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DAILY WITNESS

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VOL. XXXVI., No. 180. MONTREAL, MONDAY, AUGUST 5, 1895. PRICE ONE CENT.

HON. C. A. McDONNELL ACCEPTS.

A MEETING OF CONSERVATIVES HELD THIS MORNING.

The nomination of Mr. C. A. McDonnell as candidate for the local [illegible] to replace the late Ald. [illegible] took place this morning in St. Lawrence Hall. The gathering was enthusiastic. Among those [illegible] were:—J. P. Sexton, W. D. S. [illegible] C. Raynes, Ald. Connaughton, [illegible] Power, B. Tansey, D. A. McCaskill, Dr. Hackett, F. S. McClennan, M. Burke, O'Hara Baynes, John Parnell, J. H. Walker, R. J. Anderson, George Bowie, John Shinnock, ex-Ald. James, W. Ryan, J. P. Clarke, M. Loughman, Dr. Harkins, Thomas [illegible], M. Pelletier, James Crankand many others.

John Power was elected to the [illegible]. Mr. A. Mosher, secretary of Conservative convention, read a [illegible] from the Hon. J. J. Curran, expressing his regret at being unable to [illegible] owing to previous engagements, and cordially recommending C. A. McDonnell to his friends [illegible] man well versed in figures and [illegible].

After a few remarks from the chairman, Mr. C. A. McDonnell was formally nominated by Messrs. Loughran on behalf of St. Ann's Ward Conservatives, and Mr. F. S. McClennan, [illegible] of the Sir John A. Macdonald [illegible]. Mr. O'Hara Baynes, for the Montreal Conservative Club, endorsed the candidature. The speakers made many flattering allusions to Mr. McDonnell's past work in the Conservative cause. Mr. Barney Devlin and ex-Ald. James were among those who spoke in favor of Mr. McDonnell. Mr. McDonnell, in [illegible] delivered an eloquent speech, short and pithy. He said:—

Let me in the first place express the deep regret I feel that the relentless [illegible] should be the occasion of [illegible] to Ald. P. [illegible] sudden call from amongst us, the vacancy in the Local Legislature to which it has pleased you to do me the honor of selecting me as your candidate at the forthcoming elections, my personal and political friend. He was a man of many sterling virtues, and I am sure that I merely give expression to a sentiment cherished by you all when I say that I deeply deplore his loss.

In accepting the nomination Mr. McDonnell assured his hearers of the appreciation of the honor put upon him and of having the important interests committed in St. Ann's Ward. Especially he thanked Messrs. R. McShane and Loughran who were among the first to endorse his candidature. An idea of his policy may be drawn from the following:

In the arena of local politics, party lines are drawn with the same full distinctiveness as that which characterizes Dominion affairs. I have always openly declared myself a member of the Liberal-Conservative party in regard to which I have a deep-seated conviction that its principles were best suited to advance the welfare and prosperity of the people of this country, but I am now desirous of stating that in accepting your nomination to-day I do so as an Independent Conservative, imbued with the desire to give the present government fair and loyal support in all measures which commend themselves to my judgment. I am sensibly aware of the fact that in the past questions have arisen upon which had I the privilege of occupying a place in the legislature, I might have deemed it my duty to have differed with the present administration.

These questions, however, are now settled and belong to the history of the past. There are, yet, however, living issues which demand serious consideration, and if I have the honor of being returned as your representative, whilst my endeavor will be to cultivate that broad [illegible] which surmounts the boundary [illegible] parishes or localities, and deals with the general interests of the province, nevertheless, be incumbent upon me that no injustice in the matter of [illegible] is allowed to be perpetrated [illegible] upon the city of Montreal which every citizen of this province justly feel proud, as it is the [illegible] barometer which registers the commercial prosperity and social peace and [illegible] of its inhabitants. I have good reason to hope that at an early day the cause of complaint which this city [illegible] may be removed, but should any [illegible] arise which would delay the realization of these hopes, I will earnestly support every fair and honorable [illegible] to have matters placed upon an [illegible] basis.

During the course of the campaign, many questions will arise which will have to be discussed, and at a later period I shall again avail myself of the opportunities which will be offere dat public meetings to elaborate my programme.'

Mr. McDonnell ended his speech with hearty thanks for the confidence reposed in him, counting upon the generous support of all classes and creeds. His aim was for the establishment of an economic and honest administration of public affairs and urged his friends to work to be true and loyal to these principles.

The meeting closed with hearty cheers for the candidate, the chairman and the Queen.

OLD WORLD GOSSIP.

THE ROMANCE OF GEOGRAPHY.

NO LONGER A DUCHESS.

New York, Aug. 4.—The 'Sun's' London cable says: The Queen has decreed that the wife of Lord William Beresford, once Mrs. Hamersley, of New York, loses all right to the title of Duchess of Marlborough, now that she has married below that rank. The point was emphasized at a recent drawing-room when a lady was presented as 'Lady Egerton, of Tatton, formerly the Duchess of Buckingham.' The lady in question never intended to take her last husband's name and rank, but Her Majesty has issued a memorandum to court officials decreeing that when a lady of title marries again and her husband is of lower rank she must descend to his station. So the former Mrs. Hamersley is plain Lady William Beresford, and not even by courtesy the dowager Duchess of Marlborough.

BULL FIGHTING IN FRANCE.

The attempt of the French Government to stop bull fights in the South of France has been a complete failure. In spite of the decrees and the intervention of the gendarmes, the bull fights, followed by the death of the animals whose tortures prove such an attraction to thousands, are of frequent occurrence. At Nimes a veritable massacre was perpetrated on Thursday. Six bulls were despatched during the series of performances in which five hapless steeds were killed. More than ten thousand persons, among whom were many strangers who had been attracted by the promising programme, witnessed the spectacle. All that the authorities were able to do was to draw up a report of the infringement of the decree issued by the Prefect.

A PARIS GRIEVANCE.

It is said to be the Government's intention to remove the place of execution in Paris from the Rue de la Roquette to the Place St. Jacques, and the denizens of the former neighborhood are much grieved by the report. The change would affect many tradesmen having houses in sight of the little slabs of stone outside the prison of La Roquette which mark the spot where the guillotine is erected. A wineshop dealer whose lease has just expired refuses to accept a renewal on the grounds that his profits from letting windows to sightseers when executions were to take place are likely to disappear. The man declares that in good years the receipts from this source alone have paid his rent.

A WELSH BARD.

Every person of Welsh blood in America has heard of Llewllwyfo, who began to figure in the Eisteddfods fifty years ago. Several times during the last dozen years these despatches have chronicled his final disappearance from public view. Once, I think, he was supposed to be dead, later it was said that he was a poor old wreck, existing somehow in great obscurity. This week he burst out at the Eisteddfod in Llanelly, to everybody's surprise, in first-rate form, and walked off with the prize for an epic poem, amid roars of applause.

GEN. GORDON'S HEAD.

Even those who find geography a dry and dull subject, would have been aroused to enthusiasm by some of the dramatic tales of exploration recounted at the sessions of the international congress held here this week. Statin Pasha's story of his long slavery in the Mahdi's palace, and his escape, and his picture of the scene when his captors paraded before him as he lay in chains, bearing aloft the head of Gen. Gordon, held the great audience spellbound. The thrilling narrative was told in simple, modest words, and the unassuming man who quietly recounted his almost unmatched sufferings and adventures, was probably more discomposed by the lionizing process to which he was subjected than by the fearful difficulties which overtook him in the Soudan.

THE CROPS IN JAPAN.

Yokohama, Aug. 5.—Continuous heavy rains throughout Japan have ruined the crops. It is feared that the failure of the rice harvest will cause famine.



THE QUEEN'S PRIZE AT BISLEY, PRESENTED BY LADY WANTAGE TO PRIVATE HAYHURST.

A SHOUT FROM THE PRAIRIE.

A BREEZY VIEW OF THE MANITOBA SCHOOL QUESTION.

Winnipeg, Man., Aug. 4.—The 'Tribune,' recognized as Mr. Greenway's mouthpiece, has a leader on the Dominion Government's rejoinder in the school difficulty, headed: 'The Latest Act in the Farce.' Among other things, it says:—'As the attitude of the Manitoba Government toward the remedial order, as well as its suggestion regarding an investigation, have been entirely ignored by the Dominion Government, its latest communication would seem to savor somewhat of insolence. The Dominion Government should be informed in the most unmistakable language that the province of Manitoba declines to be an actor in the farce which the Ottawa combination is now putting on the boards. The province of Manitoba has nothing whatever to do with the execution of the judgment of the Imperial Privy Council. That judgment was simply a declaration that certain privileges enjoyed by the Roman Catholic minority having been affected by the legislation of Manitoba in 1890, that minority have a right of appeal to the Dominion Government and Parliament. The obligation to ascertain whether facts and circumstances justified the Manitoba Legislature in withdrawing the privileges manifestly lay upon the Dominion Government. They made no effort to obtain the necessary information; they made no enquiry into the facts or circumstances. They simply acted like a pack of reasonless and obsequious lackeys on an expression in the judgment of the Privy Council, without, in the first place, asking whether the Privy Council was not exceeding its functions and infringing on theirs by using such an expression. Neither have they made the slightest attempt to demonstrate, by argument or by a citation of facts, that the action of Manitoba was on the merits unsound or unjust, politically, economically or morally. They have simply abdicated all their rights and obligations to make independent investigation and to exercise independent judgment on the merits, and have made a peremptory demand on this province to rescind legislation which has been declared by the highest authority to be entirely constitutional and within its right to enact.

'The feeling of the people here is that the whole farce should now cease. The buncombe rejoinders and communications really call for no reply. Manitoba is now where it intends to remain. Roman Catholics and every other section of the community can depend on absolutely fair and even generous treatment from the majority. But this province is not called upon to enter into any stipulation to extend to any sect special concessions when demanded as a right, however disposed it might be to voluntarily do anything in the way of concession consistent with the absolute integrity of the single school system. Sir Mackenzie Bowell and his colleagues must know that no government in Manitoba which would recede from the position which the province now occupies on this question, could live one week after it should meet the Legislature.

'Let Sir Mackenzie and Sir Hibbert carry out their foolish and reckless programme. Let them introduce remedial legislation in the Canadian Parliament and let us see what the result will be. The province of Manitoba can gain neither in dignity nor in any other way by joining in the absurd game of burlesque "diplomacy" with which the Ottawa "statesmen" now seek to cover up the incompetency and dishonesty which culminated in the remedial order. As a preliminary to any further correspondence on the subject, the government here should make the unconditional withdrawal of the remedial order a sine qua non.'

A STARTLING RUMOR.

A STATEMENT MADE BY AN AMERICAN PAPER THAT THE MANITOBA GOVERNMENT WILL BE DISMISSED FROM OFFICE.

(Toronto 'Mail and Empire.')

Minneapolis, Aug. 2.—A special to the 'Tribune' from Winnipeg says: Sir John Schultz, Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba, has transmitted to Mr. Greenway a communication from the Dominion Government asking Mr. Greenway to state just how far he will go in a ompromise on the Roman Catholic school difficulty. Sir John, after transmitting the communication, took the train for Banff, in the Rocky Mountains, where Sir Mackenzie Bowell, the Premier of Canada, now is.

In Winnipeg to-day the startling rumor was circulated that if Mr. Greenway persists in his refusal to remedy the Roman Catholic grievance, he and his ministers will be dismissed from office by the Manitoba Governor. The Governor has the power to do this, but such a high-handed course would be calculated only to intesify the trouble and bitterness. It is certain, however, that the Dominion Government is contemplating some decisive movement.

AN AMAZING STORY.

AN ALLEGED FIRST WIFE OF THE LATE JAY GOULD TURNS UP.

New York, Aug. 4.—The 'World' today says that Mrs. John Angell, of Rouse's Point, N.Y., claims to have been married at the age of fifteen to the late Jay Gould, then aged seventeen, and alleges that the ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Clayton, of Champlain, N.Y. The plaintiff, Mrs. John Angell, declares herself to be the first and original and only legal wife of the late millionnaire. Mrs. Angell has collected evidence to prove this surprising claim, and her case is in the hands of several well-known firms of New York lawyers. Not only do Mrs. Angell's allegations, if established, illegitimate the present family of Jay Gould, but they upset the entire estate and throw into inextricable tangle the vast millions of the late millionnaire. More than all this, if Mrs. Angell establishes her claim ever title, deed and conveyance ever made by Jay Gould is vitiated, according to the law of the state. Never in any court in this country was made a claim against an estate of such far-reaching extent. Perhaps more interesting, even, than this is the claim of a daughter of this first wife. This young woman, who is married, is living in a western state, and is a party to the claim against the Gould estate. She is represented by a separate law firm, one of whose members has recently been here in her interest.

MARK SHERBURN COMMITTED,

THE LENNOXVILLE MURDERER MUST STAND HIS TRIAL.

The preliminary examination of Mark Sherburn on the charge of murdering J. H. Hull, at Lennoxville on June 27, was conducted before Judge Chauveau, at Sherbrooke on Friday morning. Mr. Wm. White, Q.C., appeared on behalf of the Crown, and Mr. J. S. Broderick represented the accused. The evidence given was in accordance with that adduced at the coroner's inquest. An effort was made by Mr. Broderick, in cross-examination of the witnesses, to show that Sherburn was insane, but no facts were elicited to prove that any grave symptoms had appeared previous to June 27, last. James Pearton testified that to his mind Sherburn was perfectly sane. No witnesses were called on behalf of the accused, and he was committed to take his trial at the next term of the Court of Queen's Bench.

THE MASSACRE IN CHINA.

THE VICTIMS ALL BRITISH.

CHINESE TROOPS DESPATCHED TO THE SCENE.

London, Aug. 5.—The 'Globe' publishes a despatch from Hong Kong saying that the massacre of Whasang, near Ku Cheng, commenced early on Thursday. The mob set fire to the houses of the missionaries and killed eight women, one child, and the husband of one of the women. Several Christians were wounded, two of them probably fatally. The bodies of those who were killed are expected to arrive at Foo Chow to-morrow. Chinese troops hove been despatched to the scene. The British and American consuls will interview the Viceroy of the province in regard to the outrage. All the foreigners who were killed were British, all Americans escaping. The members of the attacking party belonged to a Chinese sect.

Dover, N.H., Aug. 5.—Isabel C. Hartford, said to have been badly injured in the massacre in China, was brought up in Dover. Her father and mother are dead. She is thirty-five years old. For six years she was a teacher in the Yale Primary School here, and then went to China as a missionary. She was sent by the St. John's M. E. Church Foreign Missionary Society, and has been in China eight years.

THE CUBAN REBELLION.

Key West, Fla., Aug. 5.—Passengers by the steamer 'Mascotte' state that the censorship over the press in Cuba is so strict that it is impossible to learn any news from the field. The government has prohibited the publication of all news of the revolution. By private letters it is learned that a battle took place on July 28, near Puerto Principe, between Maximo Gomez and Gen. Mello, in which the latter was killed and his troops badly defeated. Guerroy Guero, one of the most prominent leaders in the las trevolution, has joined the insurgents with a strong band, well equipped. Roloff, on Aug 1, blew up a railway bridge near Placetas and captured a train loaded with troops found from Cienfugeos to Placetas. It is stated that Martinez Campos is badly wounded and has taken refuge on board the ship 'Villaverde' at Guantanamo.

Madrid, August. 5.—Official despatches from Cuba state that the Government troops have defeated near Matanzas a band of insurgents from Las Villas. It was added that Jose Maceo's band had been defeated near Santiago, and that several of the insurgents were killed. No details of the fighting are given.

THE WEATHER.

Meteorological Office, Toronto, Ont., Aug. 5, 11 a.m.—The following are the minimum temperatures: Calgary, 46; Qu'Appelle 52; Winnipeg, 56; Parry Sound, 50; Toronto, 54; Montreal, 60; Quebec, 56; Halifax, 62. Probabilities for the next twenty-four hours:—Fair and warm; showers to-morrow.

Montreal, Aug. 5.

Readings by Hearn & Harrison's Standard Barometer at noon to-day, 29.82; yesterday, 29.75. To-day, temperature, max. 76, min. 60; yesterday, max. 75, min, 61.

PLOT AGAINST HAWAII.

THE PRESENT GOVERNMENT TO BE OUSTED AND THE EX-QUEEN RESTORED.

San Francisco, Aug. 5.—The 'Chronicle' which has discovered numerous plots during the past few months for overthrowing the present Hawaiian Government and restoring ex-Queen Liliouakalani to the throne, unfolds a new one to the public. According to the 'Chronicle,' Mr. W. P. Morrow, of this city, has been engaged in enlisting from two hundred to four hundred men to go to the Islands on a sailing vessel from this port, within ten days or two weeks, to capture the five steamers that ply between the Islands, and then approach Honolulu and take possession of the revenue offices and the bank of Bishop & Co., thus securing from three hundred to five hundred thousand dollars. The proposition in regard to the Queen, is to place her on the throne as a mere figurehead, the head of the revolutionary party to be in control of affairs. The Hawaiian Consul-General, Mr. Wilder, will use all the resources at his command to follow up the details of the alleged plot.

San Francisco, Aug. 5.—The 'Chronicle' this morning adds another chapter to its Hawaiian filibustering story of yesterday, giving further details of the alleged plot. Charles Creighton, who was Assistant Attorney-General under the Monarchy in Hawaii, said:—'I am one of the exiles, and I would know if any such scheme as that related by the man who calls himself Morrow, had the sanction of Hawaiians opposed to the Dole Government. I never heard of Mr. Morrow.'

THE POWERS PROD THE PORTE.

A EUROPEAN HIGH COMMISSIONER WILL PROTECT CHRISTIANS IN ASIATIC TURKEY.

London, Aug. 5.—The Anglo-Armenian Society of London states that Great Britain has induced the powers to send a collective note to the Porte to the effect that inasmuch as it is unable to protect Christian residents of the country, the powers havo decided to appoint forthwith a European High Commissioner with vice-regal authority to administer the Eastern Asiatic provinces in the Sultan's name. This Commissioner, however, shall be solely answerable to the powers through a Board of Control sitting at Constantinople. Baron De Kally, the Austro-Hungarian Finance Minister, is mentioned as likely to be appointed to the position.

London, Aug. 5.—The 'Daily News' prints a despatch from Constantinople, giving what professes to be an accurate summary of the Porte's reply to the powers. According to this despatch, the answer consists of a criticism of the proposals which virtually amounts to a refusal on the part of the Porte to comply with them.

Constantinople, Aug. 4.—The reply of the Porte, made on Aug. 1, to the communication of the powers demanding reforms in Armenia, is conciliatory in tone and promises compliance with many of the provisions demanded. It proposes to appoint Christian assessors to assist the provincial governors; to select sub-governors and police from Mussulmen and Christians; to inspect and improve the prisons; to introduce measures for the prevention of violence and abuses; to check the excesses of the Kurds during their migrations, and to try to induce them to settle in some particular locality. The answer criticises the suggested reform of taxes and some of the other points proposed by the powers, contending that they are not practical.

KING OF DENMARK ILL.

FATAL RESULT FEARED ON ACCOUNT OF HIS EXTREME AGE.

Copenhagen, Aug. 3.—King Christian of Denmark, is suffering from a recurrence of catarrh of the bladder. It is hoped that the attack is not a serious one, but his illness, in view of his great age, is causing much anxiety. He is more than seventy-seven years old.

London, Aug. 3.—It has been the intention of the Princess of Wales, eldest daughter of the King of Denmark, to spend the yachting week at Cowes before making her usual visit to her parents. But the chances are now that she will leave for Copenhagen at once.

According to good authority, a marriage will soon be arranged between Prince Christian of Denmark, eldest son of the senior brother of the Princess of Wales, with one of the daughters of the Prince of Wales. Prince Christian, who was born Sept. 26, 1870, will inherit the greater part of the immense fortune of his mother, Princess Louisa, daughter of King Carl XV. of Sweden and Norway. She was the richest heiress in Europe when she married Prince Frederick of Denmark, July 28, 1869.

BIRTHS. MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

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

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

BIRTHS.

BATES—At No. 39 Rozel street, city, on Aug. 3, 1895, the wife of T. A. Bates, of a daughter. 5

CUTHBERT—At No. 70 Charron street, on Sunday, July 28, 1895, the wife of S. W. Cuthbert, of a son. 5

HAMILTON—At 799 Sherbrooke street, on Aug. 1, 1895, the wife of W. H. Hamilton, of a daughter. 5

O'BRIEN—At 36 Delorimier avenue, the wife of Charles O'Brien, of a son. 5

WARREN.—At 39 Central avenue, Worcester, Mass., July 1, 1895, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Warren. 3

MARRIED.

ANGER—MAGURN.—At the Metropolitan Church, on Aug. 1, by the Rev. James Allen, M.A., J. Humfrey Anger, to Marianne Alexandra Bowes, daughter of John B. Magurn, of Toronto. 3

BARTON—BURKHOLDER—At the residence of Mr. James Smith, Etobicoke, brother-in-law of the bride, on July 31, 1895, by the Rev. A. Richard, Mr. Charles Howard Barton, Station Agent, Thornhill, to Miss Martha Burkholder of Vaughan. 3

BELL — WINDEL. — In the Presbyterian Church, Pontypool, on July 31, 1895, by the Rev. D. F. Oswald, assisted by the Rev. John Bell, of Burgoyne, Alex. Bell, Toronto, to Lena, youngest daughter of the Rev. W. C. Windel, Pontypool. 3

DIED.

BRUYERE—In this city, on Aug. 3, 1895, Dame Marie Louise Alary, widow of the late F. X. Bruyere, and mother-in-law of the Hon. Joseph Royal, aged 81 years.
The funeral will take place on Tuesday, the 6th instant, from 10 Berri street, at 7.15 a.m. 5

EVANS—At his late residence, 'Gwynfa,' Orillia, Ont., on the morning of Aug. 1, 1895, Frank Evans, barrister-at-law, aged 65 years. 5

FOSTER.—On Aug. 2, 1895, Catherine Gow, daughter of Peter Gow and the beloved wife of Thomas W. Foster, aged 36 years.
Funeral on Monday, at 2.30 p.m., from her husband's residence, No. 322 Seigneurs street at 2.30 p.m., to Mount Royal Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend. 3

GILLANDERS—At Leeds, Que., on July 29, 1895, at the residence of her son, John Gillanders, Jane Mitchell, relict of the late John Gillanders, aged 93 years.
Schenevus 'Monitor,' N.Y., papers please copy. 5

JAQUES—Suddenly on the 3rd instant, Geo. Edward Jaques, forwarder, of this city, aged 53 years.
Funeral from his late residence, 244 Victoria avenue, Westmount, on Tuesday, at two p.m., to St. James Methodist Church. Friends will please accept this intimation.

KERRIN—At 27 Park avenue, on Aug. 5, 1895, Hugh F. Kerrin, son-in-law of Christopher Egan.
Notice of funeral later. 5

LAMBLY—In this city, on Aug. 3, 1895, Eva C., daughter of George W. Lambly.
Funeral from her father's residence, 25 Cuthbert street, on Tuesday to Three Rivers, by 8.00 a.m. train from Dalhousie square station. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully requested to attend without further invitation. 5

MILES—On Sunday, night, Aug. 4, 1895, Henry Hopper Miles, LL.D., aged 80 years.
Funeral will take place at Trinity Church (St. Denis street), at 2.30 p.m. on Wednesday. 5

MULLIN—In this city, on Saturday, Aug. 3, 1895, M. C. Mullin, native of Omagh, County Tyrone, Ireland.
Funeral from his late residence, 704 St. Antoine street, on Tuesday morning, at 8 o'clock, to St. Patrick's Church, where a requiem mass will be offered, thence to Cote des Neiges Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.
London and Kingston, Ont., and Tyrone, Ireland, papers please copy. 5

REYNOLDS.—At Sherbrooke, on July 22, 1895, Charlotte F. Mann, widow of the late Brigade Sergt.-Major J. T. Reynolds, formerly of Monmouthshire, Eng.
Quebec and Liverpool (Eng.) papers please copy. 3

SMITH.—In the Montreal General Hospital, on July 25, 1895, Samuel Smith, of Valleyfield, Que., aged 68 years, a native of Sussex, England. 3

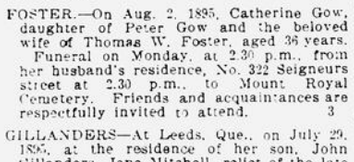
WALKER—At Whitehall, Montana, on Aug. 2, 1895, overcome by gas in mine, W. Henry H. Walker, mining engineer, second son of Mr. Henry W. Walker, of Montreal, aged 23 years and 10 months.
Notice of funeral later. 5

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

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

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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SPECIAL LOT!
Glass Towels, 2 for 5c.
Linen Towels, 8c.
Hem-stitched Linen Towels, 10c.
Plain Linen Towelling, 8c.
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Butcher Linen, 10c, 12½c, 15c.
Special in Colored Cashmere, reduced to 25c yard.
ROWELL'S GENERAL BAZAAR,
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JUST ARRIVED.
JUST ARRIVED.
ONE CASE
LADIES' GOLF CAPES
LADIES' GOLF CAPES
In the newest and latest styles.
REMEMBER. PLEASE.
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Final Clearance Sale
Final Clearance Sale
BEFORE BECOMING A
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ENDS AUGUST 10, 1895.
ENDS AUGUST 10, 1895.
Tuesday's Bargains!
Please Read this List Through.

LADIES' BOATING JACKETS—Worth 65c, for 29c.
LADIES' PRETTY BLOUSES—Regular 32c, for 19c.
LADIES' WOOL JERSEYS—Regular 75c to $1, for 38c.
LADIES' STRAW SHAPES—Regular 25c to 35c, for 4c.
LADIES' STRAW SAILORS—Regular, 12c, for 4c.
LADIES' SUMMER VESTS—Worth 7c, for 4c.
LADIES' BLACK GLOVES—Worth 12c, for 5c.
LADIES' HANDSOME BELTS—Regular, 25c, for 15c.
LADIES' BLACK COTTON HOSE—Regular, 12c, for 7½c.
GOOD WASHING PRINTS—Worth 7c, for 4 cents.
PRETTY 25-in. CHALLIES—Worth 9c, for 3½c.
PRETTY FLANNELETTES—Worth 6c, for 3½c.
CHILDREN'S SAILOR SUITS—Worth 95c, for 67c.
BOYS' NAVY SUITS—Worth $1.50, for $1.
BOYS' VARSITY CAPS—Worth 8c, for 5c.
BOYS' WHITE SWEATERS—Worth 65c, for 49c.
MEN'S TWEED SUITS—Worth $5.25, for $2.95.
REMNANTS OF CARPETS—Remnants Carpets, 3c apiece.

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Ladies' Parasols, only 25c.
Ladies' Parasols, only 50c, worth $1.55.
Ladies' Parasols, only $1.00, worth $3.00.
Ladies' Rainbow Striped Parasols, only $1.75, worth $6.00.
Ladies' Fancy Parasols, only $2.50, worth $7.00.
All other lines of Parasols at Half Price.
Don't Miss this Chance for CHEAP PARASOLS. 'NEVER SUCH BARGAINS.'

SILK DEPARTMENT.
Clearing Lines.

Printed China Silks, assorted colors; your choice for 14½c per yard, worth 50c.
Fancy Striped Japanese Silks, worth 45c, clearing price 19c.
Striped Surah Silks, 27 inches wide, all colors, worth 75c, clearing price 47½c.
A large lot of Remnants to clear at 50c percent off.

DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT.
The Biggest Plum in the City.

10,000 yards of All-Wool Dress Goods, to clear at 39c per yard, worth from 75c to $1.50.
This large line is laid out on tables, so come early and take your choice at 39c.
These goods must be sold, hence the great reductions. 'Come early while the assortment is large.'

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

100 Dozen Children's Knitted Vests, to clear at 50c per dozen, or 6 for 25c.
Men's Ribbed Cotton Drawers, to clear at 23c, worth 50c.
Men's Shirts and Drawers to clear at 75c each, worth $1.10.
Men's Outing Shirts to clear at 70c, worth $1.40.
Men's Outing Shirts to clear at $1.10, worth $2.20.
Men's Zephyr Shirts to clear at $1.00, worth $2.00.

THE STORE FOR BEST VALUE IN DRY GOODS IS

JOHN MURPHY & CO.,
2343 ST. CATHERINE STREET.
Corner Metcalfe st.
TELEPHONE, No. 3833.

WATCHES! WATCHES!
FOR MEN, Oxydized Steel Cases, Full Jewelled Lever Movements, for $5.00. Warranted Perfect Time Keepers,
FOR $8.00.
We can give you a Genuine WALTHAM WATCH, Stem Winder, fully warranted.
Watches Repaired, Watches Cleaned, Repaired and Warranted for one year, $1. Main Spring and Cleaning, $1.50.
D. BEATTY,
Watchmaker and Jeweller,
137 St. Peter Street, opposite 'Witness' Office. 31

Robt. Neville, Jr.,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
Jobbing of All Kinds Promptly Attended to.
Estimates given for all Classes of Work,
120½ ST. ANTOINE STREET,
Telephone No. 353. (Near Windsor street.) 8

WITNESS PUBLICATIONS.

DAILY WITNESS. $3.00 a year. All the news of the day, miscellany, etc.

WEEKLY WITNESS. $1.00 a year. All the news of the week, Religious News, Home Department, Question Department, conducted by experts, fiction, etc.

NORTHERN MESSENGER. 30 cents a year. Pure reading, bright pictures, S.S. Lessons with full notes, poetry, Household column, etc.

Samples of these papers for the home will be sent on receipt of postal card. (Requests.)
JOHN DOUGALL & SON,
Montreal.

OUTLINE DRAWINGS MADE By our Artists, and ZINC ETCHINGS of same, suitable for newspaper illustrations, may be procured on short notice, at the 'WITNESS PRINTING HOUSE, cor. Craig and St Peter streets.

GROCERS' DIRECTORY.

THE PARK GROCERY,
W. MARRIAGE, 120 Park avenue.

D. STEWART,
The Very Finest SUGAR CURED BACON and HAMS.
206 St. Antoine street.

J. B. McCULLOUGH,
78 University st., cor. Burnside Place.
Choicest TEAS, and everything in the Grocery line.
TELEPHONE 5518.

ALL THROUGH AUGUST
JAS. A. OGILVY & SONS
— WILL OFFER —
EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS
On all Summer Goods, Remnants, Odds and Ends now in stock. As we would like to clear out all Surplus Stock before removing to our new store now in construction on St. Catherine st. west, everything in stock is greatly reduced
Attend our Great Removal Clearing Sale. Goods are marked regardless of cost.

All this Season's Mantles and Capes at half the usual price.

A FEW ODD LOTS.

Last Season's Jackets and Blazers, suitable for knocking about, seaside or country use. We are clearing them at 25c, 75c, 89c and $1.19 each.
All our new Summer Millinery at half the regular price.

ALL OUR WHITEWEAR,

Blouses, Shirt Waists, Fancy Shirt Fronts, Wrappers and Cotton Underwear, are greatly reduced.
All our Corsets are cheaper than ever.
60 Pairs Boys' and Youths' Fine Tweed and Serge Pants, worth from $1.25 to $1.75 each, to clear at 69c and 75c each. The sizes are from 22 to 30.
Ladies' Vests, 4c.
Children's, 7c, 8c, 9c.
Children's Jersey Suits at half price.
Hand-made Irish Point Laces, and Fine Oriental Laces, in Cream, White, Butter and Beige, at less than half price. They are all makers' ends. See them at once before they are all sold.

PILLOW COTTONS,

40 inch, 9c; 42 inch, 10½c; 44 inch, 11½c yard.
Sheeting, Shirtings and Grey Cottons at mill prices.
Slightly Soiled Blankets at less than mill prices.
Thousands of Remnants, Dress Goods, Prints, etc., and on each counter, all Remnants at less than half price.
Toilet Mats, 1c each.
Linen Doylies, round and square, 1 cent each.
Tweed Remnants at less than half price.
Similar Bargains at Branch Store during our Great Removal Clearing Sale.

—:o:—

JAS. A. OGILVY & SONS,
THE FAMILY LINEN AND DRAPERY HOUSE
203 to 207 ST. ANTOINE STREET.
144 to 150 Mountain street.
Telephone, 8225.
BRANCH:—ST. CATHERINE STREET,
Cor. Buckingham avenue.
Telephone 3335.

The Daily Witness.

MONDAY AFTERNOON, AUG. 5.

MONTREAL ANNEX.

SOMETHING ABOUT THIS THRIVING SUBURB.

When there were no swift and screaming locomotives, no cosey and comfortable electric cars, no omnibus nor horse-car service even, there was good reason why Montrealers should forego the boon of country air; must forget the color of the ground, the smell of the green things growing, and the shape of the heavens above them. But the reason no longer exists. Doubtless the business of the city should be as compact as possible; but for its dwellers, every consideration of comfort, of physial and moral well-being, demands that the inhabitants shall make the most of their migratory resources and—scatter; find room to build, not tenements or residences, but homes for themselves and their children.

Montreal Annex is offering special inducements to those in search of homes—those who, grown weary alike of close quarters in the city, high rents, overburdening taxation, and exorbitant gas bills, have decided to build for themselves where they may escape these evils. Westmount has of late years sprung into great favor with the people, but one fine suburb is not enough for a city like Montreal. Montreal Annex proposes to compete with and is hopeful of outdoing its rival in popularity.

Saturday afternoon saw the formal opening of the Park avenue electric line through the new suburb, to celebrate which the residents held high carnival in the grove of oaks just south of the avenue. The Montreal Freehold Company was represented at the gathering and so was the Park & Island Railway Company, and visitors from the city were made welcome and treated to refreshments in an adjoining tent. The agents of the Freehold Company were busily engaged all afternoon imparting information to prospective purchasers of property in the Annex.

About one-third of the land in the suburb has been bought up, and many cosy, tasteful and picturesque residences have already been erected. Tenement houses there are none, nor will they be tolerated—the Annex must be built up with homes. A good sewage system has been completed, water mains laid, electric lights provided, and street grading is in progress. Electric light, although only twenty-five lamps are in use so far, costs residents of the Annex much less per light than Montrealers are paying; while as to gas, a contract is expected to be signed for the supply of that commodity for a short term at $1.20 per thousand feet. High, airy and removed from the dust and smoke of the city, with splendid wide avenues and streets, Montreal Annex is bound to become what its promoters intended from the first that it should be—the home of a contented people.

THE ST. ANTHONY CENTENARY.

The 'Semaine Religieuse' publishes the following item: 'The English cruiser 'Australia' has left for Lisbon to represent England at the feasts of the centenary of St. Anthony of Padoua. A nation that celebrates by public feasts the centenary of a saint as being the most glorious of its children, and another nation, one of the most powerful, that, although Protestant, is solemnly represented at those feasts, are facts that upset the views of free thinkers and that should rejoice Catholics, in whose favor the good St. Anthony of Padua multiplies his blessings.'

TORONTO TOPICS.

OBIT.

Toronto, Aug. 5.—A despatch from Glencairn, near Queenston, announces the death of the wife of Mr. Nicol Kingsmill, Q.C., of this city, last night. She was a daughter of the late William Alexander Thomson, who was elected to the Dominion Parliament in 1872 for Welland and represented that county for many years.

LIVINGSTONE'S BROTHER.

The famous Dr. Livingstone's brother John is here. He is eighty-four years of age and bears a striking resemblance to the Great African explorer and missionary. For the past fifty years he has been farming near Listowel. Whenever his celebrated brother was home from Africa John journeyed from Canada to Scotland to meet him.

A WARNING.

The 'Globe' warns Manitoba to be on its guard against a conspiracy between the Premier, Sir Mackenzie Bowell and Lieutenant-Governor Schultz for the overthrow of the Greenway Government.

A CHOIR TROUBLE.

The result of a law suit over the Elm Street Church choir trouble was seen yesterday. The ex-organist, Mr. Jury, and thirty members of the late choir sat with him in the body of the church as a protest against his dismissal, while the new organist, Mr. Burden, and nine singers occupied the choir gallery. Mr. Jury speaks in high terms of the Rev. Dr. Galbraith, and says the trouble is purely a fight as to authority between rival church boards.

MOUNTAIN CLIMBERS.

HOMING PIGEONS BRING NEWS FROM THEM.

San Francisco, Aug. 5.—A special from Tacoma, Wash., says:—Homing pigeons which had been sent out with mountain climbers, returned yesterday afternoon with messages stating that Fred. P. Cowden, H. J. Firs, F. A. Liln, William T. Ive, Walter M. Bosworth and Fred. Ivens, nearly all experienced mountain climbers, had been badly frozen in attempting to reach the summit of Mount Tacoma. The messages stated that the wind is blowing a gale. The pigeons were released at the height of 12,000 feet at a point known as 'The Camp of the Clouds.'

