

SANITATION IN CANADA.

ADDRESS BY DR. E. P. LACHAPPELLE BEFORE THE BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

MANDATORY MEASURES AGAINST CERTAIN DISEASES.

One saw a delightful bit of old Quebec this morning under the old regime, through the medium of Dr. E. P. Lachapelle, president of the public medicine section of the British Medical Association, who, in the lecture hall of the Redpath Museum, delivered the opening address in connection with the section over which he is to preside during the session.

On the subject, being the progress of sanitation in Canada, gave proper occasion for the bringing in of the stately figure of the 'Grand Monarch,' the paternal system of government in New France, the picturesque curé, who dealt with his flock in the most fatherly fashion, the farmer who dare not bring a beast into the market until it had been pronounced sound by the local authorities. One saw the easy-flowing life of the time, and felt, with the president, that however remote, some of the rules laid down by Louis the Fourteenth were applicable in a later day and a more complex society.

There was, for instance, the rule as to the registration of births, deaths and marriages—a rule which confided this duty to the parish priest. This rule was unchanged to this day, and the president said it appeared to be sufficient for the present need. In this regard there were many to differ with them, but with respect to the law requiring every butcher to submit his meat for inspection before offering it for sale, every farmer to have his cattle marked with an approving seal before it could be brought into the market, the rule as to the bringing of foundling children, and the regulations as to the cleansing of the street—appeared that even in a day at whose limitations we smile, there was intelligence commensurate with the need on the part of those in authority.

The plan of the president in his address was to present, from the point of view of the laws as to public health, three epochs in the history of Canada—the old regime, the British occupation, and confederation. Under the old regime we saw the curé and the notary, the simple farmer obeying law, the curé with its authority, and a slow, nevertheless, was intelligently



DR. E. P. LACHAPPELLE.

organized. After the conquest, a certain dislocation and perturbation were noticed, and for a long time there was little in the way of systematized sanitary law. Then there was the awful ship fever which frightened the authorities and the people, and under the pressure of which rules were made for the firing upon ships which ventured to approach the shore without having complied with the proper regulations. The epidemic abated and both authorities and people forgot. Subsequently, there was the outbreak of smallpox, which again galvanized the authorities into life; but it was not until confederation that abiding regulations were put on foot for the public safety through the perfecting of sanitary measures which were applied in turn to all the provinces. With great succinctness, the president described the sanitary laws of Quebec and Ontario, the Lower Provinces, indeed, all the provinces—pointing out the degree of interference of the Federal power, the rights of the municipalities, the powers conferred upon the provincial boards of health, and the results which had flowed from the measures adopted by these bodies. From this it would appear that Canada was not behind the other civilized nations of the world in the laws she had enacted for the public safety. The paper was a valuable exposé of our sanitary and health laws, and was warmly applauded.

The first subject introduced for general discussion was 'How far should mandatory measures go in dealing with (a) smallpox, (b) whooping cough, (c) tuberculosis, and (d) leprosy.' Dr. P. H. Handford, secretary of the Provincial Board of Health, Toronto, contributed the first



THE BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

Presentation of delegates by the President, Dr. Roddick, to the Governor-General.

paper on the subject. Dealing with measles and whooping cough, the speaker pointed out the ineffectuality of the measures which had been adopted in England for the stamping out of the disease, as contrasted with the success attending efforts to get rid of smallpox, diphtheria and scarlet fever. It was shown that public opinion was not educated up to the point to believe or understand that measles, for instance, was a contagious disease. This rendered it necessary for the health authorities to proceed with caution. At the same time the medical profession itself should do something towards the enlightenment of the people as to the undoubted contagiousness of this disease, which annually carried off so many valuable lives. Were the conditions in Ontario as to civic populations similar to those which obtained in England, doubtless they would have as high a mortality as they had in the latter country, despite all that had been done. He would recommend daily notification on the part of the teachers in the public schools as to absent children; immediate investigation of every case by the truant officer, to be followed by examination on the part of the health officer or medical man, so as to find out the cause of the illness; notification on the part of the teachers of any further cases; compulsory notification by the householder; the home to be placarded; the case to be isolated as far as possible. The same rules he would apply to whooping cough. As to leprosy, they did not suffer from that disease in Canada, but as to tuberculosis, he would recommend notification to municipal authorities, the isolation of the patient as far as possible in the home, and the erection by the authorities of hospitals for consumptives. The medical profession disliked to urge notification or segregation, but having regard to the fact that consumption was highly contagious, it was high time that vigorous remedies should be applied.

Dr. C. O. Probst, secretary of the State Board of Health, Ohio, followed with a well thought-out paper on the same subject. He recommended mandatory measures to some extent, but in the case of many families attacked with measles, say, or whooping cough, you would first have to teach them to know that they had got the diseases before you could logically compel them to apply your prescribed regulations. It had been said that education should precede compulsion, but you cannot have all the people educated up to the same level at once, and intelligent people must make laws for the general safety. In the case of tuberculosis, he recommended the disinfecting of the sputum, the notification of the presence of the disease and the disinfecting of the houses in which patients died; further, he held that the Federal Government should build consumptive hospitals for the army and navy in the United States.

Dr. H. Handford, medical officer of health to the county of Nottingham, England, added a few words. He did not believe in compulsory measures,

which had failed in England, but rather believed in the education of public opinion. He knew that in the case of scarlet fever ninety-five percent of the cases with which he was acquainted had been sent voluntarily to the isolation hospital, through the advance of public opinion on the matter.

Dr. Aldbridge, Toronto, said that before they began compulsory measures with respect to measles and whooping cough and tuberculosis they should think whether they intended to carry them out to the end, in spite of opposition. It brought law into contempt if it was not firmly and constantly enforced. With regard to consumption, they had had in Toronto a great deal of discussion about milk, and the result of that was that persons whose cows stood the tuberculin test had placards upon their waggon and stores to that effect. The public soon found such persons out. The railway cars were a source of con-

tagion. The rugs in the berths were not washed for a long time, and as these had come in contact with the mouths of tuberculous passengers, the danger was great. Then there was the danger of mixed infection in the isolation hospitals. He certainly thought that notification should be made compulsory in the case of measles.

Several English members took part in the discussion, from which it was elicited that one great cause of consumption in the Old Country was overcrowding. While, however, it was agreed that laws should be made regulating tenement life and insisting upon the requisite number of cubic feet for each individual, the English members were averse to a series of compulsory laws regulating the treatment of the disease, trusting rather to the effect of the education of public opinion.

This afternoon, Dr. William Oeler,



PROFESSOR RICHEL.

Delegate of the University of Paris to the British Medical Association.

Professor of Medicine in Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, delivered an eloquent address on 'Medicine' in the Windsor Hall, at the conclusion of which the ceremony of conferring honorary degrees upon several distinguished members of the association was gone through by the convocation of McGill University, of which Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal is Chancellor.

The subsequent functions were:—Running the rapid, garden party in the grounds of the Victoria Hospital, and reception to-night by Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal at the beautiful residence of the latter on Dorchester street.

After their meeting yesterday afternoon the members of the British Medical Association enjoyed a trip about the city on the electric cars. They were thus afforded an opportunity of seeing a great deal of Montreal and were very favorably impressed with the city.

OTHER MEETINGS.

Ten other sectional meetings were in progress between 9.30 a.m. and 1 p.m. to-day, in different parts of the college buildings.

In the Medicine Section the subject for discussion was 'Arthritis deformans (rheumatoid arthritis), more especially its relation to rheumatism, nervous disease, and tuberculosis.' The discussion was opened by Dr. James Stewart, Montreal, and continued by Dr. H. Handford, Nottingham; Dr. R. Shingleton Smith, Bristol, and others. The meeting was held in the Diocesan College.

In the large lecture room of the McGill Medical College, a discussion took place upon the surgical treatment of appendicitis, which was opened by Dr. G. E. Armstrong, Montreal. Dr. J. Ward Cousins, Southsea; Professor C. B. Ball, Dublin; Mr. Jordan Lloyd, Birmingham, took part in the discussion.

Obstetrics and gynaecology were taken up in the smaller lecture room of the Medical College. The discussion was on the causation and treatment of hyperemesis gravidarum, and was introduced by Dr. J. Alderson Temple, Toronto.

The Pharmacology and Therapeutics section met in the lecture hall of the Wesleyan College. After an introductory address by the president, Dr. Leech of Manchester, there was a discussion as to the treatment of insomnia, participated in by Mr. C. K. Clarke, Kingston; Dr. R. W. Wilcox, New York, and Dr. A. McPhedran, Toronto.

In the Pathology and Bacteriology section the opening remarks were made by Mr. Watson Cheyne, F.R.S. Papers were then proceeded with on pathological anatomy, neural pathology, etc.

Dr. R. M. Bucke, London, Ont., presided at the meeting of the Psychology section, in the Morris Hall, Presbyterian College, and presented a paper on 'Mental Evolution.' No special subject was announced for discussion.

The Ophthalmology section met in the McDonald Engineering Building, also the Laryngology and Otology and Dermatology sections. The Anatomy and Physiology section met in the McDonald Physics Building, and was presided over by Dr. Augustus Waller, F.R.S., London.

WELL WORTH VISITING.

THE SCIENTIFIC EXHIBITS IN THE VICTORIA RINK SHOULD NOT BE FORGOTTEN.

Some of the exhibitors in the Medical Museum are a little discouraged by the small number of either professional or non-professional visitors who have put in an appearance so far. Other events take up so much of the day that many of the visiting medical gentlemen have been unable to spare time for the attractions of the museum; then, too, not more than half a dozen placards have been posted advertising the exhibition, and many do not know where it may be found. The museum is in the Victoria Skating Rink, Drummond street, right back of the Windsor Hotel. It will be open all day every day this week; also this evening, which is 'ladies' night.' It will be a matter of lasting regret if so creditable an exhibition does not receive a larger share of attention.

TO WELCOME THE PREMIER

ALL PREPARATIONS COMPLETE AT OTTAWA FOR THE RECEPTION OF SIR WILFRID.

Ottawa, Ont., Sept. 1.—The following arrangements for the Premier's reception to-night have been made: The Mayor, aldermen, civic officials and citizens, with the Guards' band, will meet at the railway station; Sir Wilfrid and Lady Laurier will be driven to Parliament Hill, where the address will be presented. Mayor Bingham and the city clerk, Mr. Henderson, will occupy seats in the carriage with the Premier and Lady Laurier. The parliament grounds will be entered by the western gate. After the presentation of the address to Sir Wilfrid by the Mayor, the procession will be reformed and escort Sir Wilfrid and Lady Laurier to the Russell House where they will reside until the renovations in their new residence at the corner of Theodore and Chapel streets have been completed. Parliament Hill is being decorated and illuminated.

AFRAID OF LAWLESSNESS.

PROVINCIAL POLICE NEEDED AT CANAL WORKS.

Ottawa, Sept. 1.—In view of the fact that some twelve or fifteen hundred men are employed on the canal improvements between Prescott and Farran's Point, the question of the maintenance of law and order is agitating the minds of some of the citizens in those localities. There are many nationalities represented among the laborers, and some of them are well-known jail-birds. At one time many years ago when a large force of men was employed on the canal works, there was a patrol of mounted police, and it may be that the provincial authorities should inaugurate a similar system now. Within the territory covered there are practically no police, with the exception of the town of Cornwall, and at this point a new body of laborers will now be employed constructing a bridge across the river and the railway to Ottawa. Next season there will be fully three thousand men employed between the points mentioned, and it is really a very important matter to keep the lawless element which is always present in such cases in check. A few days ago the residence of one of the contractors was robbed, but whether by one of the employees or an outsider is not known. A few of the men, at least, are known to have been in the central prison for the most serious crimes. The matter is one which should receive the immediate attention of the authorities.

DEER SLAUGHTER

ALREADY COMMENCED, ALTHOUGH NOT ALLOWED BEFORE OCT. 1.

Yesterday a deputation of gentlemen from Labelle and the district surrounding it, waited on Mr. Joseph Riendeau, the Fishery Inspector, to ask him to take steps to prevent the slaughter of deer which had already commenced in the district. They said that never before was deer so numerous, and grand sport was anticipated if the close season, which concludes on Oct. 1, was observed. Mr. Riendeau stated that he had no jurisdiction, but would take care that the complaint was forwarded to the proper authorities.

MINES CLOSE DOWN.

Clearfield, Pa., Sept. 1.—Every mine in the Bugalo, Rochester and Pittsburg region is closed to-day, and the miners are holding a convention.

Toronto, Aug. 31.—With the continuation of the miners' strike in the United States, Canadian railways are becoming anxious about their supply of coal. This is particularly so with regard to the Canadian Pacific in Toronto and their western division. Up to the going out of the men in the Reynoldsville mines they were receiving coal daily, but it stopped then and since that time they have been using their stock at western points. On their eastern division they have forty thousand tons stored at Montreal, and expect to have, before the close of navigation, forty thousand tons more brought up from Nova Scotia. In fact, they can, if necessary, bring it up from these mines all winter by rail.

LANDSLIDE ON THE NORTHERN PACIFIC.

Tacoma, Wash., Sept. 1.—A big landslide occurred at Tunnel No. 4 on the Northern Pacific, several miles west of the summit of the Cascades, yesterday. East-bound and west-bound trains are delayed. A hundred and fifty men were put to work removing the earth. Trains had not begun to move at an early hour this morning. It is reported that fresh earth slid upon the track as fast as the first was removed.

FROST IN MANITOBA.

Winnipeg, Sept. 1.—Reports received from country points show that a couple of degrees of frost were felt in some parts of the province last night. No one in grain circles, however, believes that any serious damage was done. Wheat cutting is nearly completed, and it is considered that by the end of the week but little grain will be standing. Threshing will be general next week.

FAIR AND WARM.

Meteorological Office, Toronto, Sept. 1, 11 a.m.—The following are the maximum and minimum temperatures—Kamloops, 68, 60; Edmonton, 78, 54; Calgary, 68, 44; Prince Albert, 80, 44; Qu'Appelle, 70, 32; Winnipeg, 72, 41; Port Arthur, 68, 42; Toronto, 72, 56; Ottawa, 70, 46; Montreal, 68, 54; Quebec, 66, 48; Halifax, 70, 50. Probabilities for the next twenty-four hours:—Light winds; fair and moderately warm.

Montreal, Sept. 1. Readings by Hearn & Harrison's Standard Barometer at noon to-day, 29.39; yesterday, 29.32. To-day, temperature, max. 71, min. 55; yesterday, max. 69, min. 55.

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 \$5, marriage notices for \$5, death notices for \$5. The announcement of funeral appended to death notice, \$5 extra; other extension to obituary, such as short sketch of life, two cents per word extra, except poetry, which is 50 cents per line extra—prepaid.

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

BIRTHS.

BAKER—On August 29, 1897, at No. 276 d'Aiguillon st., Quebec, the wife of R. B. Baker, of a son.

PINTO—On August 11, 1897, at 60 St. Quintin's avenue, North Kensington, London, West, England, the wife of Jonathan H. Pinto, of a daughter.

SILFANT—At Quebec, on Aug. 25, 1897, Madame R., wife of Sergeant Montague Silfiant, R.C.A., of a son.

MARRIED.

BARRON—WEBLING—On Aug. 23, 1897, at St. Basil's Church, Brantford, Ont., by the Rev. Father Lennon, William Barron, manager Brantford Street Railway Company, to Emily Blanche, daughter of E. H. Webling, Esq., Brantford.

UMNEY—ZEEBERGER—On the 3rd inst., at the Parish Church, Beckenham, Kent, England, by the Rev. Walter St. John Field, Herbert William Umney, A.M., inst. C.E., third son of Charles Umney, of Lawrie Park, Sydenham and Southwark, England, to Anna Marguerite, eldest daughter of Reiner A. Zeeberger, of Sydenham and Hill Park, Mowbray, Cape-town, South Africa.

DIED.

CARSE—At 164 Congregation street, Point St. Charles, on Sept. 1st, 1897, Agnes Carse, only daughter of Mrs. Robert Carse, Funeral from above address to Cemetery Methodist Church at 2 p.m. on Thursday, Sept. 2. Friends will please accept this intimation. "Peaceful to the end."

CLARKE—On Sept. 1, at the General Hospital of typhoid fever, Herbert, eldest son of Robert Clarke, aged 19 years and six months. Funeral private.

FAIRBAIRN—At Prescott, Ont., on Aug. 25, 1897, Grade Mary, aged one year, and two days, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Fairbairn.

FROST—In this city, on the 30th inst., Daniel Taylor Frost, aged 61 years. Funeral from his late residence, 618 St. Urban street, on Wednesday, at 2:30 p.m.

GILLIES—At Grace Hospital, Toronto, on August 30, 1897, Margaret, second daughter of the late John McPherson, merchant, and C.D.C., of Alexandria, and wife of Alexander Gillies, late of Montreal. Funeral on Wednesday from 1 Ross st., thence to C.P.R. station, 1:10 train, to Hamilton. Please omit flowers.

HENNESSY—Suddenly, on the 31st August, 1897, Richard H. Hennessy, market gardener, native of Kilkenny, Ireland. Funeral on Thursday, Sept. 2nd, at 9 a.m., from his late residence, corner of Papineau avenue and Carrière street, to the Church of the Immaculate Conception. Friends and acquaintances will please attend.

HYSTERT—At Fulton, on Aug. 4th, 1897, after a long illness, borne with patience and fortitude, Mrs. H. Hystert, in her 74th year.

HENDERSON—At Winchester, Ont., on the 25th inst., Susan Rae, eldest daughter of John Henderson, aged 23 years.

LE GROS—On July 24, 1897, at St. Heliers, Jersey, John Le Gros, native of the Island of Jersey (Channel Islands), for many years a resident of Point St. Peter, County Gaspe, aged 57 years.

MORRIS—At Calgary, N.W.T., on Aug. 28, 1897, Lilla Pinkham, wife of Murray Morris, manager of the Imperial Bank of Canada, and eldest daughter of the Bishop of Saskatchewan and Calgary.

MURPHY—At St. Joseph, Levis, Que., on August 31, 1897, Thomas Murphy, aged 20 years and 9 months, son of Simon Murphy.

QUIMET—At 348 LaGauchetière street, on the 31st August, Madame Marie Joseph Terese LaRoche, wife of the late J. J. Aldric Quimet, one of the Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench of Quebec. She was born in Paris, 21st March, 1856.

Funeral from her late residence, on Friday, 3rd September, at 3:15 a.m., to St. James Parish Church, thence to Cote des Neiges. All friends and relatives are respectfully invited without further notice.

PLAMONDON—Died at Quebec, on August 30, 1897, Madame Emilie Bertrand, widow of Jos. Petrus Plamondon, Esq., advocate, at the advanced age of 82 years and four months. She was the mother of J. Petrus Plamondon, civil employee, and of Mmes Nemese Garneau and George Le-favre.

SHERIDAN—At Quebec, on Aug. 28, 1897, Mr. John Sheridan, trader, aged 60 years.

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

ADVERTISEMENTS.

AU BON MARCHE, ALPHONSE VALIQUETTE.

1883 & 1885 Notre Dame St.

Our many friends will please remember that our AUGUST COST PRICE SALE has now commenced. All goods sold at cost price during the month of August. DON'T FORGET TO GIVE US A CALL.

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

TO PHYSICIANS.

DR. MARTIN'S VACCINE VIRUS. The best known and most reliable. Fresh supply received daily. Country orders promptly attended to.

JOHN LEWIS, Chemist, 2208 St. Catherine st., cor. of University.

ILLUSTRATIONS FOR BOOKS, CATALOGUES, ETC.

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

JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Corner Craig and Blouin streets.

THE S. CARSLY CO., Limited.

Notre Dame street. Montreal's Greatest Store. Sept. 1, 1897.

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

LATEST FALL DRESS GOODS.

COLORED DRESS GOODS.

New Cassia Cloth, in dark colored grounds, with cross stripes, interwoven with raised mohair spots, 40c yard.

New Tosca Cloth, with flaked patterns, in all the latest colored grounds, a novel and very choice material, 60c.

New Saravite Cloth in elegant combination of colorings, with tufted zigzag effects, 75c.

New Ernesta Silk and Wool Dress Goods, with heavy moss patterns on changeable foundations, \$1.05.

THE S. CARSLY CO., LIMITED.

NEW BLACK DRESS GOODS.

New Black Satin Soleil, in elegant bright finish, with small figures and scroll designs, very extraordinary value, 55c.

New Gazelle Cloth, one of the very latest fabrics, just received, exquisite designs, in raised mohair, grand value at \$1.10, special price, 60c.

New Zamora Cloth, in choice scroll patterns, a special purchase made at our own price to clear the production. In the ordinary way would sell at \$1.45. Our special price, 90c.

THE S. CARSLY CO., LIMITED.

NEW FALL JACKETS AND CAPES.

LATEST JACKET NOVELTIES.

Ladies' New Black West of England Serge Cloth Jackets, tailor-made back, box seams, high collar, trimmed ivory buttons, \$4.75.

Ladies' New Black Beaver Cloth Jackets, double-breasted, square revers, fancy braid binding, \$7.50.

Ladies' New Black Beaver Cloth Jackets, extra quality, double-breasted, fashionable high collar, trimmed fancy mohair braid, perfect fit, \$10.50.

THE S. CARSLY CO., LIMITED.

LATEST CAPE NOVELTIES.

Ladies' New Rough Cloth Capes, trimmed with round braid, tight fitting back, perfect fit, \$5.00.

Ladies' Stylish Rough Cloth Cape, dolman back, with velvet straps and pearl buttons, \$5.75.

Ladies' New Knotted Cloth Capes, finished with checked linings in green and blue, cut latest golf style effect, \$9.25.

THE S. CARSLY CO., LIMITED.

ENORMOUS PURCHASE OF NEW ORIENTAL RUGS & CARPETS.

Just received from our agents in the Orient an enormous shipment of Oriental Rugs, purchased by them at a large discount off for cash. They are all this season's make, in the latest Eastern designs, Moorish effects and real Turkish patterns. The whole of this desirable lot will be cleared out at a very big reduction on ordinary prices.

RUGS FOR OFFICES.

RUGS FOR BOARD ROOMS.

RUGS FOR LIBRARIES.

RUGS FOR VESTIBULES.

RUGS FOR BOARD ROOMS.

RUGS FOR RECEPTION ROOMS.

NEW ORIENTAL RUGS.

Size, 3 by 6 feet. \$1.80

Size, 4 by 7 feet. 2.80

Size, 6 by 9 feet. 3.00

Size, 8 by 10 feet. 4.50

Size, 6 by 9 feet. 4.50

Size, 7 1/2 by 10 1/2 feet. 7.88

ORIENTAL HALL RUGS.

Size, 1 yd wide by 4 yds long. 3.60

THE S. CARSLY CO., LIMITED.

NEW ORIENTAL RUGS.

Size, 9 by 12 feet. \$ 8.10

Size, 10 1/2 by 12 feet. 10.80

Size, 10 1/2 by 15 feet. 12.60

Size, 12 by 15 feet. 15.75

Size, 12 by 15 feet. 14.40

Size, 12 by 15 feet. 18.00

Size, 1 yd wide by 4 yds long. 3.60

THE S. CARSLY CO., LIMITED.

ABOUT MEN'S WHITE AND NEGLIGEE SHIRTS.

Gentlemen who wear The S. Carsley Co., Limited, Shirts say they fit well, wear well, and are capital value. White shirts, 29c, 48c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25. Negligee Shirts, 50c, 59c, 70c.

Mail Orders Carefully Filled.

The S. CARSLY CO., Limited,

1765 to 1783 Notre Dame st., 192 to 194 St. James st., Montreal.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

The Cheapest and Best place in the city to buy SCHOOL BOOKS is at

W. FOSTER BROWN'S,

2723 St. Catherine Street, Corner Mansfield Street.

I have the Right Books and sell at the Lowest Prices.

FALL AND WINTER 1897.

W. PATERSON,

Merchant Tailor

1729 NOTRE DAME ST.

Has just received his importation of Woollens for the coming Season, composed of the Latest in Fashionable

COATINGS, OVERCOATINGS, SUITINGS and TROUSERINGS.

An Early Inspection will certainly profit you.

Neat Job Printing is turned out by the "Witness" Printing House.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.

BOYS' and CHILDREN'S CLOTHING

Strong, Stylish, Well Made,

And Thoroughly Adapted to the Wear and Tear of School Life!

NEW NORFOLK SUITS, Custom Made, lined throughout with All-Wool Italian Cloth, stitched with Silk, Box Pleats back and front, single or double, from \$3.

NEW PLAIN DOUBLE BREASTED SUITS in Scotch Effects, stitched with Silk throughout, from \$4.

INFANTS' and CHILDREN'S NEW ALL-WOOL NAP REEFERS.

INFANTS' and CHILDREN'S NEW SERGE REEFERS.

NEW CHILDREN'S DRESSES of all kinds. An unrivalled assortment.

BOYS' SCHOOL CAPS, Extra Quality, from 40c.

BOYS' SCHOOL HOSIERY.

SCHOOL BAGS.

SCHOOL SCRIBBLERS,

Etc., Etc., Etc.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.

2343 St. Catherine street, Cor. of Metcalfe st.

TERMS CASH. TEL. 3833.

"Special Attention Given to Country Orders."

The Daily Witness.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, SEPT. 1.

COMMERCIAL.

WITNESS OFFICE, Sept. 1, 1897.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

Cable advices to the Board of Trade this morning were as follows:—London, Sept. 1, 1897.—Cargoes off coast, wheat quieter; and maize, nothing doing; cargoes on passage, wheat, less active; maize, quiet and steady; English country wheat markets, are easier and is lower. Liverpool spot wheat, quiet; maize, quiet; No. 1 Cal. spot wheat, 8s 2d to 8s 3d; No. 2 red winter spot wheat, 7s 7d to 7s 9d; No. 2 spring spot wheat, 8s 0d to 8s 2d; mixed American spot maize, 3s 4 1/2d; mixed Minneapolis first bakers' flour, 7s 6d; Paris wheat, Sept. 27, 85c; Oct. 27, 75c; flour, Sept. 85c; Oct. 85c.

In Detroit wheat opened at 92c Sept., 83c Dec. In Duluth wheat opened at 90c Sept., 80c Dec. In Milwaukee wheat opened at 90c Sept., 80c Dec. In St. Louis wheat opened at 92c Sept., 82c Dec. In Toledo wheat opened at 92c Sept., 82c Dec. In New York wheat opened at 86 1/2c bid Sept., 84c Dec.

GRAIN. The market continues dull, a few car lots of oats were sold this morning at 29 1/2c, but there was no export enquiry. Sixty cents are being asked for peas with 50 cents bid. The Lake of the Woods Milling Co., according to a Winnipeg dispatch, has instructed its buyers to open the market for new Manitoba wheat at 77c.

FLOUR. The market grows less active as the week proceeds, rates of Ontario being limited to 25 and 50 bags at a time and Manitoba slowing down for local account. The bakers here are carrying stocks that will average a five weeks' consumption, and although this amount is comparatively light, a three months' supply being not at all out of the common, they are content to take the chance of the market for future purchases.

Notwithstanding the above a leading miller reports having received higher cable offers from Glasgow for high grade patents this morning than it did a week ago, when Chicago quotations for wheat were 10 cents higher. The reason for this seems to be that flour from Hungary and Austria is now being exported to Glasgow in diminishing quantities and may soon almost entirely cease, and that high grade Manitoba patents are found by the Scottish bakers to be the very best substitute. On this account it is understood that even now a premium is offered for our best spring patents. We quote winter wheat patents at \$5 to \$5.25; straight rollers at \$4.85 to \$5; spring patents at \$5.30; Manitoba strong bakers' at \$5 to \$5.50.

EGGS. For very best fresh on export account the range continues 12 1/2c to 13c, for strictly candied, or No. 1, 11c to 11 1/2c, and for confectioners' uses, or No. 2, 9 1/2c to 10c.

CHEESE. In the country yesterday no business was done and matters are equally stagnant here. Cable offers are not compatible with expectations of factorymen and until these differences are adjusted, a dull period is probable. We quote finest Western 5 1/2c to 5 3/4c; Wisconsin, 5 1/2c to 5 3/4c; Quebec, 5 1/2c to 5 3/4c.

Ingersoll, Ont., Sept. 1.—Offerings to-day, 1,600 boxes; no sales; first half about all sold, and salesmen not inclined to offer or set a price on last half at present.

Belleville, Ont., Aug. 31.—At the board

2,276 boxes white and 250 boxes colored were offered. Morden Bld bid 9 1/4c for the board. No sales.

Madoc, Ont., Aug. 31.—Sixteen factories boarded 855 boxes cheese; no sales; five buyers present.

Campbellford, Aug. 31.—At the cheese board meeting held here this evening 950 white were boarded. Offered 9c but would not accept. No sales.

BUTTER. The situation compared with yesterday is little changed, the only difference being a heaviness that some expect to develop into an actual weakness. There seems to be more creamery of finest quality than was lately supposed and although we continue to quote a range of 19c to 20c, the outside figure could only be obtained for something special.

Ontario white bran in bulk continues dull and freely offered at \$10. Manitoba bran in bags is quoted at \$11 to \$11.50, without transactions.

Oatmeal is unchanged at \$3.30 per barrel and \$1.60 per bag, the only movement being a petty peddling one. Standard meal is also dull at \$3.20 per barrel and \$1.55 per bag.

BEANS. In consequence of more inquiry and increased business with the lower ports, the market is higher with an upward tendency and 65c to 70c is now the quotation in car lots.

Honey.—The demand is poor. White clover is offering at 10c, and dark at 7c. bright extracted at 8c to 9c, and dark at 4c to 5c per lb.

Maple products.—Maple syrup in wood, 4 1/2c to 5c in tins from 4 1/2c to 5c according to size; sugar, 5c to 5 1/2c per pound.

Hay.—Values continue steady but the market is quiet. We quote No. 1 in car lots on track at \$11 to \$12, and No. 2 at \$10 to \$11. There is some U.S. demand reported for first tops, no second are offering, and the quotations for perals are nominal. We quote: \$2.10 to \$2.15 for first tops; \$2.30 to \$2.35 for second tops, and \$2.45 to \$2.50 for perals.

RECEIPTS IN MONTREAL. G.T.R. C.P.R. C.N. T.T. Wheat, bush 10560 18913 26478 Corn, bush 48670 48670 48670 Peas, bush 660 400 1060 Oats, bush 2200 18029 18029 Rye, bush 925 2400 300 3625 Ashes, brls 1 39 40 Butter, pkgs 2301 310 3111 Cheese, bxs 3976 5750 1420 Pork, brls 725 725 725 Lard, tierces 200 200 200 Eggs, cases 1151 250 61 1465 Ham, Bacon 390 25 415 Tinned Meats 10 10 10 Leather, rolls 39 39 39 Raw Hides 8 21 29

MOVEMENTS OF GRAIN AND FLOUR.

At Chicago: Wheat, bush 360,000 273,000 Corn, bush 2,065,000 64,000 Oats, bush 710,000 742,000 Flour, brls 15,911 10,026 At Milwaukee: Wheat, bush 14,000 3,000 At Duluth: Wheat, bush 74,000 16,000 At St. Louis: Wheat, bush 81,000 42,000 At Toledo: Wheat, bush 88,000 102,000

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Sept. 1, 1897. Hogs.—To-day's estimated receipts, 32,000; yesterday's receipts according to official returns, 18,493; shipments, 5,461; left over, 1,500; estimated receipts to-morrow, 28,000; light mixed, \$4.20 to \$4.45; heavy shipping, \$3.85; rough grades, \$3.55 to \$4. The receipts of cattle were 18,500.

LIVERPOOL MARKET PRICES CURRENT.

Liverpool, Sept. 1, 1897.—Spring wheat, 8s to 8s 2d; red winter, 7s 7d to 7s 9d; No. 1 Cal., 8s 2d to 8s 4d; corn, 4s 6d old; very 4s 8 1/2d; pork, 48s 9d; lard, 25s; tallow, 13s 1/2d; bacon, heavy, 31s; light, 30s; cheese, 45s.

CONSOLS.

London, Sept. 1, 12.30 p.m. — Consols—Money, 112 5/16; account, 112 5/16.

FLAX SEED BOOMING.

FLAX SEED ADVANCING. So much has been said about the wheat boom that the upward movement in prices of other commodities has been lost sight of. There are other commodities, however, which are "booming," which compare quite favorably with wheat in respect to the advance in prices during the present season. Flax seed is one of these. A year ago flax seed was selling in the neighborhood of 65 cents per bushel at Chicago, while last week flax seed was quoted at \$1.20 per bushel in Chicago. The exact quotation a year ago was 64 1/2c at Chicago. This shows a very remarkable advance. Lined oil will, of course, be forced up rapidly in price on account of the vastly increased cost of flax seed. The price of oil at Winnipeg was advanced three cents early in the week, and the commodity is held very strong, with further advances liable to be made any time.

