

GUTREMONT CAR SERVICE.

INDIGNATION OF THE RESIDENTS
REACHES A CLIMAX.

THEY SEE USELESS WITHOUT A PERSONAL
CERTIFICATE.

Considerable indignation has existed for some time past among the residents of the Gutremont district regarding the treatment which they had been and still were receiving at the hands of the Montreal Park & Island Railway Company. Not only was the running of the cars not anything like as frequent as had been promised by the company but the manner of selling the tickets was most objectionable. And the climax was reached last evening when at the meeting of the Town Council a letter was read from the managing director of the company stating that tickets would only be sold at the head office, and asking that a list of the bona fide residents of Gutremont be furnished to the company which would issue two certificates to each, one to be deposited at the head office, and the other to be retained by the holder, who would be compelled to show the certificate to the conductor whenever asked upon to do so.

This would mean that every person having such certificate would be obliged to always carry it with him, and if he should accidentally happen to leave it at home, and the conductor demanded it, he would have to pay his five-cent fare, ticket or no ticket, instead of the two and a half cents each way as provided for bona fide residents holding these certificates. And this is not all. Every individual member of the family will have to carry one of these certificates constantly with him, in order to avail himself of the two and a half cent fare.

That will be a very great bother," remarked Councillor Denman.

"I do not think it will last very long," said Mayor Dunlop.

"Who owns the town, we or the Park & Island Railway Company, any way?" added a leading resident of Gutremont, after the council had adjourned, and the secretary-treasurer, Mr. Cooke, was busy taking a list of residents, as they were given him, and distributing the card certificates as long as they lasted.

A principal grievance is that the conductors have no tickets for sale on the cars, and that even at the head office less than a dollar's worth cannot be purchased. Mr. E. Chagnon boarded a car yesterday morning and asked for a dollar's worth of tickets, but as he could not be supplied he left the car and walked into the city. A well-known bona fide resident, whose place of business is in the city, went to the head office of the company yesterday afternoon and asked for twenty-five cents worth of tickets—as that was all the change he had—and was refused.

"I am no slave to the Park & Island or any other company, and I would die before I would touch any of their paper," said Mr. W. T. Hart, as he was asked to go and get his certificates.

"We have had a grievance for the last two years, and it will never be remedied till we tear up the rails," remarked another.

Several residents who were present at the town hall last evening announced their intention of never using the Park & Island cars until justice was done the town. One gentleman remarked, "I have got my two certificates, and have been promised certificates for each of the other five members of my family, but I will never use them. I only got them to keep the representatives of the company busy supplying them." In fact, already quite a number of residents, smarting under the injustice, have for some time walked to the corner of Mount Royal and Park avenues, where they boarded a Street Railway car.

Complain is also made that while the Park & Island Company agreed to bring the people down to Craig street for the single fare, they are often dumped at the corner of Mount Royal avenue, and compelled to pay another fare to the Street Railway Company.

Attention has also been called to the fact that the steps on the new open cars are too high, which renders it difficult for ladies and elderly persons to get on and off.

NOT READY YET.

CANADA'S POLITICAL EMANCIPATION DIS
CUSSED.

The 'Trifurien' is of opinion that the commercial arrangement with Great Britain, secured by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, is an important first step towards the political emancipation of Canada, and holds that we are not ready for such a revolution, because we do not possess the union of races cemented by justice and respect for the rights of all concerned. After stating that for the past seven years, Roman Catholics and French-Canadians have been trampled upon in Manitoba, in violation of the constitution, the writer says: "If commercial liberty were to constitute a nation, we would be one from this very moment. But there is another liberty more lofty, more noble, more powerfully active, more able to produce the needed concentration, the union of minds and wills for the attain-

ment of one common end. That liberty we have not, and so long as we have it not, territorial union and commercial liberty will remain insufficient elements to constitute a nation."

WARNING TO THE CONSERVATIVES.

WHAT KIND OF A PRESS THEY SHOULD HAVE.

The 'Courier de St. Hyacinthe,' referring to a long talked of reorganization of the Conservative press, warns the friends of the party that they make a great mistake if they call it a reorganization to allow the 'Avant Garde' to disappear, and the 'Monde' to lose much of its importance. Public opinion must be kept constantly aroused on the needs of the moment, and it takes considerable time for a serious journal, which does not cater to popular passions to implant itself in a family and become its recognized adviser. 'Meanwhile,' adds the writer, 'the sensational press, with its coarse, if not scandalous, engravings, its imaginary portraits, which seem to please the masses the more the less their artistic value, creeps in everywhere, floods the country, and carries on its nefarious work, and, under the pretence of independence and neutrality, secures editors of unquestionable 'rouge' principles, who are instructed now and then to slightly prick the Liberal giant.'

MR. BEAUSOLEIL SPEAKS.

THE MEMBER FOR BERTHIER DE-
NOUNCES PROHIBITION.

Among those present at the Licensed Victuallers' banquet last evening, was Mr. Beausoleil, M.P. for Berthier, and referring to the remarks made by him in response to the toast to the Federal Parliament, the 'Minerve' says:—"In the course of his speech the member for Berthier said that prohibition was an impossible measure and he expressed a desire that all the liquor dealers should unite and form a powerful association to protect themselves against the encroachments of bad governments."

In another column, the same organ says:—"Mr. C. Beausoleil, member for Berthier in the Federal Parliament, declared last night, in St. Laurent, that certain ministers of the Laurier Government were in favor of prohibition. Those ministers," added Mr. Beausoleil, "are not the true friends of the people." Does Mr. Beausoleil believe that those who worked the Drummond deal are more so?"

A NEEDED WARNING.

WHAT SCHEMERS DID FOR QUE-
BEC HARBOR.

Quebec, Aug. 5.—Quebec's experience in the matter of its harbor works, should certainly serve as a warning to Montreal, against the scheming of politicians and other intriguers to determine the location and nature of its needful harbor improvements, for their own selfish designs. In the case of the Ancient Capital, the project of improving and increasing its harbor accommodation in order to meet the demands of a great trade from the west, which has not yet materialized, was seized upon by these to endeavor to divert on different specious pretences, the shipping from one quarter of the port to another. For this purpose the immense natural facilities of the river front of the city, extending westward from the Lower Town, along Champlain street, Diamond Harbor, and the Coves, were passed over, and a vast system of artificial docks, was created at the eastern end of the harbor, out of which enormous sums were made by contractors, politicians, property-owners and speculators, of all kinds. Indeed, the history of the construction of the Quebec harbor works is probably the most scandalous in Canadian annals. Millions of the public money were sunk in an undertaking which need not have cost one-half the amount, and which have destroyed one portion of the port of Quebec, without very materially benefiting the other. How powerfully race and personal influences were allowed to affect the selection of the site of Quebec's new docks, as well as of the location of the graving dock, on the other side of the river, at St. Joseph de Levis, is well known to those who saw something of the inside of the cards at the time. And all this was to line the pockets of party managers and their friends, private speculators and property-owners, to provide a continual Tory fund for the elections and to render the very name of the Quebec harbor works a hissing and a by-word in the mouths of all decent people.

THE CABINET IN SESSION.

Ottawa, Aug. 5.—The cabinet will meet this afternoon for a few minutes but nothing of slightest public interest will be discussed. Sir Richard Cartwright, acting Premier, will not be present. The following ministers will attend: Messrs. Mulock, Tarte, Sifton, Scott, Fisher and Borden.

HAWAIIAN DIFFICULTY.

THE UNITED STATES MUST BEAR
HER SHARE OF ARBITRATION
EXPENSES, JAPAN
SAYS, OR —

SCHEME TO SUBSTITUTE NEGRO FOR
CHINESE LABOR.

Yokohama, Aug. 5.—It is semi-officially announced that Japan has suggested that Belgium be selected to act as arbitrator in the question in dispute between Hawaii and the Japanese Government.

New York, Aug. 5.—A special to the 'Herald' from Washington says:—Japan will insist that the United States assume a contingent responsibility in the matter of arbitration of her differences with Hawaii on the subject of immigration and the tariff. It is understood that if this responsibility is not assumed by the United States, Japan will break off negotiations looking to arbitration, and back up her demands by a naval demonstration in Hawaiian waters. The State Department has not yet received any official communication from the Japanese Government on this matter, and the Administration has not indicated whether or not it will comply with the Japanese demand when made.