CELEBRATING A VICTORY.

A BAD WAY TO SPEND SUNDAY.

Berlin, Aug. 5.—Ten thousand veterans of Berlin and vicinity paraded on the Tempelhof Field yesterday under the command of General Oychliniski. The parade was held in celebration of the German victory over the French at Wissemburg on Aug. 4, 1870. Immense crowds were present and cheered the veterans heartily.

DEBS DECLARES WAR

UPON THE OLD LABOR BROTHERHOOD.

Terre Haute, Ind., Aug. 5.—A circular has been issued from the headquarters of the American Railway Union which, after treating of various business matters, assails the old brotherhoods and the latter's grand officers in a savage way. The circular is addressed to the local unions, and is signed by Eugene V. Debs as president.

CHARLES GALIPEAU IS DEAD.

A well-known figure has disappeared from the east end in the person of Mr. Charles Galipeau, who died on Friday at the age of sixty-five years. Although occupying a humble position deceased always took a deep interest in political matters, and his typical speeches in behalf of the Liberal party in all local contests, will be long remembered. The good common sense that characterized Mr. Galipeau's addresses, and the humor with which they were given, took very well with the masses.

The funeral of the late Chs. Galipeau took place this morning, and was largely attended. All the Liberal clubs, especially the Club Letellier, of which he was one of the founders, were represented, and several leading politicians were also present. The funeral service was held in St. Bridget's Church, after which the remains were conveyed to the Cote des Neiges Cemetery for interment.

GULF REPORT.

L'Islet, Aug. 5.—Dense fog.
River du Loup, Aug. 5.—Foggy; east wind; Canada at wharf.
Father Point, Aug. 5.—Foggy; south wind; outward at 9.30 p.m., Vancouver.
Martin River, Aug. 5.—Foggy; east wind.
Fame Point, Aug. 5.—Foggy; calm.
North Shore, Aug. 5.—Dense fog.
Trinity Bay, Aug. 5.—Inward last night three barques; outward at 2 a.m., Otter.
Anticosti, Aug. 5.—Raining; south-east wind.
Low Point, Aug. 5.—South wind; outward on Sunday afternoon, Madura and Turret Crown.

THE CHESS TOURNAMENT.

OPENED TO-DAY IN HASTINGS, ENGLAND, BY THE MAYOR.

Hastings, Eng., Aug. 5.—The great tournament of the chess masters was opened at the Brassey Institute at 10.30 to-day by the Mayor in a felicitous speech.

The following are the players selected to take part in the tournament, they being among the foremost players in the world:—

America—W. Steinitz, Herr A. Albion, H. N. Pillsbury.
Austria—G. Marco, Carl Schlechter.
Canada—W. H. K. Pollock.
England—Herr Lasker, J. H. Glackburne, H. E. Bird, Amos Burn, G. Gunsberg, James Mason, F. Teichmann, S. Tinsley.
France—D. Ganowski.
Germany—Dr. Tarrasch, S. Von Bardeleben, J. Meisse, A. Walbrodt.
Italy—Vergani.
Russia—M. J. Tschigerin, C. Schiffers.

Van. Zennepp, the young Dutch player, is first reserve. There were thirty-eight names of would-be players before the committee, but sixteen of them were declined so as to allow of the play being kept within about four weeks. The time limit is fifteen moves an hour, which makes it impossible to play more than one round a day. The prizes are £150, £115, £85, £60, £40, £30, £20 consolation money, according to results, for non-prize winners, £5 for best score against the prize winners (by any non-prize winner), a prize for winner of most Evans gambit accepted, and for the player who first wins seven games. After the opening speeches, lots were drawn for the pairs who will play daily from one to five o'clock, when adjournment will be taken till evening, play being resumed at seven o'clock and continued till ten o'clock. Lasker says he is not strong physically, but that he is, nevertheless, fit. Steinitz feels better than he has for years, and Tarrasch is the picture of health.

There was a brilliant gathering present. The first game was between Lasker and Marco, Steinitz and Vergani and Tarrasch and Mason.

Marco resigned to Lasker.

CRICKET.

THE CANADIANS WIN AGAIN.

Chicago, Aug. 3.—The Canadian cricketers won the two inning game with the All-Chicago team to-day in brilliant style, closing the week's series of unbroken victories and earning praise from their opponents, as well as the thousands of men and women who have turned out to see the play. The closing play in the contest was unique. Chicago had scored 170 for the first inning, part of which was played yesterday. Canada's first inning yesterday netted 241, and when eight of the visitors in the second inning had put together 190, including extras, Capt. Hyman elected to close the inning for six wickets down, believing his men could easily retire the Chicago eleven for a less score than 431, the grand total for Canada, before the umpire called the game at 6.15 o'clock. And the Canadians just did it without a second to spare, thus saving the game from being called a draw. It was on the stroke of the minute. Nine Chicagoans had been put out. The last ball had been pitched by Grew, a slow rising one. Morrison hit into Grew's hands, who caught it amid the applause of all. A miss would have meant a draw. The Chicagoans played toward the last to kill time and keep the innings from coming to an end before the call of time, but they were out-played: 430 to 324. The score:—

Chicago—First Innings.

H. Paul, c Berdell, b Wadsworth	1
G. M. Dunn, b Laing	1
A. C. Goodyear, not out	1
J. Cummings, b Wadsworth	1
J. G. Davis, c and b Grew	1
W. Blastock, stp Terry, b Grew	1
A. F. Smith, stp Terry, b Grew	1
R. W. Fraser, c Pope, b Grew	1
W. F. Keenan, c Reid, b Grew	1
H. E. Morrison, c Terry, b Grew	1
B. Coen, not out	1
Extras	1
Total	12

Canada—Second Innings.

M. Boyd, run out	1
M. A. Walker, c Coen, b Paul	1
Rev. F. W. Terry, c Keenan, b Davis	1
P. C. Goldingham, c and b Cummings	1
H. C. Pope, b Smith	1
W. R. Wadsworth, b Davis	1
J. M. Laing, not out	1
C. S. Lyman, not out	1
Extras	1
Total	12

Innings declared closed. Total for first innings, 241. Grand total, 431.

All-Chicago—Second Innings.

H. Paul, run out	1
A. Goodyear, b Wadsworth	1
J. Cummings, run out	1
Geo. Dunn, b Laing	1
J. G. Davis, b Goldingham	1
W. Bolster, l b w, b Pope	1
A. E. Smith, c Hyman	1
H. W. Fraser, b Goldingham	1
H. F. Keenan, stumped Hyman, b Grew	1
H. E. Morrison, not out	1
I. B. Coen, c and B. Grew	1
Extras	4
Total	12

Total, first inning, 170; grand total, 324.
Umpires, Furniss and Holman.

M. C. C. VS. STANDARD D. P. C. C.

The match between the M. C. C. and Standard D. P. C. C., on the M. A. A. A. grounds on Saturday, resulted in a win for the home eleven. Following is the score.

M. C. C.

H. F. Stow, c Etienne, b Pugh	1
F. N. Southam, b Pugh	1
P. Barton, b Ainsworth	1
J. H. Watters, c Layton, b Ainsworth	1
A. B. Reynolds, c Wilson, b Ainsworth	1
A. B. Evans, c Pugh, b Holman	1
A. Browning, c Wilson, b Ainsworth	1
H. R. Hunt, c and b Ainsworth	1
C. B. Godwin, b Wilson	1
C. M. C. Hughes, not out	1
K. Mackenzie, b Wilson	1
Extras	1
Total	12

Standard C. C.

Pugh, run out	1
Holman, c Stow, b Evans	1
Etienne, c Reynolds, b Evans	1
Wilson, c Stow, b Evans	1
Ainsworth, b Godwin	1
Dayton, lbw, b Godwin	1
Williams, b Evans	1
Clayton, W., b Godwin	1
Chubb, b Godwin	1
Clayton, H., b Godwin	1
Cotton, not out	1
Extras	1
Total	12

Bowling Analysis.

M. C. C.	B.	M.
Ainsworth	84	2
Pugh	36	1
Holman	30	1
Wilson	20	1
Standard C. C.		
Godwin	40	1
Evans	48	4

QUOITS.

MONTREAL BEATS ST. LAWRENCE.

The eighth match of the Montreal Quoiting League series was played on Saturday afternoon, on the Montreal Club grounds, on Windsor street, between the St. Lawrence and Montreal Quoiting Clubs. The weather was just such as quoiters like in the game of quoits, it being not too warm. The visiting quoiters, who seemed to take a good deal of interest in the pitching of the several rinks, particularly in the rink which was last played, in which the 'mascots' from each club, were the players. The play at this rink was very good, the two boys—Dwyer and Moore—being a little nervous at times, and were frequently encouraged by the spectators by loud cheering. The referee was often called upon to decide on close shots. At the close of the play, Moore was 31 points and Dwyer 26. At the other rinks, the pitching was also very good and close. The Montreal Club took nine of the rinks out of a possible twelve. Mr. T. Adams, of the Riverside Club, acted as referee, and was kept busy during the afternoon, at most of the rinks, measuring close shots, and always gave his decisions to the satisfaction of both players. The following are the scores:—

St. Lawrence Club.		Montreal Club.	
A. McLean	19	J. Berry	
W. Anderson	13	W. Watt	
J. Davis	8	T. Bryson	
A. Foreman	29	W. Currie	
W. Oliver	31	W. Raymond	
G. Pesant	31	W. J. Hughes	
J. Swiaton	3	A. McIntyre	
B. Morrison	18	J. Burns	
M. White	11	Alex. Lindsay	
J. R. B. Aird	31	S. Tinning	
R. Foreman	11	H. Trepanier	
M. Dwyer	26	George Moore	
Total	231	Total	

Majority for the Montreal Quoiting Club, 5 points.

During the afternoon temperance refreshments were furnished to the players and their friends.

DR. HENRY H. MILES DEAD.

HE DID A GREAT DEAL FOR EDUCATION IN CANADA.

FORMERLY A PROFESSOR OF BISHOP'S COLLEGE.

The many friends in Montreal, and the ... generally, will regret to hear ... death of Dr. Henry H. Miles, ... took place in this city last evening, ... a long illness.

... Hopper Miles, LL.D., D.C.L., late ... of the Department of Public ... for the Province of Quebec, ... of text books for public ... well known throughout the ... for his invaluable labors in ... with the cause of education. ... born in London, England, on ... his father being Lieutenant ... of the Royal Navy, who ... Kent, in 1822. The family ... shortly to the West of Eng... went over to Kent, ... not uncommon



DR. HENRY H. MILES.

... of the name of ... his mother was Mary Hopper, ... was eventually Hooper, one ... Rose Hooper, having ... spelling after which the ... known for descendants of the ... their family name ob... their daughters and ... Hopper, and ... Dr. ... at Bramber, Sussex, and ... and Aberdeen, in ... Dr. finding the ... never took up ...

... he went to Lon... Mathematics ... University ... the office of ... tion, a post ... years. Dur... interest in ... the pro... e amount ... special ... in 1847 he was ... England in company with Sir ... to represent the Eastern ... ps in the International Exhibi... in London. In 1858, he to k ... invitation on a course of public ... in the Mechanics Hall, Montreal, ... delivered two on the subject of ... Construction of Dwelling Houses and ... which was published in pam... and circulated gratuitously ... members of the Mer... Exchange.

... resigned his office at Bish... the corporation of which, ... duration of his lengthened and ... services, generously continued to ... payment of his customary salary ... a year, subsequent to ... When the confederation ... was completed, he was ... appointed, the office ... and moved to the city of ...

... In the year 1868, Dr. ... conferred on him by the ... Aberdeen, and the same by ... of McGill, Montreal, in ... also a D.C.L. of Bishop's ... 1870 he was elected Presi... Provincial Association of ... Teachers, and in the same ... Geographical Society of ... founded through the efforts ... Hon. P. Fortin, M.P., aided ... and other warm friends of ... the object in view. ... Dr. Miles was a member of the Church of England, as might be inferred from his connection with Bishop's College, and he ... as earnest and, we believe, ... member of the church, ... and took other active parts in its ... He married Miss Elizabeth Wil... daughter of William Wilson Esq., ... Cambridge, and M.D. of Edin... of Lystrians, who pre... ... Ripon, Yorkshire, prior ... coming out to Canada to reside ... Eastern Town... He followed the practice ... profession. Dr. Miles was ... ... amount ... ... in 1867 he was ... by the Quebec Govern... and has since lived in Montreal. ... children to mourn ... two sons and two daughters. ... son is a well known railway ... second son, Hervey, ... the wholesale drug busi... Lyman Sons & Co. since 1870, ... past five years managing part... ... in Montreal. He is ... proprietors and editor of the ... Pharmaceutical Journal," is ... corporators of the Montreal ... Society, a governor of the ... Dispensary and a member of ... Trade. Both daughters are ... other residing in Boston, the ... Quebec.

... will take place from Tri... on Wednesday afternoon.

ACTION AGAINST THE CITY.

... H. C. Gregoire, crockery merchant, ... street, has taken an action ... against the city, on ac... cellar having been flooded ... heavy rains.

TOOK THE CONSTABLES FOR GREENHORNS.

HOW THE CONFIDENCE MAN WAS TAKEN IN

As special constables Despault and Clement were doing their rounds on St. Denis street last night they were accosted by a man named William Larocque, who informed them that he had a cheque for $500 in his pocket, but that he wished to leave town by an early train in the morning, as his mother was dead, and offered the cheque for $400 if he could get the money to-night. He supplemented this statement by explaining that he had just inherited a lot of money and did not mind a hundred dollars or so.

Constable Despault gave his companion a nudge, both being in plain clothes, and remarked to him that this was a good opportunity to make some money. Despault then went on to relate that he had just been playing cards and had, together with his companion, lost most of his money. Larocque asked them how much they had, and both constables went down into their pockets, but could only show $7.75 between them. Larocque answered that the amount was sufficient, and was handing over the cheque when to his surprise he was arrested.

Upon inquiry at the Bank of Toronto this morning it was learned that this same cheque was presented some time ago and was refused. A number of blank cheques, butchers' billheads, blank tags, etc., were also found on his person. The accused has just been released after serving a five-years' sentence at the penitentiary. He pleaded guilty when arraigned this morning, and will be sentenced later.

FATAL RESULT.

Chicago, Aug. 4.—Charles Dunlap, general superintendent of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway, died at 2.15 o'clock this morning of injuries which he received at the Chutes last Thursday night. He was forty-eight years old.

HOLMES'S DARK DEEDS.

MORE INCRIMINATING DISCOVERIES.

Chicago, Aug. 5.—On Saturday a careful search was made through the rooms at the Holmes castle, formerly owned by Mrs. Julia Conner, and a pair of blood-stained overalls and a blood-stained undershirt were found. Both articles were picked up in the room occupied by Mrs. Julia Conner when she lived at 'The Castle.' The room in which the clothes were found is one of the darkest of the many in the house of mystery. It is located next to the bath-room in which is the trap that leads to the second stairs to the basement, and adjoins the dummy elevator leading from the top of the basement. Several pieces of the garment



LATEST PICTURE OF H. W. GUDETT, ALIAS H. H. HOLMES.

were cut out and submitted to a chemist for analysis. Yesterday Detective Norton received a message from the chemist, saying, 'Look up the clothes that were shown to me yesterday.' Quinlan will now be required to tell what he knows about the garments, and it will be ascertained whether they belonged to him.

Memphis, Tenn., Aug. 4.—Minnie Williams, of Holmes case celebrity, is said to be in this city and the declaration is made by one who claims to have seen and conversed with and heard a partial admission of her identity from the woman's own lips. The man who makes the assertion is a Little Rock resident who makes frequent trips to and fro and is well known in Memphis. One of the parties to whom he gave this information and who will assist in the development of the case, came over from Little Rock Sunday to look after some essential details. He was not advised as to the location of the woman, the acquaintance keeping this secret until the receipt of a photograph of Minnie Williams, which is expected to-morrow. Fortified with this the Little Rock agents will come at once to Memphis, call upon the suspect and clear up the mystery as they anticipate. It is insisted that the description is perfect.

Portland, Ind., Aug. 3.—Investigation here indicates that Herman Mudgett alias H. H. Holmes, was for a time a resident of Red Key, in this county. In October, November and December, 1894, it is said he had a woman and three children there while he dodged in and out at odd and uncertain intervals. The household had a large array of furniture and three loads were stored. They declined all social intercourse and the house as a rule was kept closed, only the children being out. It is told by some that at night it would be brilliantly lighted with persons coming and going at unseemly hours. The head of the family, as he was supposed to be, was away much of the time and generally came and went in the night. At one time the entire family left for a few days and on their return the boy was not with them. Toward the close of the year these mysterious people packed their belongings and gave it out that they were going to Indianapolis.

THE STEAMER 'CANADA.'

SHE RAN ON A REEF NEAR CACOUNA BUT WAS GOT OFF WITHOUT DAMAGE.

At three o'clock yesterday afternoon the Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Company's steamer 'Canada,' while on her regular trip from Chicoutimi to Quebec, ran upon a submerged rock, three miles from and nearly opposite Cacouna. There was a thick haze at the time. When it lifted the 'Canada' could be seen stranded and motionless. She was evidently trying to make for River du Loup pier at Cacouna when she struck. When it was found that she could not be taken off, Captain St. Louis addressed the passengers and gave them the choice of remaining on board or going to shore in the ship's boats. Some twenty of them availed themselves of the opportunity to go ashore. Later over a hundred more passengers decided to go ashore and the 'Canada's' boats soon ferried them across the water. The transfer of the baggage entailed a good deal of labor, but at last it was accomplished without damage. Among those who were on board were the following: Lieut.-Col. Henshaw, Mrs. Henshaw, Mrs. Macdougall, Miss MacDougall, Miss Rae, Edgar MacDougall, Geo. L. Cains, all of Montreal; Miss Renfrew, of Quebec; J. B. McLean, of the 'Dry Goods Review'; W. C. McIntyre, Mrs. Tyson, Miss Tyson, W. J. White, Miss White, R. Dandurand, of Montreal; A. J. Price, Quebec; J. G. Scott, manager of the Quebec & Lake St. John Railway, Quebec; Charles E. Howitt and Mrs. Howitt, Guelph; Andrew Pattullo, of Woodstock 'Sentinel Review'; R. Balmer and wife and Miss A. Balmer, Toronto; Rev. Mr. Campbell, Pictou; Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Corry and Miss Rowand, of Murray Bay; Andrew Heyward, Chatham; Mr. Easson, of the G. N. W. Telegraph Company; Dr. G. Stuart, jr., editor of the Quebec 'Chronicle,' and Mrs. Stuart, R. MacDonald, C.E., Montreal, and a number of American tourists, making about fifty altogether. Judging from the lay of the vessel it was evident that she had struck on a flat rock. At 2.30 o'clock this morning the rising tide floated the 'Canada' and she went safely to River du Loup wharf. An examination of her hull showed that a hole had been made in the bottom but she was not seriously damaged. The passengers express themselves as much pleased with the treatment they received from the officers of the company and of the 'Canada.'

Speaking of the accident Col. F. C. Henshaw said to a 'Witness' correspondent: 'The accident happened in a very favorable spot for such an event. The vessel was going at only half-speed at the time and she is not much injured. There was not the least excitement.'

At the office of the Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Company this morning it was stated that the damage to the vessel was but slight. She will proceed to Quebec, where she will be docked and repaired.

EXECUTION OF A MURDERER.

Sing Sing, N.Y., Aug. 5.—Richard Leach, the wife-murderer, was executed in the death chamber of Sing Sing prison at 11.18 this morning. The execution occupied about two minutes and was completely successful. There was but one application of the current.

New York, Aug. 5.—Richard Leach, who was executed this morning for the murder of his common law wife, Mary H. Leach, was a young man. He was by occupation a florist. He met the woman whom he murdered at a resort in Twenty-sixth street. She was no better than the police of that part of the town said she was. She went to live with Leach. Unfortunately she thought more about whiskey than she did about Leach, who, led by her, soon fell into the habit of drinking too much, and in a fit of drunkenness, it is said, he killed her. The murder took place on Dec. 11, 1894. A little more than a month later, Jan. 16, 1895, Leach's trial began. The defence was that the woman committed suicide. The jury, however, found Leach guilty of murder in the first degree and the date of his execution was fixed by the court. His counsel appealed the case, but the Supreme Court affirmed the decision reached in the lower court. Leach's case is remarkable inasmuch as his execution took place eight months after the crime, an almost unprecedented period in these days of stays and appeals.

HUNTINGDON NEWS.

The Huntingdon local union of Christian Endeavor held its quarterly meeting in the Presbyterian Church, Athelstane, on Friday evening last. The Rev. H. Walker, president of the Union, presided. The reports from the different societies showed the Union to be in a healthy, progressive state. A helpful address on 'Doubt' was given by Mr. N. D. Keith, as also an address by Messrs. Rev. J. L. Brown, Franklin Centre, Mr. W. F. Stephen, Trout River, and Miss S. Welsh, Franklin Centre, on topics discussed at the recent Boston Convention. The church was well filled and the meeting most enthusiastic.

WATER RATES.

Expressions both 'loud and deep' are being uttered by householders on receiving their water bills from the City Treasurer's office. The cause of the discontent is the by-law raising the water rates from seven and a-half to ten percent, comes into force this year, and the increase is felt severely. On account of the number of so-called street improvements, the aldermen decided that they could not get along with the reduction, and so—about a year ago—repealed the low rate and gave life again to the old, high rate. The rate is based upon assessed rentals.

PRIVATE POST CARDS.

According to a recent ruling, given by the Postmaster-General, a 'Private post card' must not exceed the dimensions of the large postcard issued some time ago by the Post Office Department, namely, 6 inches long by 3⅝ inches wide, nor must it be less than 3¼ inches long, by 2¼ inches wide.

THE BELL TELEPHONE PICNIC.

The employees of the Bell Telephone Company held their annual picnic on Ile Grois Bois on Saturday. A large number of friends accompanied the merrymakers, and the programme of games and amusements provided was heartily enjoyed.

MEETINGS AND SOCIETIES.

MOUNTAIN STREET METHODIST CHURCH.

In the above church, last evening, the pastor, the Rev. Dr. Benson, preached a powerful sermon from the text: 'And who is he that will harm you if ye be followers of that which is good?' (1 Peter iii., 13), his theme being God's care of his own. The discourse was interwoven with apt illustration. Two other interesting features of the service was the baptism of three adults, and the reception of thirteen new members into the Church in connection with the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, which followed the regular services.

THE LATE MR. GEORGE E. JAQUES

SUDDEN DEATH OF THE WELL-KNOWN FORWARDER ON SATURDAY.

A HIGHLY ESTEEMED CITIZEN AND A PROMINENT MEMBER OF THE METHODIST CHURCH.

The citizens of Montreal, especially the business men and the residents of Westmount, were shocked on Saturday evening by the very sudden death of Mr. George E. Jaques, the well-known forwarder and senior member of the firm of G. E. Jaques & Co., of the Merchant's Line. At five o'clock on Saturday afternoon Mr. Jacques left his residence, No. 244 Victoria avenue, Westmount, to go to the Turkish baths on St. Monique street. On leaving his home he proceeded to board a street car. This entailed some running on the part of Mr. Jaques in order to catch the car, and when he had



MR. GEORGE JAQUES.

boarded it he was distressed from lack of breath. A few moments later he was taken suddenly ill and lost consciousness. Some friends of Mr. Jaques who were on the car and the conductor rendered what assistance they could to the suffering man but he failed to revive. They then had him removed to Dr. Anglin's residence, where he died shortly after his arrival apparently from heart disease. The coroner was notified, who, after hearing the facts connected with his sudden demise, deemed it unnecessary to hold an inquest. Deceased was then removed to his late residence, which he had left but a short time before.

The late Mr. Jaques was born in Montreal on June 26, 1842, and was educated at the High School. While quite young, he entered the firm of Jaques & Co., forwarders, and which, under the successive names of Henderson & Hooker, Jaques & Co., Jaques, Tracey & Co., and G. E. Jaques & Co., has been, and is recognized as one of the most prominent forwarding business houses in Canada.

Mr. Jaques was also a well-known Freemason. He most ably filled the positions of junior deacon, secretary, senior warden and W. M. of St. George's Lodge, No. 11, and for several years was secretary of Hochelaga Grand Lodge of Perfection, and also was one of the grand stewards of the Grand Lodge of Quebec. Mr. Jaques was also a most active worker in religious matters. His religion was practical. He was one of the most active members of St. James Methodist Church, and was elected to the position of recording steward of that church, succeeding Mr. John Torrance.

In 1868 Mr. Jaques married a daughter of the late W. Clarke, of Melbourne, Australia, and leaves a widow and four children. The latter are Mr. Reginald Jaques, of this city, and Mr. Edward Jaques, of Detroit; Mrs. Rev. T. Scott, of Corbetton Ont., and Miss Winnifred Jaques.

Speaking of the deceased, a well-known merchant of this city said this morning: 'Montreal has suffered a severe loss in the death of Mr. Jaques. He had been in ill-health for a long time. Some eighteen months ago his condition became such that he was compelled to go to England for medical advice. At that time he was suffering from a trouble in his head. He was then told that he would have to be very careful and avoid excitement of all kinds also to keep as much as possible from business matters. He was so energetic however that he neglected following out the latter part of the advice and was always found busy at his desk in the office.'

Perhaps nobody feels the death of Mr. Jaques more keenly than do some of his old employees. Some of these have been in the service of the company for over thirty years. One of the latter this morning, speaking of his late employer, said: 'He was one of the kindest hearted men ever known; we all loved him and it would be impossible to find a man who had ever heard him say an unkind word.'

He was an active member of the Young Men's Christian Association, who will miss his keen sympathy and help. He was also a trustee of the West End Methodist Church.

The funeral will take place to-morrow afternoon at two o'clock from his late residence, Villa York, Westmount, to St. James Methodist Church, thence to Mount Royal Cemetery.

ST. LUBBOCK'S DAY.

THE INSTITUTION OF BANK HOLIDAYS IN ENGLAND.

COSTERS FAVORITE PLEASURE RESORTS COSTUME AND AMUSEMENTS.—HIGH LIFE AND LOW LIFE—WHERE THE PEOLPE GO AND WHAT THEY DO.

To-day is England's favorite bank holiday, and is popularly known as 'First Monday in August.' There are four legal bank holidays during the year. The day after Christmas day, or 'Boxing-day,' 'Easter Monday,' 'Whit-Monday,' and the holiday mentioned above and kept to-day. These holidays were inaugurated by Sir John Lubbock, banker, naturalist and politician, member of parliament for the University of London. Sir John introduced the Bank Holiday bill into parliament, and, in spite of much adverse criticism, devoted a large part of his time and abilities to the onerous task of piloting it through the various stages in the House until it became the law of the land.

The acceptance of the holiday principle in England to-day, and the practically universal pleasure that greets each succeeding 'Bank Holiday,' is another striking instance of 'time working its revenges.' For, although, in principle, the bill was only intended to affect bankers and stock exchange clerks, civil servants, and the various officers of trade who knew the British workman and everything else, or who only thought they did, early predicted the most terrible of consequences. Laziness, drunkenness and other evils too numerous to recount, were among the bogies raised to affright the great 'middle-class,' while 'these holidays will soon be taken by the workingman' was a constant prophecy.

It is amusing now to recall these predictions of disaster, because the prophets were so right; and yet so wrong. The closing of the banks and public institutions had its necessary corollary, the disturbance of business routine. The building trade, the members of which are paid by the hour and are therefore less compelled to regularity than others, was first affected. Under protest of the masters, individuals took advantage of the day, sometimes for legitimate holiday purposes, but, it must be owned, in the majority of cases with the downright intent to 'booze.' Little by little this laxity grew, until the employer recognized the futility of keeping open his shop, and, at first, grudgingly, but soon as a matter of course, suspended all work as each Bank holiday came round. And now a strange thing happened, for the workman began to spend his holiday in a rational way. So soon as he could depend upon a set time for recreation, he arranged little trips into the country and by the seaside, in which his wife and family were participators, drink faded almost to a vanishing point, the prospect was enlarged, and everyone was the better for it.

The change thus effected was gradual, but none the less surprising. The very croakers forgot to croak, and from one day, extended the holiday to two or three. Like the firms who have recently found eight hours a day produce better work, and more of it, than ten, people began to recognize that all work and no play makes Jack a very dull boy, indeed; enlightened shop-keepers soon found it to their interest to give their employees a holiday, the custom spread, perforce, and now, in 'Old England' to-day, bank holiday reigns supreme.

The custom of keeping holiday at these set periods being now universal, a glance at the various modes of keeping the day may be of interest. Each centre, as London, Liverpool, Bristol, Manchester, etc., has its various pleasure resorts, idiosyncracies of population and manner, but the consideration of these would require a volume; London alone, will be more than sufficient.

It has become the fashion in all large places of business to close on the Friday evening before Bank holiday and open on the following Tuesday or Wednesday morning. This gives the employees time to make considerable journeys into the country and leisure to enjoy the visits. Only careful workmen, shop assistants and clerks, however, are able to avail themselves of these privileges, the improvident and the poor find a one-day's outing sufficient to exhaust all resources. It is these one-day class whose movements are especially interesting and to which attention is being directed.

In the East End of London the great Coster class has its headquarters, with outlying settlements as far as Deptford and Greenwich. The Coster is an individual who earns a precarious living by 'hawking' from street to street, and from door to door, fruit, green-grocery, fish, salt, and a variety of other products. His customers are the poor; his outfit is a long two-wheeled barrow, with or without a donkey or pony. His voice is raucous, and his assurance is colossal. The women-folk of this class are usually factory hands, and they (with the males), have a language and costume of their own. The holiday dress of the girls is commonly made up of several startling colors (the more inharmonious the more preferred). Her hat may be green with a red ostrich feather, or some equally pleasing combination; a cabbage-like net is made pluthoric with her black hair, and a low fringe always decorates her forehead. The 'full dress' of the males is usually mouse-colored, and trimmed with black braid; it is pierced with many pockets, and where it is possible to fix a pearly button, there a pearly button has to go. The style and cut is like nothing else in nature, or art, and must be seen to be appreciated. On bank holidays, the Coster sexes add to, or subtract from, their picturesqueness, according to the point of view, by the addition of gaudy paper rosettes affixed to their hats; they adorn themselves besides with false red noses, cheap carroty wigs, etc. The sexes change hats, the males are accompanied by a concertina, accordeon, or penny whistle, and a start is made to the predetermined resort. The Coster does not wander far from home. Packed in his long, narrow, shallow, and insecure donkey cart, or in the box-like compartment of a third class railway carriage, he, his friends and relations, betake themselves to Hampstead Heath, Epping Forest, Hendon, or Greenwich Park; occasionally the Coster goes to the seaside, but not often. His amusements are, shying at cocoanuts; wild rides on half starved donkeys and ponies; the shooting gallery, for prizes of nuts or vile cigars; the drinking of illimitable poison, prepared especially for the day and called beer; coarse badinage; and, in fact, as he would say, all the 'fun of the fair.' It is certainly anything but a refined way of spending a holiday, but, even so, it is better than the way they formerly spent it, and much of the blame is due to environment. Even now, compulsory education is raising the moral code of the young—and the Coster is no longer a terror to his neighbors. The future will almost certainly see a rapid improvement in this class. And here it would be unjust not to add that the Coster's virtues are greater than his vices; he is hardworking, almost invariably honest, and his kindness to his unfortunate fellows in distress, is heroic and proverbial.

The country resorts in favor with what it is the fashion to call the 'working classes,' in which are included the building and allied trades, shop assistants, inferior clerks, and factory hands, are more diverse, and include Chiselhurst, Keston, Box Hill, Epsom Downs, Richmond, Hampton Court, Windsor, Rosherville Gardens, as well as those favored by the Costers. Thousands are transported by rail and vehicles innumerable to these and other places, where enjoyment is sought in a variety of ways, and mostly, be it said, of a rational kind. Rowdyism and drunkenness are becoming largely things of the past; pure air and beautiful scenery are growing more and more into appreciation. At night time, the uncountable roadways leading into London, for a radius of twenty miles, are filled with a seemingly never-ending stream of vehicles the most diverse, from the six-horse coach to the donkey-barrow; the voices of men, women and children mingle in song, the singing being mostly led by a very brassy cornet; it is one way the Londoner has of returning home. Many take the journey out and home by pleasure steamer, and more by the excursion train.

Multitudes consider the seaside the only place 'to spend a happy day,' and for these good folks the railway companies send a constant succession of railway excursion trains to Brighton, Hastings, Eastbourne, Bournemouth, Dover, etc., and more especially to Ramsgate and Margate—for Margate is the seaside Mecca of the London cheap tripper, as Blackpool is of the Lancashire variety. The tripper at the seaside has a busy day; he takes his woman folk to sea in a small row-boat, or a sailing yacht, sometimes in both, and makes them and himself ill; he takes off his shoes and his stockings and gather sea-weed, limpets, mussels and starfish; he listens to one or all of the many negro troupes; he gets his bumps examined by an itinerant phrenologist; and the family photograph taken; he eats and drinks always; and sometimes, if the water be very smooth and warm, he takes that peculiarly English institution the 'bathing machine,' and, after many funny preparatory movements—wades into the deep, deep sea until it almost wets his knees!

Of course, the above only refers to extreme types, and leaves out of account the many thousands who keep a holiday as it is kept by the average person all the world over. It is usually a great occasion for the volunteer and bicyclist, and many more, to whom space forbids even a reference by name. It is patronized by all but the rich and the fashionable, and by some who are neither rich nor fashionable, but who are willing and very anxious to appear so. For the rose is sweet, and the snob neither dieth nor sleepeth. The latter waters the garden of his 'country residence,' sneers at 'low amusements,' and deems himself a very superior person. In the meantime, the 'common people' for one precious day are breathing God's pure air, absorbing the beauty of sea and earth and sky, and learning, perchance, many things it were better for the nation they had known before—and well for it that they should learn now.

THE GERMAN EMPEROR AT COWES.

Cowes, Aug. 5.—It was about three o'clock when the 'Hohenzollern' arrived here and the German Emperor was just in time to see the finish of the yacht race. As the Imperial yacht passed to her anchorage she was greeted by salutes of twenty-one guns from the German warships lying off the port and the British guardship 'Australia.' A salute was also fired from the grounds of the club house of the Royal Yacht squadron. The rain was falling in torrents by this time, but this did not dampen the enthusiasm of the crowds afloat and ashore. The Royal yachts and the warships had the Imperial German flag flying from the main topsails. The 'Hohenzollern' anchored at the end of the line of the German warships and immediately after the Emperor entered a launch and started for the Queen's pier at East Cowes. Arrived there His Majesty entered a carriage and was driven to Osborne House, the Queen's residence, where he paid his respects to Her Majesty, his grandmother. Later in the day, according to programme, he was to visit the Royal squadron's headquarters.

FUNERAL OF RUSSELL MILLER.

The body of young Russell Millar, son of Lieut.-Col. Millar, was recovered from the river at Lachine yesterday afternoon, not far from the spot where he was seen to sink. Coroner McMahon having decided on Saturday that no inquest would be necessary, the remains were conveyed to Col. Millar's residence on the Upper Lachine road and at once prepared for burial. The funeral took place at one o'clock this afternoon.

AN ASSISTANT INSPECTOR.

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals have appointed a new assistant inspector named Mr. Beaudry. He was sworn in at the Court House this morning.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

Return of traffic earnings from July 21 to July 31:—

1895	$500,000
1894	469,000
Increase	$31,000

Weekly Calendar.

MONDAY, AUGUST 5.

ART ASSOCIATION,
PHILLIPS SQUARE,
GALLERIES OF PAINTINGS,
Open Daily 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.
ADMISSION, 25c. 27

TUESDAY, AUGUST 6.

Grand MOONLIGHT EXCURSION,
BY WESTMOUNT Y. P. S. of C. E.
Per Str. "Filgate," down the river.
TUESDAY, Aug. 6, 1895.
TICKETS, 25 Cents.
FIRST-CLASS MUSIC & REFRESHMENTS.
Steamer leaves foot of McGill street at 8 p.m., calling at Island Wharf, Hochelaga Wharf and Longueuil. 3

A.O.U.W.
Prince George Lodge, No. 9.
Members are requested to meet at Elm Hall at 2 o'clock TUESDAY, to attend funeral of late Brother G. E. Jaques.
C. R. GODWIN, Recorder.

THE BEAR PAYS UP AT LAST.

INDEMNIFIES CANADIAN SEALERS FOR VESSELS CAPTURED THREE YEARS AGO.

