

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Notices of births, marriages and deaths must invariably be endorsed with the name and address of the sender, or otherwise no notice can be taken of them.

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

BIRTHS.

PHELAN.—At 187 Amherst street, on the 2nd inst., the wife of the late William B. Phelan, of a daughter, still-born.

SPENCER.—At 501 St. Dominique street, on the morning of Saturday, July 31, 1897, the wife of Harry Herbert Spencer (M.S. Ry. Co. employe), of a daughter.

MARRIED.

SWANSTON-COTE.—At Valleyfield, on Aug. 2, 1897, by the Rev. E. Ducloux, B.A., John James Swanston, Station Agent, C.A.R., to Eliza Cote, daughter of Alphonse Cote, of Valleyfield.

THATCHER-PARROTT.—At Valleyfield, on July 28, 1897, by the Rev. J. E. Darlos, B.A., H. E. Thatcher, of Valleyfield, to Bertha Parrott, of St. Joseph, Eng.

DIED.

CARROLL.—At Quebec, on Aug. 2, 1897, Mary L. Carroll, daughter of the late John Carroll, of Quebec.

DICKINSON.—On the 2nd inst., at 272 Cadieux street, after a lingering illness, borne with Christian fortitude, Johanna Bennett, relict of the late W. H. Dickinson, in her 71st year.

GRAY.—At 36 Roseburn Terrace, Edinburgh, Scotland, on July 18, 1897, Ellen Augusta Anstede, daughter of the late Robert Anstede, Twickenham Common, beloved wife of Richard Gray, late of the band of 7th (Queen's Own) Cameron Highlanders.

INGLIS.—At 29 Blythwood Road, Crouch Hill, London, England, on July 19, 1897, Thomas Inglis, for 19 years collector for the Scottish Hospital, Crane Court, Fleet street, London, aged 21 years, secretary of the Royal Caledonian Asylum, London, aged 64 years; deeply regretted by all who knew him.

INNES.—At his residence, Valleyfield, Mr. George Innes, on July 30, 1897, aged 75 years and 3 months, a native of Glenfines, Aberdeenshire, Scotland.

KING.—At 166 West Regent street, Glasgow, Scotland, on July 18, 1897, James Alexander King, F.G.S.E., civil engineer, fourth son of the late Walter King, of Woodside, Houston, Renfrewshire, latterly residing at 3 Sardinia Terrace, Hillhead.

LAMBLY.—On Aug. 4, 1897, Elme E., youngest daughter of G. W. Lambly, 357 Laval avenue, Montreal.

LINDSAY.—In this city, on the 3rd inst., James Lindsay, aged 90 years, a native of Bonhill, Dumfriesshire, Scotland, and nephew of the late James Goudie (miller). Funeral on Thursday, August 5th, at 3 p.m., from 122 Park avenue, to Mount Royal Cemetery.

McMARTIN.—On Saturday, July 24, 1897, at her late residence, Cote du Midi, Christina McKenney, aged 65 years and 5 months, relict of the late Findlay McMartin, of the parish of St. Andrews, Que. London, Ont., and San Francisco papers please copy.

PATTON.—At Fort Stellacoem, Wash., July 9, 1897, Charles Patton, aged 73 years.

REID.—At 92 Huntley street, Toronto, on July 31, 1897, in the 50th year of his age, the Rev. H. E. A. Reid, B.A., minister of St. James' Church, Stouffville, and Melville Church, Markham.

SADLER.—At Temuco, Chili, of diphtheria, on the 20th June, 1897, Henry Delez Dorniers, aged three years and six months, only son of the Rev. C. A. Sadler.

SADLER.—At Temuco, Chili, of diphtheria, on the 11th June, 1897, Lola Grace, aged 5 years and 6 months, youngest daughter of the Rev. C. A. Sadler.

SMITH.—In Valleyfield, at the residence of her son, D. F. Smith, on Sunday, Aug. 1st, 1897, Angellie Jane Andrew, widow of the late David Starko Smith, aged 73 years.

TAWSE.—At Guelph, on Thursday, July 29, 1897, at her residence, on the corner of Waterloo avenue and McGee street, Maggie Stronach, beloved wife of Harry Tawse.

WATSON.—At Chicago, on August 2, 1897, Thomas Watson, formerly of Montreal, aged 87 years.

Funeral private, from the residence of his daughter, 223 Dorchester street, on Thursday afternoon.

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

ADVERTISEMENTS.

AU BON MARCHE, ALPHONSE VALIQUETTE. 1883 & 1885 Notre Dame St. Our many friends will please remember that our AUGUST COST PRICE SALE has now commenced. All goods sold at cost price during the month of August. DON'T FORGET TO GIVE US A CALL.

LINE ETCHINGS. 6c per square inch. Minimum for any single Etching, 50c; drawing extra, if required. Special rates for large quantities.

WITNESS' PRINTING HOUSE, Corner Craig and Bleury streets.

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

DESIGNING, ELECTROTYPE AND STEREOTYPING. Done promptly and good work guaranteed.

WITNESS' PRINTING HOUSE, Corner Craig and Bleury streets.

The Company's Additional Suburban Delivery.

EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY

The company's vans will deliver goods bought at their stores, to residents along the Lake Side, up to Point Claire, every Wednesday and Saturday.

ANOTHER CONVENIENCE. The Company has authorized their express driver to receive orders from customers along the route, to be delivered the following trip of suburban express.

The S. Carsley Co. LIMITED. 1765 to 1783 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL. August 4.

AUGUST TRADE FULL OF LIFE, AT THE BIG STORE Thursday's Special Offering.

NOW FOR WASH FABRICS. Now is the time to secure a supply of Washing Materials for Shirt Waists, Wrappers, etc., when the prices have been reduced to exclude any possibility of money making for us.

WASH PRINTS. 2200 yards Fancy Shirt Waist Prints, worth 7 1/2c yd. Thursday, 4 1/2c. 1900 yards Pretty Floral Designs prints all good patterns, usually sold at 8 1/2c; Thursday, 5 1/2c.

RICH CREPONS. 1700 yards Very Rich Crepons, stylish patterns, fast colors, in light and dark designs, regular value, 15c; Thursday, 9 1/2c.

WASH MUSLINS. 950 yards Seville Lappet Muslin, regular value, 18c Thursday, 12c. 1100 yards Fine French Lawns, in fast colors, Blue, Pink, Mauve and Fancy Shades, regular value, 23c; Thursday, 15c.

FRENCH MUSLINS. 325 yards Fine French Figured Muslin, regular combination, stylish effect, regular value, 35c; Thursday, 19c.

LADIES' DRESS SKIRTS. Busy days is the reward of price-pruning in this department; several new lots just added at if anything more popular values.

LADIES' VEST NEEDS. Our Hosiery and Underwear Department is brimful of bargains just now bringing brisk business all day long.

CHILD'S MUSLIN HATS. A very pretty lot of Children's Normandy Bonnets, trimmed fine embroidery, slightly crushed with being shown, regular value, 55c; Thursday, 25c.

CHILD'S SILK HATS. Only a few Children's Silk Hats, beautifully trimmed with lace, regular price, 75c; Thursday, 30c.

THE S. CARSLY CO., LIMITED. 1765 to 1783 Notre Dame St. 192 to 194 St. James St. MONTREAL.

Mail Orders Carefully Filled. The S. Carsley Co. LIMITED. 1765 to 1783 Notre Dame St. 192 to 194 St. James St. MONTREAL.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.

BARGAINS

Blouses.

Print Blouses, plain and fancy, assorted styles, reduced prices, 35c, 49c, 69c, 80c, 95c, \$1.00.

Muslin Blouses, plain and fancy, assorted styles, reduced prices, \$1.25, \$1.35, \$1.49.

Silk Blouses, assorted styles, reduced prices from \$4.49.

Historical Souvenirs.

French Sword-Bayonets used by French soldiers in the Franco-Prussian war (dated), in beautiful preservation, worth \$7.00, our price while they last, 98c each.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.

2343 St. Catherine street, Cor. of Metcalfe st. TERMS CASH. TEL. 3533.

The Daily Witness.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, AUG. 4.

CANADIAN PROSPECTS.

(New York 'Evening Post.') To determine the policy of so remarkable a concatenation of petty states as makes up the Dominion of Canada has been no simple task.

CANADA AND EGYPT.

THE WAY OPEN FOR AN INCREASE OF TRADE ABROAD.

Toronto, Aug. 4.—A letter was received yesterday by Mr. E. A. Wills, secretary of the Board of Trade, from Messrs. Richard Brown & Co., Alexandria, Egypt, calling attention to the opportunities for trade by Canada with that country.

CARRIER PIGEON SHOT.

Moulinette, Ont., Aug. 3.—A pigeon was shot here yesterday afternoon. Around its leg was a silver band marked 'M.A., 37.39.'

NOTES AND NOTICES.

Laborers Wanted, Manitoba Harvest.—The Canadian Pacific will sell one-way second class tickets from stations in the Province of Quebec and the Maritime Provinces on Aug. 17 and from stations in the Province of Ontario on Aug. 18 at \$14 to points in Assiniboia and Manitoba as far as Salt Coats, Moose Jaw and Estevan.

under Sir Wilfrid Laurier's leadership, a free-trade party, and this at once makes it possible for the Dominion to adopt and pursue a rational and consistent policy.

In the first place, it puts an end to the hopes of the protectionists, both in England and the colonies, that an imperial customs union might be formed on protective principles.

What is of greater consequence, the action of the Canadian Government will tend to revive the cause of free trade. Its immediate effect has been somewhat paradoxical, England having been obliged to notify Germany and Belgium that her treaties with them would be terminated.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

SEVERAL CHANGES ANNOUNCED IN THE MONTREAL CORPS—MAJOR DELAMERE TO COMMAND THE Q.O.R.

Ottawa, Ont., Aug. 4.—The Minister of Militia has approved the following militia general orders:—

Montreal Hussars.—To be major, Capt. Frederick Whitley, to complete establishment; to be captain, Lieut. William Henry Schneider, vice Whitley, promoted; to be second lieutenant provisionally, William Alexander Chilmann Lilley, to complete establishment; to be surgeon, Lieut. Henry Carmichael, M.D., to complete establishment; to be veterinary, Lieutenant Marcelin Albert Piche, D.V.S., to complete establishment.

First Battalion Prince of Wales Regiment.—Major Walter H. Laurie is transferred to the infantry reserve of officers; to be major, Captain John Porteous, vice Laurie, transferred; to be lieutenant, Second Lieutenant Allan Butler, vice Brown, promoted. Provisional Second Lieutenant William Robinson is permitted to retire.

5th Battalion Royal Scots.—Captain George Stephen Cantlie is transferred to the infantry reserve of officers. 2nd Montreal Regiment.—Provisional Second Lieutenant E. A. Cowley is permitted to retire.

54th Richmond Battalion Infantry.—No. 1 Company.—To be captain, Second Lieutenant Ed. T. Cleveland, vice Cleveland, promoted; to be lieutenant, Second Lieutenant George Johnston, to complete establishment. No. 2 Company.—To be lieutenant, Second Lieutenant Alexander G. Stalker, vice Newell, promoted.

DEADLY LEVEL CROSSING.

TWO PERSONS KILLED AND SIX BADLY INJURED IN A COLLISION AT ROCKLAND, N.Y.

Middletown, N.Y., Aug. 4.—Two children were killed and six persons injured, several probably fatally, on the New York, Ontario & Western Railway just north of Rockland, Sullivan county.

PRETENDED HE WAS DROWNING.

Windsor, Ont., Aug. 4.—Frank Martin, who describes himself as a bandsman, belonging to Detroit, had lots of fun with the crews of the ferry steamers yesterday morning by jumping off a steamer which was crossing to Detroit and pretending that he was drowning.

A PREMEDITATED SUICIDE.

New York, Aug. 4.—This door not to be opened but by the coroner. Such was the wording of a note pinned on the door of the room in the New York Music Conservatory building, occupied by Mary Jaeger, wife of a local music teacher.

A LAD'S PAINFUL ACCIDENT.

Ganaoque, Ont., Aug. 4.—The young son of the Rev. Dr. Jackson (formerly of Douglas Methodist Church, Montreal), while jumping out of a boat at their island cottage, met with a very severe accident.

SPRECKELS'S PHILANTHROPY.

San Francisco, Aug. 4.—Mr. Claus Spreckels has turned over to the Salvation Army seven hundred acres of land. Seventy families will be placed there to cultivate sugar beets.

NORWAY'S FLOUR TAX.

Christiania, Aug. 3.—The Storting today passed a bill placing a duty of thirty ore (about eight cents) on foreign flour.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

The round trip from Quebec to Roberval and Chicoutimi by rail, through the lovely lake and mountain scenery of the Canadian Adirondacks, down the Saguenay and back to Quebec by steamer, touching at all the beautiful seaside resorts of the Lower St. Lawrence, is without doubt one of the most varied and delightful tours on this continent.

JAMES A. OGILVY & SONS' Advertisement.

PROFITABLE!

Just as profitable—the Bargains that we give during this month are just as much in favor of the purchaser as our July Sale Prices.

MUSLINS.

Great success of our Special Muslin sale—many of the patterns are sold out, yet we have a large stock to choose from.

SILKS.

The Latest Paris Fashion—45c reduced to 35c per yard. 50c reduced to 40c per yard. 60c reduced to 50c per yard.

CLOVES.

A few damaged Silk Gloves; 50c, 60c Gloves for 15c per pair.

HOSIERY.

Small sized Ladies' Fancy Colored Striped Lisle Thread Stockings, worth 50c and 60c for 25c per pair.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.

Mail Orders Promptly Attended to.

James A. Ogilvy & Sons

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

BABE SMOTHERED BY SAND.

WAS PLAYING BENEATH A BANK WHICH CAVED-IN.

New York, Aug. 4.—Minnie Patz and her sister were visiting their grandparents in East Williamsburg, Minnie is only four. Her sister is two years older.

A FERTILE STRIP OF LAND.

Toronto, Aug. 4.—C. C. James, deputy minister of agriculture, returned yesterday from a trip to the new provincial experimental farm at Dryden, which is situated in Van Horne township, where the C. P. R. crosses the Wabigoon river.

FIVE YEARS FOR BURGLARY.

Kegonsa, Ont., Aug. 4.—Hogan, the burglar, was before Judge Price today. He pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to five years in the penitentiary.

NECLICEE SHIRTS

Men's Fine Silk Stripe Negligee Shirts, all sizes, 75c each.

TURKISH BATH TOWELS.

10c, 15c, 18c, 23c, 25c each.

TRAY CLOTHS.

Colored Borders, 12 1/2c each up.

BOYS' CLOTHING.

Galatea Suits, all imported; Sailor Blouses, large collars, trimmed with White Braid, short pants, perfectly fast colors, \$1.50 up.

CARPETS.

SPECIAL DISCOUNT OF TEN PERCENT OFF all Axminster Squares, and will lay them free. We claim to have the best stock of these goods in the city. All new and fresh. No old stock to sell.

A SERIOUS RUMOR.

IS THE CITY GOING TO PAY TOO MUCH FOR THE NEW FIRE ENGINE?

THE COUNCIL MAY BE ASKED TO ENQUIRE INTO THE MATTER.

A rumor having been prevalent around the City Hall for some days past that the Fire Committee was going to pay a larger sum for the Lafrance fire engine, which at a recent meeting it agreed to purchase, than it needed to do, a 'Witness' reporter made a number of enquiries into the matter and if the statements made to him are true the members of the Fire Committee, to say the least, acted in a careless way with the money of the taxpayers when they decided to purchase the engine.

The price asked by the Lafrance Company for the engine, and which the committee agreed to pay, was eight thousand dollars. The engine was to be the best and largest the company manufactured and the price was to include freight and duty.

From a statement made to-day by a citizen who, it is understood, can furnish documentary proof of what he says, it appears that the largest engines made by this company, and delivered in New York, do not cost over five thousand dollars. This is allowing an enormous margin for freight and duty to Montreal, namely, three thousand dollars.

An old business man who had heard about the supposed generosity of the Fire Committee in this matter said this morning that it was only fair to the taxpayers, as well as to the Lafrance Company, and its agent here, that the whole matter should be enquired into and made clear to the public.

A civic official said this morning that a demand should be made upon the Fire Committee to hold an enquiry into the affair and find out whether or not the members had been misled as to the value of the engine they passed a motion to purchase.

Before the engine can be bought the City Council will have to approve of the action of the Fire Committee. It is not unlikely that the council will be asked by taxpayers to investigate the matter and find out whether or not everything is satisfactory. In the interest of all concerned it was deemed wise that the above facts should be made public.

FRANCE AND THE DINGLEY BILL.

Paris, Aug. 4.—The 'Gaulois' yesterday published an interview with the Minister of Commerce, M. Boucher, in which he is quoted as declaring that it 'should not for a moment be doubted that President McKinley will spontaneously grant to France a twenty percent tariff reduction, as permitted by the Dingley bill.' M. Boucher is reported to have added: 'It is of course only on this condition that France will continue to grant the United States the customs concessions arranged as a quid pro quo for the economic advantages which have now disappeared. In asking for this reduction, France will cite the favors accorded to imports from the United States, and the liberal legislation enabling American insurance companies to operate in France in competition with the home companies.'

FREE ENTRY FOR EXHIBITION CATTLE.

Toronto, Aug. 4.—In answer to a letter from the chief of the Toronto Exhibition office staff, Dr. Bell, asking that cattle intended for exhibition from the United States be admitted free the deputy minister of agriculture writes saying that the government has consented, providing the exhibits were accompanied by certificates that they were not suffering from any contagious disease and did not come from any district where there was such disease.

OBTAINED AN INJUNCTION.

Toronto, Ont., Aug. 4.—The Canada Sugar Refining Company are creditors of J. W. Lang, the insolvent wholesale grocer on Front street, to the extent of about five thousand dollars, and they object to the sale of certain of his stock-in-trade to Mr. Lumsden and to the mortgage of the stock for twenty-two thousand dollars by Mr. Lumsden to Mr. T. H. Steele, a lumberman of Orillia. Yesterday they obtained an injunction restraining Lang, Lumsden and Steele from selling the stock and from disposing of the proceeds of the portion sold.

RECORD DAY FOR THE UNITED STATES MINT.

San Francisco, Aug. 4.—All mint records were broken by the receipts yesterday, when \$3,750,000 in gold was deposited for coinage. Of this amount \$750,000 was the property of the Alaska Commercial Company, and the balance was deposited by various miners and smelting companies. It is said that this far exceeds any single day's deposits at any one mint.

CHARGE AGAINST LAVIS DISMISSED.

Cornwall, Aug. 4.—The examination of Wm. I. Lavis of Morrisburg, charged with the theft of \$3,000 from C. Langlois & Co., of Montreal, which began before Mr. Thos. McDonnell, J.P., at Morrisburg, was transferred to Cornwall to-day and was concluded before Police Magistrate Bethune. The case was dismissed.

THE SMALLPOX CASE AT WESTMOUNT.

Young Irving, the smallpox patient at Westmount, is reported to be making very satisfactory progress. The parents of the lad, who with their other children had to vacate their home, and since last Tuesday week have had to live in a tent, removed today to the Westmount hospital, where they will be more comfortable than in the tent. They will remain at the hospital till the recovery of the boy, who is at 378 Metcalfe avenue. The removal was directed by Councilor McCormick, after consultation with Dr. Hutchinson, medical officer, and Dr. Scane of Westmount, the Westmount police department rendering valuable assistance.

LOCAL STOCKS.

MARKET FIRM AND MODERATELY ACTIVE.

On the local stock exchange this morning the market was only moderately active, and values were little disturbed. The sales were in the neighborhood of fifteen hundred shares, Toronto Street Railway leading with a turnover of nearly eight hundred, closing firm at 80 1/2, or a gain of 1/2 points.

The sales at the morning board were as follows:—50 Canadian Pacific at 73 1/2, 50 at 73 1/2, 200 at 73 1/2, 50 at 73 1/2, 11 at 17 1/2, 61 at 17 1/2, 100 at 17 1/2, 25 Gas at 18 1/2, 25 at 18 1/2, 25 Montreal Street Ry at 21 1/2, 125 Toronto Street Railway at 80 1/2, 250 at 80 1/2, 400 at 80 1/2, 25 New Montreal St. Railway at 10 1/2, 35 Electric at 140, 6 Telegraph at 17 1/2, 25 Richelleu at 89, 10 Western Loan & Trust at 98.

The feature of the afternoon market was the advance in Gas. The sales were as follows:—75 Canadian Pacific at 73, 25 Cable at 17 1/2, 25 Gas at 18 1/2, 25 at 18 1/2, 25 at 190 1/2, 100 Montreal Street Railway at 21 1/2, 50 Toronto Street Railway at 80 1/2, 80 Heat and Light at 40.

Re-ordered by Messrs. Nichols & Marler. Buyrs. Selars. Counter. New York Funds, 1/4 dia. 1-10 dia. par. to 1-16 from Sterling, 60 days, 9 1/2, 9 3/4, 9 1/2 to 9 1/2, Sterling, demand, 9 1/2, 9 1/2, 9 1/2 to 9 1/2, St. ring, Cables, 9 1/2, 9 1/2 to 9 1/2.

