

THE SS. MONTFORT.

Grievances Ventilated by Immigrants of Diverse Nationalities.

BOTH SIDES TELL THEIR STORY.

Among the many arrivals at the Windsor station on Tuesday were a number of immigrants who came from Liverpool on the SS. 'Montfort,' of the Elder-Dempster line, which vessel arrived at Point Levis about eleven o'clock on Monday morning after a somewhat eventful passage. The immigrants comprised several nationalities, principally Germans, Roumanian Jews, Icelanders and a few English. They were an orderly and inoffensive looking lot of people, such as one would never suspect from their general appearance, and the manner in which they conducted themselves during their stay in the city, of being guilty of riotous or boisterous conduct, without just cause or provocation. They were, as a matter of fact, as intelligent looking a class of immigrants as has arrived this season, and their conversation was that of the more intelligent class of foreigners in their station. During the afternoon they were visited by a 'Witness' representative, in the immigrant quarters of the Windsor station, and when spoken to with reference to the reported disturbance on board the 'Montfort' while at sea, reluctantly made statements regarding the occurrence.

One of the male members of the party, Mr. Frank Eggenperger, remarked with tears in his eyes that he did not wish to talk about the treatment they received on board the vessel, as he felt the public in general would be inclined to look upon his remarks as overdrawn. After slight hesitation, however, he began by stating that at six o'clock on the morning of July 16 the steerage passengers embarked on board the vessel at Liverpool, and that throughout the whole day up to five o'clock that evening they received neither food nor drink. After several inquiries had been made of the officers with regard to the delay in feeding them, they were each, at the latter hour, sent down a small piece of dry bread and a cup of

and potatoes which had been spilt, strewn over the boards, as they passed over them with what might be called the duster.

About mid-ocean, continued Mr. Eggenperger, several protests were made to the officers, that the steerage passengers were not receiving their due rations and that on the amount and quality of the food which they had been receiving since the day of sailing they were not able to subsist. As their protestations were unheeded, naturally the men became desperate, and much more so by seeing their wives and children suffering for the want of sufficient food. He remonstrated with them, but it was of no avail. They rushed madly upon deck, and in their hungry frenzy, broke open the bakery and procured what bread they could lay their hands on. The crew of the vessel at this stage took upon themselves to drive the men back into their quarters, and in the conflict several of the latter received ugly cuts and bruises. One old inoffensive grey-haired man was knocked down by a blow from an iron bar in the hands of one of the firemen. His wounds were dressed by the physician.

In the rush and excitement of the moment women and children were trampled upon. The officers seeing that the affair was becoming serious remonstrated with the men, promising them sufficient food. This for the time being had the desired effect of pacifying the crowd. While on the upper deck the men did no damage, with the exception of breaking open the pantry.

Several times during the voyage, he continued, different sections of the steerage passengers were on the verge of open rebellion on account of insufficient rations. One of these was when at certain times the Jewish section clamored for fish, on account of their religious beliefs, as they proclaimed. As you know the captain was compelled to make for St. John's, Nfld., in order to procure some provisions and to the best of my personal knowledge there was brought on board at that port some thirty sacks of potatoes, six or eight barrels of flour, and eight barrels of herrings. When the vessel arrived at St. John's several of the steerage passengers, who had considerable money with them, got permission from the captain to go ashore and purchase some bread and fish. When they returned to the ship with the articles they quickly disposed of them at the rate of one

spoken to, but they refused to discuss the matter, simply stating, with tears in their eyes, that they wished to eliminate from their minds all thoughts and memories connected with the eventful passage.

A SPECIAL TRAIN ARRIVES.

A special Grand Trunk Railway train from Levis with five hundred Roumanian, Italian, and other immigrants from the SS. 'Montfort,' arrived at St. Lambert shortly before 11 o'clock on Tuesday night. Nearly all of these were bound for New York and had been passed by the authorities in Quebec as they possessed the necessary monetary qualifications. Some twenty or so, however, whose destination was Montreal, Chicago and St. Louis, were dispatched by a special car from St. Lambert to Montreal. A 'Witness' representative met the train and had no difficulty in securing testimony from the immigrants as to their treatment while on board the 'Montfort.' They were a very respectable looking lot of men, tidy in appearance, but very few could speak English well, although many knew a few words. Those who could speak English were in no way backward in condemning the treatment which they said they had all received. The experiences of Mr. Eggenperger, and others, as given above, were corroborated in every detail, and one, a Russian Jew named Meyer Helderin, waxed quite eloquent over the wrongs of the immigrants, who were, as a whole, a respectable-looking class. 'Just think,' he said, through an interpreter, 'we were nearly eleven hundred in all, and only some nine hundred and fifty beds had been provided. Consequently a number, women and children included, had to sleep on the top deck, with little or no protection from the weather. I do not know how many steerage passengers the 'Montfort' was by law allowed to carry but she certainly had not accommodation for the number carried in that terrible trip. Then the food. Ah! it was a fight for food all the time. There was not nearly enough, and so hungry were we that the strong used to snatch it from the weaker, who thus often lost even the little allowances which was made.

'How about the water supply?'

'That was nearly as short as the bread, for the poorer passengers. Those who had money could purchase what hot water they wanted, and in fact one of the passengers, who could not

not enough food, and that what there was, was very bad.'

'Do they really say that? Well, I am simply surprised at their audacity. They must have been even a worse lot than I took them to be while they were on board. There was abundance of food served out to the passengers all through the voyage, and food of the very best. I'll warrant that it was much better food than many of them had ever eaten before. Of course, when people are seasick and travelling they are apt to quarrel with their food, to feel miserable, and generally to appear at their worst, and also to look at the worst side of everything. And I must say I sympathize with them, too, and so do all ships' officers, for we recognize that necessarily they have to submit to a great deal. But there was no use lavishing sympathy or attention on these people for they really would not have it.'

'With regard to the food, some of the passengers say that they were given biscuit so bad that they could not eat it.'

'Well, I never saw any biscuit on board this ship that I would not eat. As a matter of fact, I myself eat exactly the same biscuit that is served to our steerage passengers, and, far from having any fault to find with it, like it.'

'But one of the steerage passengers relates a special instance where he showed a biscuit containing maggots to the ship's surgeon, and says that the doctor simply looked at him and the biscuit, laughed, and walked away.'

'Well, I certainly had no maggoty biscuits shown to me,' promptly replied the captain, 'and I never heard of any being shown to my officers.'

'And the steerage passengers further complained,' remarked the reporter, 'that they were greatly overworked, and that their quarters were very dirty.'

'As to that,' replied the captain, 'we had not by any means the number of steerage passengers on board that we are licensed to carry. As to the character of the accommodation, steerage passengers cannot expect to find the comforts of the saloon or the second cabin, but for steerage accommodation that on this ship is of the very best. We have made two voyages to Capetown as a troopship, and the steerage passengers this trip have had practically the same accommodation as about the same number of troops, including Imperial Yeomanry, had on one trip. And they were delighted with the accommodation.'

'There were certain charges made, too, for the food, and for the water, and for the use of the wash-basins, and for the use of the

crew, as far as I know, acted remarkably well, and with wonderful self-possession. As I have already told you, it was a dreadful lot we had on board, the very worst crowd I have ever had to deal with. There were some desperate characters among them, who acted as ringleaders, and they expected to bully us all, and run the ship to suit themselves. Of course, we could not allow them to do that, and I suppose they are naturally annoyed that we managed to get the better hand of them. But you can rest assured that there was no unnecessary violence shown in dealing with these gentlemen.'

The reporter also had conversations with the chief officer and the ship's surgeon, who corroborated everything that the captain had stated.

The chief officer stated that the rougher elements among the steerage passengers several times jumped upon the members of the crew, overpowered them, knocked them down, and took from them the bread and other food they were carrying.

The doctor denied emphatically that the stabbing affray had anything to do with the food supply, it being merely the outcome of an international squabble between the Italians and Roumanian Jews. The doctor added that he had almost lived in the steerage during the whole voyage, being in request day and night. There was an abundant supply of wholesome food throughout the voyage, and if there was any trouble about it, it was due to some of the more insolent characters among the passengers trying to steal all they could to sell back to the better-behaved class, or to keep with them to feed themselves on their railway trip before reaching their ultimate destination.

'And about the story of your having been shown maggoty biscuits and ignoring the complaint?'

'The statement that I was once shown a bad or maggoty biscuit by any of the passengers is an absolute falsehood, and I am prepared at any time to take an affidavit to that effect.'

THE INJURED ROUMANIAN.

Quebec, Aug. 2.—Parenti, the young Italian charged with stabbing a Roumanian on the 'Montfort,' has been remanded pending further investigation. The victim, who has undergone an operation in the hospital, was reported to be very low last evening, and doubts were entertained of his recovery. At latest accounts this morning he was still in the same condition.

A CABIN PASSENGER'S STORY.

Toronto, Aug. 2.—Mr. J. W. O'Hara, buyer for the wholesale house of Gordon, Mackay & Company, returned yesterday, having been a cabin passenger on the SS. 'Montfort,' during the riot. He says that the trouble was due to insufficient food and general neglect. The SS. 'Montfort' was put on at the last moment, and, instead of 500 steerage passengers, there were 900, including many Roumanians and Russian Jews. These refused to eat the meat provided, and the other provisions were not adequate. On the second day out a riot occurred. The officers turned the hose on the steerage people who swarmed on to the upper deck and cut the hose. The firemen were then ordered to protect the others, and the result was that broken heads were received. A young Jew was stabbed by an Italian, and will probably die. Mr. O'Hara says that the officers, from the captain down, did the best they could; but the food was short and the accommodation bad.

WILL NOT SEEK RE-ELECTION.

Hamilton, Aug. 2.—Messrs. A. T. Wood and T. H. Macpherson, the two Liberal members of the House of Commons for the city of Hamilton, in interviews published here, state that they will not be candidates for re-election at the next general elections.

THE ASSASSIN'S BOAST.

Rome, Aug. 2.—The regicide Bresci still maintains his excited demeanor, and has to be dressed forcibly. To-day he is to be taken to a warder. It will be the 'Car's' turn next.

DETAINED AT QUEBEC.

Quebec, Aug. 2.—As a result of the visit to Quebec of Mr. Pedley, the superintendent of immigration, and of communications exchanged between him and the department an order was received from Ottawa last evening to hold here and deport back to Europe all the Roumanian Jews, of whom there are about two hundred and fifty detained at Quebec, and about a hundred and fifty at Levis, unless they can show that they have at least twenty-five dol-

ROUMANIAN IMMIGRANTS TO BE SHIPPED BACK HOME.

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lars each adult and ten dollars each child, besides their transportation, to prevent them from becoming burdens on the public charity, until they can settle down and find employment.

On their part, the United States Government has gone further than this. An order has come from Washington refusing them altogether. This has been done on the ground that they are assisted immigrants and that they are seeking to introduce themselves into the United States fraudulently. Of 591 booked for different United States points some forty were allowed to pass on showing that they had ample means and were otherwise unobjectionable, 185 were rejected pre-emptorily by the American commissioners and the remainder were held aside pending instructions from Washington, which, as already stated, refuses them admission altogether. As may be expected, the unfortunate people are in a very uncomfortable and unpleasant predicament, and are greatly excited in consequence, but as far as their immediate wants are concerned they are being well looked after by the Canadian Government.

It has been said that having brought them here through the representations of its agents and circulars the government should not have turned round and treated them differently from the other foreign immigrants by the 'Montfort.' But it is not true that the government contributed in any way to inducing them to come here. They were brought here by the steamship company assisted by friends or societies in their own country. On the contrary, the government, when it heard that they were coming, did all in its power to prevent them. Instructions were cabled to the High Commissioner in England to stop them, but unfortunately these reached him too late before the vessel's sailing. To prevent them from becoming burdens on the public the government does not go as far as the United States authorities.

It does not refuse them altogether, but it insists that they shall prove that they have a little means to support themselves for at least a little time until they can settle down and find employment. In order to enable them to do so and prevent their deportation it is stated that the steamship company will distribute \$2,000 among them to-day, and that the Baron de Hirsch Society, of Montreal, will make up any deficiency in the amount necessary. The government is also seeking to prevent the labor market from being overcrowded by them at any particular point, and for this purpose will distribute them to points where their services are most needed.

As for the other foreigners who were allowed to pass through without any such conditions, it may be stated that they were made up chiefly of Icelanders who were going to their colony in Manitoba, and a handful of Italians, mostly laborers, who were all engaged to work before they left the ship and are certain to be able to provide for their own support. Unlike the Galicians and Doukhobors, who all intend to live on or by the land, the Roumanian Jews are mostly traders and members of the light mechanical trades.

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CENSOR AT WORK.

No News Sent Out From Tientsin Since Friday.

RELIEF OF PEKIN.

Twenty Thousand Men and a Hundred and Seventy Guns on the Way.

RUSSIA ANXIOUS FOR PEACE — RESTLESSNESS GROWING IN SOUTH.

London, Aug. 2.—Because of the fact that the Chinese agents at the principal European cable points are in free cipher communication with the viceroys, the foreign commanders at Tientsin have seemingly put an embargo on news concerning the size and composition of the forces advancing on Peking. Neither the British admiralty nor the Foreign Office have intelligence from Tientsin, later than Friday, June 27.

Telegrams from Hongkong and Shanghai indicate that restlessness is increasing in Southern China. The German mission at Namoh has been destroyed and the native city of Wuchow is no longer considered safe for foreigners.

At the Bogue forts target practice is going on. At Canton the authorities are enlisting recruits at 80 a month, twice the usual pay. Proclamations sent to the recruiting stations threaten officers who defraud the troops.

An agency at Shanghai says that Li Hung Chang has asked the United States Consul, General Goodnow, whether or not, if he were placed in communication with the ministers at Peking, the powers would suspend the advance. Mr. Goodnow, the report adds, replied that he would ask the Washington authorities.

A third brigade was ordered to China from India today. It consists of four native regiments, about six thousand men.

A news agency despatch from Tientsin, July 25, reports that Lieutenant General Linewitch succeeded Admiral Alexieff in command of the Russian forces there. The Russians, the despatch adds, were constructing armored trains in the Tientsin shops and intended reconstructing the railway as fast as the column should advance toward Peking.

Admiral Alexieff has gone to Nuchow, where the position of the Russians is regarded as serious.

THE MARCH ON PEKIN.

ALLIED FORCES NUMBER TWENTY THOUSAND WITH A HUNDRED AND SEVENTY GUNS.

Shanghai, Wednesday, Aug. 1.—The allies advanced towards Peking to-day. It is estimated that the expedition numbers 20,000 men of all arms with 170 guns. It is hoped to reach Peking on Aug. 12.

A RUSSIAN PROPOSAL.

New York, Aug. 2.—An alliance between Russia and the United States for the settlement of the Chinese crisis is urged in a lengthy article in the 'Noyce Vremya,' says a St. Petersburg despatch to the 'Herald.' The journal points out that just as the Franco-Russian alliance neutralized the warlike menace of the Triple Alliance, so would a rapprochement between the Northern Empire and the United States control the peace of Eastern Asia.

ATTITUDE OF RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 2.—A communique in the 'Official Messenger' says: 'Information concerning the march of events in China shows the absolute powerlessness of the Peking Government against the rebels.'

'The Chinese Emperor's message to the Czar of July 3, substantially in the same terms as those to President McKinley, President Lobet and Queen Victoria, recited the Czar's reply to his previous message, and expressed grief over the disorders in China. The absence of news from Peking as to the fate of the Russian and other ministers renders mediation difficult. Russian efforts will be directed to restoring order in China, in which Russia is willing to aid the Emperor.'

General Grodekoff, under date of Wednesday, Aug. 1, telegraphs as follows: 'The Chinese fortress at Hungghun was stormed by General Augustoff on July 30, thus relieving the posts of Novokijevoje and Postja, threatened by the Hungghun garrison. Many guns were taken. The Russian loss was two officers and six men killed, and four men wounded.'

FINE AND WARMER.

Toronto, Aug. 2, 11 a.m.—Victoria, 58, 52; Kamloops, 78, 55; Calgary, 90, 44; Edmonton, 80, 52; Port Arthur, 78, 55; Qu'Appelle, 82, 58; Winnipeg, 88, 62; Port Arthur, 68, 44; Parry Sound, 72, 52; Ottawa, 74, 54; Quebec, 78, 46; Halifax, 60, 58. Moderate westerly, mostly fine and warm, with a few local thunderstorms; Friday, fine and warmer.

1840 and 1842 Notre Dame street, Montreal, Aug. 2, 1900.—Readings by Hearn & Harrison's Standard Barometer at noon

To-day, 29.93; yesterday, 29.65.

Temperature. Max. Min.

To-day 75 54

Yesterday 70 54

and

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Notice of Birth, Marriage and Death must be endorsed with the name and address of the sender, or otherwise no notice can be taken of the same. Birth notices are inserted for the marriage notice for the death notice for the funeral notice. The announcement of funeral appointments to death notices, the date; other extension to obituary, such as short notice of the two cents per line extra, except queries, which is 10 cents per line extra—prepaid.

Annual notices may have announcements of Births, Marriages and Deaths (without extended obituary notices) occurring in their immediate families, free of charge, in which case name and address of subscribers should be given.

BIRTHS.

CAMPBELL — On July 20, 1900, at 58 Mackay street, the wife of Hollo Campbell, M.D., of 4 daughters.

REANY — On July 17, 1900, at No. 1 Robb Terrace, Montreal, a son to Mr. and Mrs. R. Reany.

WOOD — At the Methodist parsonage, 180 Le Breton street, Ottawa, on Wednesday morning, Aug. 1, 1900, to the Rev. W. J. and Mrs. Wood, a son.

MARRIED.

SCOTT-SULLIVAN. — At Charlottetown, P.E.I., on July 31, 1900, by the Right Rev. the Bishop of Charlottetown, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Morrison and the Rev. Dr. Macpherson, William Louis Scott to Alice Margaret Sullivan, Chief Justice of Prince Edward Island.

STEVENS-BLYTH. — On July 25, 1900, by the Rev. James Taylor, B.A., at the residence of the bride's parents, 173 Theodore street, Ottawa, the second daughter of Mr. James G. Blyth, to Geo. H. Stevens, Ottawa East.

DEAD.

ALEXANDER — At Gards, Que., on July 21, 1900, Agnes, beloved wife of Ernest Alexander, and daughter of the late John Skroder, formerly of Three Rivers.

DUNKIN — Drowned at Beauharnois, on Aug. 1, 1900, Andrew Bennett Dunkin, aged 18 years and 6 months, son of Frederick and Harriet Dunkin, 2441 St. Catherine street, Montreal.

GRANTON — Accidentally drowned while fishing at Berthier, Que., Edgar Archibald Granton, M.D., in his 32nd year, youngest son of Mr. F. E. Granton. Funeral from the residence of his parents, 100 Ste. Famille street, at 2 p.m., on Friday, Aug. 3rd.

STANTON — At New York, on July 25, 1900, Frank Usher Stanton, in his 43rd year, youngest son of the late Charles Stanton, Esq., treasurer County of Waterloo, Ontario.

WADDELL. — At 2241 Cottage Grove avenue, Chicago, Ill., suddenly, of heart failure, James Robertson Waddell, in his 32nd year, eldest son of John Waddell, of the Provincial Secretary's Department, Toronto.

Notices received too late for this page may possibly be in time for page 6.

Please send notices for the above columns with them to the list of names of interested friends. Wanted copies of the Witness containing such notices will be sent to you without charge. Outside of Montreal.

THE S. CARSLLEY CO. Limited.

Notre Dame street, Montreal's Greatest Store. Aug. 2, 1900.

Sweeping Sale of Shirt Waists.

To-morrow this section will be crowded with buyers for this line. Don't let this opportunity pass without securing all you want as Shirt Waists will go quick at these prices. These are two leaders.

SHIRT WAISTS

2,000 Ladies' Shirt Waists in fine percale and cambric, variety of patterns, colored and mourning effects, shapely yokes, self collars and cuffs, original prices, 60c and over, Friday, 19c each.



CHEAP WAISTS

1,250 Ladies' Fancy Colored Muslin and Percale Shirt Waists, in several pretty patterns and a variety of styles, original prices were 75c to \$1.25; Friday you can have them for 39c each.

COLORED DRESS GOODS.

Odd lines of Colored Dress Goods will be cleared at especially low prices for Friday.

Several pieces of Plain and Fancy Striped Dress Goods in good shades and patterns, regular prices, 12 1/2c to 25c; special, Friday, 7 1/2c.

25 Pieces Fancy Dress Goods in small and large patterns, some in plain colors, were 20c to 40c; Friday, 12 1/2c.

35 Pieces Only Fancy Dress Goods, some shot effects, all good colors, were 25c to 50c; Friday, 17c yd.

COTTON BARGAINS.

These bargains are always appreciated; people are always watching for them.