FRUIT SALE.

OVERSUPPLY OF CALIFORNIA PEARS AND DECLINE IN PRICE. The offerings at the Montreal Fruit Auction Company's rooms yesterday were two cars of California fruit, two cars of bananas and two cars of apples. Prices were lower for California pears, as the market is now overstocked; \$1.30 to \$1.60 was paid per box, and 50c per half box. Pears sold at \$1.20 to \$1.50 per box, and peaches at 65c to 80c per box. The bananas were in a rather ripe condition, and prices ruled low, ranging from 25c to 35c per bunch. Apples advanced from 25c to 35c per bunch. \$1.40 to \$1.45 for Golden Sweet, and \$1.20 for Bell Flowers.

TORONTO FRUIT MARKET.

Toronto, Sept. 1.—The deliveries of fruit by boat and rail were very large, about seven thousand packages being brought in. The market was more active, as dealers were in from some of the adjacent towns and villages buying supplies for their several localities. Apples sold at 20c to 35c; peaches, 20c to 35c; pears, 20c to 35c; 17 1/2c to 30c; blueberries, 60c to 75c; tomatoes, 10c to 15c; red currants, 20c to 30c; melons, 20c per basket, and 4c to 7c per crate; celery, 20c per dozen; onions, 10c to 20c; crab apples, 15c to 20c; and Lawton berries, 2c to 3 1/2c per quart; Crawford peaches, 40c to 60c per basket.

AMERICAN CATTLE MARKETS.

New York, Aug. 27.—Beefes—Receipts, two markets, 1,593 head; 20 on sale. Quiet, generally steady all round. Native steers, \$2.50 to \$5.17 1/2; Texans, \$1.10; stags and oxen, \$3 to \$2.80 to \$3.10; dry cows, \$2 to \$3.40; dressed beef firm at 7c to 8 1/2c per pound for native sides. No change in calves. Export to-day, 40 sheep. Calves—Receipts, 74 head; firm all round. Veals, \$2 to \$2.25; grassers and butterfles, \$3.50 to \$4; city dressed veals, firm at 9 1/2c to 11c per pound.

JAMES A. OGILVY & SON'S
Advertisement.

EXCEPTIONAL VALUES

....IN OUR....

LINEN DEPARTMENT.

HEMSTITCHED PILLOW SHAMS, 75c, \$1.20, \$1.50, \$1.65, \$1.75, \$2, \$2.25, \$2.50, \$2.70, \$3 up to \$10 pair.

LACE BUREAU and WASH STAND COVERS, with Doilies to Match.

HEMSTITCHED LINEN WASH STAND and BUREAU SCARFS, in all sizes.

ROLLER TOWELLINGS, 6c, 8c, 9c, 10c, 12c, 13c yard.

GLASS TOWELLINGS, 5c, 7c, 8c, 9c, 10c, 14c, 17c.

GOOD CREAM PURE LINEN TABLE DAMASK, 56 inch, 33c; 63 inch, 38c; 72 inch, 45c.

SIDEBOARD SCARFS, all Linen, 20c, 25c, 30c, 35c each.

TRAY CLOTHS, all Linen, 12½c up.

Special Line GLASS TOWELS, size 18 x 36, 90c per doz., or 7½c each.

LINEN HONEYCOMB BATH SHEETS, \$1.29 each, 80 x 80 size.

ANTISEPTIC DIAPERS, 18, 20, 22, 24 inches wide, in 10 yard pieces.

45 inch BLEACHED TABLE LINENS, 21c, 25c, 33c yard.

WHITE CROCHET QUILTS, ready for use, \$1.08, \$1.10, \$1.15, \$1.30, \$1.35, \$1.75, \$2.20.

These Goods are the greatest value ever offered in the city, easily washed, unshrinkable, and of guaranteed durability.

Write for Catalogue.

James A. Ogilvy & Sons

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

PROCLAMATION

LABOR DAY.

Whereas, MONDAY, the sixth day of September instant, is Labor Day, I, the undersigned Mayor of the City of Montreal, do hereby declare that the same shall be observed as a public holiday.

R. WILSON SMITH, Mayor.

Mayor's Room,
City Hall,
Montreal, 1st September, 1897.

SALE OF

Neat Household Furniture
and Effects.

At the residence of

Mr. K. T. TAKAHASHI.

No. 101 Rosel st., Point St. Charles.

FRIDAY Morning, Sept. 3.

COMPRISING

Best Brussels Carpets, W. B. and Easy Chairs, Leather Lounge and Arm Chair, Sofa, Turcoman Portieres, Brass Parlor Lamp, Fancy Table, Nice Pictures, Fine Lace Curtains, Rattan Rocker, Oak Book Case, Book Shelves, Library Table and Chairs, Nice Oak Sideboard, Extension Dining Table and C. S. Dining Chairs, English Oilcloth, Dinner Set, China Tea Set, Silverware, Glassware, Cutlery, Wool Carpets, New Home Sewing Machine, Bedroom St. Spring Bed, Mattresses, Pillows, Blankets, Quilts, House Linen, Nickel Plated Hall Stove, Lamp, Stair Carpet, C. O. Stove, Cooking Stove, Kitchen Utensils, Nice Refrigerator (new last Spring), etc., etc.

The furniture of this residence is neat, and equal to new.

Take Wellington street car. The conductor will direct you to above street.

SALE AT TEN O'CLOCK.

M. HICKS & CO., Auctioneers.

MINING NOTES.

SIR CHARLES TUPPER'S CO. BUYS A CLAIM—ORE SHIPMENTS.

Rossland, B.C., Aug. 31.—A deal was closed to-day by which Sir Charles Tupper's London company, New Goldfields Company of British Columbia, purchased the Velvet mineral claim on Sophia Mountain, five miles south-west of Rossland, for \$22,500, of which \$12,500 was paid in cash, the balance being paid in fully paid up stock of the London company. It is one of the most important deals ever made in Rossland, as Sophia Mountain is comparatively an untried portion of Camp David B. Bogio also called yesterday from London \$7,000 as second payment of Victory Triumph group, adjoining property to Velvet, which has been under bond to his English company, the Kootenay Goldfields syndicate, for the past six months. These two deals assure a very active winter in Sophia Mountain in the section of Rossland Camp.

One shipment for the past week was as follows:—Le Roi, 1395; Iron Mask, 32; Columbia and Kootenay, 133; Centre Star, 98; Cliff, 49; Total, 1792. This makes total shipments for year, 49,730. This makes total shipments for years for respective mines:—Le Roi, 35,742; Columbia and Kootenay, 1,399; Cliff, 627; Centre Star, 724; Iron Mask, 2,324.

PRESENTATION AT No. 8 STATION.

While the majority of the citizens of Montreal were out receiving Sir Wilfrid Laurier on Monday evening last, there was a select party at No. 8 Fire Station which furnished an agreeable surprise to the Captain, P. O. Richardson. The friends of Captain Richardson had taken this opportunity of presenting him with a gold watch and chain as a token of the esteem in which he was held by those who knew him. Among the visitors on the occasion were Chief Benoit, Sub-Chief Dugas, Ald. Stevenson, Costigan and Marsden, and Messrs. Hooper, Gravelle, St. Aubin, G. Leclerc and J. Laberge. A very pleasant evening was spent.

SEPTEMBER TERM.

THE COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH OPENS.

SIR ALEXANDER LACOSTE ON THE BENCH—A GRAND JURYMEN FINED.

The September term of the Court of Queen's Bench opened this morning. The sad bereavement of Judge Ouimet in the death of his wife, which occurred last evening, prevented his presiding on the bench and his place was filled by Sir Alexander Lacoste, Chief Justice. The names of the grand jurors are as follows: Placide Decarie (foreman), Joseph Cusson, Joseph Brien dit Durocher, Michel Valois, Alexander Lecavalier, De Sales Tourville, Michael Donnelly, Moses Greenberg, Maurice Michaels and Geo. P. Walker, Joseph McLean made default and was fined five dollars. Mr. A. McGowan, on behalf of Mr. Walker, made an appeal for exemption on the ground that his client had been summoned as a witness in the Recorder's Court. 'You can tell the Recorder,' said Sir Alexander, 'that the case will have to be postponed as we require Mr. Walker's presence here.'

His Honor's address to the grand jury was short and to the point. It simply pointed out the duties of the occasion, which were to guarantee the peace and liberty of the subject. No opinion was to be given as to the guilt or innocence of an accused, but all that the grand jurors were to decide was whether in their opinion the Crown had a sufficiently strong case to go before a petit jury. Frivolous charges should be rejected, but on the other hand duty must be done irrespective of fear or favor and all outside influences had to be avoided.

After the grand jury filed out the work of calling out the names of the petit jury panel was proceeded with. Three were excused for cause, one of whom, Thomas Collins, proved he was worth a hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars, and therefore entitled to be a grand juror. One juror made default but was given until to-morrow morning to put in an appearance. The accused on bail were then summoned and Hubert Jolicoeur, James Jordan, Israel Raymond and Olivier Charbonneau made default.

There was a fair array of counsel in court, Mr. Cooke, ex-M.P.P., making his first appearance as Crown Prosecutor before the court. Mr. James Crankshaw, just returned from England, was also present.

The Court adjourned until three o'clock this afternoon.

DEATH OF MRS. OUMET.

Mrs. Ouimet, wife of the Hon. Judge Alderice Ouimet, of the Court of Queen's Bench, died yesterday afternoon at five o'clock after a painful illness, lasting two weeks. Mrs. Ouimet, nee Marie Joseph Therese La Roche, was the only daughter of the late Alfred La Roche and Dame Amelie Berthelet, and was born in Paris on March 21, 1856. She was married to Mr. J. A. Ouimet in July, 1873, and had thirteen children, six of whom survive her. She was the sister of Chevalier La Roche, the well-known expatriate zone.

Mrs. Ouimet was a leading figure in French-Canadian society and having inherited from her parents both wealth and charitable disposition always took a prominent part in all benevolent work. As a wife and a mother her virtues were many, and the Christian fortitude with which she bore her illness was no surprise to those who knew her. The Hon. Judge Ouimet and his family will have the sympathy of a large number of friends in their sad bereavement. The funeral will take place on Friday next at 9 a.m.

FATAL FALL FROM A WAGON.

Yesterday afternoon Richard H. Hennessy, aged forty-eight, when returning from Bonsecours Market to his home, jumped or fell from his wagon at the corner of Rachel street and Papineau avenue, and was instantly killed. The body was at once removed to the morgue and the coroner was communicated with, who, having ascertained the facts, did not consider it necessary to summon a jury. Hennessy was a native of Ireland and a gardener by calling. He had formerly served in the British army, having come to Montreal with one of the battalions of the King's Royal Rifles.

WHEELMEN MUST HAVE LAMPS.

Four young men, for riding bicycles at night in Westmount without lamps, were this morning condemned by Recorder McMahon to a fine of one dollar or eight days imprisonment. In this matter the authorities of Westmount state no distinction will be made nor any excuse as to ignorance of the by-law, or so forth, will be accepted, and all bicyclists should know that lamps on their machines are necessary and insisted on when passing through even a portion of Westmount.

HE BROKE HIS ARM.

The Notre Dame ambulance was called last night to the freight department of the Dalhousie Square station of the C. P. R., for a man named Hercule Giroux, who had broken an arm through a fall. The limb was set and Giroux sent to his home.

EXCUSABLE HOMICIDE.

A verdict of 'excusable homicide' was returned by the jury at the inquest held at the morgue yesterday afternoon on the body of the lad, Joseph Pesant, who was killed on the railway track on the wharf on Monday last.

A PAINFUL ACCIDENT.

Mrs. Olivier Charette, aged fifty-six, who resides at 128 Visitation street, was this morning seized with an epileptic fit at the corner of Dorchester and St. Denis streets. While writhing in the fit, she had the misfortune to sustain a compound fracture of the nose. The General Hospital ambulance was sent for and the unfortunate lady conveyed to that institution where she received all due attention.

CONSENTS TO ASSIGN.

Two more demands of assignment have been made upon Mr. William Ths. Costigan, (The Selector Asbestos Manufacturing Company), one by E. & W. Hanson, and the other by B. Shepherd. A consent has been filed to the demand of E. & W. Hanson.

THE BRITISH IN INDIA.

Punitive Expeditions to Advance on the Rebellious Tribesmen.

COL. GORDON'S TROOPS REACH KOHAT.

MET WITH NO OPPOSITION ALONG THE ROAD—KHYBER PASS FREE FROM AFRIDIS.

Bombay, Sept. 1.—Military movements are reported from many places and rapid progress is being made in the organization of the punitive expeditions being sent against the insurgent tribesmen. Colonel Gordon's column of troops from Peshawar has arrived safely at Kohat without having met with any opposition. The Afridis, according to the latest reports, have apparently left the Khyber Pass. The British post at Gazah, Beluchistan, which was held by native levies, was attacked on Sunday night last by a number of Brahuis, who murdered and robbed the levies and some travelers who had sought refuge there. Many new signs of disaffection are reported from various points along the Indian border.

London, Sept. 1.—The following notice was posted in the Bank of England to-day:—'The Secretary of State for India-Council gives notice that the sale of bills of exchange on Calcutta, Bombay and Madras has been suspended for a period of not less than ten weeks.' The government has very little money in India to draw on, owing to the famine and the plague having rendered the collection of taxes slow, and the present time might be opportune to accustom the Indians to the use of gold instead of silver, though it would not have attempted this had not the scarcity of money arisen.

The 'Daily Telegraph,' anticipating the action of the Indian Council, said to-day: 'The council may refuse to draw altogether thus sending exchange up to gold and render possible the establishment of the gold standard in India.'

Constantinople, Sept. 1.—The Afghan Sheik, Seid Yahia, who has been on a visit to this city, has been loaded with presents by the Sultan of Turkey and takes back with him a number of valuable gifts and an autograph letter addressed by the Sultan to the Ameer of Afghanistan.

Madras, Sept. 1.—An outbreak is reported among the Mohals, or fanatical Mohammedans of the Malabar coast. It has not yet assumed serious proportions.

Constantinople, Sept. 1.—The Sultan is following the events in India with the closest attention. He has ordered Turkish representatives in different countries to telegraph full reports of anything bearing on the situation without delay.

London, Sept. 1.—The government has resorted to a peculiar measure in relation to the uprising of the natives in India. The Birmingham gun manufacturers and dealers were notified to-day that no guns sighted at a greater range than three hundred yards would be admitted into India pending the duration of the rebellion on the frontier.

London, Sept. 1.—General Low has written a letter to the 'Standard' enjoining the public to have patience and confidence in the military authorities in India. He says that it is useless to order an advance of the troops until the men are properly equipped. Khyber Pass, he thinks, will be easily recaptured, and he is of the opinion that the whole uprising will collapse at the first success of the British arms. He adds that it will take time to collect the necessary troops and to transport the animals, provisions and munitions to the scene of the trouble.

FIRE IN THE G. T. R. YARDS.

What might have proved a serious fire in the Grand Trunk yards, Point St. Charles, last night, was averted through the promptness of the railway company's volunteer fire brigade in responding quickly to the alarm from the whistles of the shunting engines in the yard. The fire occurred about eight o'clock in a disabled car on one of the repair sidings close to the car shops. A second car took fire before the flames were subdued. The damage was small. Part of the city brigade responded, but their services were not required.

THE REV. LEONARD GAETZ.

The pulpit of St. James Methodist Church on Sunday was occupied by the Rev. Leonard Gaetz, a former pastor, who labored in the old St. James Street Church about twenty years ago. He was given a warm welcome by many of his old friends.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

COLONIAL HOUSE,
PHILLIPS SQUARE.

CARPET DEPARTMENT.

Fall Styles of 1897
Now Opened. . . .

We invite attention to our extensive stock, which embraces the latest styles of all the leading makes and grades of

CARPETS, OILCLOTHS,
LINOLEUMS and MATTINGS.

We are showing this season a large and beautiful assortment of Templeton's celebrated "IMPERIAL AXMINSTERS" (for which we are sole agents in Montreal.) These goods are very handsome in designs and colorings and cost only a trifle more than best Brussels.

We also are showing a wide range of patterns in CROSSLEY'S BEST TAPESTRY and VELVET CARPETS. About twenty-five good designs of last season's reduced 10 percent off, and 15 percent off KENSINGTON ART SQUARES in all sizes and prices.

Fifty Inches Wide PLAIN FELTS for Surrounds, in all the Best Shades.

A Very Large Stock of

STAIR OILCLOTHS,
STAIR LINENS,
STAIR FELTS, etc.

COCOA, RUBBER and A. S. MATS.

Bissell's Best Carpet Sweeper, the "Gold Medal," is sold only by us in Montreal.

WORKROOM.—Carpets taken up, cleaned, altered and relaid at Moderate Prices.

HENRY MORGAN & CO
MONTREAL.SCHOOL'S IN
TO-DAYFor all the Girls
and Boys, Bright
and Clean, with

STRACHAN'S

GILT EDGE
SOAP.

READS LIKE ROMANCE.

FOUR BURGLARS TRAILED
THROUGH THE WOODS
AND CAPTURED.

Acting Detectives Gallagher and Charpentier made a notable arrest yesterday afternoon at Coteau, where after a desperate chase, they succeeded in capturing the four burglars who had broken into R. W. Kerr's bicycle store, No. 2230 St. Catherine street, on Sunday last. From information received the officers traced their men to the bush around Coteau. Being closely pressed by officers the gang abandoned the two stolen tandems and took to the woods. This was about eleven o'clock in the morning. Gallagher and Charpentier found the bicycles in charge of a farmer and continued the chase.

It was a regular Indian hunt, the officers chasing their enemy from bush to bush, gaining on them rapidly. Suddenly the gang turned and commenced a revolver fusillade. The officers, nothing daunted, rushed in for a close fight, firing in the air as they charged. Seeing the determined front shown by the police, the hunted men threw down their revolvers and surrendered. Two revolvers were found in the hasty search, and Gallagher and Charpentier returned in triumph to the city with their prisoners by the Ottawa 6.30 train. This morning, the four prisoners, who gave their names as Fred. Upper, aged 18, printer; Charles Beatty, aged 18, printer; Albert Kind, 17, and Hermann Kind, both brothers, pleaded to the charge of breaking in and stealing, and will receive sentence on Wednesday. When the revolvers were picked up it was found that six bullets had been fired at the police. The prisoners belong to the Fletcher's Field gang and spend most of their time either there or in Dufferin square. The work of Gallagher and Charpentier is being favorably commented on by the police authorities.

SHIPPING AND HARBOR NEWS.

The Allan line R.M.S. Siberian, from Philadelphia for Glasgow, via St. John's, Nfld., arrived out this morning.

The Allan SS. Rosarian sailed for London this morning with a full general cargo, including 40 cattle and 1,770 sheep.

The Allan line SS. Mongolian, from New York for Glasgow, arrived out yesterday. The Thomson line SS. Cervona arrived in port yesterday morning from Newcastle with a general cargo. The passage across was an uneventful one, fine weather prevailing. East of Belle Isle several icebergs were passed. The Cervona will sail for London on Sept. 10.

The SS. Carlisle City, of the Furness line, from Antwerp for Montreal, passed Father Point inward yesterday evening.

The steamer Alexandria is expected to make her last Rochester (N.Y.) trip this season from the Bay of Quinte ports and Montreal on Saturday, Sept. 11. Returning leaves Charlotte (port of Rochester) Sunday, Sept. 12, on regular time. The Montreal to Brighton run will continue until the end of the season.

The Allan Line SS. Ormisdale, from London, passed Cape Magdalen this morning.

The SS. Fyromona arrived in port to-day from Newcastle with a general cargo.

The depth of water in the ship channel to-day is 28 feet 8 inches, and on the same date last year it was 27 feet 11 inches. At Sorel it is 29 feet 4 inches.

The steamers Carthaginian and Labrador are decorated with flags in honor of the British Medical Association.

Brownhead, Sept. 1.—Passed, Servia, New York, for Liverpool.

Southampton, Sept. 1.—Arrived, St. Paul from New York.

New York Sept. 1.—Arrived, Amsterdam from Rotterdam.

PRICE OF BREAD GOES UP AGAIN.
Ottawa, Sept. 1.—Bread has gone up another notch. Twelve cents a large loaf is now the price in Ottawa. The new price will be charged by city bakers after to-day.

Weekly Calendar.

Six Days Jubilee Festival

MONTREAL STREET RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.

Benefit in aid of the Hospitals, the 'Star' Fresh Air Fund, 'La Presse' Fund for Poor Children.

MONTREAL EXPOSITION GROUNDS, Commencing MONDAY, 13th Sept.

Over One Hundred different attractions on the grounds. 20,000 Electric Lights in the Illuminations. First time in Canada the Electric Fountain. First time in Canada the Revolving Stage. Free Phonograph Hall. Free Animated Views. (The Cinematograph.)

Open Day and Night, 9 a.m. until 11 p.m.

Admission to grounds, 10c. Children, 5c.

Privileges for sale or rent. Apply Friday 8 a.m. to 6 p.m., Room 18, Street Railway Chambers. ARTHUR WARE, Manager.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 1.

GO.

And Take Your Friends

the best water trip, that to Carillon by Palace Steamer 'SOVEREIGN'. \$1.00. Take 8 a.m. train for Lachine. Boat leaves Lachine Wharf at 8:20 a.m. Charming scenery; delightful drives, and primeval pine groves at Carillon. One and a half hour there. Home by Rapids at 6:30 p.m.

ART ASSOCIATION.

Phillips Square.

WATER COLOR CLASSES.

The Out-Door Sketching Classes, under the direction of Mr. CHARLES E. MOSS, A.R.C.A., will commence on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 13th. For particulars apply at the Gallery.

Galleries open daily, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 2.



ROYAL SCOTS OF CANADA.

Annual Drill, 1897-98.

The Battalion will recommence the Annual Drill on THURSDAY Next, Sept. 2, and continue every Monday and Thursday throughout the month, unless otherwise ordered. Every member must attend all drills, also the pipes and drummers. Drill order, (Scarlet Doublets and Kilts). The Band Pipes and Drummers will attend Thursday's parade. By order of L. Col. Commanding. FRED. LYDON, B. M., Adj. R. S. of C.

NEWS FROM NEW BRUNSWICK.

St. John, N.B., Aug. 31.—Reports from all parts of the province show that the rust is playing havoc with the potato crop, and in some places oats have suffered greatly from the wet weather. Hay has turned out far better than was expected early in the season.

Ira B. Meyers, the new United States consul, enters on his duties to-morrow, in succession to J. S. Derby, who returns to his Maine home to resume the practice of law.

Railway passenger travel is heavy these days. This afternoon's C. P. R. express took out three sleepers for Montreal and two for Boston.

Lieut. Fred. E. Barker, son of Judge Barker of the New Brunswick Supreme Court, is an officer of the artillery in India, and when last heard from, about a month ago, was stationed at a small post two or three hundred miles from the scene of the present disturbances. He was then going to the hills to spend July and August, but is by this time with the troops at the front.

POISONED THE WHOLE FAMILY.

Metropolis, Ill., Sept. 1.—A wholesale poisoning occurred in the family of Henry Miller, living in the suburbs of the city. The poison was said to have been administered by Nora Miller, a daughter of Mr. Miller, in scrambled eggs at breakfast. One death has already occurred, that of a baby girl aged eighteen months. The others who are in a very serious condition are Henry Miller, his wife, Simon, Albert, Oscar, Isaac, Jacob and Agnes Miller, and Sophia Schefer, a servant. Nora Miller is generally thought to be demented. There is little hope for the recovery of the father, and it is possible that two or three other members of the stricken family will lose their lives.

MICHIPICOTEN GOLD MINES.

Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., Sept. 1.—Later reports confirm all that has been reported concerning the richness of the recent gold find at Michipicoten, Ont., and there is no end of excitement here. The tug 'Annie Clark' returned from the new gold field last night with Mr. MacKie, one of the owners of the first locations on board. Mr. MacKie brought with him thirty ounces of gold, valued at four hundred and fifty dollars. This gold was extracted from surface quartz which was crushed in an iron mortar and the gold washed out. The tug will return to-morrow.

NEW RULES OF PRACTICE IN FORCE.

Toronto, Sept. 1.—The new consolidated rules of practice for the government of modes of procedure in the courts of Ontario went into effect to-day, and two months hence the revised statutes, the decennial compilation of the written laws of the Province, will be published.

THE LAKE ST. JOHN SETTLERS.

Detroit, Mich., Sept. 1.—Advices received from Lake St. John state that the people sent there are not nearly so badly off as represented by recent reports, which caused a delegate to be sent to inquire into the true state of affairs. The people will remain where they are.

RAMABAI.

We have had more than one offer of money for the work of Pundita Ramabai, who may well be spoken of as a prophetess and an emancipator among the people of India. Some days ago in our columns of 'Questions and Answers' there appeared a statement in answer to a query that the 'Witness' was not in a position to accept contributions to this lady's work. This was a mistake, as we have no reason to doubt the great excellence of the service which Ramabai is rendering to India and to humanity, and as there is in Montreal a local organization responsible for funds forwarded to her. So far as we can judge the work and considering that it is essentially a native movement, we know of none more hopeful. There exists in Montreal an organization of ladies whose purpose is to sustain Ramabai's work for women and girls, and we are quite ready to receive and forward through the treasurer of that organization any sums of money which may come to us designated for that purpose. In fact from the beginning of the famine troubles our advice to our readers has been that they should designate to such religious channels as they knew about such moneys as they might be able to send to India. This advice was given from a sense that moneys administered by the native agents of government would do far less material good and practically no moral good. Such information as has reached us since has strongly confirmed this conviction. We had hoped that those religious organizations which found themselves in touch with famine troubles would have presented their claims through our columns, but this did not occur, and so the great mass of the money which has come to us has come undesignated, and has of course been sent to the national fund.

We have a letter to-day from the treasurer of the Ramabai Circle, which we hope may be followed by occasional recitals such as our readers are already familiar with of the labors of Ramabai among the distressed orphans of the famine, so that our readers will know what work it is they are asked to contribute to. Pundita (that is Teacher or Professor) Ramabai is a widow, the highly cultured daughter of a Brahmin devotee who sacrificed his life to his devotions. Through the distressful experiences of her childhood, and later experience of a different sort, she had the best opportunity to realize to the full the disadvantages under which women suffer in India and the advantages of the freer conditions which come with Christianity. Without becoming pronouncedly a Christian, she devoted her life to the deliverance of child widows from the intolerable thralldom in which many of them live, and set up a school for the education of girls of this kind, with the hope of giving them a status in society, either as wives of liberal and educated Hindoo gentlemen or otherwise, which would distinctly change the general tone of native society towards a class which has been treated in the past with nothing but oppression and contumely, if not degradation. Travelling in support of this movement, she visited Montreal some years ago, and the formation of the Ramabai Circle was the result of that visit. Since then her religious experience has matured rapidly and remarkably, and she is living a life of faith and devotion to her people such as only few attain to. She is doing a wide work of rescue among neglected famine children in India, receiving the means for her large and growing needs in answer to her own prayers and those of her sympathizers in many lands. We have from time to time printed accounts of her holy work, and should gladly continue to make it known if we could get the material for so doing in a sufficiently compendious form.

MEDICAL LEGISLATION.

As a consequence of the provision of our Canadian constitution the British North America Act, which places education within the sphere of the provinces, the education and qualification of medical men are matters of provincial legislation and control. Thus it comes that each province has a standard of study and qualification of its own, with its own medical board or council to grant licenses to practice. Without these licenses it is illegal to practice medicine, and as a consequence physicians who are licensed in one province are legally debarred from practising in another province without obtaining a license for that province. At first sight it seems unjustifiable that a Canadian physician of regular standing should not be free to practise anywhere in Canada without fear of incurring a

fine or suffering imprisonment. But more is involved than the protection of provincial preserves for the benefit of provincial licentiates, against the poachers of other provinces, though probably that is a consideration with many in a profession which is very tenacious of its privileges, which has been slow to admit any widening of its boundaries for such purposes as the admission of women, for instance, which seems to be jealous of encroachment on the part of trained nurses, and raises objection and obstacles to the establishment of a working order of nurses for country districts, and which is, moreover, already somewhat overcrowded, and is rapidly growing more so. The real obstacle, however, to the admission of a licentiate of one province practising in another is owing to the differences in standard of matriculation and curriculum in the several provinces; the provinces in which the higher standard is maintained objecting, of course, to the admission of licentiates of the provinces holding lower standards. We do not know that the standard of examinations in Ontario is really higher than that of Quebec or the other provinces, or that that of attainment is higher, but it is easy to understand that the teaching faculties as well as the licentiates of Ontario should object to the admission to Ontario of licentiates of the Province of Quebec and other provinces in which a four years' course only is demanded, while Ontario's own licentiates are required to pursue a five years' course of study.

Ontario, too, has a medical central examining board whose examinations are so severe that twenty-five percent of the graduates of the medical schools of the provinces fail to pass them. It is reasonable enough, therefore, that the Ontario licentiates should claim that their standard must be higher and more difficult and costly of attainment if twenty-five percent of five-year students fail to pass it, than is the standard of a province, for instance, which without examination grants licenses to the holders of diplomas of a university for four years' successful study. The medical board of Quebec has its examiners who take cognizance of the university examinations, and thus it provides for the maintenance of its own standard, but while that may be satisfactory to the board and the province, it certainly cannot be expected to rank with individual examination by a central board, which is inclined to be severe, in the eyes of those who have successfully passed the greater ordeal. On the other hand, a system of provincial examination is one which circumstances may easily render impracticable. The examiners in this province are practically the nominees of the scattered rural practitioners, and are often chosen from among men who have not read a new book for a quarter of a century; who are out of touch with everything in a modern course; who are incapable of even reading the examination papers of the students of to-day, much less of setting them. The medical councils and boards of all the provinces but Ontario have reported in favor of inter-provincial registration, and they have been authorized to frame the basis of an agreement, and it is trusted that Ontario will come in later. It is probable that Ontario's course will depend upon the nature of the agreement reached. One of the main inducements to Ontario to secure a single registration for Canada is, no doubt, to fulfil the condition exacted by the British Medical Council, which recognizes the degrees of universities situated in autonomous provinces only. If Canada were possessed of a single central medical board and a single registration she might be counted by the British Council as a single autonomous province for medical purposes. While her several provinces grant certificates disjunctively, these cannot be recognized. But probably it was to avoid being compelled to accept the lower standards of some of our provinces that the association's enactment was thus framed, and it is more than doubtful that mere unity, if attained by the Canadian provincial boards, would suffice. The English authorities, as well as those of Ontario, demand a five years' course, and would not probably grant a license without examination on presentation of a diploma representing less.

It was probably with this in view that the president of the association, in discussing the matter yesterday in his address, came to the conclusion that the best remedy for the condition of things in Canada was a Dominion examining board, whose licentiates would not only be enabled to practice in any part of the Dominion but would be able to register in Great Britain, which would entitle them to recognition the whole empire over.

This is the arrangement for which McGill University, whose degrees represent as high attainments as any license given in Canada, has constantly pressed. The alternative remedy, which would meet the Canadian difficulty alone, however, was the establishment of a central examining board in each province, and the establishment of uniformly high standards of matriculation and curriculum. Lord Lister was evidently afraid of the danger of machine work on the part of the Dominion central examining board, out of touch with the universities and the work of the students:—'The objection to a central examining board was that the examinations must be conducted more or less by men who were ignorant of the courses of the individual students in the various schools. The system prevailing in England might be a better one, namely, that there should be in Canada a central body corresponding to the English general medical council, which should appoint visitors to the various bodies entrusted with the power of giving licenses, and that these visitors should report to the general council.' This is somewhat after the fashion of the Quebec medical board, whose overseers attend the university examinations and report upon them, the board having power to refuse 'license' or registration of the diploma or degrees granted by any university or school whose examinations have been unfavorably reported upon until there has been amendment. Certainly, union is advisable, but let it be union upon the basis of the highest standards now existing.

HARBOR PLANS AGAIN.