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

Table with columns: Stocks, Sellers, Buyers, per \$100 per \$100. Includes Canadian Pacific, Duluth S.S. & Atlantic, Grand Trunk 1st Pref., Commercial Cable, Montreal Telegraph, Montreal St. Railway Co., Montreal St. Railway (New), Montreal Street Railway Rights, Montreal Gas Co., Bell Telephone, Do. do. Bonds, Royal Electric, Bank of Montreal, Ontario Bank, Bank of British North America, La Banque du Peuple, Molsons Bank, Bank of Montreal, La Banque Jacques Cartier, Merchants Bank, Eastern Townships Bank, Quebec Bank, La Banque de St. Charles, Union Bank, Canadian Bank of Commerce, Bank of Montreal, Hochelaga Bank, Intercolonial Coal, Do. do. Bonds, North West Land, Canada Shipping Co., Canada Paper, Champlain and St. Lawrence Bonds, Montreal Cotton, Can. Col. Cot. Mills Co., Do. do. Bonds, Merchants Manufacturing Co., Dominion Cotton Mills Co., Loan and Mortgage Co., Toronto Street Railway, Bank of Montreal, Halifax Tram, Do. do. Bonds, Heat & Light, St. John Railway, Halifax Electric, Cornwall Street Railway.

NEW YORK STOCK LIST

Table with columns: Opening and Closing Prices—10 a.m. and 3 p.m. Includes Atchafon, Can. Southern, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Del. Lack & West, Louis & Nash, Manhattan Consolidated, Missouri Pacific, Nor. American, N.Y. Central, N.Y. West, N.Y. Central, Omaha, Pacific Mail, Reading, Richmond Terminal, Rock Island, Chic. & Pac., St. Paul, Chic. & Minn., St. Paul, Minn. & Man., Union Pacific, Wabash, Wash. Union Tel., Western Union, Sugar, Lead, Gen. Electric, Rubber.

NEW YORK STOCKS.

New York, Aug. 4.—10-10 a.m.—The bullish feeling was again in the ascendant at the opening of the stock exchange this morning. The leading railway shares rose a fraction all around on animated dealings. St. Paul leading with a gain of 1/2. The Industrials were stronger, sugar improving 3/4 point.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

WHEAT AND PORK CONTINUE BULLISH—CORN LOWER.

In Chicago this morning wheat opened about 1/2 of a cent higher and further appreciated during the day, closing 1 1/2c higher at 78 1/2c Aug., and 78 1/2c Sept., and 1c to 1 1/2c higher at 79 1/2c to 79 1/2c Dec. Corn closed about 3/4c lower and oats barely steady. Pork closed 25 cents higher.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

COLONIAL HOUSE, Phillips Square.

KITCHEN DEPARTMENT IN BASEMENT.

REFRIGERATORS! REFRIGERATORS!

Balance of Refrigerators at a Discount of 20 Percent and 5 Percent for Cash.

The "Improved White Mountain Freezer," the best in the market, in all sizes, at a discount of 10 percent and 5 percent for Cash.

Also a line of Shepard's Lightning Freezers at the following prices to clear: 1 quart, 75c; 6 quarts, \$2; 8 quarts, \$2.25.

A full range of Papier Mache Crumb Trays and Brushes in the various patterns. A line of Tea Trays in all sizes.

English Oak Trays in the different styles and in all sizes, from \$1.50 to \$4.

HENRY MORGAN & CO., Montreal.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

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

Table with columns: Yesterday's Close, To-day's Open, High, Low, Close. Includes Wheat, Corn, Oats, Pork, Lard, Short ribs.

Milwaukee, Aug. 4, 1.15 p.m.—Closing—84 1/2c Aug., 78 1/2c Dec. Duluth, Aug. 4, 1.15 p.m.—Closing—No. 1 hard, 83 1/2c cash; No. 1 Northern, 83c cash. Toledo, Aug. 4, 1.20 p.m.—Closing—82 1/2c Sept., 81c Dec. New York, Aug. 4, 2.20 p.m.—Closing—Wheat, 85 1/2c Sept., 86c Dec. Corn, 33 1/2c Sept., 34 1/2c Dec.

BRITAIN'S SOUTH AFRICAN POLICY.

London, Aug. 4.—In the House of Commons to-day Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Liberal, in calling attention to the attitude of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain towards South Africa, classed the latter's policy as being 'dangerous and destructive to our reputation abroad.' Referring to Mr. Cecil Rhodes, he remarked that the ex-Premier of Cape Colony was guilty of 'treachery, betrayal of his sovereign and disloyalty to his colleagues.'

A FAMILY ISOLATED.

The members of a family named St. Ours, residing on Basin street, a child of which two years of age died in the smallpox hospital ten days ago, has been removed to a tent in the vicinity of the smallpox hospital by order of the Health Committee, it being deemed advisable to isolate them in order to guard against contagion.

IT MEANS WAR.

Referring to the denunciation of the Anglo-German treaty, the 'Eclair' of Paris, says:—It is the beginning of a gigantic commercial duel, and a rebellion that threatens both countries. It is at the same time a declaration of real war, and the fight will be a desperate one. The future appears to be full of threats and dangers.

SHIPPING.

The SS. Amaranthia sails to-morrow at daylight for Glasgow with cattle and a general cargo. The SS. Merrimac sails to-morrow morning for Bristol with cattle and a general cargo.

The Dominion (Elder-Dempster) line SS. Ashanti, which sailed from this port on the 22nd ult., arrived at Avonmouth this morning and landed her shipment of 376 cattle and 146 sheep without loss.

The depth of water in the channel at Sorel yesterday was 30 feet 1 inch and in the ship channel here to-day it is 29 feet 5 inches. On the same date last year it was 26 feet 10 inches in the harbor channel.

BURGLARS AT WORK.

DRY GOODS STORE PLUNDERED.

A GOOD SAFE PROTECTED FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS IN CASH.

On Sunday evening thieves effected an entrance into the dry goods store occupied by Messrs. J. R. Paquin & Co., 267 St. Lawrence Main street, and stole six hundred dollars' worth of goods. When one of the clerks entered the store on Monday morning, he was surprised to find the back door open, but when he looked around the state of the shop soon convinced him that thieves had been at work. With all haste, Mr. Paquin and the detectives were notified. Investigation showed that the thieves had entered the premises through the skylight in the roof by means of a rope which they left dangling in position. It was firmly fastened by staples on the outside, and knotted at every six inches, so as to steady the descent of the robbers. The safe had been created on, but unsuccessfully. Holes had been drilled in the top, and powder inserted but the explosion had had a peculiar effect. Instead of blowing the doors completely out, it twisted them into a jammed position, and the burglars could not open it. The thieves then evidently took what they could carry in their arms, and in spite thereof the place into disorder and left by the back door. An expert was called in to open the safe, but it was with much difficulty that this was accomplished, as the two doors were so tightly jammed together. Ultimately the inside of the safe was disclosed, and Mr. Paquin was glad to see the five hundred dollars which he had placed in one of the drawers, was safe. The books and papers, which had been lying loose in the safe, were burned. The detectives are working on the case.

A WIFE BEATER FINED.

Deputy High Constable Lambert last night arrested a storeman named David Barry, of Fairford street, on the charge of brutally assaulting his wife on Saturday night. In the Police Court this morning he pleaded guilty to giving his wife two black eyes, and Mr. Lafontaine fined him twenty dollars and costs or one month in jail.

A BAD FIRE.

Philadelphia, Aug. 4.—Fire broke out in the extensive chemical works of Messrs. D. Jayne & Son, Bermuda and Tucker streets, Frankford, at eleven o'clock to-day, and is burning fiercely. One of the assistant engineers of the fire department and several other firemen were seriously injured by falling walls. They were taken to a hospital. The works occupy almost half a block, and will be a total loss. The damage thus far is estimated at two hundred thousand dollars.

MISHAP TO THE 'MISTOR.'

Charlemagne, Que., Aug. 4.—The steamer 'Mistor,' bound from Montreal to London, went aground opposite Varennes yesterday morning at 6.30. After discharging part of her deck-load she floated off without having sustained any damage, and is now re-loading the lightered freight, and will proceed on her voyage to-morrow morning.

MINISTERS AT THE CAPITAL.

Ottawa, Aug. 4.—The Ministers in town to-day are Messrs. Scott, Mulock, Tarte and Sifton.

VOTED FOR LOCAL OPTION.

Welland, Ont., Aug. 4.—Local option was voted on in Wainfleet Township yesterday and sustained by a majority of fifteen.

Weekly Calendar.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 4.

ART ASSOCIATION,
Phillips Square,
Galleries of Paintings.
Open daily, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.
ADMISSION, 25c.

PICNIC
—IN THE—
PINES OF BELLEVUE,

Or dine on board Steamer SOVEREIGN on trip to Carillon, \$1.00. One hour and a half at Carillon. Home at 6.30 p.m. Take 8 a.m. train for Lachine. Get "Snap Shots" at Ticket Office.

THE MOTHER OR THE FATHER.

WHICH SHALL NAME THE BABY.

(New York 'World'.)

The Rev. J. G. Remerton, a Lutheran minister at Jewett's, way back in the Catskill Mountains, has been reading his Shakespeare not wisely but too well, apparently.

"What's in a name?" said Mr. Remerton, and Mr. Ole Halverson, a Swede, working a farm near by, purposes, by the aid of the law, to show that there is a lot of unpleasantness and five thousand dollars damages, according to his opinion, in a name, provided it be the wrong name, and tacked on to an innocent baby by a too officious clergyman.

Mr. Remerton dispenses religion among the beauties of the Catskills. Mr. Ole Halverson, the Swede, has evidently not forgotten his fatherland, and when his son and heir came to bless his home, the father concluded to do no less a thing than name the youngster after his royal master, King Oscar.

Mrs. Halverson is not a Swede and has not the veneration, naturally, for the king of the country which her husband delights in. She said as much to her loyal spouse, and when the christening of the baby became imminent she visited the clergyman and acquainted him with her dislike to the name selected by the father. Mr. Remerton was equal to the occasion; at least according to Mrs. Halverson's ideas he proved to be so. He enquired of his visitor the name she would prefer for her boy, and she told him she wished the child christened 'Gunder.' The clergyman agreed that 'Gunder' should be prefixed to young Halverson, and it was arranged that when the day came for the sacrament the infant should be called by the name of his mother's choice.

Mr. Halverson also interviewed the clergyman and stated his view of the case and the parson was discreetly and diplomatically noncommittal.

When the day arrived for the ceremony the mother and father appeared at the proper time in the little church. The clergyman asked the name of the child and the father announced that its name was to be 'Oscar.' Immediately Mrs. Halverson interjected the word 'Gunder,' and to the father's utter surprise the clergyman, without waiting for a discussion to intervene, performed the ceremony, baptizing the child 'Gunder.'

This is the interesting prologue to a very novel lawsuit in which a question will be raised for the first time in the annals of the courts of this country. The question will be 'Which parent has the legal right to the naming of the children?'

In the suit here referred to, Halverson has instituted proceedings against the Rev. J. G. Remerton, the Lutheran minister at Jewett's, and in his pleadings declares that as the father of the child he selected a name which he was very desirous his infant should bear, the name of the present monarch of his country. He declares that in violation of his wishes and request, the clergyman has christened the boy by another name, and one which is offensive to the father, a name selected by the wife and known by her to be distasteful to her husband. Mr. Halverson claims to have suffered not only serious disappointment, but loss of authority in his household, likewise laceration of his feelings, and he asks the honorable court for damages for the sum of \$5,000.

The clergyman's defence is that he baptized the child by the name selected by its mother, and that he considered the maternal rights paramount in such cases.

Curiously enough, within the last three months there have been several applications made in the various courts of the states of the Union for the changing of names of children who have been called by names calculated to injure them or to draw discredit upon them, notably the Rouse case, which is one that must appeal to the sensibility of any right-minded parent. In this case the father, in order to wreak a vengeance, it is supposed, on his wife, called the child and insisted on its being named 'Nixcum.' This case is now before the courts, the mother requesting relief for the child and permission to change the name.

REBELS SUING FOR PEACE.

New York, Aug. 4.—A special cable to the New York 'Herald' from Buenos Ayres, says, The Uruguayan revolutionary committee in this city has sent delegates to Montevideo to treat directly with the President for peace.

LORD WOLSELEY ILL.

London, Aug. 3.—Lord Wolseley, field-marshal and commander-in-chief of the British army, is seriously ill.

AUGUST						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31

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All business communications should be addressed to 'John Dougal & Son,' 'Witness' Office, Montreal, and all letters to the Editor should be addressed 'Editor of the 'Witness,' Montreal.'

The Daily Witness.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 4, 1897.

The fuss that has been made in Toronto over a single case of smallpox is no doubt wholesome, but verges very closely on the ridiculous. There is probably not a city of any size on the continent that has not one or more cases of smallpox in it at this present moment of which the public has heard nothing. There may be other cases besides the notorious one which has caused such disproportionate talk in Toronto itself. There are certainly other catching diseases everywhere against which no such outcry is raised. Some, such as grippe, far more destructive than smallpox, with regard to which there is not the beginning of an attempt at isolation made at all. Smallpox is the disease of all diseases against which the most complete and tried prophylactic has been found, and with regard to which therefore, notwithstanding its hideousness, there is a minimum of ground for fear. When the public gets to the same point of sensitiveness with regard to other preventable diseases the world will be a healthy one. No one that holds a glass of our Montreal water up to the light will doubt that a good deal of disease would be prevented by making it purer or if only every one boiled it so as at least to turn its animal and vegetable germs into food, even if its chemical impurities were not in that way disposed of. No one can daily open his eyes to the ravages of dipomania—those who visit the poor meet with almost nothing else—but would be convinced that the cutting off of the stream of alcohol would remove an untold amount of hideous and preventable disease.

THE FARMER WRONGED.

The Liberals have always claimed to have the interests of the farmers especially at heart. And we believe that their claim is a sincere and just one. In fighting for free trade they were always fighting the farmer's battle, for protection, bad as it was for the laborer and some others, was still worse for the farmer. And to the farmers the Liberals owe the support they have received and the power they now possess. The Liberal Government has already done much for the farmers, and through the farmers for the whole nation. But much remains to be done, and amongst the rest one of the worst abuses of monopoly power from which the farmers of Canada suffer remains as yet unchecked. We refer to the discrimination exercised against Canadian farmers in favor of American farmers by our Canadian railways. From the 'Farmer's Sun' we copy an interview with Mr. J. Lockie Wilson, a representative farmer and Patron, who gives some glaring instances in illustration of this abuse practised by our Canadian railways. Mr. Wilson tells how United States farmers living at the far end of our Canadian railways have their cattle transported to the ocean for from twenty-two to twenty-eight cents per hundred pounds, while Canadian farmers living along the line nearer the ocean than the nearest of the United States farmers pay twenty-eight cents per hundred pounds. That means that the railways subsidized by Canadians carry for aliens at lower rates than

for their own people, who subsidize them; that they take from the Canadian farmer the advantage over the American farmer which living nearer the ocean should give him in cost of transportation. How outrageous is the injustice practised on the Canadian farmer by this discrimination is shown by the fact stated by Mr. Wilson that while the transportation of American cattle to the ocean is graded down from twenty-eight cents per hundred pounds at Chicago to twenty-two cents per hundred pounds at Port Huron, the graduation stops short at the Canadian border, and from the Canadian point on the frontier right through to Glengarry the highest rate of twenty-eight cents per hundred pounds is charged. That is simply indefensible. What extenuation can there be of such discrimination against the Canadian farmer in favor of the United States farmer on a Canadian railway? The government, which has been appealed to in vain, ought to take action or give some reason for failing to do so, and the Canadian railway managers might perhaps attempt an explanation.

STREET-RIPPERS VICTORIOUS.

The city of Montreal has thrown away a lot of good money in defending through the courts up to the last one what was from the beginning, as we pointed out, an obviously hopeless claim. The legislature gave a certain company the right to open streets as it needed without giving the municipalities in which it should operate the usual veto on its proceedings. A municipality was given authority to give any instructions that it might deem advisable as to the method of opening its streets, but could not under the act refuse the right of way. The city of Montreal did not use the powers it had, but treated the company as a trespasser, claiming that it had inherent rights in its own streets which the act could not annul. The city has carried this claim to the foot of the throne, but the farther it has gone with it the worse it has fared. The city charter is a creation of the legislature, which is constantly appealed to to amend and alter it, a fact which abundantly proves that provincial legislation is superior to any civic right whatever. It cannot be denied, however, that it has been customary in Canada for parliament and legislatures, in granting charters, to make it necessary for companies to come to agreement with the municipalities through which they might pass. This under healthy conditions would be a most wholesome provision, as it is not desirable that public interests should be surrendered to private parties without every possible evidence that the public regard it as to their interest to do so. The act of the legislature passing over the City Council of Montreal altogether in a matter in which Montreal is supremely interested, can hardly, under this usage, be regarded as other than a slight put upon the corporation of Montreal, and the city authorities should have been able to count upon the sympathy, if not the approval, of all good citizens in its desperate effort to assert the city's self-governing rights against legislative invasion. Unfortunately, however, good citizens are inclined to feel just the other way. They regard the Council in its action as not being concerned about the sacrifice of a public interest, seeing that it squanders public interests whenever it deals with them, but as being greatly chagrined at not having had in its hands the sale of so great and important a franchise. Under what motives the legislature acted in passing this act, or whether it even grasped what it was doing, we do not know. That the city would have gained nothing by the aldermen having had their hand in the pie all good citizens are convinced. When companies can gain nothing without corruption we have to look not only for corrupted aldermen but for corrupted companies. The company which has now through the last court vindicated its right to tear up our streets claims that it has spent nothing whatever to win support. That is so far good. We hope now that it has gained its case it will at least do what can be done to mend the irreparable rips which it has made in our 'permanent' roadbeds.

EDUCATION IN QUEBEC.

With the approval of all sections of public opinion, so far as it has been openly expressed, the provincial government of Quebec is taking the necessary steps to carry out the policy in regard to the public school system which Mr. Marchand and the Liberal leaders advocated while in opposition and pledged themselves to during the general elections which placed them in power. The urgent necessity for a reform of the

whole system of education has long been apparent to all who have taken the trouble to acquaint themselves with the general educational condition of this province. It has been startlingly apparent in the rural districts at all distant from the towns and cities, and in the more remote counties where improved communication has increased travel of recent years it has been a source of profound reproach to the province and people. Recent agitation in the province with regard to Manitoba forced the question upon the politicians in the last campaign and gave prominence to statistics which were being discussed both in the new and old world showing the illiteracy of the oldest province to be far greater than that of the newest provinces and territories. The reports of the school inspectors of the province showed that they had annually for a generation back deplored the disgraceful condition of educational affairs and had done their duty in exposing it in their reports, and calling for remedies, but without succeeding in attracting any attention of an effective kind. Suddenly the whole Dominion was stirred up over the school question by the dominant attitude taken by those interested in this province, and in the blaze which sprang up the educational condition of this province was lighted up and exposed to the view of the world.

The necessity of improvement was felt on all hands. Those responsible excused themselves with the plea that of late years some progress had been made, especially in the neighborhood of cities and towns. The government in power, though not of the progressist stamp, recognized that something had to be done to appease public opinion before it could face the electors of the province, and a big grant of public lands was voted at its suggestion. The proceeds of the sales of these lands was to go to the improvement of schools, but inasmuch as the sale was likely to be slow, the province finding it difficult to give away its public lands to settlers, an advance of money was in the meantime voted on the strength of this grant. As the Flynn Government was then told by its opponents, and as the public is now told by the organs which then warmly congratulated the Flynn Government on its course, making public grants of money or land would do very little to raise the educational status of the people without something more. Pouring money into the old system was pouring water into a sieve. What was needed was a change in the views of the people of the rural districts and distant counties in regard to the good and value of education. For a couple of centuries the great majority of the people have remained indifferent, if not actively hostile, to education. Of late years, owing partly to the growing influence of the cities of the province, partly to the influence of the French-Canadians who have resided in the United States, partly to the influence of fearless political leaders, and greatly to the enforced prominence of the question and the fierce light cast upon it, the desire for a change has been brought home in some degree to the inhabitants even of the most backward parts of the province.

Now the need is to propagate further this growing desire, to strengthen it, guide it and satisfy it. If educational needs and methods are made a matter for continuous political discussion there will certainly be great and continued interest in them on part of the people, who are greatly interested in all political matters. It will be a great means of education to have the subject discussed before them by politicians, and have it thought over and discussed by the people themselves. Once an efficient school system becomes a political desideratum, politicians will vie with one another in proposing improved methods in advocating sufficient appropriations and criticising and defending the effects and results. The way to all this is, of course, to make education in Quebec what it is in Ontario, a prime consideration of the legislature and the government. The Marchand Government is, according to accounts in the French press, creating a department of education in the government, which will be entrusted to a commissioner or minister of education, who will be a member of the government and have a seat in the Cabinet. Thus the government, which is responsible to the people, will become directly responsible for educational progress, and discussions in the legislature of the educational system of the province, its methods and results, will become frequent and interesting, and the general public will hear more and know more of what is being done and what is needed. The reports of the inspectors will be scanned for

matter for public criticism of the government's policy and a new era in education will begin in this province.

