hadley's father. When his education was completed he had parted pleasantly from the Hadley household, and had returned to his tribe in the reservation. Instead of profiting by his lessons and experience of civilization, he had gradually been overpowered by tribal pride, aboriginal instincts and the irresistible fascinations of wild life and war-paint. He had disappointed the expectations of the missionaries by reverting to savage conditions. Nevertheless he paid civilization the compliment of respecting academic associations. He did not scalp Professor Marsh, but sat down on the rocks and had a pleasant chat with him. He even made an attempt to interest himself in some of the bones which the naturalist had exhumed; and when he remounted his pony he sent 'his kindest regards to the Hadleys.'—'Youth's Companion.'



THE DODO, EXTINCT SINCE THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

He—'Yes, I know two men I thoroughly admire.'

She—'Indeed. Who's the other one?'—'Life.'

A CANADIAN IN EDINBURGH.

NOTES OF THE PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Of all lands commend me to Scotland in the month of May, and of all places in Scotland to Edinburgh. How beautiful were the Castle terrace, and the mound, and the gardens. The air was balmy and delicious. One could not help recalling the words of Watts, 'Every prospect pleases.' From those lofty eminences one cannot see the shadows resting in the narrower streets and lanes, and is apt to forget the sorrow of the city, and declare Watts knew very little of humanity when he said 'and man is vile.' Here everything and everybody seem to please, for instance, even the cabmen, who are deemed to be the most irreligious class of men in the city, are said only to quarrel in debating the merits of their prominent persons. On this occasion there was a new anxiety. It was well known that the votes sent from Montreal for the Moderator designate were still at sea and everybody seemed to be in the same element regarding the question 'What will Dr. Story do without a moderator's robe?' Some suggested that he would borrow it of Dr. Boyd, or Dr. McGregor, or perhaps Dr. Lang, after nominating his successor, would denude himself and allow Dr. Story to don them. The matter, however, remained unsolved. The procession this year was more brilliant than ever before. It seemed as if everybody had come to behold it. All along the route the pavements were crowded, and the windows and doorways were filled with interested spectators. The irrepressible small boy secured every point of vantage ground in the way of dangerous ledges, lampposts, poles, etc., from any place where the veritable eyebrow could cling interested spectators could be found. It was also to be noted that men who were accredited with stability of character were discovered on this occasion to be 'on the fence.' When the procession reached the church Dr. Lang appeared in the pulpit ready to commence. The large edifice was filled and there were more left outside than those who gained admission. A coming event had cast a substantial shadow before it. Whether the doctor had been in that hour given what he should say, I am not prepared to state, but with something of grim humor he announced his text, 'All the city was gathered together at the door.' A smile played upon the features of many who had realized in their struggle to gain admittance how literally true this was; while to many of those 'gathered together at the door,' the text came, in their disappointment, as a balm and a cordial, for it indicated that they had attained to the same position that the chosen people occupied when the Scotch people were but barbarous clansmen. It also appeared as a bird of good omen to many Hebraists that the ancient people should be found so similar to the Gaelic race. The doctor, notwithstanding, preached a thoroughly earnest and appropriate sermon, remarking there had been for many years the power of the privileged; during the past fifty years there had been the power of the wealthy; and now there was asserting itself the power of labor, and what was wanted most was the power of principle. When the service was closed and we went up to the assembly hall, it was found, spacious as it is, to be too small for the demands made upon it. There were members, ministers, ministers' wives and daughters, flying about excitedly seeking admission. In the very best form possible, the moderator nominated Dr. Story as his successor. Dr. Lang immediately retired and then was solved the question of the day, for Dr. Story appeared in his own court dress, prepared for him when he attended the thanksgiving in Westminster Abbey on the occasion of the recovery of the Prince of Wales twenty years ago. The agent of the Church, Mr. Menzies, read the Queen's commission, which was in Latin and was rather a tedious ordeal. The reader stumbled at many of the Latin words, but in filling up the Latin name of the new moderator, which had been left blank, he paused while wrestling with the declensions of the second order, and suddenly ejaculated Robertus Herbertus Story and was applauded. The same Robertus Hebertus Story was next appointed principal Clerk of the House, a new experience on the part of any member to be appointed moderator and principal clerk on the same day.

Then came the 'piece de resistance' of the hour, the appointment of the second clerk. Dr. Gray proposed Dr. Hunter, of Galashiels, as a rising man; Dr. Scott followed with Dr. McLeod, as a risen man; the Rev. Mr. Turnbull nominated the Rev. Mr. Gillespie, of Mousewold. Then came the speech of the day from the young minister, Mr. Murray, of Tauchie. It is well known that Mr. Gillespie is a great man in the agricultural society, and Mr. Murray took occasion to say, 'the records of the Assembly are the ecclesiastical bulls of the country and Mr. Gillespie might appropriately take charge of these.' The fathers and brethren laughed immoderately at this happy hit. The vote, however, resulted in a majority for Dr. McLeod.

The first report was on collections, which was followed by the report of the colonial committee, which was presented by Dr. P. McAdam Muir. He elicited great applause when he said in his wonted good sense, 'I will speak briefly.' He, before retiring, introduced Dr. John G. Paton, missionary to the New Hebrides, who is a brother of our own Dr. Paton. It is difficult to realize that he has often suffered similar fate to that of his predecessors. The Rev. C. W. Gordon, of Banff, in the Rocky Mountains, was also introduced, who at once captivated the house. He advocated the claims of the great North-West of Canada and of British Columbia, which was almost pictured as a land, where the veins of the earth were filled with silver, and the rivers that flowed through spicy groves ran over sands of gold. Certainly, it was represented if not altogether as a land of promise, a land of immense promise. At this moment there entered the house a minister looking fresh from a sea voyage, followed by an attendant in charge of a large parcel. It was whispered that he was the Rev. Edgar Hill, of Montreal, and that the parcel contained robes for the moderator [illegible] inking caught the [illegible] circling through the [illegible] was noticed to [illegible] ing secured for [illegible]

The [illegible] chose [illegible] very lack of time [illegible] exchange above [illegible] could or should [illegible] trees and a perfect [illegible]

The Rev. Edgar [illegible] sembly, and the [illegible] the departure [illegible] occasion, and with [illegible] ing, to a knowledge [illegible] bumbleness of the [illegible] ing but for [illegible] appear in these [illegible]

On the [illegible] gambling, forty [illegible] plained of on [illegible] ling by lotteries [illegible] for church purposes [illegible] ing the report said, [illegible] bling all over. [illegible] have named 'Ladies' [illegible] metaphorically, was [illegible] political and [illegible] he was speaking a fairy [illegible] to ask, 'Who [illegible] chasing among [illegible]

Regulations for the [illegible] ters has been [illegible] during the last twenty [illegible] the new [illegible] avoid the [illegible] factions [illegible] a minister [illegible] the [illegible] and [illegible] dioceses, and [illegible] largest [illegible] the day [illegible] Some heard it was [illegible] cerning [illegible] a minister. It was [illegible] cipal members [illegible] from going good, still their [illegible] come slack in attendance [illegible] the ministers with [illegible] they have been the most [illegible] ing about.