R. & O. COMPANY AND MR. JONATHAN HODGSON OBJECT TO HIGH-LEVEL WHARVES.

At the meeting of the Harbor Commissioners yesterday afternoon, Messrs. Forget and Gildersleeve, of the R. & O. Navigation Company, in an interview with the Commissioners, objected to the wharves in any new plan for harbor improvement being made high-level ones. The company, according to its representatives, had found the high-level wharves at Quebec detrimental to its interests, and was also much concerned for the farmers visiting Montreal with produce of various kinds. These, it was stated, would have to walk several hundred feet further to reach the markets if the wharves were made high-level ones. Mr. Jonathan Hodgson declared himself in sympathy with the remarks of the company's representatives. He had always been opposed to high-level wharves and would vote against them if he voted at all. Finally, the delegation left, it being understood that the company would be given the opportunity of a further hearing, before any conclusive action was taken in regard to harbor plans.

His Worship the Mayor being present at the opening ceremonies of the British Medical Association, his notice of motion looking to a conference between the Minister of Public Works and various public bodies interested in the proposed harbor improvements, was necessarily postponed.

The reports which were to have been received from the committees appointed to confer with the Board of Trade, the shipping interests, the Chambre de Commerce and the Corn Exchange Association, were also deferred, owing to several delays which had arisen in meeting with some of those bodies.

SERIOUS DEFALCATION.

FRONTENAC'S SAD POSITION. Kingston, Ont., Sept. 1.—An investigation into the county treasurer's books discloses a more serious defalcation than had hitherto been suspected. The outlook for the county is very serious and the tax-payers will pay heavily for the indifference and mismanagement of successive finance committees of the Frontenac Council. The announcement was scarcely credited, but the fact is, there have been no additions made or balances carried forward in the treasurer's cash-book since January, 1894, over three and a half years. If such a thing were told in a business community it could scarcely be credited, seeing that a yearly audit of accounts is enforced by law and that auditors have for three years pronounced the books correctly kept. It seems that charges of negligence rest upon the auditors of 1895, 1896, and 1897.

THE RAMABAI CIRCLE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness'.)

Sir,—Having heard that a statement has been made in the 'Witness' to the effect that you could not receive money for the Ramabai Circle, I beg to state that the officers of this circle will be most grateful to you if you will consent to do so, and hereby authorize you to accept any donations or subscriptions which may be sent to you, they, the officers, undertaking to see that such moneys, when handed over by you to them, reach their proper destination. Donations of any amount will be welcomed, and those who wish to become members of the circle can do so on payment of one dollar or more per annum.

EMMA M. SKELTON.

Lake Placid, Essex Co., N.Y., August, 1897.

INSURANCE AGENTS AT WAR.

AN INTERESTING CASE IN THE MARITIME PROVINCES WHICH MAY COME BEFORE THE SUPREME COURT.

Halifax, N.S., Sept. 1.—There is trouble among the fire insurance representatives here over a cut in rates by Messrs. J. M. & C. W. Hope Grant, agents of the Lancashire Insurance Company in the Maritime Provinces. It appears that this firm was supposed to have a policy in the Lancashire Insurance Company on a building in Digby, at the rate of one and a-half percent per annum, instead of two percent per annum, the regular tariff rate. This circumstance having been communicated to the association by the resident secretary of the Royal Insurance Company at Halifax, the association at once passed a resolution imposing a fine of five dollars on the Lancashire Insurance Company. As that company had not the risk in question on their books since June, 1896, Messrs. Grant promptly resented the action of the association by demanding an apology and the immediate rescinding of the resolution. This was not forthcoming and Messrs. Grant severed their connection with the association. That body retaliated by getting the London Fire Board to order all its agents who represent other companies than the Lancashire to give a written guarantee not to accept less than the tariff rates on Lancashire policies. This threat is intended to cause these agents to give up the Lancashire rather than lose all other agencies. It remains to be seen what effect the boycott will have. In the meantime Messrs. Grant have instructed their solicitors to apply to the Supreme Court for an injunction to prevent the association interfering with the free action of agents and sub-agents of the Lancashire.

THE SHERBROOKE FAIR.

Sherbrooke, Sept. 1.—Yesterday, which was virtually the first day of the fair, enjoyed a repetition of Monday's fine weather. A cool breeze blew and the sky was without a cloud. The attendance was good, but of a local character.

There is a very large number of exhibits in all classes of live stock. Some sections are almost over-crowded; particularly native Canadian and grade cattle. The general exhibits in the main building are in good order to-day. The same may be said of the machinery building. The exhibits in the main building are numerous and will attract much attention. The local exhibits are very good.

The Gardner Tool Company had a very fine display of all classes of edge tools. The J. S. Mitchell Company's exhibit of sporting goods and hardware attracted considerable attention.

Mr. A. H. Foss has also an excellent show of sporting goods, arranged in a very tasteful manner. Along with this exhibit were shown numerous specimens of the taxidermist's art in the shape of stuffed animals and birds.

Lady representatives of the various Protestant churches in town are running a lunch counter, where one can have a cup of tea, which is warranted to be an infallible remedy for physical exhaustion. The proceeds are to go into the funds of the Sherbrooke Protestant Hospital.

Only a few of the exhibits meeting special attention have been mentioned.

CROKER SAILS FOR NEW YORK.

London, Aug. 31.—A number of friends assembled this morning at Waterloo railway station in order to bid farewell to Mr. Richard Croker and his family, who left London at 9:40 a.m. for Southampton, where they will embark for the United States on the American steamship 'New York'. Mr. Croker was in the best of spirits and of health.

ARE GUESTS OF LORD DUNRAVEN.

Dublin, Aug. 31.—The Duke and Duchess of York, who left Killarney by special train, have arrived at Adare Manor, the seat of Lord Dunraven, where they will stay to-night. The Chief Secretary for Ireland, Mr. Gerald Balfour, the commander of the forces in Ireland, Lord Roberts of Kandahar, and other distinguished persons are also the guests of Lord Dunraven.

THE FLY-WHEEL BURST.

Portsmouth, Ohio, Sept. 1.—A forty-ton fly-wheel at the Burgess Steel and Iron Works was burst yesterday by a 4,800 pound ingot slipping a roll. The mill was crowded with workmen. The roof was riddled. Beams two feet square were cut in two like straws. The mill was set on fire, but the flames were soon extinguished. Only one workman was injured, and he but slightly. How the crowd in the mill escaped is a mystery.

THE CZAR'S HUMANITY.

London, Aug. 31.—The 'Chronicle' asserts on the authority of the Russian Minister of the Interior that the Czar has decided to partly abolish the Siberian exile system, and to erect large central prisons in Russia proper. The change will go into operation a year hence.

ST. ANICET WHARF CONDEMNED.

Cornwall, Aug. 31.—The report of the government engineer on the wharf at St. Anicet, Que., condemns the existing one as too narrow, and recommends its being rebuilt, so as to have a front of at least ninety feet. The appropriation of \$2,000 is believed to be sufficient, and tenders will be asked at an early date.

THE CHINESE RAILWAY.

Vladivostok, Aug. 30.—The first sod in the work of construction of the Chinese Eastern Railway was cut in Chinese territory to-day. A number of Chinese authorities were present.

CANADA'S NICKEL MINES.

Americans Intrigue to Monopolize Them.

A SOURCE OF NATIONAL WEALTH FETTERED BY ALIENS.

The nickel deposits of Ontario which are situated near Sudbury on the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, are, as everyone knows, one of the most valuable of the Dominion's assets, especially in view of the fact that nickel has come to be regarded as absolutely necessary for the arming of naval vessels. It appears from a letter of Mr. S. J. Ritchie to the Toronto 'Globe,' that Americans are intriguing and scheming to secure a monopoly of the whole deposit, and that they are preventing the development of the mining and manufacturing of the ore, with the object of reducing the present value of the mines and of eventually manufacturing the ore in the United States. Mr. Ritchie writes:—

"My attention has this morning been called to an editorial in the 'Globe' of Monday the 18th inst., entitled 'Nickel for Britain.' The subject covered in this article is one of the greatest importance, both for Canada and for Britain, and it is constantly becoming more so. Canada has the only nickel deposits of any value upon this hemisphere. These deposits enable her to control the currency of the world, and she has already contributed, and continues to contribute, to make the armor plates of the United States navy, the most invulnerable in the world. The great plants of the Bethlehem Iron Works and of the Carnegie Steel Company are now furnishing armor plates alloyed with Canadian nickel for the navy of Russia, and last comes the navy of the world, the navy of Great Britain, to adopt nickel steel. The president of the Iron and Steel Institute of Great Britain told me that the time was at hand when every warship in Her Majesty's service would have to be re-clad with nickel steel. What does all this mean for Canada? What does Canada's control and monopoly of this material mean for the empire?"

No known mineral deposits upon this continent are equal in strength and magnitude to these Sudbury deposits.

What has been the history of their acquisition, management and the legal status under which the corporations owning them are, and have been, permitted to carry on business in Canada?

First, they were acquired to aid the Central Ontario Railway, a corporation jointly built by Canadians and Americans; that road not proving self-supporting because the iron ores which the road was built to haul to the lake were found to contain so much sulphur that they were unworkable.

THE COMPANIES FORMED.

Separate corporations were formed to operate these copper, nickel and iron deposits, with the understanding and agreement that these corporations and the railway for whose interests the properties were purchased should be united in one property. Two corporations were organized at Cleveland under the laws of Ohio, the one known as the Canadian Copper Company, and the other as the Anglo-American Iron Company. Neither of these companies owned any ore or any property in Ohio or in the United States. All their property was in Canada—all in Ontario. It was necessary that these companies should have some franchise to carry on business in Canada, as they had nothing with which to carry on any business in the United States.

Under these circumstances I went to the Dominion Parliament in February, 1880, and asked from the Dominion Parliament a charter ratifying our Ohio charter. Mr. John Bell, Q.C., drew the bill asking this power and ratification of the Ohio charter from the Dominion Parliament. In this bill we asked of Parliament that 'the said company shall have full power to sell the products of their mines in any part of Canada or elsewhere, and to establish treating or smelting works in any province of Canada or elsewhere, as in the interest of the company may be found expedient.' The right to establish treating or smelting works 'elsewhere' than in Canada both the government and the Committee on Private Bills promptly refused to grant. Of course the company could build such works in Ohio under its Ohio charter if it saw fit, but it had nothing on which to operate such works but Canadian ores or matters. If the government had granted the company the right to establish such works outside of Canada, under the Canadian charter, it would have surrendered its own right and power to impose an export duty upon any of the materials produced by these companies. This, both the government and the committee firmly refused to do. I was president of the copper company and vice-president of the iron company at the time I was before the government asking for these Canadian charters, and as a condition of their being granted, I agreed with and promised the government that all the smelting and treating of these copper and nickel ores should be done in Canada, and I have fought with my associates from that day to this for the redemption of that pledge and for the carrying out of both the letter and spirit of the understanding and agreement there was between us at the time of obtaining these deposits, by which all the investments of both Canadian and American should be fully and equally protected. I herewith insert a copy of a letter of the Hon. W. B. Ives, who was chairman of the Committee on

Private Bills at the time this charter was granted:—

House of Commons, April, 1887. S. J. Ritchie, Esq.,

My dear sir,—I have your letter of the 20th instant referring to the passing of two acts in 1880, the one respecting the Canadian Copper Company, and the other respecting the Anglo-American Iron Company. I was the chairman of the Private Bills Committee of the House of Commons at that time and have to-day refreshed my memory by looking over the original records. I find that the bills as brought before the committee, asked power to establish treating and smelting works in any Province of Canada or elsewhere. The words 'or elsewhere' were stricken out by the committee, with the view of forcing the companies to treat and refine their ores in Canada. Very truly yours,

(Signed.) W. B. IVES.

CHARTER DISREGARDED.

For nearly ten years the operation and management of these companies has been under the present control. It has been in utter disregard of the interests of the Canadian Governments, both Dominion and Provincial. In utter disregard of the interests of Canadian investors and the Canadian people, it has proceeded under the judicial safe conduct of an American court, which has been presented before the American Congress for the impeachment, and would have been again presented before the last session of Congress had there been any committees appointed in the House before whom charges could be preferred. It will be again presented at the next session of Congress, when a Judiciary Committee is appointed.

The question before the Canadian people now is, can such a combination outside your country, operating by such methods, reach its hands into your country, seize upon your most valuable asset, appropriate it to themselves in defiance of your parliaments and your courts, in defiance of the interests and great investments of your own citizens and those who have fought in season and out of season, both for the interests of your country and your people on both sides of the national boundary line. Proceedings are now pending before the Attorney-General of the Dominion for the forfeiture of the charter of the Canadian Copper Company for the high-handed manner in which it has violated its chartered rights. The Vermilion Mining Company is an Ontario corporation, belonging to the Canadian Copper Company. For eight years it has been kept in a state of complete idleness, and proceedings are pending before the Ontario Government for the forfeiture of its charter.

Both the Dominion and Provincial Governments have offered the most liberal aid to both these corporations, as well as to the railway, to have these corporations operated upon a large scale, with all their work done in Canada; towns and cities have made similar offers. All these offers have been refused and the arrangements broken up by the present management, with the object and purpose of destroying the earning power and selling value of one and all of them until they could be gotten into a few hands, wholly outside of Canada. Can such methods and such management succeed against both Canada and Britain at the expense of destroying the interests and investments of your own people? Your governments, your courts and your people are the proper authorities to answer this question. I speak of what I know in this matter, as every ton of copper and nickel ore owned by these corporations was gotten by myself.

A KINGSTON MARRIAGE.

THE BRIDE A DAUGHTER OF LIEUT. COL. GORDON, D.O.C., OF MONTREAL.

Kingston, Ont., Sept. 1.—An exceptionally pretty wedding took place at St. George's Cathedral this morning, when Miss Kathleen Moore Gordon, eldest daughter of Lieut. Col. W. D. Gordon, D.O.C., of Montreal, and originally of Kingston, and Mr. Arthur Breden Cunningham, barrister, of this city, were united in marriage. No invitations were issued except to immediate relatives of the bride and groom. The cathedral, however, was thronged with people who assembled to witness the ceremony performed by the Very Reverend, the Dean of Ontario, assisted by the Rev. G. R. Beamish. The full choral service was rendered by the surpliced choir. The bride entered the cathedral while the processional wedding hymn, 'The Voice that Breathed o'er Eden,' was given. The bridesmaids and maids of honor were, Misses Beattie and Nora Gordon, sisters of the bride; Miss Florence Cunningham, sister of the groom; Misses Nora Hill Macneil, Doris Kent, Helen Gordon, Margaret Maclellan, Marjorie Pense and Hilda Kent. The toilettes of the bridesmaids and maids of honor were most handsome, and all wore frocks of snowy muslin. The groomsmen were Mr. Ernest Cunningham, brother of the groom. The cathedral was tastefully decorated with flowers. After the ceremony a family reception was held at 'Somerset House,' the residence of Mrs. Rybert Kent, aunt of the bride, where a bewildering array of beautiful gifts bore silent testimony to the esteem in which the popular young bride and groom are held. The couple left at noon on the east-bound train.

MAGDALEN ISLANDS FISHERIES.

Ottawa, Sept. 1.—Urgent appeals are being made to the Department of Marine and Fisheries to extend the fishing season at the Magdalen Islands on the ground that if this is not done the local fishermen will be face to face with starvation. The local members of Parliament and one or two clergymen have sent telegrams of the most urgent kind, and a reply is expected within a day or two.

SOME HARD FACTS.

SEAMY SIDE OF THE KLONDIKE GOLD REGIONS.

STARVATION AND DEATH STARING MANY IN THE FACE—C.P.R. LINE TO BE OPENED UP.

Seattle, Sept. 1.—Mr. H. N. Stanley, who went to St. Michael's for the Associated Press, returned to this city on the steamer 'Portland.' He says: 'I was seven weeks at the mouth of the Yukon at St. Michael's, where I saw all the miners coming out and interviewed them. As a result I feel it my duty to advise everybody to stay out until next spring. Wild, and, in many cases, exaggerated reports have been circulated since the first discoveries were made. The strike, however, was and is one of the greatest, if not the greatest, in the world's history. Probably two million dollars was cleaned up this spring and next spring I look for from five to seven million dollars. The fields have hardly been opened up as yet, but those going in now must bear in mind that everything in that region was staked long before any reports reached the outer world and that those going in now must prospect for themselves, buy claims from the present owners, or work for the owners. No new strike had been reported up to the time of my leaving St. Michael's, and another may not be made for five years.'

STARVATION THREATENED.

'I am aware there is a popular impression that supplies can be bought in the vicinity of the mines. They may at present buy at six times Seattle prices, but they are taken at even those figures faster than they can be got in, and before winter is half over, if the present population stays in, there will be actual starvation. The average man requires about a ton of carefully selected food and clothing for a year's supplies. In the summer of 1896, about three thousand five hundred tons of supplies went up the river, and the new population of fifteen hundred to two thousand suffered from want. Of this three thousand five hundred tons probably fifteen hundred tons were rum, tools, furniture, and supplies other than provisions. This season, allowing the most favorable circumstances, not more than four thousand two hundred tons of supplies can be got up the river, fully half of which is rum and tools, as well as supplies other than food. There are more than three times as many people there than last winter. Figure it out for yourself. Food was completely cleaned out this spring, and last winter there was such a scarcity that moose hams sold for thirty dollars each; flour, a hundred and twenty dollars per hundred pounds; bacon, one dollar per pound. What will not happen this coming winter? Why will not people actually starve to death? As to shelter, ninety percent of Dawson was living in tents in July; labor is scarce, and houses cannot be built. How are seven thousand people to withstand the rigor of a nine months' winter of semi-darkness when the mercury goes down to seventy degrees below zero?'

DOUBTFUL WORK FOR WINTER.

'As to labor, it is true that last winter the winter succeeding the great strike when men were scarce—wages were fifteen dollars a day, but if no new strike is made what is to keep wages up this winter? There are but three hundred and forty claims on Bonanza, Eldorado and Hunter Creeks that will probably be worked this winter. An average of eight men to each, I think, liberal. If but two thousand seven hundred men are employed, and there are five thousand or more seeking work, what must be the result? Wages must go down. I am told that much grub has gone over the divide, yet from what I know I would wager my last dollar that not to exceed five hundred tons of supplies over and above what the carriers ate will reach the diggings. No man going in can arrive with more than a four months' supply.'

'I am also told that there is plenty at St. Michael's. So there may be, but after Sept. 15 it might as well be in New York City, for to try to transport it by dog train or sled over two thousand miles of icy river is absolutely impossible. There is not, nor will there ever be, a dog train that can take enough to feed itself over twelve hundred miles. Relief is, therefore, impossible.'

TRAILS CLOSED TO SUPPLIES.

'To draw provisions for the trip from Dyea to Dawson any time before the spring breaks up is an impossibility. Relief for those caught in the Klondike after winter sets in is equally impossible, so in the name of humanity I ask that a stop be put to this wholesale transportation of people without supplies. Let no man be allowed to enter that region unless he carries with him enough food and clothing to last him a year. There are women and little children in there today who should be sent out as far as St. Michael's before navigation closes. I hear much of the boats that are building to go up the river, but, aside from one steamer ready on Aug. 11, no new boat can be added to the carrying craft this fall. The Klondike is a land of ice and snow as well as a land of gold. Let it not be made a land of gaunt hunger, wretchedness, and death. Let no one be allowed to wrest from the foolish people a few hundred thousand saved, borrowed or begged dollars. There will be as good chances for mining in the future as now. Let the people wait. This is not a Cripple Creek or Deadwood proposition. If caught they cannot walk out.'

THE OUTPUT OF GOLD.

Washington, Sept. 1.—Mr. Preston, director of the Mint, was asked to-day what estimate he had made as to the amount of gold brought into the United States from Klondike since the recent discoveries. He answered that he had been obliged to depend largely on newspaper publications, instead of official data, and hence could pass no satisfactory judgment, but he should say, roughly, that the arrival of the 'Portland' had brought the total up to about \$2,500,000. As to the future, he rather expected the total to swell to \$6,000,000 by the close of navigation. The 'Portland' would make one more trip, being due at Seattle on her return about Oct. 10. On that last voyage home she would probably bring in a large body of miners who did not wish to spend the winter in the Klondike and who would bring the bulk of their gold with them, so as to have its transportation under their own eyes. Not all of the gold brought in for some months past should, in Mr. Preston's judgment, be credited to the Klondike. Much of it, he thought, must have come from Circle City and Fortymile Creek.

C. P. R. TO ESTABLISH A LINE.

Vancouver, B.C., Sept. 1.—Mr. T. G. Shaughnessy, vice-president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, is now here and was interviewed by the City Council and Board of Trade this morning. In reply to the various matters brought up Mr. Shaughnessy stated that his company had now under consideration the question of a direct service to the Yukon, and at the present time one of the officers of the company was arranging for the necessary steamers. He also stated that the company intended to put on a much better service between Vancouver and Victoria. He then briefly referred to the company's service in the Kootenay, stating that in a short time Rossland would be reached from here in a day.

Winnipeg, Man., Aug. 31.—Dr. Dawson, who passed through here yesterday en route west, was interviewed regarding the Yukon country, with which he is familiar, and in speaking of the various routes stated that the one via Edmonton would be found the most feasible.

LETTER FROM A GLENNARIAN.

Cornwall, Sept. 1.—Mrs. A. G. Robinson, whose husband, an old Transvaal miner, left for the Klondike a few weeks ago with a Montreal party, has received a letter from him. The letter was written from Victor, B.C., on Aug. 15, and describes the journey that far. That evening they were to take the steamer 'Islander' for Dyea. All were in the best of spirits and were thoroughly equipped for the expedition. The provisions consist of flour, oatmeal, peas, beans, cornmeal, dried peaches, quinces, apples, condensed milk, tea, cocoa, coffee, lime juice, barrelled pork and beef, vinegar and rum, candles and pressed vegetables. All have oilskins, sou'westers and rubber boots. Each man has a Winchester repeater, compass and tools.

Mr. Robinson says: 'There is a Mr. McDonald from Glen Nevis here, and going up on the same boat, but with another party. We are in the best of spirits, and have a fiddle, tin-whistle and a mouth-organ. If I get back all right I feel sure I shall have something to show. This is the best equipped expedition ever taken out. Things can be bought here as cheap as in Montreal.'

GOLD IN ALASKA.

Tacoma, Wash., Aug. 31.—A letter to the 'Ledger' has just been received from the north fork of the McMillan river, Alaska, from George Temmon, addressed to his wife in South Tacoma, giving particulars of a fabulously rich strike. He and his partner went there from the Yukon on information from an Indian who accompanied them last spring, and he says that they have struck a locality richer than the Klondike. In three months they have made a clean-up of \$35,000. The letter was sent down by the Indian, who took five hundred dollars or six hundred dollars worth of nuggets to lay in fresh supplies for the winter.

Seattle, Wash., Aug. 31.—Anxiety as to the fate of the Yukon river steamer, 'P. B. Weare,' said to be laden with gold, is set at rest by advices that the 'Weare' was tied up near Circle City, repairing her boiler flues.

Kingston, Ont., Aug. 31.—Prof. Carr Harris is homeward bound from Vancouver, B.C., having wisely decided that he could not make the Yukon this year and Kingston would be a better place to winter than on the bleak Yukon river. He will go in the spring via Edmonton.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ITCHING SKIN DISEASES

Cuticura

But the professor will be represented by Messrs. T. S. Scott and Hastings McFarlane, graduates of Queen's, having been sent forward. They are hardy, vigorous mining experts, and can hold their own with the sturdiest of miners.

NAPANEE BANK ROBBERY.

TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS OF THE STOLEN MONEY WAS UNSIGNED.

Kingston, Ont., Sept. 1.—The Dominion Bank authorities at Napanee are still in the dark as to who stole the \$32,000 from their safe on Friday evening. 'It is believed the robbers must have become acquainted with the safe and vault through working in it some time, or else the information was given by such a person. New bills representing \$10,000 were among the money stolen. These lacked a signature, which will probably be forged. The numbers of the bills will be issued, and the public will have to watch for them. The bank will not be liable for them. The issue will be recalled and this will mean an expenditure of about five thousand dollars for new plates.'

NOTES AND NOTICES.

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

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

ADVERTISEMENT.

STRAIGHT TO THE POINT

HOMEFURNISHINGS

ON CREDIT.

WE ALWAYS GO STRAIGHT TO THE POINT. THERE IS NO FALSE MODESTY ABOUT US. WE WANT YOUR TRADE. WE ARE SURE TO GET IT IF YOU GIVE US HALF A CHANCE. THERE MAY BE OTHER STORES AS GOOD AS THIS ONE, BUT IF YOU BUY THE SAME QUALITY THERE YOU WILL PAY MORE FOR IT. WE SAVE MONEY IN VARIOUS LITTLE WAYS. SPECIALLY IN BUYING AND CAN ALWAYS GIVE YOU THE LOWEST PRICES ON HOMEFURNISHINGS. ALSO THE EASIEST TERMS.

EVERYTHING IN FURNITURE. EVERYTHING IN CARPETS.

THE AMERICAN WRINGER CO.

1678 Notre Dame Street.

T. A. EMMANS, Manager.

GRANT'S PATENT SPECTACLE INDICATOR

Prof. Samuel S. Grant,

1st Honor's Papil of Dr. Bucklin, A.M., M.D.

OCULIST'S PRESCRIPTIONS EXECUTED EXACTLY.

Spectacles and Eyeglasses fitted in Newest Improved Styles of Frames.

SIGHT ACCURATELY TESTED.

Store closes at 6 o'clock p.m.

HENRY GRANT & SON, Opticians,

2445 St. Catherine st., near Drummond.

"THE GRAND HOTEL"

AND BATHS

AT CALEDONIA SPRINGS

Continues open late into September.

Ample notice of date of closing will be given here.

YOU CANNOT DO BETTER

IN PRICE OR LOCATION

—THAN AT THE—

TURKISH BATH HOTEL

140 to 144 ST. MONIQUE STREET.

BRASS AND IRON BEDSTEADS.

New Designs, embodying Style, Fine Workmanship, High Finish.

TWIN BEDS IN BRASS.

PATENT FOLDING BEDSTEADS.

H. R. IVES & CO.,

Show Rooms and Works, QUEEN ST., Montreal.

Established 1859.

Auction Sales.

Fraser Brothers.

ESTATE LATE MOSES PARKER.

Important Sale Superior Household Furniture and Effects, Valuable Heintzman Upright Piano, Costly Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organ, Paintings, Engravings, etc.

The subscribers are favored with instructions from the executors of the above estate to sell by public auction, at the residence.

No 5 Crescent street, On THURSDAY Morning, September 2.

All the excellent furniture and effects therein, including in part, a splendid Heintzman Cabinet Grand Upright Piano, in perfect order, Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organ, 18 stops, cost \$225. Rugs and Carpets, Brussels Carpets, Cabinet Ornaments, Fine Steel Engravings, Paintings, Fancy Tables and Chairs, Drawing-room Suite, Turkish Rugs, Library Furniture, including an exceedingly rare Oak Sideboard, Dinner Wagon, Extension Table, Set (8) Oak Chairs, and Chairs, in Leather, very fine low winged Walnut Bookcase, Bookshelf, lot choice Standard Works, Handsome Oak Dining Room Suite, including an exceedingly rare Oak Sideboard, Dinner Wagon, Extension Table, Set (8) Oak Chairs, in Leather, including two Arm Chairs, China, Glass, Silverware, Dinner Set, Cutlery, English Oilcloth, Square Carpet, Steel Engravings, a magnificent, massive modern Walnut Bedroom Set, prize set, with best hair mattress, Feather Pillows, Odd Wal. Bureau and Washstands, Chamber Crochery, Medicine Cabinet, with plate glass door, Bay Chairs, Wal. Chiffonier, Brussels Carpets, Wilson Rectifying Chair, in plush; Brussels Hall and Stair Carpets, handsome Oak Hall Stand Clock, Mats, lot Kitchen Requisites, Sundries in basement, including small Hall Store, Refrigerator, lot Coal and Wood, and sundry other articles, all for positive sale without reserve.

SALE AT TEN O'CLOCK.

FRASER BROS., Auctioneers.

Marcotte Bros

Dredge For Sale.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION

At our Rooms, 69 St. James Street, MONTREAL.

At ELEVEN o'clock a.m., ON FRIDAY, 3rd September.

THE

Dipper Dredge,

No. 6,

NOW WORKING AT HOCHELAGA.

Further particulars may be had from us.

TERMS, CASH.

MARCOTTE FRERES, Au 6 meers.

MONTREAL, 27th August, 1897.

ADVERTISEMENT.

PRESCRIPTIONS! THE MEDICAL HALL

Colonial House, Phillips Square.

The Dispensing of Prescriptions has been a specialty of the Medical Hall since A.D. 1833. Over sixty years' reputation for

Accuracy, Quality of Material, Neatness and Promptness.

Our prices are as moderate as quality will allow.

KENNETH CAMPBELL & CO.

21

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

WOULD YOU

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

The COOK'S FRIEND

Baking Powder.

MONEY TO LEND

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

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE CO. of Canada

MARRIAGE LICENSES,

ISSUED.

MONEY TO LEND,

—BY—

JOHN M. M. DUFF,

ACCOUNTANT AND COMMISSIONER

107 St. James st and 345 Prince Arthur st

MARRIAGE LICENSES

ISSUED.

MONEY TO LEND,

CUSHING, EUSTON & EMMON, NOTARIES & COMMISSIONERS, 110 St. James Street.

TORONTO EXONERATED.

WELCOME TO AMERICAN SCIENTISTS WAS A CORDIAL ONE.

STORY OF SNUBBING DENIED BY PROF. STEVENS OF TROY, N.Y.

Toronto, Sept. 1.—The 'Globe' to-day publishes a letter received from W. Leconte Stevens, Rennselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N.Y., one of the United States scientists who attended the recent meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science in this city, in which he expresses his high appreciation of the courteous hospitality abundantly offered to him and all other Americans who chose to take advantage of the invitation freely given. 'We all understood quite well,' Prof. Stevens says, 'that the British Association was rightly the specially honored guests. If Lord Kelvin, Lord Lister and Sir John Evans overshadowed the Americans this was no more than proper. Continuing, Prof. Stevens says: 'It may not be improper to admit frankly that all the Americans who attended the meeting in Toronto were forced to observe the existence of a strained relation between the Canadian people and the present government of the United States. Among my decorations for the most part the American flag was conspicuous by its absence, but many of us believe that the Canadians have good cause for their present dissatisfaction. Many of us are opposed to high tariffs, to discriminating duties, to the "slipping-in" of legislative enactments that are designed to favor special moneyed interests. Many of us advocate the same freedom in commercial intercourse that is universally accepted in scientific intercourse. But whether protectionists or free-traders we went to Toronto for the sake of meeting fellow-workers in science and there are few, if any, who can now say that the visit was unrewarded.'

BRITISH LAW.

THE HON. DON M. DICKENSON PAYS IT A SPLENDID TRIBUTE

SAYS ITS STANDS STURDY, STRONG AND LASTING AS THE FOUNTAIN HEAD OF ALL MODERN JURISPRUDENCE.

Halifax, N.S., Sept. 1.—The Hon. Don M. Dickenson's speech at the Canadian Bar Association yesterday afternoon, following Lieut.-Governor Daly's address of welcome to the members of the association, attracted much attention, being delivered as it was by an American. He made an eloquent reference to the common law of England, which, he said, stood sturdy and strong and lasting as the fountain head of all modern jurisprudence. Christianity and the common law, hand in hand, had stricken the shackles from men's limbs and had uplifted their minds and hearts. He hoped if the United States had a friend who was not a friend of England also, that if they attempted to come into Halifax, they would come by some other way than by water. He did not think they could come by land except through the United States, and he was sure no hostile power would ever get leave to march on Canada through United States territory. If the time should ever come when Great Britain should be isolated his country would not be found in the combination against her. 'God speed the day,' he said, 'when through the influence of our race men may walk free through every spot and place of Europe.' It had occurred to him as his windows rattled every day with the reports of the mighty guns from the city forts that the motto which he saw everywhere written in Halifax, 'At rest, but ready,' should be changed to 'Restless but ready.'

AMERICANS DO NOT LIKE IT.

SAY MR. BEIQUE'S ARGUMENT BEFORE THE SEAL COMMISSION CASTS A SLUR ON THE UNITED STATES.

Halifax, N.S., Sept. 1.—During the Behring Sea Commission proceedings this morning, while Mr. Beique was speaking on the British side of the case, Judge Putnam, the American member of the commission, took exception to the style of argument, as imputing bad faith to the United States. Mr. Beique was arguing on the justice of the claims to aggravated damages and said that while his words might appear harsh, he wished them to be understood strictly in their legal sense. Judge Putnam said he would not listen to comments on the graciousness or ungraciousness of the United States, and Judge King, the British Commissioner, asked Mr. Beique if it had not been admitted by Great Britain, at the Paris tribunal, that the United States' claims were presented in good faith. Mr. Beique did not answer directly. Mr. Beique in his address dwelt first on the question of the scope of the commission, and argued against the contention of the United States that the claims must be limited to those presented at Paris. He reviewed the history of the matter and declared that neither in the award nor in the findings of fact was there anything to debar Great Britain from presenting further claims than those submitted at Paris.