THE DENUNCIATION OF THE TREATIES.

In view of the fact that the denunciation of the German and Belgian treaties by the Imperial Government has followed hard upon the agitation of public opinion in Great Britain by Sir Wilfrid Laurier in favor of that course, the leading Opposition organs in Canada will find it an uphill task to convince people that the denunciation is in some inexplicable way a rebuke to the Laurier Government. The assertion courts its own refutation, like Sir Charles Tupper's ill-timed utterance just prior to the announcement of the denunciation of the treaties, to the effect that the Laurier Government's preferential tariff policy was an insult to Great Britain, seeing that she could not accept it on account of the Belgian and German treaties. It was a vastly better proposal in Great Britain's interest than his imperial tariff proposition was, which far more obviously involved the denunciation of the treaties, and as a consequence Great Britain has done in response to it what Sir Charles Tupper never could persuade her to do in response to his proposition, namely, denounce the German and Belgian treaties, which in the opinion of her statesmen, though not in the opinion of some of ours, stood in the way. The Laurier Government so framed the preferential clause that it hoped and believed that it had relieved Great Britain of the necessity of denouncing the treaties in order to benefit by it, but it appears that though our statesmen—Laurier, Mowat, Davies and Fielding—still hold to that opinion, their representative, Sir Louis Davies, has failed to convince the officers of the crown of the soundness of their view. It may be that the British Government wished to avoid even the appearance of repudiating a treaty provision. At any rate, it wished, even at so great a risk of sacrifice, to respond to the homecoming approaches of the colonies and to comply with the unanimous request of the colonial premiers in the conference. The Laurier Government always expressed the hope that the Imperial Government would follow this course if necessary, and its hope has been realized as a result, in part, of its righteous policy toward Great Britain.

Great Britain's course confirms, if it does not extend, the legislative independence of Canada and the rest of the colonies. In the future all treaties with foreign nations dealing with Canadian affairs, though possibly necessarily concluded with Great Britain, will be with the consent and sanction of the Dominion Government and parliament. The denunciation of the treaties is neither with a view to a free trade or a protectionist policy on the part of either the colonies or the empire. Great Britain did not denounce the treaties in order to enter on a course of protection, nor did she do so in order that Canada and the colonies might enter on a course of free trade; it was simply in order that each might be free to do what was considered best for itself, or that all might join, if they chose, in doing what they considered best for all. In the case of Canada it was a movement from protection toward free trade that rendered liberty necessary. Canada had a protection tariff which had worked her harm and which she wished to free herself from by getting back with safe steps to a revenue tariff. Canada's two best customers were Great Britain and the United States, one of which believed in free trade and the other believed in protection and the trading off of duties. To reach freer trade with Great Britain it was only necessary to reduce the tariff duties against her; to reach the freest possible relations with the United States it was necessary to keep up the tariff duties with a view to trading them off in a reciprocity treaty. Two tariffs were therefore necessary. But to free our trade with Great Britain, while maintaining our means to reach reciprocity with the United States and other protectionist nations, the denunciation of the treaties binding Great Britain in her own view from accepting lower rates of duty on her goods at the hands of the colonies than were given to some other nations was necessary. It is with a hope of reaching free trade relations with protectionist nations that Canada retains her higher tariff for the time so that that can be regarded as a free trade policy. On the other hand, if the protectionists ever come into power simultaneously in Great Britain and all the colonies, the denunciation of the treaties

will leave the rulers of the empire free to form a protectionist Zollverein against the rest of the world.

That Great Britain's trade will suffer much as a consequence of the denunciation of the treaties we hardly think. Great Britain is the best customer either Germany or Belgium have; both are dependent upon her to some extent for the distribution of their goods among other nations. It is not improbable that both nations will negotiate new treaties with Great Britain, but in any case it may be taken for granted that neither will seek to lessen their trade with her, which as protectionist nations they consider is in their favor, because they export more to Great Britain than they import from her. Neither does Great Britain wish to restrict her trade with Germany and Belgium. As a free trade nation she has no objections to importing more than she exports; when she receives more than she sends away she thinks she must be getting richer, and everything seems to confirm that theory, for while her people at home grow rich and her debt to her own people is being repaid and her burden of interest reduced on account of the bettering of her credit, the obligations of foreign nations and peoples to her people continue to grow. She is still the banker among the nations; she still does the ocean-carrying trade of the world; she is still dominant in manufactures and trade, and she is still the world's best, because only open, market.

POINT ST. CHARLES PARK.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness'.)

Sir,—What are our aldermen of St. Gabriel and St. Ann's Wards thinking about. While the east, north and west ends of the city are being ornamented with public squares and flower-gardens, we, with the best natural advantages in the city, are utterly unnoticed, or disregarded. The north end people may roam and imbibe the fragrance of lovely flowers in Logan's Park, the west end do the same in the beautiful square at the old Shamrock lacrosse grounds, while we with the best possible natural advantages are left to look at the desolate, forsaken dyke and smell the stinks unutterable of the River St. Pierre and Tail Race. Why does not the city cover in the tail-race, and level its land at the junction of the tail-race and St. Lawrence river. With very little expense we could have a magnificent promenade and a park on the river front that would at once draw a teeming population to health and refreshment, instead of the present eyecore and plague spot. There is a rumor that the city will even be so mean to us as to sell its land at the mouth of the tail-race. Eternal shame on our aldermen if this magnificent park site is lost or made away with.

WELLINGTON STREET

August 4, 1897.

TELEPHONE COMPANY WINS.

Judge Routhier, of the Vice-Admiralty Court, rendered judgment yesterday in the case of the Bell Telephone Company vs. the brigantine 'Rapid.' This was a claim for \$5,000 damages on account of the company's cable across the St. Lawrence, between Quebec and Levis having been damaged by the 'Rapid's' anchor. Judgment was given against the brigantine, and the court ordered the damages to be assessed.

RUSSIAN PICKPOCKETS.

(From 'Harper's Round Table'.)

One day, while dining together the French ambassador and a Grand Duke of Russia were discussing the cleverness of the pickpockets of their respective countries. The Grand Duke claimed that the Russian pickpocket was the more skillful. Seeing the ambassador incredulous, he told him he would, without knowing it, be relieved of his watch before leaving the table. He then telephoned to the head of the police to send at once the cleverest pickpocket he could lay his hands on. The man came and was put into livery, and was told to wait at table with the other servants. He was to give the Grand Duke a sign directly he had done the trick. But this was not given very soon, for the ambassador was very wary, and always kept on the alert, and held his hand on his fob, even when conversing with the most distinguished guests.

At last the Grand Duke received the preconcerted signal. He at once requested the ambassador to tell him the time. The latter triumphantly put his hand to his pocket and pulled out a potato instead of his watch. To conceal his feelings he would take a pinch of snuff—his snuffbox was gone. Then he missed his ring from his finger, and his gold toothpick, which he had been holding in his hand in his little case. Amid the hilarity of the guests the sham larceny was requested to restore the articles, but the Grand Duke's merriment was changed into alarm and surprise when the thief produced two watches, two rings, two snuffboxes, etc.

His Imperial Highness then made the discovery that he himself had been robbed at the same time that the French ambassador had been despoiled so craftily.

MR. TARTE SPEAKS.

WHAT IS THE GOOD OF LYING ?

The above is the heading under which Mr. Tarte publishes in the 'Reformer' an article bearing his own signature in reply to a statement recently published by the 'Reformer' regarding the Drummond Railway deal...

MR. WILLIAM QUARRIER.

Mr. William Quarrier, who for the past twenty-six years has been finding homes in Canada for Scotch boys and girls, will be in the city to-day and to-morrow.



MR. QUARRIER.

children are sent to Mr. Quarrier as a result of poverty, misfortune or the death of their natural guardians. At the same time, instances are too common of children taken from drunken or criminal parents...

ACCIDENT ON THE GORGE LINE.

PROMPTNESS OF THE MOTORMAN SAVES MANY LIVES.

Niagara Falls, Ont., Aug. 3.—A serious accident took place on the Gorge Road on the United States side at 4.30 this afternoon at Brinker's Point, midway between the Suspension Bridge and Lewiston...

TORONTO MAN GETS A HUMANE MEDAL.

Toronto, Aug. 3.—Geo. A. Russell, engineer of the Collins Bay Rafting Company, at the Island, has through the instrumentality of Mr. H. P. Dwight, chairman of the investigating governors of the Royal Canadian Humane Association...

MANITOBA WHEAT RIPENING FAST.

Winnipeg, Aug. 3.—The warm weather throughout the country is rapidly ripening the grain. In the Gretna district wheat will be ready to cut by the end of this week...

FOUND A SNAKE IN AN EGG.

New York, Aug. 4.—Albert Hampton, a boy living in the 'Bowery' of Bloomfield, found in the swamp in the rear of Glenwood Park, N.J., yesterday a nest of eggs lying alongside of a brook...

DRANK A FORTUNE.

Milwaukee, Wis., Aug. 4.—Alexander Boessow, aged forty-four years, is dead from delirium tremens, after having spent a fortune in an effort to satiate his thirst for beer.

MISS THOMPSON TURNS UP.

Kingston, Aug. 4.—Miss Jessie Thompson is safe. When lost to her father in the crowd on St. Catherine street, Montreal, she went to the steamer 'Spartan'...

ROAD WILL NOT BE BUILT THIS YEAR.

London, Ont., Aug. 3.—The construction of the electric railway to Pottersville, which last week seemed a certainty for this year, has been declared off. The Street Railway Company and the London Township Council are at loggerheads...

NOTES AND NOTICES.

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

FRASER RIVER SALMON RUN.

Vancouver, B.C., Aug. 3.—The huge run of salmon on the Fraser river continues and all the canneries have placed a limit on the number to be taken from each boat. The fishermen usually only make one drift, and catches of 200 and 300 fish are quite common...

EN ROUTE FOR TORONTO.

New York, Aug. 3.—Dr. Angus McLean, professor of electrical engineering and electrical philosophy in the Glasgow University, a delegate to the annual session of the Association for the Advancement of Science, to be held this year in Toronto, Ont., from Aug. 18 to 25, arrived here to-day on the Allan liner 'State of Nebraska'...

AUSTRIAN FLOODS SUBSIDING.

Vienna, Aug. 3.—The danger of serious floods here is averted, as the water is beginning to subside, but it is still necessary to take all possible precautions. The reports of fatal casualties from the provinces are most deplorable.

FOUND DEAD IN BED.

New York, Aug. 3.—Mrs. Lizzie Schurman was found dead in bed to-day in the cottage where she lived with her husband near Secaucus, N.J., on the Paterson plank road. There was a bullet in her head.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

CATARRH

Mrs. Dobell, of London, Ont., Cured for 25 Cents

Doctors Could Help, but Couldn't Cure—Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure Released the Prisoner, and To-day She is as Well as Ever—She Says It is a Great Remedy

'Yes, I am Mrs. Dobell,' said a comely, pleasant-faced woman at her home on Horton street to a News reporter to-day, 'and I will very gladly tell you what you want to know. About three years ago my husband was very ill, and I had frequently occasion to rise in the night and go for a doctor or to the drugist. In my hurry I often neglected to properly clothe myself, and contracted several heavy colds, which turned at last to chronic catarrh.'

MARRIAGE LICENSES

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

THE COOK'S FRIEND

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

MOTHS! MOTHS! MOTHS!

CAMPBELL'S CAMPHOR! CAMPBELL'S CAMPHOR! CAMPBELL'S CAMPHOR! CAMPBELL'S CAMPHOR! CAMPBELL'S CAMPHOR!

MONEY TO LEND

At Low Rate of Interest and on Favorable Terms, on First-Class Property. SUN LIFE ASSURANCE CO. of Canada

MARRIAGE LICENSES

ISSUED. MONEY TO LEND. CUSHING, DUNTON & LARROU, NOTARIES & COMMISSIONERS. 110 St. James Street.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

SOME REASONS WHY YOU CAN DEAL WITH US. In Housefurnishing lines we keep the goods that you are looking for—out-of-reach sort, nor the cheapest trashy goods, but we certainly do show a magnificent line of medium priced articles.

There Has Been No Lack of Room

CALEDONIA SPRINGS. All Comers have been comfortably accommodated at this popular watering place.

Prof. Samuel S. Grant, 1st Honor's Pupils of Dr. Bucklin, A.M., M.D. Oculist's Prescriptions Executed Exact.

HENRY GRANT & SON, Opticians. 2445 St. Catherine St., near Drummond.

I WOULDN'T be so headstrong as to refuse advice when offered in a WOULD YOU friendly spirit. Not show better judgment by investigating? If right, follow it. It WILL BE RIGHT if you are advised to use

The COOK'S FRIEND Baking Powder.

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

An Ideal Bath. Luxuriously furnished. Scrupulously clean. Marked civility and attention, and every modern appliance.

Turkish Bath Hotel, 140 to 144 St. MONIQUE STREET.

PRESCRIPTIONS! THE MEDICAL HALL. Colonial House, Phillips Square. The Dispensing of Prescriptions has been a specialty of the Medical Hall since A.D. 1833. Over sixty years' reputation for Accuracy, Quality of Material, Neatness and Promptness.

LEADING SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES. THE HARMON HOME AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES. 171 MacLaren and OTTAWA, P. Ont. 281 Eglint Street.

ALBERT COLLEGE, Open to Both Sexes. Belleville, Ont. Leads the Colleges. Over 200 students enrolled. Five out of six successful in Senior leaving. Eleven out of twelve for Senior Matriculation.

ST. FRANCIS COLLEGE, RICHMOND, P.Q. Reopens Sept. 1st, 1897. Incorporated 1854. Tuition, \$25 per annum. Board, \$3 a week. J. A. DRESSER, M.A., Principal.

MAISON FRANCAISE OF VERMONT ACADEMY AND TRAINING-SCHOOL FOR TEACHERS OF FRENCH. Eleventh year opens SEPTEMBER 21st. Address, Rev. L. C. ROUX, M.A., Saxton's River, Vt.

LEADING SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

THE CHURCH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. In the Diocese of Montreal, (approved by Synod). Dunham Ladies' College, Dunham, Que. President—The Lord Bishop of Montreal. Chairman, Executive Committee—J. Mackinnon, Esq. 2 1/2 hours from Montreal.

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Ontario Ladies' College, WHITBY, ONT. PATRONIZED BY MINISTER OF EDUCATION, EX-PREMIER OF DOMINION, AND MOST PROMINENT CANADIANS. Recently enlarged and provided with every home comfort in steam heating, electric lighting, etc.

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'GLENCAIRN II' WINS.

SHE WILL PROBABLY DEFEND THE CUP.

THE TRIAL RACES RESULT SATISFACTORILY.

The series of trial races to select a defender of the Seawanhaka international challenge cup has practically been concluded, and they have furnished a test of the merits of the boats entering for them which has been eminently satisfactory.

The first day's racing, that of Monday, was very unsatisfactory. There was very little wind for one round of the course, which round 'Glencairn II.' won easily, and the rest of the work was simply drifting out the time limit.

Tuesday's racing was, taking it all through, the finest day's yachting that has ever taken place on Lake St. Louis. There was a true west and south breeze which, while it varied in strength from a fresh full sail breeze to a very light air, never entirely failed, and gave during the day practically every condition of racing weather, excepting a reefing blow, and as it was quite strong enough at times to drive the boats to very high speeds, there is really no need of a test in a reefing breeze. No less than six races were sailed during the day. These were grouped in pairs. Two around the triangular course, leaving all buoys to starboard; two to windward and return, and two around the triangular course, leaving all buoys to port. On the first two races there was one leg of the course which was nearly dead to windward, a reach and a run. The windward and return legs was a dead beat to windward and spinnaker run back, and the two rounds to port was a long and a short leg to the in-shore buoy and a close and a broad reach back again. Every one of these six races, sailed in pretty much every condition of wind from a fresh full sail breeze to a drift, was won with the greatest ease by 'Glencairn II.'

Mr. James Ross, commodore of the club, who has returned to Canada in order to be present at the international cup races, boarded the committee steamer during the day, and has had the peculiar pleasure of seeing his boat for the first time in the act and article of winning six straight races, and hard races they were. During the first two races round the triangle, leaving all buoys to starboard, there was a fresh full sail breeze, falling somewhat during the latter part of the second race. And 'Glencairn II.' sailed the first of these in 37 min. and 51 sec., and the second in 39 min. and 41 sec., and was an easy winner in both.

The first to windward and return race was started in a very little air and this was the only serious error in judgment made by the committee during the day; they should have given the men half an hour's rest and time to get lunch in the hope that the wind would freshen, as it did. This race was completed within only two and a half minutes of the time limit and was the only long race of the day.

The second windward and return race was started after lunch in a fresh breeze—in fact one of the boats turned in a single reef—and was a splendid bout from start to finish. The result of these two races was exactly the same as the previous two, 'Glencairn II.' was easily first.

The first of the races to port around the triangle was sailed in a good fresh breeze for the windward work, lighting up a little for the two last legs. The last race was sailed in a falling breeze, such as is nearly always blowing over Lake St. Louis towards evening.

Under all these different conditions 'Glencairn II.' was ahead, and considering the speed with which the boats were travelling over the course, with very satisfactory margins. In the two starboard races she had a lead of two and three minutes on her competitors. In the windward and return races she had a lead of two and five minutes, and in the two starboard races a lead of two minutes. The only conclusion, therefore, that can be drawn from this very thorough test is that 'Glencairn II.' as sailed by Mr. Geo. Herrick Duggan, has an unquestionable superiority over any of the other contestants and this appears to have been pretty much the unanimous opinion of the committee.

Two other conclusions can be arrived at also. The first that the seamanship of Mr. Aemilus Jarvis is better even than in his great reputation; the masterly manner in which he brought 'Bonshaw' well up into the fleet, in spite of the fact that the experts all agreed that she was, as far as her hull was concerned, much inferior to all the other contestants, was remarkable. The other was that 'Avoca' was not, in the trial races, showing the speed which she unquestionably evinced in the Ross races. The action of the committee in arranging for a series of match trial races between 'Glencairn II.' and 'Avoca,' in which Mr. Jarvis will take charge of 'Avoca,' is therefore an admirable one.

As matters now stand, therefore, both the challengers and the challenged club have as a result of the trial races selected two boats, both by the same designer, upon one or the other of which the duty of defending and attacking the cup will rest, and as under the rules governing these races the contestants need not be named until a quarter of an hour before the first race, it is probable that the final selection will not be announced until a very late hour. This gives both

parties an opportunity of guarding against breakdowns and other contingencies up to the very last minute, and as the cup races are for the best three of five races, the plan adopted seems to be a perfectly fair one to all parties. It would not be so of course if the match was decided to be even one of the two races, because there would be substantial advantage in that case in choosing a boat to suit the weather conditions of the first day.

These trial races are the first occasion at which an attempt has been made to arrive at the conclusive results as to the merits of a fleet of boats by racing them a number of times on a comparatively short course, and the result has justified the experiment. The work must necessarily be sharp. There is plenty of starting drill and sail drill, the merits of the boats are brought out much more fairly and the races are much more interesting to watch than if they were sailed in the usual method, three or four rounds to a specified course.

'METEOR' WON.

Coves, Isle of Wight, Aug. 4.—The 'Meteor,' owned by the Emperor William of Germany, won the race for the Royal Yacht Squadron prize of £100 over the Queen's consort, defeating the Duke of Abruzzi's 'Bona' and Mr. Charles Day Rose's 'Aurora.'

ST. LAMBERT WATERWORKS.

CONTRACT SIGNED—WORK TO BEGIN IMMEDIATELY.

The contract for the St. Lambert water and drainage work has been signed. This was the statement made by Mayor Perrais at the meeting of the municipal council of St. Lambert on Monday night. The by-law which provides for the construction of a complete system of water and drainage was approved by the ratepayers, but before coming into effect required the endorsement of the lieutenant-governor-in-council. This has been secured, the by-law legally promulgated, the contract signed, and the work is to begin immediately. This will be welcome news to the residents of St. Lambert, who had almost begun to despair of ever seeing this much-needed enterprise an accomplished fact.

The council also decided to purchase from Mr. T. P. Butler two lots of land on Front street on which to erect the pumping station, for two thousand dollars. The rate per foot for this property was about four and a half cents.

The mayor reported concerning the matter of proper protection at the Grand Trunk Railway crossing, that they had an interview with Mr. Hobson, chief engineer of the Grand Trunk. The company were willing to comply with the request for a subway under the railway tracks on Victoria avenue provided the council would assume the cost of the masonry work. Mr. Hobson had also intimated that he would have an estimate made of the cost of the work and submit it to the council. As soon as this is received the matter will be considered.

It was also decided to close in the corporation's property on Aberdeen and Argyle streets, and not allow any more rubbish to be deposited there. The inspector was instructed to have the drain in rear of Victoria avenue cleaned, as a complaint was made by a resident of its filthy condition.

Councillor Beatty suggested the advisability of employing a person to act in the capacity of clerk of works in connection with the building of the waterworks, the object being to have a check upon the cost of construction so as to facilitate the matter of arbitration when the municipality decides upon taking over the work.

Councillor Sproule supported the proposal and said this was customary on all large undertakings of this nature. The Mayor did not think this was necessary as the contractors are obliged to submit sworn statements of the actual cost of construction. The question was postponed for a week and the council adjourned until next Monday evening.