10 Pieces White Pillow Cotton, 45 inches wide, worth 12c; Friday, 9c.

12 Pieces Grey Cotton Sheetings, two yards wide, plain or twill, 18c kind; Friday, 12 1/2c.

9 Pieces White Cotton Sheetings, plain, only two yards wide, 25c; Friday, 17c.

DRESS LINENS.

31 Pieces Colored Shot Dress Linens in navy, brown and green, 38 inches wide, regular price, 18c; Friday, 10c yd.

Write for New Summer Catalogue just published. The S. CARSLLEY CO., Limited, 184 to 194 St. James Street, Montreal.

The Daily Witness.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, AUG. 2.

FACTS ABOUT THE YUKON.

His Honor Judge Dugas Gives Information on Important Subjects.

COMPLAINTS TO BE TAKEN WITH RESERVE.

The 'Witness', having received at various times many conflicting reports about affairs in the Yukon territory, some of which were so contradictory to others as to plainly indicate partiality or malfeasance somewhere, it was decided to take advantage of the visit of His Honor Judge Dugas, chief administrator of justice in the golden country, to get independent information on certain important matters. The 'Witness' representative was cordially received by the judge at the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. L. A. Herdt, No. 23 Montée du Zouave, and his mission having been made known, His Honor went fully into the details of the matters inquired about.

The judge at first made a general statement regarding rumors from the Yukon. 'No doubt any complaints have to be taken,' he said, 'but although it must be admitted that certain reforms and changes are needed. There are those who make themselves officious scavengers to throw dirt in everybody's face; who are without charity, generosity or honesty. These are well known in the Yukon and are not worthy of notice. At the same time there are others whose opinions and demands are deserving of consideration. Whilst it is to be regretted that so much attention has been given to the unscrupulous accusations of the former, the latter surely deserve to be listened to, and all they ask is a few changes which their experience suggests to them, and which they hope, if their demands are properly put before the government, will be duly put into effect.

'Are there sufficient roads from Dawson to the mining centres for the reasonable accommodation of the miners?' 'No doubt roads are needed,' miners are impatient, and I do not blame them. Yet it must not be forgotten that the country has been opened up only about three years and it is at an extraordinary distance from the seat of government. Communication until lately has been very difficult, and the journey long.

To any one who will take the trouble to inquire it will be clear that the requirements of a country like that could not be met at once. Time is needed. Many things have been done, but there is still much to do. Though in no way authorized to say what will be done to improve matters, I firmly believe from the good will shown by the authorities in meeting the most urgent requests, by the establishment of a telegraph line, by making navigation on the Yukon easier, by giving a postal service as good as could be expected under the circumstances, by erecting public buildings, and, above all, establishing such a police system that, contrary to what is usually seen in mining camps of that kind, the most perfect order has prevailed to the astonishment of people accustomed to seeing things differently conducted elsewhere; that the government will continue the good work and satisfy the people of the territory by giving them the various things which are now demanded. Everybody has felt themselves, since the opening up of the country, as secure, if not more, than many other centres where they boast of the best protection. For this they are exceedingly thankful. Roads into the interior are absolutely necessary. The local council of Dawson last fall built what is called the Ridge road, nearly thirty-four miles long, extending from the mouth of the Bonanza Creek to what is known as No. 27 on Dominion Creek, between the two districts, with a view to facilitate communication in a general and equitable way with all the creeks around. This road cost nearly \$100,000, and yet it is by no means sufficient. It is absolutely necessary that roads be built on the creeks themselves; not only to the forks as some might selfishly demand, but on nearly all the principal creeks, such as Bonanza, Eldorado, Hunter's, Dominion, Quartz, Gold-run and Sulphur. Besides, the Ridge road should be continued so as to put every one easily in communication with what is known as the Indian River district. In order to give effect to ameliorations of this kind a bridge has also to be built over the Klondike in the vicinity of Dawson.

'Do you think that the building of this bridge has been delayed to favor the men who run the ferry business across the Klondike?' 'Has any one ever made such a ridiculous charge? If so it is an example of the inclination, unhappily, of some people in our territory, to immediately see dishonesty in everything that is not done according to their views, within their terms, or as expeditiously as they would like to see them done. Such an accusation would be, to say the least, very inconsiderate. Making roads, bridges, etc., particularly in the Yukon territory, costs piles of money and be-

JOHN MURPHY & CO.

KITCHEN & HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES

At Bargain Prices!

- 10 ONLY LA BELLE REFRIGERATORS, Lined throughout with charcoal, cold, dry air circulation; keeps the food, and saves the ice; made of kiln-dried ash; \$14.50 size for \$10.50; \$16.00 size for \$11.50; \$18.00 size for \$13.50.
SCREEN DOORS—25 Screen Doors, in three sizes; 2 ft. 3 in. by 6 ft. 8 in.; 2 ft. 10 in. by 6 ft. 10 in.; and 3 ft. by 7 ft.; regular price, \$1.25; our special price, 75 cents each.
FONIC BASKETS, made good and strong, five sizes; prices are: 8c, 10c, 12c, 15c, 18c.
100 WOOD LEMON SQUEEZERS, with porcelain cup, never sold for less than 20c; special price only 9c each.
RUBBER RINGS FOR PRESERVE JARS, all sizes, good rubber, 5c per dozen.
JEM JARS, in pints, quarts and half gallons, at reduced prices.
PARAFFINE WAX for covering jellies and preserves; the only thing to keep the air out of your preserves, absolutely pure. Only 25c per one pound cake, with directions.
PORCELAIN LINED PRESERVING KETTLES, guaranteed first quality; 4 quart size, only 18c; 5 quart size, only 20c; 6 quart size, only 22c; 8 quart size, only 28c.
FRUIT JAR FILLERS, best tin, with handle, only 8c each.
LEMONADE OR WATER SETS, consisting of six glasses, 1 jug and 1 white metal tray, worth 75c; special price only 55c each.
TOILET PAPER, four packages, or four rolls of 500 sheets, for 25c.
5 CAKE SALVERS ON STAND, beautiful clear glass, worth 35c; special price only 19c each.
GLASS LEMON SQUEEZERS only 7 cents each.
Call and get our clearing prices on Coal Oil Stoves, Ice Chests, Ice Cream Freezers, Ice Tools, Dinner Sets, Tea Sets, etc., etc., etc.

Balance of our stock of Hammocks at 25 percent discount. Prices range from 90c to \$3.75.

Clearing lines in DRESS GOODS, SILKS, and READY-TO-WEAR GOODS!

JOHN MURPHY & CO., 2343 St. Catherine street, Cor. Metcalfe st. Telephone 59, 933. Terms Cash.

for these works can be undertaken it is only just that those who will be held responsible for the expenditure, be given time for obtaining proper information for the best accomplishment of the requirements. To build the roads and bridges needed will cost in the neighborhood of three hundred thousand dollars. Before spending such a sum as this it is not for me to say whose place it is to do it.

'Is liquor absolutely prohibited by the government in the Yukon territory?' 'The law is that two dollars per gallon must be paid on all intoxicating liquor brought into the territory and this importation is allowed only by a special permit in each case. No doubt there are great efforts made by private individuals to cheat the government, but I know that on the other hand great efforts are made by the government officials to find the guilty parties and have them punished. I do not know of any case where liquor has been unlawfully introduced into the territory, though, being in no way connected with the revenue department I cannot speak from personal knowledge. I can affirm that the officials concerned are making every exertion to honestly carry out the law, and the only complaints that I have ever heard have been that officers were sometimes over-zealous. The foreign portion of the community may be truthfully said to be good people, intelligent, energetic and honest. Speaking of the better class, I might add that it would be impossible for a mixed community to understand each other and agree better than they do.'

'Is it true that gambling is openly carried on in Dawson?' 'Yes, it is true; not only in Dawson but in every place where there is a gathering of people, and more particularly at the Forks on the Bonanza Creek. It is a problem for the authorities who have charge of these matters to decide and to put the law into action. Being myself an administrator of the law, I am against them. Any hesitation to move in this matter originates from the fact that, judging by the experience of other mining camps, there seems to be amongst not the lower class, but the best class in the territory, a great majority who believe that the suppression of gambling establishments would be prejudicial to the community at large rather than beneficial.'

'What about prostitution?' 'Prostitution also exists as in any other community, but its evil effects are limited as much as possible by the authorities.'

'It is said that in second and third convictions the punishment for these offences is not increased. Is this so?' 'I think I can answer that it is true generally. This is a matter which ought to be left to those who are charged with the administration of justice, and who are supposed to have more experience and knowledge as to what ought to be done than any private individual whose responsibility goes no further than to try to find fault and complain, and that often anonymously. This law is administered in Dawson by the officers of the mounted police, who are also justices of

the peace, and who have considerable experience of their own to go by.'

'What seems to be the general opinion in the territory regarding the royalty?' 'The general opinion is that it is too high. The other sections of the community agree with the miners in this view. Yes, I think it is only just to say for the information of people who are interested in the affairs in the Yukon territory, and to enable them to fairly weigh the arguments for and against the present royalty, that according to an official census lately taken there are only a little over 3,000 British subjects in a population of over 16,000 persons. Naturally, therefore, as soon as the gold is "washed up," the greater part of it is taken out of the territory and goes to foreign countries. It will consequently be easily understood that it is difficult to adjust matters in such a way as to protect the mining industry and the interests of Canadians, and at the same time raise the revenue necessary to meet the large expenses in connection with the development and government of the country in the fairest possible way. It is possible that other schemes more generally acceptable may be devised and adopted in the future.'

'Are the regulations regarding the acquiring and holding of titles to placer mines satisfactory, and sufficient to protect the miner?' 'It has been complained that for certain infractions a miner is liable to the forfeiture of his claim and a change has been asked for, it being desired that a fine shall be imposed in place of forfeiture. No doubt this matter will duly receive the attention of the government and be adjusted to the satisfaction of all.'

'What is the present form of local government in the territory?' 'A council has been appointed by the government to regulate all local matters in Dawson instead of a municipal council. The reasons for this are obvious. Except at Dawson, the Forks and Bonanza Creek, where a few persons have settled and bought property, the population is migratory and unstable. Most people possess only the right to work their claims and do not actually own the land in which their claims are situated. The question having been agitated at one time, the best portion of the population of Dawson strongly expressed the opinion that it was better and more economical to maintain existing conditions. This was the opinion of the majority of those seriously interested in those localities. Consequently, up to the present time, no municipalities have been erected in the territory although the council is and has always been ready to give municipal government to any responsible community that may demand it.'

CITY ITEMS.

The final meeting of the executive committee of arrangements for the bakers and bread drivers' picnic to Huntingdon, on Tuesday next, was held last evening at 1839 Notre Dame street. Mr. P. Stevens was in the chair. The programme of games was completed; it will include 26 events.

ITALIANS MEET.

RESOLUTION OF SYMPATHY PASSED AND FORWARDED TO QUEEN MARGHERITA.

There was a large meeting of the Italian residents of Montreal in the Monument National last evening. The consul-general of Italy was in the chair, and many prominent Italian citizens were present. The following resolution, proposed by Mr. Cattelli, and seconded by Mr. A. Dini, was unanimously carried. The Italian colony has heard with a feeling of horror of the death of their beloved and revered sovereign, King Humbert, by the hand of an assassin, and desire to express their condemnation of the dastardly act.

This was followed by a resolution expressing sympathy with the new king, Victor Emmanuel III. and with Queen Margherita; and by another expressing regret at the death of the Duke of Edinburgh and sympathy with the Queen and royal family.

Speeches were made by the consul-general, Mr. Solimbergo; Mr. St. Pierre (in French); Mr. Jerome Internoscia, Professor Helli, and Mr. Brunini. Mr. Internoscia made his address in English. He gave an interesting biographical sketch of the late king, and showed some of the principal incidents, showing his natural kind-heartedness and generosity. In vigorous language he denounced the assassination, and the assassin. In conclusion he appealed for the love and fealty of the Italian people to their new King and Queen.

Consul-General Solimbergo read telegrams from Chevalier Granelli, the hon. consul in Toronto, Chevalier Mariotti, who is out of town at present. The French consul-general, M. Kleckowski, who is at present in France, also sent a cable message to his personal friend, Consul-General Solimbergo. Consul-General Solimbergo has sent to the Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs a cable message, and Mr. Internoscia also sent a cable message to the A.D.C. of His Royal Highness the Count of Turin, who was in Montreal two years ago on a visit.

OLD TIME CANADIAN POSTAGE.

The Brockville 'Recorder' has been publishing some interesting items taken from its files nearly seventy years ago. Under the date of Dec. 20, 1832, it has the following statement regarding postage in the Provinces of Upper Canada. A bill was introduced in the House providing that the post-office department should be under the control of the Provincial Legislature, and for the appointment of a postmaster-general. The rates of postage fixed by the bill were: Single letter, not exceeding thirty miles, 3/4c.; thirty to eighty miles, 6d.; eighty to a hundred and fifty miles, 10d.; a hundred and fifty to three hundred miles, 1s. 2d., and in the same proportion for double or triple letters, every packet weighing over four ounces to be equal to four single letters and in like proportion for any greater weight. Exchange newspapers to go postage free. Newspapers to be left open at one end and charged with 1/4d. postage each, and the postage not to be required from the printer or person sending the same. Newspapers to and from Great Britain and Ireland to pay no postage. Magazines (if the state of the mails and roads will admit of their conveyance) to pay 1d. per sheet under a hundred miles; one to two hundred miles, 1 1/2d., and over two hundred, 2d.

DR. GRANTON'S BODY RECOVERED.

The body of Dr. Edgar A. Granton, of 100 St. Famille street, was recovered yesterday afternoon in the St. Lawrence river, about two miles below the wharf at Berthier, off which he is drowned on Sunday morning last week. The body was eventually being seen floating close to some rushes by the officers of the R. & O. steamer Berthier, who reported the fact to Mr. A. R. Granton, brother of the deceased, who was at Berthier. The body was brought to the city to-day and the funeral will take place to-morrow afternoon, from the residence of deceased's father.

CABLE TO THE AZORES.

The Canadian Pacific Railway's Telegraph announces that the Commercial Cable Co.'s new cable to the Azores Islands is laid and in operation. It connects at the Island of Fayal with the Europe and Azores Co.'s cables from the Azores to Portugal and completes the Commercial's fourth route across the Atlantic. It is the first cable to connect the Azores direct with America. It also opens direct communication for the first time between the United States and Portugal. The Europe and Azores Co.'s cable makes connection at Lisbon with the Portuguese land lines, the Eastern Telegraph Co.'s cables to Spain, India, China, Japan, Australia, and the Philippines, and with the Western Telegraph Co.'s cables to Brazil, Argentina and other parts of South America. The new route via the Azores is the most direct, shortest and quickest to all of these countries.

THE ACCIDENT RECORD.

Jean Baptiste Chausset, aged 60, a laborer, was digging a ditch for a water pipe on Agnes street, near St. James street, when the sides fell in on him. Three of his ribs were broken, and various other injuries inflicted. A scaffold at the new G.T.R. offices now building at the corner of McGill and Wilfrid streets, collapsed at seven o'clock this morning, carrying down J. M. Asselin, who was working on it. He was taken to the General Hospital, where it was found that his injuries were not very serious.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

TEES & CO. Undertakers, 300 St. James Street.

WATCHES. Ladies' Solid Gold Waltham Watches, Hunting cases, ONLY \$20.

Ladies' and Gent's Gold Filled Waltham Watches, warranted for 20 years, \$12.00 and \$15.00. Solid Silver Waltham Watches, for \$7.00. D. BEATTY, 107-109, PETER ST., Opposite 'Witness' Office.

POLICE Department. TROUSERS.

SEALING TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, will be received at the City Clerk's Office, City Hall, until Wednesday noon, the 29th August next, for Winter Pants, Gloves and Mitts for 27 men and 24 officers (more or less), according to the samples, which may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Police.

The seals of specifications will be given at the office of the Superintendent of Police. The tenders who have obtained any of said specifications, shall bring them over to deliver and goods not later than the 1st November, 1900. The lowest or any of the tenders will not necessarily be accepted.

L. G. DAVID, City Clerk, City Clerk's Office, City Hall, Montreal, 2nd July, 1900.

THE POPE AND CANADA.

Mr. Patrick Mount, druggist, who forms part of the Canadian pilgrimage which left Montreal for France and Italy in June, writes from Lyons to the 'Witness', Mr. W. E. Hanson, Montreal, that he takes an audience granted by the Pope in the Canadian pilgrims, and says that His Holiness displayed the greatest kindness towards them, repeating at every moment: 'Good Canada, good Canadians.'

SIX ONLY Pique Costumes.

TO-MORROW we offer six PIQUE COSTUMES. Each one separate in box. Skirts already made with material. Lace and insertion trimmings for Waists. The colors are White, Pale Blue, Pink. The regular price was \$24.00. To-morrow you can have your choice, whilst they last

\$10.00

each. This is the Greatest Costume Offer ever made. Call and see them. THEIR BEAUTY OF STYLE DEFIES DESCRIPTION. They must be seen to be appreciated.

WELDON'S JOURNALS FOR AUGUST.

OCILVY'S, St. Catherine and Mountain sts.

THE AUER LIGHT.

THE H. A. NELSON & SONS CO., Ltd.
85 to 88 St. Peter street.

Montreal, April 9th, 1900.

MESSRS. AUER LIGHT CO., CITY.

GENTS:—

We have had the Auer Lights in general use throughout our offices and warehouse for the past seven or eight years, and it is with pleasure that we recommend them to others as a money saver, as well as a great improvement in light. We certainly get a very much greater volume of light since we put the Auer system through our warehouse, and the cost has shown a reduction of about 33 1-5 percent.

We are,

Yours very truly,

(Signed) THE H. A. NELSON & SONS CO., Ltd.

LIGHTS PUT UP ON TRIAL FREE OF CHARGE.

WOMAN AND THE AGE QUESTION.

Every woman called upon by the census enumerator to tell how old she is would like to know why this information is needed. She does not, perhaps, mind owing up to her years, but being in full possession of her rights, including mental development, as a reasonable being, it occurs to her that so intimate personal concerns as the number of her birthdays is not for the government to take official action on, unless the government has good cause for so doing. It is not only interesting, but profitable, therefore, to understand some of the practical relations of life into which statistics of age enter.

The whole great industry of life-insurance in which individual prudence makes reckoning against mortality bases its calculations on average of probabilities as shown in age statistics. Then from this source of information is deduced conclusions on two points of utmost interest to social science—one, the bearing of conditions of a people on longevity, the other the effect of these conditions upon the birth-rate of a country.—Harper's Bazar.

THE CARE OF THE HANDS.

The nails can be kept in good condition, after they have once been brought to that state, by a thorough manicuring once a week. It is quite possible to give them this treatment at home. To learn this method it is best to take a few lessons from a skilled operator; then with the proper instruments there should be no difficulty in following the directions for oneself.

The manicure set should include file, curved scissors, orange stick, cuticle knife, and polisher. The steel instruments should be of the finest quality, and should be kept well sharpened. Some manicures use a little rouge when the nails are too white, but the natural glow which is much more desirable, will come in time from the polishing and general treatment which by promoting circulation aids in keeping a healthy condition.

Before beginning the treatment have the hands dry. After cutting the nails to the required length, take each finger in turn and file the nail to the proper shape. Always file with a forward movement, going from the side to the middle of the finger. The desired shape for the nails is the nearest approach to what is called almond shape. Simply file them as nearly as possible to the shape of the tip of the finger. Very short nails are as unsightly as those too long. Be particularly careful not to file the sides of the nails, as this has a tendency to make them grow broader. If the proper shape is given to the nails every time they are filed, they will gradually take this shape permanently.

When all the fingers have been taken in turn up to this point, hold them in warm, soapy water for about five minutes. Dry them again, and then with the orange stick remove any stains by applying a simple bleach of lemon juice and rose water. With the stick also push back the cuticle at the base of

the nail as far as it can be done without being painful, as the base of the nail is very sensitive. Care should be given to the shape of the crescent at the base of the nail. The line of this half-moon should appear perfectly even. If the hands have been neglected the cuticle may have quite covered the crescent, but after several treatments it will appear again. Every time the hands are washed each finger tip should be dried separately, the cuticle being rubbed back at the base of the nail.

Take the scissors, which should be very sharp, and cut away any bits of loose cuticle and hang-nails. These last should never be pulled out. Cut them as closely as possible and apply a little cold cream to heal them. Use the cuticle knife to trim off all edges, and remove any traces of the cuticle from the crescent which the orange stick has laid bare.

Then soak the fingers again ready for polishing. Dry them on a soft towel and with the end of the polisher, which is usually made of camellia, go all around the nail, working always from the sides towards the centre. Remove any loose bits of cuticle that may be brought up in the process of polishing. Finish by polishing with the palm of the hand. Then the nails should be very pretty and natural-looking, and a few minutes' attention each morning will suffice to keep them so until the time for their weekly treatment comes round again.