AMERICAN VISITORS

PAY THEIR RESPECTS TO THE MAYOR.

The Mayor was waited upon this morning, in his chamber at the City Hall, by a number of influential members of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston, Mass. The deputation consisted of Col. J. Payson Bradley, commander of the order; Lieutenants Emory Grover, F. M. Tripet, J. E. Colter, E. P. Cramm and J. L. White.

The visitors explained to the Mayor that they were in the city arranging for hotel accommodation for three hundred and fifty members of their order who would arrive in the city on Monday, Oct. 4. The association represented by the deputation was established in 1638. Every year its members take an extended trip, visiting cities of importance. Last year a visit was paid to England, the members of the society being received by the Queen and entertained by the Prince of Wales.

The Mayor gave a warm welcome to the visitors, and after promising them a hearty welcome in October touched upon the pleasure it always gave Canadians to have visits from their cousins across the line. The visitors expressed their deep appreciation of the kindly manner Americans always were received in Canada, especially in Montreal, and trusted that as the years passed they would lead to still kinder relations between the two countries.

BUSINESS NOTES.

Benning & Barsalou, auctioneers, held yesterday afternoon, at their salesrooms, 86 St. Peter street, a sale for account of underwriters of 58 cases of record, ledger and linen paper, slightly damaged by water in the warehouse of the Rolland Paper Company of St. Jerome. The trade was well represented and the entire offering was disposed off at fair prices.

Benning & Barsalou, auctioneers, sold yesterday morning for Kent & Turcotte, curators, the stocks belonging to the following estates:—I. Vineberg & Co., at 63c; Vineberg & Co., at 60c, for Henry Barber, trustee, of Toronto. The stock of A. E. Loney, of Maxville, Ont., at 62 1/2.

Brossard Prevost & Gagnon, accountants, have dissolved.

The business of G. W. Hamilton & Son, stock brokers, will be continued by Arthur Hamilton.

Hector Prevost has been appointed tutor to the estate of Miss M. L. Simmonds, millinery. The estate is to be liquidated.

LAVAL LAW FACULTY.

The fall session of the Law Faculty of Laval University opened this morning, when the Dean, the Hon. Judge Jette, delivered the inaugural address. In the course of his remarks, the learned judge informed the students that the final examinations at the end of the year would be held in public.

CIVIC HOLIDAY.

The Mayor has proclaimed Monday, Sept. 6, Labor Day, a public holiday, and has issued a proclamation asking citizens to observe the day as such.

READY FOR DUTY.

Every desk in the Court House offices was occupied this morning, all the officials having returned from their holidays and everyone feeling fresh and ready for another year's work.

EIGHT BICYCLISTS IN TROUBLE.

The police were out on their bicycles last night, and as a result eight riders, one of them a lady, were before the Recorder this morning, on a charge of having no license. The penalty imposed in each case was one dollar or eight days.

SAD ANNIVERSARY FOR FRANCE.

To-day is the twenty-seventh anniversary of the defeat of the French troops by the German army at Sedan.

CITY ITEMS.

The visiting governors for the present week to the Protestant House of Industry and Refuge and to the Homes at Longue Pointe are Messrs. E. K. Greene and John Stirling.

HUDSON'S BAY EXPEDITION.

Halifax, N.S., Sept. 1.—The barque 'Maggie' arrived to-day from Nachvak, Labrador, where she discharged a cargo of coal on board the Dominion's 'Hudson's Bay' expedition steamer 'Diana.' She brings the first news received from the 'Diana' since her departure from Halifax in May. About July 15 the 'Diana' got nipped in the ice near Fox Channel. Her rudder was carried away and port side badly strained by the heavy ice. The ship was held captive for four or five days. After she got free a new rudder was shipped and the vessel continued on her voyage, landing the members of the expedition on both sides of the bay. The 'Diana' left Nachvak on Aug. 19 for Cumberland Inlet, and will proceed from there to Fort Churchill. Returning, she will pick up the members of the expedition and proceed to St. John's for coal and return to Hudson's Bay in October to ascertain the latest day the waters are open to navigation. The object of the expedition is to determine if the waters of Hudson's Bay are navigable for grain steamers during the summer months.

G. T. R. STATION BURNED.

Deseronto, Ont., Sept. 1.—At 8.30 last night the Grand Trunk Junction station and contents, also Agent C. C. Raven's residence and effects were destroyed by fire; partially insured.

GOOD TIMES FOR CANADA.

INCREASE OF SEVENTEEN MILLION DOLLARS IN FOREIGN TRADE LAST YEAR.

Ottawa, Sept. 1.—The Department of Trade and Commerce will shortly issue its report. It shows that the imports for the fiscal year ending June 3 amounted to \$111,380,777, as against \$110,587,713 last year. The exports show an increase of from \$118,140,504 to \$134,113,970. Taking imports and exports together there is an increase over last year of nearly seventeen million.

THE EMPEROR FOR PEACE.

INTERESTING ADDRESS BY HIS MAJESTY AT THE UNVEILING OF THE STATUE TO HIS GRANDFATHER AT COBLENZ.

Coblentz, Sept. 1.—The Emperor William in proposing a toast to the Rhine Province, at the provincial banquet held here yesterday evening, after the unveiling by His Majesty of the equestrian monument erected in honor of William the Great, at the confluence of the Rhine and the Moselle, made a long speech upon the subject of his grandfather, during the course of which he said: 'My grandfather went north from Coblentz to mount the throne as the chosen instrument of the Lord, and as such he regarded himself. For all of us, more especially for us princes, he raised once more on high, crowning it with the bright rays of the treasure which may we ever preserve in its sublimity and holiness, I mean the kingdom, by the grace of God, the kingdom with its heavy duties, its never-ending, ever-enduring toils and labors, with its awful responsibility to the Creator alone, from which no man, no minister, no house of parliament, no people, can release the prince. For me it will be a sacred duty, following in the way which the Great Ruler has shown us, and in solitude for my country, to hold my protecting hand over this splendid jewel and in the tradition which has descended to us and which remains stronger than iron—yes, even than the wall of Ehrenbreitstein, to take this province to my heedful heart, the heart of the father of his country, and wish with all my heart that her people may grow under the protection of long lasting peace.'

FRANCE AND RUSSIA.

INTERCHANGE OF COMPLIMENTARY SAYINGS BETWEEN THE TWO RULERS.

Paris, Sept. 1.—It was given out to-day that upon the arrival of M. Faure at Dunkirk yesterday morning he sent a despatch to the Czar, saying: 'At the moment I place my foot once more upon the soil of France my first thought is for your Majesty, Her Majesty the Empress, and the whole Russian nation. The magnificent and cordial reception given to the President of the republic calls forth throughout France a feeling of emotion and joy. It will leave in our hearts an ineffaceable memory. I beg your Majesty once more to accept the expression of my thanks and the wishes I entertain for your Majesty's happiness and that of the Empress and the imperial family, and for the grandeur and prosperity of Russia.'

The Czar replied to this message from Warsaw. He said: 'The Empress and myself are extremely grateful for your kind words just sent to us. It is with pleasure that I shall preserve the memory of the visit paid by the President of the republic to Russia, whose heart has been once more beaten in unison with that of France.'

London, Sept. 1.—A special despatch from Paris published here to-day says that cries of 'Down with England' were raised outside the British embassy in Paris last night because that building was not illuminated in honor of the return of President Faure to the French capital after his visit to Russia. Two ladies, the despatch adds, were arrested outside the embassy for participating in the demonstration, and were subsequently released with cautions.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

Ottawa, Sept. 1.—Frank Pedley, Toronto, entered on his duties this morning as superintendent of immigration, at Ottawa.

Mr. Robertson, the engineer of the Department of Railways and Canals, employed on the river near Cardinal, and who was mentioned a few days ago in this correspondence as having nothing of any importance to do, has been transferred to the Trent Valley canal.

DIED FROM ANTHRAX.

Toronto, Sept. 1.—The provincial health authorities have received word from Acton, a village near Guelph, that Wesley Campbell of that place has died, and that his father and one of his sons are dying from a disease which the local doctors diagnose as anthrax. Campbell was employed in a tannery at Acton, and it is supposed that he contracted the disease from the hides of cattle which were infected with it.

ON THE WATCH.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST SMALLPOX.

Up to two p.m. no new cases of smallpox were reported either to the civic or provincial boards of health. Quite a number of alleged cases were enquired into both yesterday and to-day, but they were happily found to be only alleged cases.

Dr. Coyle, public vaccinator, vaccinated both Judge Dugas and Judge Desnoyers this morning. Three houses in Moreau street which were put under quarantine some three weeks ago, were released from further surveillance this morning, no new cases of the disease developing. The total number of vaccine points distributed by the Civic Health Department since the disease broke out number no less than 15,422. Five thousand points were distributed yesterday, and two thousand more up to noon to-day.

R. G. V. BARNETT ARRESTED.

ON ACCOUNT OF TROUBLE OVER A \$150 PROMISSORY NOTE.

Roland Gideon Israel Barnett, famous for his claim to have been the brother of the late Barney Barnato and for other things, is an inmate of the Montreal jail on a charge of having hypothecated the proceeds of a note for \$150 signed by one Hudon. He was arrested at half-past three yesterday afternoon.

ENGLISHMEN FIRED UPON.

Commander of the Venezuelan Frontier Police Exchanges Shots With a Hunting Party

AND IS SLIGHTLY WOUNDED.

THE ENGLISHMEN, BY A STRATEGIC MOVE, CAPTURE HIM AND HIS FORCE.

Kingston, Jamaica, Sept. 1.—Advices to hand from the north-west territory of British Guiana tell of an attack made on an English settler and his party by the Venezuelan frontier police. George H. Moore is a grant holder on the English side of the Amacura river. The other day he left his residence with a party of Englishmen for a fishing and hunting expedition to Barima. When the boat got opposite to the Venezuelan outpost station at the mouth of the Amacura, the party were hailed by the garribo and informed that they would not be allowed to proceed. Mr. Moore asked why, on what grounds, and by what authority?

No answer was given and thereupon the boat, which had been luffed up at the challenge, hauled its wind and proceeded outward. On seeing this Col. Castania, the officer in command of the station, ran out on the shore flourishing a rifle and yelling that he would shoot if the boat did not run in. Not believing that the officer could be in earnest Mr. Moore made a derisive reply, whereupon Castania opened fire. By the time he had got two shots Moore and his friends were answering, and Castania was hit in the leg. The wound was a very slight one, but it stopped him, and he hobbled into the station.

Meanwhile the soldiers of the guard were seen to be busy with a gun that stood on a little eminence and commanded the mouth of the river. To get out of range Moore had to run his boat right under the gun. Seeing this the Venezuelans supposed that the Englishmen were going to surrender and ran down to meet them. But Moore and his friends were by this time in a fine rage and up to mischief. The opportunity was too good to be lost. At the first sign of fight the whole garrison of six men had run out of the station to man the gun, leaving their arms in the building. When the boat grounded, within a few yards of the station door, the garrison were still some twenty yards off, and there was only Castania in the station nursing his wounded leg.

Apparently Castania had not seen the boat coming in. At any rate, before he knew what hit him, Moore and his three companions were in the station and had him down, and by the time the garrison were on hand they found four rifles covering them. Castania threatened the Englishmen with instant death and destruction, calling on his men to shoot down the 'gringos.' But, unfortunately, the 'gringos' were between the men and their arms, thus being completely masters of the situation.

Eventually a truce was patched up, and the party of Englishmen left their disconcerted assailants cowed, but in no amiable mood. The incident was at once reported to the colonial authorities at Georgetown, but it appears that sooner than interrupt the present friendly conditions of diplomatic negotiations, no action has been taken in the matter. The Venezuelan Government is reported to have recalled Castania from the frontier, but it is not known what has been done with him. The strangest part of the matter is, that since this incident the Colonial Government has stringently enforced in the whole frontier region the regulations against citizens carrying arms of any sort, and the police have accordingly disarmed the settlers. This action has created great dissatisfaction, and a petition is to be sent to the Governor embodying a protest and threatening to abandon the territory if the means of self-defence on emergencies are not restored, or an adequate protective police force provided.

STRONG BUT ERRATIC.

STOCKS ARE BULLISH WITH SUNDRY BRIEF DEPARTURES.

MONTREAL STREET UP TO-DAY AND CABLE DOWN.

The local stock market continues to be bullishly disposed, but somewhat erratic. Thus a further decline in Cable took place this morning, the stock closing 3/4 point under the lowest and 1/4 point under the high of yesterday; while Montreal Street Railway took a sudden notion to open 1/2 point better than yesterday and to close 1/4 point in advance of the opening, or a gain altogether of 2 1/2 points since yesterday. Gas must also be placed in the erratic category, it sold down from 193 to 191, and this morning it recovered to the one price of 192 1/2, only 27 shares passing at these figures. Toronto Street opened at yesterday's afternoon closing, but soon regained the lost fraction, which about placed it on an equality with yesterday's earlier values. Richelleu opened at 91 and jumped to 92 1/2, a sudden rise of 1 1/2 point. Heat and Light sold a point off and New Montreal Street showed a gain of one point. The other dealings included Heat and Light Bonds, Dominion Cotton, Cable Coupon Bonds and three of the banks.

The sales at the morning board were:—75 Cable at 182 1/2, 100 at 182, 25 at 182 1/2, 25 M.S.R. at 218 1/2, 65 at 219, 650 at 220, 50 at 220 1/2, 25 Toronto Street at 81 1/2, 50 at 81 1/2, 25 at 81 1/2, 25 Richelleu at 91, 25 at 92 1/2, 8 Telegraph at 177 1/2, 25 Heat and Light at 42 1/2, 25 at 42, 100 new M.S.R. at 211, \$2,000 Heat and Light Bonds at 90, 4 Ontario Bank at 85 1/2, 8 Commerce at 131, 25 Moissons at 201, 25 Dom. Cotton at 79 1/2, 60 at 80, \$6,000 Coupon Bonds at 106.

The afternoon sales were as follows:—25 Cable at 72, 25 Gas at 192 1/2, 175 Montreal Street Railway at 220 1/2, 25 at 81 1/2, 25 at 82, 7 Toronto Street Railway at 227 1/2, 44 at 228 1/2, 10 Hocheleux at 110.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

legitimate business, cargoes have continued to go forward to Europe in increasing quantities, and doubtless every bushel of wheat that can be spared from this side will be readily absorbed. In these circumstances, if the speculative market had responded gradually to the bullish conditions it is the general opinion that the dollar mark would not only have been passed, as was the case, but that the market would have kept steadily above that figure. He this as it may, the wild up-rushes known to have frightened European operators who are not usually described as timid, and because of this and other reasons, bears were enabled to make their disastrous raid. As a contemporary says, it is in the interests of legitimate trade that prices should steady down to a more regular basis. There is much bullish news floating about, particularly owing to unfavorable reports as to the spring wheat crop of the three great wheat states of Minnesota and the Dakotas. The crop was greatly overestimated, owing to favorable conditions early in the season and it took quite a time to convince the trade that the crop was not a big one. Now it seems probable that South Dakota is the poorest and the northern portion of the three states is the best. The enormous exports of wheat from this continent—225,000 bushels last week—show a rather light and the quality poor. Certainly very encouraging, and from about the strongest feature. Total exports from all countries last week were 6,800,000 bushels, higher than Sept. 30, 1896, and 25c higher, and 3 1/2c higher at 5 1/2c May. Dec. closed 1c to 1 1/2c higher and oats 1/2c to 1 1/2c higher, and from 2 1/2c to 15c higher, and last and short rice closed at an advance.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

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

	Yesterday's	Close.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2
Sept.	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2
Dec.	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2
May	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2
Corn—	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
Sept.	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
Dec.	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
May	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
Oats—	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Sept.	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Dec.	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
May	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Short ribs—	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
Sept.	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
Dec.	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
May	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ADVERTISEMENT.

WM. CURRIE, Clothier.

The Difference

In Clothing can only be discovered by

COMPETENT JUDGES.

No reliance can be placed on the outside appearance of a garment. We have never been tempted by competition to sacrifice quality to price, knowing that the triumph of Depreciated Clothing is only temporary.

We have always and still adhere to a standard of perfection, and have proved that true merit and consistent prices are Always Successful.

BOYS', YOUTHS' AND MEN'S CLOTHIERS.

Our Fall Lines Are Open for Inspection.

WILLIAM CURRIE,
Clothier and Hatter, 1967 Notre Dame st.

ONTARIO W. C. T. U.
PREPARATIONS FOR THE ANNUAL PROVINCIAL CONVENTION.

Toronto, Sept. 1.—The call is out for the Provincial Woman's Christian Temperance Union Convention. It will meet this year at Brantford, on Oct. 12, and last for several days. Mrs. May R. Thornley of London is president; Mrs. J. R. Cavers, Galt, vice-president; Mrs. Mary Wiley, Richmond Hill, corresponding secretary; Miss Elai S. Costor, London, recording secretary; and Miss Jennie McArthur, Cornwall, treasurer. A local committee at Brantford are making arrangements for hospitality to be extended to several hundred delegates. The Ontario Woman's Christian Temperance Union has a membership of nearly five thousand active members. The feature of the convention is expected to be the due of action which will be taken in respect to the provincial general elections. The president, Mrs. Thornley, is the lady whose outspoken speech when the prohibition deputation last spring waited on the Hardy Government, caused the Attorney-General to reply with such acerbity. It is well known that the provincial convention of the W. C. T. U. for the Dominion of Canada will be held. These three conventions will be among the greatest gatherings of women ever held.

Among the prominent members in attendance at Buffalo will be Lady Henry Somerset, who will deliver the annual address on Oct. 31. A big committee in Buffalo is planning for the entertainment of the visitors and the other detail work incident to the convention.

ROBBED A CLERGYMAN.
Kingston, Ont., Sept. 1.—Thieves entered the residence of the Rev. J. D. Boyd, pastor of Zion Presbyterian Church, while the pastor and his wife slept, and rummaged every room. Mr. Boyd's clothing was searched. Little was taken beyond a small sum of money. The burglars, who entered from the rear, tested on the good things in the larder. Mrs. Boyd believes the intruders used an anaesthetic, as usually both herself and Mr. Boyd are light sleepers. Mr. Boyd was aroused once and thinking he heard a step outside raised his window and went out, but found nothing.

DESERONTO ARTILLERY COMPETITION.
Kingston, Ont., Sept. 1.—A battery of the 1st Artillery, under the command of Capt. J. D. Boyd, is competing for the annual prize offered by the Government for the best battery in the province. They will be there for a month while the various batteries of Ontario and Quebec have their annual competition.

ADVERTISEMENT.

LUNG DISEASES
A most marvellous cure of advanced lung disease has been effected in the city of Quebec by the simple vaporizing of Quinine in the sick room. Write the "Quinine Cure," Quebec, for particulars.

Bargains.

Always be sure to mention the 'Witness' when answering advertisements. Advertisers appreciate it.

FOR SALE, THIRTY PAIRS OF FANCY Pigeons; prize winners at the last show. Prices from \$1.50 to \$5 a pair. Address, PIGEONS, 'Witness' Office.

FOR SALE, PEN OF EXTRA FINE Braham Fowls (11 hens and 1 cock); also 12 chicks; prize winners at this year's exhibition. W. ULLEY, 76 Victoria square.

FOR SALE, A LARGE NUMBER OF Plates and Organs, filling five big rooms; must be sold before the 7th of September. Note the makers: Steinway, Behr Bros., Knabe, Hazeltine, Evans Bros., Mason & Risch, Fischer, Haden, Bell, Thomas, Herbert, Hall, Grover & Isley, Karn, etc., etc. Special attention is called to the Steinway and Mason & Risch Uprights. Both these instruments are in perfect condition, and will be sold cheap. Apply P. E. LAYTON & BRO., Warehouses, 148 Peel street, opposite Hamilton's.

FOR SALE, THREE NO. 2 REMINGTONS in perfect order; \$50.00 each; No. 3 Calligraph, almost new, \$60.00; No. 1 Yost, a bargain, \$35.00; New Empire, \$55.00. Each machine guaranteed. ALBERT BRYCE, 116 St. Peter street. Telephone 1176.

FOR SALE, IMPORTED PERUVIAN, Abyssinian and Smooth Guinea Pigs, solid colors, black, yellow, red and white. H. J. HUDSON, 306 St. James street.

FOR SALE, CHEAP, ONE ARGANDINE Hall Stove, No. 4; also Clendinning Leader Cooking Stove, No. 9, at 90 Fort street, Montreal.

FOR SALE—PURE FRESH MILK DELIVERED to all parts city, 4 cts. per quart. Positively only prompt paying customers need apply. Post-Office Box 215.

A BARGAIN—FOR SALE, A SCHOLARSHIP in the International Correspondence School, Scranton, Pa., U.S. For particulars address G. LANGTON, Lachine Locks, Que.

FOR SALE, A HOT AIR FURNACE, in good order; will sell for \$40; cost \$25. 17 Bleury street.

FOR SALE, A MONTREAL BOARD OF Trade Certificate. Address T.R., 'Witness' Office.

FOR SALE, FOR THE MILLION, KID-LING, 42; Cut Maple, \$2.50; Tamarac Blocks, \$1.75; Hardwood Blocks, \$1.50; cut any length; delivered anywhere in the city. J. C. McLEARN, Richmond square. Bell Telephone 833.

Residential Flats To Let

Always be sure to mention the 'Witness' when answering advertisements. Advertisers appreciate it.

TO LET, NEW FLATS OF SEVEN Rooms, hot water baths and closets separate; Nos. 65 and 67 Selby street, Westmount. Low rent. Apply to 694 St. Antoine street.

TO LET, A COZY, COMFORTABLE FLAT, five rooms; a large hall and kitchen; all modern improvements; healthy locality; quiet and desirable neighborhood. Apply 101 Ross street, Point St. Charles.

FLAT TO LET—TO LET AT 77 CONWAY street, Point St. Charles, one flat, containing 5 rooms, bath and w.c., furnace; gas and electric light, and all modern improvements. Apply 79 Conway street.

Wanted.

Always be sure to mention the 'Witness' when answering advertisements. Advertisers appreciate it.

WANTED—BOUGHT, SOLD AND EXchanged, school and college books, and books of all kinds. Collections of postage stamps, Jubilee stamps of all denominations used and unused; also Old China, Curioes, etc. Address 2114 St. Catherine street.

WANTED, CEDAR PICKETS, POSTS OR Poles, delivered at any railway station. Address P.O. Drawer 2410, Montreal.

WANTED, FACTORY BUILDING FOR rent or purchase, or factory site for purchase; must have light on three sides; state price and particulars. LINOTYPE COMPANY, City.

Property.

Always be sure to mention the 'Witness' when answering advertisements. Advertisers appreciate it.

FOR SALE, SELF-CONTAINED AND double Tenement Houses. Would take land as part payment. Also, money to lend on first mortgages. Apply J. COLLINS, 307 Ash avenue.

FRED R. ALLEY,
11631, James Street.
REAL ESTATE BOUGHT AND SOLD.
MONEY LOANED.

WESTMOUNT HOUSES
FOR SALE.

8 rooms.....\$ 5,000.
10 ".....\$ 5,500.
12 ".....\$ 6,000.
14 ".....\$ 6,500.
16 ".....\$ 7,000.
18 ".....\$ 7,500.
20 ".....\$ 8,000.
22 ".....\$ 8,500.
24 ".....\$ 9,000.
26 ".....\$ 9,500.
28 ".....\$ 10,000.
30 ".....\$ 10,500.
32 ".....\$ 11,000.
34 ".....\$ 11,500.
36 ".....\$ 12,000.
38 ".....\$ 12,500.
40 ".....\$ 13,000.
42 ".....\$ 13,500.
44 ".....\$ 14,000.
46 ".....\$ 14,500.
48 ".....\$ 15,000.
50 ".....\$ 15,500.
52 ".....\$ 16,000.
54 ".....\$ 16,500.
56 ".....\$ 17,000.
58 ".....\$ 17,500.
60 ".....\$ 18,000.
62 ".....\$ 18,500.
64 ".....\$ 19,000.
66 ".....\$ 19,500.
68 ".....\$ 20,000.
70 ".....\$ 20,500.
72 ".....\$ 21,000.
74 ".....\$ 21,500.
76 ".....\$ 22,000.
78 ".....\$ 22,500.
80 ".....\$ 23,000.
82 ".....\$ 23,500.
84 ".....\$ 24,000.
86 ".....\$ 24,500.
88 ".....\$ 25,000.
90 ".....\$ 25,500.
92 ".....\$ 26,000.
94 ".....\$ 26,500.
96 ".....\$ 27,000.
98 ".....\$ 27,500.
100 ".....\$ 28,000.

Also SEVERAL COTTAGES.
Cash or Monthly Payments.
With 5,100 feet of land, \$1,000.
Also Fine House in exchange for a smaller one.
JOHN A. TEES & CO.,
Board of Trade Building.

J. CRADOCK SIMPSON & CO.,
Real Estate Agents and Real Estate Auctioneers.

Make the management of properties and estates a leading feature in their business. The management of properties comprises the letting of houses, stores and land, and attending to improvements, repairs, fire insurance, civic assessments, collection of rents, new investments, etc. J. CRADOCK SIMPSON & CO. also collect interest on mortgages, stock dividends, and manage estates for those who are prevented by absence, want of time, or otherwise, from attending to these matters themselves. Lawyers, executors, and business men burdened with trusts can thus be relieved of the details incident to the care of such properties.

181 St. James Street, Montreal.

Personal.

Always be sure to mention the 'Witness' when answering advertisements. Advertisers appreciate it.

IF THE PARENTS OF EDITH DORMER, now in the Ladies' Benevolent Institution, do not claim her before the 15th Sept., she will be given out for adoption.

PERSONAL—BOSTON DENTAL PARLORS 1884 Notre Dame, Beautiful Sets of Teeth for Ten Dollars. Fit and quality guaranteed. Painless extracting a specialty. All charges moderate.

Rooms and Board.

Always be sure to mention the 'Witness' when answering advertisements. Advertisers appreciate it.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED BACK Parlor; first class board for two young men; good locality; modern conveniences; private family. Address R., 'Witness' Office.

ROOMS—TWO VERY HANDSOMELY FURNISHED front rooms, part or full board; appointments strictly private; location unsurpassed. 209 Mance street.

ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, kept by two ladies. 79 St. Elizabeth street.

ROOMS, 59 CATHCART STREET, WITH or without board; gas, hot and cold water.

ROOMS—COMFORTABLE FURNISHED Rooms, in quiet family; all modern conveniences. Very cheap to quiet parties. 1554 St. Antoine street.

ROOMS, FURNISHED, AT 665 NOTRE Dame street, facing the Hochelaga Bank Branch. Terms low.

ROOMS—COMFORTABLY FURNISHED Double and Single Room, with Board, suitable for Gentlemen of quiet habits. Apply 36 Victoria street.

ROOMS—47 MCGILL COLLEGE AVENUE, rooms comfortably furnished on bathroom flat, with every convenience.

ROOM—NICELY FURNISHED LARGE Room suitable for one or two gentlemen; nice locality. 179 St. George street.

ROOMS TO LET, WELL FURNISHED in private residence. 2 McGill College ave. Gentlemen only.

ROOMS TO LET—ONE LARGE, one Single Room, warm and comfortable, with or without board. 15 St. Edward street.

ROOMS—WELL FURNISHED Front Rooms, good board; also table board. Terms moderate. 167 Versailles street, convenient to C.P.R., G.T.R. Stations.

ROOMS—TO LET, NEWLY FURNISHED bed and sitting-room, bath flat, hot and cold water. Small private family, no children taken; light housekeeping if desired. 2469 St. Catherine, corner Crescent.

TO LET, 2 BEDROOMS, FURNISHED, Private family, 12 Mackay street.

ROOMS FURNISHED, WITH OR WITHOUT board, hot water, gas, etc. Apply 133 Mansfield street.

ROOMS TO LET, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, in a good locality, at moderate price. 297 St. Charles Borromeo street, near Sherbrooke street.

ROOMS—WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, Single or Double, with or without board; no children. 110 Stanley street.

BOARD AND ROOM—ONE LARGE COMFORTABLE room for gentleman or married couple, good board. Terms moderate. 25 Lussignan street, near Notre Dame.

ROOMS, WITH BOARD, SINGLE ROOM on bathroom floor, \$25; two single rooms above \$20 each; not more than six boarders taken in the house; west end. Address PRIVATE, 'Witness' Office.

BOARD, WITH OR WITHOUT ROOMS, at reasonable rates, at Waverley House, 742 LaGauchetiere street.

VACANCIES FOR A FEW QUIET TABLE Boarders, \$2.50 per week or \$10 per month; dining-room on ground floor. 7 Hanover street.

Pupils Wanted.

Always be sure to mention the 'Witness' when answering advertisements. Advertisers appreciate it.

WANTED, A YOUNG LADY, French Protestant, desires to give lessons in French. Pupils may apply to E. LAURENT, 221 Mount Royal avenue, corner of Dufferin street.

PUPILS WANTED, MISS MATHEWS, will receive a limited number of pupils, at 21 Lorne avenue, from nine to twelve (noon), for the following branches—English, French (conversational), singing, gymnastics.

Mr. MAX BOHRER,
PIANIST.
Has returned to town and resumed his Pianoforte Teaching. 2682 St. Catherine st.

Mr. Septimus Fraser

Has removed from his former residence on McGill Coll. ave. and will resume lessons in Pianoforte and Harmony at his New Studio, 51 CRESCENT STREET, on and after WEDNESDAY, Sept. 1st.

ROBERT ANDERSON,
Teacher of Violin, also Mandolin, Etc.
20 BRUNSWICK STREET.

Financial.

FOR SALE
Several Lines of Good
BONDS and DEBENTURES

Suitable for Permanent Investment, to pay interest at rates varying from 4½ to 5½ percent.

Full particulars on application to
HANSON BROS.
Canada Life Chambers,
Montreal.

Classified
Advertisements

CASH TARIFF.

Situations Vacant.
Situations Wanted.
Pupils Wanted.
Rooms To Let.
Articles Found.
Secondhand Articles,
Wanted or For Sale.

Houses For Sale.
Houses To Let.
Articles For Sale.

Personals.

NOTICE PARTICULARLY.

The above rates are CASH with order. When not prepaid numerous entries have to be made, and the rate is, in consequence, much higher.
No charge made in our books for any advertisement of less than five lines space.

20 Words
FOR
10 Cents.

1½c for each additional word. Six insertions for the price of four.

25 Words
FOR
25 Cents.

1 cent for each additional word. Six insertions for the price of four.

25 Words for 50c.

Postage Stamps will be accepted.

Situations Vacant.

Always be sure to mention the 'Witness' when answering advertisements. Advertisers appreciate it.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY A GOOD General Servant, and a young nurse girl. Good wages. 67 Columbia avenue, Westmount (next to Greene).

WANTED, AT ONCE, Experienced Runners, turners and stitchers; best prices paid and steady work. Apply at Collar Department, Standard Shirt Company. Call for Mr. Powers.

A HOUSEMAID WANTED AT 71 MCGILL College, immediately.

WANTED, GIRL OF 12 TO 15 YEARS TO mind baby. Sullivan's Temperance House, corner of Craig and Alexander streets.

WANTED, A YOUNG GIRL AS GENERAL Servant; no washing. 2582 St. Catherine street.

WANTED, A GENERAL SERVANT. 126 Durocher street.

WANTED, A COMPETENT, QUICK AND correct Typewriter for New Remington Machine; one with knowledge of Hard-ware preferred; must be well recommended; state references and salary expected. Address WHOLESALE HARDWARE, 'Witness' Office.

WANTED, A GENERAL SERVANT FOR a small family. Apply at 86 Crescent st.

WANTED, A NURSERY GOVERNESS OR Mother's Help; must be well recommended. Address to ALPHA, 'Witness' Office.

WANTED—THERE ARE TWO VACANCIES for Ladies in Christ Church Cathedral Choir, one Soprano and one Contralto; also two vacancies for Men, one Tenor and one Bass. Applications for any of the above vacancies may be made to the organist, Mr. JOHN B. NORTON, 49 McGill College ave., on Thursday evening, Sept. 2nd, between 7.30 and 9 o'clock.

WANTED, TWO ASSISTANT RESIDENT Masters for St. John's School, Montreal. Essentials: French and Mathematics; members of the Church of England. Apply in writing, giving age, experience and testimonials to Head Master, the Rev. ARTHUR FRENCH.