Regarding the case of [illegible] Birsay, which so [illegible] will know, and which [illegible] professor of [illegible] down, it was [illegible] appointment he [illegible] the church. This [illegible] fused to do [illegible] that he should be all [illegible] kindly, and if the [illegible] would be [illegible] A number [illegible] ates have [illegible] of compromise.

But I must [illegible] eral Assembly [illegible] meetings over [illegible] means for all [illegible] perfect work [illegible] like to meet [illegible] of the Moderator [illegible] envied [illegible] semblies in [illegible] tations from [illegible] the Kirk [illegible] Resolutions [illegible] [illegible] received [illegible] his gratitude [illegible] style.

Edinburgh, May [illegible]

THE DUCHESS OF [illegible]

A GREAT [illegible]

Louise Frederike Augusta [illegible] Duchess of Devonshire [illegible] the Earl who [illegible] the duke [illegible] quis of Hartington [illegible] looks, [illegible] woman than [illegible]



she is no longer young is still handsome. She was the daughter of Count von Alt and she was considered an unusually beautiful girl when her first husband, the Duke of Manchester, caught a glimpse of her in the opera house at Nice. He promptly fell in love with her, sought an introduction, and within a few days proposed and was accepted and married.

The Duchess has always been popular in London society, and when His Grace Manchester died and she presently became the wife of another Duke, the ever mothers of unmarried laughters what they considered her marvellous with reasonable equanimity. The vonshires are very happy together they have many intellectual tastes common. —New York 'Tribune.'

PAYMENT IN KIND.

A traveller who had put up for a at a large hotel in Cologne, requested waiter to let him have his bill morning. The first day's account pretty well peppered, and the [illegible] noticed with surprise that he was charged 1s each for candles. He paid without saying a word, went up into his room, took the two candles, one of which had only just been lighted, and put them in his trunk. In the course of eight or sixteen candles found their way into the traveller's portmanteau. On the day of his departure all the waiters [illegible] round as he went down to the breakfast room. Here he called the head waiter and after a few observations on the comparent value of candles in the ancient city of Cologne, he presented the bewildered man with 10 candles, only two of which had been lighted for a few minutes. Then on proceeding to the cab he systematically distributed the other six among the rest of the retainers who held out their hands as he passed.

DEBS'S LATEST MOVE.

HE WANTS TO BOYCOTT THE NEWSPAPERS.

NO SIGNS OF ABATEMENT.

Chicago, July 6.—President Debs this morning said: 'The situation is more promising for the Railway Union now than at any time since the Pullman strike commenced. A mass meeting will be held here Sunday night to protest against the calling out of government troops here. It is an outrage and the people will resent it. General Miles is quoted as saying that he has defeated the strike. If he says that he is a disgrace to the position he occupies. The police and state militia could and would put down the rioting if let alone. I regret the disturbance, but we cannot govern the lawless.'

In a speech at Chicago on Saturday to the Federation of Labor, Mr. Debs said it was evident from the editorials in all the Chicago newspapers except one or two that they were subsidized and controlled by capital. 'Think,' he said, 'of the papers in a great city like this denouncing a movement which has for its purpose the relief of thousands of starving men and women at Pullman. I want the labor convention which meets at Springfield next week to make a list of all these papers and pass a resolution that no man who is a friend of labor shall subscribe for them, and that no mercantile firm advertising in them will be patronized by laboring men or their friends. Let the laboring people in the adjoining states of Wisconsin, Iowa and Indiana refuse to deal with any firm advertising in such papers, aided by the people of Illinois, and we will drive them from the field.'

Chicago, July 6.—The regular troops on duty to-night number 1,200 men, and the National Guard 5,000, in addition to the entire police force, including the reserves, substitutes and new men, a total of 3,300, is available for a special emergency call. This makes a total of ten thousand armed and mostly drilled men that at less than an hour's notice can be placed in the field against the mob. Reports are being scattered broadcast to-night to the effect martial law will in all probability be declared in Chicago before daylight; that Gen. Miles has advised the authorities at Washington that such a course is necessary, and that the Third infantry had been ordered from Fort Snelling, Minn. At one o'clock Gen. Miles said that the report from beginning to end was a base fabrication. 'I believe,' he said, 'that the worst has been seen and that from now on the situation will show continuous improvement.'

Six of the most prominent trunk lines served notice on Mayor Hopkins and Mr. Rubens, corporation counsel, of their intention to hold the city of Chicago as well as the County of Cook liable for all financial loss involved in the destruction of railway property during the strike. Two men shot and five hundred freight cars burned or destroyed was the day's record.

CARS BURNED.

Two hundred and twenty-five freight cars on the Panhandle tracks between Fifty-fifth and Fifty-ninth streets were totally destroyed by fire between six and eight o'clock to-night. The police were utterly powerless. They were not even molested by the strikers, who went to work at once. Bunches of waste were stolen from switchmen's shanties and soaked with the 'dope' used in oiling the cars, which made an excellent torch. At Forty-seventh street five cars standing on the Grand Trunk line were the first to meet destruction. A bunch of the burning waste was thrown inside, quickly igniting the contents, and in less than three minutes the five cars were blazing fiercely. At Forty-ninth street the mob came upon six more cars. These were fired in a twinkling, and on went the crowd. In the Garfield boulevard yards of the Panhandle four tracks were full of freight cars, more than half of which were loaded. At this crossing is located a switchmen's tower and this was first fired. Then the mob turned its attention to the cars on the sidings, but for some reason fired but one of them. They suddenly stopped their incendiarism and turned their attention to tearing up switches. After a number had been rendered useless the mob continued on its way southward. At Fifty-eighth street is situated the station of the combined roads. This was fired and quickly destroyed. A strong wind was blowing and the flames were quickly spread across three or four tracks which were filled with cars. The railway people say that there were fifty cars there, forty of which were loaded. All were soon a mass of flames. About thirty of the cars were filled with coal and the heat was intense. Fifteen of the cars contained meat from the big packing house of Messrs. Armour and Swift & Nelson. Upon the approach of the fire and police departments the mob turned about and started for the city. On their way to Forty-seventh street they set fire to all the cars they had missed in their hurried trip southward.

SOVEREIGN TALKS.

General Master Workman Sovereign, of the Knights of Labor, arrived here this morning from Omaha and at once proceeded to the headquarters of the American Railway Union, where he went into conference with President Debs, Vice-president Howard, and their associates. The situation was canvassed and Mr. Sovereign agreed to issue a general strike call to the Knights whenever a request to that end was presented. At the conclusion of the conference he said: 'I am here to render all the assistance in my power to the A. R. U., and I shall do whatever the officers of that body determine to be best for the interests of the strike. The crest of the great movement is almost reached, and my opinion is that it is imperative that every labor organization put in its best work to help win this strike. If we win in this prodigious battle goes with the men it is difficult to tell when we will recover from the effect of the blow. It is the time for every labor man to rally his forces and join in the struggle for existence. This will practically be a battle for self-protection and for the future life of every workingman's home country. No one can overestimate the importance of winning this fight, for that will mean not a temporary check, but a permanent and everlasting advantage to organized honor and honesty among the working people of the land. This is why I am here to-day. That is why I will do whatever the American Railway Union thinks best as regards the ordering of a strike. The Knights of Labor are with the American Railway Union heart and soul, and I know whatever I do to aid the strike will be happily and heartily endorsed by the 150,000 men of the organization I represent.'