TURKO-GREEK SETTLEMENT.

ARRANGEMENTS PROGRESSING FAVORABLY. Constantinople, Aug. 4.—The peace conference was in session three hours today, and unexpected progress was made with the negotiations. It is said that everything has been arranged except the question of the evacuation of Thessaly, which is to be considered to-morrow.

Athens, Aug. 4.—M. Ralli, the Premier, denies that King George has threatened to abdicate. This is interpreted to mean that Germany has probably consented to some modified control Greek finances acceptable both to Greece and to Europe. A sharp engagement took place between 2,000 Turkish troops and the armed population of the villages lying between Metsovo and Trikala. The Turks retreated after losing seventy killed.

New York, Aug. 4.—A dispatch to the 'Herald' from Constantinople, says:—Crumbekow Pasha starts at once for Berlin, bearing a letter from the Sultan to the Kaiser. He stops on his way to communicate with the King of Roumania. His mission is considered of high importance at this juncture.

Constantinople, Aug. 4.—The second squadron of Turkish warships, consisting of seven vessels, commanded by Hari Pasha, which sailed from the Dardanelles yesterday, has arrived at Sigri, Island of Mitylene. The Turkish newspapers say that the squadron has only been ordered to carry out evolutions.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. R. A. Aitken and family and Mrs. John Galbraith and family are spending their holidays at 'Crystal Spring Farm,' Cowansville.

'AMARYNTHIA' DISINFECTED.

The steamship 'Amarynthia,' from Glasgow, which brought over the man who is now suffering from smallpox in Toronto, has been disinfected and the twenty-two of her crew who could not show that they had been vaccinated within the last seven years, submitted to the operation.

The following letter speaks for itself:— Montreal, Aug. 3, 1897.

Dear Dr. Lachapelle, I read in the evening papers a letter from Dr. Laberge, medical health officer, containing the following statement:—

'About 10.30 the following morning (July 7), the matron of our hospital telephoned me, saying that Dr. Wyatt Johnson was then in our hospital, as he said, by order of Dr. E. P. Lachapelle, chairman of the provincial board for the purpose of removing our patients to the Montreal General Hospital section, and to disinfect the section thus vacated, and that as the resident physician was absent, she desired to be advised what to do.'

You will remember that at the time I explained to Dr. Laberge in your presence that my errand was to see what disinfection would be necessary in case that part of the building should, as was then proposed, be utilized for smallpox patients, and that my visit to the Civic Hospital had no immediate reference to the removal of any patients.

At the time, by order of the Mayor, and with the approval of Dr. Laberge (your provincial boarder with the local board) I was engaged in assisting in the disinfection in all the dwellings infected by smallpox. Upon going to the hospital I inquired for the resident medical officer, and learning that he was absent, I looked through the different wards to see what disinfection would be needed, and went away, leaving the message that I wished to speak to the medical resident when he returned.

The facts as here stated were fully explained to Dr. Laberge at the time, and I first started that he should now make public his first impressions without the corrections as to the facts brought to his notice some after on the same day. That some mistake had been made in the message was evident at the time, for Dr. Laberge had somehow got the impression that it was Dr. Armstrong who had visited the hospital. I remain, yours truly,

WYATT JOHNSTON.

GIRL BITTEN BY A RATTLESNAKE

Shandaken, N.Y., Aug. 4.—Gertie Schmidt, a pretty, seventeen-year-old girl of Galveston, Texas, who is summering in the Big Indian Valley, near this place, may die from the effects of a snake bite that she received on Sunday. As the girl stooped to pluck some flowers a large rattlesnake darted from a bush some distance above her, and fell on her back. As she arose the snake coiled about her neck. Seizing the snake by the head the girl essayed to free herself from its tightening coils, but unsuccessfully, and then the fangs of the reptile pierced her arm. The girl screamed for help. Before assistance came another snake approached her. The second rattler she stamped to death. Just then Thomas Burns arrived and killed the first snake. Burns sucked the poison from Miss Schmidt's arm. All Sunday night and to-day the girl's condition was critical.

LABOR TROUBLES.

Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 4.—Two hundred women and girls employed at the Fulton Bag and Cotton Mills, in this city, struck this morning because of the employment of negro help by the management.

New York, Aug. 4.—Three thousand building mechanics of all kinds—went on strike at different buildings here yesterday because of quarrels between unions.

Wheeling, W. Va., Aug. 4.—At Corinth last night, Joseph Ciozanni, an Italian coal miner, was beaten so badly by a gang of striking Hungarian miners that he cannot live, and four of his countrymen were severely maltreated.

Ardmore, Mo., Aug. 4.—Two hundred and fifty diggers in the Missouri & Kansas Company's mines here have gone on strike for an advance of from forty to fifty cents for mining. The company discharged all other employees and closed the mines.

TO BE BROUGHT BACK.

Buffalo, N.Y., Aug. 4.—Detective John Murray of Toronto, Ont., arrived in Buffalo this morning to take Mrs. Olive Sternaman back to Toronto to answer the charge of murdering her husband. The decision of the United States Government to relinquish all claim on the prisoner was given about two weeks ago.

LEFT FOR PORTLAND.

Sir Charles Rivers-Wilson, the president of the Grand Trunk Railway, left Montreal this morning in company with Lady Wilson, for Portland, Maine, by a special train, which pulled out of the Bonaventure station at 9.40 o'clock.

AT ANN'S CONTESTED ELECTION.

In the case of the contested election of the Hon. Dr. J. J. Guerin, M.P.P. for St. Ann's Division, Mr. Carmichael, attorney for the petitioner, presented a motion before Judge Doherty in chambers this morning, asking a further delay for the filing of the bill of particulars. Mr. E. Guerin, in behalf of the defendant, resisted the motion, arguing that it was not fair that his client and his agents should be allowed to remain indefinitely burdened with the charges made against them, and he further expressed a doubt whether further delay could be legally given. After hearing the argument, Judge extended the delay to four days more.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

Michel Lefebvre & Co., vinegar manufacturers, this morning filed a consent to a demand of assignment made upon them by A. W. Papillon. A similar demand was also made upon the same firm by Wm. Tasse of Toronto. J. S. Bonn, furniture dealer, has filed a consent to the demand of assignment made upon him by Auguste Leblanc.

MONTREAL GENERAL HOSPITAL.

The average attendance of patients per day at the General Hospital during July was one hundred and fifty, with an average of six hundred and seventy-three consultations in the outdoor. At the close of the month there were fifteen cases of typhoid fever under treatment. The ambulance responded to seventy-six calls. The hospital authorities would again ask telephone owners to make sure that the ambulance is really required before allowing a message to be sent in. They would also call the attention of outside municipal authorities to the necessity of providing payment at least at the minimum rate of fifty cents per day for patients sent in to the hospital. Miss Charlton, librarian of the McGill College medical library, has kindly agreed to catalogue the Fenwick library. Shelves for this library having been provided in the sitting-room belonging to the medical house staff, it will now be removed from the Y.M.C.A. The filling in of the tablet in the hall showing the legacies and benefactions to the hospital of one thousand dollars and upward is now completed. As some of the hospital records have been lost, it is intended to indicate that these are benefactions as far as known. The Nurses' Jubilee Home is coming on. The date of laying the corner stone is not determined upon, but it is expected to take place during the present month.

MARKET COMMITTEE MEETING.

A meeting of the Market Committee was called this morning to receive Mr. Badger's report on the condition of the electric wiring of the markets. He reported that the expense of fixing the wiring, so that it would be properly insulated in all the markets, would be in the neighborhood of a hundred dollars, or at most would not exceed that amount. He asked the committee for power to compel the butchers to keep their wiring up to the required standard. Ald. Harper moved that this power be given to Mr. Badger, and that he should be asked for one hundred dollars for the part of the work for which the corporation was responsible. The representatives for the Darling and Skelly estates appeared before the committee to ask that the sidewalks in front of their buildings, on Jacques Cartier square, be kept free from the obstruction of market waggons. They had already taken action against the city and obtained judgments against it on this account, but still the nuisance was unabated. The committee decided to report the matter to council urging them to take action on a petition of the committee, which has been before the council for some time, requesting it to vote \$50,000 for the enlargement of the market.

MGR. BRUCHESE.

All the arrangements for the consecration of Archbishop Bruchese are being rapidly completed. The ceremony will commence at 9 a.m., and it has been decided not to place any additional decorations in St. James' as the architectural lines of the vast temple are considered to form a sufficient ornament by themselves. After the religious ceremony is over Judge Lorange will present an address to the new archbishop in the name of the St. Jean Baptiste Society and the French Catholic portion of the community. The same will be done in English by the Hon. Dr. Guerin, in the name of St. Patrick's Society and the Irish Catholics. Immediately after a grand banquet will be given in the Episcopal palace, when the clergy and several citizens, including Mgr. Bruchese's male relatives will be present. It is expected that the archbishop will appoint his grand vicar during the banquet. On the following day Mgr. Bruchese will dine with his mother, brother's sisters and their families, at the Grey nunnery.

THE PALLIUM.

The pallium or special decoration reserved to archbishops having to be asked for in the course of a consistory, the one destined for Archbishop Bruchese will probably not reach here before December, as no consistory is expected to take place for some time yet. The pallium is a white woollen band in which are inserted several small crosses in black wool. The band is in the shape of a collar covering both shoulders, with two appendices, one on the breast and the other in the back. It is fastened on the episcopal vestments by means of three gold pins ornamented with precious stones. The pallium, a symbol of the authority of St. Peter, is with the wool of two lambs blessed each year by the Pope, on the feast of St. Agnes. It is a strictly personal decoration and is buried with each individual archbishop whom he dies.

TWO WEE TRAVELLERS.

A few days ago there entered the Windsor Street Station two little Finnish girls of about five and seven years of age respectively, who could hardly speak a word of English. They had been sent over the Delaware & Hudson route from New York, and according to a card pinned on to their clothing were on their way to St. Paul, Minn. where an uncle of theirs was to meet them. No provision, however, had been made for their sustenance and they had to wait over an entire day in the city before they could continue their journey on the 'Sea' train. Constable Richards of the Windsor Station, with his usual kindness of heart, purchased enough food for the little travellers, whose names, by the way, were Minnie and Leila, to suffice them for the day they had to wait and for the rest of their journey to St. Paul. The female attendant of the ladies' waiting-room also looked after the children and they played around the station all day till the clear, when they were glad to go to sleep on the train that was to carry them to their destination.

DISORDERLY HOUSES.

Since the police authorities cleared out the bad gang of men and women from St. Timothee, formerly the notorious Jacques Cartier street, four disorderly houses have been opened at the east end of Champ de Mars street, opposite the 'Fournau Economique,' which is kept by several nuns under the charge of Superiores Montgolfier. During the past few weeks these places have caused considerable annoyance to the nuns and other residents on the street, with their nightly orgies, so they decided to put an end to the trouble. With this intention, Curé Hebert, of the Bonsecours Church, completed at the Central Police Station last night, and officers were immediately detailed to give the keepers of the houses three days' notice to quit. They were not slow in obeying the order, as to-day every house is vacant.

ROBBED HIS FATHER-IN-LAW.

In the Police Court this morning Mr. Lafontaine, the police magistrate, sent a shoe-maker named Calixte Parent to jail for fifteen days for stealing a gold watch from his father-in-law, Maxime Monette, 1 Grothe street, on Sunday morning last. The case was placed in the hands of Detective Champagne and Acting Detective Giguere, who located the accused on Ontario street last night with the stolen property in his possession.

GOLD WATCH STOLEN.

Alphonse D'Amour, of 32 Janet street, last night complained at the Detective Bureau that while he was lying asleep on a bench in Viger street, he lost a gold watch and chain worth \$100. The detectives promised to investigate the case which is almost a hopeless one unless the thief pawns the watch.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

KLONDIKE NEWS.

- NOTE 1.—R. L. Lounsbury & Co., M. Guzenhelm & Sons, Kean, Van Cortland Co., Nichols Chemical Co., H. B. Hellins & Co., H. L. Horton & Co., Charles Head & Co., Seligman & Co., and other large New York Financial houses are sending expeditions to the Klondike.
NOTE 2.—The Exploration Co., Limited, of London, Eng., controlled by the Rothschilds, is sending Henry Bratnober, the great mining expert, to the Klondike.
NOTE 3.—The Montreal-London Gold and Silver Development Company, Limited, the largest and most important Canadian Exploration Company, controlled by leading Canadian financiers, with its head office in the city of Montreal, and advised by the eminent Mining Engineer, Bernard Macdonald, is sending out a thoroughly equipped expedition.
NOTE 4.—The smallest amount brought out by any of the miners of the Klondike, was estimated to exceed \$5,000; the largest, \$150,000; the average probably exceeded \$25,000, while many left large investments in the mines and still hold claims worth hundreds of thousands.
NOTE 5.—If individuals with very little money can accomplish so much, how much more can a company do with ample capital and a perfect system.

REMEMBER.

That it is estimated that the yield for 1897 will exceed \$5,000,000. That the Klondike region is the richest in the world. Next year the country will be swarming with capitalists.

NOW IS THE TIME.

to get in and secure claims by location, and share in the great wealth of the district.

The Montreal-London Gold and Silver Development Co., (Limited.)

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Secretary—T. J. Claxton.
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R. Wilson-Smith, Mayor of Montreal.
W. J. Withall, Vice-Pres. Quebec Bank.
F. L. Beique, Q.C.
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I hereby subscribe for..... shares at 24 cents each, amounting to..... Dollars, and enclose..... Dollars, being one-fourth of the amount, balance to be payable as stated.
..... Signature.
..... Address.
..... 1897.

Cheques should be made payable to S. H. Ewing, Treasurer. Every Director and shareholder has purchased shares at par value, 24 cents. No shares have been disposed of at a lower price.

Present price of shares—24 cents each, in blocks of not less than 100 shares, payable 6 cents per share with application, balance in three calls of 6 cents each when called by the Directors, with at least one month between calls.

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NOTE.

To accommodate those who are unable to call during the day, the office of the brokers will be kept open on THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, AUG. 5th and 6th, and SATURDAY AFTERNOON, AUG. 7th.

BERTHIER EN HAUT NEWS.

The buildings adjoining St. Albans Church school are being repaired and fitted up as a residence for the rector's family, so that the whole of the present school building may be utilized for educational purposes, thus increasing the accommodation. The Rev. C. J. Boulden, rector of the school and incumbent of the parish, left yesterday with his family for a three weeks' vacation at Sydney, C.B. In his absence the Rev. J. B. Pyke, M.A., officiated last Sunday.

INTRODUCTIONS ON 'CHANGE.

The following gentlemen were introduced on 'Change' this morning: Mr. Robert Turle with his family for a three weeks' vacation at Sydney, C.B. In his absence the Rev. J. B. Pyke, M.A., officiated last Sunday.

DIED.

EVANS—At Blue Bonnets, Que., on Aug. 4, 1897, Thomas Eldred, dearly beloved father of Alfred and Bell Evans, aged 64 months and thirteen days. Funeral private.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Earnings, July 22 to July 31.— 1897..... \$661,000 1896..... 632,263 Increase..... \$28,737

COMMERCIAL.

WITNESS OFFICE, August 4, 1897.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

Wholesale prices to the Board of Trade this week are as follows—London, Aug. 4. Flour, 100 lbs. 3s 6d; wheat, 100 lbs. 3s 6d;...

ties from 60s to 80s; finest Danish, 75s to 94s. Irish butter—Cork firsts, 73s; seconds, 71s; thirds, 67c; fourths, 60s per cwt.—Hodgson Brothers' Report.

LONDON PROVISION MARKET.

London, Ont., July 31.—Wheat, 68c per bushel; corn, 35c per bushel; rye, 28c to 30c per bushel;...

poor, and there is considerable late grain. The local market has followed outside markets, No. 1 hard wheat selling up to 81c...

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Chicago Stock Yards, Chicago, Aug. 4.—Hogs.—To-day's estimated receipts, 25,000; yesterday's receipts according to official returns, 14,983; shipments, 4,647; left over, 4,000;...

LIVERPOOL MARKET PRICES CURRENT.

Liverpool, Aug. 4, 1897.—Spring wheat, 7s to 7s 1d; red winter, 6s 10d to 6s 11d; No. 1, 6s 10d;...

LONDON CONSOLS.

London, Aug. 4, 12.30 p.m. — Consols—Money, 113 1/2; account, 113 3/4.

INLAND REVENUE RETURNS.

The inland revenue collected at the port of Montreal during the month of July was: 1896 ... \$186,061.73; 1897 ... \$171,165.43.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Return of traffic earnings from July 21 to July 31:— 1896 ... \$667,000; 1897 ... \$612,000; Increase ... \$55,000.

SHIPPING AND HARBOR NEWS.

The Allan Line SS. Brazilian from London for Montreal, passed Matane yesterday morning. The Allan Line SS. Sardinian, from Glasgow for Montreal, passed Matane yesterday morning.

AMERICAN CATTLE MARKETS.

New York, July 30.—Beef—Receipts, 1,195; steers active and 10c higher; rough butcher stock slow and weak; native steers sold at \$4.50 to \$4.95;...

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INGERSOLL PRODUCE MARKET.

Ingersoll, Ont., Aug. 2.—White wheat, 60c to 70c per bushel; red fall wheat, 67c to 68c per bushel;...

TORONTO MARKETS.

Toronto, Ont., Aug. 4.—Market is quiet. Flour, 100 lbs. 3s 6d; wheat, 100 lbs. 3s 6d;...

CHEESE SALES.

Bellefleur, Ont., Aug. 3.—At the meeting of the cheese board held here to-day there were 175 white and 400 colored off-red. The following sales were made: Bids, 95c at 8 1/2c;...

GULF REPORT.

Grosse Isle—Str. Dermore Head passed at 9.30. Lislet—Clear, east wind; inward 5 a.m. steamer; 7 a.m. steamer.

MANITOBA WHEAT.

In Manitoba a fair average crop is expected, the crop being irregular, and somewhat very fine other districts are rather

wind; outward yesterday, 9.30 p.m., Turret Chief; outward to-day, Louisburg; inward yesterday, St. John's.

ECCLESIASTICAL CHANGES.

Monday being the feast of St. Ignatius of Loyola was the date for the regular yearly appointments in the Jesuit Order.

A VICTORY FOR LIPSCHUETZ IN THE CUP TOURNAMENT.

Murray Hill Island, Thousand Islands, N.Y., Aug. 3.—In the Chess Association cup games at this place this morning, Napier of Brooklyn was drawn to play Lipschuetz of the Manhattan Chess Club, and Lipschuetz won.

KING CHULALONGKORN.

Porthsmouth, Aug. 4.—King Chulalongkorn I. and his suite of Siamese arrived here to-day from London, on his way to visit Queen Victoria at Osborne.

DROWNED IN LAKE MICHIGAN.

Detroit, Mich., Aug. 4.—A special to the 'Free Press' from Grand Rapids reports the drowning of Miss Clara Hall, aged nineteen, and Miss Lena Herrick, aged eighteen, prominent society girls of that city, while bathing at Ottawa Beach, a summer resort on Lake Michigan, near Grand Rapids.

THE SS. BALTIMORE ABANDONED.

St. John's, Nfld., Aug. 3.—The British steamer Baltimore City, from Montreal for Manchester, which went ashore on Flat Island, in the Straits of Belle Isle, on July 26, has become a total wreck.

DISASTERS.

The SS. Mistor, which has been loading a cargo of deals at Charlevoque, went ashore at the latter place yesterday. A telegram was received that she was resting easy.

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OBITUARY.

The death of Mr. James Lindsay, in his eightieth year, came suddenly yesterday, though he had been in poor health for some time. Mr. Lindsay was a native of Bonhill, Dumfriesshire, Scotland, and was universally esteemed.

OBITUARY.

Mr. Thomas Watson, who has just passed away at his son's residence in Chicago, having reached the ripe old age of eighty-seven years, was prominent in Montreal in the early fifties.

OBITUARY.

Friends of the Rev. C. A. Sadler and his wife will recall their departure, about two years ago for missionary work among the Araucanian Indians in Chili, and will feel much sympathy in their sad bereavement.

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Situations Vacant.

WANTED, FOR A FINANCIAL INSTITUTION, a thoroughly competent office hand; one who is unusually well educated, and a good correspondent; state age, experience, references, salary expected, to S. Box 2463, Montreal.

WANTED, GIRLS WHO HAVE HAD SOME experience in Wrapping Caramels or Dipping High-class Goods. TESTER & CO.

WANTED, A FARMER AND HIS WIFE for a small farm, not far from Montreal. Address F. 40, 'Witness' Office.

WANTED, A YOUNG LADY, ABOUT 18 years of age, as Copy-Holder. Address, COPY-HOLDER, 'Witness' Office, and state where employed before and how long.

PRINCIPAL WANTED FOR THE CLAREMONT Model School for years 1887 and 1888. Apply to L. Y. CHILTON, Chairman of School Commissioners, Claremont, Que.

WANTED, A COMPETENT AND RELIABLE Girl for general housework, in a small family, with good wages, and house with modern conveniences; references required. Apply to Mrs. S. E. PINGREE, Hartford, Vt.

Employment Wanted.

WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN work by the day, or offices to clean, or washing at her own house; references required. Address B. 40, Aylmer street.

WANTED, BY A LITTLE GIRL (Protestant), aged 15, a situation as Nurse, Maid, or Cook, at 13 St. Etienne street, Point St. Charles.

WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, work of any kind. Address T. 78, 'Witness' Office.

WANTED, WASHING OR HOUSECLEANING by the day. Apply 25 St. Phillip st.

WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN work by the day. Apply to 54 St. Bernard street, Montreal.

WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Widow, washing by the day, first class washer. Please leave address at 214 St. George st., six doors below St. Catherine street, upstairs.

WANTED, SITUATION BY YOUNG MAN as Interpreter, who speaks the following languages: French, Italian, German, Arabic, Hebrew, English. Apply to A. FULMAN, 255 Cadieux street, Montreal.

WANTED, POSITION AS STENOGRAPHER, Typewriter, or Office Clerk, by Young Lady Graduate of Ontario Bus. College, Belleville; highly recommended. Terms moderate. Address Box 19, Pakenham, Ont.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN OF GOOD CHARACTER, with 14 years' experience in all branches of office work, desires a position as Bookkeeper, Cashier, or Office Manager. Satisfactory references. Address A.C. 247, 'Witness' Office.

WANTED, BY A MARRIED MAN, POSITION of any kind. Can furnish best of city references. Address D. 65, 'Witness' Office.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED BY A PAINTER who is willing to work for moderate wages and make himself generally useful if required. Address PAINTER, 'Witness' Office.

Board and Rooms Wanted.

WANTED, ACCOMMODATION, ROOMS and Breakfast, for visiting members of the British Medical Association, from Aug. 30th to about Sept. 4th, situated between Guy and Bleury streets. Must be strictly first-class. Apply at once, stating locality and rates, to DR. DEVLIN, 2204 St. Catherine street.

WANTED, BY YOUNG LADY EMPLOYED during day, room and board in central location, terms moderate. Address B.K. 'Witness' Office.

Rooms and Board.

ROOMS TO LET, ALSO TABLE BOARD, 730 LaSalle street, and 64 Alexander st.

TWO LADIES OR TWO GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with nice bedrooms, partial or full board; house has all modern conveniences; family is private; no children; terms moderate. Apply at No. 107 Mansfield street.

Personal.

PERSONAL—BOSTON DENTAL PARLORS 1886 Notre Dame. Beautiful sets of Teeth from 75c. Dentists, Fitz and quality guaranteed. Painless extracting a specialty. All charges moderate.

Miscellaneous.

GET YOUR LAWN MOWERS SHARPENED at OHLING & NELSON'S, 67 1/2 Bleury street.

Property.

FOR SALE, AT WESTMOUNT, ON Selby street, one of the prettiest new houses, 3 flats; rent guaranteed; solid stone and brick; easy terms; \$4,700. Address T. 96, 'Witness' Office.

FRED R. ALLEY.

REAL ESTATE BOUGHT AND SOLD. MONEY LOANED.

SEE THE REGATTA.

And spend half an hour looking at the lots we have to offer at

Financial.

FOR SALE Several Lines of Good BONDS and DEBENTURES

Suitable for Permanent Investment, to pay interest at rates varying from 4 1/2 to 5 1/2 percent. Full particulars on application to HANSON BROS. Canada Life Chambers, Montreal.

FOR SALE

18,000 feet of land on Mountain at Westmount; water, electric light, electric bells. View unsurpassed; dry, healthy atmosphere, equal to the Adirondacks. Price, \$8,000. JOHN A. REES & CO., Board of Trade Building.

That Tired Feeling

Relief from Medicines was Short Until Hood's Sarsaparilla Cured

"I was troubled with sleeplessness and had that tired feeling. I did not have any appetite. At last I got a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla and it did wonders for me. That tired feeling left me and my appetite returned."

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills cure nausea, indigestion, biliousness, etc.

Wanted.

FOR SALE, SPLENDID PERSIAN LAMB Coat for gentlemen; was made to order; very long and full; cost \$200; sell for \$100, as leaving city. Address COAT, 'Witness' Office.

WANTED, 20 TO 30 GALLONS OF FRESH Milk daily, by G.T.R. or C.P.R. Address M.R. 'Witness' Office.

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

Bargains.

FOR SALE, HEINTZMAN & CO. Upright Piano; good tone and action; \$175, payable \$5 per month or \$145 cash. Apply to W. H. LEACH, 49 Metcalfe st., agent for the Celebrated Morris Pianos.

DUKE FOR SALE.

By 'Jessie,' registered American Kennel Club Stud Book, N.Y., No. 14,450. By 'Empress of Wascons' (latter sister of 'Sear's Monarch'), and 'Boss,' owned by Mr. Mitchell, Fairhaven, Vt. 'Duke' would be as good as a night watchman inside a large factory or yard. No person will enter except his friends. No better dog could be found for watching, etc. 'Duke' is ten months old, extraordinarily large, strong and handsome; would make a splendid adjunct to a gentleman's establishment, and is young enough to be trained to suit. Apply at 57 St. Hyppolite street.

To Let.

TO LET, AT WESTMOUNT, TWO NICE Flats, on Selby street, six rooms, bath, w.c. separate; hot water service; rent, \$13. Apply to 4657 St. Antoine street.

To Let.

TO LET, CERTAIN PREMISES IN THE 'Witness' Building, consisting of a store on the street level, and two well-lighted, well-finished, heated flats, immediately above said store. These premises would be very suitable for a wholesale establishment requiring a shop or office on the ground floor, or would be let separately. Full particulars on application to Mr. WALLACE, 'Witness' Office.

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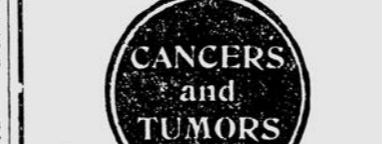
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Our method of treatment is being endorsed by leading physicians, and it proves beneficial in fully 90 percent of all cases; but, of course, we cannot effect a permanent CURE in some large percentage of cases. If taken in time our treatment will remove all traces of the disease, from the system, and effect a PERMANENT and PERFECT CURE. It is a pleasant, home treatment, and costs less than \$2.00 a week, and this includes the advice and careful attention of Dr. Mason by mail.

We will be glad to send the addresses of those who have been using the treatment, and they can tell you all about it; also, our pamphlet telling you all about the different kinds of cancer, etc., etc.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. THE ONLY PLACE IN CANADA WHERE THE GENUINE AND RELIABLE TREATMENT CAN BE SECURED IS FROM STOTT & JURY, Bowmanville, Ont.

N.B.—We also manufacture FOOT ELM, a positive cure for sweaty, swollen, tired feet. 25 cents, or five for \$1.00. We pay the postage and return your money if not satisfactory.

GIVE HIM A TRIAL!

The best Shoe Shining Stand in the city. WILLIAM WAUGH has just opened a spacious and well appointed Stand at 116 St. Francois Xavier street, Russet, Ox Blood, Tan, Bottle Green, Black and White Canvas Shoes, treated by an artist. You all know the proprietor. He has been introduced to the public in his new venture by Mr. Andy Hawthorn, and is duly thanked for the great favor done him by the spacious stand which has been placed at his disposal. Your shoes will be never properly treated unless you try this stand.

Don't forget the address—116 St. Francois Xavier street. The different polishes, and other articles of the Shoe Trade, on sale at reasonable prices.

HALF TONE ETCHINGS

Equal to the best produced, at 15 cents per square inch. Special rates for large quantities. 'WITNESS' PRINTING HOUSE, Corner Craig and Bleury streets.

THE ANCIENT CAPITAL.

QUEBEC BRIDGE COMPANY. Quebec, Aug. 4.—At the last meeting of the Bridge Company the Hon. R. R. Doherty, who was on the point of leaving for England, promised to use every means in his power to interest English capitalists in the undertaking, and hoped that he would find all arrangements completed and everything ready for work on his return. Mr. Grundy, of the Quebec Central, was also present and discussed with the directors the terms to be accorded to all railways using the bridge, its connections and terminal facilities. Sir Charles Rivers-Wilson, president of the Grand Trunk, is expected here shortly to examine the proposed sites for the bridge, and the directors are arranging to provide him with every facility for the purpose. Meanwhile, Mr. Hoare, the company's engineer, is busily engaged taking the final soundings of the river and survey of the shores.

'CHRONICLE' FOR SALE. The 'Morning Chronicle' here is advertised for sale by the heirs of the late J. J. Foote. There is some talk of a Liberal syndicate being formed to purchase it.

PERSONAL. Mr. J. C. Thompson, ex-president of the Y. M. C. A., the Misses Thompson and Mr. Harry Thompson left yesterday for Bermuda. Mr. J. C. Thompson has been in ill health for some months past.

OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS. The Quebec 'Official Gazette' announces the following:—R. Lemieux, advocate, Montreal, M. P. for Gaspé, to be Recorder of the town of St. Louis; John Roy, to be clerk of the Magistrate's Court for the county of Compton.

Aubert and Orselau, the two young lads found guilty of the burglary at Beauchamp's fruit store, have been sent to the penitentiary for two years.

Over fifty residents of Beauce and Dorchester have left for Alaska to try their fortunes at the Klondike mines, the majority being provided with from a thousand to twelve hundred dollars each to defray their expenses. On Saturday several more left, including a Mr. Joseph Roy, who had already been in Alaska three times.

Of a hundred and fifty arrests made by the Quebec city police during July over a hundred were for drunkenness.

Phelps, the globe girder, is still here, and appears to be the lion of the hour.

The local government has resolved to take severe repressive measures against the destruction of partridges and other game out of season.

Captain Scotsman Fair, of the steamship 'Eden Moor,' now loading at Sillery, died suddenly yesterday afternoon, presumably from heart disease.

An accidental fire a few days ago totally destroyed the residence and outbuildings of Mr. Robert Neill, a well-known farmer of Portneuf. The loss is three thousand dollars, and was uninsured.

QUICKSILVER IN NOVA SCOTIA. Halifax, N.S., Aug. 3.—A mine or well of quicksilver has been discovered just outside of Dartmouth, on the other side of Halifax harbor, by a young lady of this city, Miss Jessie Mitchell. A quantity of the mercury was submitted to Prof. Dawson of Ottawa, who pronounced upon it favorably, and an English expert has also declared that the mineral is of a very valuable quality. Miss Mitchell, who is a young woman in ordinary circumstances, has, with the assistance of some friends, secured the property on which her discovery was made, and a company will be organized to develop the deposits. It is unusual to find this metal in such a pure state. It is mostly obtained by reduction from cinnabar, one of its ores. This is the first discovery of its kind ever made in Canada, and there are very few mercury mines in the whole world where the pure element is found. The fact that mercury is not included in the minerals of Nova Scotia proves that no such discovery was ever dreamed of. There is every probability of other minerals being discovered in the vicinity and hence a number of areas were taken by the discoverer.

ANNEXATION OF THE SOLOMON GROUP. Vancouver, B.C., Aug. 3.—The steamer 'Miovera,' from Sydney, brings details of the recent annexation of the Solomon group by Her Majesty's ship 'Wallaroua.' The first island made a colony was Belona, which the 'Wallaroua' reached on July 16. The Union Jack was hoisted with the usual ceremonies. The natives were very shy at first and much frightened at the salute, but they became reassured on the ship leaving, and removed a notice of the board of annexation and dug up a bottle containing the proclamation. The 'entente cordiale' was first established by the ship rescuing a native blown out to sea in a canoe. Rennell Island was also placed under British protection the same day. The island is difficult of access, and no natives were seen. The 'Wallaroua' called at Maru Sound and proceeded to the Stewart Islands, annexing them. The natives are of a high type and very friendly. They were most pleased at becoming British subjects.

FOUND DROWNED. Thorold, Ont., Aug. 3.—The body of George Buckley was found floating in the old canal here this morning. Buckley was an Englishman of small stature, fair complexion, and about thirty years of age. He was employed as hostler at the Mansion Hotel here, and had been missing since Friday evening last. It is supposed that he accidentally fell into the canal. The coroner did not deem an inquest necessary. No one here seems to know where his relatives live.

ITALY WATCHING FRANCE.

Rome, Aug. 3.—The constant increase of French naval expenditure is followed by the Italian Government with the greatest interest. In view of the steps which France is taking to fortify the coast of Tunis it is regarded as imperatively necessary to strengthen the Italian navy, and arrangements are being made for launching three armored cruisers this month. Admiral Brin, the Italian Minister of Marine, who is an able naval engineer, is planning a vessel which, it is claimed, will revolutionize naval warfare by its power, speed and efficacy as a tactical unit. A scheme of mobilization of the army and navy for the defence of the sea coast is being arrived at, to be carried out probably in November next.

POWDERLY SWORN IN. Washington, Aug. 3.—Mr. Terence V. Powderly, formerly Master Workman of the Knights of Labor, to-day took the prescribed oath as commissioner general of immigration. Mr. Powderly said he was in favor of a strict and impartial interpretation of the immigration laws, and believed that every proper effort should be made to keep out all undesirable classes.

THE LUMBER DUTY. Toronto, Ont., Aug. 3.—There will be a meeting of lumbermen in Toronto on Aug. 19 to discuss the situation arising out of the Dingley tariff.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEARLY TWO years ago the Rev. Job Roadhouse, of Seely's Bay, Ont., wrote us—'Allow me to tell you of my high appreciation of the K. D. C. The state of my stomach was affecting my throat; at times, I feared the loss of my voice, but K. D. C. brought such relief that I cannot but believe it to be a Godsend. It is the best stomach medicine I have met with.'

AGAIN, he wrote May 25th, 1896, as follows—'I have not heard any one saying anything detrimental to K. D. C. who have used it, but every one commends it as a medicine, and advises itself whenever it goes.' It stands the test of time, and truly is Canada's Greatest Cure for Indigestion. The K. D. C. Pills act their part also, in restoring the liver and bowels to healthy action.

Free Samples for the asking. K. D. C. Company, Limited, New Glasgow, N.S., and 127 State St., Boston, Mass.

AMERICAN & CANADIAN SEASIDE

AVENUE HOUSE.—PEAKS' ISLAND, PORTLAND HARBOR, ME. This popular Seaside House will open about July 15th to summer travel. Special rates to families. Correspondence solicited.

KENNEBUNK PORT, MAINE. Cape Arundel; improved grounds; ocean and river view, terms reasonable. Address GEO. N. STEVENS, Kennebunk Port, Maine.

FURNISHED ROOMS AT PEAKS' ISLAND, ME. The house is now open, and is beautifully situated, with gallery on three sides; mountain and sea air combined; a splendid view of bay and islands; away from all noise; smooth beach; steamboat leaves every hour for Portland. For further particulars apply to MRS. McDONALD, Peaks' Island.

RIDGE HOUSE, L. M. HAMILTON, Proprietor, Cousins Island, Me. Opening July 1st, 1897. Cousins Island is one of the most beautiful islands in Casco Bay. It is situated nine miles from Portland, and six miles from Freeport. Two steamboats touch at the island, each four times a day, bringing the mail daily from Portland. There are good facilities at this island for bathing, fishing, yachting, etc. The Ridge House is 100 rods from either steamboat landing.

BELMONT RETREAT, Quebec. Private Hospital opened since 1894 for the treatment of inebriates. Separate department for Ladies. DR. J. M. MACKAY, Prop., P.O. Box 172.

HIGHGATE SPRINGS, VT. THE FRANKLIN HOUSE AND COTTAGES. Open June to October. Twenty-eight years' experience in management; bathing and lawn tennis and Bathing Houses; good fishing and boating. Send for circulars and prices. J. L. SCOTT, Proprietor.

ST. LEON SPRINGS HOTEL. This famous summer and health resort is one of the most beautiful and agreeable summer resorts on the continent. Rheumatism, neuralgia, indigestion and other similar complaints St. Leon Mineral Water will cure when other remedies fail. The baths are a special feature of the springs. Their effect is simply marvellous. For terms, etc., address Mr. CHAS. A. WEBER, Room 60, Canada Life Building, Montreal, or to MARTIN O'BRIEN, St. Leon Springs, Que.

MOUNTAIN VIEW. This Summer Resort, situated on the shores of Brome Lake, will be open the first of June; good board and accommodation guaranteed. Boats free to guests. Early train Monday morning to Montreal. For rates apply to A. KILBURN, Foster, Que.

ACCOMMODATION FOR A FEW BOYS; excellent locality, on Richelieu River; 8 miles above St. Johns; personal supervision. MR. MAX LIEBICH, Sabrevola, Que.

WANTED, SUMMER BOARDERS TO FILL up a few vacancies; pleasant locality near Ottawa River and Railway. Adults, \$3.00 per week; children, \$2.00 each. Address Box 4, Mill Creek Farm, Cushing, N.B.

TO RENT, FURNISHED COTTAGES at Beaconsfield for balance of season. Rent low. Apply to MACINTOSH & HYDE, 157 St. James street, city.

WHITE MOUNTAINS, NEW HAMPSHIRE.

CRAWFORD HOUSE, FABYAN HOUSE, TWIN MOUNTAIN HOUSE, SUMMIT HOUSE, WHITE MOUNTAINS. Operated by BARRON, MERRILL & BARRON. These celebrated localities were planned on a grand and liberal scale, and located, by gentlemen of artistic instincts, on sites not exceeded for grandeur and beauty in the world. From their broad verandahs a wondrous view of lake, hill, and magnificent mountains is revealed. Pen or canvas cannot do justice to the vast extent of wilderness, majesty and beauty. One must see the outlines of the mountains pencilled against the morning sky, in all the golden glories of sunrise or at evening, when the afterglow of the sunset flushes them with tints as soft as line the heart of a seashell. Post and telegraph offices in each hotel. Through parlor and sleeping cars from Montreal to Hotel grounds.

WHITE MOUNTAIN HOUSE, WHITE MOUNTAINS, N.H. One mile from Fabyan's; \$2.50 per day; transient, \$10.50 per week. R. D. ROUNSEVELL, Proprietor.

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

WILLEY HOUSE, CRAWFORD NOTCH. Oldest, Most Celebrated, and Historical. Central excursions to any part of the Mountains and return same day. Six trains each way daily. House newly enlarged and refitted. Guests met at Crawford Station. J. F. WHALEN, Proprietor.

BETHEHEM, N.H. THE ALTAMONTE AND COTTAGES. Accommodates 100 people. Now open. Rates, \$12 to \$20 per week. GEORGE F. CLARK, Manager. (Formerly of Rossin House, Toronto.)

THE HIGHLAND HOUSE AND COTTAGE. Accommodates 100. Lighted by electricity. Furnace heat. First-class accommodation. J. H. CLARK, Proprietor, Bethelhem, N.H.

THE HOWARD HOUSE. Central and desirable location. Comfortable and homelike. Moderate rates. F. E. DERBYSHIRE, Proprietor, Bethelhem, N.H.

IDLEWILD COTTAGE. Real country home. Home comforts. Accommodation for 25. Low rates. MRS. M. E. PADELFOUR, Proprietor, Bethelhem, N.H.

BETHEHEM HOUSE. Open July to October. Rates reasonable. J. H. A. BRUCE, Proprietor, Bethelhem, N.H.

THE ALPINE AND COTTAGES. At the West End. First-class accommodation for 100 guests. Send for Circular. C. H. CLARK, Proprietor, Bethelhem, N.H.

THE UPLANDS AND COTTAGES. Accommodates 150. Highest location in Bethelhem. F. H. ABBOTT, Proprietor, Bethelhem, N.H.

JEFFERSON, N.H.

WHITE MOUNTAINS. THE WAUMBEEK JEFFERSON, N.H. Open July, Aug. and Sept. DAVID B. PLUMER, Manager, THE JEFFERSON. A select family hotel, at moderate rates, under control of THE WAUMBEEK.

FINE GOLD LINKS WITH A PROFESSIONAL GREEN KEEPER. Our winter resort is the LAUREL HOUSE OF LAKEWOOD, N.J. Open Oct. 1.

THE WHITE MOUNTAINS. THE PLAISTED HOUSE, Jefferson, N.H. From 250 feet of Plazas may be seen the peaks of 45 distinct mountains. Table of the very best poultry, Milk, Butter and Eggs, fresh from the hotel farm. B. H. PLAISTED & SON, Proprietors.

CLOVERDALE COTTAGE WHITE MOUNTAINS. Terms moderate. Vegetables, Milk, Eggs, &c., fresh from the farm. L. D. KENNISON, Prop., Jefferson, N.H.

ADIRONDACKS.

CLAWBONNY AND COTTAGES KESEVILLE, N.Y. Fine Location, beautiful Mountain scenery; large airy rooms; sanitary plumbing; hot and cold water; bath rooms; terms moderate. Apply for particulars to E. A. JORDAN, Prop.

LAKEVIEW HOUSE. In the Adirondacks. Capacity, 25 guests. For rates address D. S. MERRILL, Merrill, N.Y.

THE CASCADE, CASCADEVILLE, NEW YORK. Elevation 2,045 feet; best of trout fishing in our own lakes; music, boating, tennis, bowling, etc.; telegraph and post-office in house. Send for circular. S. F. WESTON, Manager. E. M. WESTON, Proprietor.