Washington, Aug. 5.—Hawaii is so far away, and communication without a cable so slow, that doubtless considerable general discretion has been lodged with Minister Sewall. But the administration officials continue to affirm that no new instructions have been given him, and that the authorization to establish an American protectorate is contingent wholly upon the arising of an emergency, which would make such a course positively necessary for the protection of American interests. That such an emergency will arise seems wholly unlikely. The Hawaiian Government is sufficiently robust to deal with its Japanese problems; it has stood alone for four years, and doubtless can continue to do so until the next session of Congress.

Cincinnati, Aug. 5.—A despatch to the Cincinnati 'Enquirer' from Massillon, O., says:—"The Hawaiian Government decided on July 28 to issue no more six-months' residence permits to Chinese. This practical exclusion following the lines of American legislation, means much to American laborers. The foregoing statement was obtained by Watson H. Wyman and mailed to San Francisco. Mr. Wyman also sends the following information from Honolulu:—"I am able to state that there is in contemplation a plan for stocking the islands with colored laborers from the cane plantations of the United States. No white laborer can stand the cane-field work nor the work on the rice plantations, nor the humid climate here. It speaks volumes for the patriotism of the islands that they are ready to make a contract to-day, when annexation is not even a certainty, that will result in the gradual diminution of Japanese labor, for, of course, as time progresses and existing contracts expire, the laborers now under contract can be deported and their places assumed by the surplus of Louisiana, Texas and Mississippi. We are to-day advised that several Japanese vessels are under way for here, and have it from a most creditable source that our steamer brought instructions to those in authority here that if the Japanese make the least move, the American flag is to be raised instantly. It is fully felt here that this would precipitate an uprising of the 23,000 Japanese who would be supplied with arms from the 'Naniwa,' and who could then make it very unpleasant for the whites. There are none too many of these, and every man of them would have to get out and shoot."

San Francisco, Aug. 5.—The news that Hawaii had virtually excluded the Chinese is confirmed by Honolulu advices brought by the 'Australian.' When the annexation proposition was made to the United States one of the principal clauses was that Chinese immigration should cease. As a start in this direction the Hawaiian Government has decided to issue no more six-months' residence permits to Chinese or to execute any bonds for contract laborers to arrive. The German ship 'H. F. Clade,' arrived in Honolulu on July 26 with nearly two hundred contract laborers. They will supplant the Japanese on the sugar plantations. This crowd consisted of a hundred and fifteen laborers, twenty-five women and forty-seven children. The nationalities are mixed.

San Francisco, Aug. 5.—For several days the battleship 'Oregon' has been under steam, awaiting orders to sail. The 'Monadnock' is ready to put to sea on quick notice. At Mare Island the 'Charleston' is being put in readiness for immediate service. Her decks were torn up and guns removed, but now a large force of mechanics are rushing the repairs on her, under instructions from the Naval Department to prepare her for sea with all possible speed. The 'Wheeling,' a revenue cutter at Mare Island, is being fitted out and coaled for a trip to Alaska, where she will be stationed. The 'Baltimore' is the only other modern warship in the bay, and she is lying at Mare Island out of commission.

ALIENS WILL BE SHIPPED BACK.

MR. MCCREARY DETERMINED UPON SEEING
THE LABOR LAW ENFORCED IN THE
WEST.

Winnipeg, Aug. 5.—Mr. McCreary, alien labor law commissioner for the west, yesterday morning interviewed Mr. Whyte, manager of the Canadian Pacific Railway, on the subject of enforcing the alien labor law. In effect, he has notified Mr. Whyte that United States laborers engaged to work on the Crow's Nest Pass Railway will be returned to the United States, and that outfits with men in charge will not be permitted to enter Canada. Mr. McCreary has instructions to make the law operative in every particular, and to give the officials enforcing it a proper understanding of its provisions. He may have to go west to Lethbridge or McLeod, the latter part of the week, to interview the North-West mounted police authorities.

JUDGE BROOKS DEAD.

WAS UNCONSCIOUS SINCE SUN-
DAY — SKETCH OF HIS
CAREER.

Sherbrooke, Aug. 5.—Judge Brooks of this city died at 9.30 o'clock to-day, after having been unconscious since Sunday.

The Hon. Edward T. Brooks, Judge of the Superior Court of the Province of Quebec, was born at Lennoxville, Que., on July 6, 1830. His father, Samuel Brooks, was a native of Massachusetts and a member of the Brooks family with which the Adams's of that state are connected. His father was a member of the Canadian Assembly of Sherbrooke for many years, the last term being from 1844 until his death in 1849. His mother was Elizabeth Towle. The subject of this sketch was educated at Dartmouth College, from which he graduated in 1850, studied law with the late Hon. Justice J. S. Sanborn of Sherbrooke, and Andrew



THE LATE JUDGE BROOKS.

Robertson, Q.C., Montreal; was admitted to the bar of Lower Canada in 1854, created a Queen's Counsel in 1875, elected a barrister of St. Francis Bar the same year. He has always had an honorable standing at the bar of his district and has done a highly remunerative and straightforward business. In ability he stood in the front rank of the province. He was vice-president of the International and Waterloo and Magog Railways; president of the Sherbrooke Rifle Association, the Fish & Game Protection Society, and the Ploughman's Association; solicitor for the Eastern Townships Bank, the headquarters of which are in this city, and a trustee of Bishop's College, Lennoxville. He was a man with a great deal of public spirit and highly prized as a citizen. He was first elected to Parliament for this district by acclamation in 1872, and was re-elected in the same manner in 1874, and again at the general elections in September, 1878. He was the author of the amendment to the law of libel passed in 1874. He was a steadfast Conservative and an earnest supporter of the policy of that party, believing that the best interests of the country were promoted by protecting home industries and encouraging internal improvements. These were his views long before they were embodied in the so-called 'National Policy,' and made a distinct party issue. Mr. Brooks was elevated to the Bench of St. Francis district on Oct. 1, 1882, and discharged the duties of that high office until October, 1895, when, owing to ill-health, he was obliged to resign. He was married in 1850 to Sarah Louise, daughter of the late Eleazer Clark, Revenue Inspector and High Constable of this city. He is survived by a widow and two sons, a daughter having died a few years ago. One son was in Calgary, N.W.T., and one in Victoria, B.C., but both are on their way home.

A GRASSHOPPER PLAGUE.

Quebec, Aug. 5.—Grasshoppers are devastating the grain crop in some of the country parishes in this district.

RESPONSIBILITY OF INSURANCE COMPANIES.

INTERESTING DECISION OF THE PRIVY
COUNCIL RESPECTING THE PAYMENT
OF PREMIUMS.

Toronto, Aug. 5.—Word has been received in Toronto of a decision by the Privy Council of much importance in the world of insurance. The effect of the decision, which was given out in London on Tuesday, is that unless a premium upon an insurance policy is paid, whether by cash or otherwise, to the company direct, the insurance cannot be collected; and that notes given personally to the agent are not sufficient payment. The importance of this precedent alike to insurance companies and to persons placing insurance on their lives is obvious. The case is *Fleming vs. the London & Lancashire Assurance Company*. In 1894 W. S. Fleming was an agent of the company. In November he effected an insurance for \$10,000 on the life of the late Jas. Fleming. The first and only premium was paid, not in cash but by two notes made payable to White. These notes he discounted with Burke & Graham, bankers. In two months one note came due, and it was renewed without any payment being made. Then both came due and were unpaid and in the hands of the bankers at the time of Fleming's death. Jean Fleming, the mother of the insured, and his administratrix, applied for payment, but it was resisted. The notes had not been approved of by the company, and at the end of 1894 White, in settling accounts with the company, sent his own note representing the general balance due from his agency, asking that it be held until the cash was remitted.

OUTLOOK MORE HOPEFUL.

TURKS ARE NOW ANXIOUS FOR
THE SETTLEMENT OF THE
PEACE NEGOTIATIONS

OWING TO THE STRAIGHTENED STATE OF
THE EXCHEQUER AND THE CONDITION
OF THE TROOPS IN THESSALY.

Constantinople, Aug. 5.—The Turkish Government officials are now manifesting a desire to expedite the settlement of the peace negotiations. This is owing to the strained state of the exchequer, rendering it impossible under the present circumstances to contract a new loan because of the unhealthy condition of the troops in Thessaly (where many of these are dying), and for political reasons, the attitude of Bulgaria, Serbia and Montenegro being regarded as threatening.

The Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs, Tewfik Pasha, replying to the inquiries made by the ambassadors of the powers, has expressed ignorance of the destination of the Turkish fleet which left the Dardanelles on Tuesday last. It appears, however, that the warships are not going to Cretan waters, which is probably a wise decision upon the part of the Turkish authorities.

NEW WHEAT IN ONTARIO.