Springfield, Ill., July 6.—Governor Altgeld has sent a reply to the President, extracts from which follow:

To Hon. Grover Cleveland, President of the United States, Washington, D.C.:—

Sir,—Your answer to my protest involves some startling conclusions, and ignores and evades the question at issue, that is, that the principle of local self-government is just as fundamental in our institutions as is that of Federal supremacy.

First, you calmly assume that the executive has the legal right to order Federal troops into any community of the United States in the first instance whenever there is the slightest disturbance, and that he can do this without any regard for the question as to whether that community is able and ready to enforce the law itself, and inasmuch as the executive is the sole judge of the question as to whether any disturbance exist or not in any part of the country, this assumption means that the executive can send Federal troops into any community in the United States at his pleasure and keep them there as long as he chooses. If this is the law, then the principle of local self-government either never did exist in this country, or else has been destroyed, for no country can be said to possess local self-government if the executive can at his pleasure send military forces to patrol its streets, under pretence of enforcing some law. The kind of self-government that could exist under these circumstances can be found in any of the monarchies of Europe and is not in harmony with the spirit of our institutions.

Second, it is also a fundamental principle in our government that, excepting in times of war, the military shall be subordinate to the civil authority. The Federal troops you have ordered to Chicago are not under the civil authorities, and are in no way responsible to them for their conduct, but are acting directly under military orders issued from military headquarters at Washington.

The governor goes on at length complaining that state troops were not taken before the federal troops were called out, and that no proof of conspiracy had been shown to exist in any way. He then concludes:

The jurists have told us that this is a government of law, and not a government by the caprice of individuals, and further, that instead of being autocratic, it was a government of limited power. Yet the autocrat of Russia could certainly not possess or claim to possess greater power than is possessed by the executive of the United States, if your assumption is correct. As for the situation in Illinois, that is of no consequence now, when compared with the far-reaching principle involved.

The executive has the command not only of the regular forces of the United States, but of the military forces of all the States, and can order them to any place he sees fit to, and as there are always more or less local disturbances over the country, it will be an easy matter under your construction of the law for an ambitious executive to order out the military forces of all of the States, and establish at once a military government.

Inasmuch as the Federal troops can do nothing but what the State troops can do there, and believing that the State is amply able to take care of the situation and enforce the law, and believing that the ordering out of the Federal troops was unwarranted, I again ask their withdrawal.

(Signed) JOHN P. ALTGELD, Governor.

MR. CLEVELAND'S REPLY.

Washington, July 6.—Governor Altgeld's second telegram to the President reached the White House about midnight. The President dictated the following reply:—

Executive Mansion,
Washington, July 6, 1894.

The Hon. John P. Altgeld, Governor of Illinois, Springfield, Ill.:—

While I am still persuaded that I have neither transcended my authority nor duty in the emergency that confronts us, it seems to me that in this hour of danger and public distress discussion may well give way to active effort on the part of all in authority to restore obedience to the law and protect life and property.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

Washington, July 6.—At to-day's cabinet meeting it was decided to make every effort for a speedy concentration of troops at Chicago. The federal troops at western posts cannot be spared, and it is probable that one of those stationed in the east will be utilized for strike duty. It has been determined that the militia organizations of one state can be called on to suppress disorder in another state where the local authorities fail to secure obedience to the law. Attorney-General Olney said that there was ample constitutional authority for such action and it is not unlikely that preparations for drawing on state militia for this purpose will be made.

AT PORT HURON.

Fort Huron, Mich., July 6.—This afternoon it looks as if the bottom had dropped out of the Port Huron end of the Chicago and Grand Trunk strike. No effort is being made by the men to keep trains from moving, and it looks as if a good many of the men were inclined to kick themselves for getting mixed up with the strike at all, especially since the order came from the company's headquarters to blacklist every man who had refused to work. The conductors had a meeting last evening at Fort Gratiot and decided to return to work regardless of who should compose the rest of the trains' crews. The engineers also seemed willing to go back if they can have union firemen. The firemen seem to be most in favor of holding out, and will probably stay till the last words of encouragement are being telegraphed to A. R. U. men along the line from Chicago. It is expected that the Chicago & Grand Trunk will do their best to create dissatisfaction among the men and induce them to abandon the strike. The Firemen's committee have not been successful with the St. Clair tunnel men, and the engines are running as usual. Neither the engineers nor the firemen of the tunnel company want to go out. The report comes from Sarnia that Spence was unable to do anything in organizing an A. R. U. at that place.

NOTES.

St. Paul, July 6.—A general order for a strike on the St. Paul & Duluth Railway was issued at eleven o'clock, and every switchman in the yards had quit his post by noon. The engineers and firemen are considering the advisability of striking. No trains arrived on the Northern Pacific to-day.

Chicago, July 6.—The following is a message sent by Chief Arthur, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, in Cleveland, to this city yesterday:—

Cleveland, July 3.—I expect every member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers to attend strictly to his duties. The companies will not ask them to do anything that will jeopardize their lives. There is no use of my coming to Chicago, as I can do as much for you in Cleveland, and it would not be advisable for me to leave this office during this trouble, as I am constantly receiving communications from all over the country asking for advice. If any injustice is done any of our members I shall come to Chicago when the trouble is settled, and insist to the officers that each and every case shall receive a hearing and justice be done to all. P. M. ARTHUR.

CANADA'S FINANCES.

Ottawa, July 6.—The 'Canada Gazette' contains the statement of revenue and expenditures for the month of June and for the twelve months of the fiscal year. For June the revenue was $2,471,335, and the expenditure $1,915,113, a decrease of $479,099 in the former and of $48,025 in the latter. For the twelve months the revenue has been $35,328,810 and the expenditure $30,755,350, showing a decrease as compared with same period last year of $1,800,445 in revenue and an increase of $102,697 in expenditure. The apparent surplus on account of consolidated fund for the twelve months was $4,667,459, but this will probably be wiped out by the interest on savings banks accounts and other expenditures to be charged to the last fiscal year. The net public debt on June 30 was $240,528,905, a decrease of $315,691 during the month.

TORONTO TOPICS.

(Special to the 'Witness.')

Toronto, July 6.—The Grand Board of Patrons of Industry left this morning for Brantford, where the provincial picnic of the P. of I. delegates is being held. Grand President Mallory says that the report is not true that the members of the Grand Board have had a conference with the P. P. A. legislative committee.

The drowning of Mr. Richard Green by the upsetting of his canoe is the first fatality connected with the Toronto Canoe club.

THE REPORT UNTRUE.

Chicago, July 6.—The report from the World's Fair grounds last night that the crews of engine No. 19 and hook and ladder No. 13 were missing, has been proven untrue. But one engine, No. 19, was lost, and that, on account of the team running away. No firemen were killed.

BIG DROP IN FREIGHT RATES.

Chicago, July 6.—The freight rate to Kingston dropped to-day to a point never before touched in the history of shipments from this port to Lake Ontario. The steamers 'Monteagle' and 'Hurlbut' were chartered for wheat at 2¼c.

TO READERS GOING OUT OF TOWN.

'Witness' readers going out of town can have the daily edition mailed to them for 25 cents per month.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

AFTER DOCTORS FAILED.

THE EXPERIENCE OF MR. FRANK A. FERGUSON, OF MERRICKVILLE.