THE ADIRONDACKS. The 'Elmwood,' Jay, Essex Co., N.Y. Fine scenery; dry, pure, bracing air; terms moderate. Illustrated circular on application. C. S. SWENEY, Proprietor.

LAKES CHAMPLAIN AND GEORGE.

LAKE CHAMPLAIN, TREMBLEAU HALL, PORT KENT, ESSEX CO., N.Y. Special terms for September. Write for pamphlet.

THE LAKE HOUSE LAKE GEORGE, N.Y. THE FINEST SUMMER RESORT IN THE ADIRONDACKS. LIGHTED WITH ELECTRIC LIGHTS. DIRT TENNIS courts. Baseball ground. A new fleet of cedar boats. Billiard rooms, bowling alleys, etc. First-class fishing all season. First-class service. Special rates to families and young men. For particulars address A. H. RUSSELL, Lessee and Proprietor.

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GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM THROUGH SERVICE. Montreal to Quebec and Lower St. Lawrence Points. Leave Montreal 7:50 a.m., daily, 4 p.m., and 11:15 p.m., daily, except Sunday.

The 4 p.m. train is a new train, with parlor car attached, and reaches Quebec at 10:40 p.m. 7:50 a.m. train runs through to Halifax, but train leaving Montreal Sunday morning runs to Rimouski only. The 11:15 p.m. train runs to Little Metis. (Saturday night train runs to Quebec only.)

Gulf of St. Lawrence Resorts Special. A weekly business men's special will leave Montreal every Friday, at 8:45 p.m., for Cacouna and stations as far as Little Metis; train for Lacolle, on Monday. The Special will leave Cacouna every Sunday at 7:30 p.m., and Quebec at 11:55 p.m., reaching Montreal at 7:30 a.m., Mondays.

Portland and Old Orchard Beach Service. Leave Montreal 7:50 a.m., daily, except Sunday, and 11:15 p.m., daily. The 8:45 p.m. train reaches Old Orchard Beach at 7:35 a.m. THE SEASIDE AND WHITE MOUNTAIN SPECIAL.

The Finest Passenger Train in the World leaves Bonaventure Depot every Friday at 9 p.m., and runs through to Portland and Old Orchard Beach without change, reaching Portland at 7:15 a.m., and Old Orchard at 8 a.m.

Returning, the Seaside Special leaves Old Orchard Beach every Sunday at 7:55 p.m. and Portland at 9 p.m. for Montreal, arriving at 8:30 a.m. Monday, and leaves Montreal at 8:45 a.m., every Monday, reaching Toronto at 6:25 p.m., and Chicago at 10:00 a.m. Tuesday.

Accommodation in this magnificent train can be had in the GRAND TRUNK TICKET OFFICES, Montreal.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY. Until further notice the trains of this railway will run daily (Sunday excepted) as follows: Leave Montreal by Grand Trunk Railway through Bonaventure Street Depot 7:50 23:15

Leave Levis 13:40 8:30 Arrive at Riverview Loup . . . 15:45 12:55 do Trois Pistoles 17:40 14:15 do Rimouski 19:00 15:43 do Ste. Flavie 19:30 16:25 do Little Metis 19:52 16:50 do Moncton 22:25 do Dalhousie 23:25 do Bathurst 24:20 do Newcastle 1:25 do Moncton 3:40 15:10 do St. John 7:15 12:10 do Halifax 10:20 21:25

An express train will leave Montreal on Friday evenings at 20:40 o'clock, and run through to Little Metis, arriving there at 11:10 o'clock on Saturday. An express train will leave Cacouna on Sunday evenings at 19:30 o'clock, and run through to Montreal, arriving there at 7:20 o'clock Monday.

The English mail train leaves Montreal at 7:50 o'clock on Sunday mornings, and arrives at Rimouski the same evening. This train stops at St. Charles Junction, Montmagny, L'Islet, Ste. Anne, St. Paschal, Riviere du Loup, Cacouna, Trois Pistoles and Bic.

A passenger train leaves Cacouna on Monday mornings at 8 o'clock and arrives at Levis at 12:30 o'clock. The trains to Halifax and St. John run through to their destination on Sunday. The buffet, sleeping car and other cars of express train leaving Montreal at 7:50 o'clock run through to Halifax without change.

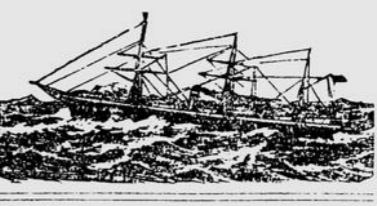
The trains of the Intercolonial Railway are heated by steam from the locomotives, and those between Montreal and Halifax via Levis are lighted by electricity. Through tickets may be obtained via rail agents to all points on the Lower St. Lawrence, and in the Maritime Provinces. For tickets and all information in regard to passenger fares, rates of freight, train arrangements, etc., apply to G. W. ROBINSON, Eastern Freight and Passenger Agent, 138 St. James street, Montreal. D. POTTINGER, General Manager, Railway Office, Moncton, N.B., July 12, 1897.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

YUKON GOLD FIELDS. Steamer 'Islander' will leave Victoria on a special trip, 15th August, for Dyea, Alaska, a port en route to Klondike, Yukon Gold Fields.

CABIN RATE, \$40. From Victoria to Dyea, Alaska. Apply early. Accommodation limited.

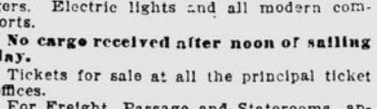
NEW ROUTE to CALEDONIA SPRINGS DIRECT TO THE HOTEL. Trains leave Montreal, (Windsor Street Station), week days, 8:50 A.M. AND 6:15 P.M. Arriving Caledonia Springs at 12:35 p.m. and 8:30 p.m. City Ticket and Telegraph Office, 125 ST. JAMES ST., (Next to Post-Office).



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ST. LAWRENCE LINE. SS. 'CAMPANA' 1,700 TONS. Is intended to sail from Montreal on Monday, August 16th, at 2 p.m. And afterwards on every alternate MONDAY during the season. Leaving Quebec the day following at noon. For FATHER POINT, GASPÉ, MAL BAY, PERCE, CAPT. COVE, SUMMERSIDE, CHARLOTTETOWN AND PICTOU. Has excellent accommodation for passengers. Electric lights and all modern comforts.

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EAST COAST SERVICE. SS. GANGES, for Newcastle and Leith. Aug. 20. SS. KINGTON, for Leith. Aug. 28. SS. ESCALON, for Leith. Aberdeen Aug. 29. SS. FREMONA, for Leith. Sept. 8. Agents—CAIRNS, YOUNG & NOBLE, Newcastle-on-Tyne; A. LOW, SON & CO., 27 Leadenhall street, London, E.C.3; WYTHOM & SONS, Leith; W. THOMSON & SONS, Dundee, Scotland.

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LIVERPOOL SERVICE. via London. Steamer From Montreal. From Quebec. Labrador. July 31, daylight. Aug. 1, 9 a.m. Ctoman. Aug. 7. " Aug. 7, 2 p.m. Vancouver. Aug. 14. " Aug. 14, 9 a.m. Scotsman. Aug. 21. " Aug. 21, 9 a.m. Labrador. Sept. 4. " Sept. 5, 9 a.m.

R. M. S. 'Canada' will sail from Boston August 7th and Sept. 11th. Rates of passage to Liverpool and London. Cabin, \$22.50 to \$60, according to class; \$34 to \$36.25; steerage to Liverpool, London, Londonderry, Queenstown, Belfast and Glasgow, \$22.50 and \$23.50. Midship saloon, electric light, spacious promenade decks. For further information apply to any agent of the Company or to DAVID TORRANCE & CO., 17 St. Sacramento st., Montreal. General Agent Montreal.

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MRS. BERTRAM'S MISSIONARY TEA.

(Early F. Wheeler in 'The Independent.') (Continued.)

There was no use answering. Men never appreciate women's efforts to do good. John is always saying odd things. He calls his church dues his Sin.

He never said a word about the money. In the same sermon he said that figures proved that the Christian would see to the conversion of a hundred heathen, the heathen certainly come to a dollar a head—so, when you have a hundred dollars to the society, you will be done.

At the next four days, the stairs had to be cleaned. I remember—and the whole thing is so funny; for I am not one of those women, and having but little people expect perfection of me.

One of the neighbors helped Hannah and me, but we were all pretty well tired out when it was all done. It seemed to me I couldn't stand long enough to dress, and I was so cross because John couldn't get the chairs just when I wanted them, and little May bothered me about her sash and her hair-ribbons.

We always had our exercises from four to five, and served tea as soon after as we could; but the ladies were late in coming and slow in getting settled down. There was such a crowd and they had so much to say. When it came to the programme I saw why Mrs. Day had not hurried them; she knew how unsatisfactory it promised to be, and I think she was a little afraid of Miss Preston—a tall young lady, with a bright, keen face, and that general air of knowingness which a Boston education is supposed to impart, and which might be rather trying to our ladies who were neither literary nor learned.

She had prepared a set of questions on India with references for the answers; but it turned out presently that some of the ladies to whom questions had been sent were not there (two or three of them dropped in afterward I noticed), and some of the others said they had not been able to find the answers; and one had forgotten all about it; so that didn't go off very well. Then she read us something about the Taj Mahal, which didn't strike us as exactly a missionary topic. And then she introduced Miss Preston, saying she felt sure the deficiencies of our programme would be made up by her talk to us.

Miss Preston looked us all over a moment before she began—a roomful of well-dressed, pleasant-faced women. Her own face seemed to soften and kindle as she looked, as if her audience inspired her. She began by giving us greetings from her own society, saying what a bond of fellowship these organizations were to us. She spoke of our ability to organize for such work as a privilege, the long result of time in developing civilization; such a help to us, too, broadening our intellectual life and quickening our sympathies. How it had brought out the talents of our women, and, blessing them, had made them a blessing to others less favored; how we had outgrown the old idea that the Lord, in his own good time, would convert the world, and now the divine power, working through human instrumentalities, was the key-note of evangelistic efforts. That the thoughts of men are widened by the process of the suns, the touch of steam, nay, the more mysterious, and so, as it seems to us, more divine force of electricity, is driving the wheels of progress; that the narrow horizons of a century ago are broken up, and the world has widened to us all, widened and grown smaller at once, as swift travel has brought the ends of the earth together, and science in her own tongue has taught us again the Christ-lesson of human brotherhood.

in protest against such injustice and oppression, while the tears of pity were in my eyes. But, she went on, we cannot be really interested or permanently influenced by a spasmodic emotion. Facts are the fuel to kindle the fire of missionary zeal and we must find out by reading, by discussion, by hard thinking about it, what the heathen really were, how they lived and what they thought. It was too much the way of women to trust to feelings and, sure that our intentions were good and our cause righteous, yet fail to get the best results from our efforts because of ignorance and misguided energy. That was largely what our societies were for; not just for the dollar a year; but that, by co-operation we might inform ourselves as to facts and the needs of the different fields and the workers. If the study which we gave as a matter of course in a Culture Club were given to our missionary work, we could not fail to be stirred to greater effort, to a more perfect consecration. And what a help to enthusiasm these societies, and should not each one be a centre of prayerful zeal and devoted labor?

(To be continued.)

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

TREE PLANTING OF LONG AGO.

Every summer of Johnny's life, and he had seen seven summers, he had gone with his father and mother to spend three months at his grandfather's farm. Papa had lived there all the year round when he was a boy, and so had grandpa in those far-away days when he was a little boy, when the big forests shut in the lonely farm on every side, and Indian and bears and wolves were plenty.

Grandpa had told him the most fascinating stories, time and again, about those days, until Johnny supposed that he knew every one. But yet, almost every summer, grandpa would think of some he had never told before, and give Johnny a surprise. For instance, who would have thought that the big oak tree at the gate had a story, any more than the story of rain and sunshine, wind and storm, fresh green leaves in spring, and shiny brown ones, and ripe acorns in the fall—the story that any tree has.

But it had. Probably grandpa would never have thought of it, if Johnny had not started to school. But when Johnny came to the old farm for the eighth time, he had been in school a whole year, and on Arbor day the boys from his room at school had set out a young oak tree in front of the building, and of course he must tell grandpa all about it.

'I don't suppose you kept Arbor day when you were little,' Johnny said, and grandpa laughed. 'No,' he said, 'we had to cut trees down then, instead of planting them. I remember though, the very first leaf of this tree,' he went on, touching the trunk of the big oak.

'Did you plant it?' asked Johnny. 'No,' said grandpa, with a mysterious smile. 'A squirrel did.'

'A squirrel!' was all that Johnny could say for a minute. Then—'O grandpa! that's a story you never told me.'

'Well, I'll tell it now,' grandpa said. 'The fall that I was six years old a family of grey squirrels came and took possession of a hollow tree just over there, and began to lay up their winter store of acorns.'

There was not an oak tree then on this side of the river, for miles around, but we had built a rough bridge across the river, and the squirrels used it to cross over, and get a large store of their

favorite food. They went over a mile for every acorn they brought home, carrying them one by one, and burying them in the ground, each in a little hole by itself.

'Why, grandpa,' Johnny broke in, 'I thought they always put great hoards of them away in the hollow trees.' 'These did not. We often wondered how they could find the acorn again, but they never seemed to forget where the little holes were, and many a time during that long, snowy winter, I saw one of them come out of his tree, run across the snow, dive down, scratch a minute, and run quickly back to the tree with the acorn in his mouth.'

'But there is one buried acorn which they must have forgotten, for in the spring, when the rain and sunshine were wakening all the other sleeping things, a little oak-tree pushed up through the ground. 'I found it one morning, and called father to see, and as soon as he saw it, he drove some sticks into the ground to protect it, and said, "I've been intending to plant an oak, and those squirrels have saved me the trouble." 'Mother thought it should be moved, because there were so many trees near it, but father said, "No, as it needs more room we will cut some of the others out, and some will die out." 'So that little oak stood and grew, and the old trees that were near it died, and the young trees were removed, and now it's the largest tree for miles around. I have always loved it best of all the trees. 'Last winter a family of grey squirrels came hunting about for a hole in it in which to make their winter home, but there is not a hollow place in it, and they had to content themselves with the old walnut over there. 'They may have been great-great-great-grandchildren of the squirrels who planted the tree, sixty years ago, but there is no place in it for them yet, though it feeds them well with acorns. 'And very likely, Johnny, when you're an old man, you'll come here under the tree and tell your grandchildren the story of how the squirrels planted it.' Johnny patted the rough old trunk and laughed. That was farther away than he could think of; but he saw a jolly place, up in the big branches, to sit and read and whittle in the hot days, and he thanked the little grey squirrel with all his heart.—Fannie L. Brent in 'Youth's Companion.'

One's faith is often rebuked in the presence of the generosity and kindness which eagerly avail themselves of an opportunity for giving. Still, one must remember that not the amount of gifts which are large, but the steady stream of small, systematic gifts, are what really swell the treasury of benevolence. The little that is given every day, the little that is saved every day, the tenth or the fifth or the twentieth part of a salary which is put by for a good cause—these are what in the end make the prosperous cause.—M. Sangster.

Moreover, to avoid fellowship with God we must avoid those things which are grieving to him. St. John says: 'If we walk in the light as he is in the light we have fellowship one with another.' That means fellowship with God, not mere fellowship with our fellow Christians. The light signifies holiness and purity. In these God dwells and into these the soul must come that would have fellowship with him. The unfruitful works of darkness cannot abide his searching presence. In that great light the soul will be conscious as it can nowhere else be of its inconsistencies and shortcomings. These will be judged as sin and confessed. Happily, the light that reveals the evil of these will reveal also the presence of the precious blood, and to assure us of this fact, it is written: 'And the blood of Jesus Christ his Son cleanseth us from all sin.' This assurance is given to them who walk in the light, because they alone become truly conscious of the need of such an ever-present cleansing agency or concerned to have it applied to heart and conscience. In this nearer presence of God there is given sweet consciousness not only of sin pardoned, but also of sin conquered. The world's attractions are seen in their true light, the searching, revealing light of God. There each evil of the flesh is seen in its incipient state and its origin disclosed and its siren voice silenced. Satan cannot deceive the soul while thus abiding. How many Christians have any such experience we cannot judge, but it awaits the soul that seeks it as an experience more to be desired than ought which self-indulgence can offer. It is not bestowed by lot. There is a way, one only way into this holy of holies, and Christ is the way. He will reveal himself to those who earnestly desire him, for those who seek him earnestly find him.—New York 'Observer.'

THE SOUL'S INQUIRIES. WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 4. What doth it profit, my brethren, though a man say he hath faith, and have not works? Can faith save him?—James ii., 14. Faith, if it hath not works, is dead, being alone.—James ii., 17. But whose looketh into the perfect law of liberty, and continueth therein, he being not a forgetful hearer, but a doer of the work, this man shall be blessed in his deed.—James i., 25.

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CROWN FLAVORING EXTRACTS MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS. READY FOR MAILING TO ABSENT FRIENDS. FULL OF INTERESTING INFORMATION. STORIES OF THE KLONDIKE GOLD DIGGINGS. CANADA'S POLICE AND CUSTOMS REGULATIONS. OUR OFFICERS TELL WHAT THE COUNTRY IS LIKE. BRITISH SMALL WARS INCREASE. FIGHTING THE WAZIRIS AND THE CHITRALIS. HEAVY LOSSES AMONG THE OFFICERS. BRITAIN DENOUNCES GERMAN TREATIES. SIR WILFRID LAURIER THE LION OF THE HOUR. HIS RECEPTION IN PARIS VERY CORDIAL.

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WE HAVE STOPPED SELLING PICTURES To the Department Stores, as we find that they set too much for our goods. In future, we will deal direct with public. We can give you more Picture Frames for one dollar than any other house in the city can for two. G. W. WILLSON, Manufacturer of Mouldings and Frames, 680 CRAIG street, next door to the 'Witness' Office.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS.

LONG THINGS CUT SHORT. The following story is told in the 'Life of Spurgeon':— An old lady of his flock once called upon him with a grievance. The doctor's neck-bands were too long for her ideas of ministerial humility, and after a long harangue on the sin of pride she intimated that she had brought her scissors with her, and would be pleased if her dear pastor would allow her to clip them down to her notions of propriety. The doctor not only listened patiently to her lecture but handed her over the offending white bands to operate upon.

When she had cut them to her satisfaction and returned the bibs, it was the doctor's turn. 'Now,' said he, 'my good sister, you must do me a good turn also.' 'Yes, that I will, doctor; what can it be?' 'Well, you have something about you, which is a deal too long, and causes me no end of trouble, and I should like to see it shorter.' 'Indeed, sir; I will not hesitate. What is it? Here are the scissors, use them as you please.' 'Come, then,' said the sturdy divine, 'good sister, put out your tongue.'

VERY SMALL. The cost of insuring a bicycle against loss with the Dominion Burglary Guarantee Company, Limited, is so small that you will wonder how it can be done. Office, 181 St. James street. Telephone 1284, and we will call on you at once with particulars.

Dr. Ende—There's nothing serious the matter with Patsy, Mrs. Mulcahey. I think a little soap and water will do him as much good as anything. Mrs. Mulcahey—Yes, doctor; an' will of give it 'im befor or after his makes? 'When in Coughing Pain, take Menthol Cough Syrup.

'My wife took a nap yesterday afternoon, and I kept the baby still two hours.' 'How did you manage it?' 'Nailed his clothes to the floor and gave him a paper lampshade to play with.'

NO POSTPONEMENT. Don't put off until to-morrow what you should do to-day. Your house or store may be burglarized. Get rates from the Dominion Burglary Guarantee Company, Office 181 St. James street. Telephone 1284, and we will call on you at once.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

KODAKS. FOR SALE, TO RENT AND EXCHANGE MONTREAL PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLY Co., Notre Dame and St. Francois Xavier sts. Telephone 1467. Send for catalogue. Develop and Printing for Amateurs. Lantern Slides, etc.

SAMPLE BRUSHES CHEAP. We have a lot of Sample PURE BRISTLE HAIR BRUSHES ENGLISH HANDLE CLOTH BRUSHES RAZOR HAIR SHAVING BRUSHES WILEY'S BRUSH WORKS, 78 - Victoria Square - 78. Carpet Sweepers Repaired. Telephone 2740

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

HARRISON & CO., PRACTICAL OPTICIANS, 140 St. Peter street, near Craig. Professional. JAMES A. BAZIN, Dentist, 1st and 3rd THURSDAYS and FRIDAYS of each month, at Drs. E. B. and J. S. Ibbotson's Office. 169 PEARL ST., Tooke's Building.

PATENTS ALL COUNTRIES. FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO. Montreal: Canada Life Building, St. James. First established firm of Patent Barrister and Engineers in the Dominion. Trademarks, Designs and Copyrights registered. Offices at Ottawa, Toronto and Washington. SMITH & MARKEY, ADVOCATES, BARRISTERS, &c. TEMPLE BUILDING, 185 ST. JAMES STREET. ROBERT C. SMITH. FRED. H. MARKEY. SETH P. LEET, B.C.L., ADVOCATE, BARRISTER, &c., MECHANICS INSTITUTE BUILDING, 204 St. James street. TELEPHONE 618.