Ottawa, Aug. 3.—The Dominion Government has been advised that the Russian Government will indemnify the owners of the two Canadian sealers seized by Russian gunboats in 1892. The vessels are the 'Willie McGowan' and the 'Ariel,' of the British Columbia sealing fleet, which were seized by the Russian cruiser 'Zabiaka' in July, 1892, about forty miles off Copper Island, on the Atlantic coast. Both vessels were confiscated and their crews sent home to Victoria by a sailing vessel. These were the first vessels seized by the Russians, and were among the first of the Canadian fleet to resort to Asiatic waters upon the closing of Behring Sea by the modus vivendi between Great Britain and the United States in 1891. The seizures took place outside the limit of what was subsequently, by agreement, conceded to be the protected zone about the Russian seal islands. Scarcely a question could be raised against their right to indemnity for the seizure. At the instance of the Canadian Government a prompt demand was made upon Russia for indemnity; but although these requests were again and again renewed, the Russians delayed a settlement. While there were nine Canadian sealers seized by Russian gunboats, the promise of indemnity to two of the schooners indicates that the Russian Government has at length admitted the illegality of at least two of the seizures, and its right to indemnify their owners.

DO SAILOR-POLICE KILL SEALS?

REPORT THAT A RUSSIAN WARSHIP SENT THEM TO LONDON.

London, Aug. 3.—A scandal has just come to light in connection with Russia and the Behring Sea patrol. Last winter a firm of brokers in Hamburg received five thousand beautiful sealskins, with instructions to forward them to London in time for the big February sale. It was noticed that the packages did not bear the usual customs marks, or any other indications of their having been sent through ordinary trade channels. What also struck the agents as peculiar was that not one of the skins had a bullet hole in it. It is now stated on good authority that these skins were sent by officers of a Russian warship, which left Robins Island last September. It is assumed that the enterprise was a private speculation by those who were sent to protect the seals. The Russians were encamped on the island for four or five months, and no one was allowed to land on the island during their stay there. It is presumed that the crew of the warship employed its time in killing these seals with clubs. The skins were sold here last February.

THE ANCIENT CAPITAL.

NOTES.

Quebec, Aug. 4.—There was a very uneasy rumor current here yesterday, that the Richelieu Company's steamer 'Three Rivers' had met with an accident returning with a large party of pilgrims from La Bonne Ste. Anne, and that many lives had been lost, but it could be traced to no reliable source.

Only a few of the injured sufferers by the Craig's Road accident still remain in hospital at Levis. Mr. Allard and Mr. and Mrs. Goulet have left for home, and Mr. N. Godbout expects to be also able to do so in about ten days more. Miss Seraphine Cayer and her father are, however, still suffering very much.

It is said that Lieutentan-Governor Chapleau intends to take a trip to the Pacific coast.

The 'Electeur' sharply criticises the accounts for travelling expenses as they appear in the Auditor-General's report, of certain officials of the Public Works Department at Ottawa. It says that people who know something about it, will be amazed when they hear that these officials have been paying at the rate of $2.50 per day for board in the country parishes below Quebec which they have visited, when the current rates of board there is little more than $2.50 per week. The Liberal organ thinks that a stop should be put to this kind of thing.

It is reported that a very serious obstacle to the immediate commencing of the construction work of Quebec's electric street railway has arisen in the opposition of the Quebec Street Railway Company (tramway) which claims a monopoly of the streets through which the electric cars are to run.

There is a report that Miss Touchette, a seamstress, who was an important witness in the famous Odell-Gregory case, was drowned to-night in the river St. Charles by falling from the Marine Hospital wharf.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

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

For Great Britain add $1.04 per annum for postage on Weekly Witness; 28c on Northern Messenger; $3.60 on Daily Witness.

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

ADVERTISING RATES.

DAILY WITNESS.

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

WEEKLY WITNESS.

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



S	M	T	W	T	F	S
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August

The Daily Witness.

MONDAY, AUGUST 5, 1895.

A Brazilian telegraph and cable company is at the bottom of the terrible fuss reported in Brazil over the acquirement of Trinidade by the British. It appears that the Brazilian Cable Company levies heavy toll upon all messages between Argentina and Great Britain, and since the development of the trade between the two countries owing to the great quantity of wheat exported to Great Britain by the Argentine Republic the business is a very profitable one. The British cable by way of Trinidade island would rob the Brazilian cable of this business, hence the big fuss made over the British seizure of the barren rock. It is believed that mail advices from Brazil will show that the reports of the trouble have been greatly exaggerated by the cable company in its own interests.

American yachtsmen are very funny. While they held on to the centreboard they declared it was an American invention and amounted to an 'institution.' Since they dropped the centreboard they have discovered that it was an English invention and was imported. The fixed centreboard is now the American institution, though it is not easy to distinguish between it and the keel on which the British have all along relied. On Friday the breaking of a hollow gaff lost the 'Defender' the race for the Goelet cup. On Saturday hollow spars were also an invention of the enemy, that is of the British, and are not to be relied upon, even when improved by the Herreshoffs. It appears that American yachts, both hull and rigging, are British inventions, and have always been. If the 'Defender' is beaten it will be because she is a keel boat, rigged with hollow spars and fitted with sails after British fashions, and American yachtsmen will sigh for the days of American clippers and schooner yachts. If the 'Defender' wins she will be American all right enough.

The grasshoppers are doing a great deal of injury to the standing grain in many parts of this province. They eat off the stalk where it is tender and juicy, about two or three inches below the head. The recent rains killed off a good many of the grasshoppers, and for a day or two after they were less numerous, but they seem to have multiplied again and became as multitudinous as ever. There is no practical way of dealing with the plague so far as is known. In the prairie regions they have what are called hopper dozzers, machines like great dustpans curtained in on three sides, and having a trough of kerosene oil in front. The machine is dragged smartly by horses and scoops up the grasshoppers, which are killed by the kerosene, the smallest touch of which is said to be certain death to grasshoppers. Such a means of killing them off is expensive and not altogether effective, and can, of course, be used in meadows only. It is said that a contagious disease has been carrying off the grasshoppers of California, and an attempt will be made to introduce it in Minnesota and Dakota, where the grasshopper plague has been worse this year than for a long time. Between forest and prairie fires, droughts, hurricanes, grasshoppers and other calamities Minnesota and Dakota seem to have it hard pretty nearly all the time.

NAMES.

There is a notable lack of invention in the repetition of names of places. It is lovely, no doubt, to see people on going to a new land clinging to everything that reminds them of their former homes, even to calling the new places by the same names as the old, just as children are called for honored relatives. The purpose of a name, however, is to distinguish, and that should be the first consideration in the choice of it. It is better to call a child after his grandfather than his father, because there is less immediate chance of confusion and because the old gentleman is the likelier to take himself off and remove ambiguity. Places from which names are taken do not take themselves off, and a quite unnecessary confusion results, while the association of the two places under the same name is often as funny as when a little negro rejoices in the name of Thomas Jefferson or Julius Caesar. The same confusion, with less excuse in the matter of sentiment, results from calling many places after one hero or after many heroes of the same name. It is alike feeble to call a county in every state after the honored Warren and to call a dozen places in one state after as many local eponymous pioneers all bearing the name of Smith, or Clarke, or Reid. In this province of Quebec, though the calendar no doubt still contains a good store of unrecognized saints, we have scores of places dedicated to the same patron, necessitating all sorts of subterfuges for distinction. The adoption of the names of saints is no doubt a matter of religion, with which we should be sorry to interfere. We have no means of knowing by what rules the saints divide among them the care of this sublunary crust, and we rather enjoy the humor of the mutually repellant and vocally quarrelsome combinations of the Frenchified names of mediaeval worthies with the uncouth Saxon of names imported from England. Such unequal marriages as St. Adolph de Dudswell, St. Agnes de Dundee, St. Anne de Boundary Line, St. Charles de Capelin, St. Valerie de Bulstrode, St. Ephrem de Tring, St. Louis du Mile End, and countless more, are certainly quaint; so are some entirely French ones, such as St. Denis de la Bouteillerie and St. Joseph de la Tabatiere—St. Denis of the butler's pantry and St. Joseph of the snuff-box. Where there is no conscientious ground for the repetition of names, we think sentiment is hardly a warrant for it, or rather that a correct sentiment would avoid it. The possession by any place of a name which confuses it with some other place is the best excuse we know of for changing a name.

OVERHANGING APPOINTMENTS.

The Toronto 'World,' a government organ, announced the other day that Mr. A. W. Ross had resigned his seat in parliament as member for Lisgar, Manitoba. Mr. Ross was once a Liberal, who, being greatly interested in railways and other large enterprises in Manitoba, became a Conservative in the days of the Canadian Pacific monopoly. Since then he has been true to his salt, but the general belief is that he holds that his salt has not been true to him. He has been promised, according to public report, all sorts of promotion and preferment, from a seat in the Cabinet and a lieutenant-governorship down to a postmastership, but nothing has been given him. It is said that he threatens to resign, and the government cannot afford to open Lisgar or any constituency in Manitoba, so he will get, not what he asks, but more promises. Mr. J. C. Patterson was also promised the lieutenant-governorship of Manitoba, and his appointment was announced by the Conservative organs, which declared that a by-election would take place in West Huron as a consequence. Mr. M. C. Cameron, the Liberal candidate, came home from Florida to contest the constituency, but the election has never been brought on; Mr. Patterson never got the lieutenant-governorship, and thus another by-election was avoided by the frightened government. Mr. R. S. White has long been promised the collectorship of this port, but the office is kept vacant, like all the other offices, because the government dare not open Cardwell, which is his constituency. There are twelve or fifteen vacant senatorships, all of which Sir Mackenzie Bowell blunderingly blurted out had been promised long ago by the government. Some, if not most, of these senatorships have been promised to members of parliament whose constituencies the government has not the courage to open, so afraid of defeat is it. A sixth session of parliament is to be called and the general elections postponed to the last possible moment in order to enable the government to hang on to power for a while. Would it not be a very wholesome development of the British constitution if appointments made by governments on the point of resignation were made by law null and void? Would it not be righteous if all such appointments were simply annulled by the government that succeeded to office? This would not be a political assault on the independence of the civil service, as would the annulment of earlier appointments; it would rather be a vindication of the independence alike of parliament and of the civil service. This method would not apply to senatorships, which are not subject to revocation. Legislation would in their case be needed. The act should make all appointments made within a given time of the demise of any government null unless renewed by the new government. Sir John Macdonald's government made a great number of appointments after its defeat, and many of these, if not all, were cancelled by the Mackenzie Government with the approbation of everyone but the appointees.

CHRISTIAN MARTYRS.

Christian martyrdom has become in most men's minds matter for art, for romance, for devotional reading, for anything but contemporary history. Yet the horrors that have come down to us from the days of Stephen and Paul and the Roman arena are fully paralleled, if not more than paralleled, by events passing before our eyes. The massacre of Christian missionaries at Ku Cheng must not be confounded with the recent assault on those at Chen Tu, in the province of Sz-Chuen. That province is the innermost one of China, and is drained by the upper waters of the Yang tse river, while Fu Kien is one of the provinces best known to foreigners. It is on the seaboard looking towards the south-east, and is that in which Fu Chow and Amoy, treaty ports, are situated. So long as outrages upon Chinamen in Christian countries are daily reported in the press, resulting for the most part from nothing but absolute antipathy of race—the same reason which makes dogs and cats who are unacquainted dislike each other—we are forced in confusion of face to curb our bitterness at those committed by the ignorant canaille of the Chinese streets. As we are very indignant whenever there is any suspicion that magistrates in America show any sympathy with or allowance for brutal or murderous attacks on helpless foreigners, we have a right to be likewise indignant at the reported connivance of the Chinese authorities at the attack made upon Christian missionaries. We demand, as we hope the whole press of Christendom will demand, that evil-disposed or pusillanimous officials who may have made themselves responsible for the outrages reported shall be held to strict account therefor, whether it be the removal of their top buttons or the removal of their heads that justice calls for. Still more indignantly we demand that if it be true that mandarins who have connived at outrages have been promoted, the emperor himself or his responsible satraps shall be directly reckoned with in a manner that will make it to his and their interest to act differently.

Burning as we are, however, with shame and horror at the vileness of the iniquity through which, according to report, possibly false, holy women have been called to pass, we are bound to consider the condition of the population among whom it has occurred, as well as of their rulers. To them, according to their most sacred and deepest convictions, a foreigner is a devil. The more he acts differently the more mysteriously unholy he appears to them. Or if they have it forced upon them that he is not only not wicked but that his generous beneficence is a reproach to themselves, they very heartily resent the contradiction of their prejudices. All prejudiced people are specially offended when they are forced to see in spite of themselves that their dearest prejudices rest on no foundation. At the present moment the anti-foreign prejudice is, with cause, specially rampant. Through the haze of lying and suppressed information there has gradually reached them a consciousness that their country and government have recently passed through some great humiliation at the hands of foreigners. Foreigners are all alike to them. The only ones they know are the red-bristled barbarians of Europe. The fact that their country has been humiliated is reason enough in their minds for revenge. The fact that their government has been humiliated is reason for not fearing it. Now is their chance to give vent to all their pent up hatred. Their rulers no doubt share in some degree those prejudices, and even where they do not share them they value them. The Chinese are no doubt a very intelligent, but they are not a well-informed people. If they have a national vice more noticeable than another it is the lack of imperial patriotism. The recent war seemed to prove that they had not a vestige of this. Is it then to be wondered at if even good rulers should be somewhat tolerant of the nearest thing they have to patriotism, namely, race prejudice? It is the one principle possessed by the Chinese people to which the Government can look as a nationalizing one or on which they can hope to consolidate the soulless mass of cognate humanity which the ages have agglomerated into an empire.

A London paper remarks that the whole question of Christian missions will need to be reconsidered, and that those who send out weak women to the midst of such dangers must be held to their share of the responsibility. We have not enough of the 'Chronicle's' article to know whether it is the policy of the kingdom of heaven or that of Great Britain towards it that it proposes to revise. If the latter, it is quite within its sphere; if the former it is evidently beyond its depth. Dangers have not generally been a check on Christian zeal. Though there is little, if any, morbid seeking of the crown of martyrdom for its own sake, which is said to have existed in the desperately circumstanced church of the first centuries, there have generally been found, as on fields of earthly contest, two to step in where one falls, and Christians still rejoice, as did the apostles, in being counted worthy to suffer for the name of their Lord. The blood of the martyrs has in all ages been the seed of the Church. If there is to be any reconsideration or revisal of the policy of the kingdom of God it will certainly take the form of self-accusing inquiry as to whether the Church has done its whole duty by these ignorant people, and will result in renewed consecration and renewed daring in the way of spreading the light of life. Out of the bitter anguish of this terrible experience will rise a new interest in the ignorant millions of China and a new desire for their salvation. Nothing has yet been told us about the behavior of the native Christians at Ku Cheng, but it has been a singularly cheering feature of almost every outbreak of Chinese violence which has taken place of late years that these have most valiantly, heroically and self-forgetfully stood by the missionaries. It shows that the kind of Christianity which is produced under the pressure of such danger and obloquy as surround Christians in China is of pretty good stuff, and well calculated to serve as a good foundation for what will probably ere long grow into a gigantic Christian movement.

MUNICIPAL REFORM.

(The Chautauqua Assembly 'Herald.')

I met Prof. E. R. L. Gould of Johns Hopkins as he left his classroom in the college, and I asked him to give me his views on the organic method of municipal reform. 'That's the idea!' said he. 'Municipal government is—or ought to be—an organism, not a machine. The old notion that city government existed merely to protect its citizens from fire or theft is giving place to the broader knowledge that government exists to secure the best good of the people. Civic reform of any lasting value looks further than getting bad men out and good men in; it seeks the causes of abuses and injustice in the present order of things and aims at the establishment of a system which will remove the causes. Education will create the public sentiment to accomplish reforms of this sort, and much of this will emanate from good ... ment clubs. Civil service reform is ... cessary forerunner of permanent ... cipal reform; it will create a ... a man, and so will induce men ... and brains to make a study and ... fession of city affairs. Municipal ... tics annually compiled are ... bases for reform; they are now so ... so unreliable that a citizen ... the means of knowing accurately ... of causes and effects in the gover... of his city.'

WONDERFUL POWER OF FLIGHT IN BIRDS.

THE GRACEFUL SWALLOW, THE SWIFT, THE HUMMING BIRD, AND OTHERS.

(The Boston 'Transcript.')

How wonderful and beautiful is power of flight, and yet from the ... insect that is tossed about by the ... summer breeze to the great golden ... that is capable of carrying a young ... to his eyrie all are masters of the ... A large portion of the living animal ... has wings and can use them. Who ... watching a swallow's infinite power ... on the wing one feels like rephrasing the cry of Richard III., 'My kingdom for a horse,' to 'My kingdom for a pair of wings.' Perhaps among our most common birds the swallows are the most graceful and skilful of flight. Before rain along our country roads the ... and white-bellied swallows are always ... be seen cutting the air in graceful ... now skimming the roads, now ... abruptly to sail over the stone wall ... float out across some neighboring ... dow. They love the sea also and ... their way over its surface with ... vellous skill.

The chimney-swift surpasses ... power of endurance even the ... Uncanny birds they are, far more ... bats. Their flight is not as graceful ... the swallow's, but in a way more ... They rest only in the chimneys ... low trees, even gathering the ... the construction of their nests ... the wing. Their food also is taken ... on flight—in fact the chimney ... life is spent in the heavens. 'Locomotion' must be their motto, for ... few moments out of each two ... hours are spent at rest in the ... sooty depths. The opposite of ... low's and the swift's flight, one ... say, is that of the kingbird. Jerky ... modic, ungraceful, as it is in the ... treme, and yet powerful; for the ... bird among crows certainly deserves ... name. As all true Tyrannidae he ... expert fly-catcher, and is very dexterous ... and often absurd in pursuit, tumbling ... over himself in his hurry to catch ... dainty insect.

The monotonous undulations ... goldfinch, each rise and fall in ... accompanied by the notes which ... ble 'considerable,' give the ... iginal if not a pleasing flight ... he brings to mind the two ... the season—in summer ... the sunny meadows and ... the snowbound fields. When ... crosses the sky so one can ... flight, he is one of the few ... look as if they really were ... where. Direct, even, and steady ... characteristics of the flight ... on the wing with some distance ... view. The erratic and wonderful ... flight of the humming birds is ... and the human eye can only vaguely ... low their winding course; such ... of wing for so tiny a body seems ... incredible. Their migration goes ... from New England, extends to South ... erica. The phoebe's flight is very ... that of the kingbird's, and his ... when in pursuit of insects are ... identical, but his long flights do ... note such power, nor, I think, ... pidity. The wonderful feats of ... rier pigeons have become ... the distance that they cover ... time is hardly to be believed. ... downbeat of their wings both ... were flying in a denser atmosphere ... air, so much power is shown. ... crazy movements in the air ... are absurd, full of gyrations, ... twistings, rapid dartings and ... and yet they seem to ... are going, and most certainly ...

The motionless poise of a hawk or ... the upper air are grand and magnificent. What must the sensations ... sailing about so easily in the ... Rising and falling, sailing and ... diving down with fearful speed, ... yet the whole body is in perfect ... mand. The osprey plunges ... and rises with a fish; how keen ... that directs such swoops!

BEFORE THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

LEAVE TO APPEAL GRANTED IN THE ... AND MACLEAN CASE.

A few weeks ago the Supreme ... Canada, by a majority of three ... two, reversed the unanimous judgment ... the Superior Court and the Court ... peals of this province in the above ... Mr. Macmaster, Q.C., on behalf of ... Alexander Stewart, to-day made ... plication before the Privy Council ... London for leave to appeal from the ... ment of the Supreme Court. ... appeared on behalf of Mr. Mac... resisted the application. The ... ships, however, granted leave to ... and the case will now be submitted ... its merits before the Privy Council.

WESTMOUNT METHODISTS.

THE CORNER STONE OF THE NEW CHURCH WELL AND TRULY LAID.

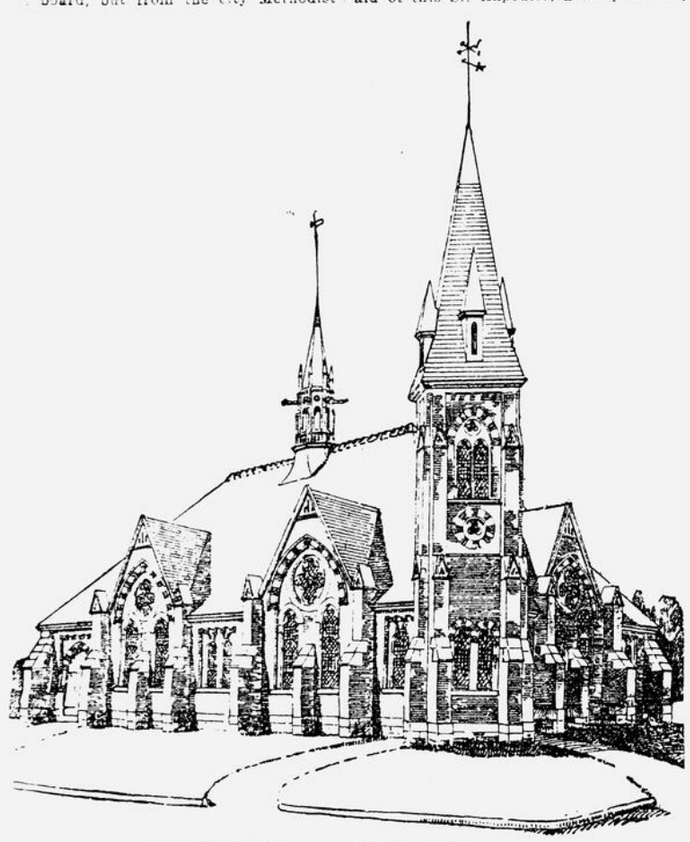
MR. E. FAIRMAN PERFORMED THE CEREMONY.

The impressive ceremony of laying the corner stone of a new Methodist church in Westmount, took place on Saturday afternoon, in the presence of a large gathering of members and friends of the congregation. The new church will stand on the corner of Lansdowne and Melrose avenues. It will be constructed of pressed red brick on a stone foundation, and will present a very handsome appearance when completed.

The Rev. Dr. Hunter, chairman of the district, presided. After the ritual had been read by the Rev. J. D. Ellis, pastor of the church, the hymn 'The Lord of Hosts whose sun' was sung. The Rev. Dr. Sanderson offered up prayer, and portions of the Old and New Testament were read by the Rev. C. E. Bland and the Rev. Thomas Harris.

Mr. G. W. Webster, one of the trustees of the church, presented an historical statement of the Methodist cause in Westmount. He said that it did not originate as a missionary effort from the Methodist board, but from the city Methodist conference, Wesleyan Theological College calendar for the present year, the names of the trustees and the official board, as well as that of the pastor, and a programme of that day's services.

After Dr. Rose had spoken of the hopeful future of the church, the doxology was sung, and the Rev. Professor Richardson pronounced the benediction.



NEW METHODIST CHURCH, WESTMOUNT.

...hes, and though it had been drawn ...lar from the Missionary Society, it ...been directly aided from city ...ism ever since. The few who ...ed the church had probably been ...ed, according to their means, as ...ger portion in the congregation, and ...part from the help of city friends, ...uld have been no church there. ...church was built in June, 1889, ...as dedicated on Sept. 8 of the same ...cost $1,100, and with the land, ...held at the end of the first year ...Since then the total debt ...been paid off, and an additional lot ...ased at a cost of about $1,700, which ...debt on the property before the ...building commenced. The membership began with seventeen; at the end ...first year it was twenty-one, and ...was sixty-one. The first year the ...paid the minister a salary of $360; ...year $550; the third year $600, ...then $800. It had given over ...the Missionary Society, and had ...for all purposes about $8,000. The ...bers were looking hopefully to brighter ...and increased usefulness in ...new home.

The Rev. J. A. MacGillivray, of Melville Presbyterian Church, Westmount, spoke of the deep interest he had always taken in the Methodist congregation there, and expressed the hope that their highest expectations might be realized.

The Rev. Professor Fenwick also spoke a few words of congratulation.

The Rev. Dr. Shaw spoke of the growth of Methodism in and around Montreal, giving many interesting facts. Since 1870 there had been erected in and about the city thirteen Methodist churches. In 1870 there were only some eight or nine Methodist churches in this district; now there were about twenty-two. During this time the strength of the church had been increased by the founding of the Wesleyan Theological College, and the erection of the French Institute, not to speak of that magnificent monument of grace, the Old Brewery Mission. The Methodist Church was alive in Montreal, and it was not only holding its own, but was advancing.

After a brief address from the Rev. Dr. Shaw, the Rev. J. B. Ellis presented Mr. Fairman with a silver trowel to lay the stone. Mr. Fairman expressed great pleasure at being present on the occasion, and spoke interestingly on Canadian Methodism, of its aggressiveness and progressiveness. It had ever been aggressive against ignorance, intemperance and vice in all forms, and it had been progressive in establishing its churches, not only in the rich and populous centres, but also in smaller and more thinly settled parts of the country. He thanked the trustees of the church for the honor they had just conferred upon him.

The stone was then laid in the southeast corner of the building. In the stone were deposited copies of the Golden Rule published by the Christian Endeavor Society, the city English newspapers, the 'Methodist Guardian,' minutes of the last conference, Wesleyan Theological College calendar for the present year, the names of the trustees and the official board, as well as that of the pastor, and a programme of that day's services.

After Dr. Rose had spoken of the hopeful future of the church, the doxology was sung, and the Rev. Professor Richardson pronounced the benediction.

A SAINT'S IMAGE BARRED.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF GUADALAJARA SAYS IT IS UNDULY WORSHIPPED.

Mexico City, Aug. 2.—The Archbishop of Guadalajara has addressed a circular letter to the clergy under his charge, in which he says:

'Having heard that the worship which the people give to St. Expedito has passed beyond the limit of what is just and reasonable, and that in churches where it is exposed to the gaze of the faithful his image is continually surrounded by groups of people who seemingly attribute to it divine powers, demanding of it innumerable things, I hereby raise my voice against these abuses and against the exaggerated devotion paid to this saint.

'Therefore, in order to eradicate effectually this growing evil, I prohibit placing this saint in churches until such time as the worship paid to that saint is reduced to proper limits.'

The Archbishop complains that the manufacture and sale of the image of St. Expedito have grown to commercial proportions. Devout Roman Catholics have been invoking for a few years the aid of this St. Expedito, a comparatively new saint with the reputation of expediting things. The saint is especially invoked in desperate cases where there appears to be no prospect of success. In a brief time this saint has become the most popular of all the saints.

CANADIAN COPYRIGHT.

AN INTERESTED AMERICAN VIEW.

New York, Aug. 4.—Mr. Isaac Ford cables from London to the 'Tribune': The Rosebery Government not being able to reach a decision respecting the Canadian Copyright act, invited the Dominion Government to send a representative to London to discuss the subject. When the government was defeated it was too late to recall the invitation, and the Canadian representative is now in London, but he has not opened negotiations with the Colonial Office. Mr. Chamberlain will have to deal with this question and sanction the Canadian act or disallow it, or send it back to Ottawa for revision. It is not generally known that Canada, in accepting the Berne copyright convention, reserved the right of withdrawing from it after giving a year's notice. The argument that the Canadian act must be disallowed because it is contrary to the policy to which Great Britain was committed at Berne is not well founded. England did not assume obligations for Canada. When the Dominion Government acquiesced in the Berne convention it was with the explicit understanding that Canada could withdraw from it after a year's notice. These facts stand in the way of the rejection of the Canadian Copyright act on Imperial grounds; yet no British Government can sanction it without setting a precedent for all colonies, of compromising the principles of the Berne convention, exposing American publishers to destructive competition from Canadian reprints and working great injury to English authors.

BREAD RIOTERS SHOT.

Tabreez, Persia, Aug. 4.—The scarcity of bread in this city has caused such an agitation among the inhabitants that on Aug. 3 the authorities ordered the closing of the bazaars, fearing that they would be looted. This action so incensed the people that they became riotous, and troops were ordered out to quell the disturbance. The appearance of the troops further enraged the populace, and it was found necessary to order the soldiers to fire, which they did, killing a score of rioters whose bodies were taken to the residence of the Russian consul, whose protection the people implored. The consul promised to try to obtain a reduction of the price of bread and with this object in view visited the Shah's son, Muzaf-Er-Din, the governor of the province, who promised the desired reduction. The bazaars remained closed throughout Aug. 4, and the people became clamorous for the deposition of the governor of the city, whom they believe to be answerable for the trouble. The fighting between the troops and people continues.

WILL MR. LAURIER GO?

Several newspapers announced, some time ago, that Messrs. Laurier, Langelier, Lomieux and Choquet had accepted an invitation to address a large French gathering at Crescent Park, Providence, R.I., on Aug. 12. However, the Providence 'Journal' having since stated that this was a mere advertising scheme adopted by the park managers to boom their place of amusement, and the matter being discussed by the local press in a political point of view, it is now doubtful whether Mr. Laurier and his friends will attend the demonstration.

DEATH AMONG THE FISH.

Caledonia, N.Y., Aug. 5.—The mortality among the fish and spawn at the state hatchery here has been disastrous. It is attributed to low water and the letting of water from the mill pond into the hatchery creek.

COMMERCIAL.

WITNESS OFFICE,
Monday, Aug. 5, 1895.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

To-day is a Bank holiday in England consequently there are no markets to report.

In Milwaukee wheat opened at 67⅝c Aug., 68⅜c Sept.

In Duluth wheat opened at 66¼c Sept. and 67⅜c Dec.

In Toledo wheat opened at 71⅞c Aug., and 72⅝c to 72¼c Sept.

In Detroit wheat opened at 72c Aug. and 72¼c Sept.

In St. Louis wheat opened at 69c Sept. and 71½c Dec.

In New York wheat opened at 73⅞c Sept., and 75c Dec.; corn opened at 45⅝c Oct.

Grain.—Dulness is still the feature and prices are unchanged. We quote:—

No. 2 oats, per 34 lbs.....	40¼c	to	40¾c
Peas, per 66 lbs., in store....	72c	to	73c

Flour—Volume of business is small and prices are steady. The following are leading millers' prices:—

Spring wheat, patents	$4.50	to	0.00
Manitoba strong bakers'	4.10	to	4.35
Winter, patents, nominal	4.35	to	4.50
Straight rollers	4.15	to	4.25
Extra	3.75	to	3.80

Meal—Quiet and steady. We quote:—

Granulated, in brls	$4.10	to	$4.25
Standard, in brls	4.05	to	4.15
Rolled oats, brls	4.10	to	4.20
Rolled oats, bags	1.95	to	2.00
Pot barley, per brl	3.75	to	0.00

Feed—The market is active and strong. We quote as follows:—

Bran	$17.00	to	$00.00
Shorts	18.00	to	19.00

Provisions—A good summer trade in meats is reported and a steady demand for pork. We quote:

Canadian short cut, heavy.	$17.00	to	$18.00
Hams, city cured, per lb..	00.00	to	00.11
Lard, compound	00.06¾	to	00.07¼
Lard, pure	00.09	to	00.10½
Bacon	00.10	to	00.11

Butter—The market is quiet and steady. We quote best creamery at 17½c to 18c, and Townships dairy at 15c.

Eggs—We quote fresh bolling stock at from 11½c to 12c, and single cases of candled at 13c.

Cheese—The cable this morning was 38s 6d. Locally, Quebec makes range from 7¾c to 7½c. Ontario cheese is more or less nominal here in the absence of business to establish prices. The price is around 8¼c. There were about 2,000 French cheese on the wharf this morning, besides the quantity brought in by rail. Negotiations for business were around 7 cents.

MONTREAL STOCKS IN STORE.

	Aug. 3. 1895.	July 27, 1895.	Aug. 4, 1894.
Wheat, bush	10,230	54,212	587,604
Corn, bush	2,750	7,363	nil
Peas, bush	32,998	76,745	86,301
Oats, bush	166,135	176,377	132,080
Barley, bush	nil	449	5,181
Rye, bush	4,338	4,338	12,447
Buckwheat, bush.	nil	nil	nil
Flour, brls	29,368	28,169	38,994
Meal, brls	46	61	182

RECEIPTS IN MONTREAL.

	G.T.R.	C.P.R.	C'n'l.	T'tl.
Oats, bush	4000	....	....	4000
Flour, brls	....	1508	....	1508
Meal, brls	125	....	....	125
Ashes, brls	....	16	....	16
Butter, pkgs	241	1041	....	1282
Cheese, bxs	4423	5568	....	9991
Eggs, cases	584	809	....	1393
Leather, rolls	211	369	....	580
Raw hides	16	....	....	16
Petroleum, brls ..	90	....	....	90
Apples	226	....	....	226
Lemons	....	157	....	157
Oranges	....	146	....	146

MOVEMENTS OF GRAIN AND FLOUR.

	Receipts.	Shipm'ts.
At Chicago—		
Wheat, bush	56,000	48,000
Corn, bush	187,000	291,000
Oats, bush	205,000	195,000
Flour, brls	7,175	12,921
At New York—		
Wheat, bush	172,450	24,352
Corn, bush	144,300	$1,559
Oats, bush	204,000	4,960
Flour, brls	11,454	1,942
Flour, sacks	6,320	2,620
At Milwaukee—		
Wheat, bush	13,000	10,000
At Duluth—		
Wheat, bush	57,000	142,000
At Detroit—		
Wheat, bush	11,000	8,000
At Minneapolis—		
Wheat, bush	27,000	27,000
At St. Louis—		
Wheat, bush	109,000	18,000
At Toledo—		
Wheat, bush	59,000	76,000

LIVE STOCK MARKET—AUG. 5.

There were about 400 head of butchers' cattle, 150 calves and 800 sheep and lambs offered for sale at the East End Abattoir today. The butchers were out in large numbers, and so also were the Texan flies, and while the fleshers were rather slow to 'take hold,' owing to higher prices being demanded for cattle, the blood-suckers were not a bit backward, difference in quality and in prices making little difference with them, and the cattle suffered accordingly. A few superior cattle were bought for shipment to Great Britain at from 4c to 4¼c per lb., and 4c per lb. was about the top price paid for butchers' stock; pretty good animals sold at about 3½c per lb. Common dry cows and thrifty young stock sold at from 2¾c to 3¼c and the leaner beasts at from 2c to 2½c per lb. There was a fair demand for calves, good veals selling at from $5 to $8 each, and common calves at from $2 to $4 each. Mutton critters were rather dull of sale. Shippers are paying from 3¼c to 3½c per lb. for good large sheep, and the butchers are paying from 2c to 3½c per lb., for the others. Good lambs sell at from $2.75 to $3.25 each, and common lambs from $2.25 to $2.65 each. It would seem that the best lambs are not being brought to this market, but are sent to the United States markets, where they realize higher prices than are paid on this side of the line. About all the fat hogs on the market to-day, some 400 head, were bought for shipment to the new pork packing establishment in Hull, the price being about 5c per lb. for fed hogs.

AMERICAN CATTLE MARKETS.

New York, Aug. 2.—Cattle—Total receipts to-day, including all local points, were 140 cars, or 2,474 head—42 head to be exported to Great Britain alive, 65 cars consigned direct to home-trade slaughterers, and 33 cars to be sold, making with six cars that arrived yesterday, a total of 39 cars on sale to-day, 29 at Jersey City and 10 at Sixtieth street. The market at Jersey City was sharp and active from opening to close. The offerings were principally steers, and on a good inquiry from both slaughterers and exporters (the latter taking 103 head), the yards were readily cleared, at an advance of 10c to 15c per 100 lbs. The close was even firmer than the opening, due to favorable western advices. At Sixtieth street the supply consisted entirely of rough stock, mainly grass bulls and inferior dry cows, and trading dragged considerably at barely former rates, without a full clearance. Poor to good native grass and corn-fed steers sold at $4.10 to $5.60 per 100 lbs.; prime Indiana 'stillers' at $5.60 to $5.70; oxen at $3 to $5; bulls at $1.70 to $4; dry cows at $1.25 to $2.50, and at $9 to $11 each. Dressed beef firm at 7c to 9c per lb for poor to prime city dressed native sides. Cables from London and Liverpool quoted American steers at 11c to 12c per lb., dressed weight; American sheep at 10 to 12½c per lb., dressed weight; American refrigerator beef at 9c to 10c per lb.

Sheep and Lambs—Fresh arrivals were 32 cars or 7,467 head—a single car direct to a slaughter and 31 cars for the market, making with the stock already on hand a total of 36 cars to be sold—30½ at Jersey City and 5½ at the uptown yards. It was another dul land listless market. Sheep had little call and dragged along slowly at barely former figures. Choice lambs were almost as scarce as hens' teeth, and the few cars offered found ready buyers at full prices. But there was an overabundance of common to medium grades, which ruled as dull as possible at a decline from yesterday of ¼c to ¼c per lb. About 10 cars were carried over, mainly common to medium lambs. The largest buyers at this market are daily complaining of a lack of sufficiently good lambs to meet their wants. Poor to strictly prime sheep sold at $2 to $4.10 per 100 lbs.; ccomon to choice southern lambs at $3.50 to $6; a car of 67-lb. Canada lambs (first of the season) at $5.25; Michigan and Western lambs at $4.25 to $5.25; State do., at $4.25 to $5.75; Ohio do. at $4.12½ to $5.75. Dressed mutton, 4c to 7c per lb., dressed lambs at 6c to 11c.