ATTACKED BY MALARIAL FEVER, FOLLOWED BY DECLINE—TWO PHYSICIANS FAILED TO HELP HIM—THE MEANS OF CURE DISCOVERED BY TAKING THE ADVICE OF A FRIEND.

(From the Smith's Falls 'Record.')

Mr. Frank A. Ferguson, partner of Mr. Richard Smith in the marble business at Merrickville, is well known to most residents of that vicinity. He went through an illness that nearly brought him to death's door, and in an interesting chat with a reporter of the 'Record' told of the means by which his remarkable recovery was brought about. 'While engaged in my business as marble cutter at Kingston,' said Mr. Ferguson, 'I was taken ill in May, 1893, with malarial fever. After the fever was broken I continued to have a bad cough, followed by vomiting and excruciating pains in the stomach. I was under the treatment of two different physicians but their medicine did me no good, and I continued to grow weaker and weaker, and it seemed as if I had gone into a decline. About the middle of September I was strongly urged by a friend to give Dr. Williams's Pink Pills a trial. I had not much hope that they would help me, but from the time I commenced the Pink Pills I found myself beginning to improve, the vomiting ceased and finally left me altogether. I grew stronger each day, until now I weigh 180 pounds. At the time I was taken ill I weighed 197 pounds, and when I began using Dr. Williams's Pink Pills illness had reduced me to 123 pounds, so that you will see how much Pink Pills have done for me. I never felt better in my life than I do now, although I occasionally take a pill yet, and am never without a part of a box in my pocket. I believe that had I not been induced to take Pink Pills I would be in my grave to-day, and I am equally convinced that there is no other medicine can equal them as a blood builder and restorer of shattered systems. Five boxes cured me when the skill of two of the ablest doctors in Ontario failed, and when I look back to the middle of last September and remember that I was not able to stand on my feet, I consider the change brought about by Pink Pills simply miraculous.'

Dr. Williams's Pink Pills strike at the root of the disease, driving it from the system, restoring the patient to health and strength. Sold by all dealers or sent by mail postpaid, at 50c a box, or six boxes for $2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams's Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N.Y. Beware of imitations and substitutes alleged to be 'just as good.' 7

ADVERTISEMENTS.



Sunlight Soap Depot for Quebec:—FRANK MAGOR & CO., Montreal.

if you don't scatter seed you can't expect to grow grass. By the same token a merchant cannot expect customers to know what he can do for them except they be plainly told. The easiest and the best and therefore the cheapest way to do this is to do it through the columns of a newspaper that reaches the purchasing-power-portion of the community. The "Witness" is the Montreal paper answering to that description. The Witness covers the field and does it every day

FOR RICH BEEF FLAVOR
—AND—
STRENGTH-GIVING QUALITIES,

JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF

IS UNEQUALLED

By any Beef Preparation the world over.

7

SOMETHING NEW,

THE STEEL BRUSH INK ERASER.

Very good. Very effective.

PRICE 30 cents.

MORTON, PHILLIPS & CO.,

STATIONERS, BLANK BOOK MAKERS AND PRINTERS.

1755-1757 Notre Dame street, Montreal.

TENNIS, TENNIS, TENNIS.

A fine assortment of Slazenger's Famous Tennis goods at Low Prices.

R. A. DICKSON & CO.,
Corner St. Peter and Notre Dame streets.

CITY CAFE CO

DINING ROOMS,
—FOR—
LADIES and GENTLEMEN.
36 UNIVERSITY ST.

BREAKFAST CEREALS.

Rolled Oats, Rolled Wheat, Rolled Barley, Cracked Wheat, Corn Flakes, Hominy, &c., &c.

BRODIE & HARVIES,
10 and 12 Bleury street.

OUTLINE DRAWINGS MADE By our Artists, and ZINC ETCHINGS of same, suitable for newspaper illustrations, may be procured on short notice, at the 'WITNESS' PRINTING HOUSE, cor. Craig and St Peter streets



WIND MILLS,
PUMPS,
TANKS, &c.

GET THE BEST.
THE BEST IS NONE TOO GOOD.

ESTIMATES GIVEN FOR ERECTING.

PRICES RIGHT.

—:o:—

R. DONALDSON & SONS
29 McGill street,
MONTREAL.

MARRIAGE LICENSES
ISSUED.
MONEY TO LEND.
CUSHING & DUNTON.
NOTARIES AND COMMISSIONERS.
110 St James street.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Sporting Goods.

—:o:—

LACROSSES, all the best makes.
Tennis Rackets, Balls, Nets, Poles, &c.
Croquet Sets, Baseball and Cricketing Goods.
Hammocks, Air Rifles, Fishing Rods and Tackle.

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF

Sporting Goods

In the Dominion at

H. A. Nelson & Sons

59 to 63 ST. PETER STREET.

Toronto House—56 and 58 Front st. west.

7

JEWELLERY.
R. A. DICKSON & CO.

TENNIS. TENNIS.

BIG REDUCTION IN TENNIS RACKETS AND NETS.

A Large Assortment of Tennis Goods on Hand.

RACKETS from $1.00 to $7.00.
NETS from $1.50 to $4.50.

WATCH AND JEWELLERY REPAIRING

1791 NOTRE DAME ST.,
Cor. St. Peter street.

FANCY GOODS.

7

THE SURVIVAL OF THE FITTEST

REFRIGERATORS!!
Wholesale and Retail.

40 DIFFERENT SIZES,

—IN—

ASH, PINE & GLASS.

All Prices, from $7 Upward.

A Large and Complete Stock open to Your Inspection.

GEO. W. REED,
MANUFACTURER,
783 & 785 Craig street.

TRUE ECONOMY

LIES IN EVERY GOOD THING,

AND A VERY GOOD THING IS

—THE—

COOK'S FRIEND

BAKING POWDER.

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

STRAWBERRIES
FOR PRESERVING
Received Every Morning and Afternoon.
SOLD AT LOWEST PRICES
—AT—
WALTER PAUL'S.
Make Your Preserves Now.

STANSTEAD COLLEGE

Will reopen on TUESDAY, SEPT. 4, 1894. This institution is beautifully situated in the loveliest part of the Eastern Townships, and within easy access of Montreal. The location is most healthful, and the building provided with all the conveniences of a city residence. Terms most moderate.

COURSES OF STUDY.

Undergraduates Course in Arts.
First two years in McGill University.
Matriculation in Arts.
Model and Academic.
Ladies' Collegiate.
Music, Instrumental and Vocal.
Fine Art, Embracing Painting, Drawing, etc.
Commercial Science.

The staff of teachers is large, and is composed of persons who are specialists in the subjects taught.

It is the aim of the management to provide a thorough education for young people of both sexes amidst the associations of a refined Christian home. Address,

REV. PRINCIPAL FLANDERS, B.A.,
Stanstead, Que.

1

LITERARY REVIEW.

DR. DOUGLAS'S SERMONS.