Fifty Years Ago. This is the stamp that the letter bore which carried the story far and wide. Of certain cure for the loathsome sore that bubbled up from the tainted tide of the blood below. And 'twas Ayer's name and his sarsaparilla, that all now know, that was just beginning its fight of fame with its cures of 50 years ago.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the original sarsaparilla. It has behind it a record for cures unequalled by any blood purifying compound. It is the only sarsaparilla honored by a medal at the World's Fair of 1893. Others imitate the remedy; they can't imitate the record: 50 Years of Cures.

The Boys' Page.

Dancing For a Gun.

An entertaining incident of home life among the Indians is given by Alice C. Fletcher in the 'Century':—

The uncle is a privileged character in the home circle. He can play tricks upon nephews and nieces, which they may return in kind, and no offence will be taken by either. No such familiarity exists between the children and any other relative or friend. The uncle has in some instances a control over his sister's children rivaling that of the parents. In tribes where descent is traced only through the mother, the uncle is the masculine head of the family; but, where, as with the Omahas, the child follows the gens of his father, the



INTERIOR OF AN EARTH-LODGE—DANCING FOR THE GUN.

uncle occupies the place of first friend and playmate to the children.

One evening the skin hanging over the lodge entrance was lifted, and the uncle stepped in, a handsome, merry fellow, wrapped in a red blanket. Something queer in the outline of it caught the eye of the eldest son of the family, a boy about twelve years old, who ran to see what was hidden under the folds of his uncle's robe, when suddenly a gun was levelled at the lad, who jumped away in pretended terror. The uncle, throwing himself down with a laugh, began taking the gun to pieces, the boy intently watching the operation.

'You shall have this gun,' said the uncle, 'when you have earned it. You must dance for it.'

'All right,' said the boy, jerking his shoulders to make ready; then, lifting his feet, and bringing them down with a thud, with his small brown hands clutching tight the sides of his shirt, he vigorously kept time to his uncle's song and improvised drum.

'The hammer is won; now you must dance for the ramrod.'

'All right,' responded the lad, rising from the robe upon which he had dropped to regain his breath; and again his feet and body rose and fell, the ribbons on his scalp-lock fluttering, and the perspiration dropping from his brow.

'The ramrod is yours. Here is the barrel; I can't let you have this unless your sister dances too.'

'Come,' said the boy, seizing the little girl's hands; and she, nothing loath, planted her wee moccasined feet close together, and hopped lightly about, with arms dropped by her side and body erect, her head necklace glistening, and her glossy black braids shining in the fire-light.

'This is all I have left,' said the saucy uncle, holding high over his head the gun-stock. 'You can't have this unless—here he paused and looked about with mischievous glee—'unless grandmother dances.'

'Unchecked by this audacity, the boy grasped the old woman, crying breathlessly, 'O come, or I shall lose my gun!'

Shouts of laughter rang through the lodge as the grandmother, dropping her blanket, rose nimbly to her feet, and gallantly reinforced the excited boy. The elders recalled their youth as they watched her spirited movements, and the grandfather whispered, 'The young women nowadays can't dance as the girls did when I was young.'

Photographic America.

(Albert E. Lawrence, in the 'Golden Rule'.)

In the spring of 1892 Aldred Rudolph came into the possession of a complete photograph outfit. The first summer was spent in a fever of delight. At first anything that would print a picture was a joy to him; but as he acquired skill his artistic taste began to show itself. He began to discriminate in his choice of objects. He discovered what is meant when it is said that a picture has 'feeling,' and his taste showed itself in improved composition and grouping.

He soon came to own many good negatives, of a dozen of which he was especially proud. One of these was of the State Capitol, another of the federal building; then there were the city hall and two or three churches, and a school-

house or two. He had several street scenes that showed the beauty and activity of his city; also some picturesque retreats along the river. In the way of portraits he had two or three that were well-marked types of the people of his part of the country.

Corresponding with a cousin who lived in California, Aldred learned that he, too, was interested in amateur photography, and they proposed an exchange of his finished work. Aldred lived in a flat country, his state being one of the central northern ones; and the pictures which he received, filled as they were with rugged mountain scenery, charmed him.

The majority were altogether unlike anything he had of his own work. There were old Spanish houses built of adobe, and ancient Catholic missions, some tumbling to ruins. There were also orange

groves and sloping vineyards. A few of the types of that sunny land were caught in characteristic positions. One ever-varying but always effective feature was the mountainous backgrounds. Orson Stillman—that was the Californian cousin's name—wrote to Aldred of a friend living in Tennessee who had taken many fine photographs of his vicinity, and who—Orson had no doubt—would be glad to exchange for some pictures a Northern capital city. Aldred communicated with him at once, and found the ready willingness that his cousin had led him to hope for.

Here were more pictures with mountains for a background; but how different, with a beauty that was all their own! Here were the Tennessee negroes and the mountain whites, types which one recognized at a glance. Aldred was much interested in certain fields where a great battle had been fought, but which were now given over to the plough, with no signs in the picture of the death and carnage that once had held sway there.

As yet Aldred had not thought of making a national picture album. But when in one way and another he heard of amateur photographers in different parts of the country, and, on corresponding, effected an exchange of pictures with them, the idea began to take shape in his mind. Aldred had been a stamp-collector for some time, and perhaps that had its influence in suggesting the work which was soon to absorb him.

With photographs from Maine and Pennsylvania and Tennessee and Dakota and California, besides those of his own vicinity, before him, it was but natural for him to want them from other parts of the country, and that meant a national picture album—or, as he called it, 'Photographic America.'

He had a local bookbinder make an album for him something after the style of a scrap-book, with heavy tinted paper and stubs to preserve its shape when it should be filled. He meant to procure unmounted copies of all the pictures he already had, and wrote to the friends he had found, explaining his plans and proposing a further interchange of photographs. His idea met with a ready acceptance. They were not only willing to join him, but were eager in their search for amateurs in States and sections which were as yet unrepresented.

Aldred had made his plans as nearly perfect as possible before communicating them to his fellow photographers. What he specially wished were pictures of historical spots, public buildings, local street scenes, picturesque places, pictures strong in artistic beauty, and portraits of people who were types of their locality. Every picture was to be accompanied with sufficient explanation to ensure its full appreciation. This Aldred copied in his best hand in a small book which he styled 'The Key to Photographic America'; in this book the artist's name and address were given with the data belonging to his picture.

As the numbers in their circle grew, the fascination increased. Every member was zealous in his efforts to obtain the best possible results, and was proud when he could send away a really fine picture of his locality. There was much to interest him besides what he could learn from a study of other amateur work. He had an album that no one else in his vicinity had or could obtain. This feature—little less than unique—made him proud to show the work to his local friends; and then there were always anecdotes to relate, connected with the picture or its maker, that correspondence had brought to the surface.

Aldred had learned also from letters which he had received that different col-

lectors had different ways of grouping the pictures in the album. One grouped his according to States, thus bringing a single photographer's work all in a bunch. Another brought the various State Capitols together, so far as he had obtained them; then the post-offices or federal buildings which the government at Washington is erecting throughout the country; this was followed by the various street scenes in the centres of population both large and small; then came the historical spots and the local types, and so on.

There was a charm in a collection of this kind that was peculiarly its own. There was no exchange of money; professionalism nowhere entered into it. And as for limit, there was none; it might be made world-wide.

HOW FORTUNES ARE MADE AND LOST.

(By the Rev. David James Burrell, D.D.)

The essence of thrift lies in spending less than we earn. This is the open sesame of the treasure house. If I spend more than I earn I am using some one else's money. If I spend all that I earn I am living from hand to mouth and discounting the future. 'The secret of success,' says Emerson, 'lies never in the amount of money but in the relation of income to outgo. After expense has been fixed at a certain point, new and steady rills of income being added, wealth begins.' The poet's country parson was 'passing rich on forty pounds a year' because he recognized the philosophy of the saying, 'whatever you have, spend less.'

A few years ago, four newsboys in Atlanta, Georgia, resolved to save a little every day. The next winter they went barefoot, through the frost and sleet, on their morning rounds; but at the winter's close they had a little in the savings bank. They patiently kept on working, denying self, increased their little hoard, until to-day they have \$5,000 invested in real estate, and 'steady rills of income' flowing in. The eldest of these thrifty brothers is eighteen years of age, the youngest twelve. In the meantime they have supported an invalid mother, and have taken turns going to school. What these have done others can do.

The beginning of a fortune is made when a man learns to respect the day of small things. The largest of exchequers is reducible to pence. 'Little and often fills the safe.' 'Take care of the pence and the pounds will take care of themselves.' Wasting the little fills the workhouse. 'The penny siller' says one of Sir Walter Scott's characters, 'slew more souls than the naked sword slew bodies.' The penny siller has oftentimes the issues of life and death in it.

An old man, in the almshouse at Bristol, was found with his head fallen upon his breast in deepest sorrow. On his knee lay a paper whereon he had been making a calculation. For sixty years he had been accustomed to spend six pence a day for ale. That sixpence a day, put by in savings, and invested at five percent interest, would have left him in possession of a snug competence of £3,225, 16s. 8d. No wonder that over that computation his head had fallen on his breast.

The principle lying at the bottom of a competence is self-denial. Whoever would have enough must learn to do without. Many a man curses fate who might better spend his maledictions where he spends everything else, on his own unbridled whims. Carlyle says, in homely but caustic phrase: 'No man oppresses thee, O free and independent franchisee; but does not this stupid pewter-pot oppress thee? Thou art the thrall, not of Cedric the Saxon, but of thine own appetites. And thou pratest of thy 'liberty,' thou entire block-head!'

The multitude are kept poor by their passion for buying. We walk along the streets and covet, in the shop-windows, a thousand things that we have no real need of. Impulse says, 'Buy,' sober second thought says, 'Do without.' Between these two vices fortunes are made and lost.

Cicero said, 'Not to have a mania for buying is to possess a revenue.'

Cato the elder, whose robe of state only cost him a hundred pence, said: 'A superfluous thing is never cheap.'

Poor Richard, a wiser man than Cicero or Cato either, said, 'Know when to spend and when to spare. And when to buy, and thou shalt not be bare.'

But St. Paul put it still more admirably when he said, 'I know both now to abound and suffer want.' We never realize what we can do without until we have thought thrice. All the kings before William the Conqueror went without a shirt to their backs, and 'all the queens before Queen Elizabeth went stockinged.' Comfort is much a matter of taste. Denying ourselves the luxuries that palm themselves off on the unthinking as indispensables will keep the margin right on our balance sheet. And nothing else will.

Be this remembered, therefore, 'What is not needed is dear at a farthing.' It is the nimble penny that keeps us poor.—'Christian Intelligencer.'

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

ELK FARM.

One of the strangest enterprises in this country is an elk farm in Colorado. The man who took it into his head to start this oddest of all odd farms is Captain Marcus Cook, who says:

'I own an elk farm. As far as I know, there is not another such farm in the world. My farm is in one of the most picturesque parts of Colorado, in a valley sixteen miles east of Meeker. It is a hundred and sixty-three acres in extent, and through the length of it runs a splendid trout stream. Some idea of the extent to which I work my farm may be gained from the fact that each year I raise for my elk alone enough hay to bale up a hundred and fifty tons and garner from three to five hundred bushels of grain. On this farm, which is 6,500 feet above the level of the sea, the elk roam through the timber land just as though they were not captive. But they are safe enough, nevertheless, for I have them fenced in with a five-strand barbed wire fence. It has been four years now since I first took the notion of taming the elk and raising them just as other people raise cattle. It took me a year to get the farm in order and to capture the six animals with which I started. Up to that time I did not know whether the idea was feasible; I was afraid that I should have a great deal of trouble in domesticating them. To be sure, the worst worry of my life began from the moment I caught the first elk for the herd. It was not that they were wild and unruly; on the contrary, they were too tame. Although the farm is large enough, the animals seemed to know by instinct that they were prisoners. They have to be petted like children. In the matter of feeding, too, I have to use the utmost care. In the summer it is easy enough, for they may wander at will and pick up suitable food from stubble field and timber land. But during the winter their food must be especially prepared—chopped and sometimes sweetened when they do not readily take to it. But from the first year everything seemed to favor my project. The numbers increased rapidly, and were augmented from the neighboring forests from time to time, as my men were able to secure the finer specimens. While wandering at will on their native tracts, the elk of all sizes and ages seem to be perfectly able to take care of themselves and their horns. But when once they get on a farm they seem to forget all this. The young steers especially get into no end of trouble, and break their horns in the most distressing manner. As these broken horns and badly sprained prongs injure the general appearance of the herd, I have contrived a means of regulating and controlling the horn's growth. This is done by means of a box-like wooden frame, light and easily carried by the elk. The horns are guided in their growth by this frame, and it keeps the animals from getting into bad places in the timber belt.'—St. Louis 'Globe-Democrat.'

MODEST PRESIDENT.

A French journalist relates that when the Duke of Abercorn paid a visit to President Kruger some one remarked that the Duke had been Viceroy of Ireland, whereupon the homely President replied, 'A Viceroy, a Viceroy! That is a very great personage, and I have never had the opportunity of seeing one before, for you know, I am only a peasant, the son of a shepherd.'

To which the Duke of Abercorn answered, 'But, your Honor, David was also the son of a shepherd, and nevertheless became a great king.'—Tit-Bits.

No place is tunnelled so much as the rock of Gibraltar, where there are upwards of seventy miles of underground passages.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ONLY IN 1lb and 2lb TIN CANS FOLLOW DIRECTIONS.

\$5.00 Per Doz.

FAMILY GROUPS. LARGE SIZE. Suitable for Framing.

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

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Miss PHILOMENE VIGNEAULT

Expresses herself thus: "Nothing could induce me to be without Dr. CODERRE'S RED PILLS, they saved me."

There is one less suffering woman in this world to-day who owes her recovery to the skill and foresight of Dr. Coderre.

Did we say one? aye, there are thousands, and thousands yet to be heard from, who are living—no, dying, in hopeless agony, from the ailments of her sex. Should this article appear before the eyes of such, we earnestly hope that kind fate will cause them to read it, and that hope may be inspired in their hearts, leading them to the blessed realization of a new and happy existence.



MISS PHILOMENE VIGNEAULT.

Franco-American Chemical Co., 218 Cogges Hall street, New Bedford, Mass.

Gentlemen.—In 1894, my illness commenced, and continued over a period of three years. It came on gradually, in the form of headache and extreme bodily weakness and frequent attacks of dizziness. The agony I endured during those three years I am unable to describe. At last I placed myself under a physician's care, but though he did everything in his power for my relief, it was of no use, and I gradually grew worse, becoming weaker and weaker as time went on, until I saw nothing before me in life but black despair.

I was fast growing into a hopeless state from which nothing could rouse me. Whatever prompted me to take Dr. Coderre's Red Pills I don't know. I had lost faith in everything, still I thought I must keep trying, and with that thought in mind, tried the pills.

That action I believe saved me. I commenced taking them in February, 1897, and in six weeks' time I felt no effects of my previous illness, nor have I since. Nothing could induce me to be without them. Yours truly,

PHILOMENE VIGNEAULT.

It will be seen from this lady's letter, that lack of faith was an obstacle to her recovery. She had without doubt been drugged and duped until she was heartily sick of the word 'remedy,' but as you will observe in her closing lines, her faith is now secure, for she says 'nothing could induce me to be without them' (referring to the pills).

A conscientious trial of these pills is all that is necessary to secure their adoption. They constitute one of the few remedies which accomplish what it is advertised to do, viz.:—cure female weakness. If you wish to know how this is effected, we will inform you, for there is nothing mysterious or miraculous in its workings. Female weakness is caused by a morbid or impoverished condition of the blood. Without good, rich blood, all the train of derangements are likely to follow; known as backache, headache, irregularities of periods, discharges, nervous irritability, sleeplessness, etc.

In the majority of cases treated by these pills, a noticeable improvement is usually apparent in the course of ten or twelve days, indicated by improved digestion, sound and refreshing sleep, and strengthened nerves. Tone is imparted to the entire system. The generative organs are strengthened, and assume their natural positions, thus relieving the back and loins of that terrible bearing-down pain, so well understood among many.

With newly-acquired strength, the discharges cease, the periods occur in their natural season, the head and backache subside, and the duties of life are borne with little or no discomfort. Should the discharges continue, we recommend Dr. Coderre's Injection Powder, which when used in connection with the pills, will afford speedy and certain relief from this distressing derangement.

Further information relative to the diseases of women will be cheerfully furnished by our French Specialist, who will at the same time give you all the necessary advice for home treatment absolutely free. Dr. Coderre's Red Pills are for sale everywhere. Price 50c per box, 6 boxes \$2.50, mailed on receipt of price. These pills are sold in boxes only, never in bulk. Address:—FRANCO-AMERICAN CHEMICAL CO., Medical Department, P. O. Box 2306, Montreal, Canada.

FURS! 1864 Notre Dame st.

We have received our new London and New York Patterns for Jackets, Capes and Collars for fall and winter 1897 & 98, and would be pleased to show them to intending purchasers.

All Furs requiring Remodelling should be sent to us as early as possible.

Show-Room Open.

ALEX. NELSON & CO.,

Manufacturing Furrier,

1864 NOTRE DAME ST.

Telephone 2206.

THE NEVER CEASING FLOW

of pure, crystal water which flows through the Big Swim day and night is the reason the Laurentian cannot be excelled as an indoor bathing place. Comfortable dressing rooms, hot and cold showers, soap, towels and bathing costume, all included, 25c. Boys, 15c.

LAURENTIAN BATHS, cor. Craig and Beaudry sts.

LADIES' DAYS—Monday morning and Wednesday afternoon.

Cement, Drain Pipes, &c.

SCOTCH DRAIN PIPES,

PORTLAND CEMENT,

IN STOCK AND TO ARRIVE,

At Lowest Market Prices.

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

100 GREY NUN STREET.

Bakers and Confectioners.

R. S. AULD,

PLAIN AND FANCY BREAD BAKER AND CONFECTIONER.

All kinds of Bread made by latest improved machinery, ahead of old style and much cleaner. Bakery thoroughly washed each week. Bell Tel. 803. Boston Brown Bread and Baked Beans every Saturday. Cor. Atwater ave. & St. Antoine St.

Co-Partnership Notices.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP

The partnership heretofore existing between John Magor and Victor E. Magor as Commission Merchants, at Montreal, and the name and style of John Magor & Co. has been dissolved by mutual consent.

VICTOR MAGOR.

The business will be continued under the same name by

JOHN MAGOR.

Montreal, August 2nd, 1897.

Housefurnishings, &c.

G. & J. E. GRIMSON,

STAINED AND EMBOSSED GLASS FOR ORNAMENTAL AND LEADED GLASS FOR HOUSE AND CHURCH WORK. 90 St. James st.

SPORTS AND GAMES.

BASEBALL.

GENERAL VERSUS SPRINGFIELD. The Springfield club outplayed the Montreal team in a match on the St. Charles baseball grounds yesterday.

Table with columns AB, R, H, PO, A, E. Rows for Montreal and Springfield teams.

Montreal 2, Springfield 4. The following is the standing of the clubs in the National League:

Table with columns Club, Won, Lost, P.C. for various baseball teams.

AQUATICS.

THE C.A.O. REGATTA. Brockville, Ont., Aug. 3.—More than a mile of excitement has already been occasioned by the approaching regatta.

ATHLETICS.

TUG-OF-WAR TEAM CHALLENGED. The Garrison Artillery tug-of-war team won the Simpson, Hall & Miller cup from the police team at the game on Wednesday.

LACROSSE.

MONTREAL VS. ST. REGIS INDIANS. At the request of the British Medical Association a match between the Montreal and St. Regis Indians yesterday.

series of matches inaugurated by the Montreal Lacrosse Club has exceeded the anticipations of the executive.

WANT CHALLENGES. After practice on Monday night the Emeralds elected Mr. Sam. Hunt as captain of their team for the rest of the season.

JUNIOR SHAMROCKS PRACTICE. The Junior Shamrocks will turn out for practice this evening and Thursday evening.

FOOTBALL.

THE CLUB DISAPPEARING. Kingston, Ont., Aug. 4.—After what has transpired during the past week, the outlook for Queen's Rugby Football Club is not very promising.

THE POINT ST. CHARLES TEAM. The members of the first team of the Point St. Charles Football Club are requested to turn out for practice to-morrow evening at 7 o'clock.

YACHTING.

THE 'GLENCAIRN II' AND 'AVOCA'. Dorval, Que., Aug. 3.—The committee of the Royal Yacht Club announce that they have decided to hold trials between the 'Glencairn II' and the 'Avoca' on Thursday.

RACING AT COWES.

COWES, Isle of Wight, Aug. 3.—In the race for the Queen's cup to-day the Prince of Wales's yacht, the 'Britannia', with His Royal Highness on board, beat the Emperor of William's yacht, the 'Meteor', on time allowance.

TENNIS.

HOBOKEN TOURNAMENT. Hoboken, N.J., Aug. 3.—W. A. Larned, of Summit, N.J., defeated H. A. Nesbit this afternoon on the courts of the St. George Cricket Club of Hoboken.

THE WHEEL.

LOUHEAD AND BALD. Detroit, Mich., Aug. 3.—President Russell of the Detroit Cycle Track Association, resigned an offer from the Canadian rider, Louhead, to crack Canadian rider, to bring Bald and Louhead together here in a match race.