Hogs—Receipts, 17 cars or 2,458 head, of which 471 head were on sale. Market a trifle firm at $5.35 to $5.60 per 100 lbs. for inferior to choice state hogs.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKETS.

Edinburgh, July 22.—Messrs. John Swan & Son's weekly report says:—Supplies of fat cattle all over this week have been smaller. Trade generally was as near as possible similar to last week. Sheep have been more plentiful, and in some cases is less money had to be taken. Good quality lambs sold at full prices. Calves a large supply, and made rather less money. Pigs, a fair show and sold at higher prices. Store cattle in small numbers, and met an exceedingly slow sale at lower prices, a considerable number being left unsold. The St. Boswells lamb sales were held this week. The quality of some of the lambs was rather better, while that of others was rather worse, and trade all through was as nearly as possible similar to last year. Milch cows more numerous, and they met a worse trade at from 20s to 30s less money. Best beef, 8s 3d to 8s 6d per stone; best mutton, 7½d to 8¼d per lb

London, July 22.—Smaller supply of beasts, especially best quality, for which 2d per 8 lbs. more money was paid. Trade slow for other qualities, at last week's rates. Best Herefords, 4s 6d to 4s 8d; Runts, 4s 4d to 4s 6d; Norfolks, 4s to 4s 4d per 8 lbs. British arrivals, 70 Irish, 480 Norfolk, Suffolk and Essex, 1,030 midland, home and western counties. Sheep trade steadier at 2d per 8 lbs. advance. Best lambs scarce, and sell readily at higher rates; other kinds firmer, at late rates. Calves nominal. Beef, 2s 8d to 4s 8d; veal, 3s 2d to 5s; mutton, 3s 6d to 5s 8d; lamb, 5s 8d to 6s 8d. Beasts, 1,480; sheep and lambs, 9,900; calves, 10; including 2,020 foreign sheep.

Liverpool, July 22.—Beasts, 905; sheep and lambs, 12,966. Best beast, 6¾d; second, 5½d; third, 5d. Best Scotch sheep, 9¼d and 6½d; other sorts, 8d and 6d. Lamb, 9d to 10d. A decrease of 215 beasts and increase of 195 sheep. Slow demand for all classes at about late rates.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Aug. 5, 1895.—Hogs.—Saturday's receipts, according to official returns, 3,093; shipments, 2,451; left over, 1,500; light mixed, $4.80 to $5.35; mixed packing, $4.60 to $5.10; heavy shipping, $4.35 to $5.10; rough grades, $4.35 to $4.60. The receipts of cattle were 17,500, including 1,000 Texans and 7,000 Westerns; best natives steady, others 10 cents lower.

INGERSOLL MARKETS.

Ingersoll, Ont., Aug. 5.—White wheat, 70c to 75c per bushel; red fall wheat, 70c to 75 do.; spring wheat, 70c to 75c do.; barley, 34c to 35c do.; peas, 65c to 68c do.; oats, 34c to 35c; bran, $16 to $18 per ton; shorts, $20 to $22; potatoes, 50c to 60c per bushel; onions, 75c to $1 do.; live hogs, $4.75 to $5 per cwt.; flour, $2.25 to $2.50 do.; oatmeal, $2.50 to $3 do.; cornmeal, $2.50 to $3 do.; butter, 18c to 20c per lb.; creamery, 20c to 25c do.; eggs, 10c to 11c per dozen; hay, $10 to $12 per ton; hides, $3 to $4 per cwt.; wool, 18c to 20c per lb.; lard, 11c to 12c do.

HAMILTON MARKETS.

Hamilton, Ont., Aug. 3.—White wheat, per bushel, 70c to 75c; red, 70c to 75c do.; spring, 68c to 70c do; peas, 60c to 65c do.; barley, 45c to 50c; oats, 36c to 38c do.; corn, 60c to 62c; cloverseed, $5.50 to $5.75 do.; timothy seed, $2.50 to $3 do.; white wheat flour, per brl., $4.65 to $4.75; strong bakers flour, $4.25 to $4.75; dressed hogs, per cwt., $5.75 to $6; apples, per bushel, 25c to 40c; dried apples, per lb., 5c to 7c; potatoes, per bag of 90 lbs., 50c to 55c; butter, in rolls, per lb., 15c to 17c; butter in firkins, per lb., 12½c to 14c; eggs, per dozen, 10c to 11c.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

BABY HUMOURS
Instantly Relieved
And Speedily Cured by
Cuticura
WHEN ALL ELSE FAILS
A warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP and a single application of CUTICURA, (ointment), will afford instant relief, permit rest and sleep, and point to a speedy, permanent cure of the most distressing of itching and burning skin and scalp diseases, after all other methods fail.
Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. NEWBERY & SONS, 1, King Edward-st., London. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U.S.A.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ANCIENT CHURCH ORNAMENTS.

Archbishop Fabre will officiate in full pontificals in the chapel of the Sisters of the Congregation to-morrow to inaugurate a Triduum on the occasion of the second centenary of the first Mass that was said in the first chapel of the order, on August 6, 1695, the day after Mademoiselle Le Ber had cloistered herself in the new convent. The same chalice and the same chasuble and dalmatica that wer embroidered by Mlle. Le Ber herself for that first Mass will be used at tomorrow's ceremony.

'DEO GRATIAS.'

Under the above heading the 'Semaine Religieuse' refers to the recent beneficent rain, and remarks that it came exactly at the time when public prayers and processions were being offered to obtain it. The 'Semaine' then adds that prayers of thanks and gratitude must now be addressed to Almighty God for so mercifully hearing the cries of his people, although their sins deserve chastisement.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

The heavy man, the man of large affairs, must necessarily have a respite from his hard work, and he seeks his rest by the seaside or in the mountains where he may, by chance, pick up this issue. If he reads this paragraph and counts under the head of large affairs his experience as a general advertiser, or his desire to become one, let him make an indelible mental note that one of the best advertising agencies is the Lyman D. Morse Advertising Agency, of New York City, successor to J. H. Bates and Bates & Morse, of time-honored fame. Its clientele proves this assertion, and its reputation has not been assailed or diminished, even by competition. It has kept pace with time. Its staff, in the departments of estimating, negotiating, placing and checking advertising in all its ramifications, is so thoroughly organized as to absolutely guarantee to an advertiser most competent and faithful service.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT'S PATENT SPECTACLE INDICATOR
PROF. SAM. S. GRANT,
1st honors pupil of Dr. Bucklin, A.M., M.D.
Sight carefully and delicately tested. SPECTACLES and EYEGLASSES fitted by scientific methods.
Oculist's Prescriptions executed same day received. Established 35 years. Charges moderate.
HENRY GRANT & SON,
72 Beaver Hall, near Dorchester street.

PROCLAMATION!
St. Ann's Ward.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that after the close of the election for the office of alderman No. 1, in the St. Ann's Ward, held on FRIDAY, the twenty-sixth day of July last, to fill the vacancy created by the death of Alderman P. Kennedy, and after the examination of the ballot boxes, and the final addition of the votes made on TUESDAY, the thirtieth day of July also last, I have ascertained that BERNARD CONNAUGHTON, a candidate, had obtained the majority of the votes, and whereas no demand of recount has been made relating to said candidate, within the delays provided by law, I accordingly declare the said
BERNARD CONNAUGHTON
duly elected alderman for office No. 1 in the said St. Ann's Ward.
L. O. DAVID,
City Clerk.
CITY CLERK'S OFFICE, City Hall, Montreal, Aug. 5th, 1895.

CHINA TEA SETS!
A very choice assortment of China Tea Sets, 44 pieces, now in stock.
China Tea Sets from $4 to $65.
E. HAGAR & CO.,
446 & 448 ST. PAUL ST.
Fruit Jars, Jelly Tumblers.

Public Notice.

TOWN OF WESTMOUNT

Notice is hereby given that the Valuation Roll of the Municipality of the Town of Westmount for the ensuing year has been deposited in the office of the undersigned, No. 21 Stanton street, and will remain there open to objection for thirty days from this date.

Further notice is also given that at its regular Monthly Meeting to be held in the Council Room in the Town Hall, No. 21 Stanton street, on TUESDAY EVENING, the 3rd day of September next, the Council will proceed to homologate the aforesaid Valuation Roll.

WM. MINTO,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Town of Westmount, 31st July, 1895.

MONEY TO LEND
At Low Rate of Interest and on favorable terms, on first-class property.
SUN LIFE ASSURANCE CO. of Canada

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE AMERICAN WRINGER COMPANY. LARGEST HOME-FURNISHERS IN AMERICA.

ACCEPT TIMELY HINTS FROM ONE WHO IS CONCERNED IN YOUR WELFARE. YOU FIND EVERYTHING IN HOME FURNISHINGS HERE. YOU CAN BUY FOR CASH OR CREDIT, ALWAYS AT LOWEST FIGURES.

HANDSOME PARLOR SUITES. Fine Goods.
HANDSOME BEDROOM SUITES. Fine Goods.

CARPETS.
OF THE MANY ARTICLES FOR THE HOME SOLD HERE, NONE HAS A MORE CAREFUL THOUGHT THAN CARPETS. ONE IS SURE TO BE PLEASED WITH WHAT WE SHOW IN VELVETS, BRUSSELS, TAPESTRIES, ALL-WOOL AND UNIONS.

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

MONEY TO LEND
ON MORTGAGE.
JOHN HYDE.
Chartered Accountant and Financial Agent,
181 ST. JAMES STREET.

MARRIAGE LICENSES
ISSUED.
MONEY TO LEND.
—BY—
JOHN M. M. DUFF,
ACCOUNTANT AND COMMISSIONER,
107 St James st. and 345 Prince Arthur st.

DIDN'T THAT REMIND YOU
That you had forgotten something when your husband grumbled at the pie? Always remember
—THE—
COOK'S FRIEND
BAKING POWDER.
3

ROLLS
—FOR—
WATER RATES
AND
PERSONAL TAXES.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned assessors of the City of Montreal, have completed the rolls for water rates and personal taxes for all the wards of the city of Montreal, and that the same are deposited at their office at the City Hall, where they may be seen and examined by any person interested, until the 15th of August instant, and that the said assessors will meet at their office aforesaid, from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. to revise the said rolls and to hear and examine all complaints that may be brought before them, respecting any entry in such rolls on SATURDAY, the 17th, MONDAY, the 19th and TUESDAY, the 20th August instant.

J. T. Dillon,
P. H. MORIN,
RICHARD THOMAS,
J. W. GROSE,
GEO. B. MUIR,
L. J. LAMONTAGNE,
A. LANGEVIN,
C. E. A. PATTERSON,
Assessors.

ASSESSORS OFFICE, CITY HALL, Montreal, August 3, 1895.

CAMPBELL'S SKREI
SEMPER EADEM
FAMOUS COD LIVER OIL
IT IS INVALUABLE IN CONSUMPTION CHRONIC COLDS, OBSTINATE COUGHS WHOOPING COUGH, PULMONARY AND SCROFULOUS COMPLAINTS AND WASTING DISEASES GENERALLY.

THE SURVIVAL OF THE FITTEST
ASPHALT.
Rats, dampness, foul air and disease germs of every kind are
BARRED OUT
—BY—
ASPHALT.
Nothing else compares with it for basement floors on either house or store.
GEO. W. REED.
783 and 785 CRAIG STREET.

MARRIAGE LICENSES
ISSUED
MONEY TO LEND.
CUSHING & DUNTON.
NOTARIES AND COMMISSIONERS
110 St. James Street

BOOK-WORK executed with neatness and despatch at the 'WITNESS PRINTING & PUBLISHING HOUSE.

MRS. HURTEAU'S FUNERAL.

IT IS ATTENDED BY A LARGE NUMBER OF CITIZENS.

The funeral of the late Mme. Hurteau, wife of Ald. Hurteau, took place at 10 o'clock this morning, and was very largely attended. Besides the members of the family and a large number of personal friends, the cortege included judges, members of parliament and of the legislature, aldermen, public officers and citizens in every branch of business. The pall-bearers were :—Hon. J. A. Ouimet, Hon. J. A. Nantel, Ald. McBride, Ald. Prefontaine, Mr. L. E. Morin, sr., Mr. Jesse Joseph, Mr. Toussaint Prefontaine and Mr. Alexis Dupuis. The chief mourners were : Ald. Hurteau and his son Arthur, Mr. Pierre Hurteau, registrar for the County of Chambly, Mr. Aldime Hurteau, and other relatives.

In the procession among others were : Mayor Villeneuve, ex-Mayor Desjardins, ex-Mayor McShane, Ald. R. Wilson Smith, Farrell, Turner, Jacques, Connaughton, Leclerc, Hurtubise, Lefebvre, Costigan, Grothe, Brunet, Prenoveau, Stevenson and Marsolais; ex-Ald. Clendinneng, Cunningham, Bumbray, Tansey, Perrault and Gauthier; Hon. Judge Jette, Hon. Speaker Leblanc; Messrs. Auge, M. P. P.; David, City Clerk; Benoit, Chief of Fire Department; Lieut.-Col. Hughes, Chief of Police; Champagne, Provincial Boiler Inspector; Laforest, Superintendent of Water Works; Benoit, ex-M.P.; E. Hurteau and D. Hurteau, cousins of Ald. Hurteau; M. E. Dansereau, C. A. Dansereau, J. U. Emard, F. X. Marsan, O. Brault, Rabbi Veld, L. A. Dufresne, C. A. Dufresne, Dr. J. R. Dufresne, Ovide Dufresne, J. B. I. Prefontaine, S. E. Bourassa, Corriveau and L. E. Morin, jr., A. T. Lepine, M. P.

The funeral service was held in St. James' Church, the casket being received at the door by Rev. Abbe Hurteau, a cousin of Ald. Hurteau. The Rev. Cure Charrier chanted the requiem mass assisted by Revs. Abbes Laurier and Hurteau, as deacon and sub-deacon. After the service the remains were conveyed to the Cote des Neiges Cemetery for interment.

At a recent meeting of the directors of the Belt Line a resolution of condolence was passed, expressing sympathy with Ald. Hurteau in his sad affliction.

DEATH OF MRS. TALMAGE.

Dansville, N.Y., Aug. 5.—The wife of the Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage died at the Sanitarium here at half-past five o'clock this morning. Her husband and children were present at her deathbed. The remains will be taken to Brooklyn to-night.

Mrs. Talmage has been always regarded with great affection by the members of her husband's various congregations. She was deeply devoted to him, the cause of her illness having dated from



MRS. DE WITT TALMAGE.

her alarm for his safety at the last Tabernacle fire. She was a woman of very charming artistic tastes, and her Brooklyn home was filled with souvenirs of her travels with Dr. Talmage in the Holy Land and in Russia. Mrs. Talmage was a member of all the ladies' societies in her husband's church, and was extremely active in aiding him in his pastoral work. She was an enthusiast in regard to the extension of her husband's influence, and contributed all of the enormous influence she possessed among her friends toward this end. She was Dr. Talmage's second wife. His first wife was drowned while boating in 1862, leaving him a daughter, Miss Jessie Talmage, and a son, now dead. Nine months after this sad accident Dr. Talmage was introduced to Miss Susie Whittemore, a member of a Presbyterian Church in Greenpoint, Brooklyn, by his brother, the Rev. Gen Talmage. This acquaintance ripened into a much warmer affection, and the following year Miss Whittemore became the second Mrs. Talmage. She bore Dr. Talmage five children—Mrs. Dorin, Mrs. Mangan, the Rev. Frank De Witt Talmage and the Misses Maud and Daisy Talmage. Mrs. Talmage recently broke down completely, and her illness threatening to interfere with her husband's work she entreated him to leave her in the Danville Sanitarium and to continue it.

SIR JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

London, Aug. 5.—The 'Sun' says it is believed that Sir Julian Pauncefote, at present British Ambassador to the United States, will succeed Sir Edward Malet as ambassador to Germany.

AN ALLEGED INSULT.

Kissingen, Aug. 5.—The trial of Mr. Louis Stern, of New York, who is charged with insulting Baron Von Thungen, Deputy Commissioner here, took place to-day. The Jew-baiters are exploiting the case in the anti-Semitic press.

A CONVICT ESCAPES.

Kingston, Ont., Aug. 5.—A yacht upset off the penitentiary on Saturday, and guards and convicts unloading coal intently watched the crew seek safety. This was the supreme moment for Benjamin McNeil, alias Kelly. He seized it and hid in the coal shed. An hour later he was missed, but he had fled. The officers are scouring the country for him. He had served eight months on a three years' sentence.

A MYTHICAL STORY.

Kingston, Ont., Aug. 5.—Various papers, including several in Montreal, have been stating that forty-one prisoners would be discharged from the penitentiary here this week and that the youngest was sixteen years of age. 'The fact is,' said the warden, Mr. Lavell, 'the prison discharges for next week will not be one man. The discharge for August will only total six and two of these have left already.' No prisoner under sixteen years of age can be admitted into the prison, so that no discharge of a person of that age could occur. Mr. Hughes, the clerk, as he looked over the paragraph, remarked: 'The whole thing is a myth from beginning to end.'

AN 'L' RAILWAY COLLISION.

New York, Aug. 5.—A Rector street 'L' train on the Fifth avenue line, leaving Fifty-ninth street, at 8.45 this morning, was run into by a down-town express a short distance from the station. No one was hurt, but a panic ensued on board the injured cars.

YACHTING OFF NEWPORT.

THE 'DEFENDER' IN THE LEAD WITH A GOOD RUN PROMISED.

Vineyard Haven, Mass., Aug. 5.—At 11 o'clock the fog was so heavy kin the harbor that the yachts of the New York squadron, scheduled to start at six a.m. for Newport, were unable to sail, and the prospects were not good for an early departure.

The preparatory gun was fired at 11.35, and shortly after the start was made, the little ones getting away first and the big sloops bringing up the rear. Off Naushon Island, at 1 p.m., the 'Defender' was considerably in the lead. The fog lifted with a fresh south-west wind. A good run is promised.

ST. PATRICK'S T. A. and B. PICNIC.

The annual picnic of the St. Patrick T. A. and B. Society was held at Otterburn Park on Saturday. A long and varied programme was thoroughly enjoyed by the many who took advantage of the trip. A special feature of the picnic was the games for children, for which over a hundred prizes were distributed, to the immense satisfaction of the youngsters.

THE REV. W. J. CLARKE.

A large congregation attended Erskine Church yesterday morning, to hear the Rev. W. J. Clarke, M.A., of London. He preached an eloquent sermon from the text, Exodus iii., 5, pointing out the visible signs of God in nature, and exhorting to humility and worship.

SAVED FROM DEATH.

DIABOLICAL PLOT AGAINST A NEW YORK POLICE REFORMER.

New York, Aug. 5.—Police Commissioner Roosevelt was probably saved from a sudden and untimely death through the discovery this morning by Miss Daisie James, of 33 Bank street, a clerk in the general post-office, of a box addressed to 'Theodore Roosevelt, Central Police Office, New York,' and supposed to contain a small dynamite bomb. The package contained a wooden jewellery box with a sliding lid, which held a sealed cartridge and a fuse. The fuse was covered with gunpowder and on it was a block on which three matches were placed, a short distance apart. Beneath the matches a piece of coarse sandpaper was fixed, so that as the lid was opened, the matches would pass over and be ignited by the sandpaper and thus set fire to the fuse connecting with the cartridge and explode it. Miss James opened the box to discover its contents, and as she did so, one of the matches was immediately ignited and flared up. She promptly extinguished the flame. Superintendent Campbell said he thought the box had been probably mailed in Brooklyn or Jersey City.

NOT EXPECTED TO LIVE.

Ovila Constantineau, of 217 St. Martin street, lost control of his bicycle while wheeling down the Seigneurs street hill, towards St. Antoine street, last evening, the result being that he was thrown head first over the handles, striking the stone pavement with terrific force. He was removed in the ambulance to the General Hospital, where he was found to have a fractured skull and a terrible gash over the left eye. An operation will be made this afternoon, but the young man is not expected to live.

DROWNED IN THE CANAL.

An eleven year old lad named Joassin, of St. Henri, fell into the water works canal this forenoon and was drowned before the eyes of his young companions. The body has not yet been recovered.

PERSONAL.

Ald. Hurteau, who has been ill since the death of his wife, was somewhat better last evening.

Mr. J. Stewart Tupper, of Winnipeg, is at the Windsor Hotel, on his way back from England.

Mr. J. L. Archambault, Q.C., Crown Prosecutor, is going to Ste. Agathe to take a few days' rest.

Captain Mercer and Lieutenant Thos. Mitchell, of the Bisley team, arrived in the city yesterday, per steamship 'Numidian,' en route for their home in Toronto. They registered at the Queen's Hotel.

Mr. H. Beaugrand, of the 'Patrie,' who had been confined to his house since his return from Europe, was able to go down to his office this morning, and his many friends hope that he will soon recover entirely.

MEETINGS AND SOCIETIES.

QUEEN'S HOTEL CONCERT.

The management of the Queen's Hotel are having all preparations made for a concert to be given in their large hall next Friday evening, August 9, at eight o'clock, in which Madame B. Walther, the beautiful singer, now on a visit to Montreal; Miss Russell, the pianiste; Mr. Carl Walther, and his brother, the violinist, and Mr. Charles Kelly, basso and guitarist, will take part.

THE PRINCE OF BULGARIA.

REASONS WHY HE WILL NOT ABDICATE.

Berlin, Aug. 5.—The Mayence 'Journal' publishes a letter from the Duchess of Braganza, grandmother of the wife of Prince Ferdinand, the ruler of Bulgaria, denying that either Prince Ferdinand, his wife or their son, Bovis, will renounce the Roman Catholic faith. It is added by the paper that Prince Ferdinand has telegraphed to a Hungarian official at Buda-Pest that he will never abdicate. The religion of Bulgaria is that of the Orhodox Greek Church, and one of the many things charged against the late Stambuloff was that when Prince Ferdinand was summoned to rule over the Bulgarians he changed their constitution so that it would not be necessary for the Prince or his wife and heirs after his marriage to change their religion. This proceeding exasperated the Bulgarians, who believed their ruler and the immediate members of his family should be of the Orthodox faith. M. Stambuloff, however, was then all powerful and he maintained that he would arrange matters to suit himself. He did so, but this fact was treasured up against him, and in a measure added to the general satisfaction expressed in Sofia and elsewhere at his recent assassination.

CHARGED WITH BROACHING CARGO.

A dock laborer named Maurice Labelle, residing on Barre lane, was arrested on Saturday last, charged with the serious marine crime of broaching cargo.

Captain Deffery, of the steamship 'Acadia,' one of the Hamburg-American Packet company's ships, was in the Magistrates' Court to-day and stated that the prisoner, who was working in No. 1 hold of the ship, was found with a small German alarm clock in his possession which was stored in No. 2 hold on the vessel, and that altogether fourteen of these clocks had been abstracted from the case in which they were packed. The prisoner pleaded not guilty to the accusation, and claimed that he had found the clock near where he was working and took it in order to deliver it to one of the officers.

He was remanded for enquete.

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS.

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

GENERAL.

GRANT ALLEN.

Reader.—1. Please give an account of the career of Grant Allen, the writer. Answer — Grant Allen, or Charles Grant Blairfindie, B. A., was born in the city of Kingston, Ont. He was born on Feb. 24, 1848. He matriculated on Oct. 19, 1867, and took his B. A. degree at Merton College, Oxford, in 1871. He at first wrote scientific works, and was an enthusiastic exponent of Darwinian theories. Grant Allen has written the following:—'Physiological Aesthetics in 1877; the 'Color Sense' in 1879; the 'Evolutionist at Large,' 'Anglo-Saxon Britain,' 'Vignettes from Nature,' in 1881; 'Colors of Flowers,' in 1882; 'Colin Clout's Calendar' in 1883; 'Flowers, and their Pedigrees,' in 1884; 'Charles Darwin (life)' in 1885. It is to be regretted that the author found himself obliged to turn his attention to fiction, and leave the paths of science, where he had been so successful. Since writing 'Strange Stories' in 1883, which was his first work of fiction, he has written the following among many others, viz.—In 1884, 'Philista'; in 1885, 'Babylon'; in 1886, 'For Mamie's Sake'; in 1887, 'In All Shades'; in 1888, 'The Devils Die'; 'This Mortal Coil'; in1889, 'The Tents of Shem.' Grant Allen has also written numerous articles for the magazines. These and his scientific productions will probably live when his novels have been forgotten.

LEGAL.

ONTARIO.

SOLEMNIZATION OF MARRIAGE.

Querist, Ont.—Can a man in deacon's orders—not yet a priest—in the Church of England, legally celebrate marriages according to the laws of Ontario? Ans.—Yes.

HUSBAND AND WIFE.

———, Ont.—Q.—A woman marries a man who holds a mortgage against her farm. She also owns a house and lot in a village where she resides. After the marriage he moved into her house, and brought nothing but his clothes. Since then he has lived with his wife, and has done almost nothing toward supporting the house. At the time of the marriage he held the deeds of some property, several mortgages, and had also some money out on notes. 1. Can he dispose of his property, or transfer his mortgages without his wife's signature? 2. Can he charge his wife interest on the mortgage he holds against her property, or can she charge him rent for the house they occupy, and for supporting the house, or can she charge him for his board? 3. What claim has she on the property he owned at their marriage, and on what he has made since? Ans.—1. He can transfer his mortgages, but cannot convey his lands free from his wife's dower. 2. He can charge her interest. We do not think that she is in a position to charge him rent under the circumstances stated, but she is certainly entitled to look to him to support her as well as himself. 3. She has dower in his real estate.

LANDLORD AND TENANT.

Quaestior, Ont.—Q.—A person rents a house on Oct. 6, 1894, by verbal agreement, rent to be paid monthly, nothing being said about repairs of damage done by tenant or termination of agreement. On June 1, 1895, the tenant gives notice of leavingon or before July 1, 1895, and the landlady advertises the house to let on or after July 1, 1895. 1. Is the tenant obliged to pay rent up to July 6, or only up to July 1? 2. Is the tenant obliged to repair a window pane broken accidentally? 3. Is the landlady or tenant obliged to clean water closet, the health officer requiring it to be cleaned on or before May 15? Ans.—1. Under the circumstances, and assuming that the tenant gave up possession of the premises in accordance with his notice, we think he would be obliged to pay rent up to the July 1, only. 2. Yes. 3. We should say that the obligation is that of the tenant.

A PROPOSED ACTION FOR DAMAGES.

Inquirer, Ont.—Q.—The other day I boarded a suburban train leaving the station intending to ride a short distance up the track, as my residence lay in that direction. While I was standing on the platform, two persons, presumably detectives, ordered me to come into the car and pay fare. I did so, and paid the conductor the fare, to the nearest regular station. I then asked for a receipt for the amount paid, which was refused me, and we just then stopped by a small platform, where I was violently ejected from the car, falling on the track. Can I not claim damages from the Railway Company for being thus treated, having paid my fare to the next regular station and being refused a receipt for my money? If so, could you give me an idea of the preliminary costs of entering an action? Ans.—It is open to you to claim damages, and we think you might bring an action for same with a reasonable prospect of success. The costs down to and including service of the writ of summons should not exceed $25.

VETERINARY.

(Conducted by D. McEachran, F. R. C. V. S.)

COUGH.

Scott, Ont.—A mare, used as roadster, ten years old, commenced to cough six weeks ago. Discharged very little at nose two weeks ago, and only then. Still coughs a little. Mare kept in stable. Fed on hay (timothy), oats, cooked oats, potatoes, cut grass now. Is in fine driving condition but not fat. I am afraid the cough may develop heaves as this cold has done here in some cases this spring. Kindly prescribe. I have to use the mare. Ans.—Apply a sharp mustard blister to her throat, and give her night and morning in a feed of scalded oats and bran one drachm each of muriate of ammonia and nitrate of potash. Should the cough persist and become dry and short after a week or ten days of this treatment, give her night and morning a tablespoonful of Fowler's solution of arsenic. Feed sparingly in hay and see that it is of good quality.

HOLLOW HORN.

H.A., Ont.—'Old Subscriber' in 'Weekly Witness' dated April 23, 'A.M.Q.' enquires if there is such a thing as 'hollow horn' among cattle. In reply you say there is no such disease. Kindly allow me to correct this statement. Some call it 'soak sail.' I had a cow take it and the horn became very cold and the hair raised up off it. I will tell you what I found to be a good cure. Take a small gimlet and bore a hole in the side of the horn, about three inches from the hair. Then take a clay pipe, put the stem into the hole and put into the pipe either one teaspoonful of 'Radway's Ready Relief' or three teaspoonfuls of salt brine (this will go into the horn) morning and night for two days. Make a small peg to put in the hole to keep this in the horn. Take a strip of cotton and some tar and bind up the horn to keep out cold and wet. Let the peg remain in the horn. Ans.—The horns of all cattle are hollow—that is, the core or bony portion of the horn is not solid but a hollow cone with a few irregularly placed cross-pieces or braces. These hollows communicate with irregularly shaped cavities in the upper and outer sides of the face, called sinuses. These sinuses are lined with a mucous membrane continuous with that lining of the nose, with which these sinuses communicate. To bore a hole into a cow's horn and pour into the cavity any irritating substance is a most cruel and senseless practice and cannot cause other than great pain and discomfort to the animal, and were it not that the sinuses communicate with the nasal chambers, by which passage the irritant and the products of inflammation caused by it can escape, permanent injury would result. I am perfectly aware that the cow's horns are often cold when the animal is not well, but this is only a symptom of a constitutional disturbance and not a local affection. There are always other symptoms which to the careful observer are of much more diagnostic value than the cold horns. Pallor in a man's face does not call for the application of a blister to the cheeks, nor should cold horns on a cow call for the injection of an irritant into the delicately lined sinuses of the head.

COMMERCIAL NOTES.

The following business firms have been registered:—George E. Van Vorst and F. N. Dood, dealers in hay, straw and grain; Van. Vorst & Co.; Z. Cusson and O. Galarneau, plumbers and roofers, Cusson & Galarneau; Mrs. Maurice Pepin, dealer in natural and artificial flowers, 'Fleuriste de l'Opera'; A. F. X. Beaudry, leather merchant, A. F. X. Beaudry & Fils; Hilaire Gagnon, dry goods merchant, Gagnon Freres; Norman J. Holden, merchant, N. J. Holden & Co.; F. X. Brouillet, manufacturer of boots and shoes, G. Brouillet.

The following partnerships have been dissolved:—N. J. Holden and G. E. Muir, oil merchants, N. J. Holden & Co.; H. Gagnon and P. Gagnon, dry goods merchants, Gagnon Freres; A. Cusson and J. Beaucaire, plumbers and roofers, Cusson & Beaucaire.

HARBOR NEWS.

The Dominion liner 'Scotsman' arrived in port yesterday at 1 o'clock p.m. This vessel is one of the giantesses of the ocean, her measurements being: Length, 470 feet; beam, 49 feet; depth of hold, 36.6 feet. Her gross tonnage is 6,641; net, 3,687, and she has capacity for 9,000 tons of freight. She is already booked for a full cargo outward which will also comprise 2,750 sheep and 750 cattle.

One of the passengers on board the Dominion line SS. 'Scotsman,' which arrived in port yesterday, was the chief officer of the unlucky SS. 'Mexico.' He will join the SS. 'Georgia' for a homeward voyage.

The depth of the water in the river at 11 o'clock was 26 feet 7 inches. This is the same depth as was recorded on Saturday, the rains of the last few days causing the water to remain at the above depth for the three days.

The SS. 'Inishowen Head' arrived in port to-day from Belfast with a general cargo.

The SS. 'North Gwalia' arrived in port to-day from Philadelphia with a full cargo of coal.

The steamships 'Turret Bell,' 'Murcia' and 'Turret Bay' have cleared for Sydney for another cargo of coal.

The SS. 'Avonmore' of the Johnston line is making her way up the river from Liverpool in ballast. She will load a full general cargo outward.

SHIPPING.

The Allan mail SS. Parisian arrived at Moville at 4.40 a.m. on Monday.

New York, Aug. 5.—Arrived SS. Ethiopia from Glasgow; SS. Trave from Bremen.

New York, Aug. 5.—Arrived SS. Amsterdam from Amsterdam.

New York, Aug. 5.—A despatch to the 'Herald' from Paris says: Gen. Count Robert De Beaumont is dead.

ACTIVE AND STRONG.

STREET RAILWAY, GAS, CABLE AND BANQUE DU PEUPLE SELL HIGHER.

There was an old-time air of activity and strength displayed on the local stock exchange this morning, over 5,000 shares changing hands at generally higher prices. Street railway was again the feature, the blocks sold being large and the recovery to nearly the same prices as before the break being surprising. Cable and Toronto Street were also in favor and 300 shares of Banque du Peuple sold at 20.

The sales at the morning board were:—25 Cable at 161⅛, 425 at 161, 225 at 160¾, 100 at 161, 100 at 160¾, 25 Street Railway at 209, 300 at 210, 350 at 209, 50 at 210, 150 at 209½, 25 at 209¾, 25 at 209½, 100 New do. at 208, 375 at 209, 375 at 208, 50 at 208¼, 100 at 208, 25 at 208¼, 15 at 208, 550 Toronto Street at 85½, 25 at 85⅜, 50 at 85½, 50 at 85¼, 325 at 85½, 25 Richelieu at 97½, 25 at 99, 100 at 100, 200 Gas at 205¼, 25 at 205, 100 at 204½, 2 Bank of Montreal at 220½, 300 Peoples at 20, 25 Ville Marie at 73, 32 Eastern Townships at 143.

Reported by Messrs. Nichols & Marler

	Between Banks. Buyers.	Between Banks. Sellers.	Counter.
New York Funds	¼ dis. to 1-16 dis.	par.	⅛ prem.
Sterling, 60 days	9 7-8 to 10	10⅛	to 10¼
Sterling, demand	10⅛	10¼	
Sterling, cables	10⅛ to 10¼	10½	

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

Stocks.	Sellers per $100.	Buyers per $100
Canadian Pacific	55	53
Do. do. Land Bonds	....	....
Duluth S. S. & Atlantic	6¾	6
Do. do. do. Pref.	....	....
Grand Trunk 1st Pref.	....	....
Do. do. 2nd Pref.	....	....
Commercial Cable	161	160¼
Montreal Telegraph	167	164
Richelieu & Ont. Nav. Co.	100	....
Montreal Street Railway Co.	209¾	203¼
Montreal Street Railway (New)	208½	208¼
Montreal Gas Co.	204¾	204½
Bell Telephone Co.	158¾	152¼
Do. do. Bonds	....	....
Royal Electric	155	152¼
Bank of Montreal	222	220
Ontario Bank	....	90
Bank of British North America	....	....
La Banque du Peuple	24	20
Molsons Bank	....	....
Bank of Toronto	....	....
La Banque Jacques Cartier	....	....
Merchants Bank	170	165
Do. do. of Halifax	....	....
Eastern Townships Bank	....	....
Quebec Bank	....	....
La Banque Nationale	....	....
Union Bank	....	....
Canadian Bank of Commerce	137	135
La Banque Ville Marie	....	....
Hochelaga Bank	....	....
Intercolonial Coal	....	....
Do. Pref. Stock	....	....
North-West Land	....	....
Canada Shipping Co.	....	....
Canada Paper	....	....
Champlain & St. Lawrence Bonds	....	....
Montreal Cotton	125	....
Can. Col. Cot. Mills Co.	....	....
Do. do. Bonds	....	....
Merchants Manufacturing Co.	140	....
Dominion Cotton Mills Co.	100	80
Do. do. Bonds	....	....
Loan & Mortgage Co.	....	....
Toronto Street Railway	....	....

NEW YORK STOCK LIST.

(Furnished by J. R. Meeker.)

Opening and Closing Prices—10 a.m. and 3 p.m.

Atchison	15¼	15⅛
Can. Pacific	....	....
Can. Southern	56½	56
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	90⅝	90⅜
Clev. C. C. & St. Louis	49⅝	49
Com. Cable	....	....
Del. & Hud.	....	....
Del., Lack. & West	....	....
Erie	9⅞	8¾
Ill. Central	....	....
Louis. & Nash.	61⅜	61¼
Lake Shore	150½	150
Manhattan Consolidated	114⅝	113¾
Missouri Pacific	37½	37½
North American	....	....
Nor. Pacific	18¼	18⅛
Nor. Pac. pfd.	102¼	102½
Nor. West.	101¼	101⅛
N. Y. & N. Eng.	56⅜	56⅛
N. Y. Central	101¾	101⅝
Omaha, Common	40⅜	40⅛
Pacific Mail	29¼	29⅝
Reading, Philadelphia	17½	17⅜
Richmond Terminal	....	....
Rock Island, Chicago & Pac.	....	78⅜
St. Paul, Chico. & Minn.	71	70¾
St. Paul, Minn. & Man.	....	....
Texas Pacific	....	....
Union Pacific	13⅜	13⅛
Wabash Com.	....	....
Wabash pfd.	21⅝	21⅜
Western Union Tel.	93⅛	91
Sugar	114	114
Lead	34⅞	35
Gas, Chicago	57¼	56⅝
Gen. Electric	36	34¼
Toledo, Ann Arbor & Nor. Mich.	....	....
Rubber	....	....