Fifteen of Dr. Douglas's sermons have been printed in a neat volume, with a fine portrait of the venerable preacher, published by William Briggs, Toronto. Besides the sermons the volume contains seven of the wonderful addresses with which Dr. Douglas was wont on great occasions to thrill the hearts of thousands, beginning with a missionary address given in Albany in 1868 and ending with an Ecumenical address given in Washington in 1891. The first concludes with the following forceful words :—

Seven miles from my native village was Abbotsford, the home of the great Sir Walter Scott. When that great wizard of the North lay dying, turning to his well-beloved Lockhart, he said, 'Rax me the book.' 'What book?' asked the tender friend. 'Ah,' said the dying genius, who had often waved aloft his wonder-working wand, and flung out the spells of his sorcery, who had made millions weep over his 'Heart of Midlothian,' millions shudder at his 'Astrologer,' and millions rise to ecstasy over his 'Fair Maid of Perth.' 'Ah,' said the dying Sir Walter, 'there is but one book for a dying man, and that is the bible; rax me the bible.' And, lo! the surging, weary, dying world cry out, 'Rax us Christianity, rax us the bible.' May we be baptized to higher work, to nobler endeavor, in and through the name forever blest. Amen.

There is a very interesting thirty-page biographical sketch of Principal Douglas and three introductions to the book—British, by Rev. Wm. Arthur ; American, by R. S. Foster, D.D., and Canadian by John Potts, D.D. Mr. Arthur, who is the honorary secretary of the Wesleyan Missionary Society of London, speaking of those who teach what is commonly called an 'advanced' theology, says :—

Young man turn from them and seek an advanced theology in trying to come up nearer to Christ and the Apostles, and to those whose business, like theirs, has been to seek and to save the lost, and whose mark made on the sands of time is that of one, like George Douglas, 'advancing,' not backward, but forward; not downward, but upward; not toward those whom the world hails, but to those whom it knoweth not.

SERMONS TO CHILDREN.

Dr. Sylvanus Stall publishes a volume of 'Five Minute Object Sermons to Children,' preached by himself each week before the main sermon on Sunday morning, presenting the important truths of the gospel to the easy comprehension of young and old. In view of the very slight powers of attention and understanding of the average hearer, it is a question whether all sermons, or at least a large proportion of them, should not be easy of comprehension like these, and able to enter the mind by both eye-gate and ear-gate. At any rate, no person of experience will doubt that, as Dr. Stall says, the talk to the children will always be enjoyed by the congregation, and frequently the five minutes devoted to the juniors will be more helpful to the seniors than the thirty minutes of subsequent discourse. Dr. Stall explains as follows :—

These brief sermons grew out of the necessities found in the author's own parish. While yet a student of theology we found that very few of the great body of young people regularly attended the services of the Church; parents might be found regularly in their places, but the children of the household were seldom, and some of them were never seen in the family pew. It was to correct these evils that these sermons were prepared, and at first preached at irregular intervals. When called in 1888, to the pastorate of the Second Lutheran Church of Baltimore, we found a depleted congregation, while at the same time the Sunday-school was one of the largest and most flourishing in the city. It was then for the first time that we introduced regularly the preaching of 'Five Minute Object Sermons' before the accustomed sermon on Sunday morning. In a very brief period about one-fourth of the infant department, and two-thirds of the main department of the school were in regular attendance upon the Sunday morning service. The absence of the children from the services of the sanctuary is one of the alarming evils of our day. The children at eight years of age, who have not already begun to form the habit of church attendance, and are not quite thoroughly established in it at sixteen, will stand a very fair chance of spending their entire life with little or no attachment for either the Church or religious things. The non-church-going youth of this decade will be the Sabbath-breakers and irreligious people of the next.

(Funk & Wagnalls, Toronto, $1.00.)

A VETERAN OF 1812.

William Briggs, of Toronto, is the publisher of a historical work entitled 'A Veteran of 1812.' It contains the life of James Fitzgibbon, by Mary Agnes Fitzgibbon, and is dedicated by the author to the militia of Canada and to the descendants of the men of 1812-14. It has been, of course, a rather difficult task to make a consecutive biography out of old letters and archives, but the author's perseverance has been crowned with success, and an interesting and valuable volume is the result.

James Fitzgibbon was one whose personality was sufficiently pronounced, and whose courage, integrity and singleness of purpose were strong enough to leave an impression on his time. 'One,' to quote from a letter addressed to Lord Stanley, then Secretary for the Colonies, (July 2, 1842), by Sir Augustus D'Este, 'whose happy destiny it was to have the opportunity of rendering important services to his adopted country, which services will cause his name to be remembered with respect and admiration by the loyal inhabitants of Upper Canada as long as devotion to the parent state, manly valor and clear-sighted intelligence are admitted to be entitled to places in the catalogue of estimable qualities.'

In 1850 Mr. Fitzgibbon was appointed one of the Military Knights of Windsor through the influence of Lord Aylmer, Lord Aberdeen, Lord Seaton and others. The 'Military Knights' were founded by Edward III. in 1348 for the support of twenty-four soldiers 'who had distinguished themselves in the wars, and afterwards been reduced to straits.' Fitzgibbon died in 1863, and was buried in the catacombs of St. George's. His photograph, which was taken some time before his death to send to his grandchildren in Canada, forms the frontispiece of the book, which forms an interesting contribution to Canadian history.

BY MR. HASTINGS.

Three million copies of a lecture which the late Lord Shaftesbury called one of the most valuable essays of modern times, have been issued. It is entitled 'A Square Talk to Young Men about the Inspiration of the Bible,' and is by Mr. H. L. Hastings, of Boston. It has been translated into many languages, and it is now published in a neat bound edition, with illustrations, for use in the Sunday-school library. A treatise on 'The Corruptions of the New Testament' is given in the same volume for the benefit of those who desire to investigate more thoroughly the questions and objections of those who claim that the Scriptures have been corrupted since they were originally written. The book is very readable, and its arguments are effective and popular. (Scriptural Tract Repository, 47 Cornhill, Boston, 75 cents.)

POLITICAL REFORM.

'Political Reform by the Representation of Minorities,' by Matthias N. Forney, is a book giving the results of an investigation into the working of cumulative voting in the State of Illinois, showing the advantages and defects which an experience of more than twenty years has shown are inherent in that system. Mr. Forney points out a plan by which these defects may be obviated, and proposes a remedy in the form of a constitutional amendment for the State of New York. (M. N. Forney, 47 Cedar street, New York.)

THE KHOJAK TUNNEL.

('Harper's Weekly.')

On Jan. 1, 1893, by a great feat of engineering, England once more strengthened her hold upon northern India. The Khojak tunnel was then completed and opened for the public traffic. It has been said that England has her right hand upon the Hindoo-Kush and her left hand upon the Khojak, for by means of the tunnel through the mountains she finds herself within sixty level miles of Candahar. The political significance of the undertaking is apparent at the first glance; anything that facilitates the movements of the troops stationed in northern India and the quick mobilization of the forces upon the frontier strengthens the grasp of England's two strong hands. The station of New Chaman is at the foot of a very steep grade, where the track winds in and out through the dead bare hills before it plunges into the side of the mountain. Within the railway yards at New Chaman are sixty miles of railway lines piled up in neat ten-mile packets, with the necessary sleepers and other accessories, ready at a moment's notice to carry the line into Candahar itself, which could be filled in a few days with the red coats and white helmets of the Empress of India. New Chaman is a brand-new army post. A few trees have been planted along the new-laid streets, the barracks and buildings are freshly painted and the vegetables are just beginning to show in the public garden.