DEATH OF AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

There died at Lansing, Mich., on Friday, July 20 last, Mr. Radcliffe H. Fulton, an old subscriber to the "Witness," who for eight years was local baggage-master of the Lake Shore Railway at that place. Mr. Fulton died of heart trouble, following upon typhoid fever, from which latter disease he suffered for some weeks.

Deceased was born at Bass River, Nova Scotia, on Jan. 21, 1852. He went to Lansing about 1874, and after residing there three years returned to Nova Scotia to live. He went back to Lansing about eight years ago, and entered the employ of the Lake Shore Railway Company, remaining in the position above stated until he was taken ill with the sickness that resulted in his death.

He was a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, of the Royal Arcanum and of the Royal Circle, and was secretary of Capitol Grange, besides which he was a justice of the peace for Colchester county. He had a large circle of friends in Lansing, by whom he was greatly esteemed.

He married in August, 1874, Miss Emma Howes, of Toledo, Ohio, who, with nine children, is left to mourn his death.

The funeral took place with Masonic honors from deceased's late residence at Lansing on Monday, July 23.

STONE WAS RECOVERED.

Toronto, Aug. 2.—Albert Werner, an eighteen-year-old youth, who swallowed a \$100 diamond two weeks ago, is happy once more, and so are his employers. The reason for the rejoicing is that the stone was recovered yesterday at the General Hospital.

OUR MOUNTED RIFLES.

Mr. Ewan Tells of the March From Kroonstad.

GENERAL HUTTON'S WARNING.

(Toronto 'Globe' Correspondent.)

Pretoria, June 7.—(With the Canadian Mounted Rifles.)—We have partaken in one of the great military marches of history, and in the opinion of good judges we have seen the closing tableau of the war. And it has all been accomplished with but little conflict. Lord Roberts's strategy has consisted in always having more men on hand than the enemy. The general character of these operations in the Free State and the Transvaal has been to refrain from pressing the foe too keenly—he was merely felt, touched up a bit with artillery, and then, having ascertained his position accurately, a second column was sent around on his flank—with the usual result—he took to his heels. This species of strategy was rendered not only possible but safe by reason of the inherent weakness of the Boer as a fighter. Had we been opposed by a bold and enterprising enemy, what might have been looked for? There would have been a constant danger of the enemy uniting to destroy one column after another, just as Napoleon planned to do when the allies in separate bodies advanced on Paris, in 1814. But experience has taught us that there is not the least likelihood of a Boer force attacking its opponents even though numerically considerably superior. This indisposition to take the initiative, to come from behind their battlemented kopjes and fall upon an opponent in the Claverhouse manner, was the saving of the British cause in the early days of the war. I see no evidence in the world that the Boer is blessed with a greater amount of courage than the average man. To those who look superficially at the facts it appears an act of heroic valor for this handful of Dutch farmers to bid defiance to the greatest empire of modern times. But it was a case on all fours with the bull's charge on the approaching locomotive. No more than the bull did the average Boer know the resistlessness of the machine that was bearing down upon him. He has been sedulously taught to despise the Briton and the mighty state of which he is a citizen.

Lord Roberts has been campaigning in a country where there are numbers of strong positions, but there was always a way round them, and he practically turned the march into a procession by taking advantage of that fact. When he found the enemy strongly entrenched at any point, he engaged him tentatively, while another force circled round to the right or left, and as soon as Mr. Boer observed this, the fate of Cronje seemed imminent, and he retired. Thus one position after another was taken, until the Transvaal capital itself is in the hands of the hated and formerly despised Boers; the President is a fugitive and his erstwhile subjects are clambering over each other to hand in their rifles and bandoliers to the Provost-Marshal and take the oath of abstinence from further acts of hostilities.

GEN. HUTTON'S REMARKS.

At the moment of leaving Kroonstad Gen. Hutton addressed the men of his brigade, including the Canadian Mounted Rifles, the most important part of his remarks being that they were about to engage in the eight hardest days that they had yet experienced in the campaign. What the hardships were to consist of he did not particularize, but it turned out afterwards that they were to consist more of hard and long marches and deprivations of sleep and food than of bloody jousting with the enemy, although there was a little of that thrown in. We are told that the next change in war will be that the greater part of an army will be mounted—the foot soldier must give place to the mounted infantryman. There are serious problems to be solved before this can be quite realized. It is true that the mounted infantryman can move with much greater celerity than his brother in arms on foot, but then you have to provide a convoy not only sufficient to carry the man's food, but also the horse's forage. The greater the convoy the slower its progress, and no matter how quickly the mounted man can move it is neither safe nor convenient for him to be ever very far ahead of his convoy. As a matter of fact, our column took long chances in this way, and on a number of occasions the convoy failed to come up with the troops, so that the hard-tack carried in their haversacks were the men's sole bodily comfort until the convoy overtook them on the evening of the following day. The men carry a rubber sheet, a blanket and an overcoat on their saddles, but this makes very cold covering towards the morning of a Transvaal winter day. In the wilds of Canada, where the winter cold is, of course, very much greater, campers kept a big fire burning all night, and thus fight off the cold. On the utterly treeless veldt this plan cannot be adopted. A man is fortunate if he secures enough fuel to boil his little pannikin of tea or coffee. Therefore, although the frost has been no more than sufficient to form a thin coating of ice on water, there has been a great deal of discomfort at night from cold. During the day the sun is so hot that light summer clothing has been quite warm enough,

but as soon as he disappears below the horizon chill airs begin to sweep over the wastes and before morning it requires a goodly pile of blankets to keep up the calorific. The officers have, perhaps, suffered more than the men from this cause. Their blankets are carried in the transport, and when the convoy failed to come up they had literally to walk about half the night to keep up their circulation. Only extreme exhaustion will cause a man to sleep when he is cold, and so it was that by the time Pretoria was reached our command was in a pretty wearied condition.

HORSES WORN OUT.

It was not the men alone who were wearied. Our horses were also thoroughly beat out. The convoy did not attempt to carry oats. It hardly pretended to carry oats. The theory was that the horses must live on the country. There was plenty of grass, and for the rest we must look to the farmers' bins. Unfortunately, there were stumbling-blocks in the way. The grass in the Transvaal does not cure itself into hay as our North-West grass does. It dies with the first few frosts. The horses eat it, but there is no sustenance in it. Moreover, the horses had no time to graze. They were marching or manoeuvring all day, and when they got into camp it was dark, and they had to be tied up on the lines. As to the farmers' bins, they were largely a delusion. The Transvaal farmer makes no hay. There were mealies (Indian corn), and oat-sheaves, and these had to be depended on, but they made but poor provender for our hard-worked steeds. The consequence was that our horses ran down rapidly, and if there is any more heart-breaking job than spurring on a wearied horse with a prospect of his tumbling down at any moment, never to rise again, I would like to know what it is. Many of our horses did drop out, until it became the commonest of sights to see men leading their horses along, or to see a steed on the roadside in the throes of death. The places of a few were supplied by horses picked up on the farms, but these were for the most part inferior brutes, which the enemy deemed unworthy of taking along. Before closing this subject it should be said that our Canadian horses, the North-West horses especially, have shown remarkable powers of endurance, as will be shown if the equine statistics of the war are ever made up.

JOHN A. EWAN.

CANADIAN ACCURACY.

SERGEANT IN THE CAPE MOUNTED RIFLES TELLS HOW IT CAME IN AT MAFEKING.

Sergeant Reeves, of the Cape Mounted Police, writing to his father, Mr. James Reeves, of Eganville, Ont., from Pitsani, Bechuanaland, May 21, gives the following account of the action just before the relief of Mafeking, in which the Canadian Artillery did such good work.

I have got through one scrap without being knocked out or wounded, although I had one very close shave, a bullet having gone through my left shoulder strap and struck the buckle of my bandolier. We left Seclet's Camp on Monday last, May 14, to the relief of Mafeking, and on Tuesday met the southern column of about 1,100 men under Colonel Mahon, sent by General Hunter to meet us, about 35 miles from Mafeking. Nothing happened on Wednesday morning, our squadron forming the advance guard until about 11.30. We were following down the right bank of a river when all at once we heard firing to our right and front. Very soon some of our scouts rode in and reported the enemy about 1,000 strong with four big guns, and two of these one-pound Maxims in a strong position on our front and right. We at once got the order to dismount and were leading our horses across a very open space, and never expecting anything, when all at once we got a volley from about 1,000 yards range. We at once got the order to hand our horses over to the number Three, that is, every third man, who at once took the horses into cover and the remainder of us got the order to advance, which we did at the double for about fifty yards, still under a heavy fire, and then to lie down. We gave them about a dozen volleys from there and advanced again, and again, each time we halted having to do so, on account of the enemy getting our range. Then they got their pom-pom, one-pound Maxim, on us, but only got about a dozen shells into our lines, none of which did any damage, when it was knocked out of action by the Canadian Artillery, which was stationed on our right near the centre of our lines.

Then their big 12-pounder commenced throwing shells among our horses, but it, too, was knocked clear of its limber by the Canadians after it had fired a few shells. With their Maxim out of action we advanced to within 800 yards of their main position. The Artillery kept driving them from their positions, and we used to give them beans when they came into the open. About half an hour before sun-down part of their force got around on our flank, the right, to within 300 yards, but well sheltered by a ridge, and commenced potting at us from behind. We had to retire, and so, was knocked clear of its limber by the Canadians after it had fired a few shells. With their Maxim out of action we advanced to within 800 yards of their main position. The Artillery kept driving them from their positions, and we used to give them beans when they came into the open. 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Weekly Calendar.

CALEDONIAN SOCIETY

ANNUAL GAMES Queen's Park. SATURDAY, August 11th.

Admission, 35c; children, 15c; including grand stand. W. C. McALLISTER, Hon. Sec'y.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 2.

St. Andrew's Society of Montreal.

The Regular Quarterly Meeting of the Society will be held at the Home, 403 Avenue St. Jacques, on THURSDAY EVENING, August 2nd, at 8.15 o'clock.

Art Association, PHILLIPS SQUARE

Galleries of Paintings Open Daily 9 A.M. to 6 P.M.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 3.

Funeral Notice.

Loyal Lachine Lodge, I. O. O. F. M. U.

All members are requested to attend the funeral of late Brother, H. Batty, which takes place FRIDAY, AFTERNOON, at 1 o'clock, starting from Bridge Avenue, Lachine Locks. By order Noble Grand.

1st REGIMENT CANADIAN ARTILLERY.

The Regiment will parade as follows: FRIDAY, 3rd Inst., at 8 p.m. for Infantry Drill. SATURDAY, 4th Inst., at 9 a.m. and 10.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m. (weather permitting). Return tickets, 20c; Children, half price. GEORGE WALKER, Secretary.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 4.

ATTENTION! Sons of England

FIRST ANNUAL PIONTO Under the auspices of Primrose Lodge, No. 48, S.O.E.B.S., to Back River, Vt. Park and Island Railway, SATURDAY, AUG. 4th, 1900. Cars leave Mount Royal Avenue and Main Street, at 9.30 and 10.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m. (weather permitting). Return tickets, 20c; Children, half price. GEORGE WALKER, Secretary.

MELVILLE CHURCH.

The ceremony of laying the Corner-Stone will be held on SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 3.30 at the east side of Westmount Park.

COUNT LAURETTE.

The trial of Count de Toulouse Laurette, charged with forgery on the Bank of Nova Scotia, which was to have commenced this morning before the Court of Special Sessions, was adjourned for eight days to prevent of the work of a rogatory commission, which has been appointed on behalf of the Crown to take certain depositions in the United States.

A CHESS EXHIBITION.

The Ottawa St. Denis will entertain Mr. F. W. Marshall, the noted young local chess player, on Friday evening, on which occasion he will give an exhibition of simultaneous play, which is sure to be interesting. Members of sister clubs and chess players generally are invited to be present.

REID'S MILLS BURNED.

Quebec, Aug. 2.—The extensive mills at Lorette of the National Paper Company, which assigned yesterday, and which were better known as Reid's paper mills, were totally destroyed by fire shortly after midnight. The loss is about \$50,000; \$30,000 on the mill and \$20,000 on stock and machinery, against which there is only an insurance of \$10,000, equally divided between the British American and the Western. There is the rumor that the fire was caused by incendiarism and that an employee discharged about a week ago, and who was seen about the mills last night, had indulged in threats of burning them down.

NEW LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

Ottawa, Aug. 2.—Mr. James J. McGee, clerk of the Privy Council, has gone to Halifax with the commission appointing the Hon. A. G. Jones, Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia. Mr. Jones will be installed in Government House on Aug. 7.

Calendar for August 1900 showing days of the week and dates.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES. Daily Witness, \$1.00 Weekly Witness, \$1.00; with reductions to clubs; Northern Messenger, thirty cents; 10 copies to one address and over, seventy cents per copy, post paid in each case, to U.S., N.E. and Canada excepting Montreal.

ADVERTISING RATES. DAILY WITNESS—Five lines and upwards, 10c per line each measurement. WEEKLY WITNESS—Fifteen lines and upwards, 30c per line each measurement.

Persons removing out of town for the summer months can have the 'Daily Witness' mailed to their country residence at twenty-five cents per month, post paid.

Saturday Advertising. ADVERTISERS will find it to their advantage, in securing proper display and classification, to send in their orders early. The 'Witness' Office is open until 6.30 p.m., and insertion will not be guaranteed on orders received after that hour on Friday.

The Daily Witness.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 2, 1900.

IMMIGRANTS.

The immigrants by the 'Montfort' appeared to be, on the whole, a very respectable and worthy looking lot of people—according to the testimony of many who were sent to interview them in view of the stabbing affray which took place just before the ship's arrival and of the mutinous condition of the steerage, as evidenced by the arrest of a considerable number of them on landing at Quebec. The testimony of these immigrants, so far as obtained, is unvarying as to the scarceness and badness of the food and accommodation. Though they are of many nationalities, and were segregated into groups on board speaking different languages, we have not as yet stumbled upon any serious discrepancies in their accounts. On the other hand, the officers, with equal unanimity and definiteness, declare these statements to be in all respects untrue, and these officers are men whose word no one would question for a moment. It is, of course, to be remembered that in a community penned up together common grievances are very liable to ferment to a great heat, and it is just possible that false convictions as to fact might become strong and unanimous through the frequent telling over of the grievances from mouth to mouth. The statement of the officers is that they never met a worse or more dangerous lot of immigrants. Taking either the statements of the immigrants or those of the officers, it seems plain that there needs to be some change in our immigration system. According to the one series of testimonies, the immigrants are liable to be outrageously treated; according to the other, our steamship companies seem

to be pouring hordes of thieves and ruffians upon our shores. It is generally understood that immigrants are largely induced to emigrate by the agents of the steamship companies. This inducement is sometimes exercised on individuals sometimes upon communities. In the case of distressed nationalities, which seems to have been that of a majority of the 'Montfort's' company, the determination of the passengers to emigrate is not the result of any propaganda on behalf of the companies whose agents do no more than seek to influence the choice of the route by which they shall come. The conclusion, however, from the quarrel, whose facts are so diversely stated, would seem to be that the inspection of immigrants either before sailing or on board is inadequate. That inspection before sailing is necessary would seem to be proved by the extreme, and, if we are not mistaken, unprecedented, course taken by the government in detaining the immigrants of one nationality and requiring with regard to them alone that all who are not provided with a given amount of means shall be returned to the port from which they came. It is certainly an extreme cruelty that an oppressed and distressed people who had been told of Canada as a land of hope and freedom, who had realized on all their worldly possessions and taken leave forever of all their old associations, should be allowed to reach the land of promise before being told that there was no place on earth for them or any country that wanted them.

IN CHINA.

The armistice at Peking is ended, and the legations are again being fired upon by the Chinese Imperial troops, which have drawn a strict cordon around them. The news is conveyed in a letter received from Sir Claude Macdonald, dated July 24, a week ago last Tuesday, urging immediate relief if a massacre is to be avoided. The garrison were killing the legation ponies for food, and had provisions sufficient only for two weeks, but he was of the opinion they could not hold out for more than ten days, even if the attack were not pressed as it was not being pressed owing to the cowardliness of the Chinese. Probably the ammunition of the Europeans would not last longer than ten days at the rate of expenditure rendered necessary by the attack. To-day is the tenth day since the date of the message. Probably the reception of this message in Tientsin finally determined the British and American commanders to advance immediately on Peking with what forces they could command. The Japanese forces were also expected to join in the immediate advance, but the Russian and German troops with the rest of the European forces were evidently awaiting instructions from their governments. To-day there are contradictory reports as to whether the advance has actually begun, but the apparently most authentic report is that to the Belgian Government announcing the advance. It is said the relief force marched 18 miles unopposed the first day, and that the allies would be in Peking, which is 75 miles from Tientsin, within a week. All accounts report an extraordinarily dry season, and therefore a favorable condition of the roads. From Washington it is reported that the Chinese Government is extremely desirous of entering upon negotiations for the delay of the advance, and that Li Hung Chang is doing his best to convince the Imperial authorities that in the safe delivery of the ministers and foreigners in Peking to the international forces before they reach Peking lies the only hope of preventing the occupation of the capital. If the Imperial troops have resumed the attack upon the legations in obedience to orders, the Chinese Government has made a mistake which is likely to prove fatal to its hope for negotiations. It is quite possible that Li Hung Chang's representations may result in the despatch of the ministers and their families to the advancing relief force, but there is the probability that the power of the Imperial authorities in Peking is not effective enough over the army to enable them to move openly for the protection of the foreigners. The Chinese ambassadors at London and Washington both intimated that the Chinese generals possessing the confidence of the armies could not be dismissed or set aside (dispensed with, they said), by the Imperial authorities. Even Sir Claude Macdonald hints at insurrection reigning in Peking, as he speaks doubtfully of the existence of a government. It would appear that if Imperial authority exists the British and other

ministers are not in communication with it. It seems probable, therefore, that the military power is the only authority apparent to the foreigners in Peking, and it is, as the Chinese ambassador at Washington confesses, strongly anti-foreign.

Though it is not apparent either to Sir Claude Macdonald or Dr. Morrison, it seems probable that some authority and power is being exercised at Peking to prevent the imperial troops from effectively assaulting the legations. It is inconceivable even to European military men that the Chinese military forces, which have so skillfully and stubbornly resisted with a measure of success the advance of the well-equipped international forces from Tientsin, should be unable, if used with the same earnestness of purpose, to overwhelm the confessedly weak defence of the legations. The contrast is so great as to suggest that the assaults on the legations are pretences to satisfy the anti-foreign opinion. Dr. Morrison's account of the imperial edicts issued at Peking do not contradict the theory that it is the anti-foreign and insurrectionists the imperial authorities are trying to befool with pretence, and not the foreign nations. None of the edicts quoted incite the Boxers against the foreigners, only against the native Christians. The foreign missionaries are to be arrested and sent out of the country, which is really a means of securing their safety. The part taken by the imperial troops against foreigners has been partly the outcome of the open war at the coast, and partly no doubt, so far as it is in earnest, to the prejudices of the anti-foreign generals and the anti-foreign feelings of the troops themselves.

Dr. Morrison, the experienced correspondent of the 'Times' in Peking, doubtless correctly ascribes all the governmental acts and edicts which are signed or done in the name of the Emperor Kwang Su, who is the reformer and pro-foreigner, to the Grand Council. The Grand Council is composed of princes of the blood, chancellors of the cabinet, the presidents and vice-presidents of the six executive boards, and chief officers of the courts of the capital, whose duties are to write all imperial edicts and decisions, and determine such things as are of importance to the army and nation, in order to aid the sovereign in regulating the machinery of affairs. One-half of this council are Manchus, who are the leading spirits. The members of the Imperial Clan—brothers, uncles, cousins and other relatives of the Emperor—dictate in this body what is supposed to be the will of the Emperor or regent. The prince who is most powerful, either because closest in the confidence of the Emperor or regent, or because of his influence with the generals, can generally impose his ideas upon the council. The domination of Prince Tuan at one period and of Prince Ching at another period would account for the sudden changes in policy and in the tenor of edicts issued by the council during what must have been a reign of terror in Peking during the last few weeks. This council meets daily, so that its policy is liable to daily changes, according to the temper of the dictator and the fears or hopes or designs he entertains.