WHEAT STRONGER.

WHEAT CLOSES HIGHER TO-DAY—CORN AND OATS ARE WEAKER.

In Chicago this morning wheat opened gently stronger, and went higher, the best price of the day was not maintained, however, although the market closed higher than on Saturday. The report of general harvesting in Dakota, and the prospect of the harvesting further north being marketed as early as possible were said to keep down prices, and although plenty of buyers were found for September wheat around 68c, the majority would not venture on large advances. Secretary Koburn, of Kansas Board of Agriculture estimates corn crops of Kansas at 385,000,000 bushels. In 1889 it was 300,000,000 bushels, and furnaces used it for fuel because it did not pay to send it to market. The above had a bearish effect upon the Chicago market, and corn closed lower than on Saturday. Oats and provisions were weaker.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

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

	Yesterday's Close.	To-day's Open.	High.	Low.	Close
Wheat—					
Aug.	66⅞	....	....	....	67⅝
Sept.	67⅞	68	69⅛	68	68⅝
Dec.	70¼	70⅝	71⅝	70⅜	70⅞
Corn—					
Aug.	41⅝	....	....	....	40¾
Sept.	41⅝	41⅝	41¾	40⅝	41
Oats—					
Aug.	21	....	....	....	20⅞
Sept.	21¾	21¼	21⅜	20¾	20⅞
Pork—					
Aug.	9.55	....	....	....	9.30
Sept.	9.62	9.70	9.70	9.40	9.40
Lard—					
Aug.	6.05	....	....	....	5.92
Sept.	6.12	6.12	6.12	6.00	6.00
Short Ribs—					
Aug.	5.75	....	....	....	5.52
Sept.	5.82	5.85	5.85	5.60	5.60

Milwaukee, Aug. 5, 1.15 p.m.—Closing—68c Aug., 69c Sept.

Duluth, Aug. 5, 1.15 p.m.—Closing—No. 1 hard, 69¼c cash; No. 1 Northern, 69c cash.

Toledo, Aug. 5, 1.20 p.m.—Closing—72¼c Aug., 72⅝c Sept.

St. Louis, Aug. 5, 1.20 p.m.—Closing—68½c Aug., 69¼c Sept.

New York, Aug. 5, 2.20 p.m. — Closing — Wheat, 73¼c Aug., Sept., 75c Dec., 77¾c May; corn, 46½c Aug., Sept., 46¼c Oct., 39⅞c May.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

(RECEIVED TOO LATE TO BE CLASSIFIED).

FRENCH PROTESTANT, SPEAKING ... languages, painter by trade, with a ... ledge of carpentering and plumbing ... willing to make himself generally ... in a factory or store. Address L. MARIO ... 153 Dufferin street, St. Jean Baptiste ...

FOR SALE, MONTHLY PAYMENTS, ... of 12 apartments; $15 per month; 75 ... of good hay land; St. Isidore, Laprairie ... County; $25 monthly. Apply to 224 ... ville street, Montreal. Tenements To L... $5 per month.

SITUATION WANTED BY A SMART You... a position in office, or collecting; can ... nish best of references. Apply at 18... Urbain street.

WANTED, CARETAKER FOR VICTORIA Church; must be a resident of Victoria Town. Apply by letter before 10th inst. to CARETAKER, P.O. Box 315.

WANTED, BY AN EDUCATED LADY, who is desirous to obtain the position of Companion, Reader and Secretary to some refined lady, where the comforts of home would be assured, with a very moderate salary. References exchanged. Address, MISS FORNERET, 4127 St. Catherine st. Westmount. 5

WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, work of any kind by the day. Apply at 299 Aqueduct street. 5

WANTED, A FURNISHED HOUSE, West End, Oct. 1 to May 1, for family of three (no small children); best of care and references. Address P. O. Box 1015. 5

WANTED, POSITION BY GOOD PLAIN cook; no objection to wash and iron. Apply 180 St. George street. 5

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In all, about 200 pages of reading and pictorial matter in the year, for Thirty Cents.
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COTE ST. LUC RANGES.

PRINCE OF WALES' RIFLES' ANNUAL MATCH.

MILITARY RIFLE LEAGUE MATCH.

There were some rather good scores, individual and team, made at Cote [illegible] on Saturday afternoon at the [illegible] of Wales' Rifles' annual matches. The open team match the Montreal Association led with 448 points; [illegible] Pratt, of the Sixth Fusiliers, [illegible] points in the individual open [illegible] winning the $10 prize; five of the [illegible] men in the extra series made full [illegible]. No unnecessary delay occurred [illegible] of the matches, and enough time [illegible] at the close to enable Lieut.-[illegible] to present the prizes before [illegible] to the city. Following are [illegible] scores:

Military match—No. 1 section, C [illegible] 114; No. 2 section, A Co., 76; No. [illegible] section, E Co., 86. Next in order—No. 6 Co., 86; No. 2 section, E Co., [illegible]; No. 3 section, C Co., 65.

Medical match—Corp. Neville, A Co., 27; Sergt. Wooley, F Co., 25; Pte. A. Fyfe, [illegible] Co., 24; Pte. Linklater, F Co., 19; Pte. [illegible], F Co., 9.

Rifle match, individuals—Pte. T. Sharpe, [illegible] 87; Sergt. J. Y. Clarke, C Co., [illegible]; Pte. J. Armstrong, C Co., 85; Pte. [illegible]nnett, E Co., 85; Sergt. J. Drys-[illegible], C Co., 85; Staff-Sergt. Bangs, E [illegible]5; Pte. W. Drysdale, A Co., 83; [illegible] Salmon, E Co., 85; Lieut.-Col. [illegible], A Co., 82; Sergt. Morrill, E Co., [illegible]; Capt. Finlayson, C Co., 81; Sergt. [illegible]lum, D Co., 80; Pte. Sutherland, [illegible]78; Staff-Sergt. Donaldson, F Co., [illegible]; Pte. Foote, C Co., 77; Lieut. Hutche-[illegible], A Co., 77; Sergt. Patterson, A Co., [illegible]; Pte. Fyfe, E Co., 73; Pte. D. Smith, [illegible]73; Sergt. Ferguson, F Co., 71; [illegible] Dance, D Co., 69; Pte. J. F. [illegible]ke, A Co., 69; Pte. D. Finlayson, C Co., [illegible]; Sergt. Lindsay, C Co., 64.

Battalion match, teams—E Co., 413; C [illegible]; next in order, A Co., 384; F [illegible].

Open competition, shot in conjunction [illegible] Battalion match—First class, Sergt. [illegible]Clarke, 87; second class, Staff-Sergt. [illegible]; third class, Pte. Sutherland, [illegible].

Regimental match, individual prize win-[illegible]—Sergt. J. W. Clarke, C Co., 78; [illegible]Armstrong, C Co., 78; Corp. W. [illegible]ch, A Co., 78; Pte. Sharpe, C Co., [illegible]; Sergt. McCallum, D Co., 75; Sergt. [illegible]rysdale, C Co., 75; Lieut.-Col. Hood, [illegible]; Lieut. Hutcheson, A Co., 73; [illegible]Sergt. Sylvester, E Co., 72; Pte. D. Smith, [illegible]; Pte. D. Finlayson, C Co., 68.

Regimental match, teams—C Co., 365; A [illegible], E Co., 332.

Extra series—Pte. J. Sutherland, P. [illegible]27; Sergt. J. T. Wilson, M.G.A., [illegible]; Sergt. J. Drysdale, P.W.R., 25; Lieut. [illegible]. Brown, V.R.C., 25; Col.-Sergt. [illegible], 6th Fus., 25; Pte. W. Drysdale, [illegible]W.R., and Lieut.-Col. Hood, P.W.R., [illegible]; Staff-Sergt. Mellon, V.R.C., 24; [illegible]. W. Marks, 6th Fus., and Pte. [illegible], V.R.C., 24, etc.

Regimental match, Montreal Rifle Associa-[illegible]—Sixth Fusiliers, 440; Prince of [illegible]Wales' team, 426; Victoria Rifles, [illegible]; Prince of Wales Rifles, second team, Royal Scots, 404; Prince of Wales [illegible]third team, 375; Prince of Wales [illegible]fourth team, 356.

Individual prize winners, open match—[illegible]Sergt. Pratt, 6th Fus., 96; Staff-[illegible]Bangs, P.W.R., 94; Gr. Sharpe, [illegible]94; Staff Sergt. Bell, M.G.A., 93; [illegible]McAdam, V.R.C., 93; Sergt. Nor-[illegible]R.S., 92; Staff. Sergt. Cooper, P.W. [illegible]Sergt. J. Scott, 6th Fus., 91; Sergt. [illegible]Clarke, P.W.R., 91; Pte. D. Finlay-[illegible]W.R., 90; Col. Sergt. Riddle, 6th [illegible]; Col.-Sergt. Marks, 6th Fus., 89; [illegible]McNab, R.S., 89; Staff-Sergt. Mc-[illegible]V.R.C., 89; Capt. W. M. Andrews, [illegible]; Sergt. J. Drysdale, P.W.R., [illegible]; Morrice, G. T. R. A., 88; Pte. W. [illegible]R.S., 87; Gr. Cooke, M.G.A., 87; [illegible]Sergt. Lavers, 6th Fus., 87; Pte. D. [illegible]W.R., 86; Sergt. Salmon, P.W.R., [illegible].

Aggregate prizes in matches 3, 4 and [illegible]; D.R.A. silver medal, 1895, Sergt. [illegible]Clarke, No. 5 Co., with 256 points; D.R.A. bronze medal, 1895, Sergt. J. [illegible]. No. 3 Co., with 248 points; 3rd, [illegible]Badge, 1895, Pte. J. Armstrong, [illegible]Co., with 246 points; 4th, O.R.A. [illegible]1895, Pte. T. Sharpe, with 245 [illegible].

For aggregate, presented by Lieut.-[illegible] for highest aggregate in mat-[illegible]s 4 and 6—Pte. T. Sharpe, 148. [illegible]aggregates in matches 2, 3, 4 [illegible]st regimental badge, Corp. Mel-[illegible] points; 2nd, marksman's badge, [illegible]s, 184 points.

The following are the scores of the monthly match of the Montreal Association, shot in conjunction the Prince of Wales meet:

Pratt, 96 points; J. W. Bangs, 94; W. Sharpe, 94; J. J. Bell, 93; H. McAdam, 93; H. J. Norton, 92; J. Y. Clarke, 91; J. Riddle, 90; J. W. Marks, 89; D. McCrae, 89; D. McNab, 89; J. Drysdale, 88; C. Morrice, 88; W. A. Smith, 87; G. Lavers, 87; E. Salmon, 85; J. Hood, 85; A. Ferguson, 84; E. H. Brown, 84; A. Thomson, 84; A. D. Noble, 83; M. Pope, 83; T. Sharpe, 82; J. Ward, 82; W. Mills, [illegible]; W. A. Collins, 81; K. Matthews, 81; [illegible]; R. Keough, 80; J. Kam-[illegible]79; R. Binmore, 78; W. Drysdale, [illegible]; J. Currie, 77; F. Fyfe, 77; R. B. [illegible]son, 76; J. F. Clarke, 75; J. T. [illegible]74; J. T. McLennan, 74; J. Fin-[illegible]72; J. Wright, 70; D. Aspinall, [illegible]; J. Matheson, 65; H. Desbarats, [illegible]Sutherland, 62; C. Morrice wins [illegible]spoon with 88; W. A. Smith, [illegible]with 87.

Lieut. E. to Sutherland announces the [illegible] of the prize-winning teams in the [illegible] Military Rifle League series, [illegible]ended last week, to be as follows: [illegible]Series, ten men teams—13th [illegible]Hamilton, 3,580; 45 Batt., Bowman-[illegible]; 59th Batt., Cornwall, 3,555; [illegible]Lindsay, 3,540; 43rd Batt., Ot-[illegible]21; Q.O.R., Toronto, 3,434; 10th [illegible]to, 3,400; B.C.G.A., Westmins-[illegible]; 8th R.R., Quebec, 3413; 7th [illegible]London, 3,392; 48th Highland-[illegible], 3,344; 3rd Victorias, Mont-[illegible]; 20th Battalion, Halton, 3,322; [illegible]Rangers, 3,303; G.G.F.G., [illegible].

Second Series, ten men teams—13th [illegible]1st team, Hamilton, 3,555; 20th [illegible]Halton, 3,226; 13th Batt., 2nd team, [illegible]; 77th Batt., Dundas, 3,186; 13th Batt. [illegible]team, 3,093; 57th Batt., Peterboro, [illegible]; 49th Batt., Halton, 2,824; 10th R.G., [illegible], 2,514; 40th Batt., Cobourg, 2,-793; 13th Batt., 5th team, 2,693; 13th Batt. 6th team, 2,654.

Snider Carbine—A troop, Virden, Man., 2,957; Queen's Own Hussars, Quebec, 2,-125.

Metford Martini Carbine—A troop, R.C.D., Toronto, 2,966; B troop, R.C.D., Winnipeg, 2,785.

Martini—twenty men teams—45 Batt., 1; 43rd Batt., 2.

Thirty men teams—45th Batt., 1; 43rd Batt., 2.

Forty men teams—43rd Batt., 1.

Association Martini teams—Guelph R. A., 3,613; Hespeler R. A., 3,494; Truro, N.S., R. A., 3,425; Ottawa Rifle Club, 3,-323.

Association Snider teams—Orillia R.A., 3,410; G.T.R., Montreal, 3,363; Saskatchewan R.A., 3,244; County Grey R.A., 3,-229.

Some thirty trophies—silver cups mounted on ebony stands—are being manufactured and will be divided proportionately among the different series.

FLORA OF ILE HERON.

On Saturday there was a widely-advertised excursion to Ile Heron. It was announced that Indians in full war paint would enact some scenes of the savage days of yore, and that Big John would shoot the rapids. There were to have been hair-raising imitations of the scalping act, various characteristic dances, and, in fact, a generous picture of the Indian at his best, or worst. Unfortunately the Indian, upon this occasion, did not prove a dependable quantity; at the last moment he declined to put in an appearance, and thus disappointed a number of good people, including the genial promoter of the excursion, Mr. Robt. Logie. Everybody, however, the brief pangs of disappointment forgotten, found the trip an enjoyable one, and no one was more thoroughly happy than the amateur botanist, who found, to his delight, many of the same persuasion among the party.

The flora of Ile Heron is abundant and various, and is displayed with all the art of that supreme workman, Nature. The flowers most noticeable were golden-rod (a premonition of autumn), blue vervain, in great, glowing, purple patches; arrow-head, of extraordinary beauty and development; Joe Pye weed, pink-purple and gracious; loosestrifes and St. John's worts, with gossamery sepals, and 'yellow, glorious, golden,' the fragrant wild mint, the button bush, the evening primrose, most romantic of flowers, opening in the evening to attract the pink moth, and closing during the day to ban and bar other insects; the skull-cap, various waxen, white, red and purple berry-bearing shrubs and other flora too numerous to mention. The exceeding luxuriance of all these is a noticeable feature, and the amateur botanist, at least, may be safely promised a delightful itinerary upon Ile Heron, none the less pleasing because the music of the rapids will follow him into its deepest recesses.

TRAIN WRECKERS AT WORK.

Toronto, Aug. 4.—An unsuccessful attempt was made last night to wreck the north-bound train on the Grand Trunk, south of Davenport station. The signal man, Robert Royce, at eleven o'clock heard a noise on the rails; he went to investigate and a man ran away. It was discovered that two ties had been securely fastened across the track, and it was with considerable difficulty they were removed. On the previous night an attempt for the same purpose, tried with boards, proved useless. The police are investigating.

LADY SHOLTO DOUGLAS.

San Francisco, Aug. 5.—Lady Sholto Douglas has applied for admission to the Alameda High School. Her Ladyship has not yet been enrolled, as there exists a doubt in the mind of the principal about the eligibility of a married woman to enter the school, and her application has been referred to the superintendent, who has taken the matter under advisement.

EXPLOSION ON A CRUISER.

New York, Aug. 5.—The 'Herald's' special from Rio de Janeiro says: The boiler of the old cruiser 'Trajano' exploded yesterday. Sixteen men were killed or wounded in the explosion.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

BUY



PRICE $1.25.

JOB PRINTING.

Including Books, Pamphlets, Posters, Bill Heads, Circulars, etc., etc., executed in the best style of the art at moderate prices and on short notice.

Apply to or address

JOHN DOUGALL & SON,

"Witness" Office, Montreal.

PRESSWORK done for Printing Offices that have not large printing presses a the 'WITNESS' OFFICE, cor. Craig and St. Pete streets.

Educational.

Ontario Ladies' College,
WHITBY, ONT.

About $35,000 are being spent this summer in new buildings, new steam heating, electric lighting, etc., placing the college property far in advance of that of any similar institution in this country. The work done by students in university and departmental examinations is unequalled. The musical department is on a thorough conservatory basis, and is being strengthened by the addition of a new pipe organ, to be driven by electricity. The Fine Art, Elocution, and Commercial Departments are equally efficient. College will reopen on SEPT 9. Send for calendar, or apply at once for room to
REV. J. J. HARE, Ph. D., Principal.
2

Trafalgar Institute,
(Affiliated to McGill University),
No. 83 Simpson Street, Montreal,
FOR THE
Higher Education
OF
Young Women,
With Preparatory Department for Girls between 10 and 13 years.

President, REV. JAMES BARCLAY, D.D.
Vice-President, Mr. A. T. DRUMMOND.
Principal, Miss GRACE FAIRLEY, M.A., Edinburgh.
The institute will re-open with an efficient staff of twelve resident and visiting teachers, on
Tuesday, 10th September, 1895.
The Institute buildings are situated on the mountain side, overlooking the City. The spacious grounds are attractively laid out and the surroundings are not only beautiful but very healthful.
A limited number of day pupils will be admitted.
For copy of Prospectus and other information apply to the principal, at the Institute, or to
A. F. Riddell, Secy., 22 St. John st., Montreal

MONTREAL
SCHOOL OF SHORTHAND,
11 GUILBAULT ST.
BUSINESS TRAINING, TYPEWRITING & LANGUAGE SCHOOL.
Rapid and careful training for OFFICE WORK, CIVIL SERVICE, &c. Special attention to backward pupils.
Bookkeeping, Commercial Arithmetic, Writing, English Subjects, French-English Correspondence, &c., Music (Piano).
Morning and Evening Classes and Private Lessons.
Principal, J. J. CONOLLY,
20

THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH SEMINARY,
At Berthier en Haut, P.Q.,
Will reopen on Oct. 1. Address, Mad. P. A. Clements.

THE HARMON SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES.
(Incorporated 1892.)
289 Elgin and 189 MacLaren streets, Ottawa, Province of Ontario.
Handsome new buildings with best modern appointments. Preparatory, Intermediate and Advanced Departments, in English.
Special advantages in Latin, Music, French, German and Art. Staff of twelve teachers. Number of resident pupils limited. The school year will begin
THURSDAY, Sept. 12.
For Circulars, etc., address Miss A. M. HARMON, Principal.
2

COLIGNY COLLEGE,
OTTAWA, ONT.
FOR THE BOARD AND EDUCATION OF YOUNG LADIES.
Session Opens 12th Sept., 1895.
Ten resident teachers, including English, mathematical, classical, modern languages, music and fine art. Fees moderate. The number of boarders is strictly limited, so that special, individual attention may be given to each and adequate provision made for their physical, mental, and moral development.
Grounds extensive. Buildings have the latest sanitary improvements, and are heated by hot water. Hot and cold baths. Cheerful home life. For circulars address,
REV. DR. WARDEN,
Box 1169, Post-Office, Montreal.
15

BELLEVUE HOUSE SCHOOL for Children needing motherly care. Terms including Academic Department, for board, tuition, washing, mending, use of piano, $12 per month.
Address, Mrs. C. THOMAS, Carillon, P.Q.

Music and Art.

MONTREAL
CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
(C. E. SEIFERT, Director.)
Open during Summer Season, 1895.
During the summer season lessons will be given at 928 Dorchester st., near Mountain. For particulars apply or call between 9 and 10 a.m., daily.
2

Paints, Oils, &c.



PAINTS!
PAINTS OF ALL KINDS.
Now is the time to order your
PAINT
W. JOHNSTON, 47b Prince Arthur street.
Hardware, Tinware, Coal Oil and Oils of all kinds.

WE DO ALL KINDS OF
Tinting, Painting, &c., Cheap.
H. JONES, 4115 St. Catherine st.
Send for Prices.
15

Housefurnishings, &c.

J. E. TOWNSHEND,
EST. 34 YEARS.
PURE BEDDING PATENTED.
Call or ring up 1906 and get prices for Remaking Mattresses, Pillows, &c., before removing. Also every description of Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Cots, &c. Hair, Moss and Wool Mattresses.
1 LITTLE ST. ANTOINE STREET,
Cor. St. James street, only.
NO BRANCH STORES.

Cement, Drain Pipes, &c.

SCOTCH DRAIN PIPES,
PORTLAND CEMENT,
IN STOCK AND TO ARRIVE,
At Lowest Market Prices.
W. & F. P. CURRIE & CO.,
100 GREY NUN STREET.

Calcined Plaster,
Portland Cement,
Land Plaster, etc.
50 BLEURY STREET.
ALEX. BREMNER.

Insurance.

Royal Insurance Co.
LARGEST FIRE OFFICE IN THE WORLD
UNLIMITED LIABILITY,
ABSOLUTE SECURITY.
Every description of property insured at moderate rates of premium.
HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA,
ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDING, Montreal.
W. TATLEY, Manager.
GEO. SIMPSON, Asst. Manager.
E. HURTUBISE, ALFRED ST. CYR, } Special Agents French Departments.
G. R. ROBERTSON & SONS, JAMES ALLIN, PERCY R. GAULT, } Special Agents English Department.

Plumbing, &c.

ALEX. MACKAY & CO.
Practical Plumbers, Gas, and Hot Water Fitters.
4 BEAVER HALL HILL
Bell Tel. 3242.

Medicines, &c.

HO FOR FOREST, STREAM AND LAKE.
ASH'S FOREST FRIEND
The best article in the market to ward off Musquitoes, Black Flies, &c. Everybody going to the country should have a little.
HELLEBORE
The only remedy that destroys the Currant and Gooseberry Caterpillar is White Hellebore. For sale at the Glasgow Drug Hall.
DENTIFOAM
An extremely fragrant, pleasant and effective Liquid Dentrifice and Mouth wash. Price, 25c.
J. A. HARTE, Druggist,
1780 Notre Dame st. & 2352 St. Catherine st.

Property.

FOR SALE, A VERY FINE PROPERTY of solid brick, at the corner of Green and St. Antoine streets, containing 11 tenements; rental $2,472; heated by furnace; hot water, gas, etc; lot 83x100 feet. Address PROPRIETOR, 90 Greene avenue.
2

FOR SALE.
Choice Lots on St. Catherine street, north side, just west of Mountain street.
A Block of Land in Westmount, about 250,000 square feet, will have five fronts of 315 feet each on Westmount and other avenues. A bargain.
Nos. 38 and 40 Torrance street, two very neat tenements, cheap.
The corner of Park avenue and Fairmount, 100x180, would subdivide to suit purchaser.
The corner of Western avenue and Prince Albert, Westmount.
19 Lots on Marchmount avenue.
4 choice Lots on Milton street.
JAS. M. MITCHELL,
58 St. Francois Xavier st.
13

To Let.

BUILDING TO LET, SUITABLE FOR light manufacturing establishment or warehouse. Apply at 'Witness' Office. 3

FLATS TO LET, SUITABLE FOR WAREROOMS or light manufacturing business, with office or store on ground floor. Apply at 'Witness' Office. 11

OFFICE OR SHOP, WITH TWO FINE Flats, in 'Witness' Building. Apply at the 'Witness' Office. 11

TO LET, NEW FIRST-CLASS FLATS, with 'Daisy' furnace, and all modern conveniences; of 5, 6 and 7 rooms. Apply 1211a St. Denis street. 5

TO LET, A VERY COMFORTABLE SELF-contained House, No. 472 Dorchester st.; 8 rooms, with bath and closet and good coal cellar; hot and cold water; large gallery in rear, with good yard and shed; will be rented to a careful tenant at a moderate price. Apply to R. GOHIER & SON, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 St. Lawrence street. N.B.—Would be an excellent stand for a young doctor speaking English and French. 3

TO LET, NO. 11 ST. GENEVIEVE STREET, 10 rooms, also No. 29 St. Genevieve street, 8 rooms, and No. 7 Paris street, 5 rooms—all in good order. Apply at 43 St. Antoine street. 3

TO LET, UPPER TENEMENT, 197 McCord street, 4 rooms in one flat, $7 per month; no taxes. Apply next door or 22 Park avenue. 3

TO LET, 17 AND 19 ARGYLE AVENUE, comfortable lower tenements; reduced rent to good tenants. 4 Wrexham avenue.

TO LET, CHEAP, TO DESIRABLE TENants, light warercoms, with office on ground floor, next door to 'Witness' Office; are being put in thorough repair. Apply at 'Witness' Office.

TO LET, Nos. 89-91 ST. MATTHEW ST., 7 rooms each, with modern improvements; key at 38 St. Luke street; also No. 36 Latour street, self-contained, 6 rooms, bath and w. c. Apply 340 Metcalfe avenue, Westmount (Cote St. Antoine).

TO LET, FIRST-CLASS TENEMENTS, 27, 29 and 49 Monique street. Apply to J. CRADOCK SIMPSON, or 216 St. Antoine street.

TO LET, COTTAGE AT LONGUEUIL, near Queen's Park. Apply 685 St. Paul street. 14

TO LET, Nos. 3 and 5 DRUMMOND ST., 4 rooms, bath, etc. Rent $250 a year.

UPPER TENEMENT TO RENT, No. 18 Rousseau street, 8 rooms; rent $12 per month; no taxes; immediate possession. Apply to Mr. FRASER, 211 St. James st. 1

UPPER DWELLING, 9 ROOMS (4 BEDrooms), gasaliers throughout; hot water in kitchen and bath; all in finest order and easily heated. Apply to 231 St. Urbain or 10 Hutchison. 29

TO LET, FACTORY,
21-23 COTE STREET
formerly occupied by the Major Manufacturing Co.
Apply to A. JOYCE, Phillips square.

TARIFF
FOR
CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

AGENTS WANTED—25 cents for 12 words, each insertion; additional words, 2 cents each, per insertion.
SITUATIONS WANTED — 10 cents for 20 words or less; three insertions, 25 cents; over 20 words, ½ cent per extra word per insertion.
SITUATIONS VACANT — 10 cents for 20 words each insertion; additional words ½ cent per extra word per insertion.
PUPILS WANTED—10 cents for 20 words; 3 insertions, 25 cents; 6 insertions, 40c; over 20 words, ½ cent per extra word per insertion.
SPECIFIC ARTICLES (second-hand) — 10 cents for 20 words; 3 insertions, 25c; 6 insertions, 40c. Second-hand dealers come under 'Business Cards.'
LOST ARTICLES—10 cents for 20 words; 3 insertions, 25c; 6 insertions, 40c.
FOUND ARTICLES—25 cents for 25 words, each insertion. When found articles can be left at office as security for charges, compensation will be looked for to person claiming property.
BOARD AND ROOMS TO LET or WANTED 10 cents for 20 words; 3 insertions, 25c.
HOUSES AND REAL ESTATE—20 cents for 20 words, 6 insertions, $1.
SWAPS—10 cents for 20 words; 3 insertions, 25 cents.
FINANCIAL—25 cents for 25 words; 6 insertions, $1.25.
BUSINESS CHANCES—25 cts. for 25 words, 6 insertions, $1.25.
BUSINESS CARDS—25 cents for 25 words; 6 insertions, $1.25.
MEDICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS—60 cents for 20 words; 6 insertions, $3.50.
ALL OTHER 'WANTED' ADVERTISEMENTS, 25 cents for 25 words each insertion.

NOTICE PARTICULARLY.
The above rates are NET CASH with order. When advertisements are sent in without being prepaid numerous entries have to be made, and the rate is, in consequence, much higher.
The first mentioned charge is always the minimum, even though the advertisement does not contain the number of words allowed. Aditional words may be had pro rata.

Rooms and Board.

A YOUNG LADY, HAVING A PARLOR Bedroom, Mantel Bed, would be glad to share it with another young lady (Protestant); references exchanged. Address COMPANY, 'Witness' Office. 16

BOARD CAN BE HAD THROUGH THE month of September for $16 per month, at a farm house in the Eastern Townships, two hours ride by rail from Montreal; good boating and fishing near by; large orchard, good garden, soft running water in pantry, etc. For further particulars apply LOCK BOX 5, Cowansville, Que. 3

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET, NEW HOUSE and New Furniture; rent moderate; No. 3 St. Joseph's Place off Bleury street, above St. Catherine street.

LACHINE—COMFORTABLE FURNISHED front room, with use of kitchen, at 227 St. Joseph street, Lachine Locks. 7

MRS. T. REDSHAW, LANSDOWNE BLOCK, Papineau square, is now prepared to receive boarders, and also to supply dinner to a limited number of day boarders. 31

NICELY FURNISHED ROOM TO LET, on bathroom flat; gas, hot water, telephone. 3 McGill College avenue. 2

ROOM, WITH BOARD IN ENGLISH FAMily; comfortable home for one of strictly quiet habits; central. 21 St. Edward st. 2

TO LET, ROOMS, COMFORTABLY FURnished; suitable for one or two gentlemen. Opposite Queen's statue. 16 Victoria square. 2

Agents Wanted.

SALESMEN WANTED FOR EASTERN Townships, Que., to solicit orders for our hardy Canadian-grown Nursery Stock. Valuable specialties. Liberal terms. Write at once and secure territory. STONE & WELLINGTON, Montreal. 5

WANTED, FOR CAPE COVE, COUNTY Gaspe, qualified elementary teacher, member of the Anglican Church—a musician preferred. Apply, stating salary, PHILIP A. BECK, Sec.-Treasurer. 30

Swaps.

WANTED, TO EXCHANGE, A HORSE FOR a Bicycle; must be Al Machine. Address BARTER, 'Witness' Office. 3

Miscellaneous.

EXTRA FIRE INSURANCE.—Special advantages for placing risks with the best companies in the States. J. E. M. WHITNEY, Room 6, Baron Block, 162 St. James street. 3

PERSONAL—BOSTON DENTAL PARLORS, 1856 Notre Dame. Beautiful Sets of Teeth for Ten Dollars. Fit and quality guaranteed. Painless extracting a specialty. Office, open evenings. 13

Money to Loan.

$2500 to Lend
On good first mortgage security.
J. CRADOCK SIMPSON & CO.,
181 ST. JAMES STREET.

$11,500
To lend on First Mortgage, at a low rate of Interest.
J. CRADOCK SIMPSON & CO.,
181 ST. JAMES STREET.

$5000 to Lend
On first mortgage security. Property must be in City or Suburbs of Montreal.
J. CRADOCK SIMPSON & CO.,
181 ST. JAMES STREET.

CENTS FOR SALE.
Apply at the "WITNESS" OFFICE.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED, ENGINEERS, SURVEYORS and others that are out of employment. Do you want a good paying business? clean, respectable and honorable. No capital required, except tact, push and principle. Address, with stamp, Box 76, Montreal. 3

Domestics.

WANTED, SMART, RESPECTABLE Young Girl as general Servant; must sleep at home; Sundays off; references. Apply 135 St. Antoine street.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY for the Country, a good plain cook, and house and table maid. Apply at 1018 Sherbrooke st., between 7 and 8.30 p.m. 5

WANTED, A COOK; MUST HAVE SATISfactory references. Apply between 12 and 2 p.m., 4240 St. Catherine street. 3

WANTED, A YOUNG GIRL, AGED 17, for general housework. Apply 62 Coursol st. 2

Teachers, Governesses.

WANTED, A TEACHER FOR THE Primary Department of Waterloo Academy; must be able to teach singing. Applicant holding a model school diploma, and having experience will be given the preference. Salary, $20 per month. Address C. H. PARMALEE, secretary-treasurer, Waterloo, Que. 2

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

WANTED, MAN AND WIFE TO WORK on farm; must understand all work; horses, cattle, etc.; no objection to son or daughter. Address HOMESTEAD, Witness' Office. 5

Employment Wanted.

SITUATIONS WANTED, FOR BOYS AND Lads as apprentices, message boys, or other work, at which they can live in the Home. J. R. DICK, 119 Mountain street. 2

WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE BOY, 13 years, work of any kind. Address 113 Prince Arthur street. 5

WANTED, SITUATION BY A PAPER CUTter, Litho or Box Factory, or work of any kind; well up in the paper trade. Apply CUTTER, 'Witness' Office. 3

WANTED—MARRIED COUPLE DESIRE situations together; man experienced coachman or gardener; wife, housekeeper or cook. Apply 152½ St. Antoine street. 2

Domestics.

REV. J. FREDERICK RENAUD, Immigration Chaplain, would like to hear of situation for a man and wife; wife as housemaid and husband as handy man or butler. Apply at the ANDREWS HOME, 46 Belmont Park. 2

WANTED, WORK BY THE DAY IN THE kitchen of a hotel or restaurant. Address care of Mrs. Neville, rear of 224 William street. 5

WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, good laundress, washing and ironing by the day. 14 Hermine street. 3

WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, families' washing; good drying ground; will call for washing. Apply E. E. P., 1132 City Hall avenue. 2

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

WANTED, EMPLOYMENT BY A MIDDLEaged man; is handy with carpenter's tools. Address T. J. TARALDSEN, 504 Craig st. 5

WANTED, SITUATION AS DRIVER OR AS Storeman; thoroughly understands the care of horses, speaks French and English, and knows city well. Address DRIVER, 'Witness' Office. 5

WANTED, SITUATION BY PRACTICAL married farmer, 12 years' experience in all kinds of Canadian farming, as foreman or otherwise. Address NEEDY, 'Witness' Office. 5

WANTED, ANY KIND OF EMPLOYMENT by steady man; wages no object. Address WAGES, 'Witness' Office. 2

Lost, Strayed and Found

LOST, SUNDAY MORNING, ON ST. Catherine street, between Fort and Douglas Church, a Gold Watch, Chain and Locket. Finder will be liberally rewarded by returning to 78 Fort street. 5

Business Chances.

TO CONTRACTORS, FINEST STONE Crushing Plant in the Dominion, For Sale, Engines, Boiler, Track, Cars, etc., and 3,000 yds. stone ready for crushing. Address, W. M. HENDERSHOT, Box 596, City.

For Sale.

FOR SALE, ONE OF THE BEST DININGRooms in the city. Address DININGROOM, 'Witness' Office. 3

FOR SALE, CHEAP, THE LARGEST and best assortment of Second-hand Furniture in the city. Furniture bought. Corner Cathedral and St. Antoine street. 3

FOR SALE, CHEAP, P. E. LAYTON & BRO.'S Platform in Main Building Exhibition Grounds. Address 148 Peel street. 3

FOR SALE, SMALL UPRIGHT PIANO, only four months in use; cheap for cash or on time, to a reliable party. Address 75½ Aylmer street. 27

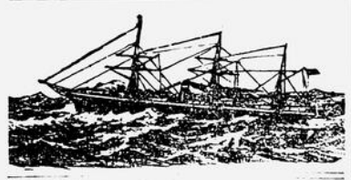
FOR SALE, THE HARNEY SEWING Machine, the latest, therefore the best; shipped to any responsible name to test and inspect. M. J. HARNEY, P.O. Box 511, Montreal. 13

FOR SALE, FOR THE MILLION: KINDling, $2; Cut Maple, $2.50; Tamarac Blocks, $1.75; Hardwood Blocks, $1.50; cut any length; delivered anywhere in the city. J. C. MACDIARMID, Richmond square. Bell Tel. 3353. 11

FOR SALE, KILN DRIED KINDLING Wood, $2; Cut Maple, $2.50; Tamarac Blocks, $1.75; Mill Blocks, cut stove lengths, $1.50 per load. MONTREAL KINDLING WOOD CO., corner St. James and Guy. Telephone 3110. 15

NEW BOATS OF ALL SIZES AND OARS, For Sale by Mr. JOS. VINCENT, Boatman, Jacques Cartier Wharf. 30

DRY KINDLING WOOD
LARGE LOADS, $2.
HENDERSON BROS.
Telephone 8211 344 William street



AMERICAN LINE

NEW YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON

From Pier 14, North River, New York.
(Foot of Fulton street.)