From the little station of Shela Bagh, at the eastern entrace of the tunnel, so steep is the gradient down to the plain, that one of the inspector's little cars, which holds three or four people, can coast the entire distance and swing around the curves at the rate of thirty miles an hour. It is an exciting coast, now rushing from the cool air of the tunnel, out of the darkness into the dazzling sunshine, and down the long grades, creeping in some places, flying in others, with the air that roars in one's ears getting warmer all the time as the valley is gradually neared. Then about the last curve with a rush, and a long slide into the plain, up to the station at New Chaman. If there is to be a struggle between Russia and England at any time in the future, Afghanistan will be the seat of war. Herat, Cabul, Ghazni and Candahar will be objective points in Russia's campaign. But at present England possesses the key to northern India, and the tunnel through the Khojak range gives her control of the fertile valley of the Argand-ab, Candahar as a base of supplies ,and all India behind her.

APOSTOLIC SUCCESSION.

WHAT IT IS IN THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I have been requested by the Protestant Ministerial Association of Quebec to send you the enclosed essay which was read at one of our meetings by the Rev. W. T. Noble, president of the association, and to ask if you would be kind enough to give it a place at an early date in the 'Daily Witness.'

Your very valuable paper is widely read, and the association thinks this essay would be read with interest and profit by many. Allow me to say how highly I appreciate the 'Witness' and its testimony for truth and righteousness. It is, no doubt, a great moral power in our country. I remain, yours sincerely,

DONALD TAIT,
Secretary of the Ministerial Association.

What is apostolic succession in the Church of England?"

The magnitude and importance of this question, render a full statement of it impossible in the time at my disposal. The question is purely historical and matter of fact; and not one to be determined by human authority whether ancient or modern. And it is of too vital importance to mankind, to allow prejudice or pietistic sentiment to triumph over the evidence of history and the force of truth. The learning and wisdom of antiquity we may accept at their proper value, but the dogmatic authority of antiquity has ever been the common curse of mankind. It is necessary, before attempting to answer the question, to ascertain and fix definitely the meaning to be attached to the phrase, 'apostolic succession.' Then, I shall first state the definition of 'apostolic succession,' the evidence alleged and the advantages claimed. Etymologically the phrase means, 'a succession of persons, doctrines or practices coming down to us from the apostles.' In order to ascertain its popular ecclesiastical meaning, we must appeal to the Church of Rome, where the words were first joined together. Bishop Milner in his 'End of Controversy' says: 'A mark of the true Church is, an uninterrupted series of successors of the apostles; successors to their doctrine, to their jurisdiction, to their orders, and to their mission.'

As a proof of the importance he attaches to this four-fold succession, he adds, 'If a prince is desirous of showing his title to a throne, or a nobleman his claim to an estate, he fails not to exhibit his genealogical table and to trace his pedigree up to some personage whose right to it was unquestionable'; and he continues, 'I shall adopt the same precise method' Then he proceeds to give us a list of popes, from his own time back to St. Peter. As a further evidence of the importance attached to an uninterrupted succession, we have another list of popes compiled from the writings of Cardinal Baronius and the list given the Corpus Juris Canonici. And as showing the living interest on this subject, we have another list published, 'Permisu Superiorum' in the Roman Catholic Directory, 1878; and another revised list given in the same directory for 1880. And Cardinal Bellarmini says: 'The right of succession of the Roman Pontiffs is founded on this, that St. Peter placed his see at Rome, at the Lord's command, and continued there until his death.'

IS THIS VIEW OF APOSTOLIC SUCCESSION

identical with that held by some in the Church of England? If so, it will save time to examine the evidence and claims of both together. Let us hear, then, what Dean Hook, in his Church Dictionary, has to say on this question. He says: 'There are in existence catalogues of bishops, from our time back to the Day of Pentecost.' As he does not name the catalogues, I assume that they are those already referred to. He goes on to say: 'These catalogues are proofs of the importance always attached by the Church in a regular genealogy in her bishops . . . . . and they, as well as the living bishops themselves, are proofs of the reality of an apostolic succession. The apostolic succession of the ministry is essential to the right administration of the holy sacraments. Without it ordination confers none but humanly derived powers! And Mr. Perceval says:—'The doctrine of apostolic succession was the first of the points which the Tractators agreed to put forth, viz., (1) That the participation of the body and blood of Christ is essential to the maintenance of Christian life and hope in each individual. (2) That it is conveyed to individual Christians, only by the hands of the successors of the apostles and their delegates. (3) That the successors of the apostles are those who are descended in a direct line from them by the imposition of hands, and that the delegates of these are the respective presbyters whom each has commissioned.' Keble says: 'They regarded as most vital and decisive the necessity of the apostolic commission, to the derivation of sacramental grace, and our mystical communion with Christ. Let us hear now from believers in apostolic succession, the damning consequence of rejecting it. Palmer, in his treaties on the 'Church,' says: 'The Presbyterians in Scotland separated themselves from the Church, and their rejection of the authority and commission of the existing successors of the apostles in Scotland, marks them out as schismatics; and all the temporal enactments and powers of the whole world could not cure this fault nor render them a portion of the Church of Christ.' This seems cold-blooded and heartless. Awful in its claims—terrible in its denials. And in Froude's 'Remains,' we read: That 'The attempt to substitute any other form of ordination for the Episcopal, or to seek communion with Christ through any nonepiscopal association, is to be regarded, not as schism merely, but as an impossibility.' These may be too lofty claims for finite minds to fathom, though man has fabricated them. Hence, I think, I am fully justified in assuming, that the evidence here alleged and the claims put forth are perfectly identical with those of the Church of Rome, and equally strong and exclusive. This being so, it is obvious that the use of the words apostolic succession in any other sense is ambiguous, evasive, and misleading. We must accept them in their popular ecclesiastical sense, or reject them altogether.

HENCE THIS FOURFOLD SUCCESSION IS ESSENTIAL

(1) To the existence of a Church. (2) To the validity of sacraments. And (3) To the salvation of souls. These are the threefold advantages claimed to be derived from apostolic succession, and from it alone; and these include the power of working miracles, as in the sacrament of baptism and the Lord's Supper; the power to forgive sins, and to communicate the gift of the Holy Spirit. These are weighty claims, and their power for good or evil is incalculable.'

Having thus, chiefly in the language of interested friends, stated the case, we come now, secondly, to examine the validity of the evidence alleged, and the practical reality of the advantages claimed. We find no evidence in the New Testament, that Christ gave the primacy to Peter and commanded him to establish his see at Rome and to transmit his pontificate to his successors, as above alleged. Moreover, it has been proved, by Dr. Maguire, and by a discussion at Rome, February, 1872, that Peter never was at Rome. And as to the immediate successor of Peter considerable difference of opinion exists amongst the ancients. Origen says, Ignatius succeeded Peter; Tertullian says, Rufinus; Augustin and Damasus say, Anacletus; and others place Clement first.

THUS THE FIRST LINK IS WANTING

and the second lost. Who will supply the missing link ? We have four different lists of Popes already referred to, and no two of them agree throughout.