It is probable, too, that there has been some dashing of military authority in Peking, some of the generals being against Prince Tuan and some in favor of him; some inclining to protect the Emperor and the foreigners and some inclined to attack them, and each party has acted as a check upon the other. Whether the Imperial authorities tried to protect the foreigners or not it is quite certain that they did not, as charged, 'keep the nations in the dark,' as to the fate of the ministers. The Chinese viceroys and governors and other officials stayed over and over again that the ministers were alive, though the legations were attacked, and issued edicts, prepared probably by the Grand Council, officially declaring the truth. But the governments and nations refused to believe these statements and accepted the lying inventions of the yellow press instead. The Chinese Government made the great mistake of preventing free communication between the ministers and their governments; but it is not improbable that it was more or less helpless in the hands of the army and insurrectionists and that its own position was in jeopardy at the same time. Certainly the Chinese Government was not, as charged, guilty of a degree of infamy and duplicity that exceeds every crime of its bitterest detractors, as the correspondents who have not a

word of denunciation for the endless lies of European and American sensationalism, charge. A week ago the Chinese Government was charged with massacre and torture, and with hiding the facts with artistic lies and forgeries; to-day these charges are proved untrue, yet the Chinese Government is now again charged with worse duplicity, as if worse duplicity could have been possible, had the charges been true, instead of lies.

There has been no outbreak in central or southern China yet. There are some sensational stories from Shanghai about war preparations on the part of the Chinese at the forts on the Wusung river. Canton seems to be quiet. Another British Indian army corps is said to have started for Hongkong from Hindostan.

THE WAR SITUATION.

The operations conducted so long by General Bunde and General Brabant and later by General Hunter against the comparatively large Orange Free State army, which has held strong positions for some months among the mountains of the Wittebergen and Roodbergen, in the eastern part of the state, have been crowned with success. There have already surrendered eight large commandos, comprising 3,400 mounted men, with their horses, rifles, camp equipage, supplies, waggons, etc., and about six hundred more men are expected to complete the tale of the captured. The redoubtable General Olivier, who conducted the operations against Colonel Daigety so long and so fruitlessly at Wepener, has slipped away with a couple of commandos of about a thousand men, taking five or six guns with him, all the artillery apparently, with the exception of one Armstrong gun. General Olivier has gone in the direction of Harrismith, where, it is to be hoped, he will meet with a surprise. It is some weeks since General Buller reported to General Roberts that one of his brigades was moving up the Van Reenen Pass, over which the Ladyman railway runs to Harrismith. This brigade, if not withdrawn to operate in the Transvaal against Macdonald, has had ample time to reach and occupy Harrismith. In any case, General Hunter's troops ought to be able to round up General Olivier's small force and compel it to surrender before it is able to join either Gen. De Wet at Retzburg, 170 miles away as the crow flies, or Gen. Botha, in the Transvaal, 200 miles distant. Flying westward or northward General Olivier has taken the most convenient direction for Gen. Hunter, who would not like to have been drawn in pursuit southward into the south-eastern districts of the Orange River Colony. It is not known whether General De Wet has been surrounded at Retzburg by General Broadwood and General Little, but the destroyed railway branch at Fredericksstad, ten miles north of Potchefstroom, and about thirty miles from Retzburg, may possibly be the work of one of his commandos, who have become experienced railway raiders. There are no reports from Lord Methuen, who is operating along the Potchefstroom and Krugersdorp railway, nor from Lord Kitchener, who is supposed to be leading a column to the relief of General Baden-Powell, who was hard pushed when last heard from in Rustenburg, by General Delarey.

It seems probable that Lord Roberts will try to corner these commandos in the western part of the state and prevent them from joining General Botha in the east. Probably the commandos now operating there were those belonging to the neighborhood, and they do not calculate upon going far from the vicinity of their homes as the time approaches for the surrender. It is noticeable that the commandos generally surrender in the neighborhood of their homes. It is not unlikely that General De Wet's forces are made up of commandos of Hoopstad, Retzburg, Vrededorp, Parys and Villiersdorp, all comparatively near their present position on the Vaal river, and that they have gone there to make their last stand, and will surrender when fairly cornered. General Botha's forces in the eastern Transvaal are composed apparently of the Barberton, Ermelo, Carolina, Middelburg, Lydenburg, Utrecht and Vryheid commandos. Each of these forces will doubtless keep up the struggle a while in its own region, and will then surrender or disperse. It is evident that even the guerilla phase of the

war is beginning to peter out. It is now believed in the Transvaal that President Kruger, who has fallen greatly in the estimation of the burghers by his financial arrangements, which seem to be with the object of securing his own interests, will as the end approaches make a break for a Portuguese port, either Delagoa Bay or Lorenzo Marquez, and sail for Europe. More probably he will settle down in the highlands of Portuguese Gazaland, where there is a fine grazing country.

OPPOSITION STREET CARS.

Terminal Railway Prepared to Lay Tracks all Over the City.

IMPORTANT SCHEDULE SUBMITTED BY THE COMPANY TO THE ROAD COMMITTEE.

The Road Committee sat this afternoon, the principal business being the discussion of the application from the Montreal Terminal Railway to operate an electric street railway company in the city in opposition to the Montreal Street Railway Company. Mr. Mullarkey, managing director of the Terminal, had been asked to submit to the committee some idea of the extent of the privileges desired and he submitted the following schedule of the number of streets the company desire to lay rails on in the various wards of the city:—

Table showing streets running north and south, east and west, and the number of streets in each ward.

H.R.H. THE DUKE OF ALBANY.

The new Duke of Saxe-Coburg.

PERSONAL.

Dr. Alec Stewart is spending a few days at Chebague, Maine. Mr. Fred J. Devlin, C.S.C., of the Montreal Court House, left for Aylmer yesterday, on a month's vacation.

LACHINE.

THE WATER-SUPPLY.

The regular monthly meeting of the Lachine Council was held last night under the presidency of Mayor Joseph A. Descares, C.C. The following councillors forming a quorum, were present: Messrs. Leblanc, Rothwell, White Daves and Marshall. The council having been informed through the water department that the consumption of water had almost reached 50,000 gallons a day, which was considerably in excess of the actual requirements of the inhabitants and indicated that a large quantity was being wasted, it was resolved that water metres should be placed in all large establishments, factories, mills, institutions, etc. An appropriation of \$2000 was passed to remove an obstruction on the continuation of Broadway, at the western limit of the town. It appears that some time ago, Mr. Latour, the owner of a lot through which Broadway had been opened, erected a fence across the street, claiming the property. The obstruction had been a source of great inconvenience, not only to the residents in the adjoining municipality of Summering and the Park & Island Railway whose track to the Park & Island Railway was blocked, but also to the Town of Summering and the Park & Island Railway will each contribute \$200 to make up the \$2000 which is required to move that fence. The council passed resolutions of condolence with the mayor on the occasion of the death of his little daughter, Annette, aged five months, and adjourned.



MORDEN WEAKENING.

MAKES AN IMPORTANT ADMISION UNDER CROSS-EXAMINATION.

London, Ont., Aug. 2.—The cross-examination of Edgar Morden by Mr. Hellmuth, counsel for Gerald Sifton, was the feature of this morning's session of the Sifton murder investigation. Edgar Morden is the witness who swore yesterday that Gerald Sifton urged him to assist in killing his father and after the alleged accident had offered him a thousand dollars to destroy the old man's will, which the latter had made the day before his death, and hidden in Edgar Morden's barn. Mr. Hellmuth's enquiries were couched in a vein that indicated his belief that the Mordens had cooked up a plot among them, first to get money out of Gerald, and, having failed in that, to get him into trouble over the whole affair, after Edgar had admitted telling his cousin, Martin Morden, to go and see Gerald about the will.

MISSIONARIES MASSACRED.

FEARED THAT ALL IN THE MINGPO DISTRICT HAVE PERISHED.

London, Aug. 2.—The China Inland Mission received the following cablegram from the Rev. F. W. Stevenson, to-day: 'Shanghai, July 31.—Probably Misses King, Burton and Reamussen, and Mrs. Cannella have been murdered at Hoshan, province of Shanai. There is a local rebellion in the Ningpo district, and the worst is apprehended for all the workers, who are two married couples and four single ladies. New York, Aug. 1.—The Rev. Dr. A. B. Leonard, of the Methodist Missionary Society, to-day received the following cablegram from the Rev. Frederick Brown, at Chifu: 'Families Camewell, Walker, Men, Hobart, King, Verity, David, George, Mrs. Jewell, Edward, Miss Glass, Terrell, Martins, Gilman, Terry (18) Pekin, Men, Pyke, Martin, Edward, self, Benn, Tien-tsin; others going home. A cablegram was received to-day by the Rev. Dr. Arthur C. Brown, of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, from the Rev. W. O. Elterich. It came from Chifu, and was as follows: 'People Pekin holding out. Report Shanghai missionaries Peotingfu massacred. Chifu situation unchanged. Continued persecution Christians'. Toronto, Aug. 2.—The Rev. Mr. Ewing, of the China Inland Mission, who is at present in Toronto, questioned regarding the reported massacre of nine missionaries of the China Inland Mission at Chuchow in Chekiang, stated that there were two stations of the name of Chuchow in the province, both of which were occupied by China Inland missionaries. In one there were nine Germans, and in the other five English-speaking missionaries, two or three of whom, he thought, were Canadians. If nine missionaries had been killed, Mr. Ewing is inclined to think that the German station is the one which was suffered. Mr. Ewing says there are 73 missionaries of the China Inland Mission in the province of Chekiang which is a coast province near Shanghai. He thinks that in case of general trouble most of them would have left for the coast. A public meeting, called by representatives of the various foreign mission boards of the city was held last night for the purpose of offering up prayers

A NATIONAL HARBOR.

INTERESTING SPEECHES AT A BANQUET ON THE SS. 'TUNISIAN.'

An elaborate reception was given on board the new Allan line SS. 'Tunisian' last night. Upon invitation of the Messrs. Allan, representatives of the Senate, Federal Cabinet and House of Commons, together with members of transportation companies and commercial bodies, were in attendance. The vessel was handsomely decorated with green and flowering plants, while hundreds of electric lights illuminated her decks. Mr. Hugh A. Allan presided over the gathering. After luncheon, Mr. Hugh A. Allan, in proposing the toast of the 'Federal Government,' said in part: 'Since the present government came into power it has shown the greatest possible interest in all questions of transportation. The long delayed improvements to the harbor have been begun, and the work is being pushed with despatch. The rumor that the new piers at the East End are to be made free ports, and the work that Montreal may be made a free port, and if this can be accomplished, we shall then be in a position to challenge the national title of Dominion. I regret that the date was not more suitable as the large number of those we invited are unable to accept, owing to absence from town. We wished to bring all the interested parties together, and this time to show the steamer. The 'Tunisian' and 'Bavarian' are as large as it is possible to build vessels to run to Montreal, under the present conditions. Their gross register tonnage is 10,778 and 10,300, respectively, and they have accommodations for 200 cabin, 230 intermediate, and 1,000 to 3,000 steerage passengers. We shall be glad to consider the construction of more vessels of large tonnage and greater speed if the government desire an improved service in the near future, pending the establishment of a fast mail line. In order that lines running to the St. Lawrence may in the future compete with those running to various ports, for which the government larger steamers are being built, it will be necessary to push forward with all despatch the deepening of the channel between Montreal and Quebec. I will leave this and other questions to the gentlemen that we have with us to-night, representing the various interests. I cannot, however, leave the subject without a reference to the splendid work that has been done by the Department of Agriculture in providing every possible facility for the transportation of butter, cheese, eggs, poultry, fruit, and in fact all dairy produce. For this work those interested in the trade are much indebted to the Hon. Sydney Fisher and Professor Robertson, his deputy in the Dairying Department. We have to thank the Premier for the deep and active interest he has taken in these matters. As a far sighted statesman he has realized that the future of this country, with its enormous extent of territory, will in a great measure depend largely on facilities and the cheapness of transportation. A great deal has been accomplished under his wise supervision, and you all, I am sure, will agree with me, that the future is almost entirely dependent on the course to be pursued by the government. If the government continue its policy of improving our facilities of transportation by deepening the channels, improving the St. Lawrence channels, increasing the buoys and lights, and subsidizing an improved mail service, the time cannot be far distant when shipping will be as cheap as that of any other country, and worthy of our country, will be established and be successful. When Sir Wilfrid Laurier rose to reply he was loudly applauded, and he said: 'I am glad to see that you are doing this for the port of Montreal. It was only natural that they should disagree on some questions, but they were unanimous in acknowledging that Montreal must be the great carrying port of Canada. Continuing Sir Wilfrid said: 'We have what no other country can boast of—inland navigation; and for my part, whether I am in power or on the Opposition, I must be made that highway, not only for Canada, but also for the Western States. Hardly one-tenth of the products of the great West reaches the St. Lawrence at the present time, but this should be the result in five years. Speaking of Montreal being a free port, the Premier said: 'It was undoubtedly a matter of consideration, for even in Ontario people claim that the real wealth of the province is in the port should be made as free as possible. Although we have not as satisfactory a mail service as we should like to have, I do not despair. We have no doubt that within a short time we shall have as fine mail boats on the St. Lawrence as are now running to New York. I hope that in years to come Quebec and Montreal will be joined together in one wharf. Quebec will not grudge one penny towards deepening the channel to Montreal, and I believe that the channel between Montreal and Quebec should be deepened to the point, in order to keep pace with commerce. Sir Wilfrid, in a few graceful words, then proposed the 'Carrying Trade of Canada,' and in doing so paid a tribute to Sir John Young and Sir Hugh Allan, who had made Canada what it is. From a small market town, Montreal has grown into a commercial metropolis. In fact, in commercial circles, there were only three cities—New York, Chicago and Montreal. Speeches were also delivered by Messrs. Kerr and Loud, of the Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk railways respectively, dealing with Montreal as a great commercial centre. Hon. Sydney Fisher proposed the toast of the harbor commissioners, and in doing so gave a clear and convincing resume of what his department had done in furthering the cold storage project. The speaker made the interesting statement that the fruit which had been sent to the Paris exhibition in cold storage on the SS. 'Tunisian,' had received five first prizes in competition with the whole world. During the evening, Mayor Fretontaine, Messrs. Robert Massey, J. Contant and Jas. Crathern, delivered short addresses, dealing with the enterprise of the Allan line. Mr. E. F. Craig, in replying to the toast of the Corn Exchange, made one of his characteristic speeches, at the close of which he proposed the toast of the 'City Press.' Mr. Richard White, of the 'Gazette,' in response to the toast, said that the differences of opinion in politics and party lines, he knew that all were unanimous in making the port of Montreal a national one. 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MAJOR-GENERAL O'GRADY HALY. The new G.O.C.

TWO MORE CANADIANS WOUNDED.

Ottawa, Aug. 2.—Sir Alfred Hilder, cables to-day as follows: 'Capetown, Aug. 2.—2482, Private J. E. Paton, 2827, Private Scourie, slightly wounded and severely wounded respectively, Stephansdini, July 29.'

KING VICTOR AT MONZA.

Monza, Aug. 2.—King Victor Emmanuel III, upon arriving here met his mother, Queen Margherita, first at the castle. She fell into his arms weeping. The King knelt before the body of his father and repeatedly kissed and embraced it. For an hour, he and his mother, and his wife prayed in the death chamber.

ROME, AUG. 2.—The police have found evidence that Bresci acted in collusion with others and numerous arrests have been made. Bresci's brother, a shoe dealer, and another kinsman, named Mirozzi, and seven anarchists were arrested at Prato. Natalé Posenanzi, who was arrested at Ancona, admits travelling with Bresci from Milan to Monza. Bresci has been removed to Milan.

A QUEBEC FAILURE.

Quebec, Aug. 2.—Samson, Thibodeau & Co., boot and shoe manufacturers, have assigned.

SEAWANEKA CUP.

The crew of the defender went to Dorval on the noon train to-day, and will put in their final practice this afternoon, and it is expected that the American boat will be in the water again to-day, this time to allow of a trial. The course as logged out yesterday afternoon will be similar to the course in former years; and it is expected that the first race will commence to-morrow at 1.15. The races will be alternately over a triangular and windward and return course, and the first course will be tossed up for between the skippers to-morrow morning. Among yachting men, no one will venture an opinion as to the relative speed of the boats, but there is a spirit of confidence among the members of the Royal St. Lawrence Club which shows that they have faith in the ability of Mr. Dugan to retain the cup. At the request of the many interested, the Grand Trunk Railway Company has arranged to run the 12.10 p.m. train through to Pointe Claire, during the period of the international yacht races. At ordinary times, it only runs as far as Lachine wharf.

AFTER UNLICENSED BUTCHERS.

The delay granted to butchers for taking out licenses for private stalls expired yesterday, and Mr. Biron, the new superintendent of markets, to-day gave instructions to the meat inspectors to prepare lists of all butchers in their districts who have not yet paid their licenses, and hand them in to the clerk of the Recorder's Court, in order that they may be proceeded against. The penalty is a fine of forty dollars a day for each day the license is unpaid.

A NATIONAL HARBOR.

INTERESTING SPEECHES AT A BANQUET ON THE SS. 'TUNISIAN.'

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As a far sighted statesman he has realized that the future of this country, with its enormous extent of territory, will in a great measure depend largely on facilities and the cheapness of transportation. A great deal has been accomplished under his wise supervision, and you all, I am sure, will agree with me, that the future is almost entirely dependent on the course to be pursued by the government. If the government continue its policy of improving our facilities of transportation by deepening the channels, improving the St. Lawrence channels, increasing the buoys and lights, and subsidizing an improved mail service, the time cannot be far distant when shipping will be as cheap as that of any other country, and worthy of our country, will be established and be successful. When Sir Wilfrid Laurier rose to reply he was loudly applauded, and he said: 'I am glad to see that you are doing this for the port of Montreal. 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SHIPPING NEWS.

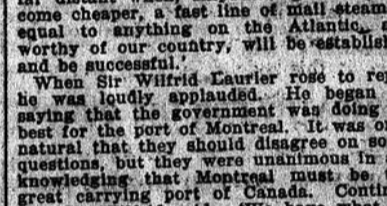
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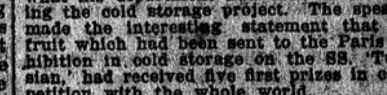
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Angus, Mr. Burgess, Mr. A. Conis, Mr. A. Conti, Mr. R. I. Creelman, Mrs. Creelman, Mr. Crowley and Mrs. Crowley, the Rev. F. Z. Deceles, Mr. H. H. Gilbert, Mrs. Gilbert, Mr. Graham, Mrs. Graham, Mr. Henri Hain, Miss Hain, Mr. A. C. W. Hardisty, Mr. G. S. Hawthorne, Mr. C. R. Hawthorne, Lieut. Colonel J. Hunter, Miss C. Hunter, Mrs. Jephcott, Miss Jephcott, Mr. E. Lloyd, the Rev. C. MacKinnon, Mrs. C. MacKinnon, Mrs. M. MacKinnon, Mr. P. W. Macdonald, Mr. E. Masse, Mr. B. Michand, Mrs. Michand, Miss Mountain, Mr. A. E. Murdock, Mr. K. Peters, Mrs. A. Rutherford, Mrs. H. Sanford, Miss Shipp, Mr. J. W. Thorburn, Mrs. Thorburn, Master Thorburn, Mrs. E. N. Turco, Miss Turco, the Rev. H. A. Venables, Mr. H. Werth, Mr. Wickham, Mrs. Wickham, Miss Wickham, Miss K. Wickham, Miss J. Wickham, Miss E. Wickham, Mr. W. A. Wilkes, Miss E. Peters. SS. TUNISIAN SAILS TO-MORROW. The day of sailing of the SS. Tunisian, of the Allan line, from the port of Montreal, has been changed from Saturday to Friday morning. She carries outward to-morrow morning a full passenger list, also a very large cargo of general merchandise. The following is a list of her first cabin passengers for Liverpool: Mr. Anderson, Mr. W. G. Black, Mr. Bidwell, Mrs. Barrow, Miss Barrow, the Rev. E. B. Boulton, Mr. Boucher de la Bruere, Mrs. Bernard, Mr. S. M. Boyer, Miss Boyer, the Rev. F. C. Barker, Mr. Black, Mrs. Bell, Colonel Collingwood, Mr. J. G. A. Creelman, Mr. John F. Clark, Mr. Walker, Mr. Campbell, Mrs. Campbell, Mr. Thomas G. Clement, Mr. J. W. Dennistoun, Mrs. Dennistoun, Miss Dennistoun, Miss M. Dunlop, Mr. John F. Day, Mrs. Day, Miss Marion Day, Dr. H. J. Desaze, Mr. Dupuis, Mr. John Dudgeon, Mrs. G. Duggan, Mrs. Jessie Ellsworth, Miss E. E. Ellsworth, Mr. George S. Franer, Mr. W. Franch, the Rev. Charles Fokett, Mr. G. E. Franklyn, Mr. Gibb, Dr. T. Gibson, Mrs. Gibson, Mr. Wm. Gray, Mr. Martin Griffin, Mrs. Griffin, Mr. Wm. H. Gresson, Miss Gresson, Glasgow, Mr. E. H. Hinton, Mr. J. A. Henderson, Mrs. Henderson, Mr. Henry Heaschen, Mrs. Heaschen, Miss F. A. Hale, Miss J. C. Hale, Mr. H. Hourston, Mr. Robert Harrower, Dr. D. E. Holman, Mr. James N. Inch, Mr. David Johnston, Mrs. David Johnston, Mrs. Kitchin, Miss Keawick, Mr. J. Arthur Kirouac, Mrs. Kirouac, Mr. C. Kirouac, Mrs. Kirouac, Mr. L. J. Kaye, the Rev. Pierre B. De Lour, P.R.G.S., Mr. George R. Lighthall, Mr. Lewis H. Powell, Mr. L. Longear, Mr. Thomas Lawless, Mr. J. A. Lenzler, Mr. H. Levetus, Mrs. Les, Dr. W. Bennett Munro, Mr. Charles W. Moore, Mrs. Moore, Mr. Milner, Mrs. Milner, Miss Milner, Mr. A. L. Muggerridge, Mr. J. S. Berry, an other child, Mrs. Mather, Miss Emily Mather, Miss Elizabeth Mussen, Miss Malingway, Mr. R. McDougall, Mrs. McDougall, Mr. E. L. McCann, Mrs. McCann, Mr. N. McKeever, Archdeacon Thomas Neales, Mr. Thomas Turner Odell, Mr. Lewis H. Powell, Mrs. Pugh, Mrs. Lucy Pugh, Mr. Chas. Pigg, Mr. Herbert Pigg, the Rev. R. S. Radcliffe, Mr. Remillard, Miss A. F. Ross, the Rev. Fr. Swarbrick, Miss Sparrow, Mr. Thomas R. Starkey, Mr. A. H. Starkey, Mr. William Strachan, Mrs. Strachan, Miss Strachan, Dr. J. Howard Slayter, Mr. D. R. Turnbull, Mrs. Tasker, Mr. S. C. Walbridge, Mrs. Walbridge, Mr. W. S. Williams, Mrs. Williams, Mr. John Watson, Mr. John Walker, Miss G. Watson, Miss Young, Mr. Paul Harrison, Miss Johnston.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Genuine Carter's Little Liver Pills. Must Bear Signature of Scott's Emulsion. Cure Sick Headache.