Hamilton, Ont., Aug. 5.—The first new wheat of the season was sold in this city yesterday. Mr. R. Freeman, a farmer from near Waterdown, disposing of 150 bushels of sound wheat, it not having been damaged by the recent storms.

Ottawa, Aug. 5.—The trainmen on the Ottawa, Arnprior & Parry Sound Railway report the farmers very busy haying around Parry Sound. The crop there is above the average. The recent rains have improved the hay and all the grains. Hay cut previous to the rain, they say, has been seriously damaged.

The officials of the Pontiac Railway report the crops along their line in Pontiac county as excellent. Wheat, oats and peas are exceptionally good. The potatoes are uninjured, and will be a very heavy crop.

A SERIOUS CHARGE.

Pittsburg, Pa., Aug. 5.—Three prominent business men of this city have been arrested, charged with conspiracy to defraud the National Loan & Investing Company of Detroit. The amount claimed to have been secured by them is said to be about two hundred thousand dollars. The accused are W. M. Benham, a well-known attorney; D. W. Jones, teller in the Pittsburg Bank of Savings, and William S. Greene, secretary of the Calumet Coal & Coke Company. A prominent real estate dealer is also said to be implicated. It is charged that Benham acted as attorney for the Detroit company, and the other two as appraisers in placing mortgages, and the company was induced to advance money on property which had only a nominal value.

THE GLENGARRY EXHIBITION.

Lancaster, Aug. 5.—The Glengarry county exhibition is now advertised to take place at Williamstown on Sept. 7 and 8. The managers are this year putting forth strenuous efforts to improve the exhibition. It has not given satisfaction this last year or more, hence in order to regain lost ground there are new attractions and a liberal prize list. Mr. R. R. Sangster, Lancaster, is president of the society.

ECONOMY AT OTTAWA.

GOVERNMENT EXPECTS TO SAVE
TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS
ANNUALLY

BY A REORGANIZATION OF THE DEPART-
MENT OF MILITIA.

Ottawa, Aug. 5.—A reorganization of the Department of Militia will take place before long and it is said that a saving of a great many thousand dollars will be effected in the annual expenditure. The reorganization affects the accountant's branch, the stores branch, the engineers' branch and the military branch. The accountant's staff is thought to be unduly large and in reorganizing that branch a young, active expert with some experience in business affairs is felt to be necessary and the present accountant, Mr. O'Meara, who has been thirty-six years in the department, will probably be retired. In the stores branch Col. John Macpherson, who has spent a great many years in the public service, and who is now over the age fixed by the Civil Service act, at which a man may be superannuated, may be expected to retire, the allowance he is entitled to by law being a very comfortable one. His salary is three thousand dollars a year. It is understood that his place will not be filled but Col. Macdonald, the next in order in that branch, will probably be advanced a step and will be able to discharge the duties in addition to those he is now performing. The duties will not be so onerous, because a complete change of system in regard to the stores will be made and the quartermaster-general, who is an important officer, with but little to do hitherto, will have new duties laid upon him or rather duties which properly appertain to the position he holds, which is one of great importance. Stores have been issued in such an antiquated fashion and with such an amount of red tape that those in the service will appreciate a change. Under the proposed system, instead of the director of stores having to be requisitioned for every tunic and every pair of boots required from one end of the Dominion to the other, the supplies will be handed over by wholesale from the civil branch to the quartermaster-general, who will be responsible for their issue and who will issue them in lots to the various districts, having first ascertained the requirements. The staff of the quartermaster-general, who will become a busy man, will possibly have to be slightly increased, but the proposed changes, if carried out, will net a saving to the public of close upon ten thousand dollars a year, because in addition to those already mentioned the architects' branch has been reorganized and the services of all the various departmental architects in the different cities of the Dominion who have been drawing money from the department, dispensed with. Mr. Paul Wetherby, a graduate of the Royal Military College, a son of Judge Wetherby of Halifax, will be the chief architect and engineer, assisted by Mr. Mansell. There may be other changes, but if so they will probably be minor ones. The hard-working and talented deputy of the department, Col. Panet, is feeling the effects of the arduous labor which devolved upon him and yesterday left for a holiday. A report has been published that Col. Panet was to be superannuated but there is no truth in it and if he recuperates his health during the month of August he will return to the department. If he should find his health unequal to the task Col. Panet may apply for superannuation, but unless he does the minister is not at all desirous of losing such a valuable ally.

PLOT WAS UNEARTHED.

DOWAGER EMPRESS DESIRED TO RULE IN
RUSSIA.

Berlin, Aug. 4.—The Hamburg 'Correspondence' publishes a curious story about the Dowager Czarina. It says that last May she tried to secure the regency, but in her insistent endeavors to get the Emperor Nicholas to go abroad on account of alleged illness the Czar's suspicions were aroused. He heard of the intrigue, assembled his bodyguard and summoned the Dowager Empress and other court intriguers, including the minister of the Imperial Household, Count Vorontsoff-Daschkoff. All were confounded at the discovery of the plot. Count Vorontsoff-Daschkoff was compelled to resign, and it is probable that the Dowager Empress will reside permanently at Copenhagen.

FINE AND WARM.

Meteorological Office, Toronto, Ont., Aug. 5, 11 a.m.—The following are the maximum and minimum temperatures—Kamloops, 82, 62; Edmonton, 82, 48; Prince Albert, 80, 60; Qu'Appelle, 80, 62; Winnipeg, 82, 54; Port Arthur, 76, 50; Parry Sound, 74, 50; Toronto, 78, 60; Ottawa, 74, 54; Montreal, 68, 58; Quebec, 74, 52; Halifax, 78, 60. Probabilities for the next twenty-four hours:—Light winds and fine warm weather to-day and to-morrow, and probably Saturday.

Montreal, Aug. 5, 1897.

Readings by Hearn & Harrison's Standard Barometer at noon to-day, 30.14; yesterday, 30.11. Temperature, to-day, max. 74 min. 68; yesterday, max. 71, min. 63.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

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

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

BIRTHS.

DRUMMOND—On Aug. 3, a son to Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Drummond.

MUNN—At 210 Courcel street, on July 29, 1897, to Mr. and Mrs. Fred Munn, a son.

SPENCER—At 601 St. Dominique street, on the morning of Saturday, July 31, 1897, the wife of Harry Herbert Spencer (M.S. Ry. Co. employee), of a daughter.

WILLIAMSON—At Fairview, Westmount, on the 5th inst., the wife of David Williamson, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

BARKER—McCURDY—At Redford Villa, Rawdon, on Tuesday, Aug. 3, 1897, by the Rev. Wm. Davies, Mr. Henry Barker of Montreal, to Miss Maggie McCurdy, daughter of the late Mr. Alex. McCurdy, Rawdon, Que.

HUCKLE—TAYLOR—On Wednesday, July 28, 1897, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. A. J. Delton, John H. Huckle to Grace Estelle Taylor, third daughter of S. R. Taylor.

JEWELL—LEONARD—At Richmond, N.Y., on July 21, Elmer Jewell of Bromfield, Centre, to Victoria Leonard of Glen Sutton.

SWANSTON—COTE—At Valleyfield, on Aug. 2, 1897, by the Rev. J. E. Duclon, 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. Duclon, B.A., H. E. Thatcher, of Valleyfield, to Bertha Parrott, of Stockport, Eng.

DIED.

EVANS—At Blue Bonnets, Que., on Aug. 4, 1897, Thomas Eldred, third son of Alfred and Bell Evans, aged eight months and thirteen days.

GRAY—At 36 Roseburn Terrace, Edinburgh, Scotland, on July 18, 1897, Ellen Augusta Anstee, daughter of the late Robert Anstee, Twickenham Common, beloved wife of Richard Gray, late of the band of 79th (Queen's Own) Cameron Highlanders.

INGLIS—At 20 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, and 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 29, 1897, aged 75 years and 3 months, a native of Glenrithie, 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 Woodend, Houston, Renfrewshire, latterly residing at 3 Sardinia Terrace, Hillhead.

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

MUNN—At 210 Courcel street, on Aug. 3, 1897, William Harold, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Munn, aged six days.

McMARTIN—On Saturday, July 24, 1897, at her late residence, Cote du Midi, Christina McKelcher, 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.

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

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

ADVERTISEMENT.

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

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

The Alaskan papers are calling on the gold hunters rushing to the Klondike to bring sufficient food, etc., for six months, and don't forget to be well supplied with "Imperial Embrocation," for rheumatism and colds, which you will likely have. Take it with you, it may be worth its weight in gold for sudden cold, weary backs and tired limbs. 25c. All chemists.