St. Louis.....Wed., Aug. 7, 11.00 a.m.
Berlin.....Wed., Aug. 14, 12.00 noon.
New York.....Wed., Aug. 21, 11.00 a.m.

Shortest and most convenient route to London. No transfer by tender. No tidal delay. Close connection at Southampton for Havre and Paris by special fast twin-screw Channel steamers.
Rates of passage, to Southampton, London or Havre, $60 and upwards.
Second Cabin passage, $35 to $60.
SPECIAL ROUND TRIP TICKETS AT REDUCED RATES.
Steerage at Very Low Rates.
For Freight or passage apply to
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION CO.,
No. 6 Bowling Green, New York.
W. H. HENRY, 143 St. James street.
W. F. EGG, 129 St. James st., Montreal.
J. Y. GILMOUR & CO.,
384 St. Paul street, Montreal. 1

QUEBEC STEAMSHIP CO.'Y LTD.
ST. LAWRENCE LINE.
SS. "CAMPANA"
1,700 TONS.
Is intended to leave Montreal on
MONDAY, 5th August, at 4 p.m.
And afterwards on every alternate Monday during season
For FATHER POINT, GASPE, MAL BAY, PERCE, SUMMERSIDE, CHARLOTTETOWN and PICTOU.
Has superior accommodation for passengers. Electric lights and all modern comforts. No cargo received after 3 p.m. of sailing day.
Tickets for sale at all the principal ticket offices. For Freight, Passage and Staterooms apply to
J. G. BROCK, Agent,
211 Commissioners street,
Or to W. D. O'BRIEN, 143 St. James st.
24

DOMINION LINE
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
LIVERPOOL SERVICE.

Steamer.	From Montreal.	From Quebec.
Vancouver.....	Aug. 3, daylight.	Aug. 4, 9 a.m.
Mariposa.....	Aug. 17, daylight.	Aug. 17, 2 p.m.
Labrador.....	Aug. 24, daylight.	Aug. 25, 9 a.m.
Vancouver.....	Sept. 7, daylight.	Sept. 8, 9 a.m.
Scotsman.....	Aug. 10, daylight.	
SS. Canada.....		Building.

Rates of Passage: First cabin, Montreal or Quebec to Liverpool or Londonderry, $50 to $70; return, $100 to $130, according to steamer and berth. Second cabin to Liverpool, Londonderry, Belfast or Glasgow, $30, return, $55. Steerage to Liverpool, London, Londonderry, Queenstown, Belfast or Glasgow, including outfit, $16.
'Vancouver' and 'Labrador' do not carry cattle.
Midship saloons, electric light, spacious promenade decks.
For further information apply to any agent of the Company, or to
DAVID TORRANCE & CO.,
General Agents, Montreal.
17 St. Sacrament street. 23

REFORD AGENCIES.

DONALDSON LINE
WEEKLY GLASGOW SERVICE
Sailing from MONTREAL every THURSDAY Morning.

From Glasgow.		From Montreal
July 19.....	SS. Amaryntha.....	Aug. 1
July 25.....	SS. Warwick.....	Aug. 15
Aug. 2.....	SS. Alcides.....	Aug. 22
Aug. 9.....	SS. Tritonia.....	Aug. 29
Aug. 16.....	SS. Concordia.....	Sept. 5

AGENTS.
Glasgow.....Donaldson Bros.
Chicago.....Henderson Bros.

THOMSON LINE
LONDON AND NEWCASTLE SERVICE
Sailing from Montreal on or about

From Newcastle-on-Tyne.		From Montreal to London.
July 21.....	SS. Hurona.....	Aug. 9
July 26.....	SS. Gerona.....	Aug. 16
Aug. 9.....	SS. Iona.....	Aug. 30

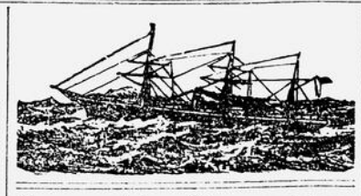
All the London steamers will take cargo for Newcastle-on-Tyne.
EAST COAST SERVICE.
Aberdeen, Leith and Dundee, at intervals.
SS. Dracona, for Dundee.....Aug. 22
SS. Avlona, for Aberdeen.....Aug. 16.
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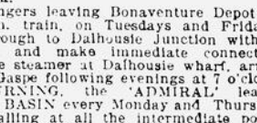
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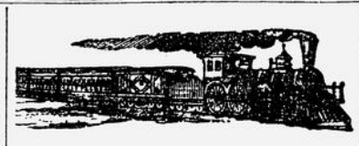
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BESIDE THE BONNIE BRIER BUSH.

By Ian Maclaren.

A DOCTOR OF THE OLD SCHOOL.

III.—(Continued.)

'The doctors in the toons hae nurses an' a' kinds o' handy apparatus,' said MacLure to Drumsheugh when Bell had gone, 'but you an' me 'ill need tae be nurse the nicht, an' use sic things as we hev.

'It 'ill be a lang nicht and anxious wark, but a' wud raither hae ye, auld freend, wi' me than ony man in the Glen. Ye're no feared tae gie a hand ?'

'Me feared ? No likely. Man, Saunders cam tae me a hafiin, and hes been on Drumsheugh for twenty years, an' though he be a dour chiel, he's a faithfu' servant as ever lived. It's waesome tae see him lyin' there moaning like some dumb animal frae mornin' tae nicht, an' no able tae answer his ain wife when she speaks.

'Div ye think, Weelum, he hes a chance ?'

'That he hes, at ony rate, and it 'ill no be your blame or mine if he hesna mair.'

While he was speaking, MacLure took off his coat and waistcoat and hung them on the back of the door. Then he rolled up the sleeves of his shirt and laid bare two arms that were nothing but bone and muscle.

'It gar'd ma very blood rin faster tae the end of ma fingers juist tae look at him,' Drumsheugh expatiated afterwards to Hillocks, 'for a' saw noo that there was tae be a stand-up fecht atween him an' deith for Saunders, and when a' thocht o' Bell an' her bairns, a' kent wha wud win.

'Aff wi' yir coat, Drumsheugh,' said MacLure ; 'ye 'ill need tae bend yir back the nicht ; gither a' the pails in the hoose and fill them at the spring, an' a'll come doon tae help ye wi' the carryin'.'

It was a wonderful ascent up the steep pathway from the spring to the cottage on its little knoll, the two men in single file, bareheaded, silent, solemn, each with a pail of water in either hand, MacLure limping painfully in front, Drumsheugh blowing behind ; and when they laid down their burden in the sick room, where the bits of furniture had been put to a side and a large tub held the centre, Drumsheugh looked curiously at the doctor.

'No, a'm no daft ; ye needna be feared ; but ye're tae get yir first lesson in medicine the nicht, an' if we win the battle ye can set up for yersel' in the Glen.

'There's twa dangers—that Saunders's strength fails, an' that the force o' the fever grows ; and we have juist twa weapons.

'Yon milk on the drawers head an' the bottle of whiskey is tae keep up the strength, and this cool water is tae keep doon the fever.

'We 'ill cast oot the fever by the virtue o' the earth an' the water.'

'Div ye mean tae pit Saunders in the tub ?'

'Ye hiv it noo, Drumsheugh, and that's hoo a' need yir help.'

'Man, Hillocks,' Drumsheugh used to moralize, as often as he remembered that critical night, 'it wes humblin' tae see hoo low sickness can bring a pooerfu' man, an' ocht tae keep us frae pride.

'A month syne there wesna a stronger man in the Glen than Saunders, an' noo he was juist a bundle o' skin and bone, that naither saw nor heard, nor moved nor felt, that kent naethin' that was dune tae him.

'Hillocks, a' wudna hae wished ony man tae hev seen Saunders—for it wull never pass frae before ma een as long as a' live—but a' wish a' the Glen hed stude by MacLure kneelin' on the floor wi' his sleeves up tae his oxters and waitin' on Saunders.

'Yon big man wes as pitifu' an' gentle as a wumman, and when he laid the puir fallow in his bed again, he hapipt him ower as a mither dis her bairn.'

Thrice it was done, Drumsheugh ever bringing up colder water from the spring, and twice MacLure was silent ; but after the third time there was a gleam in his eye.

'We're haudin' oor ain ; we're no bein' maistered, at ony rate ; mair a' canna say for three oors.

'We 'ill no need the water again, Drumsheugh ; gae oot and tak a breath o' air ; a'm on gaird masel'.'

It was the hour before daybreak, and Drumsheugh wandered through fields he had trodden since childhood. The cattle lay sleeping in the pastures ; their shadowy forms, with a patch of whiteness here and there, having a weird suggestion of death. He heard the burn running over the stones ; fifty years ago he had made a dam that lasted till winter. The hooting of an owl made him start ; one had frightened him as a boy so that he ran home to his mother—she died thirty years ago. The smell of ripe corn filled the air ; it would soon be cut and garnered. He could see the dim outlines of his house, all dark and cold ; no one he loved was beneath the roof. The lighted window in Saunders's cottage told where a man hung between life and death, but love was in that home. The futility of life arose before this lonely man, and overcame his heart with an indescribable sadness. What a vanity was all human labor, what a mystery all human life !

But while he stood, a subtle change came over the night, and the air trembled round him as if one had whispered. Drumsheugh lifted his head and looked eastwards. A faint grey stole over the distant horizon, and suddenly a cloud reddened before his eyes. The sun was not in sight, but was rising, and sending forerunners before his face. The cattle began to stir, a blackbird burst into song, and before Drumsheugh crossed the threshold of Saunders's house the first ray of the sun had broken on a peak of the Gramplans.

MacLure left the bedside, and as the light of the candle fell on the doctor's face, Drumsheugh could see that it was going well with Saunders.

'He's nae waur ; an' it's half six noo ; it's ower sune tae say mair, but a'm houpin' for the best. Sit doon and take a sleep, for ye're needin' 'it, Drumsheugh, an' man, ye hae worked for it.'

As he dozed off, the last thing Drumsheugh saw was the doctor sitting erect in his chair, a clenched fist resting on the bed, and his eyes already bright with a vision of victory.

He awoke with a start to find the room flooded with the morning sunshine, and every trace of last night's work removed.

The doctor was bending over the bed, and speaking to Saunders.

'It's me, Saunders, Doctor MacLure, ye ken ; dinna try tae speak or move ; juist let this drap milk slip ower—ye 'ill be needin' yir breakfast, lad—and gang tae sleep again.'

Five minutes, and Saunders fallen into a deep, healthy sleep tossing and moaning come to an Then MacLure stepped softly the floor, picked up his coat waistcoat, and went out at the

Drumsheugh arose and follow without a word. They passed the little garden, sparkling wit and beside the byre, where Hay rattled her chain, impatient f coming, and by Saunders's litt of corn ready for the scythe, reached an open field. Ther came to a halt, and Doctor M for once allowed himself to go

His coat he flung east an waistcoat west, as far as he coul them, and it was plain he would shouted had he been a complet from Saunders's room. Any dis tance was useless for adequate pression. He struck Drumsheu mighty blow that well-nigh lev that substantial man in the dus then the doctor of Drumtochty fo his bulletin.

'Saunders wesna tae live thro the nicht but he's livin' this mee an' like to live.

'He's got by the warst clean an fair, and wi' him that's as good as cure.

'It 'ill be a graund waukenin' for Bell ; she 'ill no be a weedow yet, no the bairnies fatherless.

'There's nae use glowerin' at Drumsheugh, for a body's daft a time, an' a' canna contain masel a'm no gaein' tae try.'

Then it dawned upon Drums that the doctor was attempting Highland fling.

'He's ill made tae begin wi' sheugh explained in the kirkyar Sabbath, 'and ye ken he's terrible mishannelled by accid ye may think what like it w as sure as deith, o' a' the flings a' ever saw yon wes niest.

'A' hevna shaken ma ai thirty years, but a' confess masel. Ye may lauch a neeburs, but the thocht o' B news that wes waitin' her go ter o' me.'

Drumtochty did not laugh tochty looked as if it could quite otherwise for joy.

'A' wud hae made a third gi been there,' announced Hillo grossively.

'Come on, Drumsheugh,' Scutar, 'gie's the end o't ; i michty morning.'

'"We're twa auld fules," Lure tae me, and he gaithers claithes. "It wud set us be tellin' Bell."

'She wes sleepin' on the to bed wrapped in a plaid, fair wo wi' three weeks' nursin' o' Sa but at the first touch she was o the floor.

'"Is Saunders deein', doctor ?" cries. "Ye promised tae wauke dinna tell me it's a' ower."

'"There's nae deein' abo Bell ; ye're no tae lose yir time, sae far as a' can s ben an' jidge for yersel."

'Bell lookit at Saunde tears of joy fell on the b

'"The shadow's lifted. "he's come back frae the tomb.

'"A' prayed last nicht tha wud leave Saunders till cud dae for themselves, an' tha came intae ma mind. "We endure for a nicht, but joy the mornin'."

'"The Lord heard ma pra joy hes come in the mornin'," gripped the doctor's hand.

'"Ye've been the instrum tor MacLure. Ye wudna gie and ye did what nae itiner him, an' a've ma man the da the bairns hae their father."

'An' afore MacLure kent wh was daein', Bell lifted his hand lips an' kissed it.'

'Did she, though ?' cried 'Wha wud hae thocht ther muckle spunk in Bell ?'

'MacLure, of coorse, was cl dalized,' continued Drumsh pooed awa his hand as if it burned.

'Nae man can thole tha fraikin', and a' never hea thing in the parish, but w cuse Bell, noeburs : it wes by ordinar,' and Drums Bell's apology to Drumtoc an excess of feeling.

'A' see naething tae excuse ed Jamie, who was in great fettle Sabbath : 'the doctor hes never burdened wi' fees, and a'm judgin coonted a wumman's gratitude he saved frae weedowhood th he ever got.'

(To be continued.)

DAILY BREAD.

MONDAY, AUGUST

What hast thou lacked wi that thou seekest to go to th country ? And he answe ing ; howbeit let me go in a They desire a better country an heavenly.—1 Kings xi. xi., 16.

The Belgian National Temp League has held good annu ings at which, amongst other tial men, two Ministers of St present.

The devil has no quarrel w man who thinks he can be a tian without making any cha his habits.—'Ram's Horn.'

The man who is not wholes good is an enemy to God how near the pulpit church.

Business Cards.

ICE CREAM TO ORDER
DURING THE HOT WEATHER.
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LORNA DOONE.

A ROMANCE OF EXMOOR.

BY R. D. BLACKMORE.

CHAPTER III.

THE WAR PATH OF THE DOONES.

From Porlock town to the town of [illegible] is a very long and painful road, and [illegible] through the traveller must make his [illegible] saving is; for the way is still [illegible] worst on this side of Dulverton, [illegible] there is less danger now than in [illegible] my schooling; for now a good [illegible] there without much cost [illegible] but when I was a boy, the [illegible] fail, when needed most, be- [illegible] of the slough-cake. It is to the [illegible] this age, and our advance upon [illegible] says that now we have laid [illegible] and faggots, and even stump- [illegible] here and there, so that a man in [illegible] not sink if he be [illegible] There is nothing I have [illegible] than [illegible] my duty, way- [illegible] [illegible] days, when I came from [illegible] and good times they were, full [illegible] of a warmth and fine hearth-comfort, [illegible] whom now are lying out), it was a sad [illegible] very business to find where lay the [illegible]. We are taking now to mark it [illegible] with a fence on either side, at least, [illegible] a town is handy, but to me this [illegible] of a high pretence, and a sort of [illegible] mark and channel for robbers though [illegible] enough near London, where they [illegible] cannot a race course.

[illegible] left the town of the two fords, [illegible] they say is the meaning of it, very [illegible] in the morning, after lying one day [illegible] rest, as was demanded by the nags, [illegible] of foot and foundered. For my part, I was glad to rest, having aches all [illegible] me, and very heavy bruises; and we [illegible] at the sign of the White Horse [illegible] in the street called Gold street, op- [illegible] where the souls are of John and [illegible] Greenway, set up in gold letters, be- [illegible] we must take the homeward way at [illegible] crow of the morning. Though still [illegible] Fry was dry with me of the reason [illegible] his coming, and only told lies about [illegible], and could not keep them agree- [illegible]. I hoped for the best, as all boys [illegible], especially after a victory. And I might, perhaps, father had sent for me [illegible] he had a good harvest, and the [illegible] all in the corn-chamber.

[illegible] was high noon before we were got to [illegible] that day, near to which town the [illegible] Ex and its big brother Parle have [illegible]. My mother had an uncle living [illegible], for we were not to visit his house [illegible] me at which I was somewhat as- [illegible], since we needs must stop for at [illegible] two hours, to bait our horses thor- [illegible] before coming to the black [illegible]. The hops are very good in frost, [illegible] when the hot-springs rise, but as [illegible] had been no frost this year, [illegible] ought to make the black-birds [illegible] big in the morning. In a hearty [illegible] frost they look small, until the [illegible] falls over them.

The road from Hampton to Dulverton [illegible] very delicate, yet nothing [illegible] much to despise, indeed, [illegible] the backs of a horse, except in [illegible] places. The day was inclined to [illegible] and foggy, and both nags sweat- [illegible]; but Peggy carrying little weight [illegible] wardrobe was under Smiler, and [illegible], grumbling always), we could [illegible] deep in front, as far as you may [illegible] laugh.

[illegible] had been rather bitter with me, [illegible] methought was a mark of ill taste [illegible] home for the holidays; and yet [illegible] no allowance for John, because he [illegible] never been at school, and never [illegible] had chance to eat fry upon con- [illegible] of seething it; therefore I rode on, [illegible] he was hard-set, like a saw, for [illegible], and would soften after tooth- [illegible]. Only at his most hungry times, [illegible] his mind was far gone upon bacon, [illegible] he seemed to check himself and [illegible] me as if he was sorry for little [illegible] coming over great.

[illegible] at Dulverton, we dined upon [illegible] and choicest victuals that ever [illegible] was. Even now, at my time of [illegible] to think of it, gives me appetite, as [illegible] a little to think of my first love [illegible] to love all goodness. Hot mut- [illegible], as a thing I had often heard [illegible] from very wealthy boys and men, who [illegible] dessert of dinner; and to hear [illegible] it made my lips smack, and [illegible] inward.

[illegible] John Fry strode into the [illegible] with the air and grace of a short- [illegible] and shouted as loud as if he [illegible] sleep upon Exmoor:

[illegible] orton pasty for twoo travlers, [illegible] ther valve, in valve minnits! Dish [illegible] in the tin with the grahvy, zame [illegible] ordered last Tuesslay.'

[illegible] 'ill not come in five min- [illegible] or ten, or twenty; but that [illegible] all the better when it came to [illegible] presence; and the smell of it was [illegible] to make an empty man thankful [illegible] the room there was inside of him. Fifty years have passed me quicker than the rest of that gravy.

When the mutton nasty was done, and Peggy and Smiler had dined well also, [illegible] I went to wash at the pump, being a [illegible] of soap and water, at all risk, ex- [illegible] Exmoor. And John Fry, who [illegible] use to wash, save Sabbath [illegible] his own soap, and who had kept [illegible] from the pump by threatening loss of [illegible] for he came in a satisfied man- [illegible] with a piece of quill in his hand, [illegible] against a door-post, and listen to [illegible] feeling, and have his teeth [illegible] summer.

[illegible] lady's maid came out, and the [illegible] saw her face, and she turned [illegible] back again; but put a better [illegible] on, and gave a trip and hitched [illegible], and looked at the sun full body [illegible] brothers should laugh that she [illegible] to her complexion. With a long [illegible] glass in her fingers very daintily, [illegible] up to the jump in the middle [illegible] where I was running the wa- [illegible] and shoulders, and arms, [illegible] my breast even, and though [illegible] her through the sprinkle, [illegible] quite a turn to see her, child [illegible] in my open aspect.

'[illegible]oroughness is hard to me,' she said, [illegible] for me all it now to the bank of [illegible] Wash — '

'[illegible] Likely you mean, madam, [illegible] way, and the roads as [illegible] to Oare.'

'[illegible] I shall remember; that [illegible] where my leetle boy live. [illegible] I will come seek for him. [illegible] the pump to flow, my dear, [illegible] me the good water. The baron- ess will not touch unless a nebule be formed outside the glass.'

I did not know what she meant by that; yet I pumped for her very heartily, and marvelled to see her for fifty times throw the water away in the trough, as if it was not good enough. At last the water suited her, with a likeness of fog outside the glass, and the gleam of a crystal under it, and then she made a courtesy to me, in a sort of mocking manner, holding the long glass by the foot, not to take the cloud off; and then she wanted to kiss me; but I was out of breath, and have always been shy of that work, except when I come to offer it; and so I ducked under the pump-handle, and she knocked her chin on the knob of it; and the hostlers came out, and asked whether they would do as well.

Upon this, she retreated up the yard, with a certain dark dignity, and a foreign way of walking, which stopped them at once from going further, because it was so different from the fashion of their sweethearts. One with another they hung back, where half a cart-load of hay was, and they looked to be sure that she would not turn round; and then each one laughed at the rest of them.

Now, up to the end of Dulverton, on the northward side of it, where the two new pigsties be, the Oare folk and the Watchett folk must trudge on together, until we come to a broken cross, where a murdered man lies buried. Peggy and Smiler went up the hill, as if nothing could be too much for them, after the beans they had eaten, and suddenly turning a corner of trees, we happened upon a great coach and six horses laboring very heavily. John Fry rode on with his hat in his hand, as became him, toward the quality; but I was amazed to that degree, that I left my cap on my head, and drew bridle without knowing it.

For in the front seat of the coach, which was half-way open, being of the new city-make, and the day in want of air, sat the foreign lady who had met me at the pump and offered to salute me. By her side was a little girl, dark-haired and very wonderful, with a wealthy softness on her, as if she must have her own way. I could not look at her for two glances, and she did not look at me for one, being but a little child, and busy with the hedges. But in the honorable place sat a handsome lady, very warmly dressed, and sweetly delicate of color. And close to her was a lively child, two, or it may be three years old, bearing a white cockade in his hat, and staring at all and everybody. Now he saw Peggy, and took such a liking to her, that the lady, his mother—if so she were—was forced to look at my pony and me. And, to tell the truth, although I am not of those who adore the high folk, she looked at us very kindly, and with a sweetness very rarely found in the women who milk the cows for us.

Then I took off my cap to the beautiful lady, without asking wherefore; and she put up her hand and kissed it to me, thinking, perhaps, that I looked like a gentle and good little boy; for folk always called me innocent, though God knows I never was that. But now the foreign lady, or lady's maid, as it might be, who had been busy with little dark eyes, turned upon all this going on, and looked me straight in the face. I was about to salute her, at a distance, indeed, and not with the nicety she had offered to me, but, strange to say, she stared at my eyes, as if she had never seen me before, neither wished to see me again. At this I was so startled, such things being out of my knowledge, that I startled Peggy also with the muscle of my legs, and she being fresh from stable, and the mire scraped off with cask-hoop, broke away so suddenly that I could do no more than turn round and lower my cap, now five months old, to the beautiful lady. Soon I overtook John Fry, and asked him all about them, and how it was that we had missed their starting from the hostel. But John would never talk much, and all that I could win out of him was that they were 'murdering Papishers,' and little he cared to do with them, or the devil as they came from. And a good thing for me, and a providence, that I was gone down Dulverton town to buy sweet-stuff for Annie, else my stupid head would have gone astray with their great outcoming.

We saw no more of them after that, but turned into the sideway, and soon had the fill of our hands and eyes to look to our own going. For the road got worse and worse, until there was none at all, and perhaps the purest thing it could do was to be ashamed to show itself. But we pushed on as best we might, with doubt of reaching home any time, except by special grace of God.

The fog came down upon the moors as thick as ever I saw it; and there was no sound of any sort, nor a breath of wind to guide us. The little stubby trees that stand here and there, like bushes with a wooden leg to them, were drizzled with a mess of wet, and hung their points with dropping. Wherever the butt-end of a hedge-row came up from the hollow ground, like the withers of a horse, holes of splash were pocketed and pimpled in the yellow sand of coneys, or under the dwarf-tree's ovens. But soon it was too dark to see that, or anything else, I may say, except the creases in the dusk, where prisoned light crept up the valleys.

After a while even that was gone, and no other comfort left us except to see our horses' heads jogging to their footsteps, and the dark ground pass below us, lighter where the wet was; and then the splash, foot after foot, more cleverly than we can do it, and the orderly jerk of the tail, and the smell of what a horse is.

John Fry was bowing forward with sleep upon his saddle, and now I could no longer see the frizzle of wet upon his beard—for he had a very brave one, of a bright red color, and trimmed into a whale-oil knot, because he was newly married—although that comb of hair had been a subject of some wonder to me, whether I, in time, should have the like of that, handsomely set with shining beads, small above and large below, from the weeping of the heaven. But still I could see the jog of his hat—a Sunday hat with a top to it—and some of his shoulder bowed out in the mist, so that one could say 'Hold up, John,' when Smiler put his foot in.

'Mercy! Where be us now?' said John Fry, waking suddenly; 'us ought to have passed hold hash, Jan. Zeen it on the road, have 'ee?'

'No, indeed, John; no old ash. Nor nothing else to my knowing; nor heard nothing, save thee snoring.'

'Watt a vule thee must be then, Jan; and me myzell no better. Harken, lad, harken!'

We drew our horses up and listened, through the thickness of the air, and with our hands laid to our ears. At first there was nothing to hear, except the panting of the horses and the trickle of the eaving drops from our head-covers and clothing, and the soft sounds of the lonely night, that made us feel, and not try to think. Then there came a mellow noise, very low and mournsome, not a sound to be afraid of, but to long know the meaning, with a soft rise of the hair. Three times it came and went again, as the shaking of a thread might pass away into the distance; and then I touched John Fry to know that there was something near me.

'Doon't'e be a vule, Jan! Vaine moozick as iver I 'eer. God bless the man as made un doo it!'

'Have they hanged one of the Doones then, John?'

'Hush, lad; niver talk laike o' thiccy. Hang a Doone! God knoweth, the king would hang pretty quick if her did.'

'Then who is it in the chains, John?'

I felt my spirit rise as I asked; for now I had crossed Exmoor so often as to hope that the people sometimes deserved it, and think that it might be a lesson to the rogues who unjustly loved the mutton they were never born to. But, of course, they were born to hanging, when they set themselves so high.

'It be nawbody,' said John, 'vor us to make a fush about. Belong to t'other zide o' the moor, and come staling shape to our zide. Red Jem Hannaford his name. Thank God for him to be hanged, lad; and good cess to his soul for craikin' zo.'

So the sound of the quiet swinging led us very modestly, as it came and went on the wind, loud and low pretty regularly, even as far as the foot of the gibbet where the four crossways are.

'Vamous job this here,' cried John, looking up to be sure of it, because there were so many; 'here be my own nick on the post. Red Jem, too, and no doubt of him; he do hang so handsome like, and his ribs up laike a horse a'most. God bless them as discovered the way to make a rogue so useful. Good-naight to thee, Jem, my lad; and not break thy drames with the craikin'.'

John Fry shook his bridle-arm, and smote upon Smiler merrily, as he jogged into the homeward track from the guilding of the body. But I was sorry for Red Jem, and wanted to know more about him, and whether he might not have avoided this miserable end, and what his wife and children thought of it, if, indeed, he had any. But John would talk no more about it; and perhaps he was moved with a lonesomo feeling, as the creaking sound came after us.

'Hould thee tongue, lad,' he said, sharply; 'us be naigh the Doone-track now, two malle from Dunkery Beacon hill, tho haighest place of Hexmoor. So happen they be abroad to-naight, us must crawl on our belly places, boy.'

I knew at once what he meant—those bloody Doones of Bagworthy, the awe of all Devon and Somerset, outlaws, traitors, murderers. My little legs began to tremble to and fro upon Peggy's sides, as I heard the dead robber in chains behind us, and thought of the live ones still in front.

'But, John,' I whispered, warily, sidling close to his saddle-bow; 'dear John, you don't think they will see us in such a fog as this?'

(Continued on page 10.)

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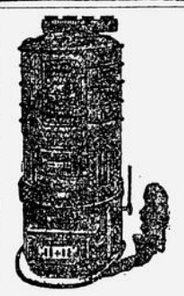


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HARD WORK BUT FULL OF EXCITEMENT AND PROFIT.

Let me introduce you to the Narwhal. She is a stout, staunch whaling bark of 400 tons burden, three-masted, and with a goodly array of white portholes. She is in whaling ground, lat. 78.20 N., long. 15.10 W.

It is now a week since we came up from the old 'saddleback' sealing. We were fairly fortunate, and have two thousand skins aboard. Our fortune is not following us, however. Whales are scarce and so far nothing but finners and the hated gampus have been sighted.

It is the morning of May 10. A dense fog is hanging around us. The captain comes up the companion.

'Morning, Duncan,' says he, as the first mate stands aside at the top of the bridge-ladder. 'No signs of a clear up, yet?

'It rose a bit in the mid-watch, sir, but it's down again,' says he.

The captain mutters something under his breath, and takes a full grip of his beard.

'Any signs of a fish, did you hear?'

'Yes, sir. McKenzie, in the morning watch, saw distinct spoutings, and isn't quite sure but he heard a blast or two on the port side, yonder,' answers the mate.

'Humph!' says the captain, lifting his cap slightly and scratching his head.

The steward here comes to the foot of the ladder and announces breakfast. Whereupon we retire below, to discuss the merits of tried ham, coffee, and ship's biscuits, along with the other topics of general interest.

As we go below the symptoms of a break up are apparent in the mist round us. And, when we regain the deck, the ugly curtain is lifting rapidly. I feel I must shout. After two days of fog in the Arctic you will understand this feeling. I do a hornpipe instead, however, as the captain does not like shouting, and retire into an after-boat, a favorite seat of mine, in perfect contentment, knowing that the Arctic plague is departing.

As whale food is plentiful, and spoutings have been seen, there is every reason to suppose that, with the return of clear weather, we may get a 'fall.' I sincerely trust so, and the captain and crew also, for we are yet many degrees removed from a full ship.

I have not sat for ten minutes, when the sun bursts suddenly through the white veil and scatters it. No one is aloft, so I spring into the main ratlines and run up to the crow's nest.

I have just closed the lid, when I notice what I take to be the silver fountain of a fin-back playing to the westward. I take out the long glass and lay it carefully on the rail.

'Hillo! hillo!' I exclaim to myself. Instead of one there is a whole school. To all appearances they are playing hide-and-seek, and a boisterous game they make of it, sending the water in great waves over the ice blocks.

I watch them for some time, keenly interested in their leviathan gambols, and then the thought suddenly strikes me that these are not finners, but real fish. I concentrate my gaze on one, and almost drop the glass as I discovered it to be a Greenland whale.

My news is soon communicated to the deck, and my position vacated in favor of another.

Then comes the order:

'First mate's boat, lower away there!'

'Aye, aye, sir.'

Instantly there is a rush to a half-deck boat. I have secured a place among the oarsmen, so I take my seat with a degree of excitement usually unknown to me.

The tackles are slipped. And now, with a push off, we dip our larch blades into the sea and shot round the bow.

The harpooner and second mate, with their boats, soon follow our lead.

The steersman has taken our course, and proceeds on it as nearly as the lie of the ice permits. Louder and louder come the blasts, and at last, as we round a sharp angle of high ice, two of them blow within seventy yards of us.

The mate ships his oars and stands ready. Slowly we slip along, the steerer endeavoring to keep nearer the fish tail on. All is going well. In another minute we shall be fast, when, without a sign of alarm, our fish dives and disappears.

We glance, nay, stare, at each other with faces lined with disappointment.

The other whale lies a short distance to windward, to all appearances fast asleep.

By a circular movement, we bring it tail on, and proceed to work up toward it swiftly and silently. The steerer holds up his hand.

Instantly we cease rowing, and sit like marble statues, with our hearts beating to a mad tune.

Bang!

We turn in our seats and a gigantic whirlpool of foam shows us the spot where the leviathan has been.

'Hurrah! hurrah!' burst from our lips, as we hoist the jack to show we are fast. 'Hurrah!'

The line tears over the bow, and a foamy wall rears itself before us.

A few minutes later our whale rises. On seeing this, we bend our backs and endeavor to come up with it. This is not to be, however, as it blows twice, and then, without diving, swims off rapidly in the direction of the nearest floe.

The mate puts a strong strain on. It seems to feel it, for a little later it ceases swimming. We pull up on it. But before a lance can be used, the monster dives.

Its stay is brief, and it rises again within two hundred yards of us. We draw up on it once more.

At the required moment the lances are seized, and we wait breathlessly as the steerer, with his long guiding oar, cleverly and noiselessly propels us the remaining yards up to the great fish's side.

'Now, boys,' sings out the mate.

So, with a fierce shout, we each plunge a lance into its marbled side. Up rises the mighty tail, descending with a blow that might have crushed a ship, and it is off again.

Not deeply this time, for a long, swirling, oily eddy of blood marks its track beneath the surface.

'There she rises!' exclaims Duncan. 'At her, boys!'

We are not loath to do so, and the oars bend like veritable whalebone as we lie over them. Just as we are about to grasp the lances, the mate sings out sharply:—'Look out! Look out! Back all there!'

We obey promptly; and none too soon is the order given, for the fish wakes from its seeming lethargy, and in a few seconds incloses itself in a regular maelstrom. Again and again it blows, and each time quantities of blood mingle in the shower.

'Give her time, my lads,' says Duncan, as he notices signs of impatience among the crew. 'She's weakening fast. Now, then, my beauty!'

At the last part of his speech the whale dived. This time it seems that it will never rise. Shall we lose it after all? But a few yards of rope remain, and no boat at hand to splice on.

'What's to be done, boys?' queries the mate, in a shaky voice. 'It'll be out soon.'

'Give it another turn round the pins, and try the full strain,' says Smith, our boat-steerer; 'only stand by and cut afore we go to the bottom.'

The suggestion is acted on, and Duncan, axe in hand, stands ready.

Who can picture the rush of feelings that sweeps over us during this brief period? The wall of water and spray before our broad bow rises like a tidal wave higher and higher, and at last, with a wild plunge, the bow buries itself in the sea.

It seems all over with us. But, in the confusion, the mate has managed to sever half the line, and the sudden jerk tears the remaining strands, so that the boat rights herself, to the unspeakable joy of her crew.

Whether to be glad or sorry we hardly know. The fish is lost, but we have plenty to be thankful for, and so we sit and stare at each other like men awakening from a strange dream.

Nothing remains but to return to the ship, the outline of whose masts can be seen on the horizon.

We turn the boat's head and pull sullenly. It is bitterly cold, and no words can express the weight that lies over us. We are in a typical mood for quarrelling with a midge. But the Arctic climate does not suit midges, and so that pleasure is denied to us.

The ship has hoisted a sign to show we are seen, and is coming up to us. Two hundred yards have been covered, when we all, with the exception of Smith, who has had his back turned, drop our oars with a confused exclamation, and point to a bluish-white mass that has suddenly risen to the surface. We wait for the 'blow,' and when none comes, we spring from our seats and yell like a boat-load of escaped lunatics.

'She's our, lads! She's ours yet!' shouts Duncan. 'Up to her, boys! up to her!'

We need no bidding or coaxing, but pull like furies.

'See, lads, she's done for! Hurrah!'

'Hurrah!' again, for, true enough, the whale is dead and floating underpart uppermost.

Our delight is boundless as we pull slowly round the massive carcass.

'She died hard, but she's worth the trouble,' says the mate, cheerily. 'And now, lads, hoist the Jack, and let us have a pipe whilst the old ship works up to us.'

This in due time she does. And with nose and tail and 'kent' tackles rigged up, our whale is soon hanging securely alongside, ready for the flinchers and their work of cutting up.—'Golden Days.'

Fight With Angry Apes.

SELF-SACRIFICE OF A BLACK SERVANT, WHO FACED THE INFURIATED BEASTS.

We came upon the apes unexpectedly, within sight of my farmhouse. There were thirty or forty of them, a fact quite contrary to the convictions of some of the noble gentle men who write books on zoology.

The apes were in a great state of excitement. They seemed to discuss a matter of immense consequence to themselves and shrieked wildly, gesticulating at the same time, after the manner of the low Italians. All appeared to be above five feet high—indeed, many must have reached seven feet. When I first caught sight of them, the majority were on all fours, but as their savageness increased, they swung the body awkwardly forward between the arms, supporting it by their bent knuckles.