GIVE THE BABIES NESTLE'S FOOD.



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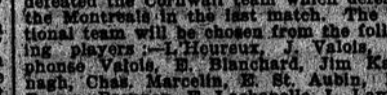
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For Brown Bread. BRODIE & HARVEY, 10 Henry Street. The original makers of this article.

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Is NOT 'Cheap' Goods, but 'Good Goods' cheap. Forty years on the market with continuous large sales, proves its high merit.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE LATE KING HUMBERT.

ANECDOTES RECOUNTED IN WASHINGTON—HIS IDEA OF WHAT A KING SHOULD BE—THE NEW RULER AS A BOY.

Washington, July 31.—Recollections of King Humbert, who appears to have been personally known to many people in this city, are heard on all sides. He was a good deal of a huntsman, like his father, and one of his ungratified life ambitions was to come to the United States and stalk Rocky Mountain sheep. There were other reasons also for his being interested in America. In a conversation with a group of diplomatists several years ago, he touched upon the forms of government in different parts of the world, and, in response to a suggestion that he had succeeded remarkably in preserving the popularity of his own dynasty, said:—“The best of all monarchies is that in which the king is felt everywhere, without being observed.”

“And how about republics?” inquired one of the party. “The best republic,” he answered, “is that in which, as in the United States, the genius of the people has so penetrated every fibre of the social fabric that no place remains for a king.”

Victor Emmanuel, the new sovereign, has the reputation of being somewhat wild, but this is not an uncommon complaint in the case of princes who afterwards develop very well under the sense of responsibility. As a child, he appears to have been known to the people of Italy rather pleasantly. He was with his father on a visit to Naples in November, 1878, when Passanante made the first attempt at the assassination of Humbert, and showed a good deal of courage under the exciting conditions. It was his testimony which settled the disputed identity of the dagger with which Passanante struck at the king.

Little Victor—little in a double sense, for he has always been under-sized—was noted for his affectionate disposition. He was particularly fond of his father and mother, and had a way of saving his pocket-money to buy little trinkets for the Queen. He was also very deeply attached to an English nurse, who had charge of him until he was a well-grown boy, and mourned her death as if she had been a member of his own family. He appears to have been equally fond of Colonel Osio, who was his military preceptor in youth, and who was conscientious to the extent of considerable severity now and then; in spite of this, Victor would sometimes say, after a particularly successful lesson: “Colonel, kiss your little Prince if you are satisfied with him.”

The boy used to amuse the people about him with his frank way of describing the domestic life of his parents. Humbert, unlike his queen, had few artistic tastes, and a particularly dull ear for music. He liked to realize that the Queen, whose beauty he greatly admired, was getting on in years, and when it became necessary for her to use eyeglasses in reading he uttered repeated protests. One of these scenes Victor described thus: “When papa saw the glasses going up to mamma's eyes, he cried, ‘Margherita, put down those glasses!’ Mamma did not obey. Then papa exclaimed, ‘Margherita, if you don't take off those glasses, I shall sing.’ And mamma had such a dread of papa's false notes that she obeyed at once to save herself from torment.”

Assistant Secretary Taylor, of the Treasury, recalls the late King Humbert very pleasantly, having had the unusual experience of a diet with him, devoid of all formality, in 1878. Mr. Taylor and his wife were visiting Rome, and drove out one evening to join the regular procession on the Corso. A blockade of some sort occurred, and the crowd of sight-seers became so dense that the lines of carriages moving in opposite directions were forced close together, almost locking wheels. The blockade caused a general stop, and Mr. and Mrs. Taylor found themselves tete-a-tete with a lady and gentleman in a very unpretentious equipage. For sociability's sake, while waiting, Mr. Taylor addressed the occupants of the other carriages, and met with a very prompt and frank response. The strange gentleman spoke fluent English, although distinctly a foreigner in appearance. The lady, who took less part in the interview, is remembered as a very handsome brunette. The gentleman showed himself familiar with the American appearance and traits, recognizing the nationality of Mr. Taylor, and expressed his gratification that so many Americans were visiting Italy every year, and his hope that the hospitality they received would induce them to continue coming in always greater numbers. He showed much interest also in the prospects of the Italian emigrants, so many of whom were going to the United States just then. The conversation had not lasted long before the demonstrations of the crowd in the neighborhood disclosed the fact that the foreign gentleman was King Humbert, and the lady accompanying him Queen Margherita. Mr. Taylor saw them several times afterward, and has a very distinct recollection of the king's agreeable and democratic manner.

POLICE COMMITTEE.

The principal business discussed by the Police Committee yesterday was a communication from Mr. W. E. Phillips, proprietor of the leased No. 12 station, on St. Lawrence street. Mr.

Phillips offered to sell the property for \$18,000.

It was decided to delay a decision until the whole committee was present. The execution of the clothing contract by Mr. Charlebois was considered quite satisfactory and his account ordered to be paid.

STRIKING BOILERMAKERS.

IMPOSTORS SAID TO BE SOLICITING ASSISTANCE.

The striking boilermakers are still holding out, and claim that they can continue to do so, if necessary, for the next six months. The men drew their second pay from the Brotherhood yesterday. Arrangements are being made for a concert to be held next week, the object being to raise sufficient funds to increase the married men's allowance from \$7 to \$10 per week.

A grant of £750 is reported on the way here from the headquarters of the Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders at Newcastle-on-Tyne. It was reported this morning that impostors were going about the city representing that they were destitute boilermakers, and asking for assistance. The boilermakers say that all of their men are drawing their allowance, and any one asking for charity should be handed over to the police.

No communication has yet been received by the men from the employers. Quite a number of the men have secured situations in New York, Chicago, Toronto and towns in New Brunswick, and applications have been received asking for more for other places.

SUBURBAN ANNEXATION.

THE FINANCIAL STANDING OF STE. CUNEGONDE LOOKS FAIRLY WELL ON PAPER.

The municipal annexation committee meets this afternoon to discuss the proposed bill for the annexation of Ste. Cuneconde, a draft of which has already been published in the ‘Witness.’

A statement submitted by the Ste. Cuneconde authorities of the financial condition of the municipality on July 31, shows assets, \$381,734.06; liabilities, \$849,003.01; annual revenue, \$49,160; ordinary expenses, \$48,990.

THE ROMANCE OF FUNK.

COLD TRUTHS ABOUT HOW MEN FEEL IN BATTLE.

(Julian Ralph, in London ‘Daily Mail.’)

Young Cockran was not obliged to do the work of a war correspondent, which was good luck for him; but he always boasted of it wherever he went, which was annoying to others. He was something or other in the De Beers Company, and his salary went on while Kimberley was besieged, and he waited to get back there. You could not detect the coward in him—you never would have suspected him to be a coward—so much are cowards like other men except just at the moment when the pinch comes.

Indeed, in all the war I only heard of a few cases of uncovered or confessed cowardice, and the worst of those came to light when there was a sudden short epidemic of funk that infected a mass of men. One of these men, being found hidden behind a wall and being urged back to the firing line by his captain, replied, ‘You'll have to drag me back or kick me, sir. I am a louse, and I admit it. I am in a horrible funk and I can't help it.’

Cockran, the correspondent, went to report a certain battle which began at daybreak, just as he was marching in the forefront of the army, so that when the firing burst forth like the all-enveloping steam from an exploded boiler he was in the worst of it. He lay down like every one else, but when the soldiers began to find their feet and rise, crouched double, and run forward a few yards at a time, he lay still. His heart and brain were paralyzed by an almost mortal funk. A surgeon-major happened along and said, while standing in a driving rain of Mauser bullets, ‘Hello! whereabouts are you wounded?’

NOTHING THE MATTER BUT FUNK.

‘I ain't wounded at all,’ Cockran replied, ‘I'm frightened to move. There's nothing the matter with me but funk.’

The surgeon-major was moving away with disgust, writ in capital lines all over his face, when Cockran called out to him, ‘Are you looking after the wounded? Let me help you.’ And up he jumped and began walking about in a leisurely way among the flying shot, looking for wounded ‘Tommies.’ Some stretcher-bearers found a bunch of battered and bleeding men far forward, where the bullets were floundering thick, and Cockran ran there and helped to lift the poor fellows upon the stretchers. One beggar was keeled over with a ball in his skull, and Cockran took his place between the handles of the last stretcher and helped carry it to the dressing ground beyond the farthest line of tiny sand fountains tossed up by the bullets. Once out of danger, he stayed out. And next morning—he ran away to Cape Town.

‘My nerves are torn to shreds,’ he confided to me that morning, as he

overtook me in his cart, and gave me a lift to my regimental camp; ‘and I have had enough. I have only seen one fight but I am fed up on war already. Now I am going to live with the ladies at the Mount Nelson Hotel.’

‘You behaved mighty bravely in the fight yesterday.’

WHY HE BEHAVED BRAVELY.

‘Bravely!’ he repeated with a sneer. ‘I am about as brave as those steinbok that got caught between the two armies at Graspan, and went mad with fright, and finally charged the Guards Brigade and broke away. You see, so many of my friends are fighting in this war that it would never have done for me to see nothing of it. I would have been chivied out of Africa when we all came together in Kimberley at the finish. But I got under fire by accident, and I had an awful fright. Then that surpuss-major came along and I confessed what a funk I was in. I was so ashamed when I told him the truth that, though I was paralyzed with fright, I jumped up and rushed into the fire and made a tremendous bluff at being brave. I kept up the bluff until I got out of range of the bullets, and then—well, my nerve is rotten, and no train in South Africa could run quick enough to suit me when once I got aboard of one.’

That is the only case I met with in the war, which was at all akin to the imaginative descriptions of battle incidents which make up such books as ‘The Red Badge of Courage,’ and which crop out occasionally in the writings of Balzac, Zola, and the host of other authors who have touched more or less heavily, at times, upon war. I call all this thrilling fancy work the ‘Romance of Funk.’ It is like only to be found in books or in such extraordinarily rare and modest suggestions of the written thing as this case of Cockran.

ADVICE TO NOVELISTS.

‘Do not go to a war if you ever mean to write about it,’ said a clever littérateur at the outbreak of the Transvaal war. ‘You will never be able to write interestingly after you have seen the stupid real thing.’ He was entirely right. Never after seeing a war, can a conscientious novelist produce the looker-for and conventional thing.

That is not alone what many a reader likes; it is what most of us expect and think to be the result of an invariable process of the mind of a man who finds himself facing death in battle. The truth is that if you could recruit an army with poets, artists, and novelists, you might have such literature and swears by it. How stupid by comparison are the mental processes and behavior of real soldiers, who have only rudimentary imaginations, who never dream, and who are trained not to think. Officers and ‘Tommies,’ both have told me that when they are under fire if they think of their past sins or present loves, or of their wife or sweetheart, come into their thoughts—they push the impulse back and say, ‘That is not in the game, I must play the game,’ they say, and on they go with every thought of killing others and never a thought of dying.

SLEEPY STEVENS.

‘Trained not to think,’ I said. Take the case of Trooper Metford, of the Battersea Mounted Troop. Fifteen men of this gallant force were under a galling fire from invisible Boers hidden in a clump of trees at Paardeberg. The colonel sent word for these troopers to retire, and the captain in command, while executing the order, saw a trooper holding an extra horse.

‘Who?’ he asked.

‘Trooper Stevens.’

‘Where is he?’

‘Don't know; hasn't turned up.’

Back to search for Stevens went the captain into the shower of scudding bullets, earning one of the greater number of those medals so few of which hit a mark. He searched the void until he came upon a bundle of khaki. It proved to be Stevens, lying with his head upon his folded arms, dead to all appearances. The captain lifted one of the khaki arms, and from the way it fell when he dropped it, he fancied that there must be life remaining in the trooper. He actually suspected that—even with death singing the air full of Mauser music all around him—Stevens might have fallen asleep. He picked up a stick and whacked the trooper a smart blow across the back. Instantly Stevens rolled over, and cried out, ‘What the devil are you doing? Why can't you let me sleep?’

Then he sat up and rubbed his eyes. Opening them at last he recognized his captain, and was ashamed.

He was sent to the rear under arrest, and that night he sent to his captain to ask him to come and hear something very important and urgent that he had to say. The captain returned the answer that he never wished to see or speak to him or any man like him while he lived. On the next day the prisoner saw the captain passing by and yelled to him, ‘For God's sake stop, captain, as you hope for mercy yourself, stop and hear me.’

‘Well, what is it?’

‘Have me shot, captain; please have me shot. Don't let me be taken before the colonel. I cannot face him, never, never! Oh, do not let the colonel see me, but please have me shot quick. I deserve to die, and I am willing, but I never could face the colonel.’

Evidently there was not a spark of the romance of funk in Trooper Stevens. He was a sleepy head but he was not a coward. There is much more to be said upon this subject—much of it by British officers, and in their own words. But this requires another chapter.

THE MANAGER SEEN.

ELDER, DEMPSTER CO. INVESTIGATING IMMIGRANTS' COMPLAINTS.

(Continued from First Page.)

Mr. D. W. Campbell, manager of the Elder, Dempster Company, when seen by a ‘Witness’ representative to-day said that the company was holding a thorough investigation into the complaint of the steerage passengers of the SS. ‘Montfort.’

From information so far obtained from the captain and officers, it would seem that the trouble arose through an insufficient quantity of salt fish, particularly herring, having been put on board for the passengers. Regarding the supply of potatoes, it might be stated that a sufficient quantity had been shipped, but owing to the time of year it was very hard to get enough of old potatoes which were sound enough to keep for a whole voyage, and some of them may have spoiled.

As to the behavior of the passengers, Mr. Campbell did not believe the trouble arose among the Jewish portion, for from past experience they had always found them a peaceable and law-abiding people.

The treatment that the Roumanian Jews were receiving at the hands of the government, Mr. Campbell considered most unfair. Many come to settle in Canada and large numbers of them have considerable money, besides being for the most part young and able-bodied, having trades or being used to working in mines or on farms and being willing to work.

It was an injustice, after scattering advertising matter broadcast over Europe by the Department of the Interior and government agents in Great Britain and other parts of Europe, advocating emigration to Canada, that when the people got here they should find our ports practically closed to them. The stipulations of the Canadian Government were more onerous than those of the United States.

There were parts of Canada now in need of just such help as these people, being agriculturists, carpenters, miners, painters, etc., were prepared to give. It was the fault of the government that a large portion of the ‘Montfort's’ passengers were still held at Quebec.

It was a well known fact that the Jewish people in Canada were in most cases well to do and had never been a charge on the government or charitable institutions. Jewish societies in England and other parts of Europe had contributed largely to their needs, and Jewish people in Canada had made extra efforts on behalf of the persecuted and down-trodden people. They should get some shadow of fair play and the Elder Dempster Company had not willingly allowed the unfortunate circumstances alleged to have occurred on the ‘Montfort's’ trip.

SYMPATHY FOR THE QUEEN.

ADDRESS ADOPTED IN THE BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS.

London, Aug. 2.—Mr. A. J. Balfour, the First Lord of the Treasury, moved in the House of Commons to-day an address of sympathy with the Queen on the death of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, and paid a tribute to the late Duke's ability in naval affairs. Lord Salisbury, the Premier, moved an identical address in the House of Lords, and eulogized the Duke's work for the English navy.

FIRES IN MANITOBA.

Ottawa, Aug. 2.—The Department of the Interior has sent Mr. Stewart, chief inspector of timber and forestry, west to the Riding Mountain district in Manitoba, to make arrangements for the appointment of fire rangers to protect the timber owing to the existence of fires there. Accusations were made that these had been set by the Galkians there, but a special enquiry satisfies the department that there is no truth in the charges and that the Galkians were no more responsible than other settlers, and that in some cases the trouble appears to have been due to camping parties, as was admitted by those who made complaint. Mr. Ross, reeve of the neighboring municipality of Rossburn, also exonerates the Galkians from blame and it appears the damage is smaller than was feared. Notices in various languages to protect the forest have been posted up.

THE STRIKE AT MAGOG.

Magog, Aug. 2.—The prospects for an early restoration to peace and quietness among the strikers seem a little less bright. The excitement is high and nothing but the presence of troops prevents rioting. The strikers seem as determined as ever, and the bringing of the troops here has had the effect of arousing the sympathy of many fellow-employees for the striking weavers. Some fiery talk was indulged in to-day, but the presence of the redcoats prevents any violent action. The strikers show no signs of yielding and so long as they maintain their present attitude the presence of the militia will be necessary.

The print works started up this morning as usual, under the protection of

the troops, but the number of employees at work was not any larger than yesterday. About a hundred employees of the cotton mill reported this morning.

Last night passed off quietly. The town was patrolled by the special constables and the militia guarded the mill.

Ottawa, Aug. 2.—Your correspondent learns that the authorities of the Militia Department will probably authorize the despatch of a draft of fifty men of the permanent force at St. Johns and Quebec to Magog to replace the local militia in preserving order there.

A CRUSHING BLOW.

LARGE BODY OF ASHANTIS DEFEATED BY MAJOR BODDOES.

Belwai, Ashanti, Wednesday, Aug. 1.—Major H. R. Boddoo, with four hundred men and two guns, started on July 24 to locate the enemy's war-camp. The camp was found, the warriors numbering from 3,000 to 4,000 men, three days' march east of Dompso. Several hours fighting resulted in the defeat of the Ashantis, after a stubborn resistance. Major Boddoo's losses were heavy. He and Lieutenants Phillips and Swaby were severely wounded. Thirty men were also wounded. More troops will be necessary before the campaign can possibly be finished.

A FATHER CLAIMS HIS CHILD.

A writ of habeas corpus has been taken by Z. Vautrain, of this city, against Vital Dupuis, of the Parish of St. Jacques del Mineur. The plaintiff alleges that the defendant refuses to give him back his eight-year-old daughter, whom he entrusted to him at the death of the child's mother.

SOME EXEMPLARY SENTENCES.

Recorder Weir had before him this morning the proprietors and inmates of two disorderly houses. The two proprietresses, Olive and Charles, and Angeline Savoy, respectively, were each sentenced to three months in jail, and a fine of \$50 or other three months. Eleven of the inmates of the two houses were sentenced to twenty days in jail with a fine of \$15 or one month, while eleven men found on the premises were each sentenced to eight days without the option of a fine, plus a fine of \$15 or twenty other days.

GOLD BRICK CASE.

Stevie Pratt, A. C. White, and John Saunders, the three men charged with attempting to defraud Messrs. L. and W. E. Gordon, of Danville, by selling them a spurious gold-brick, were brought up before Judge Choquet at the Court of Special Sessions this morning, and, electing to be tried by a jury, were accordingly committed for trial at the next term of the Court of Queen's Bench.

PERSONAL.