BARON DE HIRSCH BOYS' CLUB.

There was a good attendance at the meeting of the Baron de Hirsch Old Boys' Club last night. There are now twenty-eight members on the roll.

MONTREAL VETERAN FIREMEN.

The Montreal Veteran Firemen's Association held a special meeting last evening for the purpose of reconsidering their motion at their last meeting.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

Educational Progress.—Mr. Homer L. Lord, of Caza & Lord, proprietors of the 'International Business College', Place d'Armes square, Montreal, is spending his summer vacations in the United States.

DIVINE HEALING POWER.

INTERESTING CLAIM OF MR. STEPHEN MERRITT.

Old Orchard, Me., Aug. 3.—A feature of to-day's Christian Alliance camp meeting was an address delivered this afternoon by Mr. Stephen Merritt of New York.

MEDICAL.

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS.

WHAT IS ICHTHYOL.

Ans.—A brownish black substance of tarry benzine odor, containing sulphur and combined with ammonium, sodium, lithium, or zinc.

CATARRH—HAY FEVER.

An interested mother.—I have a boy in his fourth year. He is strong and fleshy, but is troubled at times with sneezing and hawking like hay fever.

THE DAMAGE BY THE RAINSTORMS NOT SO BAD AS AT FIRST REPORTED.

Toronto, Aug. 4.—The reports received by Toronto grain merchants and millers regarding the damage done by the recent rains are of a rather more encouraging nature.

LACK OF APPETITE—FOUL BREATH.

Subscriber has foul breath, disagreeable taste in the mouth. No appetite, with frequent headache and sour stomach.

AGRICULTURAL.

FORESTRY.

DIGGING A WELL IN LOOSE SOIL.

W. A. Athol, Glengarry, Ont.—I am digging a well and cannot get more than a few feet down owing to the loose nature of the soil.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

SEE THAT THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF EVERY BOTTLE OF GASTORIA

Advertisement for GASTORIA medicine, featuring a signature and text: 'Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of Infants and Children.'

ADVERTISEMENTS.

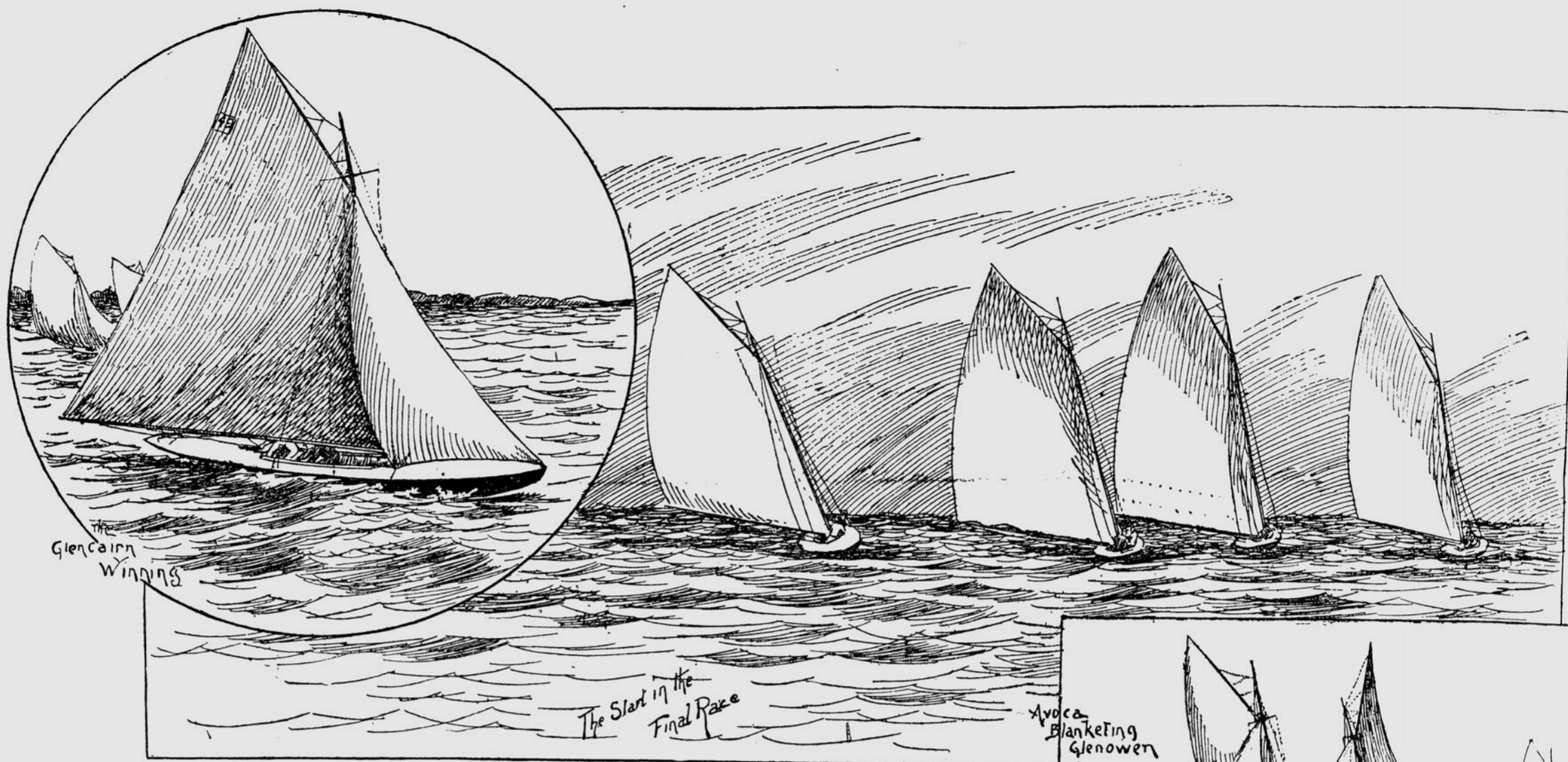
AGRICULTURAL. FORESTRY. DIGGING A WELL IN LOOSE SOIL.

Advertisement for BLONDEAU'S Face Spots cream, featuring the text: 'Itching Vinolia Cream Face Spots'.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

AGRICULTURAL. FORESTRY. DIGGING A WELL IN LOOSE SOIL.

Advertisement for BLONDEAU'S Face Spots cream, featuring the text: 'Itching Vinolia Cream Face Spots'.



THE INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACE—YESTERDAY'S TRIAL ON LAKE ST. LOUIS.

ONTARIO FARMERS.

Railways Discriminate Against Certain Localities.

MICHIGAN AND ILLINOIS GIVEN A LOWER RATE TO THE SEA THAN ONTARIO.

STARTLING STATEMENT BY J. LOCKIE WILSON.

(The 'Weekly Sun,' July 30.)

No man in Canada has given more attention to the question of railway freight rates as they affect the Canadian farmer than Mr. J. Lockie Wilson of Alexandria. Mr. Wilson was in town this week, and the 'Sun' took advantage of his presence to get a statement from him in regard to this matter.

'All sorts of discrimination is being practised,' said Mr. Wilson. 'One section of Ontario gets better rates than another section, and all parts of this province are placed in a worse position by railways bonused by our own people than are our American competitors who are served by these same railways.'

DISCRIMINATION AGAINST LOCALITIES.

'Take a few local cases first. Morrisburg is ninety-two miles from Montreal. Last winter the farmers in the vicinity of that village had a rate of eight cents for four-gallon cans of milk, while farmers on the Canada Atlantic Railway, only sixty miles from Montreal, were compelled to pay eleven cents for the same weight of milk in similar cans. Consequently the Morrisburg farmer had an advantage over us of nearly a cent a gallon in the same market, though we were thirty miles closer.'

THE WHOLE PROVINCE WRONGED.

'But, as I have said, all sections of Ontario are placed in a worse position in regard to freight rates by Canadian railways than are the people of the United States, who never put up a dollar of subsidy or bonus for them.'

'The rate on our railways for stock in carloads is twenty-eight cents per hundredweight from Chicago to Portland or Boston. Between Chicago and Port Huron, Mich., the Grand Trunk Railway has a graded rate, beginning at Chicago at twenty-eight cents per hundredweight and coming down as the distance lessens between that city and Port Huron. The rate, for instance, from Port Huron to Portland is twenty-two cents per hundredweight. Three miles from Port Huron is Sarnia—on the Canadian side of the line. The rate from Sarnia to Portland is twenty-eight cents. Then the grading process ceases, and a blanket rate of twenty-eight cents per hundredweight covers the line of the Grand Trunk from Sarnia to Glengarry. The distance from stations in Glengarry to Portland is about three hundred and fifty miles and from Port Huron, Mich., to Portland, Me., it is over eight hundred miles.'

'Under the present system of regulating rates the American shipper has a twenty-two-cent rate for eight hundred miles, and the Ontario farmer four hundred and fifty miles nearer the ocean port is compelled to pay twenty-eight cents per hundredweight.'

WHY NOT HERE, TOO?

'The Grand Trunk of its own option grades the rate in United States territory according to distance. Why do it not give that privilege to Ontario shippers? Is it any wonder that Ontario farmers and shippers are roused over this unjust discrimination? I myself often wondered if there was ever a voice lifted at those joint traffic associations on behalf of the Ontario farmer. We want our railways to prosper, but not by unjust or illegal discrimination, and they must not be allowed to break the law with impunity.'

ANOTHER FAVOR TO OUR RAILWAYS.

'I said the cattle rate from Chicago was twenty-eight cents per hundredweight. That is the full charge made to American shippers for landing their stock at the ship's side at the Atlantic port, but the Canadian shipper has been compelled to pay an additional three and a half cents per hundredweight terminal charge for transhipment. Here, again, the American pays only twenty-eight cents, while the Canadian is stuck for thirty-one and a half cents per hundredweight for similar accommodation. I have given you a few specimen bricks that ought to satisfy even the railway companies themselves that justice is not being meted to the Canadian stock raisers and shippers.'

ANOTHER INJUSTICE.

'American shippers of stock are charged a minimum weight of twenty thousand pounds per car, and the average weight of a train of cars is taken thus: first car, eighteen thousand pounds; second car, twenty-two thousand pounds. The charge is averaged at two cars. The Canadian shipper is in no such luck. He pays for eighteen thousand pounds at full carload rates. If his car of stock weighs twenty-two thousand pounds he is required to pay for the extra two thousand.'

'This is the way railways built largely with Canadian money assist Canadian farmers to wrestle with American competition in the English market.'

'President Hays and President Van Horn are certainly looking carefully after the interests of their countrymen, if their countrymen are Americans.'

A MATTER OF WEIGHT.

'This week I shipped two pure-bred Ayrshires from my farm at Alexandria to Galetta, in the County of Carleton. The ages of the animals were two years and three weeks respectively. The railway agent at Alexandria informed me that under the railway law my two-year-old Ayrshire would weigh two thousand pounds and the calf five hundred pounds. I protested and insisted on getting them weighed. The one by actual weight weighed six hundred and seventy-five pounds and the other a hundred and twenty-five. If the railway company had proposed to tax me thirty-four cents per hundredweight on the animals I would have been satisfied. I was prepared to pay for bones, hair, flesh and partly digested grass, but I drew the line at paying thirty-four cents per hundredweight for seventeen hundred pounds of contemptible humbug. By freight train they wanted me to pay eight dollars and fifty cents to carry these two young animals eighty miles. After refusing to ship my stock in this way I sent them on a baggage car on a passenger train at two dollars and fifty cents less than the freight rate would have been. I have a personal interest in the regulating of these unjust tariffs, and if the present government won't remedy our grievances

we must fight on till we get men who will.

COMPLAINTS IGNORED.

'I have complained to the Railway Committee of the Privy Council, as I am entitled to under the law, concerning the discrimination practised by the railway companies. I supported my complaints by affidavits in regard to the facts. Although I brought this matter before the Privy Council last fall no action has yet been taken. I have simply received an acknowledgment of my declarations.'

'Instead of bonusing and building and buying more railways the present government would do well to grip with a firmer hand the ones we already have.'

BURNED HIS AUNT'S MONEY.

THREW THE PURSE IN THE RANGE BUT SHE WAS RECOMPENSED.

New York, Aug. 3.—Mrs. Kate O'Reilly has no more money than she needs; she has none to burn, so when her little nephew Tommy threw her pocketbook into the kitchen stove, and gleefully watched it in flames, Mrs. O'Reilly was sorrowful, and when Tommy left her embrace he felt as though a hundred-odd horns had stung him. The incident occurred on July 24. On that day Mrs. O'Reilly, who lives at 247 East One Hundred and Seventeenth street, was busy house-cleaning, and Tommy, who was on a visit to her was playing in the kitchen. Seeing that his aunt was engaged, and tiring of the usual forms of enjoyment, Tommy set about upon an exploring expedition. He started in at the bureau drawers and soon discovered a fat pocketbook. His infantile fancy conceived that it would be capital fun to throw the pocketbook into the kitchen range and watch it burn. In an instant he had the lid of the range off, and in a moment he was clapping his hands and gleefully laughing at the flames as they danced about the leather pocketbook. In the rear room his aunt detected the smell of burning leather, and, hurrying into the kitchen, asked Tommy what he had been doing, but the artful lad had heard her approaching footsteps, and hastily replaced the lid on the stove. He declared that he 'was doing nuthin'. But the smell was there, and Mrs. O'Reilly opened the stove and saw the object smoldering. She hurried to the bureau drawer and missed the pocketbook. She accused Tommy. He denied. She played a tattoo on Tommy and he confessed that he had thrown the pocketbook into the stove. Mrs. O'Reilly quickly fished the smoldering leather from the flames and carefully opened it. Only a mass of burned paper confronted her. She was inconsolable, for in the pocketbook had been one ten-dollar bill, seven fives, five ones, and one two-dollar bill, the savings of many months. She tried hard to make something out of the ashes, but all that was visible was a corner of the ten-dollar bill. She took the burned pocketbook and its contents to the agent of the house in which she resides, John Stearer, whose office is at 147 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, and explained the matter to him. On July 27 he drew up an affidavit, which she signed, setting forth the contents of the pocketbook and the manner of its destruction and the following day the pocketbook and ashes were delivered at the Sub-Treasury, in Wall street, together with the affidavit. Mrs. O'Reilly was still bemoaning her loss on Saturday morning, when the postman whistled in

the hall and called out:—'Mrs. Kate O'Reilly.' Mrs. O'Reilly hurried down stairs and was handed an official-looking document bearing the stamp of the United States Treasury Department. She tore it open, and was almost overcome on seeing a cheque for thirty-six dollars bearing the name of the Treasury Department and several signatures. Along with it was a letter, stating that the ashes in the pocketbook had been examined under a glass and all that could be made out were sections of a ten, five five-dollar bills, and of a one-dollar bill.

CANADIAN CABLES.

Toronto, Aug. 3.—The 'Evening Telegram's special cable from London says: 'Prof. Robertson, dairy commissioner of the Dominion of Canada, is in Dublin today, the guest of the Lord Mayor, who entertained him at dinner this evening. 'Major Perry, of the Canadian North-West Mounted Police has been attached to the forces now at camp exercise on Salisbury Plain.'

'In the Privy Council to-day Sir Henry Strong read the judgment of the court in the case of the London & Lancashire Life Assurance Company vs. Fleming, allowing the company's appeal with costs. The action was over the assignment of two policies of insurance. It is an Ontario case.'

G. T. AND WABASH RAILWAYS.

Detroit, Mich., Aug. 3.—It was learned through a Wabash official, who was in town to-day, that before the close of September, the Wabash will run a line of freight trains between here and Buffalo over the G. T. R. tracks. It is estimated that the road can take out ten or more trains a day, which will be quite a cut into the business of the east-bound lines out of Detroit. It is said that the thing was practically settled when the passenger arrangement was made recently, and that it was agreed the Wabash was to use the G. T. R. terminals in Buffalo. When the line is formally opened it is expected that an immense quantity of freight will be shipped through to the east as far as Buffalo from Chicago and St. Louis.

NIAGARA COUNTY PEACH CROP.

North Tonawanda, N.Y., Aug. 3.—The peach crop in Niagara County this year promises to be larger than ever before. The limbs of many trees are propped up, owing to the heaviness of the fruit upon them.

THE SEAL QUESTION.

London, Aug. 3.—The Parliamentary Secretary for the Foreign Office, Mr. George N. Curzon, replying in the House of Commons to-day to a question put by Sir Charles W. Dilke as to whether Her Majesty's Government would at once publish Secretary Sherman's despatch of May 10 and any replies thereto, said papers were in preparation which would include the despatch mentioned and the reply made to it, but the government did not think it desirable to publish the two despatches alone, because they must be published in conjunction with the previous correspondence on the same subject.

C. P. R. ROUND-HOUSE BURNED.

Winnipeg, Aug. 3.—The C. P. R. round-house at Revelstoke was destroyed by fire a few days ago, together with several engines. The loss is \$45,000.

ONTARIO B. Y. P. U.

NEW POLICY ADOPTED BY THE PROVINCIAL EXECUTIVE.

Toronto, Aug. 3.—The new executive of the Ontario Baptist Young People's Union has adopted an entirely new policy for the ensuing year. Mr. Arthur Jones, president, was interviewed by the 'Witness' correspondent and was informed that the former convention methods would not be followed. A meeting has been held and a committee appointed to carry out the new plans. Mr. Jones stated that the semi-provincial conventions held in the fall would be discontinued, and that in each associational district an associational district rally will be held. This will mean seventeen associational conventions, with conference meetings in the afternoon and rally meetings at night, instead of two semi-provincial gatherings. Under the direction of the special sub-committee on the associational conventions the associational representatives on the provincial executive will, for each district, act as convener of the associational convention. Mr. Jones stated that the associational conventions will commence to be held on Thanksgiving Day.

ONTARIO COLLEGE OF PHARMACY

Toronto, Aug. 3.—When the semi-annual meeting of the Ontario College of Pharmacy was called to order to-day, there was a large attendance of members present from all parts of the province. The retiring president, Mr. R. H. Mackenzie, presided. After the registrar-treasurer, Mr. I. T. Lewis, had presented his report, the election of officers for the ensuing two years took place, resulting in the choice of Messrs. Watters, Ottawa, for president; W. A. Karn, Woodstock, vice-president, and I. T. Lewis, Toronto, registrar and treasurer. Mr. Mackenzie was urged to accept another term in the chair, but declined. Each of the officers returned thanks for his election.

MANITOBA CONSERVATIVES.

Winnipeg, Aug. 3.—The Hon. Hugh John Macdonald continues his work of reorganizing the provincial Conservatives. Associations have been established at all the principal Manitoba points, and it is claimed the party will be ready for the provincial elections whenever Premier Greenway springs them on.

NEW C. P. R. GRAIN ELEVATOR.

Winnipeg, Aug. 3.—It is reported that the Canadian Pacific will build a steel elevator of mammoth dimensions at Fort William this fall.

STANDARD OIL CO. DIVIDENDS.

New York, Aug. 3.—The liquidating trustees of the Standard Oil Company to-day declared a regular quarterly dividend of three percent, and an extra dividend of two percent, payable Sept. 15 next.

TORONTO STREET PAVING CASE.

Toronto, Aug. 3.—Mr. Wm. Douglass this morning moved before Mr. Justice McMahon at Osgoode Hall, to commit Mayor Bingham of Ottawa, Ald. Rogers, secretary-treasurer of the Canada Granite Company; Mr. Surtees, City Engineer; Ald. Wallace, chairman of the Board of Works; and Mr. Alex. McLean, president of the Canada Granite Company, for breach of an injunction preventing the tearing up of the streets of Ottawa. On Tuesday an injunction was granted preventing the Canada Granite Company from continuing to pave Queen and Wellington streets under their contract for paving Bank street. In spite of this, so the plaintiffs say, the corporation and company proceeded to continue paving the streets. The motion was to commit the defendants to jail for breach of this order of the court. Mr. W. R. Riddell opposed the motion. He said the appeal had been taken from an order of Mr. Justice Robertson, and the appeal was a stay of the proceedings. Therefore, until that stay was removed the work could go on, and the defendants were not disobeying the order of the court in proceeding with the paving. Mr. Douglass contended the appeal from the interlocutory injunction could not operate as a stay of proceedings. Judgment was reserved.

CAUGHT IN THE DRIVING BELT.

Hamilton, Ont., Aug. 3.—John Noon, an employe at the Industrial Works, was caught in the driving belt at the works to-day and was whirled around several times before the power was turned off. He was injured internally and had several ribs broken. He is now in St. Joseph's Hospital and his condition is critical.

EMANCIPATION DAY.

Windsor, Ont., Aug. 3.—Emancipation Day was celebrated yesterday by the colored people of Windsor, who were assisted in the celebration by friends from Detroit, Cleveland and other United States cities. The festivities were kept up until a late hour last night. A banquet was given in the opera house in the evening and after the banquet a ball.

HIGH PERSONAL TAX.

Tarrytown, N.Y., Aug. 3.—Determined to live up to their orders and make full valuation of personal property, the assessors here have raised the personal valuation from \$1,000,000 last year to \$11,000,000 this year. The assessors on the Goulds aggregate \$2,621,000, of which \$2,000,000 is on personal property.

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