Suddenly the entire mob turned against one orang-outang that stood in their midst like a prisoner. They beat him, using, as far as I could see, their left hand principally. Then a grey-haired man-of-the-woods immediately afterward let out a terrifying screech, which was probably a signal, for he and his mates began to tear to pieces the comrade condemned to death. They tore him limb from limb—I heard his bones break, so near was I to the place of execution. The orang-outang cried piteously, his voice resembling that of a woman in sore distress.

Pamba, my servant, had fired in the midst of them. All fled but one, an old ape, who rolled on the ground with a broken arm. The Malay advanced upon him, whereupon the animal ran off.

My servant is a native of these parts and is intimately acquainted with its animal world. He gave it as his opinion that the orang-outangs had never seen a white man and did not know anything of firearms. The shot had startled and frightened them.

About a week ago Pamba appeared breathless in the dining-room, just as we were sitting down to our evening meal. 'They have come,' he cried. 'See for yourself, master.'

I walked out on the verandah, and following the Malay's direction, observed a large number of orang-outangs assembled at the end of the carriageway leading to my house. In front of them stood a colossal gray-haired ape, who undoubtedly acted the part of the leader. He was screeching and chattering away at a tremendous rate, pointing toward my house as he did so. 'Look at his arm,' said Pamba, 'that is where my shot struck him.'

It was, indeed, the orang-outang we had encountered, to his sorrow, some time ago. The more I observed him, the more convinced I became of the fact. 'We ought to teach him a lesson,' I said; 'fetch my guns.' Pamba, trembling with blood-thirstiness after the maner of his race, went and returned with lightning rapidity, but before we could raise the rifles to our cheeks, the orang-outangs had vanished. The servant was rather proud of the fact. 'Man-of-the-woods is smart animal,' he said—'knows when he has enough. Will not stand in front of a gun.'

Next morning we found the body of a native child in our front yard. The little one had been strangled to death. The orang-outangs had entered upon their campaign of revenge.

This death in the circle of the natives instrusted to our care, struck my poor wife as an evil foreboding. Her excitability at last became so pronounced that I decided to take her to Penang at once and send her home by the next mail steamer. Last Saturday afternoon at three o'clock our carriage was brought up to the door. Pamba took me by the arm and said:

'If the master be wise, he will wait till to-morrow and not drive through the forests, which is full of ferocious beasts.'

I laughed away his misgivings. 'My good fellow,' I said, 'whoever heard of an attack by wild animals on Europeans in broad daylight? Jump in the rear and take care of little Charley; you may take my pistols if you will. The mistress and myself will take the box seats.'

Travel was comparatively easy during the first hour or so, though the road grew worse and worse all the time the further we progressed on the way to the sea. Now the forests became thicker, the road more uneven than ever, thorns and stones interfered with the gait of the pony. We had to go at a very slow pace. From Pamba came not a word. In his lap rested my two pistols, from his girdle hung the kris, a two-edged knife, sharp as a razor, which the natives bandle with astonishing dexterity.

Just as we were entering upon the second half of our journey, we heard sounds over our heads in the trees. It was like 'Tajik-tajik-tajik.'

'Man-of-the-woods is here,' said Pamba, stoically. I looked up—more tha a dozen orang-outangs were watching us with gloating big eyes from above. As we proceeded, we observed that each tree forward on the road was manned by a couple of tailless apes. 'They are the sentinels,' whispered the Malay. When we had passed the first guard house tree, its hairy occupants let themselves down on the ground and trotted after us with uncertain, wavering steps, crying their monotonous 'tajik-tajik,' and showing their horrible teeth. The further we proceeded, the more numerous the procession grew.

Our pony seemed to be aware of the danger; before I could raise the whip he had entered upon a fast trot and now broke into a gallop.

The black-brown monsters were well able to keep pace with us. Further and further toward the seaboard sped our brave pony, but horrors upon horrors, the number of sentinels above us, the army behind us increased every minute. I counted six apes in each tree on the road. Some of the monsters tried to jump into our carriage from the lower branches, but happily did not calculate the movements of the horse, and all fell to the ground. Suddenly an old ape alighted on the step of the cart. His tremendous jaws opened for a moment not a foot from my face; a whiff of his polluted breath struck my nostrils. At that moment Pamba's right arm brought an iron fimmy down upon the orang-outang's head, who fell to the ground with a terrible howl.

My wife, who had been leaning heavily upon me for some time, swooned away, and my two little ones began to cry for help and mercy. I recognized the impossibility of escape by flight; our cart was swinging from one side to the other and might turn over at any moment.

When the troop of apes were only seventy-five feet distant from us, I ordered Pamba to fire.

One of the apes fell as a result of two shots fired, the others continued to run after us. I handed Pamba another revolver. He waited until they were but twenty feet away, then fired six times in quick succession. For a second or so the beasts seemed to be taken by surprise; they had probably anticipated but one shot. Seeing two of their comrades drop they hesitated, conferred among themselves in their own shrill-toned language, then trotted on. Every tree in the neighborhood yielding succor, the troop increased frightfully—at least in our eyes. The pony was panting and struggling hard for breath, and the next house was at least four miles away.

'Master must go ahead; Pamba will fight man-of-the-woods,' said the Malay, after awhile. God is good to white man; the master will look after Dhoba and Pamba's children. Good-bye, master.' (Dhoba was the Malay's wife.)

With that the brave fellow jumped from the waggon, in his right hand the glittering kris. I saw him face the army of apes, dealing terrific blows with the knife. Then, as my waggon turned the corner, he disappeared amid the hundreds of howling, screeching beasts.

We arrived at Penang without further accident. On the next morning I started out with ten well-armed men to search for Pamba. The orang-outangs had vanished. Pamba's body, torn in fifty or more pieces, we found in the roadway, surrounded by eleven dead apes, each one as big as a man.—Malacca Correspondence.

The Ghost of Black Pond.

WHAT IT LACKS IN VISIBILITY IT MAKES IT UP IN SOUND.

Clifton, Staten Island, has, or thinks it has, a ghost. No one has seen the spectre, but a large number of persons have heard it. It is in a small swamp at the rear of the old Clifton picnic grounds. It in the centre of the swamp, and the noises it makes comes from a clump of bushes. They begin every evening at dusk, and may be heard as long as any one is bold enough to stay and listen.

The swamp is on a property owned by Mr. George Vanderbilt, and is in the dale at the end of Vanderbilt avenue. To the south of the swamp, which has been called Black Pond, there is nothing but woods. The other three sides are clear of trees or shrubbery of any kind.

The noises from the swamp were first heard on last Monday night. A man living near by, on his way home, heard a peculiar sound, as from an animal in distress.

After a short search he found that the noises came from the centre of the pond. He couldn't see anything moving about in the shallow water. He stopped long enough to convince himself that the noises didn't come from a frog, and then he started to run. He didn't stop until he got inside of his own house.

The next morning he stopped long enough in the village on his way to work to tell several persons about the strange noises. Folks were inclined to guy him, but as he was known to be an economical liar, some one suggested that they should investigate.

On Tuesday several men went to the swamp. At first they didn't hear anything except the croaking of frogs. Then there were five distinct bellows, which sounded as if they came from a cow. They didn't; but they did come from the centre of the swamp, and there was no cow visible there. The noise was much deeper than the croak of a frog, and came from something that had a greater capacity for letting itself be heard.

The news quickly spread that the Black Pond was haunted. Crowds of boys sat around the pond next day and told ghost stories. At night groups of men, women, children, visited the pond. The strange bellowing was heard at intervals. Men with shot-guns fired at the spot whence the mysterious noises came. The news spread to Stapleton, and a large crowd sat on the banks of the pond the next day.

On Thursday night over three hundred people stood around for several hours listening to the noises. Men with lanterns flitted around the edges of the pond, but no one could see anything. Every one had a different theory as to what caused the strange sounds. One man thought it was an alligator, another suggested that it might be the long-lost sea serpent. Every one scouted the idea that the noise could be caused by a frog.

'I've lived in the country all my life,' said one old man, 'and I know what frogs is. That there sound is no frog. It 'pears to me like the sound I heard when that hippopotamus at Central Park opened his mouth.'

Every one thinks the sounds strange. They affect the colored people of the neighborhood the most.

Many persons visited the pond yesterday. At night sixty men stood around it in the drizzling rain. Some of them had shot-guns. The groaning was heard as usual. To a 'Sun' reporter it sounded like the croaking of an immense frog.

Mr. Rudolph Karwiese, of the firm of Herrlein & Co., 'Puck' building, has a summer residence a short distance in the rear of the swamp. He returned yesterday from a week's stay at Newport. He had not heard of the noises in the pond; but when they were described to him he said he thought that one of his giant frogs had escaped. Mr. Kerwiese imported a number of frogs some time ago from Germany. Some of them weigh over three pounds. Their croaking is deeper and louder than that of the American frog. It is full of German gutturals.

The family of L. E. Billings, a paymaster in the navy, heard of the goings on in the swamp through their colored coachman. He was one of the interested listeners at the swamp last night.

Peter Donnelly, an enthusiastic fisherman of Clifton, thinks the ghost is a frog. He spent yesterday afternoon fishing for it. He didn't get any bites, but was undaunted, and will start in again this morning.

Old residents say that strange sounds of the same kind were heard in Brady's Pond, near Grasmere, about fourteen years ago. Crowds of people used to visit it nightly, and the pond finally was drained. A big frog caused all the trouble.—New York 'Sun.'

IT WORKED BOTH WAYS.

Little Jacky had two apples, which he had saved from dessert. There was company in the room, and one of the gentlemen thought it would be a good opportunity to give Jacky a lesson in manners. So he called the boy and said:—

'I see you have two apples, Jacky. Won't you give me one?'

Jacky hesitated, looked rather ruefully at his prizes, and finally offered the smaller one. This was what the gentleman had expected, and he proceeded to expatiate upon it, ending with:

'Now, Jacky, whenever you have anything to give away, you should always keep the poorest for yourself.'

This might be good manners, but it didn't harmonize with Jack's desires, so he ruminated over it a while, and then stuck out the other fist.

'Take t'other one, too,' he said, generously.

The gentleman was congratulating himself on his success, when Jacky stunned him by saying:

'Now, won't you please give me one?'

EFFECTS OF EXPOSURE.

It has often been remarked how differently the same amount of exposure affects different persons. If, for example, half a dozen men are shipwrecked, one of them may be seized afterward with an attack of rheumatism, another may suffer from pneumonia, another from simple 'catarrh,' and so on; while one perhaps, will escape with no inconvenience.

The explanation is to be found in the tendency of each individual to suffer from a special class of disease, and on enquiry it will often be found that the persons in question have suffered from previous attacks of a similar nature.

Weakness of special organs or parts of the body may have its origin in direct exposure of such organs to attacks of disease, to occupation or habits of life, or it may be hereditary.

Exposure may thus bring to the surface a trouble already existing, or it may be provocation of some disorder in one whose previous existence has never been interrupted by illness of any sort.

The effects of exposure to the elements may be minimized, if not averted altogether, by accustoming one's self to exercise in all conditions of weather, by which means the organs themselves are strengthened. This good result is not to be accomplished by any system of 'hardening' which includes any insufficient amount of suitable clothing. It is rather to be gained by habitual and systematic habits of exercise performed daily in the open air.

The organs of excretion, for example, may be habitually overtaxed until, on the occasion of a prolonged chilling of the bodily surface, which prevents activity of the skin, the functions of the kidneys may be so severely taxed that congestion or inflammation ensues. A weakness may then become established, and so each succeeding exposure or provocation will meet with less resistance on the part of the organ originally affected.

Heredity plays an important part in the tendency of the individual to suffer from certain diseases.—'Youth's Companion.'

PUGNACIOUS BLACKIE.

Professor Blackie had a large share of pugnacity in his composition, and a curious instance of it is given in this same account by himself. 'As a boy,' he said, 'I was always antagonistic to school fights; pugilism had no fascination for me. I well remember a lad, over some small squabble, saying to me, "Will you fight me?" "No," I replied, "but I will knock you down," and immediately did it, amid great applause.'

LORNA DOONE.

(Continued from page 9.)

'Never God made vog as could stop their eysen,' he whispered in answer, fearfully; 'here us be by the hollow ground. Zober, lad, goo zober now, if thee wish to see thy moother.'

For I was inclined, in the manner of boys, to make a run of the danger, and cross the Doone-track at full speed; to rush for it and be done with it. But even then I wondered why he talked of my mother so, and said not a word of father.

We were come to a long, deep 'goyal,' as they call it on Exmoor, a word whose fountain and origin I have nothing to do with. Only I know that when little boys laughed at me at Tiverton for talking about a 'goyal,' a big boy clouted them on the head, and said that it was in Homer, and meant the hollow of the hand. And another time a Welshman told me that it must be something like the thing they call a 'pant' in those parts. Still I know what it means well enough—to wit, a long trough among wild hills, falling toward the plain country, rounded at the bottom, perhaps, and stiff, more than steep, at the sides of it. Whether it be straight or crooked, makes no difference to it.

We rode very carefully down our side, and through the soft grass at the bottom, and all the while we listened as if the air was a speaking-trumpet. Then gladly we breasted our nags to the rise, and were coming to the comb of it, when I heard something, and caught John's arm, and he bent his hand to the shape of his ear. It was the sound of horses' feet knocking up through splashy ground, as if the bottom sucked them. Then a grunting of weary men, and the lifting noise of stirrups, and sometimes the clank of iron mixed with the wheezy croning of leather, and the blowing of hairy nostrils.

'Jack, slip round her belly, and let her go where she will.'

As John Fry whispered, so I did, for he was off Smiler by this time, but our two pads were too fagged to go far, and began to nose about and crop, sniffing more than they need have done. I crept to John's side very softly, with the bridle on my arm.

'Let goo braidle; let goo, lad. Plaise God they take them for forest-ponies, or they'll zend a bullet through us.'

I saw what he meant and let go the bridle; for now the mist was rolling off, and we were against the sky-line to the dark cavalcade below us. John lay on the ground by a barrow of heather, where a little gullet was, and I crept to him, afraid of the noise I made in dragging my legs along, and the creak of my cord breeches. John bleated like a sheep to cover it—a sheep very cold and trembling.

Then, just the foremost horseman passed, scarce twenty yards below us, a puff of wind came up the glen, and the fog rolled off before it. And suddenly a strong red light, cast by the cloud-weight downward, spread like fingers over the moor-land, opened the alleys of darkness, and hung on the steel of the riders.

'Dunkery Beacon,' whispered John, so close into my ear that I felt his lips and teeth ashake; 'Dursn't fire it now except to show the Doones way home again, since the naight as they went up and throwed the watchman atop of it. Why, wutt be 'bout lad?'

For I could keep still no longer, but wriggled away from his arm, and along the little gullet, still going flat on my breast and thighs, until I was under a gray patch of stone, with a fringe of dry fern round it; there I lay, scarce twenty feet above the heads of the riders, and I feared to draw my breath, though prone to do it with wonder.

For now the beacon was rushing up, in a fiery storm to heaven, and the form of its flame came and went in the folds, and the heavy sky was hovering. All around it was hung with red, deep in twisted columns, and then a giant beard of fire streamed throughout the darkness. The sullen hills were flanked with light, and the valleys chined with shadow, and all the sombrous moors between awoke in furrowed anger.

But most of all the flinging fire leaped into the rocky mouth of the glen below me, where the horsemen passed in silence, scarcely deigning to look round. Heavy men and large of stature, reckless how they bore their guns, or how they sat their horses, with leathern jerkins, and long boots, and iron plates on breast and head, plunder heaped behind their saddles, and flagons slung in front; more than thirty went along, like clouds upon red sunset. Some had carcasses of sheep slinging with their skins on, others had deer, and one had a child flung across his saddle-bow. Whether the child were dead or alive, was beyond my vision, only it hung head downward there, and must take the chance of it. They had got the child, a very young one, for the sake of the dress, no doubt, which they could not stop to pull off from it; for the dress shone bright, where the fire struck it, as if with gold and jewels. I longed in my heart to know most sadly what they would do with the little thing, and whether they would eat it.

It touched me so to see that child, a prey among those vultures, that in my foolish rage and burning I stood up and shouted to them, leaping on a rock, raving out of all possession. Two them turned round, and one set his bine at me, but the other said it but a pixie, and bade him keep his der. Little they knew, and less I, that the pixie then before them dance their castle down one day.

John Fry, who in the spring of had brought himself down from Sc side as if he had been dipped in came up to me, all risk being over and stiff, and aching sorely from his couch of heather.

'Small thanks to thee, Jan, as my waife hain't a widder. And who is to zupport of her, and her son, have one? Zarve thee right if I chuck thee down into the Doone- Zim thee'll come to un, zooner or if this be the zample of thee.'

And that was all he had to say stead of thanking God! For if ever man was in a fright, and ready to God for anything, the name of tha was John Fry, not more than five mi agone.

However, I answered nothing at except to be ashamed of myself soon we found Peggy and Smiler in pany, well embarked on the homew road, and victualling where the gr was good. Right glad they were t us again—not for the pleasure of carr ing, but because a horse (like a woma lacks, and is better without, self-re liance.

My father never came to meet us at either side of the telling-house, neither at the crooked post, nor even at home linhay, although the dogs kept such noise that he must have heard us. H side of the linhay, and under the ash hedge-row, where father taught m catch blackbirds, all at once my h went down, and all my breast was low. There was not even the la light on the peg against the cows and nobody said 'Hold your noi the dogs, or shouted 'Here our J

I looked at the posts of the ga dark, because they were tall ther, and then at the door of the room, where he used to smoke and sing. Then I thought he ha perhaps people lost upon th whom he could not leave unkin for his son's sake. And yet ab I was jealous, and ready to with him, when he should be much of me.

Woe is me! I cannot tell knew I know not now—only 'Jac away, without a tear, or thought ing, and hid me in a saw-pit. T timber, overhead, came like streak me; and all I wanted was to none to tell me anything.

By and by a noise came down woman's weeping, and there my and sister were, choking and h gether. Although they were m loves, I could not bear to look until they seemed to want my put their hands before their ey

(To be continued.)

Mrs. Peastraw—'How on earth get yourself so dirty?' Johnnie in swimmin'.'—Truth.

PRIZE COMPETITIONS.

The 'Witness' Prize Competiti are as follows:—

MODEL YACHT COMPETITI
KITE-FLYING TOURNAME
BEST CAMP-FIRE YARN
NATURAL HISTORY RESE

Particulars of these co appeared in the 'Witness' June 29.

Intending competitors ar send in their names as early sible, and state for what co they propose to enter. No fee is required, but it is expe every boy intending to comp subscribe for the 'Daily Witne which the price is only 25c a and watch carefully the 'Boys Page.'

Any boy can order the 'W sent to his country or seaside ad on payment of 25c a month, and boy would do well to avail him the opportunity.

Those desiring to ask any que about these competitions ca the 'Witness' Office or they in their questions addressed Editor of the Boys' Page,' Office, Montreal.

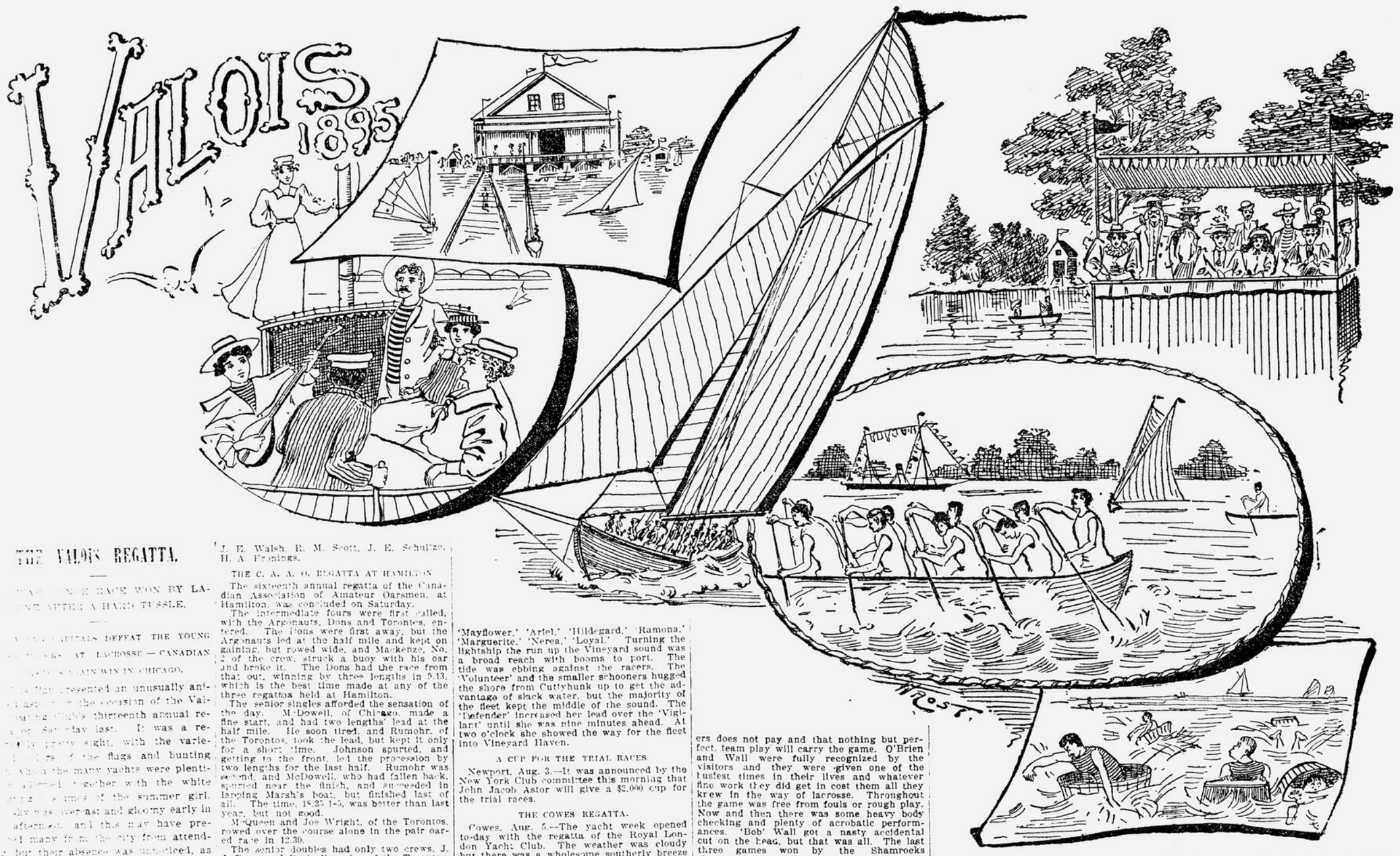
BOYS' CLUBS.

The editor of the Boys' always be pleased to r items of interesting doing clubs. The copy should only on one side of the pa retaries of boys' clubs sending names of their clubs, with facts cerning purpose, number of memb and important engagements for summer, briefly written, may the same inserted in the Boy.'

SITUATIONS WANTED.

The editor of the Boys' Pag be glad to insert in the 'Witnes of charge advertisements of ment wanted for any boy who ing work.

BE SURE AND REA
—THE—
Boy's Page
—IN THE—
"WITNESS"
Every Night.



THE VALOIS REGATTA.

[illegible] RACE WON BY LA-[illegible] AFTER A HARD TUSSLE.

[illegible] DEFEAT THE YOUNG [illegible] AT LACROSSE — CANADIAN [illegible] WIN IN CHICAGO.

[illegible] presented an unusually ani- [illegible] the occasion of the Va- [illegible] thirteenth annual re- [illegible] Saturday last. It was a re- [illegible] gaudy sight, with the varie- [illegible] of the flags and bunting [illegible] the many yachts were plenti- [illegible] together with the white [illegible] of the summer girl. [illegible] was overcast and gloomy early in [illegible] afternoon, and this may have pre- [illegible] many from the city from attend- [illegible] but their absence was unnoticed, as [illegible] boating clubs from Lachine to [illegible] were well represented.

[illegible] was quite a brisk breeze blow- [illegible] and this made the sailing races in- [illegible]

[illegible] aluminium canoe used by the Val- [illegible] in the four-paddle contest was [illegible] novelty, and attracted much at-

[illegible] events were well contested, [illegible] much enthusiasm; the war [illegible] was perhaps the most excit- [illegible] this contest occurred the only [illegible] the day. The No. 1 Lachine [illegible] a short distance from the start [illegible] Pointe Claire contingent, and [illegible] were getting out of that trouble [illegible] apologies they got into diffi- [illegible] with Vaudreuil. When they got [illegible] the second mishap they went to [illegible] with a determination to win, but [illegible] not overtake Lachine No. 2. It [illegible] an exciting finish, however, and the [illegible] boat only won by a narrow mar- [illegible] some six feet. Lachine No. 1 was [illegible] third, and Vaudreuil was given se-

[illegible] contrary to expectations, the pier did [illegible] disappoint this year. This was a great [illegible] improvement, as it has never failed to [illegible] for the past six years, and why [illegible] should deprive the spectators of their [illegible] diversion and innocent amusement [illegible] Saturday is more than they can un- [illegible] stand. Probably a new pier will be [illegible] built as most of the people seem to [illegible] think that the present one is getting too [illegible] old and serious to participate in any [illegible] practical jokes. The prizes were [illegible] awarded in the evening at the boat [illegible] house, and a dance terminated a most [illegible] enjoyable and successful day's sport.

[illegible] below will be found a list of the win- [illegible] of the different races, also the offi- [illegible] of the day :—

[illegible] yacht race, 4 miles, handicap, open—1, [illegible] Rate), C. H. Routh, Dixie, 44 min. 40 [illegible] sec.; 2, 'Vixen,' S. Jackson, Lachine, 46 [illegible] min. 25 sec.; 3, 'Marjorie,' W. G. Ross, Valois, 47 min. 10 sec.

Sailing skiffs, 2 miles, handicap—1, C. [illegible] Noad, 1 hr. 2 min. 10 sec.

Sailing canoe race, decked, 2 miles—1, V. [illegible] Pointe Claire, 26 min. 30 secs.; 2, [illegible] Johnson, Pointe Claire, 26 min. 45 secs.; [illegible] F. Howard, Pointe Claire, 26 min. 54 secs.

Sailing canoe, open—1, E. W. Monk, La- [illegible] 2, F. Joffry, Lachine; 3, S. Bolton, [illegible] Claire.

[illegible] paddle, green—1, N. Ewing, Valois; [illegible] H. Evans, Valois; 3, C. C. Smith, La-

[illegible] canoe, boys under 16 years—1, A. [illegible] by and W. Henderson, Valois; 2, E. [illegible] and L. Ducharme, Lachine; 3, R. [illegible] and H. Paton, Valois.

[illegible] canoe race, green—1, H. Cotton [illegible] Perry, Lachine; 2, Wheatley Bros., [illegible] 3, E. W. Ewing and J. Turnbull.

[illegible] race, boys under 14—1, P. Walsh; 2, [illegible] 2, G. Proudfoot.

[illegible] canoe race—1, Evans Bros., Valois; [illegible] and H. Ducharme, Lachine.

[illegible] gentleman tandem canoe race— [illegible] F. Prowse and Mr. D. Proudfoot [illegible] 2, Miss Prowse and Mr. J. G. Gate- [illegible] Valois.

[illegible] Evans Bros., J. Turnbull [illegible] Ewing, Valois; 2, H. Baby, C. Baby, [illegible] and F. A. C. Bickerdike, La-

[illegible] canoe, handicap, club—1, A. Lock- [illegible] H. Henderson; 2, W. Philbin and [illegible] 3, R. White and C. Richardson.

[illegible] 1, F. Girdwood, Lachine; 2, [illegible] St. Anne's.

[illegible] canoe, girls—1, Miss E. Wilson; 2, [illegible] K. Bowe.

[illegible] canoe race—1, Lachine No. 2; 2, Vau-

[illegible] following were the officers:—Referee, [illegible] Nelson; judges, R. T. Meredith, N. E. [illegible] C. Hanson, A. I. Dawes, G. [illegible] judges of yacht races, L. J. [illegible] and A. G. Walshe, clerks of course, [illegible] Freeman, C. A. Leckerby, G. S. Lowe, J. E. Walsh, R. M. Scott, J. E. Schultze, H. A. Fromings.

THE C. A. A. O. REGATTA AT HAMILTON

The sixteenth annual regatta of the Canadian Association of Amateur Oarsmen, at Hamilton, was concluded on Saturday.

The intermediate fours were first called, with the Argonauts, Dons and Torontos, entered. The Dons were first away, but the Argonauts led at the half mile and kept on gaining, but rowed wide, and Mackenzie, No. 2 of the crew, struck a buoy with his oar and broke it. The Dons had the race from that out, winning by three lengths in 9.13, which is the best time made at any of the three regattas held at Hamilton.

The senior singles afforded the sensation of the day. McDowell, of Chicago, made a fine start, and had two lengths' lead at the half mile. He soon tired, and Rumohr, of the Torontos, took the lead, but kept it only for a short time. Johnson spurted, and getting to the front, led the procession by two lengths for the last half. Rumohr was second, and McDowell, who had fallen back, spurted near the finish, and succeeded in lapping Marsh's boat, but finished last of all. The time, 18.35 1-5, was better than last year, but not good.

McQueen and Joe Wright, of the Torontos, rowed over the course alone in the pair oared race in 12.30.

The senior doubles had only two crews, J. J. Ryan and R. A. Rumohr, of the Torontos, and F. H. Thompson and R. N. Johnson, of the Argonauts. Thompson took A. P. Burrell's place. It was the first time he had been in a boat since his return from Henley, and the first time he had ever rowed with Johnson, so that Ryan and Rumohr had an easy task, winning in 10.44 4-5.

The senior fours had three good crews, and was a fine race, though a bad upset for the talent. The Torontos hit up a 45-stroke, and fairly rushed away from the others. After rowing half a mile they were exhausted, and the Dons went to the front and led all the rest of the way, the Argonauts also beating the Torontos in a spurt at the finish.

Summary—Intermediate fours—Dons, Toronto, J. O'Connor, bow; F. Nelson, A. J. Trayling and L. Kennedy, stroke, won. Torontos, A. Jury, bow; W. C. Kennedy, A. R. Snell and J. A. Russell, stroke; second. Argonauts, W. H. Bunting, bow; P. E. Mackenzie, Harry Small and A. J. Boyd, stroke, third. Time, 9.13.

Senior singles—R. N. Johnson, Argonauts, won by two lengths; J. A. Rumohr, Torontos, second; L. Marsh, Dons, third; W. S. McDowell, Chicago, fourth. Time, 10.35 1-5

Pair oars—P. J. McQueen and Joseph Wright, walk over. Time, 12.30.

Senior doubles—J. J. Ryan and J. Rumohr, Toronto, won by four lengths; F. H. Thompson and R. N. Johnson, second. Time, 10.44 4-5.

Senior fours—Dons: J. O'Connor, W. Nelson, A. J. Trayling and L. Kennedy, won by two lengths; Argonauts: W. H. Bunting, P. E. Mackenzie, Harry Small and A. J. Boyd, second; Torontos: J. R. Bennett, J. Smyth, W. J. Sheehan and F. S. Wells, third. Time 9.35 1-5.

YACHTING.

THE 'DEFENDER' WINS AGAIN.

Vineyard Haven, Mass., Aug. 3.—Bright and early this morning the yachtsmen were astir on the boats of the New York Club at anchor in Newport harbor. Clear skies overhead and a gentle south-westerly breeze betokened another fine day for the cruise of the fleet. The 'Defender' had arrived in tow from Bristol, the broken gaff, which lost her the Goelet cup yesterday having been replaced at the Herreshoff yards last night by a new one. The 'Vigilant' had a new Herreshoff club-top-sail aloft in place of the one she used all week. No other changes were noticeable. The 'Volunteer' also was on hand, notwithstanding the bad beating she got yesterday. General Payne, however, appeared to have had enough of it. He made any number of excuses for the failure of the 'Jubilee' yesterday, but it was plain to all yachtsmen who saw the race that the 'Jubilee' is a back number. This morning he sailed the 'Jubilee' down to the starting line and hovered about where he could see the others off, but showed no inclination to start himself. He finally set a gaff topsail above his lower sails and started east, but kept well outside the course the yachts were racing over.

The course to-day was 17 miles east southeast to Vineyard sound lightship and 20 miles east, north-east up the sound to Vineyard Haven. The wind was S.S.E. making the first 17 miles a reach with the wind abeam and booms to port. The rest of the race was a broad reach. The preparation gun sounded at 10.30. Ten minutes later the small sloops were started. At 10.30 the gun for the first-class sloops boomed and the 'Defender' was off almost on the instant. The 'Vigilant' was two minutes later and was very near handicapped. The 'Volunteer' did not cross for nearly a minute after the second boat. The 'Defender' and the 'Vigilant' carried no jib top-sails. The 'Vigilant' started with a big No. 1 sail but changed it to a No. 2 at 11.35, as the wind was fresh and she was heeling considerably. The big sloops rushed through the water with their lee rails awash and rapidly gained on the schooners from the start. In half an hour the 'Defender' began picking them up one by one and dropping them astern. The 'Vigilant' followed suit at a rapid pace, but not so marked as the 'Defender.' The new boat easily out-footed the 'Vigilant,' and the old 'Volunteer' could not hold up with her competitors. The wind was blowing at a 15-knot gait, and at one o'clock the 'Defender' and the 'Vigilant' took in their No. 2 jib-sails and set baby jib-topsails. The order of the fleet passing Vineyard Haven light was: 'Defender,' 'Lasca,' 'Vigilant,' 'Emerald,' 'Constellation,' 'Amarita,' 'Alcea,' 'Queen Mab,' 'Katrina,' 'Volunteer,' 'Mayflower,' 'Ariel,' 'Hildegard,' 'Ramona,' 'Marguerite,' 'Nerea,' 'Loyal.' Turning the lightship the run up the Vineyard sound was a broad reach with booms to port. The tide was ebbing against the racers. The 'Volunteer' and the smaller schooners hugged the shore from Cuttyhunk up to get the advantage of slack water, but the majority of the fleet kept the middle of the sound. The 'Defender' increased her lead over the 'Vigilant' until she was nine minutes ahead. At two o'clock she showed the way for the fleet into Vineyard Haven.

A CUP FOR THE TRIAL RACES

Newport, Aug. 3.—It was announced by the New York Club committee this morning that John Jacob Astor will give a $2,000 cup for the trial races.

THE COWES REGATTA.

Cowes, Aug. 5.—The yacht week opened to-day with the regatta of the Royal London Yacht Club. The weather was cloudy but there was a wholesome southerly breeze which gave promise of a fine day's sport. The interest in the race of the big cutters, was lessened when the spectators learned that the 'Ailsa' would not compete, she having gone into dock to have her bottom cleaned. It is the intention of Mr. A. B. Walker, her owner, to have her sail area increased, and to effect this a new topmast, five feet longer than her old stick, will be put in and a larger topsail fitted. It was thought that the 'Britannia' would practically have a sail-over, her only competitor being the composite cutter 'Hestor,' owned by Mr. John Gretton, jr. The 'Britannia' allows the 'Hestor' twenty two minutes and forty seconds.

A very large fleet of yachts of all descriptions gathered about the starting line to witness the getting away of the racers. In the twenty-rater contest there were seven yachts that came to the line in racing trim. The 'Inonyi' was the only one of this class that did not start. Much speculation was indulged in as to the probable performance of Baron Zedwitz's new yacht 'Isolde,' built by the Herreshoffs, and though she was an unknown quantity among the twenty-raters except the 'Niagara' it was thought by many that if she was properly handled she would give the 'Niagara,' Mr. Howard Gould's twenty-rater, a sharp tussle for the honors, but she was disqualified after the start. At ten o'clock the signal for the start of the big cutters was given. The 'Britannia' and the 'Hestor' had been manoeuvring for position and the former had slightly the better of it. She went across the line at 10.30.45, followed seven seconds later by the 'Hestor.' The 'Britannia' had the weather berth. Both boats carried mainsails, gaff topsails, forestay sails and jibs. It was a thresh to windward to the first mark. At 10.30 the signal was given for the start of the twenty-raters. They went across the line at the following time:—'Eucharis,' 10.30.05; 'Isolde,' 10.30.08; 'Niagara,' 10.30.10; 'Luna,' 10.30.17; 'Audrey,' 10.30.20; 'Vinetta,' 10.30.22; 'Stephania,' 10.30.25. The 'Eucharis' gave up the race soon after getting away, and this practically left the 'Niagara' a sure winner, barring accidents.

The course, which was that of the Royal Yacht Squadron, covered a distance of 50 miles, starting from off Cowes Road, thence to and around the Leepe buoy, to and around the Warner lightship, and back to Cowes Road, twice around.

The 'Britannia' finished at 2.53.45. The 'Niagara' won, finishing at 2.52.50. The 'Audrey' finished at 3.06.00.