Mr. and Mrs. George Lighthall have sailed by the Turmanian, for a couple of months' visit to the Paris Exhibition, Holland and the Rhine.

Sir Michael Foster, K.C.B., professor of physiology in Cambridge University, arrived in Montreal yesterday, and left by the C. P. R. for Vancouver this morning.

NEW YORK STOCK LIST.

Table with columns for Opening and Closing Prices, 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. Lists various stocks including Atchafon, Can. Pacific, Chicago, etc.

LONDON CLOSING PRICES.

London, Aug. 2, 4 p.m.—Consols for money, 97 1/8; 4s, for the account, 97 1/8; 3s, 97 1/8; 2s, 97 1/8; C.P.R., 90; St. Paul, 112 1/2; Illinois Central, 119; Louisville, 79 1/2; Union Pacific, 77 1/2; N.Y.C., 115 1/2; Erie, 114 1/2; Pennsylvania, 107 1/2; Reading, 84 1/2; Erie, 1st, 107 1/2; Northern Pacific, 73 1/2; G.T., 61 1/2; Anaconda, 34; Rand Mines, 49 1/2; bar silver steady, 27 1/2-18 per ounce; money, 3 to 3 1/2 percent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 4 1/2 to 4 3/4 percent; do., three months' bills, 4 1/2 to 4 3/4 percent.

BANK OF ENGLAND WEEKLY STATEMENT.

London, Aug. 2.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes: Total reserve, decreased, £1,865,000; circulation, increased, £745,000; bills, decreased, £298,125; other securities, increased, £2,932,000; other deposits,

increased, £248,000; public deposits, increased, £665,000; notes reserve, decreased, £1,865,000; government securities, unchanged. The proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to liability is 23.33 percent; last week it was 38.75 percent. Rate of discount, unchanged, at 4 percent.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

London, Aug. 2.—American securities opened firmer in response to better overnight prices in New York, and were well maintained. Trading was not active on account of the settlement. The closing tone was quiet but steady. The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £19,000.

BANK OF FRANCE.

Paris, Aug. 2.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

Table with columns for Notes in circulation, Treasury notes current, Gold in hand, Bills discounted, Silver in hand, and corresponding values in Francs.

NEW YORK STOCKS.

New York, Aug. 2, Wall Street.—The expectation of dividend action today in Baltimore and Ohio caused speculation in that stock at an advance of over a point. There were gains elsewhere in sympathy but the number of stocks dealt in was small and the trading was very dull. The steel stocks were inclined to be business. The stock market opened irregular.

TORONTO MINING SALES.

Toronto, Aug. 2.—Morning sales: Golden Star—500 at 83c. Gold Hills—500 at 2. Athabasca—1,000 at 29, 500 at 29, 500 at 28.

C. G. F. S.—1,000 at 74c, 500 at 8. Athabasca—500 at 29 1/2. Hammond Reef—530 at 74c, 500 at 74c, 500 at 74c.

AFTERNOON SALES.

Fairview—5,000 at 35c, 1,000 at 35c, 500 at 35c, 3,000 at 35c, 500 at 35c, 500 at 35c, 10,000 at 34c, 500 at 34c, 500 at 34c. Golden Star—500 at 2. War Eagle—500 at 152, 500 at 152. Gold Hills—500 at 2. W.D., Golden Star—1,000 at 9, 1,000 at 9, 500 at 9.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Chicago, Aug. 2.—Cattle, receipts, 7,000, including 700 Texans; active, steady to a shade lower; good prime steers, \$5.25 to \$5; poor to medium, \$4.50 to \$5.20; stockers and feeders, \$3 to \$4.75; cows, \$3 to \$4.50; heifers, \$3.25 to \$5.10; canners, \$2.25 to \$2.85; bulls, \$2.50 to \$4.00; calves, \$5 to \$6.75; and Texas fed steers, \$3.35 to \$4.30; Texas bulls, \$2.50 to \$3.40. Hogs, receipts to-day 18,000; to-morrow, 13,000; left over, 2,388; opened 5 cents higher, closing weak; tops, \$5.50; mixed and butchers, \$5.15 to \$5.50; good to choice heavy, \$5.20 to \$5.50; rough heavy, \$4.50 to \$5.15; bulk of sales, \$5.25 to \$5.40.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

Chicago closing prices are as follows: Wheat—Aug., 72 1/2; Sept., 74c; Oct., 75c. Corn—Aug., 37 1/2; Sept., 37c. Oats—Aug., 20 1/2; Sept., 21c. Pork—Aug., \$13.15; Sept., \$13.20. Lard—Sept., \$6.87. Short rib—Sept., \$7.17.

DAIRY MARKETS.

Woolstock, Aug. 1.—The sellers in this district have got rid of most of their old cheese and are holding their new make for higher prices. There have been a number of complaints on the ground of bad flavor, but the make has on the whole been a good one. To-day at the Woolstock board 3 1/2% was offered, but this was refused, the sellers holding out for 3 1/2% and 10c. The offering was 1,883 boxes.

Russell, Ont., Aug. 1.—Russell cheese board to-night boarded 475 white and 220 colored; 540 sold at 9 1/2%.

Stirling, Ont., Aug. 1.—At the Stirling cheese board to-day 600 white were boarded. A year bought 220 at 9 1/2% and 140 at 9 1/2-10. Balance unsold. Board meets next week.

Picton, Ont., Aug. 1.—Sixteen factories boarded 1,020 boxes cheese; all colored. Highest bid 9 1/2-10; 540 sold.

New York, Aug. 1.—Butter steady; creamery 17c to 19 1/2c; do., factory, 14c to 15c; imitation creamery, 15c to 17c; white dairy, 15 1/2c to 18 1/2c; do., creamery, 17c to 19 1/2c. Cheese easy; large white, 9 1/2c; do., colored, 9c; small white, 9 1/2c to 9 3/4c; do., colored, 10c.

Financial.

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The Boys' Page.

Holiday Correspondence.

Letters received from those of our readers who wish to join our Holiday Club by telling us about some of their pleasures and experiences during the holidays, will be found on the Boys' Page on Thursdays. The letters should be written on one side of the paper only, and should be signed with the name and address of the writer, in order that the club button may be sent.

Address to the editor of the Boys' Page, and mark the envelope, 'Holiday Correspondence.'

Dear Editor.—The buttons have been received. Thank you very much. They are splendid, and we are all wearing them.

Yours truly,
F. H. MATTHEWS,
Secretary of the 'Beavers' Holiday Club.
Little Metis, July 30.

Dear Sir.—In answer to 'E. O.'s' question, we would be very glad to have him join us, but he lives too far from us to be able to become an active member. Our business meetings are held twice a week in our homes in turn, so that our friends can see how we conduct our meetings, and also how we conduct ourselves. We meet every evening for drill.

As very few of our members are able to leave town in the summer, we thought you would like an account of some of our trips in and about the city. Two of our members, R. K. Black and R. Campbell, visited the Chateau de Ramezay on July 21. We went in fear and trembling, because we fully expected to be told that no boys were admitted unless they were accompanied by some more 'responsible' person. But we found it just the opposite. The men there were very nice, and answered all our questions (a party by big contract), and seemed glad when we told them about our holiday club, and why we came. They told us to be sure to come again as often as we could.

The following is a list of some of the things we saw there: A bandon from one of the fine ships of Sir Rowland Walker, wrecked on the Isle Aux Oeufs; Indian arrowheads, some six inches underground; things found among the ruins of the old Parliament Buildings, Montreal; all sorts of old money; strings of wampum from the Indian tribes of Queen Charlotte Island; a Highlander's dirk; a brass plate used in 1862; bows used in Sir Walter Scott's family in 1787; a view of Jacques Cartier's house in St. Mary; the old Victoria bridge; Wm. Penn's treaty with the Indians in 1681; the skeleton of a young Indian; an ancient stone hammer found at Tadoussac; one of the first cartridges made at Quebec; an Indian gambling game, very old; an old bayonet; the wreck of H.M.S. 'Birkenhead,' medals from several of the kings of France, and the old windmill at Lac Beauport.

These are only part of the things we saw. We had no idea the Chateau de Ramezay was such a splendid place to visit. We are going again, and some more of the club with us.

Yours truly,
J. CHAPPELL,
Sec. J.C.H.C.
Montreal, July 26, 1900.

Dear Editor.—I write to tell you about a trip I had recently into Prescott county, Ont. We started from Lachute about seven in the morning with a horse and rig. We drove as far as Grosvenor's Point, where we crossed the Ottawa river to Chate de Blondeau, a French village on the Ontario side. The next place we came to was Hawkebury, which is situated near the Ottawa river. Hawkebury is a queer, old-fashioned town. It reminds one of a country town in England. There are large pulp and saw-mills there. At present a railway company is constructing a large bridge, which is to span the river from Hawkebury to Grenville. There were quite a number of other things that are interesting to strangers, but we had no time to look at them. After having dinner at a hotel, we started for Vanleek Hill, a pretty little town south-west of Hawkebury.

The next morning we started for Cascade Springs, a spot greatly favored by Canadians on account of the valuable medicinal properties of the waters and the facilities for holiday pleasure. Three hotels have accommodations for strangers. The 'Grand' is the largest, and contains the medicinal springs. There are ball grounds, bicycle track, etc. We returned to Vanleek Hill that night, and in the morning started for Lachute, which we reached by noon, having been away two days and a half. We were well satisfied with our short but pleasant outing.

Yours truly,
O. F. JAMES,
Lachute, Que., July 30, 1900.

Dear Editor.—I want to tell you about how I have spent a very pleasant vacation. Some of my friends and I planned to go out camping in the woods. We had heard of a place near a small lake about twenty miles from us, so we decided to go there.

First of all, preparations had to be made. So when at last we had everything ready, we started. We had a very pleasant ride on the train and got off at a small country station. When we at last reached the woods we found they came up to all our expectations. They were really beautiful.

We had taken enough provisions from home to last for a few days and for the rest of the time we got enough from a small village near by. The days went by very quickly. We hired a small boat, so in the evenings we went out boat riding in the moonlight. Fishing, picking wild flowers, exploring and all kinds of amusements made the time pass very pleasantly. The boys had taken their guns with them, but did not shoot much, except a few black squirrels.

One day when we were eating our dinner we heard loud noises down near the lake. Our dog was barking and there was great growling going on. The boys ran for their guns, shouting 'beavers.' The rest of us were pretty well frightened. When we all reached the scene of action we found it was only a couple of woodchucks trying to fight our dog. We separated them and then sat down and had a good laugh.

Our three weeks came to an end all too soon. We packed up and started for home though we would have liked very much to remain longer. The remembrance of the good time we spent in the woods will long remain in our minds, and we always recommend 'camping out' as the best way we have ever tried of spending vacation.

Yours truly,
KATIE R. KOSS,
Stratford, Ont.

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Yours truly,
KATIE R. KOSS,
Stratford, Ont.

Foreign rulers bear a train of sonorous phrases. This is well shown in the wording of the agreement of ten European nations for the free navigation of the Suez Canal, which was signed at Constantinople in 1888. This 'convention,' as it was called, starts out with this list of names:

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India; His Majesty the Emperor of Germany, King of Prussia; His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Bohemia, etc., and Apostolic King of Hungary; His Majesty the King of Spain, and in his name the Queen Regent of the Kingdom; the President of the French Republic; His Majesty the King of Italy; His Majesty the King of the Netherlands, Grand Duke of Luxembourg, etc.; His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, and His Majesty the Emperor of the Ottomans.

Even in this list the royal titles are much abbreviated. The Emperor of Austria-Hungary has the longest title of all the European sovereigns. We give a part of it—less than one-half of it, in fact:

Emperor of Austria, Apostolic King of Hungary, King of Bohemia, of Dalmatia, of Croatia, of Slavonia, of Galicia, of Lodomeria, and of Illyria, King of Jerusalem, Archduke of Austria, Grand Duke of Tuscany and Croatia.

—Youth's Companion.

LONG TITLES.

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Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India; His Majesty the Emperor of Germany, King of Prussia; His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Bohemia, etc., and Apostolic King of Hungary; His Majesty the King of Spain, and in his name the Queen Regent of the Kingdom; the President of the French Republic; His Majesty the King of Italy; His Majesty the King of the Netherlands, Grand Duke of Luxembourg, etc.; His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, and His Majesty the Emperor of the Ottomans.

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—Youth's Companion.

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Tue. Aug. 14. Lake Ontario... Fri. Aug. 28
Tue. Aug. 21. Lushan... Fri. Sept. 4
Tue. Aug. 28. Lake Champlain... Fri. Sept. 11
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"DOMINION".....Aug. 25 daylight Aug. 25 2 p.m.
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*This steamer does not carry passengers.
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From Montreal:
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From Montreal:
"SS. HILDON" (cold storage).....July 25
"SS. IDONA (cold storage).....Aug. 1
"SS. ALLENDALE".....Aug. 8
"SS. HURON" (cold storage).....Aug. 15

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The steamers of this line call at Quebec. Accommodation for a limited number of passengers.

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Plans and specifications may be seen on and after Friday, 4th August, at the Chief Engineer's Office at Levis, and at the Chief Engineer's Office, Montreal, N.B., where forms of tender may be obtained.
All the conditions of the specification must be complied with.
D. POTTINGER,
General Manager.

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Montreal, N.B., 27th July, 1900.

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" " 10:15 p.m. " " 11:35 p.m.
" " 9:30 p.m. " " 11:15 p.m.
" " 8:45 p.m. " " 10:30 p.m.
" " 7:50 p.m. " " 9:45 p.m.
" " 7:00 p.m. " " 10:10 p.m.
(Daily except Sunday.)

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Examination for Entrance, Scholarships, etc., Monday, September 10th.

Lectures begin Thursday, Sept. 12th.

For information, Calendars, etc., apply, till August 30th, to

The Rev. F. J. B. ALLENATT, D.D., D.C.L., Cap a l'Aigle, P.Q.

From Sept. 1st to The Rev. the Principal, Bishop's College, Lennoxville, P.Q.

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The School prepares for the University, Military College, Kingston, and for Business Life. Boys may enter from 10 years upwards. Football, Cricket, Cadet Corps, Gymnasium under experienced instructors. For full particulars and copy of new Illustrated Calendar, apply to

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F. W. FRITH, B.A., Secretary Bishop's College, Lennoxville, P.Q.

THE TREASURE MYRTLE FOUND.

(Mrs. Sangster, in the 'C. E. World'.)

(Concluded.)

Eben Piper was ill, and the minister had made up his mind that he could have no music; but when Myrtle offered herself as a substitute she was joyfully accepted, and never had the wheezy old organ been half so well played as on that Sunday morning, for music is always more dependent on the player than on the instrument, and Myrtle's gift was in her soul as well as in her finger tips. As for Jennie, she could sing, and the congregation, following the lead of the two girls, poured out their hearts in 'Old Hundred' and 'Rock of Ages' and 'Maidland,' till the whole simple service was tender and sweet beyond its wont.

'One need not be altogether useless if she can play,' said Myrtle on the way home.

'I am so glad to hear you say that,' Aunt Lanissa answered, 'for I began to think you never meant to touch the piano again.'

'Yes,' added Jennie, 'and Miss Myrtle is such a fine performer; she knows how to bring music out of anything from a banjo to an organ. She's just fine.'

'To keep up one's music in a scientific way is a serious thing, said Myrtle, 'and you must know I've been a real student, and have worked very hard. I've always felt a contempt for people who ran over the keys for mere pleasure, and played by ear, and cared for little catchy tunes, but since I've been idle and had more time to think I've somehow had it shown to me that it's a good thing to give one's friends pleasure even if the music is not classical. I can play in the dark, and as I've said, with my eyes shut, and though it wouldn't satisfy a master, it may pass with you, dear Auntie.'

'Yes, girlie, you'll sit right down when supper is over and give me "Mary to the Saviour's tomb" and "Naomi" and all my old favorites.'

The next day dawned in great beauty, and early in the morning, armed with the keys of the house which had attracted Myrtle, the girls set out on a tour of investigation. Mrs. Birkett let them go alone; she and her handmaid, Martha Jane, were much too busy with household duties on a bright Monday to spend time in wandering far afield. But Myrtle did not care. In fact, she confided to Jennie that it was on the whole as well that Auntie had stayed at home.

'For,' she said, 'if I like this house, I'm going straight away to buy it. Auntie would wish me to take time to reflect.'

'Won't you write over to your father, Miss Myrtle, for his consent?'

'Why, no, Jennie, I'll not see father's

money. I'll take part of Cousin Gratton's legacy. That is my very own to do as I like with.'

Jennie, whose pale face had rounded and filled in the country air, but whose purse had always been of the scantiest since she could recollect money as a part of life's necessities, thought for the twentieth time how nice it was to be rich. But she did not think it with envy. She knew that Myrtle regarded her money as something to be used for others, and Myrtle was her friend.

'I'll not be foolish, Jennie,' Myrtle assured her. 'I'll see Squire Dill and let him make the best bargain he can for me, and look into the title and all that, and then if we do get the place, I'll have it cleaned and put in order at once, and our friends from the club shall be asked up here for an outing. And, Jennie, we might persuade your mother to come, and bring Rosy and Ned and the baby. Wouldn't that be a lark?'

Jennie's joy could not express itself in words.

'Oh! Miss Myrtle!' she gasped, 'I've been half way to heaven ever since I left New York. If Mamsey and the others come here too, I'll be there entirely.'

It proved possible for Myrtle to buy the house, and in an incredibly short space of time she had it renovated and painted, filled with suitable furniture, and still better, overflowing with guests. Two of her mother's old servants were installed to take care of it and so busy was she and so happy, she never thought that she was neither reading, nor writing, nor working in a single direction which taxed her eyes.

'My days never flew faster,' Jennie wrote for her to the mother across the Atlantic. 'When night comes I'm so sleepy that I'm off to dreamland the moment my head touches the pillow. Jennie is a very good little secretary. When I don't need her in this capacity any longer I shall look up another such position for her; it will pay better than sewing, and I tell her this is her training time. She is making the most of it.'

The summer went by on wings, and Myrtle found that it brought her numerous chances for unselfish ministries. There was old Madame Farnoe, who could move her arms and hands, but was paralyzed from the waist down, and obliged to sit in a reclining chair from morning till night. People called her querulous and sharp-tongued, but Myrtle found her an entertaining companion, when she had established the habit of a daily visit, and could beguile the old gentlewoman into describing her early life in Paris.

The minister's wife had a nursery full of children; their golden heads were like steps, and the little mother grew very weary sometimes with all she had to do, and the care of the parish besides. Myrtle would take her aunt's old rocking-chair, and a hamper of picnic dainties, and she and Jennie and the soft and the personage brood would go off to the woods for a whole day, leaving the mother to rest and stillness, and an hour or two to read in peace, or drive with her husband to some out-of-the-way farmhouse on the edge of nowhere in particular.

When Myrtle returned to New York in the autumn, and went to see her doctor, he looked at her beamingly.

'Young lady,' he said, 'you are perfectly well. Your eyes have had a rest cure. And I would not be surprised if while they were having it you had discovered that hidden treasure which in this generation most of us are forever seeking in vain.'

'What can you mean?' enquired Myrtle, puzzled.

'My dear Miss Myrtle, I mean this, time enough to live; most of us are spendthrifts of time; it is all gone while we are getting ready for our lives. You have had time to be good, and to be happy. Don't lose the fine art, my child, since you have had the good fortune to gain it.'

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

(Sydney Dayre, in 'Word and Work'.)

(Continued.)

Again tightly holding Amy's hand, she went with her around to the entrance door. A minute later they were shown into the library of the dreadful Mr. Marshall. He was sitting there, and laid down his book as they came in.

'Good evening, sir,' said Ruth, remembering her manners, in which she was faintly followed by Amy.

'Good evening,' said Mr. Marshall. 'Won't you sit down?'

Ruth looked around. The chairs were very stately looking, besides being apart from each other, so that she could no longer hold Amy's hand. So she said: 'Thank you, sir, we won't detain you but a minute.' Her mother often said something like this, and she thought it a fine beginning. 'We were not picking any of your flowers, when you saw us through the window, sir?'

'And we weren't going to,' chimed in Amy, bravely bent on supporting her sister. The old gentleman waited for them to go on, and Ruth all at once found that there was a great deal to tell, and she did not quite know how to tell.

'We—we came—to ask you—' she began, but then thought it better to begin further back. 'There are some children in a hospital in the city, poor little bits

of things, and they lie there all day long in little white beds, and people are good to them and take care of them and help them get well—and we've been sending them flowers all summer every other day, and they like them, and the people say it helps the poor little things to bear the pain, and—' Ruth could talk volubly as long as the hospital children were concerned, but she now came face to face with the wideness of the subject to be covered.