RINGS
OPAL RINGS
FULL OF LIFE AND COLOR.
Genuine Opals, set in Solid Gold, Claw Settings, \$2 to \$15.
Genuine Diamonds and Opals, Half Hoop Rings, \$15 to \$45.
For \$7.50
A Genuine Diamond Ring, set in Solid 14 kar. Gold, Claw Setting, warranted. Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Repaired. Watches Repaired and Warranted for \$1.00.

D. BEATTY,
137 St. Peter St.
(Opposite "Witness" Office.)

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.

The S. Carsley Co. LIMITED.

1765 to 1783 NOTRE DAME STREET,
MONTREAL.

August 5.

Friday's Special Offerings LADIES' SHIRT WAISTS.

To-morrow, values in Ladies' Shirts will eclipse anything hitherto offered.

480

Stylish Shirt Waists, new styles, rich colors, highly finished, regular value 55c.

To-morrow... 29c.

230 Fashionable Shirt Waists, light, medium and dark materials, new patterns, worth 70c.

To-morrow... 39c.

225 Handsome Shirt Waists, high-class materials, new patterns, exquisite finish, very stylish, worth \$1.15.

To-morrow... 59c.

Ladies' Shirt Waists from 17c.

LADIES' DRESS SKIRTS.

125 Ladies' Fancy Dress Skirts, New Moire Effect, two shades, cut very full, perfect fit, regular price \$1.25.

Friday... 59c.

98 Ladies' Fancy Pique Dress Skirts, twenty designs on white grounds, wide facing, full sweep, good value at \$1.75.

To-morrow... \$1.09.

COLOR DRESS GOODS.

15 pieces New Dress Tweeds in splendid effects, usually sold at \$1.10.

To-morrow... 55c.

10 pieces New Silk and Wool Goods in choice new designs and pretty colors, regular price \$1.50.

To-morrow... 88c.

BLACK DRESS GOODS.

25 pieces New Figured Mohairs, just received, and will be shown for the first time to-morrow. The designs are very new and the finish brilliant, in the ordinary way would sell for 65c.

To-morrow... 39c.

PRINT CUTS.

Pretty Shirt Waist Prints, worth 74c.

To-morrow... 44c.

125 pieces Dresden and Floral Designs, Percales, rich colors and pretty effects, worth 84c.

To-morrow... 54c.

192 pieces of Fancy Zephyr Gingham, stylish colors and handsome patterns, in Pink, Blue and Mauve, also Black and White, worth 18c.

To-morrow... 94c.

110 pieces Fancy Grass Muslins, new and stylish effects, regular value 15c.

To-morrow... 10c.

36 inches wide.

BOYS' SUMMER SUITS.

195 Boys' Fancy Duck Sailor Suits, the very best make, in Navy Blue, Plain Duck Collar, trimmed with white braid and white chest protector, full size Blouse, regular value \$2.25.

To-morrow... 98c.

This is the best bargain offered in Boys' Suits this season.

MAN O' WAR SUITS.

150 Boys' Navy Man-o-War Suits, trimmed navy collar, flannel chest protector, pants lined throughout, regular value \$2.75.

To-morrow... \$1.35.

TOWELS AT MILL PRICES.

123 dozen Heavy Crash Towels, fancy borders, worth 15c each.

To-morrow... 11c.

208 dozen Oatmeal Linen Towels, worth 9c each.

To-morrow... 64c.

98 dozen Fine Damask Towels, worth 13c.

To-morrow... 94c.

HOSIERY NEEDS.

Ladies' Fancy Cotton Hose, Midnight Black Feet and bright colored tops, regular value 15c, 17c, 20c.

To-morrow... 9c, 11c, 13c.

120 dozen Ladies' Fast Black, and Tan Cotton Hose, fine Maco yarn, worth 14c pair.

To-morrow... 9c.

CHILDREN'S SOCKS.

155 dozen Children's Merino Socks and three-quarter hose, assorted colors, spliced feet and ribbed tops, worth 18c per pair.

To-morrow... 9c per pair.

TOILET QUILTS.

95 only, White Toilet Bed Quilts, full sizes, hemmed and laundered, ready for immediate use, usually sold at \$1.10.

To-morrow... 77c.

190 SUMMER BLANKETS.

190 pairs White Summer Blankets, bright colored border and whipped ends, large size, worth 87c pair.

To-morrow... 57c pair.

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.

SOME OF THE BIGGEST CHANCES OF THE YEAR.

The month of August brings with it at our store some of the biggest chances of the year! This is natural. The approach of the Great Fall Season beginning in September has to be provided for considerably in advance. And as "making room" in a large establishment is always a perplexing problem, many extraordinary sacrifices of really good and salable lines have to be made. This is why August yields to shoppers some of the biggest chances of the year. Here are some of them for To-morrow's buying:

DRESS GOODS DEPT.

300 yards Fancy Tartan Checks, all the best colorings in this lot, 44 inches wide, choice on Bargain Day 12 1/2c per yard.

25 Pieces Finest Summer Costume Cloth, in all the Latest Shades; regular price 85c; choice on Bargain Day only 49c per yard.

Balance of our Colored All-Wool Crepons, in all Summer Shades; regular price 60c and 75c; take your choice on Bargain Day for 38c per yard.

The Greatest Remnant Sale of Colored Dress Goods ever offered in the Trade. 200 Remnants in lengths from 1 1/2 to 3 yards; regular value from 75c to \$1.50 per yard; your choice on Bargain Day for only 25c per yard.

Special Lot Black Fancy Crepons, New Patterns; worth \$1.00; on Bargain Day 69c per yard.

Black All-Wool Serge, double width; 200 yards to be sold on Bargain Day at 23c per yard.

Black Mohair Lustre, double width; 150 yards for Bargain Day at 21c per yard.

STRAW HATS.

The balance of our Straw Hats, all this season's Goods, AT HALF-PRICE TO-MORROW.

SHAWLS.

Heavy Homespun Shawls, worth \$2.50. To-morrow \$1.50.

Scotch Vesture Wool Shawls, from \$3 to \$24.00, for To-morrow 20 percent discount.

A Fine Selection of Travelling Shawl Rugs, from \$3.00, less 10 percent discount TO-MORROW.

THE LIGHTNING FREEZER is the only one that will make a nice, smooth, velvety cream in 3 1/2 minutes; saves labor, ice and salt; built made of best Virginia white cedar, with electric welded wire hoops, guaranteed not to fall off. For Friday we will offer these Freezers at a price that has never before been quoted: 1 quart reduced to \$1.45; 2 quart reduced to \$1.56; 3 quart reduced to \$1.88; 4 quart reduced to \$2.16; 6 quart reduced to \$2.80; 14 quart reduced to \$6.72.

BROOKLYN COAL OIL STOVES--We will offer for Friday ten only of this celebrated make of 2-Burner Oil Stoves for \$4.50 each; the regular price of this Stove is \$6.75. This is a practical stove for family cooking. No smell, no smoke, and non-explosive; gives a splendid heat.

WIRE MEAT COVERS, 5 sizes in set, best wire, for Friday, 31c set.

TIN FUNNELS, for filling preserve jars, made of best tin, in one piece, with handle to fit all sizes of jars; for Friday, 8c each.

CHRISTY BREAD KNIVES, 3 sizes in set, 1 for meat, 1 for meat, and 1 paring knife, made of good steel. This set is worth 60c; for Friday our price, 21c per set.

WIRE MEAT COVERS, 5 sizes in set, best wire, for Friday, 31c set.

TIN FUNNELS, for filling preserve jars, made of best tin, in one piece, with handle to fit all sizes of jars; for Friday, 8c each.

WIRE MEAT COVERS, 5 sizes in set, best wire, for Friday, 31c set.

TIN FUNNELS, for filling preserve jars, made of best tin, in one piece, with handle to fit all sizes of jars; for Friday, 8c each.

WIRE MEAT COVERS, 5 sizes in set, best wire, for Friday, 31c set.

TIN FUNNELS, for filling preserve jars, made of best tin, in one piece, with handle to fit all sizes of jars; for Friday, 8c each.

WIRE MEAT COVERS, 5 sizes in set, best wire, for Friday, 31c set.

TIN FUNNELS, for filling preserve jars, made of best tin, in one piece, with handle to fit all sizes of jars; for Friday, 8c each.

WIRE MEAT COVERS, 5 sizes in set, best wire, for Friday, 31c set.

TIN FUNNELS, for filling preserve jars, made of best tin, in one piece, with handle to fit all sizes of jars; for Friday, 8c each.

WIRE MEAT COVERS, 5 sizes in set, best wire, for Friday, 31c set.