LACROSSE.

YOUNG CAPITALS AHEAD.

The Young Shamrocks were fairly and squarely beaten in a game of good clean lacrosse on Saturday by the Young Capitals, on the new S.A.A.A. grounds. For an intermediate match the attendance of spectators was unusually large and enthusiastic. The facilities for getting to the new grounds are much improved. The street car lines are laid across the railway track and all trouble of transferring is avoided and the capabilities of the street railway to transport the large crowd was successfully proved on Saturday.

The result of the match, 7 to 3 in favor of the Capitals, was unexpected and evidently a keen disappointment to many 'noble sports' on the grand stand, who acquired that tired feeling after the Young Caps. had taken seven straight games and caught an early car back to the town. Not until the last moment before the start were the names of the dark horses known. When the teams lined up Shea was found in the Capital goal, and for the Shamrocks 'Ned' O'Brien, formerly of the Montreal Seniors, point, and 'Bob' Wall outside home, banners of strength individually, but the Shamrocks found to their cost that combination is stronger than individual play. Though overpowered from the start the Young Shamrocks sustained a plucky struggle to the end, but got their stride too late. The defence of the Young Caps. was impregnable, the brilliant field play of the Shamrocks availed nothing when scoring time came. Again, the Caps. were much too swift and supported each other like clock work. The Young Cap. with the ball was never left in doubt, he was covered all the time by his mates and everywhere that ball she go, young Cap. him hopee 'long too,' and he was never late. The lesson of the game should be plain to the Shamrock executive that too frequent changes of players does not pay and that nothing but perfect team play will carry the game. O'Brien and Wall were fully recognized by the visitors and they were given one of the hustest times in their lives and whatever fine work they did get in cost them all they knew in the way of lacrosse. Throughout the game was free from fouls or rough play. Now and then there was some heavy body checking and plenty of acrobatic performances. 'Bob' Wall got a nasty accidental cut on the head, but that was all. The last three games won by the Shamrocks showed the form that has made the Shamrocks famous. Following are the teams and score:—

Young Shamrocks—McKenna, goal; O'Brien, point; Gaffney, cover point; Hayes, Murphy and Gamble, defence field; Connor, centre; McKeown, Shanahan and F. Wall, home field; R. Wall, outside home; Kearney, inside home. Maguire, captain.

Young Capitals—Shea, goal; Devargie, point; Sparrow, cover point; Grimes, Griffith and Dinks, defence field; Hyde, centre; Tompleton, P. Murphy and E. Murphy; home field; Gleason, outside; Egan, inside home. Batterton, captain.

Timers—Dobby and Stewart.
Referee—H. J. Brophy.
Umpires—Coulson and Chitty.

Game.	Won by	Scorer.	Time.
1	Capital	Egan	8.00
3	Capital	Gleason	9.00
3	Capital	Gleason	12.00
4	Capital	Gleason	1.30
5	Capital	Egan	0.15
6	Capital	Murphy	1.00
7	Capital	Egan	5.00
8	Shamrock	Shannon	7.00
9	Shamrock	Wall	5.00
10	Shamrock	Wall	3.00

OTTAWAS DEFEAT QUEBEC.

Ottawa, Aug. 3.—The intermediate lacrosse match here to-day was the greatest game ever played on the Metropolitan grounds, being between the Ottawas and Quebec. Rain fell from 12.30 o'clock till the match was nearly ended and made it difficult for either teams to do much scientific work. Play started at 4.15, it then being 45 minutes after the advertised time. From the first piece of work of the Ottawas till Referee Kelly's whistle blew the people were enthusiastic. There never was a gathering of spectators who left a lacrosse game so glad and surprised, for if ever the unexpected happened it did in this match. On account of the wet state of the ground combination work was out of the question, the play from start to finish being one continual check. The checking on both sides was very heavy and close, the Ottawas knowing their only salvation was to cover the Quebec's home and break up the Kennedy-Dinan and Murphy combination, and to their credit they did, for to-night the O.A.A.C. colors are to be seen everywhere. The Quebecs played a very strong game and died hard, knowing that the result would go a long ways towards flying the championship banner in the Ancient Capital this year. The colts they had on were Sullivan, Dignan and McAllister, who together with Murphy, Swift, Kennedy and Dinan, put up splendid lacrosse. Kennedy was too closely watched to do the great work he generally does. On the home team every defence man did what was required of him, and the score, 3 to 1, too plainly tells the tale of the home's work. Westwick and Living doing the lion's share. The teams lined up as follows:—

Ottawa—Ackland, goal; O'Doherty, point; Imlay, cover point; A. Robertson, Pulford, Brennan, defence field; Living, centre; Goodwin, McKinnon, Westwick, home field; Burns, outside home; Chittick, inside home. C. Clendinneu, captain.

Quebec—Loughead, goal; Murphy, point; Swift, cover point; Dignan, Sullivan, McAlister, defence field; O'Connell, centre; Murphy, Watson, Kennedy, home field; Dinan, outside home; M. Murphy, inside home. T. McLaughlin, captain.

Referee—R. S. Kelly, Shamrocks, Montreal.

Umpires—Hugh Carson and J. P. Dunne, both of Ottawa.

The games were taken in the following manner:—

Game.	Won by	Scorer.	Time.
1	Quebec	Murphy	4.00
2	Ottawa	Burns	50.00
3	Ottawa	Chittick	15.00
4	Ottawa	Living	18.00

HIBERNIANS DEFEATED BY MAPLES.

An exciting lacrosse match was played on Fletcher's field on Saturday between the Hibernians and the Maples, the latter winning by three goals to one. Following were the teams:—

Maples—Dobby, goal; Connors, point; Dowd, cover point; Tindall, C. McClinchy, Hickey, defence; Hay, centre; Day, S. McClinchey, Porteous, home; Chisholm, outside; Galley, inside. Callahan, captain.

Hibernians—Tierney, goal; Monahan, point; Finlayson, cover point; Murphy, Mines, Currie, defence; Mullins, centre; Armstrong, Modler, Ryan, home; Muir, outside; Smith, inside. Mines, captain.

Umpires—Carroll and Pierce.

THE TRUE BLUES WIN.

At the Bell Telephone picnic, held at Ile Gros Bois, on Saturday, a lacrosse match was played between the True Blue Lacrosse Club and the Bell Telephone Club, resulting in a victory for the former by three straight games. The return match will be played at the True Blue's picnic, to be held a Iberville, on Aug. 10.

FOOTBALL.

SHAMROCKS PRACTICE.

The Shamrock Football Club will meet for practice to-morrow evening on the new S.A.A.A. grounds, kick off at 6.30 sharp. All members are requested to be present.

BACK RIVER TEAM WINS.

The Back River Association team played a close and exciting match with the Norwoods on Saturday. Back River won by a score of 2 goals to 1.

BASEBALL.

A meeting of the Young Standard Baseball Club (third nine of the Standard Baseball Club), was held on Friday evening, for the election of officers, and the following were elected:—President, F. Swinburne; vice-president, T. Erskine; secretary-treasurer, J. Erskine; committee, W. Mitchell, J. Blaxall, B. Cromac, A. Poliquin, W. Watson; captain, W. Quinn.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Following are the results of the National League baseball games played on Saturday: At Baltimore, Baltimore 1, Washington 0; at Pittsburg, Pittsburg 5, Cleveland 4; at Louisville, Louisville 7, Cincinnati 0; at New York, New York 3, Brooklyn 13; at Chicago, Chicago 6, St. Louis 0; at Boston, Boston 5, Philadelphia 6.

EASTERN LEAGUE.

At Springfield, first game, Springfield 14, Toronto 7; second game, Springfield 11, Toronto 3; at Providence, Providence 12, Buffalo 4; at Wilkesbarre, Wilkesbarre 8, Syracuse 5; at Scranton, Scranton 5, Rochester, 4.

NATIONALS DEFEATED.

Plattsburg, N.Y., Aug. 3.—In the baseball game here to-day, Le National team, of Montreal, was beaten by the home team. The score was:—

Plattsburg 12
National 0

Batteries—Plattsburg—Seymour and Smith. National—Belcourt and Shaft. Umpire—Rockwell, of Plattsburg.

JOCKEYS VS. MUTUALS.

The Mutuals defeated the Jockeys on Saturday afternoon by a score of 22 to 17. The teams consisted of:—

Mutuals—L. Deslauriers, catcher; St. Martin, pitcher; Uniac, 1st base; Brown, 2nd base; Walsh, 3rd bast; Lamontagne, short stop; Lafontaine, left field; Sheahan, centre field; Daoust, right field.

Jockeys—Daoust, catcher; Tessier, pitcher; Connors 1st base; Hardy, 2nd bast; Larivee, 3rd base; Roch, short stop; Guilbault, left field; Caron, centre field; Huot, right field.

Umpire—D. Connors.
Scorer—N. Price.

VICTORIAS VS. YOUNG MUTUALS.

The Victorias and Young Mutuals Baseball Clubs played a friendly game on Saturday, the former winning by a score of 19 to 5.

The names are as follows:—

Victorias—L. Dairymple (captain), c.; R. Peel, p.; G. Rivest, 1 b.; A. Dussault, 2 b.; G. Stevenson, 3 b.; O. McAllum, s.s.; A. Daily, r.f.; J. Etienne, c.f.; H. Etienne, l.f.

Young Mutuals — R. Reddy (captain), c.; Burgess, p.; Thompson, 1 b.; D. Simon, 2 b.; G. Fletcher, 3 b.; Wilkes, s.s.; Butler, r.f.; Maloney, c.f.; Alty, l.f.

CYCLING.

'WANDERERS' BICYCLE CLUB.

The Wanderers captured the principal prizes at the races held last Saturday on the Exhibition grounds. They were pluckily championed by Coussirat and Drury, who made a very creditable showing, both being novice men this year. Coussirat placed to his credit the quarter mile, half mile, 2.40 class, five mile, and second place in the half-mile. The prizes he won consisted of a diamond ring and pin, a gold watch and ring. Drury won the one mile novice and secured second place in the quarter mile. Both riders with a little more training will be found working well to the front and will doubtless be classed among the crack riders of the day. To-morrow night's run is to that ever enjoyable resort the Athletic Club House, and as the boys always put in a pleasant evening there, a large turnout is anticipated.

Mr. Frank Winn and A. C. Jenking have returned home from touring, the former riding round and about the White Mountain and Portland, covering 500 miles, and the latter from Metane, wheeling about 250 miles. Both reported roads in fair condition.

CITY CYCLING CLUB.

The following are the fixtures of the C.C.C. for this week: Wednesday, 7th, 8 p.m., Montreal Junction; Friday, 9th, 8 p.m., Blue Bonnets; Saturday, 10th, 2.30 p.m., Back River. The secretary-treasurer has to report that the membership now totals 52—24 ladies and 28 gentlemen.

Applications from either sex for membership should be made by post to the secretary-treasurer, addressed to Club Room, corner St. Catherine street and Buckingham avenue.

CRICKET.

FIRST M'GILL VS. PO'NT ST. CHARLES.

Saturday's match, between the above, played on McGill grounds, resulted as follows:—

McGill—First Innings.

F. Richardson, c White, b Knight	14
H. C. Hill, b Wallis	4
J. W. Braithwaite, c Jenkins, b Lyons	62
A. H. Grace, lbw, b Knight	37
E. McLea, c Knight, b Lyons	0
A. B. Wood, b Wallis	17
J. F. Mackie, b Knight	11
A. W. R. Ackerley, b Wallis	9
Rev. F. H. Graham, not out	14
A. Rex, not out	1
T. C. O'Brien, to bat	—
Byes	2
Leg byes	1
Total	172

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	W.	N.B.	R.	W.	A.
Wallis	16	1	0	0	62	3	20
Knight	17	0	0	0	54	3	18
Lyons	12	1	0	0	36	2	18
Trower	4	0	0	0	17	0	—

Point St. Charles Innings.

E. Fox, b Braithwaite	0
H. Kerr, b Braithwaite	0
F. Knight, b Hill	1
W. Trower, lbw, b Hill	6
W. W. Wallis, c McLea, b Braithwaite	9
J. S. Lyons, b Braithwaite	4
T. White, b Hill	6
J. K. McNeillie, b Hill	7
J. Mancantelli, c Graham, b Braithwaite	1
T. Pownall, b Hill	0
T. Jenkins, not out	2
Leg byes	1
Total	37

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	W.	N.B.	R.	W.	A.
Hill	11-4	3	0	0	18	5	3 1-5
Braithwaite	11	2	0	0	20	5	4

ENGLISH CRICKETERS.

London, Aug. 4.—The Cambridge University Cricket eleven will sail for New York on the American line steamer 'St. Louis,' on August 24. They will play their first match in New York on Sept. 2. Other games will be played at Toronto, Philadelphia, the University of Pennsylvania, Elmwood and Haverford.

The visiting governors for the present week to the Protestant House of Industry and Refuge, and to the Home at Longue Pointe, are Messrs. A. T. Paterson and Daniel Wilson.

MISSIONARIES MASSACRED

Shocking Outrages Upon English and American Women and Children in China.

CHINESE OFFICIALS BLAMED.

GREAT INDIGNATION IN ENGLAND.

London, Aug. 3.—A despatch from Shanghai gives the details of the reported massacre of Christians at Ku Cheng. The ladies who are supposed to have been killed are believed to have been members of the Church of England, the Zenana, and the American Methodist Episcopal missions. According to the despatch, they were butchered after suffering atrocious outrages. A number of other missionaries including women and children, were seriously wounded. The despatch declares that the Chinese officials connived at, if they did not instigate, the attack on the Christians. The revival of outrages is attributed to the apathy of the British and American ministers, despite the increasing anti-foreign feeling that is displayed. Foreigners in Shanghai regard the commmission sent to enquire into the recent riots at Chengtu as a farce. Many officials who were charged with complicity in these riots are being promoted.

Washington, Aug. 3.—A cable message received at the State Department to-day from Mr. Jornigan, the United States consul-general at Shanghai, reports a massacre of Christians at Ku Cheng, China. No Americans were killed, but one was seriously wounded. The name of the place where the massacre occurred was not plain in the despatch, but it is understood to be Ku Cheng, where, according to a United Press cable message from Shanghai received this evening, a frightful massacre of Christians has occurred.

The despatch gave the name of a young lady who was seriously wounded as Miss Harlow, and stated that five English ladies were killed.

Washington, Aug. 4.—The State Department received the following cablegram from Consul Jornigan at Shanghai to-day in reference to the reported massacre near Ku Cheng: 'Americans safe; none hurt. Ten British killed.'

THE KILLED AND SAVED.

London, Aug. 4.—The 'Telegraph' to-morrow will print a despatch from Shanghai stating that the massacre at Ku Cheng occurred on July 31. The officials suppressed the news for three days. The names of the killed are:—Miss Elsie Marshall, Miss Annie Gordon, Miss Bessie Newcombe and Miss Flora Stewart, all of the English Zenana Mission; Miss Nellie Saunders, Miss Topsy Stewart, the Rev. Dr. Stewart and Mrs. Stewart, of the Church Missionary Society. Five of Mr. and Mrs. Stewart's children were killed and two survive. One had a knee broken, and the other, a baby, lost an eye. The following were saved:—Mrs. Hartwell, of the American Mission; Miss Codrington, of the English Zenana Mission, and the Rev. H. S. Phillips, of the English Church Missionary Society.

United States Consul Hixon, who is stationed at Foo Chow, with a party of volunteers, upon receipt of the news of the massacre, started on a steam launch for the scene and has returned bringing with him the wounded Americans. The experiences of the survivors were terrible. They say that death was the least part of the sufferings of the butchered women. The indignation here is intense. Nevertheless the many warships in the harbor are idle. A mass meeting has been arranged for to-morrow to protest against the lack of energy on the part of the authorities and to urge that reparation be made and that the guilty persons be punished. The Mandarins endeavor to blame certain secret societies for the outrage. Europeans, however, regard this as nonsense. The officials are renewing their old tactics of stopping telegrams.

The reports of the outrage are rather mixed. The latest says it is now known that ten persons were killed, including Miss Le a Stewart and Dr. Stewart's whole family except two. The American missionaries, Miss Hartford and Dr. Gregory, escaped, but the former was fearfully injured. Several English and American children were killed.

THE ASSASSINS MUST BE PUNISHED.

The 'Standard' to-morrow will demand that the murderers be visited with condign punishment, and that a stern example be made of the officials who virtually connived at the commission of the crime. The paper will say: 'If the Emperor cannot or will not protect British residents, we must give him assistance of a kind he will not welcome.'

The 'Chronicle' will say it trusts that Great Britain and the United States will combine to teach the Chinese a lesson that will cause foreigners to be respected forever, but in view of the feuds existing in the country, the bodies sending missionaries there, especially women, incur the gravest responsibility. The whole question, the 'Chronicle' adds, ought to be reconsidered.

The 'Times' will say:—'The outrage, of course, must form the subject of strong representations to China from England and probably from the United States also. It must not be passed over as a trifle. Immunity of the murderers would cause a standing menace to the lives and property of the whole community in China.'

London, Aug. 4.—The 'Times' to-morrow will print a despatch from Shanghai, saying that the missionary sanitarium at Whasang, near Ku Cheng, was attacked and five ladies were killed and two ladies and two children were wounded. Some others are missing. Later reports, the despatch adds that ten persons were killed. The Rev. Dr. Stewart and his wife and one child were burned to death in their house. The Misses Yellow and Marshall, the two Misses Saunders, the two Misses Gordon and Misses Newcombe were murdered with spears and swords. Miss Codrington was seriously wounded about the head. The despatch confirms the report that the Rev. H. S. Phillips and Dr. Gregory, of Hartford, escaped. Both of them were wounded.

RETURNED MISSIONARIES' VIEWS.

New York, Aug. 4.—The report of the massacre of Christians at Ku Cheng, a city ninety miles south-west of Foo Chow, in the province of Fo Kien, one of the southern Chinese provinces, occasioned much alarm at the offices of the Methodist Board of Foreign Missions yesterday. The board has had at Ku Cheng a flourishing mission, comprising a school for boys and girls. Dr. Leonard, secretary of the board, at once cabled to Foo Chow to learn if the Americans were safe, as it was reported that five foreign women were killed in the massacre. The Methodist missionaries stationed at Ku Cheng are Dr. Gregory, of Dakota, who is in charge of the hospital; the Rev. Dr. Willcox, of Iowa; Miss Mabel Hartford, of Dover, N.H., and Miss W. H. Rouse, of Lakefield, Minn. There is also an English Church mission at this point, in charge of the Rev. Dr. Bannister and the Rev. Mr. Stewart, both of whom had their wives with them. The Rev. Dr. C. C. Baldwin, who has been a missionary in China since 1847, and left there last April because of failing health, was seen at his home in Newark yesterday.

'It is likely,' said Dr. Baldwin, 'that the trouble which culminated in the massacre was occasioned by friction between two native elements—the Vegetarians, who believed that they were unjustly discriminated against regarding taxes, and the anti-foreign group, who, through their secret societies, are constantly striving to prejudice the government against the missionaries. The Vegetarians are more amenable to Christian influences, and are, generally speaking, more moral, but the anti-foreign group outnumber them. Before we left China the American consul at Foo Chow had ordered that all the women connected with interior missions should be brought to the treaty ports, where, if necessary, they could seek safety on the American men-of-war. The missionaries are in no way to be blamed for this outbreak, but if the report is true, have undoubtedly been at the mercy of a large anti-foreign mob before government troops could be called in. There are several thousand natives at Ku Cheng and in the surrounding country.'

The Rev. Dr. S. L. Baldwin, of Brooklyn, who was a missionary in China for years, and is well acquainted with the city of Ku Cheng, said last night:—'If the despatch is true, there is no doubt that the five foreign women mentioned belong to our mission or to the English Church mission. This is one of the most flourishing missions we had in China, and a vast amount of good has been accomplished there. I think our hospital at Ku Cheng is the largest one connected with any foreign mission in China. Trouble has been feared between the native factions for months, and I hope later reports will show that our missionaries heeded the consul's warning, and are safe at Foo Chow. The anti-foreign element is very lawless under excitement, and, unless checked by government troops, may have looted the mission sections completely.'

FIRE IN ST. JOHNS.

St. Johns, Que., Aug. 4.—The fire brigade was called out about 12.20 last night for a fire in the large building used as storehouses, etc., by the different merchant tenants in the Molleur block, on Richelieu street, and the cellar by Mr. J. G. Molleur for storage of hats in connection with his hat factory. When the alarm sounded the fire had gained such headway that the surrounding buildings were illuminated like day. There being quite a breeze at the time it was feared that the fire would extend to the factory on St. Charles street and the buildings on Richelieu street, but with an unlimited supply of water and the efforts of the firemen and the fire was confined to the building in which it originated. Messrs. C. O. Gervais & Freres claim a loss of $5,000, with $3,300 insurance in the Northern & Western. Mr. Molleur's loss is $2,000, insured for $1,000. The splendid work of the brigade is the general topic of conversation today.

ENGINEERS' PICNIC.

Quite a crowd of people went up to the exhibition grounds on Saturday afternoon on the occasion of the annual picnic and games of the Stationary Engineers' Association No. 1. A very pleasant time was spent.

CALM SUCCEEDS STORM.

Politics in Great Britain.

A CRISIS AVOIDED BY THE SETTLEMENT OF THE SPEAKERSHIP QUESTION.

MR. GLADSTONE AND ARMENIA.

New York, Aug. 4.—Mr. Harold Frederic cables from London to the 'Times': There is a notable and extremely welcome lull in politics here in England. The very immensity of the Unionist majority affects the public imagination like an opiate. The Speakership question hardly concerned the general crowd at any time, and, except for a passing impression that Mr. Chamberlain has proved too smart for Mr. Balfour in the matter, its settlement in favor of Mr. Gully has roused no interest. It was, perhaps, in a sense, Mr. Chamberlain's triumph, but the really conclusive element was the solidity of the Tory lawyers in the House against unseating the eminent Queen's counsellor who had obtained the Speakership. The English bar is the most powerful and clannish trades union in the world, and when it said 'Gully' there was nothing left for anbody else to say. Mr. Chamberlain had merely the acuteness to see this and get on the winning side before his slower-witted colleagues in the cabinet had begun to imagine that Mr. Gully's being a lawyer might be of importance. It is stated—I do not know on what authority—that Mr. Gladstone, in his Armenian speech next Tuesday, intends praising Lord Salisbury's correct official attitude on the matter and, by implication, ignoring what Lord Rosebery has done. This would be a most curious development in the whole strange story of the Grand Old Man's vehement alienation from his successor in office. As the successive chapters of this story have been detailed in these despatches, from the very outset, they have been in conflict with all other contemporary accounts yet none the less have they been absolutely true. This last report, however, sems to be too histrionically complete to be true. As the election turned out, it is hardly likely that Mr. Gladstone's appearance in the campaign with his Armenian atrocities would have made much difference in the result; but he did intend making this appearance, and then abandoned the idea in a furious rage at Lord Rosebery's attempt to saddle him with the odium of selling peerages.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

New York, Aug. 4.—Mr. Isaac N. Ford cables to the 'Tribune': After the tidal wave there is a sudden, complete calm. Liberal leaders and journalists have abandoned their attempts to explain the Unionist flood, and are silent, except the cynical Labouchere, whose fire against Lord Rosebery cannot be appeased. The only consolation which they have after their overwhelming defeat is the reflection that the Unionist majority is so large as to be unamanageable, and that Mr. Chamberlain, the man whom they hate, cannot dictate the government's policy, and may some time head a revolt against Lord Salisbury and Mr. Balfour. This conclusion leaves out of account the fact that Mr. Chamberlain is something more than an adroit political organizer and election campaigner; he is a statesman of lucidity of mind and creative energies, and represents ideas as well as votes. Even with its great majority, the Salisbury Government can hardly afford to dispense with the services of a leader who is now the brains of the Tory Democracy.

The premature efforts of the Unionist journals to forecast the policies of the government have scarcely left a ripple on the stagnant waters of politics. Everyone knows instinctively that the financial votes will be easily obtained when parliament reaassembles for a fortnight's session, and that nothing else will be done. The Unionist propaganda will not be disclosed until February. Lord Salisbury never has been accustomed to allow any minister to dictate policies to his government, nor to suffer the party to anticipate his own decisions. A prime minister with a majority of over a hundred and fifty behind him can be depended upon to lead his party without much assistance from the journalists.

THE SPEAKERSHIP.

A cabinet meeting held this week settled the question of the retention of Mr. Gully as Speaker of the House of Commons. The temptation to displace him was strong, but the opinion amongst most of the influential party leaders was general that after a prolonged campaign of denunciation of the so-called revolutionary tendencies of Liberalism, it would be a grave mistake to reverse recent precedents and to convert the Speakership into a partisan office. The feeling against his displacement was so strong that there might have been a cave formed on the government side at the opening session, and a Unionist speaker might have been elected only by a small majority. Mr. Balfour, who has been credited with a determination to turn down Mr. Gully, has been alarmed by the vision of a powerful faction of his supporters marching into the Opposition lobby and defying his authority. The reinstatement of Mr. Gully in office by his political opponents will reaffirm the principle established by the Conservative Government in 1874, when Mr. Brand, who had been a Liberal whip and was then elected Speaker, was retained in that position. Mr. Chamberlain is silent on this question. In a brilliant and triumphant speech delivered last night at Birmingham, he extolled, however, the Unionist alliance as a coalition which had endured the storm and stress of three general elections and was stronger and more stable now than ever before.

THE IRISH PARTY.

The Irish members, having slightly increased their representation in parliament, are taking an optimistic view of the situation, Mr. Justin McCarthy is not downcast nor disheartened, but is encouraged by the constancy of Ireland to the home rule cause. Mr. Timothy Healy's Dublin organ advocates a return to the liberal lines of the Irish policy. This may be a sign of a coming alliance between Mr. Redmond and Mr. Healy, based not upon Mr. Gladstone's bill but upon a more radical measure of Irish independence. The main policy of the Irish members under Mr. McCarthy's leadership is not likely to alienate Liberal sympathies by following Mr. Healy into Mr. Redmond's camp.

Mr. Gladstone is silent on political questions outside the circle of his intimate friends. An attempt may be made to draw him out on the Armenian question at the public meeting at Chester before his departure for Scotland. Lord Salisbury, however, if the Unionist journals are not over-sanguine, does not need Mr. Gladstone's co-operation in order to bring the Porte to terms. The change of government is represented by them to have had the wholesome effect of forcing the Sultan to accede to the demands of the powers.

A COSTLY FRIENDSHIP.

HOW THE CZAR'S LOVE FOR BULGARIA KEEPS HER IN HOT WATER.

THE PRESENT RULER MUST GO BEFORE PEACE CAN BE SECURED.

New York, Aug. 4.—Mr. Harold Frederic cables from London to the 'Times':—With all the good will in the world, Europe is not permitted to take its mind off Bulgaria. By day and by night this wretched little community sits on the old world's chest. It will not be shaken off. The week's developments seem on the surface to have wrought a great change in the Balkans. A few days ago everybody took for granted that the Czar and Prince Lobanoff had come to an explicit arrangement with the Metropolitan and his Bulgarian deputation, and that Russia was prepared to resume, upon her own conditions, her old dominant position in the principality. Now, on the strength of a semi-official despatch from St. Petersburg, which, of all places, appeared first in the 'Cologne Gazette,' everybody has rushed over to the other side, and regards it as settled that Russia implacably persists in her chronic refusal to have anything to do with Bulgaria at all. Nothing could better illustrate the mental confusion to which eighteen years of suspense under an annual threat of war, have reduced the Continental press, but the English journals have much less excuse for being so easily rattled. The Bulgarian delegation is timed to arrive at Sofia to-day, and in the course of the public reception organized for them, it is presumed that the Metropolitan Clement or his companions, will make a statement of what news they bring. This statement could have been foreshowed weeks ago. The Czar has never ceased to love the Bulgarians dearly, but friendly relations with them are impossible so long as they persist in supporting an illegally formed government shadowed by a prince not properly elected according to the treaty of Berlin. They may, therefore, make their choice, either to get on without Russian recognition as best they can, or chase out their prince and his irregular government, throw themselves at the Czar's feet, and, under his paternal guidance, re-construct themselves on the lines laid down by the Berlin treaty. We know so little about the actual state of feeling throughout Bulgaria, that it is difficult to be sure what its answer will be. No doubt Clement, who, since Stambuloff's destruction, is the man who seems most clearly to know his own mind and to be likely to enforce it on the country, aims at entire submission to Russia. If we assume that he can deliver his goods, then Prince Ferdinand will not return, his ministers and administrative machinery will disappear, and a provisional regency, probably with Clement at its head, will ask Russia for a safe interpretation of its duties under the treaty of Berlin.

THE BERLIN TREATY.

Having broken most sections of this famous treaty, Russia knows them intimately. Taking them as they originally stood and adding to them all the modifications in practice which the contracting parties have subsequently made to suit their own convenience, there is material enough for all the internal jurists to rack their brains over. There is hardly any conceivable point on which Russia cannot spin out debate indefinitely the while her furious advanced wing of political soldiers fish with profit in the troubled Bulgarian waters. There is naturally talk of another conference to draw up a fresh treaty, and I even hear that England has begun sounding the other powers on this project; but the Continental courts are rather afraid of recourse to such an important step. It might go off smoothly, but the chances seem to be the other way; and then the fat will be in the fire. Yet, without a conference, it is plainly seen that Russia will go on slowly complicating affairs in the Balkans till somebody will have to object and be prepared to support the objection by a show of force. This is Europe's dilemma, not all new, but rendered somewhat more acute now week by week. Meanwhile, it is very interesting to note how all the different centres of political speculation and rumor on the Continent agree in ascribing an active part to England. Russian newspapers are publishing as authentic the story that Lord Salisbury has offered to join the Triple Alliance if it consents to give Austria a mandate at once to occupy all Macedonia. Berlin newspapers declare that of their own knowledge, England has just made a new compact with Italy by which their forces are to co-operate in Africa to keep the French out of the Nile valley. The Parisian press has not the shadow of a doubt that England has committed herself body and soul to the Triple Alliance, and teems with detailed plans for joint Russo-French navy action in the Mediterranean and Red seas with the view of seizing the Suez canal and preventing the British and Italian fleets again from closing the water route to the East. There is, in fact, so much studying of army lists and war maps on this side of the world just now, that perhaps the more serious imminent problems over on the Pacific coast will meet with next to no attention. It is not supposed here that Lord Salisbury can accept the new Franco-Chinese treaty without a protest, or, at least, without seizing for England's territorial compensations, and it is confidently expected that friction will be developed in that far away quarter, either on this point or between Japan and Russia, before Europe discloses any genuine cause for uneasiness.

SOUTHAMPTON GRAVING DOCK.

THE PRINCE OF WALES ASSISTS AT THE OPENING CEREMONIES.

Southampton, Aug. 3.—The ceremonies of opening the new graving dock took place here to-day. The Royal yacht 'Osborne,' with the Prince of Wales and his party on board, arrived at noon. The yards of the Indian troopship 'Clive' were manned with blue-jackets, and a royal salute was given. The Mayor and the members of the Corporation bearing the silver oar, the insignia of the admiral of the port, welcomed the Prince of Wales, the Duke of York and Princesses Victoria and Maud upon their arrival. The chairman, Mr. Patal, of the dock committee, presented an address to the Prince of Wales, who at 2.08 p.m. unlocked and opened the gates of the graving dock amid the deafening cheers of the enormous crowd present. The Mayor of Southampton then delivered an address, to which the Prince of Wales replied briefly. At 2.30 p.m. the Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, and the other distinguished guests, including Sir William Harcourt and Sir Richard Webster, were entertained at luncheon. The Prince spoke in the highest terms of the dock and the enterprise which prompted its construction. The Princess of Wales, who accompanied the Royal party to Southampton, did not land, but remained on board the Royal yacht 'Osborne.'

The new dock belongs to the London and South-western Railway Company, who bought the dock some four years since, paying £1,300,000 to the old dock corporation. It is the largest single graving dock in the world, being 750 feet in length on the floor, and so constructed that, if necessary, it could be made 250 feet longer. The entrance has a width of 85 feet 6 inches at sill level and 91 feet at the cope, the dock width being 112½ feet. The immense traffic will be carried on at the new quays and on the Itchen wharf, where, in the coming season, the North German Lloyd and Hamburg-American steamers will discharge passengers, who will be conveyed by road and rail across the entrance of the new dock, which has been provided with an immense caisson for the purpose.

The Prince of Wales was presented with a solid gold padlock and key, upon which the arms of His Royal Highness and the London & South-western Railway Company were set in diamonds.

ROUMELIAN INSURGENTS.

London, Aug. 4.—The 'Chronicle' to-morrow will print a Constantinople despatch giving an account of a severe engagement between Turkish troops and insurgents near Strumnitza, in Roumelia. The date of the fight is not given. According to the despatch the Turks lost 500 killed or wounded, while the insurgents' loss was less than 100.

AN ANARCHIST'S CRIME.

KILLED BY THE BOMB HE WAS [illegible] ING TO THROW.

Paris, Aug. 4.—News has been r[illegible] here of a dastardly attempt to [illegible] M. Vuillemin, the managing dir[illegible] the coal mines at Aniche, eight[illegible] from Douai, in the Department [illegible] Nord. A monster banquet had b[illegible] pared for the celebration to-day [illegible] completion of the fiftieth year [illegible] Vuillemin's connection with the [illegible] After mass had been celebrated [illegible] morning M. Vuillemin, surrounded [illegible] party of engineers and shareholders [illegible] the mines, was standing under the [illegible] porch when an anarchist miner [illegible] Camille Decoux, who had been dismi[illegible] from the service of the company at [illegible] the strike of 1893, approached and fi[illegible] five shots from a revolver at him. T[illegible] of the bullets took effect, one striking M. Vuillemin in the cheek, another in the hand and another in the back, inflicting serious but not dangerous wounds. After emptying his revolver Decoux was preparing to throw a bomb which he had concealed about his person when by some means the infernal machine exploded prematurely, disemboweling the murderer and hurling his writhing body a distance of eleven feet from where he was standing. Some bystanders were severely injured by the explosion. [illegible] carried to the mayoralty house, [illegible] immediately after his arrival the attempt upon M. Vuillemin's life created the most intense excitement throughout the district. After the explosion Decoux's father, who was [illegible] those gatherel about the church greatly excited and rushed to the spot where his son lay and began [illegible] all the time screaming 'Canaille, sin.' The combined efforts of several [illegible] nesses of the assault were necessary to restrain him. The force of the explosion threw down several of the by-standers, but only four persons were injured. All the windows of an inn in the vicinity were shattered. Decoux, who was forty-six years of age, and unmarried, recently been working at Wazi[illegible] distance from Aniche. M. Vuillemin has been removed to his home in a carriage immediately after his wounds had been dressed and is now making satisfactory progress toward recovery.

THE NORTH-WEST CROFTERS.

CAUSES WHICH HAVE RETARDED THEIR MATERIAL PROGRESS.

London, Aug. 4.—The sixth report of Her Majesty's commissioners, appointed to carry out a scheme of colonization in the Dominion of Canada of crofters and cottars from the Western Highlands and islands of Scotland, has just been issued as a parliamentary paper. It states that in the settlement of Killarney, Manitoba, which was established in the summer of 1888, there are 55 homesteads under cultivation, and the settlement contains about 160 persons. The area under cultivation gives an average of 117 acres per family, the number of families being 55. Only indifferent crops were obtained in 1894. The considerable debts owing to the storekeepers and implement makers continue to retard the progress of the settlers, the total amount of these debts being $20,388. It is not known how many crofters have been able to obtain any credit, which has certainly been a disadvantage to them and prejudicial to their interests. Further than this, the municipal taxes owing up to 1893 amounted to $1,890, to which must be added taxes for 1894, and $1,050 due to the municipality for seed grain. The sale of the 55 homesteads have been practically sold by the municipality for taxes. The causes which have tended to interfere with the progress of the settlers, in addition to the unnecessary carelessness so recklessly incurred, were indifferent farming and the wretchedly low prices of agricultural produce. The Saltcoats settlement in the North-West Territories was established in 1892, and contains about 90 persons, with 272 acres under cultivation, an average of less than 2 acres for each homestead. As arable farming they have hardly done as well as other settlers in the neighborhood. They have gone more largely to stock raising than the settlers at Killarney, and have not been encouraged to run so much into debt with storekeepers and implement makers, the total indebtedness in this respect being small. The crops at Saltcoats have been as good as in Southern Manitoba.

EDUCATION IN BELGIUM.

Brussels, Aug. 3.—The Chamber of Representatives this evening, by a vote of 70 to 59, adopted clause four of the education bill, making religious education compulsory. The voting was accompanied by great disorder and the announcement of the result was the occasion for a tumultuous scene.

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