This contradiction is fatal to the theory of apostolical succession. We find that Pope Liberius was banished for opposing the Arian heresy, and Pope Felix II. usurped the Papal throne. Liberius afterwards accepted the Arian heresy and was restored to the popedom. How can two popes living at the same time, the one a heretic and the other a usurper ? Labbe and Cossart (Vol. IX., col 515-6) says, 'That Leo V. lawfully elected, having governed the Church forty days, was thrust into prison by Christopher, an invader of the apostolic see. And that Christopher was ejected from the pontificate by the invader Sergius, who by all is counted not a legitimate pontiff.' And yet he is counted in the line which proves the succession of the present Pope ! Baronius speaks of John XI. as natural son of Pope Sergius; and of Alexander VI. as father and lover of Lucretia, and adds: 'The Holy Church, that is the Roman, has been vilely trampled on by such monsters.' The Jesuits, Labbe and Corsart, and other Romish historians, describe some popes as 'monsters, heretics, usurpers, murderers, robbers, tyrants, adulterers and apostates.' Are these the channels through which superhuman gifts have passed down to this generation ? But we pass on to the fourteenth century, when the great western schism rent the Church for fifty years, the Italian cardinals electing popes on the one side and the French cardinals on the other side. But the Council of Pisa met 1409, and pronounced both popes 'to be notorious and incorrigible schismatics and heretics, and guilty of plain perjury; which imputation being evidently proved, they deprive them both of their titles and authority, and pronounce the apostolic see vacant, and all the censures and promotions of these pretended popes void, and of none effect.' (See Collier, Vol. I. Book VII., p. 629.) The council then elected Alexander V. as Pope, and on his death, 1410, John XXIII. was elected by the conclave; but when the Council of Constance met, 1414, he was deposed, for the crimes of 'heresy, simony, and the most atrocious licentiousness.' (See Gobelinus, p. 341.) During these fifty years rival popes, not only cursed and excommunicated one another, but also the followers of their respective rivals, and thus Western Christendom for fifty years was sent down to hell without mercy by the rival successors of the apostles. Where was the line of Apostolic Succession preserved during these years ? Such then being the testimony of history, it is clear that the evidence alleged is a fabrication unknown to history, sacred or profane.

THE LINE OF SUCCESSION IS BROKEN,

by schism, and lost in the depths of heresy and crimes of the most revolting character.

What shall we say then of Bishop Milner's fourfold mark of Apostolic succession: i.e., doctrine, jurisdiction, orders and mission. It is hardly necessary here, nor will time permit me, to show how utterly unapostolical are the doctrine and practice of the Church of Rome and those of her admirers. Suffice it to say, in the language of the XIX. Article of our Church, that 'The Church of Rome hath erred, not only in their living and manner of ceremonies, but also in matters of faith.' There never was a period in the history of Christendom, when Rome's claim to territorial jurisdiction was recognized and respected. We have seen that the succession of orders cannot be proved by history. And as regards the apostolic mission, she cannot perform it, not having apostolic doctrine. Then, accepting Rome's own definition, and that of her admirers in the Church of England, and having tested it by history, we are driven to the conclusion that the dogma of apostolic succession is a bold assumption, maintained and propagated by unbounded presumption.

But we come now to enquire, Where is the practical reality of the advantages said to be derived from apostolic succession ? First, the existence of a church. That bishops, presbyters and deacons are the best form of church government may be admitted but to say that they are essential to the existence of a church, is contrary to scripture, history and experience. The apostolic Church existed without them, the Waldensian Church existed without them, and many visible churches do still exist without them. And we are nowhere taught in the word of God, or in the Book of Common Prayer, that these three orders are essential to the existence of a church. The second advantage is

THE VALIDITY OF THE SACRAMENTS.

Yes, this is the tree, which has produced baptismal regeneration and transubstantiation, and under whose shadows erring mortals have claimed divine attributes. Let us approach baptismal regeneration, and see whether it is a mystic sham, or a grand reality. We are told that in consequence of the very act of baptism, the soul of the child has been regenerated and has received a new germ of spiritual life fitting it for heaven; and that without the change thus produced, it must be everlastingly lost. Yes, through no fault of its own, but by the neglect of the parents, or the clergyman, or through the impossibility of procuring one in time, the soul of the child is damned. Does God make the eternal salvation of a soul to depend on so many human contingencies ? There is no positive evidence that such a change does take place in baptism. It is an unproved assumption and contrary to experience in fact and in time. And such a change and such a consequence are not attached to Christian baptism is the word of God, or in the Book of Common Prayer.

Let us approach the alleged miracle of transubstantiation. Here we are told that by the very act of consecration, the bread and wine are changed into the body and blood, flesh and bones, body and divinity, of our Lord Jesus Christ. There is no evidence that such a change has taken place; and every capacity that God has given us, to enable us to judge of the nature of external objects, tell us that no such change has taken place. Therefore the man who believes it does so minus evidence that it is true, and in spite of evidence that it is not true. And the man who asks us to believe this dogma, makes a claim on our credulity which God has never demanded of us. It is not scriptural, and our Thirty-first Article rightly calls it 'A blasphemous fable and dangerous deceit.'

THE THIRD ADVANTAGE CLAIMED

is exclusive salvation. They claim to be 'the Holy Catholic Church,' outside of which there is no salvation. They claim to have under their exclusive control the gate of heaven—baptismal regeneration and the channel of spiritual life—transubstantiation. There is an invisible spiritual Church of Christ on earth, called in the Apostles' Creed 'the Holy Catholic Church,' outside of which there is no salvation. It is holy because all its members are cleansed by the blood of Christ, and baptized with the Holy Ghost. It is catholic or universal because it is not circumscribed within the limits of any visible church or empire, but embraces all the faithful followers of Christ throughout the world. This could not be predicated of any visible church under heaven. But Rome, the most corrupt of visible churches, ignoring the existence of the invisible church, puts herself in its place and thus claims for the visible, what can only be claimed for the invisible church, i.e., exclusive salvation. She puts the natural for the spiritual, the temporal for the eternal, and thus dishonors God and injures man. What has the assumption of these lofty prerogatives done for Italy, France, Spain and South America, where they have had ample scope ? 'By their fruits ye shall know them.' They have failed to keep the Church of Rome pure in doctrine and practice.

WHAT THEN IS THEIR PRACTICAL VALUE?

They are false and unreal, and yet behind them lurks one of the mightiest tyrannies that has ever scourged mankind. It is unscientific and unphilosophical to despise this tyranny, because of its falsehood and unreality. These render it powerless to bless mankind; but its power to curse mankind must be measured by the magnitude of its claims; and this power is co-extensive, in time and place, with man's belief of the claims put forth, for while man believes them, they exercise the power over him of truth and reality. Hence the mysterious power that degrades the nations.

We come now, thirdly, to state the authoritative teaching of the Church of England, on the question of apostolic succession. The very existence of the Church of England outside of the Church of Rome, and her position of open and avowed antagonism to that church, are irresistible and indestructible proof that she has rejected the dogma of apostolic succession. Once admit this dogma and separation from the church possessing it is not only schism utterly unchurching the separatists, but it must result in their exclusion from heaven and their consignment to hell. Hence Dr. Littledale was perfectly consistent when he called the reformers 'a set of miscreants and utterly unredeemed villains.' I do not say he was right.