Employment Wanted.

Always be sure to mention the 'Witness' when answering advertisements. Advertisers appreciate it.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, A SITUATION as Good Plain Cook. 54 St. Bernard st.

WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Married woman, work of any kind by the day. Apply at 34 Hermine street.

WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, work by the day washing, ironing or cooking. Address 88 Plymouth Grove.

WANTED, DRESSMAKING BY FIRST-class English Dressmaker; Costumes \$2; Tailor-made Gowns, \$2.50. Children's Dresses from 75 cents. MRS. WALSH, 669 Sanguinet street, near Duluth ave.

WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Woman, work by the day washing or ironing, or washing at her own home. City references. Address 40b Aylmer street, upstairs.

A CLERGYMAN'S WIFE WISHES TO place an orphan girl of twenty in a Christian home; with a firm mistress, as housemaid or general servant; without washing. Write A. C. W., 'Witness' Office.

WANTED, BY A YOUNG MAN EMPLOYMENT of any kind, work in hotel or indoor servant of any kind; willing and obliging. Address J.H.C., 42 Queen st. city.

Money to Loan.

Always be sure to mention the 'Witness' when answering advertisements. Advertisers appreciate it.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OF \$25 OR more for two or three months. Assurance of repayment required. Address WILLIAM 'Witness' Office.

Situations Vacant.

Always be sure to mention the 'Witness' when answering advertisements. Advertisers appreciate it.

WANTED, GENERAL SERVANT, IMMEDIATELY, for small family; must be a good plain cook, and have city references. Apply 329 Peel street, during forenoon or evening.

WANTED, A YOUNG GIRL TO ASSIST with housework. Apply 1785 No. 10 Damo street.

WANTED, A GOOD COOK, WILLING TO wash; also a Housemaid; three in family; references required. Apply between 12 and 2, or 6 and 8. 4240 St. Catherine st.

WANTED, A TEACHER FOR A SMALL Elementary school at St. Luc, P.Q. Apply to the REV. BENJ. P. LEWIS, Ilerville, P.Q.

WANTED, A GOOD GENERAL SERVANT at once. 401 Mance street.

WANTED, HOUSE TABLEMAID, APPLY at once. MRS. CLARK MURRAY, 140 Wood avenue.

WANTED, A BOY. Apply to F. ADAMS & CO., Engravers, 130 St. Peter street.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, A SMART, Tidy Girl for General Housework; no washing. Apply at No. 70 Courcel street.

WANTED, AT ONCE, A GOOD GENERAL Servant for the country, short distance from the city, fare paid; three in family; wages 9 dollars. 2 Phillips sq.

WANTED, FOR PROTESTANT CHURCH at Point St. Charles, a few Young Men with Tenor and Bass Voices. Music readers preferred, but not essential. Singing lessons in return for services. Apply 1013 Wellington.

WANTED, A GOOD GENERAL SERVANT, must know how to cook. 2237 St. Catherine street.

WANTED, THOROUGH GENERAL SERVANT for small family. Apply with references to 373 Olivier ave., Westmount.

WANTED, RESPECTABLE GIRL AS Nurse for two children. Apply with references to 373 Olivier avenue, Westmount.

HELP WANTED (FEMALE)—PIN MONEY earned at home; whole or part of time devoted; no canvassing; send stamp for sample and particulars. INTERNATIONAL CO., 25 Third avenue, New York.

WANTED, A YOUNG MAN WITH A knowledge of office work, who can write Shorthand and Typewrite. Address, stating experience and salary expected, T. 402, 'Witness' Office.

WANTED, AT ONCE, GENERAL SERVANT; small family; good wages. 96 St. Luke street.

WANTED, GENERAL SERVANT, WITH references. Apply 75 Mance street, City.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GENERAL Servant; must cook nicely; no washing. Apply at 98 Columbia avenue, Westmount; first avenue past Greene, off Dorchester street. References required.

WANTED, A GOOD GENERAL SERVANT. Apply 208 Sherbrooke street.

WANTED, YOUNG MAN, ABOUT 20, Shorthand and Typewriting; familiar with Custom House work. Apply P.O. Box 1204.

WANTED, A RESPECTABLE, NEAT, TIDY Young Girl as Housemaid. Apply 13 Rosemount avenue, Westmount.

WANTED, BY 1st OCTOBER, an Experienced German Nursery Governess, to take charge of three little girls; must be a good needlewoman and musical, aged between thirty and forty. Apply to MRS. MAY, P.O. Box 257.

WANTED, A HOUSEMAID, WHERE ANOTHER up-airs Girl is kept; must have good city references, and be able to help with ironing. Please apply in the morning to 294 Drummond street.

AGENTS WANTED.—Wanted Live men and women to sell the fastest selling work of the times, "Klondyke Facts," by Joseph Ladue, the Bonanza King of the new Gold Regions. Where you are making cents, dollars await you now. Liberal terms.
JOHN LOVELL & SON, Montreal, Canada.

The Boys' Page.

The Color Line.

(Pauline Shackelford Colyar in 'Frank Leslie's Magazine'.)

The door of the little shed-room opened softly, and Randolph Lawson (he was commonly called Ran), stood for a moment irresolute, peering out into the semi-darkness of the early dawn. He was a well-built, stalwart lad, of eighteen or thereabout, with the soft curly hair, big black eyes, and clear olive skin that so often mark a type of octoroons. His mother lay peacefully sleeping, with no premonition of the sorrow in store for her, as he stopped to listen. He broke off a bit of the honey-suckle that clambered over a rustic lattice in front of her open window, and stuck it in a button-hole of his jacket; then, with one more backward glance, he stole softly out from under the wide-spreading fig-tree, through the yard-gate and away.

A rooster crowed as he passed the tiny hen-house. Old Brindle looked at him with mild-eyed protest as he neared the cow-pen, and out, under the china-tree, where he had tied him, Rover was howling dismally.

When he reached the top of the hill where the path paused abruptly, as though resting after the trying ascent, he turned for the last time toward the little whitewashed cabin. How tranquil it looked in the distance—like a dainty cameo, sharply outlined against the flushing sky! Another moment, and a scull of gray smoke was lightly unrolled from out the squat, mud-daubed chimney.

"Mammy is up now," he murmured; "but she won't miss me yet awhile, for she thought I went coon-huntin' last night, and she promised to let me sleep late this mornin'. I'm glad I chopped all that wood yesterday. It ought to last her a week an' better, an' I reckon I'll be back by that time. I knew she wouldn't let me go if I asked her, an' that's the reason I didn't tell her about it. But pshaw; it ain't so awful bad, after all, for I'm not out-an'-out runnin' off, an' it's natural for a feller to want to get out in the world an' see what's goin' on. But wouldn't she larrup me if she could get hold of me now!" Ran laughed, and whistled significantly.

"The white folks all think the world of her," he continued, trying to save his conscience, while he climbed to the top rail of the high worm-fence. "They won't let her want, I know, an' I'll write an' tell her where I am as soon as I get settled. But if I'm goin' to make that train lef, it starts here ain't much time to spare."

So saying, he swung himself to the ground, and disappeared down one of the long, sinuous cotton rows, shaking the dew from the pink-and-white blossoms as he ran.

"Well, you did come, after all," remarked the circus man, as Ran reached the station. "I think myself that you are on a wild-goose chase, for I have promised to take Tom back again as soon as he's well enough to catch up with us, and then you'll be out of a job. But you are old in plenty to know what you are about, I guess. Sp, now that I've warned you, if you are still bent on going, get aboard, for we'll be moving presently."

Until the night before, Ran had never seen a circus, but even the posters of these magic people lured him with a charm that was irresistible, and this sudden, undreamed-of opportunity to be one of them—to dwell among them, if only for a few days—seemed to him scarcely less than enchantment.

He was in charge of a pair of trained ponies that performed sundry astounding antics, and when he led them into the ring, displaying himself the while in all the glory of red velvet and tarnished gold braid, he felt there were but few things left to wish for. To be an acrobat, and swing on a flying trapeze, was the goal of his ambition.

The circus had already exhibited at Jackson, Meridan, Birmingham and numerous smaller towns, and still there was no mention of the sick man whom they had left behind. Ran began almost to doubt of his existence.

The sun stood a-tip-toe, peeping above the horizon at the half-awakened world, when the train rolled into the Central Depot at Chattanooga. A wan young man, with sunken cheeks and pale blue eyes, grasped the manager's hand.

"Well, sir, I'm on my pegs once more," he said, smiling, "and here I am, ready for work. I hope the ponies are all right."

In a short time the big tent was gleaming white in the sunshine, and Ran, in an unknown place, with but a dollar in his pocket, found himself suddenly adrift. He walked through the streets with the puzzled uncertainty of a stranger doubtful of his route, pausing now and again to study the signs. He felt uneasy and trammelled-out of joint with the world—and noted for the first time his own ill-fitting garments, his short jacket and baggy trousers.

As he neared the corner of Market and Fourth streets, Mr. Burton inadvertently upset the measure of apples he was sorting, and stood ruefully looking at them as they rolled pell-mell about the sidewalk. Ran gathered them up, and returned them to their owner.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

CATARRH The simplest and most effective cure in the world for this unpleasant disease is "Quickure" vaporized and inhaled. Write to the Quickure Co., Quebec.

"Now, that was clever of you, my boy," said the merchant, looking at him over his silver-rimmed spectacles. "May-be some day I can do you a good turn, and if the time ever comes I won't forget it. From the country, ain't you?"

"Yes, sir," replied Ran, remembering his home-made clothes, and reddening to his brows.

He had seen since his arrival boys in new suits, and in old ones, boys in every stage of dilapidation; but among all these garments could be discerned a certain air of kinship to each other—an indescribable something which his did not possess.

"I thought so," continued Mr. Burton. "Politeness don't seem to flourish in city air. Come up to see some kin folks, eh?"

He was a kindly-faced, simple hearted old man, and Ran resolved to tell him the truth about himself, so as to ask him his advice.

"I had a job," he began, shifting uneasily from one foot to the other, "but it belonged by rights to another man who was sick, an' when he got well I had to give it up."

"So you are out of work?" queried the merchant, running his fingers through his grizzled hair. "What can you do?"

"I can break colts, an' plough, an' make a garden, an'—an' read an' write," dropping his voice over the last two accomplishments, as though they were scarcely worthy of mention.

The old man threw back his head, and laughed heartily.

"What is your name?" he asked.

"Randolph Lawson, sir," replied the boy.

"Well, I'm afraid you won't pass for an expert in the store," Mr. Burton told him; "but I like your face, and your manners, too, my lad, and, although it's contrary to my way of doing—taking a boy without some sort of a recommendation—why, you may set in as porter here, if you've a mind to try the job. I've had darkies until now, but they are so everlastingly no account that I took my oath this morning, when I turned off Jim, never to hire another one as long as I live. So you see, you have struck it just right for yourself, and me, too."

In one brief moment the world to Ran seemed spinning around. His breath came in quick, struggling gasps, while a flood of possibilities surged through his brain. This position had been tendered him because he was white—the vista opened up was limitless.

"If you are willing to take me, sir, just as you find me, I will do my best to please you," he answered, controlling his voice with an effort.

"Well, then, we'll consider it a bargain," announced the merchant, with easy indifference; "so you may bring in the ap-

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE "BIG" FOUR.
A Quartette of Remedies that are Effecting Wonderful Cures.

Dr. Chase's four great remedies are: Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, Dr. Chase's Ointment, Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure, and Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine, his latest and greatest discovery for all throat and lung affections.

"I was sick for three years," says James Simpson, of Newcomb Mills. "I tried various alleged patent cures and several boxes of a certain pill which has been greatly cracked up. I got no relief. Then I tried Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. Since, I have been able to work every day and feel like a new man. Your pills alone cured me at a cost of twenty-five cents."

"I have been subject to severe colds every fall and spring," says Miss Hattie Delaney, of 174 Crawford street, Toronto. "I used many cough medicines, but none cured me until at a cost of twenty-five cents I tried Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine."

"My husband was troubled with the worst kind of piles," writes Mrs. Jane Potts, of Meyersburg. "He was often unable to work. Since using your Chase's Ointment he is completely cured. It is truly worth its weight in gold instead of the price you charge, only sixty cents."

"I bought a box of your Catarrh Cure for twenty-five cents at Mr. Boyle's drug store here," says Henry R. Nicholls of 176 Rectory street, London, Ont. "I am thankful to say it cured me."

Chase's remedies at all dealers. Ed-manson, Bates & Co., manufacturers, Toronto.

MOTHS! MOTHS! MOTHS!
CAMPHOR! CAMPHOR!
FINEST ENGLISH CAMPHOR!
MOTH BALLS, MOTH SQUARES
and POWDER,
CATTERPILLARS! CATTERPILLARS!
HILLBORERS! HILLBORERS! Pure white
Hellebore for sale at the Glasgow Drug
Hall.
MOSQUITOES! MOSQUITOES! Ash's
Forest Friend! Fishermen and all who go
to the country in summer should not fail
to get a bottle of Ash's Forest Friend. 25c
and 50c.
GLASGOW DRUG HALL,
170 Notre Dame st.
J. A. HART, Druggist.
Country and telephone orders promptly
filled.

KODAKS.
FOR SALE, TO RENT AND EXCHANGE
MONTREAL PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLY
Co., 209 St. James St. and 24 Chaboullier sq.
Telephone 147. Send for catalogue. Develops
and Printing for Amateurs. Lenses, Slides, etc.

PLUMBING done promptly.
W. CLENNING & SON,
524 Craig st., 24 Chaboullier sq.

ples, and there's the broom—clean out the rubbish just to the right of that barrel. I'll pay you what you are worth."

(To be continued.)

Groceries, Provisions, &c.

Ask your grocer for

Windsor Salt
For Table and Dairy. Purest and Best

GREIG'S CROWN EXTRACTS

Are in daily increasing demand. There is good reason for this.

Every flavor is of unvarying excellence, purity and strength, and is possessed of a rich delicacy that ordinary extracts usually lack. The CROWN flavors go farther and please better than any other brand.

They always give satisfaction.

SOLD BY BEST GROCERS.

WELCOME TO MONTREAL.

Citizens who are going to entertain the Delegates to the Great Medical Convention are respectfully reminded that the best place to get their supplies is at

Walter Paul's,

CORNER METCALFE AND ST. CATHERINE STS.
Best Quality at Lowest Prices.

Professional.

PATENTS ALL COUNTRIES

FETHERSTONHAUGH & Co.
Montreal: Canada Life Building, St. James.
First established firm of Patent Barrister and Engineers in the Dominion.
Trademarks, Designs and Copyrights registered.
Office at Ottawa, Toronto and Washington.

JAMES A. BAZIN, Dentist,
1st and 3rd THURSDAYS AND FRIDAYS of each month, at Dr. E. B. and J. S. Gibson's Office.
185 PEELE ST., Toole's Building

SMITH & MARKEY, ADVOCATES, BARRISTERS, &c.
TEMPLE BUILDING,
185 ST. JAMES STREET.
ROBERT C. SMITH. FRED. H. MARKEY.

SETH P. LEET, B.C.L., ADVOCATE, BARRISTER, &c.
MECHANICS INSTITUTE BUILDING,
204 St. James street.
TELEPHONE 613.

WHITE MOUNTAINS, NEW HAMPSHIRE.

SEPTEMBER
—IN THE—

WHITE MOUNTAINS, CRAWFORD HOUSE, FAYAN HOUSE, TWIN MOUNTAIN HOUSE, SUMMIT HOUSE.

SPECIAL RATES
To Holders of Excursion Tickets.

BARRON, MERRILL & BARRON, Managers.
Post and telegraph offices in each house.

WHITE MOUNTAIN HOUSE, WHITE MOUNTAINS, N.H.
One mile from Fabry's: \$2.50 per day; transient, \$10.00 per week.
H. D. ROUNSEVELL, Proprietor.

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

MOUNTAIN, LAKE AND RIVER SIDE

BELMONT RETREAT, Quebec
Private Hospital opened since 1861 for the treatment of Inebriates. Separate department for Ladies.
DR. J. M. MACKAY, Prop., P. O. Box 173

MOUNTAIN VIEW, FOSTER.
will be open until the last of September.
September is the best month in the year for fishing, boat and partridge shooting. Boats free. Terms moderate. A. KILBURN.



INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

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

Leave Montreal by Grand Trunk Railway from Bonaventure Street Depot 7.50 23.15

Leave Montreal by Can. Pacific Railway from Windsor Street Depot 19.40

Leave Montreal by Can. Pacific Railway from Windsor Street Depot 19.40

Leave Montreal by Can. Pacific Railway from Windsor Street Depot 19.40

Leave Montreal by Can. Pacific Railway from Windsor Street Depot 19.40

Leave Montreal by Can. Pacific Railway from Windsor Street Depot 19.40

Leave Montreal by Can. Pacific Railway from Windsor Street Depot 19.40

Leave Montreal by Can. Pacific Railway from Windsor Street Depot 19.40

Leave Montreal by Can. Pacific Railway from Windsor Street Depot 19.40

Leave Montreal by Can. Pacific Railway from Windsor Street Depot 19.40

Leave Montreal by Can. Pacific Railway from Windsor Street Depot 19.40

Leave Montreal by Can. Pacific Railway from Windsor Street Depot 19.40

Leave Montreal by Can. Pacific Railway from Windsor Street Depot 19.40

Leave Montreal by Can. Pacific Railway from Windsor Street Depot 19.40

Leave Montreal by Can. Pacific Railway from Windsor Street Depot 19.40

Leave Montreal by Can. Pacific Railway from Windsor Street Depot 19.40

Leave Montreal by Can. Pacific Railway from Windsor Street Depot 19.40

Leave Montreal by Can. Pacific Railway from Windsor Street Depot 19.40

Leave Montreal by Can. Pacific Railway from Windsor Street Depot 19.40

Leave Montreal by Can. Pacific Railway from Windsor Street Depot 19.40

Leave Montreal by Can. Pacific Railway from Windsor Street Depot 19.40

Leave Montreal by Can. Pacific Railway from Windsor Street Depot 19.40

Leave Montreal by Can. Pacific Railway from Windsor Street Depot 19.40

Leave Montreal by Can. Pacific Railway from Windsor Street Depot 19.40

Leave Montreal by Can. Pacific Railway from Windsor Street Depot 19.40

Leave Montreal by Can. Pacific Railway from Windsor Street Depot 19.40

Leave Montreal by Can. Pacific Railway from Windsor Street Depot 19.40

Leave Montreal by Can. Pacific Railway from Windsor Street Depot 19.40



QUEBEC STEAMSHIP CO. Y.

LTD.

ST. LAWRENCE LINE.

SS. "CAMPANA"

1,700 TONS.

Is intended to sail from Montreal on

FRIDAY, September 10th, at 2 p.m.

Leaving Quebec the day following at noon.

For FATHER POINT, GASPÉ, MAL BAY,

PERCE, CAPE COVE, SUMMERSIDE,

CHARLOTTETOWN AND PICTOU.

Has excellent accommodation for passen-

gers. Electric lights and all modern com-

forts.

No cargo received after noon of sailing

day.

Tickets for sale at all the principal ticket

offices.

For Freight, Passage and Staterooms, ap-

ply to

J. G. BROCK & CO., Agents,

211 Commissioners street.

CHANCE OF TIME

R&O

Saguenay Line

Steamers are now

leaving Quebec Tuesdays, Wednesdays,

Fridays and Saturdays at 8 a.m.

DAY BOAT—For the convenience of fami-

lies returning from summer resorts steamer

"Caroline" will leave Rivière du Loup at 7.30

a.m. on Tuesday, August 24 and 31st, and

September 7th and 14th, calling at Cap a

l'Aigle, Murray Bay, etc., and arriving in

Quebec at 4 p.m., in time for Montreal

Boat.

KINGSTON AND MONTREAL LINE.—On

and after Wednesday, August 25th, steam-

ers will leave Kingston at 4.30 a.m., instead

of 5 a.m., as heretofore.

LOW RATES WEST.

KINGSTON, \$4.

TORONTO, \$8.

HAMILTON, \$8.50.

Including meals and berths.

H. FOSTER CHAFFEE,

City Passenger Agent,

128 St. James Street (opp. Post-Office).

Tel. 1731.

OTTAWA RIVER

NAVIGATION COMPANY

LABOR DAY.

EXCURSION TO OTTAWA.

Tickets good to go 3rd and 4th Sept., and

return 8th Sept.

Palace steamer "Sovereign." Leave by

G.T.R. train for Lachine at 8 a.m.

TO CARRIAGE AND BACK.

Palace steamer "Sovereign." Leave by

G.T.R. train for Lachine at 8 a.m.

AFTERNOON TRIPS.

Steamer DUCHESS OF YORK, UP LAKE

and DOWN RAPIDS, leave Canal Basin,

foot Prince street, at 2 p.m., and St. Gab-

riel's Lock, foot of St. James street, at 2.15

p.m. Home by the Rapids at 6.30. Fare

for Round Trip, 40 cents.

FOR RAPIDS, take 5 p.m. train for

Lachine. Boats leave Lachine Wharf at 5.20

p.m.

Tickets, 137, 138 and 178 St. James street,

Windsor and Balmoral Hotels and Grand

Trunk Station.

For Gaspe and Bale des Chaleurs Ports

The North American Transportation Co.'s

Steamer "ADMIRAL."

L. POULIOT, Master.

COMMENCING ON THE 28th APRIL, the

first-class Passenger Steamer "ADMIRAL"

leaves DALHOUSIE for GASPE, weather

and ice permitting, on WEDNESDAYS and

SATURDAYS, calling at

Carlton, Newport, Fables, New Richmond, Grand River, Cape Cove, Perce, Point St. Peter, Port Daniel, Douglstown.



AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON.

From Piers 14 and 15, North River, New York.

(foot of Fulton street.)

Paris Wed. Sept. 8, 10 a.m.

St. Paul Wed. Sept. 15, 10 a.m.

St. Louis Wed. Sept. 22, 10 a.m.

For Wed. Sept. 29, 10 a.m.

St. Paul,

GASHMU SAITH IT.

(Concluded.)

Jack Jennings was an affable, easy-going young man, who met Mrs. Ashburn, and at once corroborated his statement. "The story is all right enough, though I didn't expect you to bring it all over town," he said. "Were you witness to the affair?" asked Mrs. Ashburn, and on his replying in the affirmative, she asked still further, "Would you be willing to give me the particulars?"

"Oh, yes, indeed, madam," was the prompt response. "The more readily as I have to see you church folks so taken up with this way—I was hurrying through the main part of the store to the counting-room, when I noticed an unusual commotion at the lace counter, and stepped over to see what it meant. One of our private detectives was standing with his hand on Mrs. Peters's shoulder, while she was crying and protesting she didn't do it, and a clerk was extracting the lace from the folds of her dress and a shopping bag she had in her hand. Evidently the young man believed where-of he spoke."

"Did you see the affair through to the end?" queried Mrs. Ashburn.

"Oh, no," answered the young man. "I was in too much of a hurry to wait long. I did look at the evening paper to see if there was any notice of their arrest, for I supposed her husband was concerned with her, and I was surprised not to see it. But these affairs happen every day, and many times in a day, so I concluded they got off somehow."

On the whole, the affair looked dark to Mrs. Ashburn, though she believed in them still, and was prepared to defend them with every drop of blood in her little body, figuratively speaking. If she had entertained a secret hope that the report might have reached them, and so caused them to remain away from the meeting, she was doomed to disappointment, for on entering the pastor's study that evening, the first faces that met hers were theirs—eager, smiling, confident, as if saying, "Now, at last, our long-cherished wish is to be fulfilled." It was evident they entertained no suspicion of the obstacle that had presented itself, and when the pastor asked them if they knew of anything that would stand in the way of their joining the church, they responded heartily, "No, sir."

"But your wife," insisted the minister, speaking gently, and with painful hesitation, "was she not detected in taking something that did not belong to her?"

The woman colored deeply, and with a flash of her old temper, exclaimed, "I leave honest, if I leave nothin' else!" But her husband—a new light breaking over his face—made explanation:—"Oh, you mean that affair at Foss's? That was all right, sir; it was only a mistake on their part. The lace caught in the folds of my woman's dress, and on the handbag she carried, and they thought she was running off with it; that was all, sir."

"Has Mr. Peters proof of what he affirms? The church will hardly feel satisfied with mere assertions," said the thin, sharp voice of Deacon Osmond, as Mr. Peters finished his statement. The latter looked inquiringly at the pastor.

"He wishes to know," said Mr. Seymour, "if you can prove the truth of what you say. Was there anyone else near by who saw the transaction?"

"Oh, yes, sir," was the eager reply. "There was a very nice lady as saw the whole thing. She told the man as was going to arrest my woman that it was all an accident; and the man believed her, as why shouldn't he?" he exclaimed with a sudden flash of indignation. "My woman never stole."

Mrs. Ashburn's heart gave a bound of joy, and she determined to vote for their admission; but Deacon Osmond's lip curled with contempt. He was senior deacon of Grace Church, but he had a hard, unsympathetic nature, and a voice attuned to the inharmonious within. It seemed to Mrs. Ashburn that it never sounded more rasping than now, as he demanded in a cold, forbidding tone, "Do you not think the examination of the candidates has proceeded quite far enough, Mr. Seymour? We could hardly recommend them to the church for membership," he added, with a cynical smile.

"One moment, please, Deacon Osmond," said the pastor, who felt deeply for the unfortunate couple, and who personally believed in their innocence quite as much as Mrs. Ashburn. "My good man," turning to Mr. Peters, "do you know who this lady was? Could you tell her if you were to see her again?"

"I never saw her before, sir, and I was that excited at the time I fear I saw nobody but my poor woman, who was being falsely accused."

The pastor looked perplexed, and the silence was so oppressive Mrs. Peters turned anxiously to her husband and enquired, "Don't the gentlemen believe us, Tim?"

"I believe you, my good woman," was the pastor's earnest response, "but the church will ask for proofs."

"They will never be able to furnish them, Mr. Seymour," said the deacon in scornful tones, "and I think this unpardonable discussion is being needlessly prolonged."

"Does that mean, sir, we cannot join the church?" asked Mr. Peters, looking anxiously at the minister.

"I'm afraid it does, my poor brother," was Mr. Seymour's reply. "At least for the present. But I assure you I will do everything in my power to—"

But the man stopped him with a stern gesture. Turning to his wife, he said, "Come, they will not have us after all. Harken the Lord is in it, too, we've been that wicked. But we're not so wicked as they think us."

"We'll be lovin' the Lord Jesus just

the same, Tim?" said the wife, looking appealingly and with streaming eyes into her husband's face.

"Aye, woman, that we will," was the reply, in a voice that quivered despite the man's effort to keep it firm.

True to his word, Mr. Seymour went to Foss's emporium and made diligent enquiry if he might find out anything definite about the matter, but Mr. Foss and his wife had gone to Europe, and the junior partner informed him such things were happening every day, and they were constantly changing their private detectives. Even the one they had had for the past two years had gone West a few days before. "It would be almost impossible to trace the matter," he said.

Six months later, Mrs. Foss having returned from abroad, was spending the afternoon with her very intimate friend, Mrs. Ashburn. In the course of conversation respecting church matters, Mrs. Foss inquired, "Whatever became of that Mr. and Mrs. Peters who wanted to unite with our church? Did they come the second time?"

For answer, Mrs. Ashburn gave her the whole history of the sad event, dwelling pathetically on the disappointment of the unfortunate couple.

"Why, Amy Ashburn! What a wicked shame!" exclaimed Mrs. Foss, rising to her feet in her excitement. "I was the lady who saw the whole thing, and explained to the detective. That poor woman was as innocent of stealing as you or I. It was all an accident."

It would be impossible to describe Mrs. Ashburn's delight at that of the maligned Mr. and Mrs. Peters at having their innocence so fully established. They were preoccupied for church membership at the very next meeting.

In talking the matter over with his church, the pastor said:—"Through God's kind providence we have been saved from making a sad mistake. But, oh, my people, let us beware how we listen to, or ourselves carry slanderous reports. Many, I fear me, are the fair reputations that have suffered, and the characters perhaps ruined, through no stronger evidence than that given by the crafty Sanballat of old—" It is reported among the heathen and Gashmu saith it."

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

A BOY WHO WORKED UP.

One day many years ago a bright boy found employment in a photograph gallery in Nashville, Tenn. His wages were small, but he took good care of them, and in course of time he had saved up a snug little sum of money. One day a friend, less thrifty than he, came to him with a long face and asked for a loan of money, offering a book as security. Although the other knew there was little probability of his ever being repaid, he could not refuse the request.

"Here is the money; keep your book, and repay me when you can."

The grateful lad went away in such haste that he left the book behind. The kind youth with curiosity examined the volume. It was a work on astronomy, by Dick, and it so fascinated him that he sat up all night studying it. He had never seen anything which so filled him with delight. He determined to learn all that he could about the wonders of the heavens. He began therefore to read everything he could obtain relating to astronomy.

The next step was to buy a small spy-glass, and night after night he spent most of the hours on the roof of his house, studying the stars. He secured, second-hand, the tube of a larger spy-glass, into which he fitted an eye-piece, and sent to Philadelphia for an object glass. By and by he obtained a five-inch

ADVERTISEMENTS.



Fifty Years Ago.

This is the way it was bound to look when grandfather had his "pictur took." These were the shadows cast before The coming of Conjuror Daguerrre And his art; like a girl in a pinafore Some day to bloom to a goddess fair. Men certainly were not as black, we know As they pictured them, 50 years ago.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

began to make new men, just as the new pictures of men began to be made. Thousands of people fronted the camera with skins made clean from blotch and blemish, because they had purified the blood with Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It is as powerful now as then. Its record proves it. Others imitate the remedy; they can't imitate the record:

50 Years of Cures.

glass, which, as you know, is an instrument of considerable size.

Meanwhile he worked faithfully in the shop of the photographer, but his nights brought him rare delight; for he never wearied of tracing out the wonders and marvels of the world around us. With the aid of his large spyglass he discovered two comets before they were seen by any of the professional astronomers, whose superior instruments were continually roaming the heavens in search of the celestial wanderers. This exploit, you may well suppose, made the boy famous. He was invited by the professors in Vanderbilt University to go thither and see what he could do with their six-inch telescope. In the course of the following four years he discovered six comets.

He was next engaged by the Lick Observatory in California. With the aid of that magnificent thirty-six-inch refracting telescope, the largest ever made, he discovered eight comets, and last summer astonished the world by discovering the fifth satellite of Jupiter. He invented a new method of photographing the nebulae in the milky way, and has shown an originality approaching genius in his work in star photography.

Perhaps you have already guessed the name of this famous astronomer, which is Professor E. E. Barnard, of the Lick Observatory, and this is the story of how he worked up.—Chicago "Record."

THE SOUL'S INQUIRIES.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1.

What think ye of Christ?—Matt. xxii., 42.

God, having raised up his son Jesus, sent him to bless you, in turning away every one from his iniquities.—Acts iii., 26.

Turn thou us unto thee, O Lord, and we shall be turned.—Lam. v., 21.

Is it the bible you are defending, or your own interpretations of it, or inferences from it? We have known men who made such a mistake. In their opinion, to be completely orthodox you must admit their inerrancy, as well as the inerrancy of the Scriptures. They viewed with suspicion the slightest departure from the conclusions they had reached or the traditions they accepted.—Pacific.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Are You Nervous?
Horsford's Acid Phosphate
Quiets the nerves and induces sleep.

School Boots

FOR SCHOOL AND OURS ARE THE BEST

Why? For Two Reasons.

The boys like them better than any other and their superior wear and value make them the cheapest school shoes made. Boys are tough on boots, and poor boots are tough on boys. Our boots are adapted to hard usage, and those who wear them couldn't be better shod. Ask the boys what they think about it, and you'll find that they're with us on the boot question.

Ronayne Bros.,

CHABOILLEZ SQUARE.

DOCTORS agree that city milk kills thousands of babies in summer.

Nestlé's Food

requires no addition of milk in preparation. Other prepared Foods do.

Sold everywhere.

Write about your baby.

Book "The Baby" and Baby's Jewel Book, also Sample of Nestlé's Food Free upon application to

LEEMING, MILES & CO.,
53 St. Sulpice street,
MONTREAL.

Great Reduction
IN THE COST OF
Running Electric
Elevators

Our new Electric Elevator lifts one thousand pounds 85 feet per minute, with 3 electrical horse-power, actual test. It will pay you to get in our Electric, Hydraulic Steam and Hand-Power Elevators for passenger and freight service.

Darling Bros.,
RELIANCE WORKS, MONTREAL.