'There was a circus parade come by—' 'By the hospital?' asked Mr. Marshall. 'No; by our house. And Grace and Emmy and Amy and me screamed and we ran through the stable-yard and the alley—and well, we had a lot of flowers at our house, mournfully; "beautiful ones, only not so beautiful as yours, sir, and—we behaved very badly. We rushed along—we were very rude and rough indeed—'

'You don't look like rude and rough little girls,' said Mr. Marshall.

'Well, sir, you think so because we've got on our best clothes. And it makes a great difference, I know. I'm sure we shouldn't have been so if we had been dressed so.'

'No,' agreed Amy. 'We never should have run through that alley as we did if we had had our best boots on.'

'And we left the gate open, and Daisy went in and ate up all our flowers—so we haven't any to send to the hospital.'

Ruth stopped, hoping Mr. Marshall might say something now, but he did not.

'And we thought,' she stammered on, 'that as you had so many flowers, perhaps you'd—'

'Why are you so much interested in the hospital children?' asked Mr. Marshall. He spoke so gently that both Ruth and Amy decided within themselves that he was not half so dreadful as they had supposed.

(To be Continued.)

BIBLE THOUGHTS.

THURSDAY, AUG. 2.

HONEY OUT OF THE ROCK CHRIST

God's people are to seek honey out of the rock. (Deut. 32:13.) Honey is sweetness, and rock here means elevation. So Christ is a high rock from which flows distilled honey—the droppings of the honeycomb. Never is that so sweet and reviving as when eaten by famished and faint ones. (See 1 Sam. 14:24-30), and never is Christ so near and precious as in the time of trial.

When the foundations of the great deep of human sorrow are broken up, and the soul is deluged with floods of affliction and trouble, then it takes refuge in the rock, Christ, until the calamities be overpast. (Ps. 67:1.) There it lives upon the sweetness of His words and the comfort of His promises. His words sweeten the bitterness. (Ps. 119:10), and His comforts sustain the heart. Every sorrow produced by the chastening hand of God is for our profit, and in order to fruit bearing. He never chastises in anger, but in love. Rightly understood and rightly received, every trial will bring with it sweetness and strength. There is nothing but sweetness in Jesus, and going to Him, with our broken hearts and deep felt needs, 'with honey out of the Rock,' shall we be satisfied. (Ps. 81:16.) When everything outwardly and inwardly fails, Jesus will be our joy and strength. (Hab. 3:18; 19.)

The Rev. John E. Clough, D.D., the head of the great Baptist missions at Calcutta, India, writes: 'Beloved Dr. Jewett, when I first came to India, often said to me, "John, don't do anything in India yourself which, after teaching others, if patient, you can get them to do even fairly well." It is not always the missionary who tries to do the most personal preaching who is the most efficient missionary. To teach others to work, to set them at it and to keep them at it is perhaps the most telling work of the ideal missionary.'

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ADOLPH SENECAL, Secretary.

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NOTICES.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, City of Saint Henri.

To the Inhabitants of the City of Saint Henri and to all whom it may concern:

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the VALUATION ROLL for the City of Saint Henri, made and prepared by the Valuator named by the Council of the City of Saint Henri, under date of the Twenty-second day of March, 1900, is now deposited in the office of the undersigned for the information of all parties interested. The said ROLL, St. Antoine, St. Henri, St. James and St. Augustin Wards, shall remain open to the examination of all parties interested, or of their representatives during Twenty days from this date.

NOTICE is moreover given that the undersigned ASSESSORS will proceed to the revision and homologation of the said ROLL for the above-mentioned Wards, on MONDAY, the Twentieth day of AUGUST next, one thousand nine hundred (1900), according to law.

Given at Saint Henri, in the said City of Saint Henri, this Twenty-eighth day of July, One Thousand nine hundred (1900). (Signed) J. ETE. CYR, EMBRIE FAUTEUX, ANTOINE ETHER, Valuers.

ADOLPH SENECAL, Secretary.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS



'NO FLIES ON HIM.' First Frog—Some folks think these marshes produce malaria.

Second Frog—Nonsense! I've lived here all my life and I've never had malaria—'Puck.'

A school-teacher received the following note of caution from the anxious mother of one of her pupils: 'Dear Miss, please do not push Johnny too hard for so much of his brains is intellect that he ought to be held back a good deal or he will run to intellect entirely and I do not desire this. So please hold him back so, as to keep his intellect from getting bigger than his body an incurring him for life.'

MAKING A BARGAIN.

Willie (to his father, who wants to go to the club after supper)—'Papa, if you will help me with my arithmetic I'll tell you something!'

Father—'H'm, and what is it you will tell me?'

Willie—I'll tell you where mamma hid your boots.'

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

At a recent wedding, according to a London paper, the bride walked on the arm of her father. The bridegroom must have been a little alarmed to see such an acrobatic performance.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

Wm. D. Galt, Montreal.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOUT DE L'ILE

is still the principal resort for all and sundry who seek to escape for an hour or two the discomforts of the city. The ride thither is wonderfully attractive, the green meadows, the yellowing grain and fluttering cornfields lending an indescribable charm to an always pleasing outlook. Cars every few minutes from Lunenburg Avenue.

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Allan's Cheap Sale

IN YOUR FAVOR!

Commencing Friday Aug. 3rd.

Our Reasons For It.

Every year about this time our stock becomes a more or less broken one; sizes are sold out, leaving small sizes and large sizes on hand, Odd Suits, Odd Trousers, Odd Vests, Boys' Wash Suits and Blouses, Shirts, Hats, Underwear and Neckwear, all want clearing out to make room for our new Fall stock. It is necessary to make inducements by giving bargains, reducing prices regardless of cost, and we are confident that this year our offerings in the above lines will enable us to clear our stock in about a week's time.

ALL ARE GOOD VALUES.

ALL WELL WORTH BUYING.

A great money-saving opportunity limited to ten days. Prices given below only prevail during this Great Cheap Sale and we advise early purchases to secure choice bargains.

Read the Prices and See the Goods in the Windows.

Prices in Men's Furnishings.



NECKWEAR.—About 200 dozen Men's Bow Ties in stylish shapes and colorings, both with neckband and also with elastic to loop on for turn down collars. The whole lot to be offered at three for 25c. Regular price, 15c and 25c each.

Wide Flowing End Ties for summer wear in handkerchief patterns, also black satin wide ends, and colored silk to make knot.

Black Satin Puff Ties, with colored silk stripes, and colored Derbys or Four-in-hands, all regular values, 25c and 50c each. Clearing out at 15c or two for 25c.

Men's Cotton Underwear, regular 50c per suit, now 30c.

Men's Cotton Socks, white, 15c, now 10c, or three pairs for 25c.

Striped Cotton Socks, 20c, now 15c, or two pairs for 25c.

Men's Black and Tan Cotton Socks, two pairs for 25c.

Men's Fast Black Cotton Socks, natural Cashmere feet, 25c, now 20c.

Bicycle Stockings, Grays and Shetlands, were 50c and 75c, now for 25c.

Bicycle Stockings, Heather and Fancy Tops, 75c, now 49c.

Bicycle Stockings, Heather and Fancy Tops, \$1, now 99c.

Boys' Striped Sweaters, all sizes, 75c, now 39c.

Men's Striped Sweaters, all sizes, \$1, now 65c.

Striped Web Belts, patent nickel buckle, 50c, for 25c.

Boys' Leather Belts, were 20c and 25c, now 10c.

Underwear in regular lines, all less 10 percent discount.

Fancy Fine Underwear, less 20 percent discount.

Men's Cambric Shirts, laundered bosom, were 75c, now 49c.

Men's Fine Cambric and Zephyr Shirts, laundered bosom, were \$1 and \$1.20, now 69c.

Flannelette Shirts, collar attached, all sizes, were 25c, now 17c.

Flannelette Shirts, collar attached, all sizes, were 40c, now 35c.

Oxford Shirts, soft bosom, were 75c, now 49c.

Silk Front Shirts, fine white body, were \$1, now 69c.

Men's Flannelette Night Shirts, good length and width, were 50c, now 37c.

Regular stock soft bosom Cambric and Zephyr Shirts, were \$1, now 69c.

A line of large sizes, 16 1/2, 17, 17 1/2, soft front Cambric Shirts, were 75c, now 25c and 35c.

Men's Elastic Web Braces, regular value 15c, during sale, 10c.

Men's Canadian made Guyot style Braces, usual price 25c, now 20c.

Men's Police and Firemen's Braces, good value at 35c, now for 20c pair.

Men's English Saddler made strong leather end Braces at 35c and 40c, during sale, 27c pair.

Men's Suits.



15 Men's Navy Blue Serge Suits, well made, cheap at our regular price, \$5.00; during sale, \$3.75.

25 Men's Odd Suits, in imported and Canadian tweeds, single and double-breasted, well got up, former price, \$10.50 and \$12.00; during sale, \$3.85.

33 Men's Scotch Tweed Suits, dark grey mixtures, also checks, nicely made and trimmed, former price, \$6.50 and \$7.50; during sale, \$4.10.

26 Men's Brown Scotch Tweed Suits, well made and trimmed, cheap at our regular price, \$7.50 and \$9.50; during sale, \$4.75.

63 Men's Tweed Suits, light colors, tailor-made, good trimmings, former price, \$10.50, \$12.00 and \$13.50; you can buy one now from us at \$5.00.

11 Men's Dark Grey English Worsted Suits, well made and trimmed, former price, \$9.50; during sale, \$6.50.

55 Men's Suits, in grey and brown Hopacks, in light and dark Scotch tweed, and also hard finished navy blue serge, former price, \$10.50 and \$12.00; during sale, \$7.50.

A lot of 225 Men's Suits, all sizes, comprising English Worsted, Scotch Tweed, Vicunas, Gray and Venetian Worsted Kersey Cloth Serges, etc., best make and trim. They range in price from \$13.50 to \$18.50. You can have your choice of them during sale for \$9.00.

31 Men's Fine Custom Tailor-made Suits in different colored worsteds and plain, light and dark Hopacks, also Venetian and Clay Worsteds, all or half silk lined, regular price, \$16.50, \$18.00 and \$20.00, cut and made by our own tailors. Your choice during sale for \$12.50.

Men's Trousers.

Men's Brown Corduroy Trousers, regular price, \$1.25 and \$1.50; to clear for 50c a pair.

Men's Navy Blue Serge Trousers, all sizes, well made and trimmed, regular price, \$1.25; during sale, 85c.

Men's Fancy Striped Tweed Trousers, also dark grey mixtures, former price, \$1.50; to be cleared at \$1.10.

Men's Dark Grey Tweed Trousers, also striped, former price, \$2.00; now, \$1.45.

A very fine line of Men's Fancy Striped Worsted Trousers, just the thing to go with a black coat and vest, former price, \$3.00 and \$3.50; going during sale for \$2.25 and \$2.50.

Custom Tailoring

20 Percent off all Custom Suits made to order during our Cheap Sale. Our cutter will be back on Monday from his holidays, ready to execute all orders.

Summer Clothing.

Men's Linen Coats, former price, \$1; sale price, 75c.

Men's Dark Grey Alpaca Coats, former price, \$1.25; during sale, 95c.

Men's Black and Grey Alpaca Coats, former price, \$1.50; during sale, \$1.10.

A lot of Men's Double-breasted Linen Vests, former price, \$1.00; to clear at 25c each.

Our whole stock of White Pique Vests, fancy colored spots, and linen vests, prices, \$1.25 and \$1.75; during sale, 75c.

White and Fancy Cashmere Vests, regular price, \$2.25 and \$2.50; during sale, \$1.25.

Light Striped Coats and Pants, all sizes, for cricketing, tennis or outing suits, regular price for coat and pants, \$3.00; during sale, \$2.00.

Neat Small Grey Check Cottonade Suits, coat and pants, price, \$3.00; during sale, \$1.99.

All Fine Lines, 20 p.c. off.

Boys' & Children's Clothing



A big lot of Boys' Navy Blue Serge Sailor Suits, size, 20 to 26, sold at \$1.25; sale price, 75c.

A lot of Boys' Navy Blue and Black Serge Suits (plaid) regular price, \$2.50 and \$2.75; during sale for \$1.50.

Boys' Dark Grey Tweed Suits, well made and trimmed, former price \$3.00; during sale, \$2.00.

A lot of Boys' Plain Grey English Worsted Suits, former price, \$4.00; to clear at \$2.50.

Boys' Short Pants, in tweeds, serges and worsteds; regular price, \$1.00 and \$1.25; during sale, 75c.

Boys' Fine 3-Piece Suits.

A lot of Boys' Light Colored Tweed Suits, regular price, \$4.00 and \$4.50; to clear at \$2.50.

Boys' Navy Blue Cheviot Suits, former price, \$6.00; now \$3.00.

Boys' Brown Halifax Tweed Suits, also brown tweed and navy blue serge, former price, \$5.00; during sale, \$3.75.

Boys' English Worsted Suits, single or double-breasted, regular price, \$6.50; during sale, \$4.00.

Men's Bicycle Suits.

Men's Brown and Grey Bicycle Suits, regular price, \$5.00; during sale, \$3.25.

Men's Tweed Bicycle Suits, in brown, Rigby waterproofed, former price, \$5.00; to clear at \$3.50.

Men's Bicycle Suits, in grey tweed, navy blue serge and light grey homespun, regular price, \$6.50; during sale, \$4.50.

Men's Odd Bicycle Knickers, in tweed mixtures, brown and grey, regular price, \$1.50; during sale, \$1.00.

A lot of Men's Bicycle Knickers, in grey and brown tweed mixtures, regular price, \$2.00, \$2.25 and \$2.50; during sale, \$1.50.

lar price, \$2.00, \$2.25 and \$2.50; during sale, \$1.50.

One lot of Men's Odd Bicycle Coats, regular price, \$3.00 and \$3.50; to be cleared at \$2.00.

All other lines of Bicycle Suits, not specified, a reduction of 25 percent will be allowed off.

MEN'S HIGH-CLASS

Waterproof Coats

25 Percent Off.

Special line Men's Drab Paramatta Waterproofs, with detachable cape, regular price, \$3.50; sale price, \$1.75.

Felt and Straw Hats, Caps,

Etc.



Straw Hats, last season's styles, regular prices, 50c to \$2.50 each; sizes run from 6 7/8 to 7 3/8. Clearing price, 15c to 25c.

Canvas Hats, worth from 50c to \$1.25 each. Clearing at 25c each.

Yachting Crash Linen Caps, Glaze Peak; sizes 7 1/8 to 7 3/8; at 15c each to clear.

A lot of Children's Flannel and Linen Tams, with feathers; were 75c, for 25c each.

Navy Blue Cloth Yachting Cap, for 15c each.

Grey Tweed Yachting Caps, were 50c, for 15c each.

Very Fine Cycling Caps, with transparent peak; were \$1.00, for 25c.



25 Percent Off all New Lines of Men's Straw Hats and Children's Sailor Straw Hats.

Tweed Caps, with peak, were 25c each, now 15c each.

All 50c Tweed Caps at 35c each.

Felt Hats.

A lot of English Sample Hats, sizes 6 3/4 and 6 7/8. All shapes. Worth from \$1.75 to \$3.00. Choice at 90c each.

Light Gray and Slate Soft Knock-about Hats, were \$1.00, now 49c.

Good Hard Fur Felt Hats, black and brown, large shapes; were \$2.00, \$2.25, and \$2.50; to clear at \$1.00 each. And Soft Fur Felt, in black, brown and grey, were \$2.00 to \$2.50; small shapes. Sizes, 6 5/8, 6 3/4; to clear at \$1.00 each.

20 PERCENT REDUCTION OF ALL NEW AND STYLISH FELT HATS DURING SALE.

IN THE ROYAL CANADIAN REGIMENT—HOW THEY CLEARED OUT THE IRISH BRIGADE.

Mr. Will Murdoch, writing to his friends in Montreal, under date of Springs, June 17, tells how the Royal Canadians in E Company are progressing. He has a word or two as to how they fought: 'We have been on short rations for over a month, and have drawn flour at odd times in place of biscuit. We have had to cook the flour ourselves, and it was no joke after a hard day's march. It has been a hard campaign. Some days I felt so weak that I could hardly keep up with the regiment; but, thank goodness, I have escaped the other sicknesses that have been going around. Outside of semi-starvation at times I am in splendid health. If I could only get a photograph of a good home dinner, perhaps it would do me good. I suppose you heard of Frank Richardson's wound. It is not serious, through the fleshy part of the forearm. I went to see him in the hospital yesterday. He was as bright as a bee. I suppose you all have heard of the fight at Doorn Kop. We went into action about three o'clock the fifteen-pounders covering our advance with a shower of shrapnel. For all that the enemy kept up quite a hot rifle fire, but there were none of our fellows hit until we reached a shelf of rock, behind which we took cover. The Gordons got a pretty bad cutting up, and they say that if it had not been for our fire they would have been pretty nearly wiped out. The charging business was strictly against orders, which were not to go nearer the enemy than twelve hundred yards. I suppose the colonel wanted to make a name for himself and his regiment. I was told that it was the Irish Brigade that was in front of our regiment. If it was, then by all appearances we made quite a bit, judging by the way they left. They had all things so well prepared for us that I thought we were in for quite a skirmish. They had the grass all burned away for about two thousand yards in front of their position, and when we started to advance across this place, they gave it to us good, the bullets striking the ground and whistling through the air; yet not a man of us was hit. We went on until we got within seventeen hundred yards from them, and the way we pumped lead led to them when we got the range! That was when the Gordons made their charge. It was a great piece of work. When the Irish Brigade went they went so quickly that they left guns and shells lying around as if they had no more use for them. Having reached Pretoria, we were sent here to the Springs, and are doing duty on the mines and furnish a railway patrol. We go down the track for eight miles on a hand car pushed by three negroes. Talk about cold. I started out the other night about six o'clock and got back about midnight. My feet were numb. I could hardly walk. I suppose you heard of De Werd capturing our mail and burning it. We should like to have him here, we should give him something better to do. We came down from Pretoria to Elandsfontein, about eight miles from Pretoria. We were on outpost duty on a hill, and it was grand to see the electric lights of the mines at night flashing in all directions. At Elandsfontein they are all gold mines. Here at the Springs they are coal mines. It is one of the nicest places we have struck yet. I have just made a can-teen full of rice, and it goes very well when one is on short rations. We are now housed in the post-office hotel, which had been deserted. The weather is so cold that we are apt to find ice on our rubber sheets when we get up in the morning. In the day time it is the cold wind that forces us to get around the fire. There are less than three hundred of us now on duty. The small number increases the duties for those that remain. My colon is Mr. Phillips, of Westmount, and when one is on duty the other forages for him.'

KILLED IN BALTIMORE.

Cornwall, July 31.—Dan McLeod, son of Norman R. McLeod, of Dunvegan, was recently killed at Baltimore, Md., by a falling derrick. The remains were taken home for interment.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

It is understood that the Hon. A. G. Jones will be the next Lieut.-Governor of Nova Scotia.

The Rev. Wilbur Chapman, of New York, will conduct a series of revival services in Ottawa next January.

Fred Redpath, a young bank clerk, aged twenty, was drowned at Medicine Hat on Thursday by the upsetting of his canoe while crossing the Saskatchewan.

Customs revenue at St. John, N.B., for July, shows an increase of \$23,533 over July of the preceding year.

The ratepayers of Brockville have adopted a by-law authorizing the raising of \$100,000 by debentures for the purchase of the plant of the Brockville Light & Power Company.

Judge Fitz-William H. Chambers, for many years a prominent member of De Croix's legal fraternity, is dead, aged sixty-seven.

Stores open till 9 To-night, and 11 p.m. on Saturdays. DON'T FORGET TO VISIT OUR CHEAP SALE.

Allan's

2290 St. Catherine st.,

and Cor. Craig & Bleury sts.

THE CHINESE.

Acts and Edicts During the Month of Mystery.

TREATMENT OF PEKIN MINISTERS

Described by Doctor Morrison the Veteran Correspondent of the London Times.

LEGATIONS RUNNING SHORT OF PROVISIONS.

London, Aug. 2.—1 a.m.—China news during the last twenty-four hours has consisted mainly of belated accounts from the various capitals of the experience of the legations, when they were under fire. No fresh facts have been disclosed, but the general impression has been created that the Empress has been behind the scenes from the outset and that she has been watching keenly the trend of events. She has been running before the wind and keeping an anchor ready for use to windward. She has protected herself against the Boxer movement by putting up Prince Tuan to represent and direct it, and she has kept a cordon of trustworthy troops around the legations when they were in imminent danger. She has received full and authentic information respecting the attitude of the powers and has kept them in the dark until it served her purpose to enlighten them.

The crisis has now arisen when the powers must either consent to make peace with their legations held at the mercy of the Chinese guards or else send an army to Pekin and take the risks of having a massacre ordered before the troops can arrive at the capital. The Cabinet, without doubt, has discussed this question and probably the views of the British and American governments have been exchanged respecting it although there is no direct evidence of any concerted action. The despatches from China are indecisive, but indicate that several of the powers favor an immediate advance, whereas, the contingents of the other powers have not received instructions from their governments.