TIN FUNNELS, for filling preserve jars, made of best tin, in one piece, with handle to fit all sizes of jars; for Friday, 8c each.

WIRE MEAT COVERS, 5 sizes in set, best wire, for Friday, 31c set.

TIN FUNNELS, for filling preserve jars, made of best tin, in one piece, with handle to fit all sizes of jars; for Friday, 8c each.

WIRE MEAT COVERS, 5 sizes in set, best wire, for Friday, 31c set.

TIN FUNNELS, for filling preserve jars, made of best tin, in one piece, with handle to fit all sizes of jars; for Friday, 8c each.

WIRE MEAT COVERS, 5 sizes in set, best wire, for Friday, 31c set.

TIN FUNNELS, for filling preserve jars, made of best tin, in one piece, with handle to fit all sizes of jars; for Friday, 8c each.

WIRE MEAT COVERS, 5 sizes in set, best wire, for Friday, 31c set.

TIN FUNNELS, for filling preserve jars, made of best tin, in one piece, with handle to fit all sizes of jars; for Friday, 8c each.

WIRE MEAT COVERS, 5 sizes in set, best wire, for Friday, 31c set.

TIN FUNNELS, for filling preserve jars, made of best tin, in one piece, with handle to fit all sizes of jars; for Friday, 8c each.

WIRE MEAT COVERS, 5 sizes in set, best wire, for Friday, 31c set.

TIN FUNNELS, for filling preserve jars, made of best tin, in one piece, with handle to fit all sizes of jars; for Friday, 8c each.

WIRE MEAT COVERS, 5 sizes in set, best wire, for Friday, 31c set.

TIN FUNNELS, for filling preserve jars, made of best tin, in one piece, with handle to fit all sizes of jars; for Friday, 8c each.

WIRE MEAT COVERS, 5 sizes in set, best wire, for Friday, 31c set.

TIN FUNNELS, for filling preserve jars, made of best tin, in one piece, with handle to fit all sizes of jars; for Friday, 8c each.

WIRE MEAT COVERS, 5 sizes in set, best wire, for Friday, 31c set.

TIN FUNNELS, for filling preserve jars, made of best tin, in one piece, with handle to fit all sizes of jars; for Friday, 8c each.

WIRE MEAT COVERS, 5 sizes in set, best wire, for Friday, 31c set.

TIN FUNNELS, for filling preserve jars, made of best tin, in one piece, with handle to fit all sizes of jars; for Friday, 8c each.

WIRE MEAT COVERS, 5 sizes in set, best wire, for Friday, 31c set.

TIN FUNNELS, for filling preserve jars, made of best tin, in one piece, with handle to fit all sizes of jars; for Friday, 8c each.

WIRE MEAT COVERS, 5 sizes in set, best wire, for Friday, 31c set.

TIN FUNNELS, for filling preserve jars, made of best tin, in one piece, with handle to fit all sizes of jars; for Friday, 8c each.

WIRE MEAT COVERS, 5 sizes in set, best wire, for Friday, 31c set.

TIN FUNNELS, for filling preserve jars, made of best tin, in one piece, with handle to fit all sizes of jars; for Friday, 8c each.

WIRE MEAT COVERS, 5 sizes in set, best wire, for Friday, 31c set.

TIN FUNNELS, for filling preserve jars, made of best tin, in one piece, with handle to fit all sizes of jars; for Friday, 8c each.

WIRE MEAT COVERS, 5 sizes in set, best wire, for Friday, 31c set.

TIN FUNNELS, for filling preserve jars, made of best tin, in one piece, with handle to fit all sizes of jars; for Friday, 8c each.

WIRE MEAT COVERS, 5 sizes in set, best wire, for Friday, 31c set.

MANTLE DEPARTMENT.

1 Lot of Children's Cloth Capes, in New Shades of Blue, all Trimmed White Braid; worth \$2.00; Friday \$1.45.

1 Lot of Ladies' Tweed Golf Capes; worth \$4.50; To-morrow, \$3.00.

Ladies' Handsome Cloth Capes, Assorted, at the following Reductions:—

36.75 for \$4.75, \$11.50 for \$6.90, \$11.00 for \$4.75, \$16.50 for \$9.90, \$23.50 and \$26.00 for \$9.90, \$29.00 for \$11.90, \$15.75 for \$8.90.

1 Lot Children's Tweed Rester Jackets size 1 to 7, worth from \$2.00 to \$3.00; your choice To-morrow, \$1.50.

1 Lot Ladies' Colored Cloth Jackets to clear at \$1.00.

1 Lot Ladies' Black Cloth Jackets to clear at \$1.50.

A few left of our Ladies' Tweed Ulsters at \$2.00, worth from \$10.00 to \$15.00.

Balance of our Summer Mantles at 20 percent Reductions.

WASH GOODS DEPT.

300 yards Fine Summer Gingham, guaranteed Fast Colors. Best Patterns to select; ask for this line at 64c per yard.

15 Pieces Costume Duck, White Grounds, Colored Patterns, warranted Fast Colors; worth 15c to 20c; choice on Bargain Day only 7 1/2c per yard.

100 Pieces Finest Dress Muslin, all the Latest Colorings and Choicest Patterns; this quality never sold less than 35c; choice on our Bargain Day 19c per yd.

SHIRT WAIST DEPT.

Our Blouses will be sold at manufacturers' prices to-morrow, as we must have more space for our Fall Goods.

"NOTE"—Friday's prices, 35c, worth 55c; 69c, worth \$1.95; 95c, worth \$1.50, and \$1.49, worth \$1.75 and \$2.00.

BASEMENT BARGAINS.

Porcelain Lined PRESERVING KETTLES, all first quality goods, no second. These prices defy competition. 4 quart size, 21c; 6 quart, 35c; 8 quart, 45c; 10 quart, 55c; 12 quart, 65c; 14 quart, 75c.

GLASS TABLE SETS, in good imitation cut glass, including butter dish, sugar bowl, cream jug and spoon holder. Regular price of this set is 35c; for Friday, complete set for 25c.

PRESERVING JARS in pints, quarts, and half gallons, all reduced.

JELLY TUMBLERS, plain and fancy, in half pint and one-third pint size, at reduced prices.

INDIVIDUAL GLASS JELLY MOULDS with tin cover, and fancy patterns, in 2 sizes, at the special price of 60c

Weekly Calendar.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 5.

PICNIC

-IN THE-

PINES OF BELLEVUE.

Or dine on board Steamer SOVEREIGN on trip to Carillon. 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.

ART ASSOCIATION.

Phillips Square.

Galleries of Paintings.

Open daily, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.

ADMISSION, 25c.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 7.

ZION CONGREGATIONAL

PICNIC TO ST. ROSE.

Saturday, 7th August.

Leave Dalhousie Station at 9 a.m. and 1.30 p.m.

Tickets 25 and 50 cents.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 10.

FIRST ANNUAL MOONLIGHT

EXCURSION OF ST. JUDAS BIBLE CLASS.

TUESDAY, August 10th, 1897.

Str. FILGATE leaves wharf at foot of McGill street at 8 p.m., sharp, and Jacques Cartier wharf at 8.15 p.m. Tickets 25c. Refreshments served at city prices. A first-class orchestra has been secured.

ONTARIO ROYAL TEMPLARS.

IMPORTANT MEETING OF THE MISSION BOARD AT TORONTO.

Toronto, Aug. 5.—A meeting of the Royal Templar Mission Board of the Grand Council of Ontario was held here on Tuesday. It was presided over by Mr. George H. Lees of Hamilton. Among others present were Mr. W. W. Buchanan, Dr. C. N. Emory, grand secretary; Mr. John H. Lane, Dominion secretary; Rev. Wm. Kittlewell, past Dominion councillor; Mr. Frank Buchanan of Parkdale, Mr. G. H. Fisher, district councillor, Hamilton; Mr. James Hughes, past district councillor, Toronto, and Mr. H. A. Holiday, Brookline, Ont.

Plans for the autumn organization campaign were considered. It was decided to again place the revival band known as the "Gleaners," in the work to recommence on Sept. 1. The Rev. W. A. Dunnett, now engaged in the interests of the order at Smith's Falls, will go from there to the Kingston district. Mr. Joseph Mills of Galt will be continued as an organizer. He is at present in the Berlin district.

In addition to the meeting of the mission board here yesterday a picnic was held at Centre Island, under the auspices of the Hamilton district council, at which Mr. Austin, select councillor, Parkdale; Mr. Lewis C. Peake, S. C. Metropolitan Council; Mr. G. Wrigley of the Patrons of Industry, and a delegation from the W. C. T. U. were present.