A friend of mine was at Malta, holding a mission there, and speaking to the sailors. Right in front of the harbor a big ship lay at the bottom of the water. There it was, made for something better than to be down in that mud; its true element was above. But how was it to be raised? It had not got one grain of the ascending principle in itself. It was in the way, and it must be got out of the way, so as to allow others to get into the harbor. My friend said that what they did with that ship was this: they brought a kind of atmospheric pump, and pumped into it the air or at-

mosphere from above. By-and-by there was a little movement, then a little more and a little more, until at last it threw off the superincumbent element and rose to the surface. So 'the ascending principle' we know is not in us, but in God. As we leave this meeting this morning, let us ask Him to fill us with His Holy Spirit, so that like the sunken vessel we may be raised into our proper element, and be fitted for carrying a thousand cargoes before we are laid aside forever. May God send us out with these texts ringing in our hearts: 'Art not thou one of this Man's disciples?' 'As my Father hath sent Me, even so send I you.'—Canon Willberforce.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR
Itching
Itching
Itching
Itching
Itching
Itching
Itching
Itching
Itching
Itching
FOR

BLONDEAU'S

Vinolia Cream

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

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

WE USED

TO BE ON

BLEURY ST.

We are now at 1864 Notre Dame st.

ALEX. NELSON & CO., Hat Importers, Manufacturing Furriers.

Cor. St. Antoine & Mountain sts. Montreal.

J. SLOAN & SONS, Fine Repairing a Specialty.
FINE FOOTWEAR.

Large Store, Large Stock. Great Variety, Lowest Prices.

SCHOOL BOOTS IN SOLID LEATHER.

Boys', sizes 1 to 5, from.....\$1.00 up.
Youths', sizes 11 to 13, from..... .75 up.
Misses' School Boots, sizes 11 to 2, from.... 1.00 up.
Children's School Boots, sizes 6 to 10, from .75 up.

J. SLOAN & SONS, Corner ST. ANTOINE And MOUNTAIN STS.
BELL TELEPHONE, 2652.

BABY'S OWN SOAP

There are Many imitations, They all lack the remarkable qualities of the genuine.

THE ALBERT TOILET Soap Co.

Clearing Sale of BICYCLES

We beg to advise the public that we are closing out the balance of our stock of "CAVALIER" and "PELHAM" BICYCLES, at

Wholesale Cost Price.

CAVERHILL, LEARMONT & CO.

BUGS, BUGS, BUGS!

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

READABLE PARAGRAPHS.

PROBLEM OF YOUTH.

'He graduated from college last spring, didn't he?'
'Yes.'
'Well, what line of business has he taken up?'
'None yet. You see, we can't exactly hit on what line he's best suited for.'
'Why not?'
'Well, his professors write he wasn't much of a success in any branch of athletics.'

KINDLING WOOD.

Why pay high prices for kindling when you can buy cheap. We have 10,000 loads, dry mill blocks, cut stove lengths, delivered anywhere in the city, \$1.50 per load. Tel. 6363. J. C. Macdonald, Kindling for the Million, Richmond square. 21.

WORSE YET.

Farmer Jones—"Hold the reins, Sarah, till I get out and see of the road's clear."
Mrs. Jones—"Why, Silas! there hasn't no railway crossing near here!"
Farmer Jones—"No, Sarah, but it's a sight more dangerous—there's a bicycle path right ahead here."—"Puck."

Menthol Cough Syrup touches the spot of your cough.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

WE HAVE STOPPED
SELLING PICTURES
To the Department Stores, as we find that they sit too much for our goods. In future, we will deal direct with public. We can give you more Picture Frames for one dollar than any other house in the city can for two.
G. W. WILLSON,
Manufacturer of Mouldings and Frames, 638 CRAIG street, next door to the Wilson's Office. 28

SAMPLE BRUSHES CHEAP.
We have a lot of Sample
PURE BRISTLE HAIR BRUSHES,
ENGLISH HANDLE CLOTH BRUSHES,
BADGER HAIR SHAVING BRUSHES
LLEY'S BEES WAX WORKS,
76 Victoria Square—78.
Corset Sweepers Repaired. Telephone 2740.

RICE'S STUDIO,
PLATINUMS AND SEPIAS,
Every Size and Style. Groups a Specialty.
141 St. Peter street
18

Notice to the Public

That Runions Patent No. 49689 Pioneer Spring Sleigh is now being manufactured and on sale by B. J. COGHLIN, Montreal.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that by Judgment of the Superior Court of the District of Montreal, rendered on the twenty-sixth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, I have been appointed Curator to the recent estate of the late Reverend Lawrence W. Murphy.

JOSEPH E. GAUTHIER,
Room 214 New York Life Building.

DUCRO'S ALIMENTARY ELIXIR

IS HIGHLY RECOMMENDED AS
A REMEDY FOR LUNG DISEASES
And as a Preventive for Typhoid, Malarial AND ALL KINDS OF FEVERS.
Agents: E. FOUGERA & CO. New York

MONTREAL

WEEKLY WITNESS.

READY NOW FOR MAILING TO FRIENDS.

INTERESTING NEWS CONCERNING THE KLONDIKE.

CANADA'S ADMINISTRATOR TO THE TERRITORY.

THE WARRING TRIBES ON THE INDIAN FRONTIER.

BRITISH FIGHTING MEN GOING FORWARD.

WESTERN CROPS AND CANADIAN DAIRY PRODUCE.

SIR WILFRID LAURIER'S RETURN.

Other Articles:—The Duke of Killarney—The Indian Plague—Through Devious Ways—Literary Review—The Boys' Page—Dancing for a Gun—America and England—Home Department Stories—Sunday-School Lesson and C. E. Department—Li Hung Chang and the Bible—A Royal Visit to Canada—Amusements and Awards—Sir Wilfrid's Return—Imperial Federation Booming—Fighting in India—Goldwin Smith's Annexation Fads—Surgery Under Difficulties—The House of Guelph—Reindeer in Alaska—Montreal Exhibition—Medical, Legal and General Departments—The San Francisco Convention—Scotch News—Fall Millinery—License Holders' Protective—British in the Transvaal—Turkish Cruelty—Fall Among Rattlesnakes—Dairy Products—Cottage Gardening—Financial and Commercial, etc.

PRICE IN WRAPPERS, FOR MAILING, FIVE CENTS.

PLUMBING done promptly.
W. CLENDINNING & SON,
524 Craig st., 24 Chabouillez sq.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

100 DROPS

CASTORIA

A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of

INFANTS CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. **NOT NARCOTIC.**

Recipe of Old Dr. SAMUEL PITCHER

Pumpkin Seed -
Rochelle Salt -
Ain Seed -
Peppermint -
El Carbonado Salt -
Warm Seed -
Clarified Sugar -
Whiskey -
Tarar.

A Perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and Loss of Sleep.

Fac-Simile Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher
NEW YORK.

At 6 months old
35 Doses - 35 CENTS

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

**SEE
THAT THE
FAC-SIMILE
SIGNATURE
—OF—
Chas. H. Fletcher
IS ON THE
WRAPPER
OF EVERY
BOTTLE OF
CASTORIA**

Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk. Don't allow anyone to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose." See that you get C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.

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

SCHOOL BOOKS and SCHOOL SUPPLIES

A FULL LINE AT LOWEST PRICES.

VISITORS attending the Meetings of the **BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION**, are invited to call and see our

STOCK OF MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,
Just Published.

CAMP AND LAMP, by SAMUEL L. BAYLIS, \$1.25.
A capital souvenir of Canada. **MEDICAL BOOKS,**
a large assortment.

W. DRYSDALE & CO., Publishers, Booksellers
and Stationers,
232 St. James Street. 2365 St. Catherine Street.



FALL HATS.

We have just received,
and placed in stock,
Christy's and Cooksey's
LATEST LONDON STYLES.
Also, Boys' Derbies,
Tweed Caps, Scots' Caps,
Tam O'Shanter, etc.,
AND INVITE INSPECTION.

ROBERTSON & CO.,
233 St. James Street.

HORSES, CATTLE, AND DOGS?

Although the Montreal Exhibition is now a thing of the past, it looks as if English Veterinary Embrocation must go on for ever, to judge by the many favorable comments of Breeders of Thoroughbred Stock and Farmers.

ENGLISH VETERINARY EMBROCATION.

"A good thing," and sure cure for Sprains, Bruises, Cuts, Dislocation of Joints, Sore Muscles, Shoulders and Backs, Illness of the Udder in Cows, Sprung Sinews, Chapped Hoofs.

"Farmers and Stock Breeders at the fair, Gazed on a picture rich and rare, Four generations of a great nation, Using English Veterinary Embrocation."

ENGLISH VETERINARY EMBROCATION CO., Box 516, Montreal.

ALL CHEMISTS. Large Bottle only 50c.

WILL CURE THEIR AILMENTS.

BUSINESS MEN,

Get your invoices printed at the 'Witness' Printing House

MRS. DREW DEAD.

PASSED AWAY YESTERDAY AFTERNOON AT A RIPE OLD AGE.

New York, Aug. 31.—Mrs. John Drew, the actress, died this afternoon at Larchmont. She had been suffering for some time from a complication of kidney and heart troubles, the immediate cause of death being heart failure.

With the passing away of Mrs. Drew has departed one of the few links that unite the present generation with the grandest galaxy that has ever illuminated the American dramatic firmament. She was contemporaneous and appeared upon the stage in leading parts with the elder Booth and Forrest, with McCready and Edwin Booth, and with Florence, Clark, and Owen, of those who have passed away, and with Jefferson and Coudock, who still survive. She was in her day an 'infant prodigy' on the English and American boards and the most famous of Mrs. Malaprop, winning laurels also as Julie de Mortimer, Ophelia, Desdemona and Pauline, not to mention characters in more recently written plays. The wife of one of the foremost actor-managers of this country, her offspring number three, who have won distinction in the dramatic profession, viz., John Drew, the late George Drew-Barrymore and Sydney Drew. Seventy-one of the seventy-seven years of her life she was a familiar figure to play-goers. With practically no education in the accepted sense, she was an actress of rare intelligence and refinement. 'I got my education,' she once said, 'from reading, and from associating with and listening to the conversation of clever people.'

Mrs. Drew was born in London on Jan. 10, 1820, and six years later made her stage debut as Agib in 'Timour the Tartar.' At the age of seven years she was brought to America by her mother, an actress, and in the old Walnut Street Theatre in Philadelphia, played the Duke of York to Junius Brutus Booth's Richard III.

Mrs. Drew's last appearance in Montreal was three or four years ago, when she played Mrs. Malaprop at the Academy of Music. In the company were several members of her family.

AN OHIO STORM.

Milford, Ohio, Aug. 31.—In a brief but violent wind storm, with rain and hail, six miles from here, yesterday, eight persons, all on the highway, were seriously, though not dangerously, hurt.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Good Blood

Is Needed for Strong Nerves and Mental and Bodily Vigor.

Pure, rich blood feeds every organ, nerve, muscle, fibre and tissue, nourishing, sustaining and supporting the whole body in perfect health. Pure blood comes by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, the medicine which has given strength, health, ambition, happiness to thousands of tired, worried, discouraged women. It cures the worst cases of scrofula, salt rheum, sores, pimples and all eruptions; banishes rheumatism, neuralgia, dyspepsia; overcomes liver and kidney troubles and is especially valuable for diseases peculiar to women. By its great power to enrich and purify the blood it accomplishes perfect and permanent cures when other medicines fail to do any good.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
The Best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. \$1, six for \$5.

Hood's Pills act harmoniously with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Illustrations

for Books, Catalogues, Circulars, Advertisements, &c.

Half-Tone Etchings,

Equal to the best produced, at 15c per square inch. Minimum for any single Half-tone Etching, \$1.25. Vignetting extra.

SPECIAL RATES for Large Quantities.

Line Etchings,

6c per square inch. Minimum for any single Etching, 50c. Drawing if required, extra.

SPECIAL RATES for Large Quantities.

DESIGNING, ELECTROTYPING, STEREOTYPING, &c. . . .

JOHN DOUGALL & SON,
'WITNESS' PRINTING HOUSE,
Corner Craig and Bloor Sts.



English Tourist (in the far North, miles from anywhere).—Do you mean to say that you and your family live here all the winter? Why, what do you do when any of you are ill? You can never get a doctor! Scotch Shepherd.—Nae, sir. We've just to dee a natural death!—Punna.

TUCKER'S NEW SCHOOL.

Owing to the rainy summer season and other unavoidable delays, Tucker's new school on Guy street, will not be ready for occupation for the opening of the school, Sept. 1. The work is being prosecuted with vigor and speed, and barring accidents over which man has no control, will be ready for use in a few weeks. In design, architecture, construction and usefulness, the building will be one of the best of the kind in Montreal. Minute and careful attention has been paid to heating, lighting, ventilation, sanitary arrangements, and all other matters pertaining to the welfare and comfort of the pupils. The class-rooms will be large and airy, and fitted up with new furniture. There will be two stories only, one flat for the girls the other for the boys, with separate entrances for each. Pending its completion the pupils will take up temporary quarters at 460 and 464 Guy street, where they will remain for work on Wednesday, Sept. 1, at 9 a.m. Owing to the presence of smallpox in the city, and consequent danger, all pupils will be required to furnish vaccination certificates.

C. O. F.'S NEW COURT.

Mr. R. J. Stuart, of Norwood, Ont., organizer of the High Court of the Canadian Order of Foresters, instituted a new court at Huntingdon, Que., on Saturday evening last. The following officers were elected, and forthwith installed:—J.P.C.R., Bro. F. Bell; C. R. Bro. R. Hastie; V.C.P., Bro. K. Williams; R. S. Bro. W. Rennie; F. S. Bro. J. W. Kelly; Treas., Bro. Dr. D. F. Walker; Chap., Bro. W. Roy; Con., Bro. B. J. Evans; S.W., Bro. W. H. Marshall; J. W., Bro. A. McNaughton; S.B., Bro. J. Duquette; J.B., Bro. C. Pollock; Editors, Bro. G. Williams and Bro. F. Bell; trustees, Bros. Evans and S. Henderson. This court will be known as Court Jubilee.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

Statement of earnings and expenses.

	Jan. 1st to July 31, 1897.	July 1st to Aug. 28, 1897.
Gross earnings	\$2,107,602.22	\$1,519,606.15
Working expenses	1,192,643.35	7,235,143.81
Net profits	\$914,958.87	\$1,581,552.37
In July, 1896, the net profits were \$699,234.54; and from Jan. 1 to July 31, 1896, there was a net profit of \$2,908,171.45.		
The gain in net profits over the same period last year is therefore, for July, \$215,724.33; and from Jan. 1 to July 31, \$773,380.92.		
Montreal, Aug. 28, 1897.		

ADVERTISEMENTS.



ONLY IN 1½ and 2½ TIN CANS FOLLOW DIRECTIONS.

\$5.00 Per Doz.
FAMILY GROUPS.
LARGE SIZE.

Suitable for Framing.

G. C. ARLESS & CO.,
PHOTOGRAPHERS.
261 St. James street.

A VALUABLE TRIBUTE TO THE MANAGEMENT OF LONGUE POINTE ASYLUM—AN UNEXPECTED VISIT.

Last week there presented himself at the entrance of the insane asylum at Longue Pointe a mild, unassuming gentleman who craved permission to inspect the premises. He said he was from London, and had been commissioned to inspect the different insane asylums in Europe and the United States for information to be used by the London County Council. Mr. John McDougall, for that was his name, made no perfunctory investigation, but hunted through every hole and corner of the big institution. Before leaving he left the following result of his impressions in the visitors' book, to the great delight of the Sisters, and the medical superintendent, Dr. Ville neuve:—

"I am on a visit to the asylums for the insane in Canada and some of the United States. I can only express delight in what I have seen here—all is bright, clean, and all the patients are deeply cared for in the very kindest manner. I have been allowed to see every part of the asylum, and considering that many of the buildings are of a temporary character, I can only express my admiration of the way in which everything is conducted."

(Signed) **JOHN McDUGALL,**
Chairman of the Asylums Committee, London County Council.

The asylum management value the endorsement of Mr. McDougall all the more because his visit was totally unexpected and there had, therefore, been no effort made to receive so distinguished a critic.

FUNERAL OF MR. W. H. COSTIGAN.

The funeral of the late William H. Costigan took place yesterday from the deceased's late residence at 42 Papineau square to St. Mary's Church. A large number of relatives and friends took part in the funeral procession, among the latter being Mr. Duncan McDonald, superintendent of the Montreal Street Railway Company, and upwards of a hundred motormen and conductors. Several members of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association were also present as the deceased had belonged to Branch 54 of that order. The chief mourners included:—Master Thos. Costigan, son of deceased; Messrs. J. J. Costigan, D. J. Costigan and Thos. E. Costigan, brothers; John Ford, brother-in-law; W. F. Costigan, J. J. Costigan and Irwood Costigan, nephews; P. Ryan, Chateaugay, N.Y., cousin, and other relatives. The services at the church were conducted by the Rev. Father O'Donnell; at the conclusion the funeral procession was reformed and proceeded to the Cote des Neiges Cemetery, where the interment was made.

BUTCHERS' PROTEST.

Mr. Pierre Bedard presided at a meeting of the Butchers' Association held last evening. Mr. Arthur Pare was elected first vice-president to replace Mr. Daoust, deceased. The question of the change of the site of the East End Abattoir coming up for discussion it was resolved by all to strongly protest against any such change.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

A BAD BREATH

Is Horrid

Acidity, Heartburn, Flatulency and other forms of Indigestion make life miserable. R. D. C. and G. D. C. PILLS sweeten the breath, cure indigestion and all other stomach troubles, and make life worth living.

HIGHEST ENDORSEMENTS.
SAMPLES FREE.

R. D. C. Company, Limited, New Glasgow, N.S., and 127 State St., Boston, Mass.

VALUE OF VACCINATION.

AN IMPORTANT CIRCULAR FROM THE PROVINCIAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

The Provincial Board of Health is circulating the following important document, which should receive the active cooperation it deserves:—

To Municipal and Sanitary Authorities:—Gentlemen,—As you have been made aware by the daily press, smallpox has, since two months, made a few victims in Montreal and two neighboring municipalities. The number of cases up to date is nineteen. In such circumstances, without desiring to needlessly spread alarm, as all measures are taken to limit the disease, the Board of Health of the Province cannot help warning municipalities against the possibility of a sudden outbreak of the disease within their respective limits, and consequently it renews its recommendations to each of them to take immediately such measures as will enable them to face and fight the disease with success should it unhappily appear. The first thing to do is to encourage vaccination and revaccination of all the inhabitants of your locality.

Vaccination protects most individuals against the infection of the disease or, at least, if it does not invariably protect them, it prevents them from developing in most cases the severe form of the disease. The opinion of those who sustain the contrary is not worth consideration when one studies the numerous statistics now available. To give you an example taken at random: In the smallpox epidemic at Walsall (England) in 1894-95, for one death among persons vaccinated, twenty-two deaths occurred among the unvaccinated. (Notter & Fitch: Hygiene.) Your municipality is therefore earnestly requested to provide for the free vaccination of its poor and to arrange with the school authorities for the admission into their schools of but pupils who will produce a certificate or other satisfactory proof of vaccination. This is a measure necessary for the protection of your community.

The board recommends you also, if you have not already an isolation hospital, to look round for a shelter which could be used by your municipality, without any delay, should the disease appear within your limits.

We have been surprised lately to hear that vaccination is nothing else but the inoculation of smallpox. It should be sufficient to quiet all uneasiness on this point to state that since 1835, the inoculation of smallpox, instead of vaccine, is prohibited under a penalty of two months' jail and, if the culprit is a physician, he loses in addition his license.

Should the disease appear within your jurisdiction, notify immediately our board by telegraph if possible, so that we may help you to check it.

By order of the executive committee,
ELZEAR PELLETIER,
Secretary.

PROTESTANT HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

The report of the medical superintendent of the Protestant Hospital for the Insane for the week ending Aug. 30, is as follows:—Admissions, 3; the hospitalized cured, 1; discharged on trial, 4; deaths, 2.

The visiting governors for the week commencing Sept. 6, are Messrs. R. Ford, R. Macaulay, Duncan McIntyre, Jonathan Hodgson.

THE FERMENT IN INDIA.

RESULTS OF THE MILITARY FORWARD POLICY.

REASONS FOR SUSPECTING THE AMER—THE SULTAN'S PART IN THE REVOLT—UNDERGROUND EUROPEAN CONNECTIONS.

(Correspondence New York 'Evening Post'.)

London, Aug. 18.—The plot thickens and the area extends apace. It is but a matter of time that in a worldwide empire like that of England local disturbances and wars should be of almost continuous occurrence. But this importance of the situation, in an imperial and international sense, must be estimated by the relation in each case, to the policy of the empire as a whole. Now, England's imperial policy centres in India, and the succession of exceptional occurrences which, within the last twelve years, have attended the march of British power in that peninsula, has been of a nature to cause serious apprehension to those acquainted with the complex nature of the task which devolves upon the Government at Calcutta.

The calamitous results of a terrible famine, a devastating plague, and a disastrous earthquake, following each other in quick succession, were generally held to be sufficient explanation of the unrest and insurrection in western India, where the murders of Mr. Rand and Lieut. Gurney remain still untraced and unexplained. But those who would look deeper into the mysteries of the hearts of the natives saw in the growing activity of the propaganda of the Poona Brahmins and in the increasing importance of the annual native Congress unmistakable expressions of impatience against British rule. The educated Hindus, whose numbers and attainments are on the increase, for some time past have demanded a share in administrative employments and reforms in the fiscal organization of the country. These two demands are not unreasonable in themselves, while the crushing weight of taxation more especially is felt all over the peninsula and is traceable to the exigencies of the 'forward policy' of the Anglo-Indian military authorities.

It is curious to note how the diversion of public money to uses which result in benefit to the natives only provokes their resentment, while it has the further effect of producing additional complications in the very districts where the expense is incurred.

The late Lord Lawrence, than whom India has known no wiser administrator, declared thirty years ago against active interference in the affairs of Central Asia, as likely to prove fatal to the prestige, the honor and the military power of England, and as sure to render the economic condition of India critical. He said: 'I know well what are the wants of India; how infinite are the material requirements of the country; how limited is the accumulation of capital; how obvious is every description of taxation to all classes of the people.' He advocated a defensive policy which would have the effect of the broad flow of the Indus to the natural frontier of India. To that point communication with the permanent basis of British operations is easy, through a country rich in supplies. Beyond there extends a vast alpine district, the Hindu-Kush rising to an altitude of 20,000 feet and spreading out towards Peshawar in a mountainous wilderness of rock and snow 150 miles in breadth. This country is held by 200,000 fighting men, hardy, reckless brave, lawlessly independent, fanatical Mussulmans, traditionally hostile to all intruders, and especially so to Christians. It was reasonably urged that should Russia attempt the invasion of India, her forces would have first to encounter the almost insurmountable difficulties of this natural barrier, as well as disease, famine, and the guerrilla warfare of the Pathan tribes, before issuing in thinned and discouraged array on the broad expanse of the Indus. The military party, however, with Lord Roberts at their head, insisted, for reasons of 'high state policy,' not yet publicly known, upon a forward movement; and for the last ten or fifteen years have been gradually occupying this desolate country, making roads over swamps, pushing railways through mountain passes, and establishing stores on inaccessible rocks—all of which may, in case of single disaster, prove of invaluable assistance to an invading army. The cost of these operations has, of course, been enormous, two and a half millions sterling having been spent on the occupation of Quetta alone, and two millions are annually absorbed by the steady northward advance, which necessarily involves fresh and unforeseen encounters or insurrections of the partly subdued tribes.

The claim of the Amer of Afghanistan of suzerainty over these tribes and the pretensions of the Indian government with him—never very cordial or reliable—had to be reconsidered; and in November, 1892, he was finally prevailed upon to recognize at Calcutta the Durand mission. In consideration of an increase by more than a third of his annual subsidy he agreed to renounce his authority within definite frontiers, leaving to the British the care of the tribesmen, while he himself was to act as a 'buffer' between Russia and British India. The then existing 'buffer states' were further reduced by the subsequent subjugation of Chitral, so

that now only a comparatively narrow strip of no man's land divides Hindustan from the Russian khanates in Central Asia.

Within the last month the warlike tribes of the Swatis, Mohmands, and Waziris attacked the British in the Tochi valley, the Malakand Pass, and at Fort Shatakdar. These attacks were more serious from a political than a military point of view. But the raid on the last-named fort was marked by so much concerted preparation and ability that it was impossible to credit it to the Pathans alone. It was soon ascertained that the gathering of the tribesmen previous to the attack was held in Afghan territory, that Afghan regulars took part in that assault as well as in other operations of the Pathans, and that Gholan Hyder, the trusted general of the Amer in command at Jelalabad, close upon the disturbed district, was in constant communication with Hadda Mullah, the 'mad priest.' A madman is a sacred person among Mohammedans, and a priest possessed of the 'daimon,' as the ancient Greeks would say, is held to be an inspired leader. This Mullah, bitterly hostile to the British, has long been in intimate and cordial relations with the Amer; moreover, his minor officials have been known for some time past to distribute anti-Christian proclamations among the Pathans of the border, who were convinced that in attacking the British they were doing the will of the Amer.

This can hardly be wondered at, considering that simultaneously with these events Abdurrahman recalled to Calcutta his agents from Calcutta, Simla, Karachi, and Bombay; the agent in the latter place disposing of all his property before leaving, much as is the way on the breaking off of diplomatic relations. The India Office, careful all along to allay excitement, explains that the main functions of these agents being commercial, too much importance need not be attached to the news. It is also announced that on remonstrances being addressed to the Amer he has issued a proclamation warning his subjects against assisting the rebels. But we need not go further east than Constantinople in order to estimate at their true value the reassuring explanations and the ostensible proclamations of Oriental potentates. Nor should it be forgotten that Abdurrahman would forfeit his subsidy of some hundred thousand pounds a year the moment he passed from secret intrigue to open defiance. He is noted as much for his avarice and his astuteness as for his cruelty, his capricious temper, and his religious fanaticism.

In this latter respect he has already distinguished himself by publishing and circulating widely among his men a pamphlet in which he insisted on the sacred duty of all believers to 'hasten to the frontiers and join the Jihad, not sit like women in their houses, but like brave men become Ghazis (braves, that fall for the faith) in the cause of God.' Promises of rewards in heaven in the shape of hours by the score, and slaves by the hundred, by the thousand, follow. This pamphlet has gained for the Amer the title of 'The Light of the Nation and of Religion'; and his pious wish to be considered by the faithful in India as the 'King of Islam' has apparently been admitted by the 'Indian Daily News,' a Mohammedan paper, which has just proclaimed that 'His Majesty of Kabul is about to come, like the glorious Mahmud Sabuktigin of yore, and rid us from the thralldom of Christian yoke.' The position of affairs is therefore decidedly threatening, if not yet critical. It appears that more tribesmen are ready to join the insurgents, including the Afghids, who are men of tried bravery and have before now fought desperately. The extent of the disturbed district has never been so wide since the last Afghan war; and although the military organization of the British in India is now incomparably more perfect, they would have to encounter, should the Amer openly declare for the tribesmen, difficulties which, in the present condition of affairs, may prove most embarrassing.

The question now arises, What are the proximate causes of this remarkable outbreak of fanaticism? In a former letter I called attention to the exultation which the trumpety successes of the Turks over the Greeks had elicited in every Mohammedan centre in the East, where they were exaggerated, by the preaching of the Mullahs and the ignorance of their following, into victories of unparalleled magnitude. It is now known that the Sultan, anxious to strengthen his position and fortify his claim to the khilafate, has sent emissaries to all Mussulman chiefs and potentates announcing the rehabilitation of Islam as against the Ghouls in general, who had long brow-beaten and despised the Faithful. The view taken of the late war by the Indian Mussulmans is set forth by the Indian print referred to above, which exultingly declares: 'Once more the Moslem flag waves its folds triumphantly, to the consternation of the infidels.'

But the underhand workings of the Sultan with the Mohammedans of India have a further and a more serious object—that

of impressing the British Government with his influence among its own Mussulman subjects, and thus obtaining a release from British interference in what the Sultan considers his own private affairs. The Turkish press of Constantinople, which may print nothing unless inspired or dictated by the authorities, has lately published articles which leave no sort of doubt as to the intention of the Sultan. Within the last ten days the 'Sabah' and the 'Malumat,' which voice the ideas of the Padisha, have been exulting, in virulent terms, on the inquiry and the abuses of British rule in India, and foretelling as inevitable the uprising of the oppressed Muslims. Nor can it be supposed that in this line of policy, characteristic and congenial as it is to him, the Sultan is left without support or encouragement. Both Russia and Germany are at his elbow; for Russia intrigue in central Asia and India is no new undertaking. Her machinery for the purpose is all set up and in perfect working order.

As regards Germany, she has a manifest interest, while maintaining her influence over the Sultan, to prosecute her hostility against England; and, while currying favor with the Czar, to turn the thoughts and the efforts of Russia to Asia rather than Europe. Dr. H. Brunnhofer, one of the ubiquitous German professors, has just published at St. Petersburg, under the title of 'Russia's Hand Over Asia,' a huge political pamphlet, urging Russia to wrest supremacy in Asia from England, 'that vampire which passes from one victim to another'; and Prince Bismarck's organ, the 'Hamburger Nachrichten,' speaks of British power in India as 'resting upon ground all undermined, which, in the event of a political conjunction favorable to the approaching insurrection, is doomed beyond redemption to utter collapse.' The 'political conjunction' referred to is the anti-British continental combination already mentioned in previous letters.

K. S. D.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

LAUNDRY STOVES

and REPAIRS

ALL SIZES.

WILLIAM CLENDINNEG & SON,

524 Craig street,
24 Chabouille square.
And Cor. Vinet and Albert sts.

LEADING SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

INTERNATIONAL Business College
PLACE D'ARMES, MONTREAL.
One of the best organized Commercial Institutions in America. The course comprises: Bookkeeping, Arithmetic, Writing, Correspondence, Commercial Law, Short-hand (in both languages), Typewriting, English, French, preparation for Civil Service, etc. A thorough drill is given in Banking and Actual Business Practice. Experienced teachers in every department. Separate rooms for ladies. Classes will be resumed August 23rd. Call or write, or for prospectus. CAGA & LORD, Principals.

The Montreal Business College
VICTORIA SQUARE, MONTREAL.
Established 1864.
The largest and best equipped Commercial and Shorthand College in Canada. Nine expert teachers. Individual instruction. Thorough theoretical and practical departments. Office will be open Aug. 23rd, and studies resumed on the 30th. Write, call or telephone 2390 for Illustrated Jubilee prospectus. J. D. DAVIS, Principal.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

Until the New Building is finished TUCKER'S SCHOOL will take up temporary quarters at

460 & 464 Guy st.

between St. Catherine and Sherbrooke, opposite the New Building. Boys will meet at 464 Guy and Girls and Kindergarten at 460 Guy. The school will reopen WEDNESDAY Sept. 1, at 9 a.m.

Mr. Tucker will be at 464 Guy street to receive parents and give desired information. Suitable provision will be made so that the work will not suffer.

JOHN W. TUCKER, B.A., Principal.

MONTREAL BUSINESS SCHOOL.
11 GUILBAULT ST. (Day and Evening).
Will reopen Sept. 1st. Complete English and Business Course, Shorthand, Typewriting, French, German, Latin, Mathematics and Music. Call or write for Circulars.

136 MILTON STREET.
Classes for Young Ladies and Children will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 2. Subjects: English, French, Mathematics, French and Latin. Miss L. ANDALE will be at home from 3 p.m. daily, at 9 a.m.

MISS SANBORN.
5 ESEEX AVENUE.
Will resume Lessons in Music, Drawing and Painting, Sept. 1st.

LADIES' SCHOOL.
MRS. STONE'S CLASSES will resume on WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 1st. 203 Bleury st.

MISS STONE.
203 BLEURY STREET.
Will resume her classes in Painting and Drawing, etc., on SEPT. 1st, 1897.

LEADING SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

TRAFALGAR INSTITUTE.
(Affiliated to McGill University)
SIMPSON STREET, MONTREAL.

FOR THE HIGHER EDUCATION OF YOUNG WOMEN.

With Preparatory Department for Girls between 10 and 13 years.
President.....REV. JAS. BARCLAY, D.D.
Vice-President.....A. T. DRUMMOND, LL.D.
Principal: MISS GRACE FAIRLEY, M.A., Edinburgh.

The Institute will re-open on TUESDAY, 14th SEPTEMBER, at Noon.

An entrance examination for new scholars will be held at 33 Simpson st., on SATURDAY, 11th Sept., at 10 o'clock.