This is strong a priori evidence, necessarily arising out of our present position. Did our reformers recognize and accept this necessity? I think so. What say our Thirty-nine Articles? The only Articles which bear on this subject are the nineteenth, twenty-third and thirty-sixth. In the nineteenth we have a definition of the visible church; and in the twenty-third a declaration touching the authority by which ministers are sent into the Lord's vineyard; and in neither is apostolical succession or even episcopacy mentioned. Thomas Rogers, the first writer on the Thirty-nine Articles, whose exposition was published with the sanction of Archbishop Bancroft, deduces from the Twenty-third Article six propositions and shows that each of them was maintained by the non-episcopal churches of the Continent. It is clear that if this article only asserts six things, and they are all accepted by non-episcopalians, the necessity of episcopacy cannot be one of the things contained in it. Referring to the episcopal and non-episcopal churches, he adds:—'Touching the main and fundamental points of true religion they were then of one heart and soul and did think and speak one thing, and live in peace.' Bishop Burnet, on the Thirty-nine Articles, whilst thinking that the foreign Protestant churches were irregularly constituted, yet states, 'that those who penned our articles, believed them to possess all the essentials of a church' and that 'the general words, in which this part of the Twenty-third Article is framed, seems to have been designed on purpose not to exclude them.'

Bishop Tomlin, in his exposition of the Thirty-nine Articles, says: 'Though I flatter myself, I have proved episcopacy to be an apostolical institution, yet I readily acknowledge that there is no precept in the New Testament which demands that every church should be governed by bishops,' and adds, 'The scriptures do not define any definite form of church government.' Dr. John Hey, Norrisian professor at Cambridge, in the last century, in his exposition of this article says: 'It seems to leave the manner of giving the power of ordaining [illegible] If, therefore, the right depend on any [illegible] And Bishop Harold Browne [illegible] rightly accounts for this thus: 'The latter part of the third Article is somewhat [illegible] the reason for which [illegible] to the probable fact that [illegible] of the article was agreed [illegible] ence between Anglican and [illegible] vines.' Thus he agrees with [illegible] net, that the article was [illegible] clude the non-episcopal [illegible]

The Thirty-sixth Article [illegible] that the ordering of priests [illegible] and the consecration of [illegible] ing to the rites of our church [illegible] orderly and lawfully consecrated [illegible] dared!' Thus, while our [illegible] the scriptural character and [illegible] church government by bishops [illegible] tors and deacons, they neither [illegible] tolical succession nor assert [illegible] three orders are essential to [illegible] of a church. And with this [illegible] practice of our church, as [illegible] by Keble. In his preface to the [illegible] Hooker, when speaking of the [illegible] of episcopacy against puritanism [illegible] 'It is enough for them to show [illegible] government of archbishops and [illegible] is ancient and allowable; they [illegible] ture to urge its exclusive claims [illegible] connect the succession with the [illegible] of the sacraments.'

Surely this acknowledgment of [illegible] as to the mind and practice of our [illegible] at and subsequent to the Reformation [illegible] conclusive. No wonder some recent [illegible] articles, as 'the offspring of an [illegible] age and the forty stripes save one.'

IN PERFECT AGREEMENT WITH THIS

we find Archbishop Grindal [illegible] John Morrison, a minister of the [illegible] of Scotland, 'to celebrate divine [illegible] and to minister the sacraments [illegible] out the whole province of [illegible] the reason assigned being that [illegible] been 'admitted and ordained [illegible] orders and the holy ministry [illegible] to the laudable form and rites [illegible] Reformed Church of Scotland.' [illegible] Bishop Cousin, writing to Mr. [illegible] says: 'Therefore, if at any time a [illegible] ister so ordained in any of the [illegible] churches, came to incorporate [illegible] in ours, and to receive a public [illegible] and cure of souls in the Church [illegible] England (as I have known some [illegible] to have done of late, and can [illegible] many others before my time), our bishops [illegible] did not reordain him before [illegible] mitted him to his charge, as they [illegible] have done if his former ordination [illegible] in France had been void.' And [illegible] regretfully admits, that 'Numbers [illegible] been admitted to the ministry of [illegible] Church of England, with no better [illegible] Presbyterian ordination.' The Church [illegible] England gives canonical recognition [illegible] the Church of Scotland in [illegible] fifth canon, where we are enjoined [illegible] pray for Christ's Holy Catholic Church [illegible] that is for the whole congregation [illegible] Christian people dispersed throughout [illegible] the whole world. Especially for the [illegible] churches of England, Scotland and Ireland.'

Indeed, we can put our finger on the man who first publicly bruited the claims of apostolic succession in the Church of England. When Laud presented himself at Oxford for the degree of B.D., in 1604, he maintained that there could be no true church without diocesan bishops. For which Dr. Hollis, then Regius Professor of Divinity, 'openly reprehended him in the schools for a seditious person, who would unchurch the Reformed Protestant Churches beyond the seas, and now sow division between us and them, who were brethren, by this novel papist position.' (See Hallam's Constitutional History, Vol. I., p. [illegible]

It is worthy of note, that Laud not only first bruited it in the Church of England—brought both himself and his royal master to the block, and brought about, for a time, the suppression of episcopacy. That his dogma found small support in the Church of England, till the Tractarian conspiracy began about forty years ago, is amply proved by the statement of Dr. Sumner, archbishop of Canterbury, 1850. 'I hardly imagine,' he says, 'there are two bishops on the Bench; or one clergyman in fifty throughout our Church, who would deny the validity of the ordination of those ministers solely on account of their want of the imposition of episcopal hands.' It is quite evident, therefore, that 'Apostolical Succession in the Church of England' is a modern and unauthorized intruder, an empty sham, and utterly worthless, for all practical purposes, but affording shelter to the most God-dishonoring and man-degrading tyranny now extant on the earth. It is an insult to the union of Protestant Christendom and deserves the unqualified condemnation of all lovers of God and man.

W. T. NOBLE,
Rector of Trinity Church, Quebec City.

UNITED STATES PATENTS TO CANADIAN INVENTORS.

The following list of United States patents granted to Canadian inventors June 12 to 19 and 26 is reported by James Sangster, patent attorney, [illegible] N.Y.:—Clutch pulley, Herman [illegible] Barries, assignor of one-third to W. Peck Chapman, Hamilton, Ont.; working railway carriages, Samuel [illegible] Lindsay, Ont.; cinder sifter, A. [illegible] Henderson, Toronto; machine for [illegible] pipe, James G. Orr, Wiarton; [illegible] buckle, George Miller Aylesworth, [illegible] lingwood, Ont., design patent for [illegible] years; hammer guard for firearms, [illegible] L. Campbell, Noyan, Ont.; [illegible] tool, Selden S. Casey, London, Ont.; [illegible] Henry A. Hagen, Berlin, Ont.; [illegible] ener, Wm. T. Mackey, assignor [illegible] fifths to J. W. Weart and A. [illegible] steader, Vancouver, B.C.; printing [illegible] graph, Edwin Pope, Quebec, [illegible] tional boiler, George A. Watson, [illegible] assignor to W. H. Laird, New York; [illegible] dental plate, Thomas H. Graham, [illegible] to; ventilating railway carriages, [illegible] Hughes, Lindsay, Ont.; steam [illegible] watch, George S. Klein, Toronto; [illegible] creeper, James R. Russel, Hopewell, [illegible] Ont.

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

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