During the day Mr. W. W. Buchanan held a conference with the resident Dominion and Provincial executive officers of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union with a view to the organic federation of representatives of that and other temperance organizations in the National Prohibition Committee, which is to be organized in October.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

Ottawa, Aug. 5.—Great quantities of pulpwood are being daily shipped over the Pontiac Railway to Lockport, N.Y. During the past ten days fifty carloads went over the road.

Major J. M. Delamere is gazetted lieutenant-colonel of the Queen's Own Rifles, Toronto, vice R. B. Hamilton, transferred.

The Minister of Public Works has returned to the Capital, and proposes setting out for a trip through western Ontario either to-morrow or Saturday.

The ministers here have at last received official notice of the denunciation of the German and Belgian treaties by Great Britain. The information was obtained through the High Commissioner for Canada, who called that he had received official notification that the treaties had been denounced.

Mr. G. A. Mountain has returned from a surveying trip over the proposed line of the Pembroke Southern. He says no difficulties will be encountered in constructing the line. It runs through a rich farming country inhabited principally by Germans. The capital has all been subscribed and the work will be proceeded with.

GRAND TRUNK CAR SHOPS AT LONDON.

London, Ont., Aug. 5.—By the end of August the Grand Trunk car shops will be running in full blast here with a staff of between three and four hundred men. The transfer of machinery and tools from the Brantford and Toronto shops have been nearly completed, and the former is being rapidly got into shape. Over a hundred hands, in addition to the heads of departments and officials, have been permanently engaged and it is now impossible to secure a vacant house in the neighborhood of the shops. It is expected that the re-opening of the shops will add between fifteen hundred and two thousand to the city's population before Jan. 1. Mr. King of this city has been appointed master car builder of the middle and northern divisions, and will have charge of the London shops.

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	..	..	..	..

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Witness, \$3.00. Weekly Witness, \$1.00; with reductions to clubs: Northern Messenger, 20c; 10 copies to one address, \$2.25; 20, \$4.40; 50, \$10.50; 100, \$20.
For Great Britain add \$1.04 per annum for postage on Weekly Witness; 25c on Northern Messenger; \$3.60 on Daily Witness.
The last edition of the DAILY WITNESS is delivered in the city every evening of publication at \$4.00 per annum.

ADVERTISING RATES.

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

WEEKLY WITNESS.

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

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

The Daily Witness.

THURSDAY, AUG. 5, 1897.

The proclamation of British sovereignty in the island called Bellona, in the Solomon group, was hastily annulled by the natives, who lost no time in taking down the notice-board declaring that the island was British and in digging up a bottle buried with records of the occupation. They did not at all like the sound of the guns. Bellona is now British, however, for all that. It would be well if there are any more derelict islands lying about that the nations laying claim to them should forthwith take formal possession of them. Objection to such proceedings by persons claiming to have landed on the island at some past date or to have bought it from some government that never landed on it at all, are tiresome, and the sooner that sort of thing is finally disposed of the better. The mere registration of an island at Washington as being claimed by some American for the United States without any proclamation or formal taking possession is another proceeding that should be ignored, because entirely unfair. A lot of islands are said to have been so registered which have long been painted red on the map. On the other hand, we should be inclined to give the largest construction to any claims urged by the United States to foreign possessions. The more such petty scattered responsibilities she has the more polite she will be when entering the councils of the nations.

We do not see but that we have already had a de facto imperial federal parliament in the recent meeting of the colonial premiers with the Colonial Secretary. Mr. Chamberlain has stated in parliament that the denunciation of the treaties was due to a resolution unanimously passed by the assembled premiers. Such having been the potency of that act, it is only natural to suppose that there will be more meetings of the colonial premiers, and that when they assemble again it will be with a mandate, more or less plainly understood, from their respective constituencies on subjects of immediate federal interest. It is natural also to suppose that resolutions passed as the result of such significant councils will have considerable cogency with imperial cabinets and will not be readily slighted by British parliaments. The happy evolution of this imperial parliament will depend on the wisdom which marks its councils. It would have a tendency to wreck it if the colonies began by making demands that would set them at loggerheads with the British people. Unanimity has marked the first step not only between the colonial representatives but between them and the British Government, parliament and people. The British people have made a distinct and willing sacrifice of established and satisfactory trade compacts with two of their greatest customers for the sake of carrying out the wish of the colonists. May later proceedings be similarly auspicious.

The new "History of Canada" for the use of schools has been selected by the committee composed of representatives of the educationists of all the provinces, and will shortly be published simultaneously in all the provinces. It is satisfactory to know that a book which ought to be a vital influence in the moulding

of children's minds in regard to their own country has been chosen by competent authorities, and will be used throughout the whole Dominion. Thus the children of all the provinces will get the same views of their country as a whole and the children of all the provinces will get ideas of each of the provinces which are considered satisfactory by an authority of the province, and may therefore be regarded as right and true. Such a history ought to do much for the building up and consolidation of Canada. It is to be hoped that the new history is a live and entertaining work. The summaries of Canadian history in use in Ontario schools thirty years ago were simply collections of dryly stated events, statistics and dates, compared with which many official blue-books are exciting. A mistake will have been made if the new school history selected is not one which can be used in the middle and even lower class rooms. From the fact that in Ontario the book is only to be used in the fifth form of the general schools and in the collegiate institutes, there seems reason to fear that too 'old and mature' a work has been chosen, and one which will need to be immediately supplemented by a child's story book of history on the same broad-spirited lines as has governed the present choice.

The Marchand Government has solved in short order what has hitherto been treated by all governments and municipal authorities as an insoluble problem, namely, how to deal with the 'line stores' of Huntingdon county. There has been no greater sarcasm on modern civilization than the long-continued defiance of all law by outlaws who built sheds across boundary lines and made them castles against all the law and police of both nations. As there is still room enough in the world for all the houses on it, and a little to spare, one would think that a simple law making it illegal to have a house on the boundary line would have solved the whole question. If it were necessary, the national or provincial or municipal government could expropriate a few feet along the whole line. Under any circumstances, it is evident that a little management would have disposed of these outlaws had there been the will to do so. The able chief of the Provincial police, Mr. Legault, has accomplished the task of getting these trespassers against the customs laws and liquor laws of both countries in jail by getting evidence from this side and proceeding against the offenders in the State of New York, where the laws impose penalties that mean business. Canadian penalties for illicit sale and for gambling are for the most part of a sort which many offenders can afford gladly to pay as often as can be rendered necessary by police interference. When a man is sure to get a year in jail if caught he will be at least anxious not to be caught. We congratulate the Quebec Government on its vigor in this and other matters of infringed public order. There have been too many concessions to law-breakers in the days that are past.

COTE DES NEIGES HILL.

We have before us the grades of Cote des Neiges Hill from Sherbrooke street to the summit, which, in view of the present proposal on behalf of the Street Railway Company as far as Pine avenue, do not bear out the company's contention that the hill is too steep to run cars on as far as the city has demanded or can demand. The average grade from Sherbrooke street to Pine avenue is a rise of 7.56 in a hundred, while the average grade from Pine to Cedar is only 6.23 in a hundred, and that from Cedar avenue to the old toll-bar is only 7.45. The steepest grade between Sherbrooke street and Pine avenue is 10.7, while the steepest up to Cedar avenue is 10.6. There is a bit of the uppermost reach of three hundred feet in which the grade is 11.5, 12.1 and 13.3. This bit, as it happens however, is outside of the city. It could certainly be surmounted if the company wanted, as the company made a bargain with the council of Cote des Neiges to run cars that way, which it never carried out, for other than engineering reasons, as is well known. If the grade is too heavy there it could be reduced the requisite seven feet, as the reach next above is almost level. That is a problem that it will be safe to leave the company to deal with if it is only made to do what it undertook to do, and not just what Mr. Prefontaine thinks it ought to do. Mr. Prefontaine's proposition on behalf of the company to have the tracks taken as far as Pine avenue, including the steepest part of the hill, wipes out the steepness objection entirely. It reveals also

in the light of the company's own published plans the carrying out of a scheme steadily held to for many years. Long before the agitation to force the company to run cars on Guy street, when it was really booked only for a circuit round by Mountain street, the company had published a map showing an intended line from the subway at Point St. Charles up Guy street as far as Pine avenue and no farther. Thus the position to carry the track up to Pine avenue and no farther is only the furtherance of the company's own long-cherished plans. In short, whatever plans the company cherishes Mr. Prefontaine cherishes and no others. The company is, however, under bonds to carry its track up to the city limits, and if our aldermen have the city's and not the company's interest in view they will see to this being done.