For prospectus and other information apply to the Principal, or to

A. F. RIDDELL, Secretary.

22 St. John street, Montreal.

24

DEFECTIVE SPEECH, IMPERFECT HEARING, STUTTERING, STAMMERING, Etc.
The Mackay Institution for Protestant Deaf Mutes and the Blind, Notre Dame de Grace, Montreal, will reopen on TUESDAY, 14th September. Articulation and Speech Reading given to children born deaf.

The classes for those who are hard of hearing, or who suffer from defective speech, are distinctly separate from the classes for the totally deaf. SUBJECTS taught alike to those in Common Schools.

Thorough instruction is also given in one of the following trades:—Printing, Chair-Canning, Carpentry, Cabinet, Shoe, Mattress and Dressmaking.

H. E. ASHCROFT, Superintendent.

GEO. DURNFORD, Secretary.

ABINGDON SCHOOL.

1143 DORCHESTER ST., Montreal.

Headmaster,

Mr. T. RIDLER DAVIES, B.A. (Cantab.).

High class private school for boys. Pupils prepared for university, the professions or business. PREPARATORY CLASS FOR YOUNG BOYS. Field for games. There is excellent accommodation for a limited number of boarders. Prospectus can be had on application. The School reopens on SEPT. 8th.

1

PROTESTANT BOARD

OF SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

The MONTREAL SENIOR SCHOOL for Boys and Girls who have been promoted from the Senior Grade of the Public Schools and for others that are able to pass the entrance examination, will re-open on WEDNESDAY MORNING, 1st September, at nine o'clock.

The Principal will be at the school on the 27th inst. and following days, from nine to twelve o'clock, to meet parents and others who wish to consult him.

19

PROTESTANT BOARD

OF SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS

FOR MONTREAL.

The High, Senior and Public Schools under the control of this Board will re-open on WEDNESDAY MORNING, 1st September, at nine o'clock.

The Principal will be in attendance at the several schools on TUESDAY, 31st August, from nine to twelve o'clock for the purpose of enrolling pupils and giving any desired information.

E. W. ARTHY, Sec.

3

MISS BARNJUM'S CLASSES.

MISS BARNJUM'S Classes in Physical Education will be resumed on

FRIDAY, October 2nd.

MISS BARNJUM will be at the Gymnasium every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday during September, from ten to one o'clock to give information regarding the classes.

20

SHORTHAND INSTITUTE,

ENGLISH AND BUSINESS TRAINING SCHOOL.

(Established 1858.)

110 HANSFIELD STREET, MONTREAL.

(Formerly of the Temple Building.)

Principal, Mrs. Bailock.

Branch Shorthand and Typewriting Office—97 and 98 Temple Building, Montreal. Telephone 1287.

RE-OPENING SEPTEMBER 1st.

The Course of Study includes Individual Instruction in Shorthand, Composition, Orthography, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Arithmetic, Penmanship, Business and Legal Forms, Practical Office Training, etc., etc. French—Prof. A. CROIZARD. Lectures on Commercial Law—H. J. TRUILL, B.A., D.C.L.

Prospectus on application.

Phonographic Institute.

70 TEMPLE BUILDING.

185 St. James street..... Montreal.

MISS GRAHAM, Principal.

Classes will be reopened August 23rd, where a thorough training will be given in SHORTHAND, SPELLENG, COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENCE, etc., etc., by practical competent teachers.

There is a Copying Office in connection with the School, where pupils are afforded special advantages in receiving practical office training.

MISS GRAHAM has secured positions for all students who entered last September, and has also procured for many others outside of her own establishment.

Pupils may begin at any time, as the individual method of instruction is adopted. Terms moderate.

Write, call or telephone 1714 for Circular.

Short Hand.

SPENCERIAN

School of Shorthand,

Y.M.C.A. Building, Montreal.

(J. P. MACDONALD, Principal.)

Reopens Aug. 30. Office open Aug. 25.

Private instruction; up-to-date methods; no graduates unemployed; reasonable tuition rates. Write, call or telephone (3869) for information.

18

METHOD IN FRENCH LES-

sons means as much as Application, and MR. L. MARTIN supplies the best method of learning French, leaving the application to his pupils. Terms very moderate. Apply to 1212 Hotel de Ville avenue, Latin and Greek also taught.

1

LEADING SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

University of Bishop's College

FACULTY OF MEDICINE, MONTREAL.

Lectures of the Twenty-seventh Annual Session of this School begin on MONDAY, 4th OCTOBER next. The Dental College of the Province of Quebec being affiliated with this University, the Lectures in Dentistry will begin on same date. 'Calendars and all information regarding the Medical Course will be furnished by applying to the undersigned.

GEO. T. ROSS, M.D., Registrar, Medical Faculty.

25

Ontario Ladies' College,

WHITBY, ONT.

PATRONIZED BY

MINISTER OF EDUCATION, EX-PRIMEIR OF DOMINION, AND MOST PROMINENT CANADIANS.

Recently enlarged and provided with every home comfort in steam heating, electric lighting, etc. Magnificent new pipe organ in concert hall.

Will Re-open Sept. 8.

For calendar containing further information, address,

REV. J. J. HARE, Ph.D., Principal.

2

LENNOXVILLE

UNIVERSITY OF BISHOP'S COLLEGE.

Faculties of Arts and Divinity.

MATRICULATION and Scholarship Examinations begin on Sept. 12th, at 9 a.m.

LECTURES begin on Sept. 15th, 1897.

For Calendars and information apply to the REV. CANON ADAMS, D.C.L., Principal, or to F. W. FRITH, B.A., Bursar, Lennoxville, P.Q.

3

BISHOP'S COLLEGE SCHOOL.

Re-opens Sept. 10th, 1897. Preparation for Universities, Military College and Business Life. New Illustrated Calendar sent on application. For information as to Residence, Discipline, Scientific and Physical Training, Games, etc., apply to H. J. HAMILTON PETRY, M.A., Head Master, or to F. W. FRITH, B.A., Secretary, Lennoxville, P.Q.

3

THE CHURCH SCHOOL

FOR GIRLS.

In the Diocese of Montreal, (approved by Synod).

Dunham Ladies' College, Dunham, Que.

President—The Lord Bishop of Montreal.

Chairman, Executive Committee—J. Mackinnon, Esq.

2 1/2 hours from Montreal.

Comfortable home, splendid health record, modern system of education. Staff—Six resident and three non-resident teachers. Ordinary course prepares for A.A. Teachers Diploma, University and Normal School Matriculation, FRENCH AND GERMAN MATRICULATION, INTERNATIONAL MUSIC UNDER THE DIRECTION OF PROF. G. W. CORNISH, Montreal, graduate of Stuttgart Conservatory, who presides over the examinations of the Dominion College of Music. Mr. Cornish will gladly answer enquiries referring to Musical Department, Board, Laundry and Tuition, including French and German, \$15 per annum. Re-opens WEDNESDAY, September 8th, 1897. For calendars, &c., apply to The Lady Principal, Dunham, Que.

3

PRESBYTERIAN

LADIES' COLLEGE, OTTAWA.

(Formerly Collegiate College.)

President—Rev. W. T. HERRIDGE, B.D.

Principal—Miss JESSIE MCNEILLY McBRATNEY.

The College re-opens on Tuesday, Sept. 14, 1897, at 9 a.m.

The curriculum provides a carefully graded course of instruction from the Kindergarten up to University Matriculation.

Music, Art, Elocution, Physical Culture and Deportment Needlework and Cookery are taught by specialists.

Instruction in the Music Department is after the methods of the best term schools.

The Art Department offers courses in drawing from the east, painting in oil and water color, pastel, miniature and china painting.

Eight of the fourteen members of the teaching staff reside in the College and supervise the pupils studies. Application for circular and for admission may be made to the principal.

Albert College, } Open to Both Sexes.

Belleville, Ont.

Lends the College. Over 200 students enrolled. Five out of six successful for senior leaving.

Eleven out of twelve for Senior Matriculation. Diplomas granted in Music, Elocution, Fine Arts and Business Course.

'GARNETT HALL' with its splendid class-rooms and the GYMNASIUM with complete apparatus and shower baths, greatly admired. Re-opens 'TUESDAY', SEPT. 7, 1897. Illustrated circular free.

Address PRINCIPAL DERY

12

ALMA COLLEGE

A residential school for young women. Delightfully situated in 8 acre park. Has the largest attendance of any ladies' college in Ontario. Write for catalogue to the Rev. R. L. WARNER, Principal, Alma College, St. Thomas, Ont.

16

THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH

SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Berthier (en haut), P.Q. will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15th.

MADAME P. A. CLEMENTS, Mlle. AMARON.

DUFFERIN HOUSE.

MISS DUPONT'S

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, 196 John St., Toronto.

Pleasantly situated, long established, well known, and offering every educational advantage. Early applications are desirable.

MAISON FRANCAISE OF VER-

MONT ACADEMY AND TRAINING-SCHOOL FOR TEACHERS OF FRENCH. Eleven year opens SEPTEMBER 21st. Address, Rev. L. C. ROUX, M.A., Saxton's River, Vt.

1

LEADING SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

KING'S SCHOOL
SARREVOIS, P.Q.

A First Class Boys' Boarding School at moderate terms. Location unsurpassed. Preparation for commercial life or the universities.

FRENCH A SPECIALTY.

MAX LIEBICH, Headmaster.

Rolleston House,

170 Bloor Street West, Toronto.

A ROYAL WELCOME

To the British Medical Association.

ADDRESS BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR AND THE PRESIDENT OF THE ASSOCIATION.

Every distinguishing feature of numbers, position and influence was stamped upon the opening ceremonies in connection with the meeting of the British Medical Association yesterday afternoon in the Windsor Hall. The official delegates from France, the United States, Mexico—from many lands—the members of the association proper, with their wives and daughters, and the elite of Montreal society filled the body and balcony of the hall, while upon the platform were seated a select company, representing the chief elements in our governmental, educational, civic and social life.

The Governor-General was present, with his delicately-worded and cordial welcome; Sir Adolphe Chapleau, with a touch of his old fire, captivated the audience by a mingled grace and eloquence, while His Worship the Mayor, in behalf of the city, tendered fervent greeting.

The Mayor was a little flamboyant in his description of the resources and climate of Canada, the institutions and prosperity of Montreal, and rather suggested a flattering inventory appraisal; but it all meant that all we had and were were at the disposal of the distinguished body which had done Montreal so much honor as to make it the place of meeting. We were a free, a loyal people; we celebrated the diamond jubilee with as much heartiness as was manifested in any part of the empire. This great body could see what we were; they could note our institutions, our churches, our hospitals, our universities, and they could, upon their return, tell the people that Canada was a great country, not a land of snow at all, but a land of sunshine, of illimitable resources, etc. His Worship waxed eloquent over the oneness of sentiment which prevailed in this province between the two races, and he was hopeful that this meeting would be a benefit to the country through the dissemination in the mother country of correct information regarding it. But whether His Worship was hyperbolic or literal, what he said, through all the changes of phrase, was 'Welcome.'

This, too, was the burden of Sir Adolphe Chapleau's address; but in the case of the silver-tongued orator, the ornate and the dramatic was to be expected. The lieutenant-governor was in a peculiarly happy vein. He referred to the known hospitality of the Province of Quebec, and dwelt for a moment upon the engaging qualities which we evolved by a blend of the English and the French. He proclaimed himself a Britisher, at which there was great cheering, and laid his homage at the feet of the sovereign who had given them their liberties. It was with a swelling breast and a glowing eye that Sir Adolphe declared that their loyalty was free, that their liberties were their own, and that their hearts and sentiments were uncontrolled, but when he turned to His Excellency and said they were willing in the Province of Quebec to give to this distinguished body not only their hospitality but their unpurchasable love, it was with all the grace and charm of manner and attitude for which he is so noted. He spoke from the heart, he said, although in the English tongue he perhaps could not find the fitting expression. Nevertheless, he had always found that when you had it in your heart to say a thing, you generally managed to make disclosure. He said, then, 'Welcome; come to our homes and hearts; stay with us; we wish your meeting to be successful, and we expect that the results will be eminently fruitful.'

The frankness of His Honor, and the fact that, French-Canadian that he was, he uttered sentiments which outdid even the English for loyalty, captivated the audience, who, when he sat down, cheered and clapped and stamped their tumultuous delight.

The Governor-General was delicate and witty, and conveyed the larger welcome of the Dominion to the association. He set forth the noble work in which they were engaged as alone sufficient to justify the warmest welcome; but chiefly urged the tie of kith and kin—brotherhood—as having the most immediate urgency.

The foreign delegates and invited guests were at this point called out by name and introduced to Dr. Roddick, as the president, and the Governor-General.

To be sure, the chief event of the afternoon was the reading of Dr. Roddick's address. This proved to be at once a strong and graceful composition, being equally marked by directness, sympathy and intimate acquaintance with the subjects touched upon. These were various, and a large field was covered. Indeed, it was found that time did not permit of the traversing of it completely, and the genial doctor did not hesitate to deal with himself as faithfully as he does with his patients. With a courage rare in one who deems he has something of importance to communicate to his fellow creatures, he made excursions with an unsparing hand—excursions which Lord Lister subsequently publicly regretted, expressing the hope that the address would

at least appear in all its fulness in their own journals.

The president dwelt, first of all, upon the favorable auspices under which the association met. He said happy things about the Governor-General, the Lieutenant-Governor, and the worthy Mayor, who, as a warm-hearted Irishman, had given them a 'good night's faith'; about the representative of France, Professor Richet, who would find himself in a friendly environment and amongst a people who spoke the French tongue in all its original purity. When, however, he alluded to Lord Lister as one who had been the means of saving thousands of lives through the introduction of antiseptic surgery, and who had made it possible for the surgeon to perform operations with safety and success which, twenty years ago, would have been deemed criminal, the wildest applause broke out, most of the audience rising to their feet and waving their handkerchiefs, to the manifest confusion of him who was the subject of the demonstration.

The address dealt with the rise and progress of the association; of the formation of the Canadian Association, and the realization of the long-cherished

ner was very wide of the mark indeed when he stated that by reason of our extreme coldness our intellectual faculties were benumbed. If he had said that owing to the heat of our summers we were enervated intellectually he would have been less wide of the mark. He would not have been right, but he would have been less wrong. Our educational system was passed in review, while attention was given to the great teaching bodies from which our professional classes came. Praise was bestowed upon such large-hearted philanthropists as Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal (who sat modestly in the background), to the Molsons and McDonalds and Mount-Stephens in Canada, to the Rockefellers and Vanderbilts in the United States, for their recognition of the fact that for thorough teaching, universities required to be privately endowed. For his own part he was glad that McGill was a free institution, independent of state aid, for had it been otherwise she never would have been the recipient of the many favors which had been bestowed upon her and which had enabled her to give a modern scientific education. With regard to medical training, he emphasized the value of laboratory work, and a preliminary science course, if possible. He approved the new arrangement at McGill whereby the arts course would be combined with medicine; and with respect to the unhappy state of things which exists in all our provinces as to the lack of medical reciprocity, he approved, as the best way out of the tangle, a central examining board for the whole Dominion which would make uniformity possible. He recommended to the Australians, who were thinking of federating their great colonies, that while they might leave education to the several provinces, they should insist, as far as medicine was

concerned, upon a central examining body for the whole of confederation. Finally, the president fully expressed the belief that this meeting in Montreal would be vastly helpful to the solution of the problem of the federation of the empire.

Lord Lister moved, in delicate terms, a vote of thanks to the president for his valuable address, taking occasion to thank him and the audience for the reference to himself and the warmth with which it was greeted, expressing his delight at hearing the fine utterance of His Honor Lieutenant-Governor Chapleau, describing Canada as a vast health resort which needed no sanitariums, pointing out that Muskoka was the finest county he had ever beheld, and concluding with a gracious acknowledgment of the hospitality of the people of Montreal and Quebec.

The motion was seconded by Sir James Grant in a fine speech, and passed by acclamation.

Dr. Sandby, on behalf of the association, thanked the Governor-General, the Lieutenant-Governor and His Worship the Mayor for their kindness in granting the occasion.

This terminated the proceedings.

LAVAL'S DAY.

A BRILLIANT SOCIAL FUNCTION.

THE BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION DULY HONORED BY THE FRENCH UNIVERSITY.

The stately flight of steps that lead to the main entrance of Laval University presented an animated appearance last evening as the hundreds of distinguished guests invited by the medical authorities of the institution arrived in carriages to take part in the reception and conversation organized in honor of the British Medical Association. The balconies and windows of the massive and imposing buildings were ablaze with electric lights and Chinese lanterns, and flags and bunting were displayed in profusion. The scene inside was one of brilliancy and life, and the usual comments on the rich toilets of the ladies seemed for the moment to be left aside for the still more congenial remarks concerning the happy thought that brought together so many representative members of the elite of French and English society.

Although limited to the professional and official world, several hundred invitations had been issued, among those present being His Excellency, Lord Aberdeen, Lieutenant-Governor Sir Adolphe Chapleau, His Grace Mgr. Bruchesi, Archbishop of Montreal and Vice-Chancellor of Laval; Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Premier of Canada; Lord Lister, Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, Dr. Roddick, president of the British Medical Association; the Very Rev. Canon Racicot, Vicar-General and Vice-Rector of Laval University; Judges Wurtel, Jette, Mathieu, Loranger and Curran; Judge Du-

delegate of the Paris University to the medical convention.

On rising to deliver his lecture on Pasteur and his discoveries, the French scientist was received with applause. He thanked his hosts for their kind reception and expressed his pleasure in being present at such a gathering where he met men whom he could call his compatriots if not his fellow citizens and English-speaking co-workers in the pursuit of medical science, who received him with such kind sympathy. Before going into the subject of his lecture, Mr. Richet remarked that, although a professor in the medical faculty of Paris, he was not a doctor of medicine, but simply a physiologist. However, science and medicine were bound nowadays to go hand in hand like two loving sisters. He first gave a brief sketch of Pasteur's early days and coming to his discoveries and their application said that while a modern writer had said that the history of the world could be divided into two parts, before and after the introduction of railways, so it might be said that medical science may be divided into two sections—before and after Pasteur. He then went on to show the revolution created in medical methods by the great scientist's discovery of organic life and generation wherever fermentation is found, and the further discovery that such organic diminutive beings now known under the name of microbes exist in almost every known form of disease. Those discoveries led to the conclusion that the cause of the diseases being thus known, there only remained to find out the means of their destruction when found in the human body, or of preventing them from taking possession of the human frame. Sterilization followed with its beneficial results, though the methods for the destruction of all species of microbes have not yet been fully dis-

to be forgotten, a striking reconciliation of medicine with science.

The lecturer then referred to his own researches and studies concerning serum therapeutics, and how, after discovering that the bodies of certain families of animal individuals which showed themselves refractory to the inoculation of certain chemicals which counteracted the effects of the specific pathogenic microbe in other individuals of the same species, he successfully applied the theory to dogs and rabbits, after which he made an attempt to apply it to tuberculosis in man. The experiments were most promising at first, but they finally proved useless. Meanwhile, a German scientist, Behring, was successfully applying the serum method to diphtheria, and this method improved by Roux has since saved thousands of lives.

Professor Richet concluded his most interesting lecture by referring to the intimate connection between modern science and medicine. The difference between the medical man and the scientist lies in the fact that while the former must be thoroughly conservative until fully convinced of the wisdom of new methods, the scientist on the contrary is by nature a revolutionist, who must ever be looking for new discoveries in the vast field of human science. Nevertheless, medicine must not scorn science and modern views and discoveries have proved that biological work in the laboratory cannot be set aside by the medical profession, for without laboratories the clinical department must remain incapable of scientific advance, and this condition of stasis is assuredly undesirable.

In spite of the progress which has been made, much yet remains to be done. Are not tuberculosis and cancer, for example, the scourge of medicine? 'I appeal to all medical men here present,' added Mr. Richet. 'Is there any one of you, gentlemen, who in the presence of such painful modes of death does not feel himself humiliated to the bottom of his soul by his powerlessness? It is necessary that men of science and physicians should both be animated with these two governing sentiments—faith in science and love of man.' (Great cheering.)

Dr. Waller of London followed in a few remarks, spoken in such excellent French that the majority of the audience took him for a Parisian. He thanked the university for the kind reception given them and expressed his pleasure in seeing the French and English-speaking people of the city mingling so heartily together, as they had everything to gain by knowing one another better.

Refreshments were afterwards served and it was about twelve o'clock when this most pleasant gathering broke up.

LORD LISTER.

A BANQUET TENDERED HIM BY THE MEDICO-CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY OF MONTREAL.

At the complimentary dinner last night tendered to Lord Lister in the Windsor Hotel by the Medico-Chirurgical Society of Montreal about a hundred and eighty of the leading members of the profession from England, France, the United States and Canada were present to do him honor.

Dr. G. W. Wilkins, the president of the society, presided. On his right was His Excellency the Governor-General and on his left Lord Lister. Others seated at the head of the table were Sir William Hingston, Sir James Grant, Professor Richet of Paris, France, Dr. Christopher Heath of London, England, Dr. Mitchell Banks, Liverpool; Dr. Sandby, of Birmingham, England; Dr. F. W. Campbell, Dr. Girdwood, Dr. Roddick, Dr. McCallum, Dr. Hirsch, Dr. Buller and Dr. Armstrong.

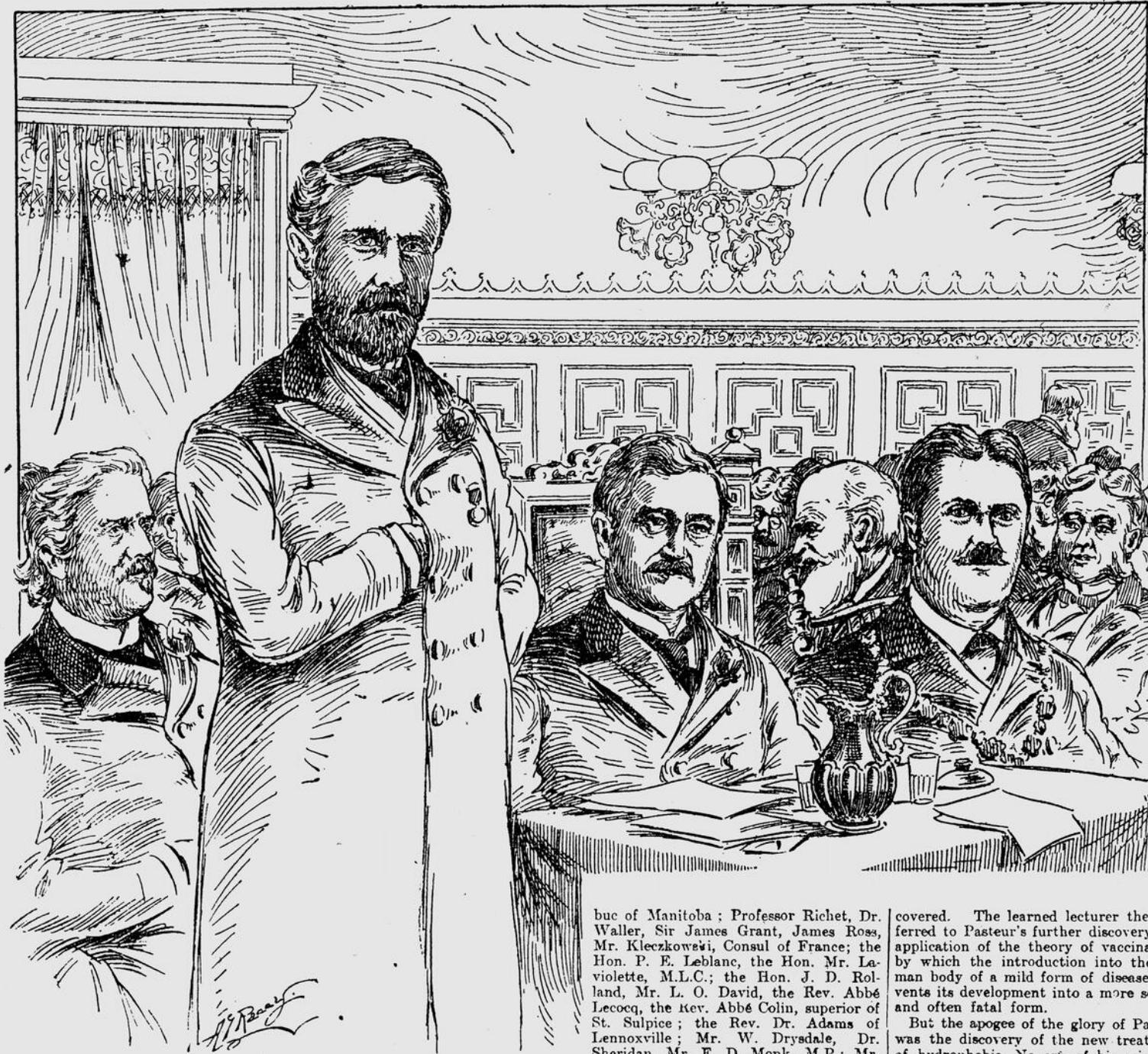
The menu being finished there were but three toasts proposed and the replies were made as short as possible as Professor Richet was to deliver an address in Laval University at nine o'clock.

The toast to the Queen was responded to by the singing of the first verse of the National Anthem. The Governor-General was next toasted and for 'His Jolly Good Fellow,' heartily sung in response. Replying, Lord Aberdeen made a humorous speech in which he said it would be strange if he did not take pleasure in being there to do honor to whom Her Gracious Majesty had been pleased to raise to the peerage. He thanked the assembly for the cordiality, or rather loyalty and cordiality with which the toast was received by the singing of a song which he always connected more especially with Montreal gatherings.

Dr. Wilkins then proposed the toast to the guest of the evening, Lord Lister, and read the following address, which was beautifully engrossed, and enclosed in an album:

To the Right Honorable Lord Lister: 'My Lord,—The members of the Montreal Medico-Chirurgical Society rejoice in the opportunity afforded them of congratulating your Lordship on having been selected by the best sovereign that ever graced a throne for the high distinction of the peerage. No one in the medical profession was more worthy. Through a long period of years you have by methods well nigh perfect sought after truth with an intelligence and discernment given to few, with a patient assiduous and above all, with a truefulness and modesty that cannot but exert a most salutary influence on all researchers for scientific truth, and with a success unsurpassed in the history of modern medicine.'

Those purely scientific researches of your earlier years were the foundation on which at a later period you built the magnificent structure of antiseptics, which places you at the summit of fame with Harvey, Jenner, Simpson and Pasteur. In advancing scientific and practical surgery, you have advanced every branch of the art, and by investigations which have brought you to the detection of the causes of disease you have brought us to a knowledge of the hindrances to the healing process.



THE BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

Lord Aberdeen delivering his address of welcome to the B. M. A. delegates at the opening meeting yesterday.

dream that the parent body should hold its annual meeting in Canada. Attention was then directed to some of the features of our Canadian life and environments, chiefly for the benefit of those who were not intimately acquainted with us. First, there was the climate, which, he thought, was one of the best in the world. Then, in addition to a good climate, we had some of the most salubrious spots in the world to which consumptives might be sent with the utmost advantage. The genial president reached a fine eloquence when he described the Canadian Adirondacks, whose centre was Ste. Agathe, the great Muskoka region, Alberta and the Kamloops. It was shown, at some length, that a climate like that of Canada produced a hardy race, and statistics were given to demonstrate the increase in height and physique in the third generation over the newly arrived Englishman. There was a warm defence, too, of our intellectual activity, although the president admitted that our most urgent attention had been devoted to the solution of the practical problems of life and environment. At the same time, we were evolving a native literature, and Mr. Dudley War-

covered. The learned lecturer then referred to Pasteur's further discovery and application of the theory of vaccination, by which the introduction into the human body of a mild form of disease prevents its development into a more severe and often fatal form.

But the apogee of the glory of Pasteur was the discovery of the new treatment of hydrophobia. No one of his scientific conquests was more popular, and from France and from the whole world there arose a long cry of admiration. Perhaps in the eyes of biologists this discovery possesses less importance than his labors with reference to the fermentations and to vaccination, but for the public this was the chief part of Pasteur's work.

Professor Richet then referred to the miserable and what now seems almost criminal processes of surgery in days not yet very far removed, when the use of antiseptics was unknown. Left to their own resources, practitioners of medicine during long centuries could do nothing against erysipelas, against purulent infection, against puerperal infection, but, basing itself upon science, surgery has been able to triumph over these odious diseases and to relegate them to the past. 'Let me here,' said the lecturer, 'introduce a reminiscence. When, on the occasion of his jubilee, a great celebration was prepared for Pasteur in the Sorbonne, in the presence of the leading men of science of the world, there was a moment when all hearts were softened—the moment when the great surgeon who was the first to perceive how to apply to the practice of his art the theory of pathogenic parasites, Lord Lister drew near to Pasteur and gave him a fraternal embrace. (Cheers.) These two great benefactors of humanity, united in their common work, afforded a spectacle never

buc of Manitoba; Professor Richet, Dr. Waller, Sir James Grant, James Ross, Mr. Kieckhefer, Consul of France; the Hon. P. E. Leblanc, the Hon. Mr. Levolette, M.L.C.; the Hon. J. D. Roland, Mr. L. O. David, the Rev. Abbe Lecocq, the Rev. Abbe Colin, superior of St. Sulpice; the Rev. Dr. Adams of Lennoxville; Mr. W. Drysdale, Dr. Sheridan, Mr. F. D. Monk, M.P.; Mr. B. J. Coghlin, Mr. R. Bickerdike, M.P.P.; Dr. Laberge, Dr. Latour, Rabbi Veld, Dr. Germain, Dr. Montgomery of the 'American Medical Journal,' Chicago; Mr. John B. Hamilton, editor of the 'American Medical Journal,' Chicago; Dr. Wm. Osler, Baltimore; Lieut.-Col. Woodmull, U. S. Army; Dr. A. R. Reynolds of the Chicago Board of Health.

The proceedings opened with a reception in the spacious lecture hall of the law faculty where a large number of the guests, especially members of the British Association, were introduced to the Governor-General, the Lieutenant-Governor, and Archbishop Bruchesi.

After the reception the brilliant assemblage proceeded to the magnificent promotion hall to hear the lecture of Professor Richet. Sweet music was discoursed while the guests entered the hall which was splendidly illuminated and decorated with tropical plants. Lord Aberdeen occupied the chair and next to him were seated the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Wilfrid and Lady Laurier, Dr. Roddick and Miss Roddick. Archbishop Bruchesi had to leave before the lecture. On the platform were Dr. Rottot, Dean of the Laval Medical Faculty, with several members of the same faculty; the lecturer, Prof. Richet, and Dr. Waller of London.

After tendering a hearty welcome to the members of the British Association, Dr. Rottot introduced Professor Richet,

Henceforth the present and future generations may point to your Lordship with pride as the man who has brought relief from suffering to thousands in every quarter of the globe. May your years be many and may they be filled to repletion with the happiness which is born of having done good and well.

The toast was received with cheers, and when His Lordship rose to reply those present were carried away with an enthusiasm which knew no bounds, and, standing on their chairs, they shouted themselves hoarse. His Lordship said he was impressed in a most profound manner by the address. A year ago he had given a dinner to the doctors of Montreal which was attended by the members of the British Association, who were not doctors. The present gathering, he confessed, was much more gratifying, as it was composed of men who understood his work and were in sympathy with it. He felt proud that the assembly had been graced by the honored presence of the Governor-General whose cordiality and love for everything that was good was proverbial. Shortly after nine o'clock the proceedings were concluded by the singing of the National Anthem.

MISS RODDICK'S TEA.

An afternoon tea was given in the Art Gallery yesterday afternoon in honor of the ladies accompanying the members of the British Medical Association, by Miss Roddick, sister of Dr. Roddick, M.P. A large number of guests visited the gallery between five and seven o'clock, and all found the function a most enjoyable one. About six o'clock His Excellency the Governor-General and his staff arrived, also Lord Lister and the Misses Lister. Montreal society was very largely represented, and the entertainment was in every way a marked success.

THE ANCIENT CAPITAL.

JUDICIAL.

Quebec, Sept. 1.—The 'Evenement' gives currency to a report that during his recent visit to Quebec Sir Wilfrid Laurier formally offered the Superior Court judgeship of the Arthabaska district, now held by Judge Plamondon, to the latter's son-in-law, Mr. F. X. Lemieux, Q.C., M.P.P., and that Mr. Lemieux accepted. It also mentions that Mr. Lemieux has purchased for his own use the Premier's residence at Arthabaska. Mr. Lemieux's elevation to the Bench would create vacancies in the Quebec Legislature for Leves and Bonaventure, but at the general election he is elected for both constituencies.