There are rumors that the advance has begun, and these reports are also contradicted. The European concert may be subjected to a serious strain by the necessity of deciding on this point. The Chinese Government is hoping by its threats to hold the 600 foreigners hostages to divide the powers and to paralyze their action. Japan, without a doubt, favors immediate advance, and the talk of the embassy here is decisive on that point. It is not equally certain that Russia and Germany are ready to incur the responsibility of exposing the legations to the peril of a renewal of the bombardment by an overwhelming force of Chinese regulars. The opinion among well-informed men at midnight was that the British, Japanese and Americans were in sufficient force to initiate an aggressive policy and would do it. Dr. Morrison, the well-known correspondent of the Times at Pekin, has succeeded in sending a long and clear account of the various transactions at Pekin during the last month.

PROVISIONS SCARCE.

BELLAGUERED FOREIGNERS ARE OBLIGED TO EAT THEIR PONIES.

London, Aug. 2.—4 a.m.—Another letter has been received at Tientsin from the British Minister, Sir Claude Macdonald, dated July 24. We are surrounded by Imperial troops, he writes, who are firing upon us continuously. The enemy is entreating, but cowardly. We have provisions for about a fortnight, and are eating our ponies. The Chinese government, it there be one, has done nothing whatever to help us. If the Chinese do not press the attack we can hold out for, say, ten days. No time should be lost, if a terrible massacre is to be avoided.

STORY OF PEKIN.

INTERESTING STORY FROM THE LONDON TIMES CORRESPONDENT.

London, Aug. 2, 4 a.m.—At last the story of Pekin has been told. Dr. George Ernest Morrison, the famous Pekin correspondent of the Times, in its columns to-day, holds up the Chinese Government before the world as guilty to a degree of infamy and duplicity that exceeds every surmise of its bitter detractors.

Dr. Morrison, whose obituary, it is interesting to note, has already appeared in the Times—says in his despatch, dated July 21—

There has been a cessation of hostilities here (Pekin) since July 18, but for fear of treachery there has been no

relaxation of vigilance. The Chinese soldiers continue to strengthen the barricades around the besieged area and also the batteries on the Imperial city wall, but in the meantime they have discontinued firing, probably because they are short of ammunition. The main bodies of the Imperial soldiers have left Pekin in order to meet the relief forces. Supplies are beginning to come in and the condition of the besieged is improving. The wounded are doing well. Our hospital arrangements are admirable and 150 cases have passed through the hospitals.

The Tsungli Yamen forwarded to Sir Claude Macdonald a copy of the despatch telegraphed by the Emperor to Queen Victoria, attributing all deeds of violence to bandits and requesting Her Majesty's assistance to extricate the Chinese Government from its difficulties. The Queen's reply is not stated; but the Chinese minister in Washington telegraphs that the United States Government would gladly assist the Chinese authorities.

This despatch to the Queen was sent to the Tsungli Yamen by the Grand Council on July 3; yet the day before an Imperial edict had been issued calling on the Boxers to continue to render loyal and patriotic services in exterminating the Christians. The edict also commanded viceroys and governors to expel all missionaries from China and to arrest all Christians and compel them to renounce their faith. Other decrees applauding the Boxers speak approvingly of their burning out and slaying converts. Their leaders are stated in a decree to the princes and ministers.

On July 18 another decree made a complete volte face due to the victories of the foreign troops at Tientsin. In this decree for the first time, and one month after the occurrence, an allusion



DR. MORRISON, Pekin correspondent of the London Times.

was made to the death of Baron Von Ketteler, the German Minister, which was attributed to the action of local brigands, although there is no doubt that it was premeditated and that the assassination was committed by an Imperial officer, as the survivor, Herr Cordes, can testify.

The force besieging the legation consists of the Imperial troops under General Tung Lu and General Tung Fuh Siang, whose gallantry is applauded in Imperial decrees, although it has consisted in bombarding for one month defenceless women and children cooped up in the legation compound, using shell, shrapnel, round shot and expanding bullets.

They posted proclamations assuring us of protection, and the same night they made a general attack in the hope of surprising us.

There is still no news of Pei Tang Cathedral. The wounded number 138, including the American surgeon, Lippitt, severely wounded, and Captain Myers, who is doing well. Seven Americans have been killed.

All the ministers and members of the legations and their families are in good health. The general health of the community is excellent and we are contentedly awaiting relief. After enumerating the casualties already reported and giving the total of deaths, including Americans, as 58, Dr. Morrison proceeds as follows:—

The Chinese undermined the French legation, which is now a ruin; but the French minister (M. Pichon) was not present, having fled for protection to the British legation on the first day of the siege.

The greatest peril we suffered during the siege was from a determination to destroy the British legation by burning the adjoining Han Li Yuen (National College), one of the most sacred buildings in China, sacrificing the unique library. The Chinese throughout acted with characteristic treachery.

WHAT THE TIMES SAYS. London, Aug. 2.—4 a.m.—Commenting on Dr. Morrison's despatch, the Times says:—It is now beyond doubt that the frequent assertions of different Chinese representations that for a month past the legations have been enjoying the protection of the throne are, one and all, unqualified falsehoods. The cumulative evidence is overwhelming that the whole affair has been brought out under the control and direction of the Chinese Government.

It now rests with the powers to make the Chinese Government understand that it will be held fully responsible for whatever happens in Pekin.

FRENCH FOREIGN OFFICE SILENT. Paris, Aug. 1.—The extraordinary si-

lence of the French Foreign Office regarding affairs in China is causing much comment. It is known that the government has been receiving despatches, but no information has been given out. This leads to the belief in newspaper circles that some bad news respecting M. Pichon, the French minister at Pekin, has been received.

HEARD IN PARIS.

FOREIGNERS ENTRUST DEFENCE OF CONCESSIONS TO INTERNATIONAL NAVAL FORCES.

Paris, Aug. 2.—The French Consul-General at Shanghai telegraphs to-day as follows:—

Li Hung Chang has stated to the United States consul that the ministers will be put in communication with their respective governments if the allies arrest their march on Pekin. Li is yet unable to secure a reply to the message in his care to M. Pichon, the French Minister in Pekin, as the Tsungli Yamen will not consent to the forwarding of cipher messages for the ministers.

It is asserted that the foreigners within the Imperial city and the consular corps have decided to entrust the defence of the concessions to the international naval forces.

SIR ALFRED GASELEE. Tientsin, July 27, via Shanghai, Aug. 1.—General Sir Alfred Gaselee arrived here and assumed command of the British forces to-day.

RELIEF ON THE WAY.

ALLIED FORCES EXPECTED TO REACH PEKIN IN ABOUT A WEEK.

London, Aug. 2.—There comes from the Belgian chargé d'affaires, at Shanghai, an official statement that the allies are expected to reach Pekin in about a week, they being 18 miles from Tientsin yesterday.

Washington, Aug. 2.—The Chinese Imperial Government is putting forth the most powerful efforts to secure, through negotiations, the abandonment of the international movement upon Pekin. The cablegrams received at the State Department to-day, from Earl Li Hung Chang all demonstrate his desire to secure the success of the ministers at Pekin and their delivery at Tientsin, if this can be safely effected, trusting that in return the international column can be halted. Unquestionably, a proper assurance of the safe delivery of the ministers would have some effect upon the temper of the powers, and it is possible that the United States Government would give ear to overtures, in that direction, were not the attempt made by the Chinese to impose conditions upon the delivery that are altogether objectionable.

SEYMOUR LEAVES.

STARTED YESTERDAY FOR NANKING TO INTERVIEW THE VICEROY.

Shanghai, Aug. 1.—Admiral Seymour on board the British despatch boat 'Alacrity,' started for Nanking to-day to consult with Liu Kun Yi, Viceroy of Nanking. Admiral Seymour wired the Viceroy of his intended visit, and Liu Kun Yi replied:—

'Am unwell and cannot see you. Admiral Seymour insisted upon making the visit and the Viceroy responded by wire:—

'I am instructing a warship to proceed down the river to escort the 'Alacrity' to Nanking in case of misunderstanding in passing the forts.'

It is reported that fifty missionaries have been massacred in the Shensi provinces.

THE CHINESE QUESTION.

Opinion of a Visiting Japanese Merchant.

THE PRESENT TROUBLES ARE SERIOUSLY AFFECTING BUSINESS.

There arrived at the Windsor Hotel on Monday night Mr. and Mrs. K. Iwahara, of New York, who are visiting this province on a pleasure trip, and intend spending their holidays in the Lake Champlain district. Mr. Iwahara is a Japanese merchant, one of the firm of Mitsui & Co. of New York, having branches in Tokio, Hongkong, London, Paris, Calcutta, and other national centres. This firm is one of the greatest shipping companies doing business between the New World and the Orient.

'Japan,' said Mr. Iwahara, when seen on Tuesday by a Witness representative is rapidly becoming a great cotton spinning nation. There are now over a million spindles in operation in that country. Tokio and Osaka have the principal factories, and the latter city is considered the Manchester of Japan. 'Do you find the present Chinese troubles affecting your business?' 'Yes, considerably. To take the cot-

ton industry first, immense quantities of cotton are shipped from the United States to Japan. There it is spun into yarn, and about forty percent of the yarn is exported again to the north of China, right into the Boxer districts. Naturally, the war, if continued, will greatly affect, if not entirely stop this. Then there is the silk industry. The United States to-day imports 35,000 bales of raw silk per annum from Japan and 55,000 more from China. Whether the Boxer movement or the Chinese war will stop the importation of raw silk from China or not is a serious question. Silks are already advancing, and the price will surely go up to a high figure if the war continues.

Speaking of the war situation, Mr. Iwahara said he considered the foreign ministers safe. It was quite possible that the Boxer movement would soon be suppressed and terms of peace arranged. He thought it was a pity that, owing to disagreements among the powers, the Japanese were not allowed to march on Pekin early in June.

The Japanese army could have occupied Pekin easily, he continued, and saved all the trouble that has since occurred. General Field Marshal M. Nodzu, the only field marshal in the Orient, and commander of the Japanese army, is a very able man, and has a splendid army under him. Holding the highest rank of any commander in the East, it would have been only right to have placed him at the head of the allied forces in the early stages of the trouble. He is now in the north of China.

'Do you think that China will be able, if she holds the foreign ministers as hostages, to dictate terms of peace to the other powers?'

'No; it may give China some influence, but the other powers will not be dictated to, and the Chinese know what will be the result if any of the foreign ministers are injured. The massacre of these ministers would doubtless mean the crushing of China as a nation at once and forever. The Chinese of the southern provinces do not favor the present dynasty; they are rather against it. Their language and sentiments are different. At the same time they will not tolerate interference from foreign powers. If the Boxer movement is suppressed within reasonable time and foreigners are given protection the results to business and the country will not be disastrous. It will be to the interest of all other nations, except, perhaps, Russia, to nurse and support the present dynasty for a while. But such an effort may not succeed long. I think that ultimately the time will come when foreign powers must take over the sovereignty of the provinces wherein their interests lie, and which may be conceded as their spheres of influence, for the Chinese Government is not strong enough to manage the outlying districts of so large a territory. There is also the danger and probability that if the Boxers are suppressed now, they may break out again at any time. Such a possibility will have to be provided for.'

THREE BOYS DROWNED.

Canoe, Aug. 2.—A terrible drowning accident occurred here last evening. Three boys, Arthur Hurst, Clyde Roberts, and John Horn, lost their lives. The boys were out in the harbor fishing squid, when a squall of wind struck their boat, which went down, carrying the boys with it. The boys were from 16 to 18 years of age.

BRESCI'S PISTOL.

WEAPON WAS PURCHASED A FEW DOORS FROM ANARCHIST HEADQUARTERS.

Paterson, N.J., Aug. 2.—Letters threatening the lives of several prominent citizens have been issued by the anarchists. Charles H. Petry, head of the finishing department of Ashley & Bailey silk mill, is among those who have been warned. Mr. Petry was seen last night, and admitted that his life had been threatened. He said that he had received several communications written by members of the Mafia Society. Mr. Petry refused to divulge the contents of the letters, but intimated that action should be taken in a few days' time. Mr. Petry stated that it had always been his custom to carry a revolver; but, since the anarchistic communications were received, he had armed himself with an extra weapon. He had no fear of the blood-thirsty Italians, and was prepared to defend himself. The reason of the Italians' enmity towards Petry is the outcome of the attitude of Petry in the secret societies last winter. A committee representing the Italian Free School made application to the board of education for permission to use some of the school buildings during the evening for the purpose of teaching English to members of their race. A great protest was made by members of several societies and a committee headed by Mr. Petry succeeded in defeating the Italians' request. Vengeance was threatened at the time but no direct threats were made until a few days ago. The anarchists' letters have served to keep Mr. Petry on the anxious edge. His wife last night said she would take the law into her own hands. It was learned to-day that Bresci, the assassin of King Humbert, purchased the revolver used on Sunday night at the store of H. M. Ash, corner of Market and Straight streets, a few doors from the anarchists' headquarters. The weapon was a .38 calibre and of Harrington-Richards make.

ROY SENTENCED.

Quebec, Aug. 2.—David Roy, the watchman, lately arrested for beating and stealing money from a farmer, was yesterday afternoon sent to jail for six months.

SOUTH AFRICAN WAR.

Indications are That the End is Almost Here.

GATHERING THEM IN.

TWELVE HUNDRED MORE PRISONERS SURRENDER TO GEN. HUNTER.

London, Aug. 2.—Lord Roberts has telegraphed to the War Office as follows:—

Pretoria, Aug. 2.—Hunter reports 1,200 more prisoners surrendered yesterday, with Commandants Rouse and Fontenel, whilst Commandants Depoy, Potgieter, and Joubert surrendered to Bruce-Hamilton, who collected 1,200 rifles, 650 ponies and an Armstrong gun. Lieutenant Anderson, a Danish officer in the Staats Artillery, also surrendered. Olivier, with five guns and a number of burghers broke away in the Harrismith district, but Hunter expects the total prisoners will amount to 4,000.

An unfortunate accident occurred near Frederikstad, on the Krugersdorp, Potchefstroom Railway. The enemy had torn up the rails, and a supply train, escorted by the Shropshires, was derailed; thirteen being killed, and thirty-nine injured, although a special patrol had been ordered to prevent trains from passing. A special inquiry has been ordered, to ascertain why the order was disobeyed.

THE LAST DITCH.

Lorenzo Marques, Aug. 2.—The Boers have evacuated Machadodorp, and, it is reported, are preparing to retreat to Lydenburg, to which place they have completed telegraphic communication.

END IN SIGHT.

FREE STATE FORCE NOW REDUCED TO TWO COLUMNS OF A THOUSAND MEN EACH.

London, Aug. 2.—The war in South Africa is clearly approaching the end. General Hunter has reported that 1,200 additional Boers have surrendered, and that he will have fully 4,000 prisoners among the hills south of Bethlehem. Commandant Olivier alone has succeeded in breaking away towards Harrismith with a thousand men. The British troops ought to be able to catch that commando with his five guns.

The former Free State forces now consist of two columns of a thousand men each, under De Wet and Olivier, several hundred miles apart, and enveloped with British troops, and when these surrender the Transvaal Boers will not have any justification for holding out, especially when the campaign has become one of intolerable suffering on both sides. The Boers are fighting in rags and bare feet, and are suffering from hunger, cold and every conceivable privation. The British troops are also suffering owing to difficulties with the transport service.

A correspondent with Gen. Hunter's force at Slapkrans says: 'The Winburg and Senekal commandos are now arriving, about 600 men. Gen. Roux has arrived, and also the commandant of the Wepener commando. It will take days to get all in. There is a continuous stream of waggons for seven miles up the valley road. All the leaders have surrendered. The prisoners include foreign artillerymen.'

CURIOUS STORY FROM CAPETOWN.

London, Aug. 2.—The Daily Telegraph, on the authority of its Capetown correspondent, asserts to-day that documents of the highest importance emanating from England, have been discovered in Pretoria, implicating members of the House of Commons and other prominent persons in England who have agitated in favor of the Boers. It says that startling developments may be expected shortly.

THE CANADIANS.

REMARKABLE RECUPERATIVE POWERS DISPLAYED.

Ottawa, Aug. 2.—A cable was received from Col. Otter, dated Johannesburg, stating that the effective strength of the First Contingent is increasing, and that it now numbers 700 men fit for the field. This is a wonderful improvement in five weeks.

By to-day's mail letters were received from Col. Otter, from which it appears that on June 22, there were 546 men of the regiment in hospital or sick, and only 434 fit for duty. Col. Otter's diary covering the period from May 26 to June 22, was also received to-day. It is a record of good, effective, but, at the same time, hard, work. The Canadians are certainly not feathered soldiers. As a sample of what they have to put up with, Col. Otter mentions that on May 28 the brigade fought the Boers all afternoon and then the diary states:—'The brigade had to bivouac without water or food for the night, none being available; very cold. Started at 4.30 next morning, reached Florida at 10 a.m., got meat and groceries, but no biscuits were to be had, the whole supply of food and forage for the army being very short.'

DEATH OF PRIVATE FROST.

Kingston, Ont., Aug. 2.—Trooper McKay, of the Canadian Mounted Rifles,

tells of the death of a comrade during an engagement fifteen miles east of Pretoria. He writes: 'We occupied a position on a kopje, holding it all day, but in the evening moved to another position, which we held all that night and the following, through a heavy shell and rifle fire. One man named Frost, of our troop, was killed and another wounded. The dead man was a splendid fellow, and owned a fine ranch in Alberta. His death cast a gloom over the whole regiment, as it marked our first casualty. We buried him on June 13, and there was not a dry eye in the whole troop as we stood beside his grave.'

THE SIFTON TRIAL.

MEDICAL TESTIMONY INCREASES THE SUSPICION AGAINST THE ACCUSED.

London, Ont., Aug. 2.—The Sifton trial reopened at the Court House yesterday, and the evidence given by one of the witnesses, Dr. McNeill, of Arva, was very damaging against the prisoner Sifton.

Dr. McNeill was with the late Joseph Sifton during his last moments, after the alleged accident had befallen him. He testified that he had received a hasty summons from Gerald Sifton on the morning of the tragedy asking him to come at once, as an accident had happened to his father. Dr. McNeill made a hurried examination of the injured man and dressed his wounds. While he was thus engaged the old man's body twitched slightly, and Gerald asked the physician if he had anything with him that would put an end to his father's sufferings. The doctor replied he had, as he carried some morphine with him. Then Gerald said he had some strychnine, and also remarked: 'If money is any consideration,' but the doctor cut him short by saying his father was not suffering.

Sifton's wounds, the doctor said, consisted of a cut midway between the centre of the head and the right ear about two inches long, a rather jagged wound on the back of the skull about three-quarters of an inch in diameter, and bruises at the back of each ear. The scalp also was badly bruised. The doctor testified that when first summoned to attend the injured man he found he needed a hypodermic needle, and went back to his office for it, leaving the dying man and Gerald alone.

During former conversation with Gerald some days after, Dr. McNeill said he asked Gerald if he had administered anything to his father while he (McNeill) was away for the needle on the fatal day, and Gerald said: 'I might as well tell you the truth, I did.'

During his talk with Sifton on this day, mention was made of the will, and the doctor told Sifton that he had better look out, as High Constable McLeod was on his trail. He told Sifton he had made a statement to the crown, and did not wish to have anything more to do with him.

Dr. McNeill's evidence caused decided excitement. He was still on the stand when the court adjourned for lunch.

BRITAIN WELL HATED.

HER HUNGER FOR TERRITORY HAS AROUSED THE ENMITY OF ALL NATIONS.

London, Aug. 2.—During the debate in the House of Commons yesterday on the bill for a supplemental war loan of £8,500,000, Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Liberal, said that owing to the existence of three fragmentary budgets he was unable to conclude at what the government figured the cost of the war. He estimated that it would be nearer £80,000,000 than £60,000,000. Sir William added that statements of the highest authority were impressing upon the British the fact that they were the best hated people in the world. Lord Salisbury could not understand the reason, but Lord Rosebery knew the cause of this hatred. Lord Rosebery had declared that the empire needed peace. The last twenty years Great Britain had been laying hands with almost frantic eagerness on every desirable tract of territory adjacent to its own. This greed excited envy and stood in the way of domestic reforms. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, in reply, said the figures were complicated, but he would make a return showing how they have been reached.

JUMPED FROM A MOVING TRAIN.

Chicago, Aug. 2.—Preferring the chance of escape in leaping from a fast-moving train to the prospects of return to a Chicago institution of correction, Ella Regan, 16 years old, jumped from the window of a Rock Island train near Ottawa, Ill., yesterday, and was instantly killed. She escaped from the institution ten days ago and had just been found in Lasalle, Ill.

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