ENFORCEMENT OF EXPORT DUTIES ON LOGS.

While the Dingley bill was still before the United States Congress, and the struggle was being made in the Senate as to whether the duty on lumber was to be a dollar or two dollars per thousand feet, the Canadian Government, on the urgent request of the lumber interests, including representatives of some of the leading banks interested in the trade, asked and obtained power from parliament to proclaim an export duty of three dollars per thousand feet on logs. The policy which the lumber interests then publicly urged upon the government in regard to the use of the powers thus obtained was, in case the United States duty was fixed at a dollar per thousand feet, the Canadian export duty was not to be proclaimed, but if the two dollars duty was passed, the Canadian export duty was to be proclaimed and enforced. It was, however, pretty well understood that the principal reason why the government was urged to obtain the power of proclaiming export duties was to help the United States advocates of the lower rates of duty in their struggle for victory, as the export duties, if imposed, would injure Mr. Alger, Secretary for War in Mr. McKinley's Cabinet, and several other influential Republicans who own large timber limits in Canada, from which logs are taken across Lake Huron to be sawed in Michigan mills. The only effect of the permissive export duty resolutions was to provoke Congress to adopt a tariff clause imposing an additional import duty equal to the export duty in case the latter were enforced. If the Canadian Government therefore proclaims and enforces the export duty of three dollars per thousand feet upon logs, the United States duty on lumber, which is now two dollars, will be raised to five dollars per thousand feet. The time has come when the government has to decide at once whether it will or will not proclaim the export duties. All lumber operations of next winter must be prepared for within the next month or month and a half, and lumbermen must know what the government is going to do before they can come to any decision.

The lumber interests seem to be divided in opinion as to whether the export duties should be imposed. The majority of the lumber operators seem to be in favor of imposing the duties, the minority against. The Ottawa lumberers, whose best markets are European or South American, and who have an advantage of proximity to the seacoast in supplying those markets, and whose interests perhaps lie in keeping Canadian forests for Canadian lumbermen and mills, urge the proclamation of the duties. The Georgian Bay and western Ontario lumbermen and saw-millers, whose markets are in the United States, are some of them for the enforcement of the export duty and some of them against. Of the western lumbermen who are in favor of the export duty the great majority are of the opinion that the enforcement will be followed by the lowering of the United States tariff. They point to the fact that the McKinley tariff, which raised most duties greatly, reduced the lumber duties from two to one dollar in order to avoid the Canadian export duty on logs, and they urge that the same result would follow the same course now. Some western lumbermen say that Canadian lumbermen can find other markets than the United States, in Europe and in South America, to which a great deal of Canadian lumber now shipped to the United States eventually finds its way. Canada might and ought, they argue, to do this trade direct, reaping a higher profit and building up a return trade. On the other hand, those who oppose the proclamation and enforcement of the export duty on logs

are of the opinion, of course, that the effect would be the enforcement by the United States of the five-dollar retaliatory duty against Canadian lumber, and consequently the prohibition of the export of the lower grades of Canadian lumber to the United States, if not the complete abolishment of the whole export trade in all classes. The product of the Ottawa lumber trade, which is of a higher grade than the product of the western trade, can find a market in Europe because of its proximity to shipping points and its superior quality, but the western lumber of inferior grade would find that the transportation rates to the South American markets rendered it unprofitable. They seem to think that the two dollars duty would not be prohibitive, and that it would not render the United States an unprofitable market. In proof of this they point to the fact that in 1888 and 1889, when the duty was two dollars, the value of Canadian exports of lumber to the United States was \$7,343,682 and \$8,036,688 respectively, while under the McKinley one dollar duty in 1892 and 1893 the values were respectively \$8,793,308 and \$8,116,879, and under the Wilson tariff in 1895 and 1896, when lumber was free, the exports were \$7,474,362 and \$7,151,129 respectively. These lumbermen who oppose the export duty also point out that there are great lumbering plants which will deteriorate while idle and stocks of lumber which it will be hard to dispose of in Canada, and that at least time should be given to use these up before the export duty is imposed.

Against the enforcement of the export duty it is pleaded also that the backwoods pioneer and farmer must suffer and perhaps abandon their farms and settlements and seek employment in towns, which are already over-supplied with labor, and that the capital invested in the timber districts, which are also pledged to the banks in security for advances, must be reduced in value and must in time be diminished in extent, as well as further reduced in value by fires. Three-quarters of the expense of converting a standing pine tree into inch lumber goes in wages and supplies before the log reaches the saw-mill. In rejoinder to this it is said that two dollars duty on Canadian lumber is prohibitive, and a five-dollar duty cannot be more than prohibitive. In 1888 and 1889, when the value of Canadian exports of lumber to the United States was large in spite of the two dollars duty, the prices of lumber were higher, and consequently the duty was not as much felt as it would be now, when prices are so much lower. The profits, too, are now less, and there is not margin enough to operate against a two-dollar duty any longer. It is clear that the government will have no easy task in deciding whether the export duty shall or shall not be proclaimed. The voices of the majority of lumbermen who will be heard are in favor of the export duty, but the interests of the lumbering workmen, the owners of teams that work in the shanties, the farmers who find employment in working in them in winter, the merchants who furnish them with supplies, and the thousand and one different small interests will not be heard from, but must be kept in mind. The banks interested ought to be able to give valuable opinions as to the policy which on the whole is best for the whole country.

SOMETHING HAS GOT TO BREAK.

The 'Patrie,' which is Mr. Tarte's personal organ, has, like Mr. Tarte himself, abandoned the attempt to defend the putting aside of Plan Number Six, which provides capacious wharves in the centre of the harbor, where the demand for them is greatest, and the substitution therefor of a plan which cuts down and restricts the capacity of the harbor and will constitute a sacrifice of the interests, present and future, of the port. It now resorts to abuse of Mr. George Washington Stephens for no other reason than that he has taken the trouble to present the facts and arguments in favor of Plan Number Six and against the plan substituted for it in a way which is at once unanswerable and which is easily understood by people who are not engineers. When one has no case nothing remains but to abuse plaintiff's attorney. It also indulges in a tirade against those who oppose the setting aside of Plan Number Six and the sacrifice of the interests of the port of Montreal. As the opponents comprise all the steamship companies, the shipping firms, the grain and provision merchants, the cattle dealers and the wholesale trade of Montreal, which built up the whole business of the port, Mr. Tarte's organ is acting much

like a mad dog. Plan Number Six was selected by a committee composed of engineers of great ability and long experience of the working of the harbor and of its needs, and it was approved by the Harbor Commission, the Board of Trade, the Corn Exchange, the civic authorities and the Chambre de Commerce. Mr. Tarte says that those who object to his setting it aside in order to adopt another plan giving less accommodation are a clique who are opposed to all progress. It is curious that Mr. Tarte should regard the substitution of a plan giving little wharfage for one giving much wharfage as one of progress. That is the kind of progress that has killed the port of Quebec, the interests of whose commercial men have had to be surrendered every time to the interests of the men who are supposed to be possessed of political influence. Will Mr. Tarte or his organ be good enough to tell a public anxious to know the names of those who support the plan he proposes to substitute for Plan Number Six? The public know the opponents of his plan, the great steamship, shipping and merchant firms and engineers whom he calls a clique. But it has never heard of a single supporter of Mr. Tarte's plan save only Mr. Coate, the engineer who drew it out apparently according to Mr. Tarte's ideas. And Mr. Tarte himself admits that he has so little knowledge in regard to harbors and ports that he needs to go to Europe to enlighten himself upon the subject. Without engineering knowledge, Mr. Tarte would probably bring back with him from his trip a lot of crude information, which he would be likely to misapply. The government and Department of Public Works should simply throw the responsibility for the plans of the Montreal docks upon the proper authorities, namely, the harbor engineer, the city engineer and those associated with them who have knowledge and experience. To act as Mr. Tarte is doing, in defiance of all the engineers who have experience and of all the representatives of the business interests involved, is simple madness. Mr. Tarte may believe that he can do so with impunity, but he is mistaken. The public see very well what is going on, and a few more mistakes such as are being made will work a great change in political opinion.

A RUMOR DENIED.

MR. MOODY WILL NOT RETIRE.

New York, Aug. 5.—A report has been in circulation that Mr. Dwight L. Moody, the evangelist, was about to retire from active work and that the Rev. William Patterson of Toronto would succeed him. Mr. Moody denies the truth of the rumor in the following letter to the New York "World":—

(To the Editor of the "World.")