A LINE TO FRANCE.

It is stated here on good authority that after leaving France, Sir Wilfrid Laurier had an interview with the promoters of a French line of steamships between Canada and France, calling at St. Pierre Miquelon, and that he promised to ask Parliament to give it a subsidy of \$50,000 in the event of its establishment.

NOTES.

Quebec appears to be infested with pickpockets just now. Quite a large number of people are complaining of having been victimized.

Heavy frosts and great damage to the crops are reported from different parts of Charlevoix County.

Two ruffianly Upper Town carters named Horace and Joseph Caron, were severely punished by the Police Magistrate for a brutal and unprovoked assault on Messrs. P. and J. Dery, of the Quebec Hotel. The fines imposed upon them amounted to nearly a hundred dollars or four months' imprisonment each, in default of payment. A demand was also made to have their licenses cancelled.

'B' Field Battery leaves for Deseronto to-day.

A petition of right has been granted to the publishers of the 'Evenement' to sue the Quebec Government for \$35,000 damages claimed by them for the cancelling of their printing contract. The Hon. T. Chase Casgrain is attorney for petitioners.

Mr. J. N. Bosse, son of Judge Bosse, is to be wedded in November to Miss M. E. Davis, daughter of Mr. G. T. Davis of Lewis.

It is believed that the human bones found under the floor of a shed in St. John's suburb are those of an old plumber who lived there forty years ago and who mysteriously disappeared. The ribs appear to have been sawn through and the theory is that he was murdered by his apprentices, to whom he was extremely harsh.

DEATH OF BISHOP LEMMONS.

FALLS A VICTIM TO YELLOW FEVER IN THE CITY OF GUATEMALA.

Victoria, B.C., Sept. 1.—General regret is felt in Victoria at the news to-day of Bishop Lemmons's death of yellow fever in Guatemala, as the bishop was highly thought of by all classes of people. He went south about a year ago, partly on account of his health, and spent the winter in the city of Guatemala. Bishop Lemmons was born on June 3, 1850, in Holland, and completed his theological studies in Belgium, being ordained a priest in March, 1875, at Brussels. He came to Victoria the next year, and became missionary among the Indians. In 1882 he was appointed rector of the cathedral at Victoria, and in 1884 represented Vancouver Island at the third Plenary Council at Baltimore. He succeeded the late Bishop Seghers as Bishop of Vancouver Island. He was a very devoted man, and had an intimate knowledge of Indian character, that made him beloved by the coast tribes. He was an accomplished linguist, and spoke several languages, and on his visit to Mexico some two years ago picked up that language with great ease.

THE CUBAN REVOLT.

Madrid, Aug. 30.—At a Cabinet council held to-day it was decided to sum up the next class of eighty thousand reserves, twenty-seven thousand of whom will be sent to Cuba and thirteen thousand to the Philippine Islands. The ministers, when questioned, denied that the council was occupied with the subject of colonial reforms or with political questions.

New York, Aug. 31.—A special to the 'Herald' from Havana, Cuba, says:—Augusto Ariza, a Cuban, and Fernando Pasada, a Portuguese, were shot by a policeman in the streets of this city. They had recently arrived from Mexico. No reason was given by the police for the assassination, but it is thought that General Weyler, who lives in constant fear of being killed, suspected them of being anarchists. Ariza had letters of introduction from the Brazilian consul in Mexico to a prominent provision dealer here. After landing, Ariza took breakfast and then started to present his letter of introduction. As he left his friend's store he was arrested. Pasada was arrested in the street. Both were carried to the city jail and kept incommunicado until near midnight. Inspector of Police Cuevas, with four policemen, then took the prisoners from their cells, marched them to the Cerro, and deliberately shot each of them in the back. The presence of a dead-cart in the immediate vicinity showed that the murder had been planned.

THE FIRE RECORD.

Belleville, Ont., Aug. 30.—The Bar building at Massawaga Park was burned on Saturday. Loss about \$1,500. It was a new building, owned by H. Corby, M.P., and was insured in the Western for five hundred dollars. The contents were owned by J. V. Jenkins; insured in the London Mutual for seven hundred dollars.

Ridgeway, Ont., Aug. 30.—This morning fire started in J. B. Coates's stove and heading factory, the building being also occupied by Mr. Thomas Steele as a grain warehouse. The fire spread rapidly and completely gutted the building. The loss will be four hundred dollars, covered by insurance. Mr. Steele's loss is two thousand dollars, on which there is an insurance of five hundred dollars. The building was owned by Mr. T. P. Watson, and was fully insured.

Binghamton, N.Y., Aug. 31.—Fire destroyed the laundry of the Binghamton State Hospital last night. The flames broke out at seven o'clock in the drying room, and although there is a well-drilled and equipped fire company connected with the institution, the flames spread rapidly and a fire engine with a hose company from this city had to give assistance. The property destroyed is valued at \$25,000. There was no panic among the inmates.

FIRE AT ST. JOHNS.

St. Johns, Que., Sept. 1.—What might have proved a very serious fire but for the prompt action of the fire brigade and a bountiful supply of water occurred about three o'clock this morning, beginning in the kitchen on the second floor in rear of Miss Chagnon's millinery store on Richelieu street. It communicated to the rear part of Mr. Ed. Arpin's residence, completely gutting the back rooms. The loss to his store underneath from damage by water will also be serious. The Queen, Western, Phoenix, Guardian and Liverpool, London & Globe insurance companies are interested. The loss will amount to several thousand dollars. Mrs. Arpin was aroused by the falling of the window glass broken by the heat, and with great presence of mind closed the door and rushed to the other rooms arousing the family just in time. Mr. Arpin was from home at the time.

ONTARIO OPPOSITION CAMPAIGN.

Ottawa, Sept. 1.—Mr. Whitney's statement in his speech at Owen Sound denying that he was running his campaign without reference to Messrs. Wallace or Montague, is believed here to be quite correct because it is known that a couple of months ago overtures were made to Mr. Whitney which he rejected. First, Dr. Montague proposed that he should take charge of the Ontario campaign, but his offer was declined. Then Mr. Clarke Wallace made the same proposition to Mr. Whitney, but with his own name substituted for that of Dr. Montague. This offer was also declined and Mr. Whitney and his colleagues in the Legislature determined that, hit or miss, they would fight Mr. Hardy without committing the campaign to the guidance of either Dr. Montague or Mr. Wallace. Hence his declaration that his campaign was being run 'on distinctly Ontario lines.'

A LONG-LIVED FAMILY.

Standish, Mich., Aug. 31.—Mrs. Sarah Russell, who resides near Stirling, will be a hundred and three years old on March 15, 1898, having been born in Glangarry, Canada, in 1795. Her mother was a hundred and fourteen years of age when she died and her father ninety-six. She has a sister residing near Brockville, Ont., who is now over a hundred years old.

MR. WOOD GOES TO TORONTO.

Detroit, Mich., Aug. 31.—The Rev. Morgan Wood left Detroit last night for Toronto to enter upon his new charge as pastor of Bond Street Congregational Church there. His departure was unannounced owing to the fact that he had decided rather abruptly on returning last night. The principal officials of the People's Church were at the depot, however, to shake hands with him.



LORD LISTER.

SPORTS AND GAMES.

BASEBALL.

THE MONTREAL CLUB'S RETURN.

The Montreal Baseball club team will arrive home on Saturday morning, and they will meet the Scrantons on the St. Catherine street diamond the same afternoon. From Saturday until the end of the season the Royals will play at home, every team in the Eastern League except Syracuse, playing here before the close, which will be with two of the leaders in the race—the Buffalo and the Toronto, so that a good deal will depend on these closing games here as to which of the leaders flies the pennant at the end of the season. Next Saturday the home team will wear their new uniforms, which are of light grey trimmed with red. His Worship Mayor Wilson-Smith has consented to start the game, and President Cameron has extended invitations to the members of the British Medical Association now in the city.

MONTREAL AGAIN SHUT OUT.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Aug. 31.—Keenan had Montreal completely at his mercy to-day. The five hits the visitors made were scattered, and failed to be a single run. The home team fielded sharply, and ran bases well.

Score.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Wilkesbarre	10	0	0	6	0	0
Goekel, 1b	3	0	0	0	0	0
Meaney, rf	3	0	0	0	0	0
D. Shannon, 2b	3	0	0	3	1	0
Betts, cf	3	0	0	0	0	0
Boutens, 3b	4	0	0	0	0	0
Atthornton, 3b	4	0	0	0	0	0
Gonding, c	4	1	1	3	0	0
Prowse, ss	2	0	0	3	4	1
Keenan, p	4	0	1	1	1	0
Totals	37	1	2	27	7	1
Score by Innings.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
F. Shannon, ss	4	0	0	4	5	0
Bannon, lf	4	0	0	1	0	0
Shearon, cf	4	0	0	1	2	0
Dooley, 1b	4	0	0	16	0	0
Richter, 2b	4	0	0	1	1	0
Hicory, 3b	4	0	0	1	7	0
Berger, rf	2	0	0	1	0	0
McNamara, c	3	0	2	2	1	2
Yerrick, p	3	0	0	0	2	0
Totals	30	0	3	27	16	3

Summary: Earned runs, Wilkesbarre, 3; left on bases, Wilkesbarre, 9; Montreal, 6; two base hits, Atthornton, Keenan, Betts; first base on balls, off Keenan, 2; off Yerrick, 4; struck out, by Keenan, 2; by Yerrick, 1; double plays, Prowse to Shannon, to Goekel; hit by pitcher, Boutens; Gonding; stolen bases, Boutens, 3; Meaney, Atthornton, Gonding, Betts, Keenan; sacrifice hit, Prowse; time, 1:35.

THE WHEEL.

THE VOLTEURS CLUB. All members of the Volteurs Bicycle Club are requested to attend the meeting that will be held at their club rooms at 8 o'clock to-night.

VICTORIA RIFLES CYCLE CLUB. The Victoria Rifles Cycle Club, after a two months' holiday, again commence their regular semi-weekly club rides, the fixtures for this week being:

Wednesday, 8:15 p.m.—Lachine.
Saturday, 2:15 p.m.—Bout de l'Isle.

A TWENTY MILE RACE. On Saturday afternoon there will be a 20-mile race at the M.A.A. grounds. A large number of prizes will be given, so that it will pay the racing men to take part in it. It will be a good test of their powers of endurance. At any rate the race will take place on Saturday, and no admission will be charged for spectators.

YACHTING.

ANOTHER CHALLENGER.

Quincy, Mass., Aug. 31.—Mayor C. F. Adams, of this city, is expected to represent the Quincy Yacht Club in the race for the Seawanhaka Cup, now held in Canada, for which the club has announced its intention of challenging next year. Mayor Adams sold his yacht, the 'Rooster,' last Friday, and he will build a new boat for next summer. The lines will be formed something after those of the 'Momo,' but it is probable that the new boat will contain some ideas of Mr. Adams, who is one of the most expert yachtsmen in Massachusetts. Much interest has been aroused here by the proposition of the local club to enter into competition for the trophy.

AQUATICS.

A POPULAR OARSMAN DEAD.

London, Aug. 30.—F. R. Balfour, the famous Oxford oarsman, died on Friday last in Scotland. He was captain of the Rugby football team while at that school and at

Oxford, where he was immensely popular, and was a member of the dark blue crew in 1896 and 1897. He pulled No. 5 with the Leander crew at Henley this year and with Guy Nickalls won the pair. Mr. Balfour's death was due to his lack of caution in falling to change his clothes after having been drenched with rain while out shooting. A fatal attack of pneumonia resulted.

THE KENNEL.

THE COLLIE COMPETITION. Whilst the streets of Montreal were resounding with the joyful acclamations of a people rejoicing in the return of the political ideal, acclamations no less loud but of a different character might have been heard in the vicinity of 655 St. Paul street, where a large number of the members of the Canadian Collie Club had assembled their budding canine beauties, to compete for two handsome dog collars and chains, which Mr. Charles Thompson had kindly offered as prizes for the best puppies owned by the Club members. There were exhibited thirteen fine specimens of this favorite breed, the dogs competing being owned by Messrs. Saunders, Coleman, Thomson, Reid, Kelle, Roy, Creamer, Stewart, Mr. J. Henry Smith, was unanimously decided upon as judge, and he gave his decision as follows:

Over six months, 1. Jos. Reid; 2. F. Stewart. Under six months, 1. Chas. Thomson; 2. W. Ormiston Roy. Mr. Thomson, though exhibiting the best dog, did not, of course, compete for the prize of which he was himself the donor. The competition was very close, and taxed the expert knowledge of which the vice-president, Mr. Smith, is possessed. The thanks of the club are due him, not only for the use of his premises last night, but also for the able and impartial manner in which he gave his decisions, and the valuable instruction imparted to the members, while judging the rhyming, raving, ranting, bilities.

QUOITING.

ST. GABRIEL'S WIN FROM RIVERSIDES. The St. Gabriel's succeeded in adding another victory to their long list of successes this season, having met and defeated the Riversides on Saturday last on the Riverside grounds by the handsome majority of 107 points. The play throughout was close and exciting, and attracted quite a large number of spectators to the grounds. Mr. C. Jackson acted as referee, a position which he filled to the satisfaction of both clubs. The players and their scores were as follows:

St. Gabriel.	Riverside.
W. Hughes	G. Modder
M. Hughes	H. Wilson
W. Deegan	W. Donaldson
C. Smith	R. Waugh
P. McHugh	D. W. Strachan
J. O'Hearn	J. Cuthbert
D. Donohue	S. W. Cuthbert
G. Storey	J. Goodson
B. Kelly	J. J. Adams
W. Kied	S. Starke
B. Pitts	J. Cuthbert
F. E. Starke	A. Pirrie

Total . . . 348 Total . . . 241

Majority for St. Gabriel's, 107 points. The regular monthly meeting of the St. Gabriel Quoting Club will be held in their club rooms on Centre street, on Thursday evening next. A full attendance of members is requested. They are also requested to be on the grounds for practice every night this week if possible to prepare for the match with the St. Lawrence grounds on the St. Lawrence grounds.

PIGEON FLYING.

Mayor Colquhoun, Hamilton, and the Mayor of London sent carrier pigeons yesterday morning bearing greetings to Lady Kirkpatrick, at Toronto, and wishes for the success of the exhibition.

Arrivals at the Grand Hotel, Caledonia Springs, for the week ending Aug. 26:—A. T. Porter, Miss Monaghan, Dr. G. B. Girwood, J. Robert Jacobs, Mrs. H. Raymond, Miss M. Gordon, the Hon. James O'Brien, Mrs. H. Shorey, Mrs. W. Whelan, Alfred Perry, G. Walker, Mr. A. S. Whitely, J. Fulton, Miss Murray, Mrs. Hall, James J. Riley, Jr., Dr. L. E. Desjardins, A. L. Roque, Jr., Judge Papineau, Madame Papineau, Mrs. W. D. Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. N. W. Near, Mr. J. Fogarty, Miss Jamieson, Montreal; the Hon. W. M. Grant, of Barton, Vt.; B. S. Gallup, E. S. Chandler, Barton Landing, Vt.; H. MacLaren, Mrs. W. S. MacLaren, Huntingdon; Q. R. Ferguson, Springfield, Mass.; D. F. Jamieson, D. McInnes, H. Beaudry, Yankton, S. D.; O. S. Strang, Kingston, Ont.; Miss M. McIntosh, Toronto; Miss Potter, J. R. Hall, Ottawa; S. B. Brock, Kazabazera, Que.; J. A. Ferguson, W. R. Montgomery, P. W. Tomkins, Dr. P. Lynch, of H. W. Skesby, Ont.; F. W. Honan, Gloucester, Mass.; the Hon. A. A. Woodbury, Mrs. Woodbury, Miss Woodbury and maid, Mrs. J. P. Meron, Burlington, Vt.; A. H. Sablin, B. F. Rooney, St. Albans, Vt.; J. Sterling, J. C. Wilson and Miss Wilson, Montreal; E. H. Moles.

CIRCUS TRAIN WRECKED.

Malone, N.Y., Aug. 31.—Forepaugh & Sells Brothers' circus was wrecked near Ellenburg, just after leaving Moores Junction to-day. Several cars loaded with waggons and other paraphernalia were badly wrecked. Two cars loaded with elephants were overturned and smashed in at one end. The cars were smashed open to allow the animals to get out. They were then herded in a nearby pasture.

THE SHOOTING AT OTTAWA.

MINISTER OF MILITIA'S MATCH.

Affiliated association teams. Open to all members and associate members of the association. The teams to be selected from the competitors entered as individuals and composed of five previously-named members of any affiliated association whose names shall have been given, in writing, to the secretary of the D.R.A. by an accredited representative of the affiliated association, not later than noon on Tuesday, Aug. 31. The Caron Challenge Cup and \$679 added by the D.R.A. Rounds, 7 at 500 and 600 yards. Position any, with head to target, at 500 yards, and any at 600 yards. Seven teams and one hundred individual prizes.

Teams.	Pts.	Prize.
13th Batt	297	\$35 cup and
H. Co., R.G.R.A.	289	30
Hesperia, A.	286	25
67th Battalion	283	20
78th Battalion	283	15
R. G.	282	12
Victoria Rifle Club, Hamilton	281	10

Next in order—
63rd Battalion . . . 279
First Prince of Wales . . . 279

Twenty-seven teams entered, against 26 last year; 322 individual entries, against 416 last year.

Individual prizes—

	500	600	T.T.
Pte. A. Blade, 57th Batt.	33	66	\$25
Sgt. Rolston, 37th	32	65	20
Sergt. T. Mitchell, 13th	31	65	15
Lt. J. Dover, 78th	32	64	12
Pte. W. G. Fowler, R.G.	33	64	12
Corp. F. S. Morrison, 13th	31	63	10
Surg-Lt. Bertram, 77th	31	62	10
Lt. J. H. Davison, C.E.	31	62	10

The following won \$8 each—

	500	600	T.T.
Lieut. J. D. Taylor, 5th R.C.A.	32	63	\$1
Sergt. C. Armstrong, R.G.	32	63	1
Capt. A. D. Cartwright, R.G.	32	62	1
Capt. G. W. Runnells, 59th	32	62	1

The following won \$6 each—

	500	600	T.T.
Sergt. D. Garson, 13th	33	29	\$2
Corp. J. H. Ellis, G.G.F.G.	35	27	62
Major E. H. Hart, 62nd	22	32	61
Pte. A. T. Pearson, 43rd	29	32	61

The following won \$5 each—

	500	600	T.T.
Major J. Grosse, R.G.	29	32	\$1
Capt. G. A. Drysdale, P.W.	30	31	61
Capt. G. A. McLickin, 44th	31	30	61
Pte. W. D. Davidson	31	30	61
Sergt. P. Armstrong, R. G.	31	30	61
Lt. W. E. Forbes, 73rd	31	30	61
Gr. W. H. Bell, V.R.C.	31	30	61
Lieut. A. A. Smith	33	28	61
Pte. A. S. Kimmerey, 14th	34	27	61
Sergt. H. Morris, 13th	34	27	61
Col-Sergt Meadows, Q.O.R.	34	27	61
Sergt. H. C. Blair, 78th	25	34	61
Capt. H. Langstroth, 74th	25	34	61
Corp. Mortimer, R.G.	29	31	60
Gnr. S. W. Bodley, 5th R.C.A.	29	31	60
Corp. J. Stobo, 8th	29	31	60
Pte. K. Matthews, V.R.C.	29	31	60
Pte. J. A. Lannan, 43rd	30	30	60
Staff-Sergt. T. H. Hayhurst, G.M., 13th	31	29	60
Pte. F. J. Hutchison, 45th	32	28	60
Lieut. W. L. Ross, 13th	33	27	60
Gr. W. A. Witty, 5th R.C.A.	33	27	60
Sergt. H. W. Longueuil, 63rd	26	33	59
Pte. W. T. Mason, 43rd	27	32	59
Pte. H. B. Heller, R.G.	27	32	59
Sergt. W. Gould, 1st B.F.A.	27	32	59

The following won \$4 each—

The following won each—			
Pte. J. W. Smith, 21st	28	31	5
Lieut. J. Ogg, 1st B.F.A.	29	30	5
Gnr. W. Miller, 5th R.C.A.	29	30	5
Capt. C. Mitchell, 90th	30	29	5
Sergt. D. M. Loggie, 12th F.B.	30	29	5
Pte. D. McMartin, 56th	31	28	5
Pte. E. Limpert, 29th	31	28	5
Capt. J. E. Hutcheson, 43rd	31	28	5
Gr. W. M. Hueston, 5th R.C.A.	31	28	5
Capt. W. H. Hara, 14th	31	28	5
Staff-Sergt. E. Pratt, 6th	31	28	5



THE BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.
Members and invited guests registering in the Reception Marquee on the McGill Grounds.

WELCOMED HOME.

PARIS GOES INTO ECSTASIES OVER
THE RETURN OF M. FAURE.

ANOTHER BOMB-EXPLOSION—THE PRESIDENT MAKES A SPEECH AT DUNKIRK.

Paris, Aug. 31.—President Faure arrived at the Northern railway station from Dunkirk at six o'clock this evening. He was received there by the president of the Chamber of Deputies, M. Brisson; the president of the Senate, M. Loubet; the general in command of the Paris garrison and his staff, and the municipal councillors. After listening to short speeches of welcome the President entered a landau and proceeded to the Elysee Palace by way of the Rue La Fayette, the Opera, the Madeleine and the Place de la Concorde. Enormous crowds lined the route, and the President was warmly acclaimed. All the balconies were filled with spectators, and the waving of handkerchiefs and flags was to be seen on all sides. Ten minutes after the President had passed the Madeleine a bomb was exploded inside the railings around that church. Two arrests followed immediately, and the rail enclosure was closed by the police, who began an active investigation into the outrage. Nobody was injured by the explosion, but the affair caused the greatest excitement. All the persons inside the railings of the Madeleine were minutely examined by the police before they were allowed to leave. The fragments of the bomb found by the police resembled those found in the Bois de Boulogne on June 13 last, and on the Place de la Concorde on June 16 last. It consisted of an iron tube filled with an explosive and loaded with nails.

The Place de l'Opera, which was richly decorated, was especially thronged with people. On it a large platform was erected, and upon this platform were assembled the members of the committee of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Paris, which had arranged the decorations, and which had been commissioned to welcome the President back from Russia. The President, who was accompanied by the premier, M. Meline, and Generals Hagron and Fredericks, left his carriage on reaching this platform and ascended the steps leading to it. There the chairman of the committee of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry read the following address to the President:

"All Frenchmen feel the same patriotic joy at the homage rendered you in Russia and at the solemn consecration of the alliance made for the maintenance of peace. The Chamber of Commerce and Industry is deeply grateful for this, and

we rejoice especially because all our fellow-citizens will partake in the prosperity which we are entitled to anticipate from it. Peace is our dearest wish, and in accomplishing this beneficent work you will receive your reward."

The President then re-entered his carriage and drove toward the Elysee Palace. The route was lined with soldiers, and the President was escorted by detachments of cuirassiers and mounted Republican Guards. The shouts chiefly heard as the President was driven to the Elysee were 'Vive l'Alliance,' 'Vive la France' and 'Vive la Russie.'

The grand stand in the Place de l'Opera was surrounded by a ring of triumphal arches raised over the entrances of all the streets converging there, thus reproducing the effective decoration of the boulevards during the visit of the Czar to Paris. The effect was that of a great ball-room surrounded by lofty walls. On either side of the stand were two illuminated devices inscribed to 'Felix Faure' and 'Trade and Industry.' The crowds in attendance appeared to be of the middle rather than of the working classes, the large factories being open as usual. Straw hats predominated all along the line of the railway and on the boulevards. Three performances were given during the afternoon at the Theatre Francaise, and in the evening at the opera. The people waited the whole day to obtain admission.

The streets to-night were brilliantly illuminated, dense masses of people thronging the principal boulevards. Numerous bands continued playing for hours in front of the cafes. Dancing was next to impossible, owing to the large crowds.

M. Faure gave a banquet to all the ministers at the Elysee. Telegrams were received from the principal towns announcing that fetes were in full swing in various portions of the republic. Cries of 'Vive la France,' 'Vive la Russie' and 'Vive l'Alliance' were heard everywhere.

Such a spectacle of popular enthusiasm as has taken place to-day has rarely been witnessed. The people seemed entirely to lose self-control. Many accidents occurred during the crush. The ambulance corps was kept fully occupied. The shrieks of the women in the crowd were sometimes painful to hear. The President must have been extremely touched and gratified by the demonstration, and the fairlike change which has come over the city during the past few days, the scenes reminding one of the visit of the Russian officers to France not long ago, notably at the Army and Navy Club, where they were lodged, the same magnificent decorations being used.

The President has evidently been welcomed back to France not as a potentate but as the faithful representative of the people, and his reception is regarded as the triumph not of a person, but of a principle, and the date of Aug. 31 will undoubtedly be known henceforth as 'Alliance Day.'

At the municipal banquet in his honor

at Dunkirk, M. Faure, replying to a toast, said: 'By loyalty, wisdom and political instinct our democracy has restored France to her rightful place among nations, has reaped the affections of another people, and has founded, on the mutual aim of peace, the intimate union of the two great nations, which constitutes one of the greatest events of the end of the present century.'

'I drink to the prosperity of Dunkirk and to the greatness of the fatherland.' The President's remarks were greeted with frantic applause, and the bands in attendance played the 'Marseillaise' and the Russian hymn.

ANTI-GERMAN DEMONSTRATION.

Paris, Aug. 31.—At eleven o'clock to-night a band of a hundred and fifty persons, with flags flying, left the opera and proceeded in the direction of the Elysee, shouting: 'Down with the Emperor William.' The police stopped the procession on Rue Aguesseau. The band dispersed after a scuffle. Two of the leaders were placed under arrest.

FRUIT SHIPMENTS.

IMPROVED FACILITIES BY RAILWAY COMPANIES PLEASE THE GROWERS.

Hamilton, Ont., Sept. 1.—The fruit crops between Hamilton and Grimsby are greater this season than for many a year, and the fruit growers are greatly pleased with the improved facilities for shipping. Since the switch was put in to connect the H. G. & B. Electric Railway with the C. P. R. at the easterly city limits, considerable fruit from the Niagara peninsula has been transferred from the electric cars to the big C. P. R. fruit cars, and Monday night's shipment amounted to ten tons of fruit. Yesterday the first C. P. R. refrigerator car was taken on the H. G. & B. track, right into the fruit country and was loaded with fruit at Helderleigh, close to Mr. E. D. Smith's fruit farm. A few days ago the H. G. & B. track was altered slightly, so as to accommodate the big C. P. R. express cars, and yesterday's experiment of taking the cars to the fruit centres and there loading them, instead of continuing the transshipping business at the switch, was highly successful. This C. P. R. car was loaded with fruit for Winnipeg, and the shipment was by cold storage.

A CANADIAN INVENTION.

Toronto, Sept. 1.—Word comes from Brooklyn that a former Canadian, Mr. W. H. Haworth, has been granted letters patent on an automatic metallic appliance which will repair hot water boilers that have been rendered useless by leakage resulting from rust holes. The appliance is said to make the boilers steam tight, and is spoken of as a most ingenious contrivance, which will probably yield rich pecuniary returns to the fortunate inventor. Mr. Haworth is a native of Toronto.

SOCIAL DEMOCRACY.

CHARACTERISTIC SPEECH BY MR. EUGENE V. DEBS AT ST. LOUIS.

ON THE OCCASION OF THE CONFERENCE OF LABOR LEADERS WHICH CLOSED LAST EVENING.

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 21.—The conference of the labor leaders of the country, which has been in session here for two days, finished its work this evening. The meeting was productive of several sensational speeches and many resolutions, yet no decisive action was taken in the principal matter for which the gathering was summoned—the abolishment of government by injunction. The convention, which had been announced as the last one of its kind to be held, while adjourning sine die, has merely postponed action on the matters before it for three weeks, as a call for a similar conference, to be held in Chicago on Monday, Sept. 27, was issued.



EUGENE V. DEBS.

sued. The convention ordered its chairman, Mr. Pomeroy, of the International Typographical Union, to request President McKinley, in the name of the convention, to call a special session of Congress for the purpose of defining the authority of judges in the matter of injunctions.

Eugene V. Debs and Social Democracy dominated the convention, and the famous labor leader carried the gathering off its feet this afternoon in one of his characteristic speeches. A resolution calling upon all miners now at work to desert their posts, and terming them enemies of human liberty so long as they remained on duty, was adopted. In the course of his speech this afternoon, Mr. Debs said: 'I believe the gravity of the industrial situation in this country is well under-

stood. It is quite evident the delegates to this convention are cognizant of the fact that civil liberty is dead in America. I have said, and say it again, that for the last time I have appealed to the courts of justice and shall appeal to them no more.'

'The time has not quite come to incite the populace,' said Mr. Debs, shaking his fist vehemently. 'I serve notice on the plutocratic element of this country that we are on the eve of another meeting in Chicago which will be attended by all branches of labor. That convention will take up these same questions, and will institute agitation and keep it going until the public conscience and public heart are aroused. Then will come such an uprising as the world has never seen.'

'Never in my life,' continued Mr. Debs, 'have I been more hopeful than now. I am not gifted with great visionary powers, but I can see the beginning of the end. (Cheers.) This meeting is no inspiration. It will lead to great results. This movement has attained tremendous impetus, and will go ahead with a rush when the people are ready, and that day is not far off, my friends. There will be a spontaneous uprising. The Supreme Court will be abolished, Congress disposed with and the sacred rights of American citizens and American freedom will be enthroned.' (Great applause.)

As Mr. Debs finished the delegates rose to their feet, threw up their hats in the air, and crowded forward to greet the speaker. The chairman pounded vigorously for order, but it was fully five minutes before the convention recovered from the spell which Mr. Debs's oratory had cast about it.

FIVE FINLANDERS DROWNED.

New York, Aug. 31.—A special to the 'Sun' from Gladstone, Mich., says: 'Yesterday morning at eleven o'clock five Finlanders were drowned in the bay opposite the furnace by the capsizing of a sail boat. Their names are Gus Erickson, John Fandt, Gus Anderson, John Henanson and Holp Erickson. Grappling parties are endeavoring to recover the bodies.'

THE BOILER EXPLODED.

Akron, Ohio, Aug. 31.—A Cleveland, Akron & Columbus engine, No. 27, attached to a south-bound freight train on that road, exploded at Fredericksburg this morning, killing the engineer and fireman and badly scalding H. L. Shank, the brakeman. The dead are William Thornley, engineer, and Louis Brown, fireman, both of Mount Vernon.

GLOVE CUTTERS ON STRIKE.

Gloversville, N.Y., Aug. 31.—The table cutters employed in the four largest glove factories here struck to-day for an advance in wages. About three hundred skilled men are out in Johnstown and Gloversville. The manufacturers may close down entirely.

MANITOBA LAND SALES.

INCREASE FOR PAST SEVEN MONTHS OVER A HUNDRED PERCENT.

Winnipeg, Sept. 1.—Notwithstanding that August is usually a quiet month in the Canadian Pacific Railway Land Department, the past month has been a fairly busy one for the officials, and the volume of business was in excess of the corresponding periods in previous years. The record for the first seven months of the current year indicate a great improvement both in the financial condition of the settlers and the prospect of addition to the population of the North-West. The volume of business in the department for that period shows a remarkable increase, both more than double that for the corresponding months in 1896, the actual difference showing 120 percent in excess of last year, and the improvement is alike noticeable in the larger quantity of land sold and in the readier payment of current accounts and arrears of interest.

MAGNETIC IRON SAND DEPOSIT.

Toronto, Aug. 31.—Archibald Blue, of the Ontario Mining Bureau, has obtained from Centre Island, near Hallam's Bridge, a specimen of magnetic iron sand which is to be found in some quantity there. The sand has an ordinary appearance, but a magnet plunged into it is found to be covered with something similar to iron filings when withdrawn. Similar deposits are not very common in the Dominion, the shores of Lake Superior and the St. Lawrence being two of the places where they are found. It is only when found in large quantities that the sand has commercial value. Mr. Blue is having the sand tested so as to determine the quality of the iron.

VALUABLE FIND OF GALENA.

Toronto, Aug. 31.—Mr. H. B. Alexander, D.L.S., who has been surveying in the Shoal Lake district, Manitoba, reports the finding by parties there of a mountain of galena, which, he says, will run sixty percent of pure lead and a hundred ounces of silver to the ton. The property, he says, has been staked out by some party or parties unknown. Great excitement is reported in Rat Portage over the find, and several prospecting parties have left for the new Eldorado.

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

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