I have absolutely no thought of retiring from the Lord's work until I go to heaven. While life is so short and the need so urgent I have no desire for retirement. The privilege of laboring in His vineyard has too many joys in this world and rewards in the next for me to voluntarily forego it.

Christ's injunction to His disciples to labor till He came holds as much for His disciples to-day as it did for the Apostles. Moses, Elijah, John and Paul labored till they were taken up. Moses at the age of one hundred and twenty. Why should His disciples now step in their prime?

Among God's gifts was the gift of life, and I intend to use it for Him while He gives it to me. It would make me hate my head with shame to give up in the middle of the fight that is going on now. I hope God will let me work until He comes.

D. L. MOODY.

THE ANCIENT CAPITAL.

Quebec, Aug. 5.—An important official of the Department of Agriculture here leaves to-morrow to visit the different agricultural schools of the province, and it is hinted that upon his report as to the utility of these institutions, which is very doubtful, will depend the question of their maintenance or suppression by the Marchand Government. Certainly, the practical benefits which they have yielded are exceedingly small in proportion to their heavy cost upon the taxpayers.

Marcel Letarte, one of the oldest conductors on the Intercolonial Railway, was struck down with paralysis on Tuesday and died yesterday.

The St. Patrick's Total Abstinence Society has arranged for a grand temperance picnic at Jubilee Park, at St. Anselm, on the line of the Quebec Central, on Aug. 10.

The St. Jean Baptiste Society of this city have taken the initiative in preparing to open free schools during the coming winter.

The town of Levis boasts of a surplus of \$23.06 in its municipal treasury, after paying all the expenses of its municipal government during the past twelve months. At the last meeting of the Town Council, an offer was made by a Mr. Morency to light the town with seventy-five acetylene gas lamps of fifty candle power, for one year for the sum of \$2,000.

SHOT BY A CONSTABLE.

MEECH, WHO SHOT LAST, IS BADLY WOUNDED.

HE DEFIED THE OFFICERS AND WAS SHOT WHILE ENDEAVORING TO ESCAPE FROM THEM.

The brutal and outrageous shooting of Bertram Last by Charles Meech, the milkman, in the bush at Back River, which took place on Tuesday evening, has caused much excitement. The arrest of Meech was effected about half-past five yesterday afternoon, and he is now lying almost at the point of death in the General Hospital suffering from a bullet wound.

The true story of the shooting of Bertram Last by Meech as told by the victim to Mr. Lafontaine, the police magistrate, yesterday, is as follows:—On Tuesday evening I went to Charles Meech's house at Saint aux Reclot about seven o'clock and asked him for some money which he owed me. We were on very friendly terms. Meech said, "Come, let us take a walk down the fields and we will talk the matter over." I acquiesced, and we went into the bush. As it was raining, he suggested that we should sit down. He got behind me, and as I was about to sit down I heard a loud report behind my left ear and the next instant I felt a sharp sting. The bullet passed through my mouth. I quickly turned round, and he fired two more shots at me, one taking effect in the body. Before I had time to defend myself he struck me a heavy blow over the jaw with a club, whereupon I made a grab at him in spite of my weakness, and we closed. Meech, being the stronger, caught me by the throat and endeavored to throttle me, but I wriggled out of his grasp and made off. Meech also ran away through the bush.

Rumors, a friend of Last's, says that Last told him on the night of the deed that he had lent Meech six hundred dollars to start the milk business, and having heard that he had disposed of it, he had demanded from him his portion of interest in the business.

Yesterday afternoon when Sergeant Detective Campeau heard that it was useless to search for Meech in the city, he detailed Detectives Lamouche and Charpentier and Acting Detective Côté and Riopel to look for him at the Back River.

Acting Detective Côté related his adventures to a 'Witness' reporter this morning as follows: Yesterday afternoon, when we reached the toll-gate at Mile End we saw Meech's milk wagon and learned that he had gone to the Back River on the Park & Island cars. On arrival at his home we searched the house from top to bottom, but failed to find him. Acting Detective Riopel was left in charge of the place while we endeavored to find Meech. The conductor of the car told us that Meech had travelled in the direction of his brother-in-law's on Pelouin avenue. Another man said he had seen him loitering in the bush and acting on this information we proceeded to Mr. Muir's residence on Pelouin avenue. The woman of the house refused us admission and when we told her our business she said Meech was not there. We then examined all the doors and windows of the house and found that they were all securely fastened from the inside and the key-hole of the front door was plugged up with cotton waste. Information led us to believe that the man we wanted was hiding in the house. A man named St. Charles was stationed in the rear to prevent any escape in that direction. Lamouche and Charpentier informed Mrs. Muir that they would break down the front door if it was not opened. Ultimately the door opened and Mrs. Muir invited us into the room. We had not been there two minutes before St. Charles shouted, "Cote, Cote, he's gone." We rushed out by the back way only to see Meech running into the bush. He had jumped out of a second story window to the ground. We shouted after him, but he only ran faster. I fired two shots from my revolver in the air, but no heed was taken of the warning. Meech ran in the direction of the river. Detective Lamouche also fired a third shot in the air, but his second shot was aimed at Meech, who dropped. Lamouche was running at the time he fired the shot and Meech was about eighty yards away. When we came up with the wounded man he shook hands with Detective Lamouche, exclaiming, "I am seriously wounded, but I have got what I deserved." Meech was quickly removed to the house of Mr. Gaudry and Dr. St. Marie was summoned. In the meantime the General Hospital ambulance was telephoned for and later on Meech was removed to that institution. The doctor said the bullet had entered the back and lodged an inch below the heart.

Dr. St. Marie said:—I was called to attend a wounded man on Pelouin avenue. On examination I saw near the vertebral column a small hole as if made by a bullet, shot at long range. I made a temporary bandage and had the wounded man carried to Mr. Gaudry's residence, where after obtaining a mattress and pillows upon which Meech could be supported, I probed for the bullet, but could not find it. I asked him if he felt any particular pain, and he answered that he felt a pain in the region of the heart. Upon examining the breast I perceived a blue mark one inch under the heart. I made an incision and the bullet dropped out. Shortly afterwards the ambulance arrived.

This morning Detective Lamouche told the same story as Côté, and he appeared anxious about the affair. He felt sorry

that Meech was seriously wounded. He afterwards asked Mr. Lafontaine, the police magistrate, if there was any likelihood of trouble coming of the affair.

Mr. Lafontaine advised him to keep quiet and say nothing regarding the matter. According to article No. 33 of the Criminal Code he was perfectly safe. The section reads as follows:—Every peace officer proceeding lawfully to arrest with or without a warrant any person for any offence for which the offender may be arrested without a warrant, is justified, if the person to be arrested, takes to flight to avoid arrest, in using such force as may be necessary to prevent his escape by such flight, unless such escape can be prevented by reasonable means in a less violent manner.

Mr. Lafontaine, the police magistrate, accompanied by a stenographer, went to the hospital to take Meech's ante-mortem statement, a report having been received by him that he was in a critical condition.

AT THE HOSPITAL.

Last and Meech are both making fair progress towards recovery, although either is liable to take a turn for the worse at any time. Last, as already stated, was hit by only two of the three shots fired at him by Meech. The bullet that entered at the back of the left ear he is thought to have spit out of his mouth. The second bullet, which entered the back, is still in his body. The shot that brought Meech to the ground took effect in the region of the spine, and the lead was extracted from a little below the heart. Whether the shot pierced the left lung or skirted round the rib is not known, but as Meech is not spitting any blood it is thought that the lung is uninjured. The General Hospital ambulance went all the way to Back River for Meech, and the journey there and return occupied two hours.

THAT SMALLPOX CASE.

PASSPORTS' PASSENGERS INDIGNANT AT THEIR TREATMENT.

THE CAPTAIN WAS RELEASED ON TUESDAY, WHILE THEY ARE STILL DETAINED.

Toronto, Ont., Aug. 5.—Dr. Sheard, the medical health officer, announced this morning that Captain McGraw of the quarantined steamer 'Passport', has been thoroughly fumigated, vaccinated and inspected and has been allowed to go to Montreal. Passengers on the 'Passport' are considerably exercised over this being done while they are detained and Dr. Sheard is meeting with considerable harsh criticism. It turns out that Captain McGraw was liberated on Tuesday, though the fact was kept secret until this morning. It is understood the majority, if not all of the passengers, will be released this afternoon.

ST. LAMBERT WATERWORKS.

PETITION TO SET ASIDE THE WATER AND DRAINAGE BY-LAW.

Yesterday afternoon the secretary-treasurer of the St. Lambert Council was served with a copy of a petition which has been presented to the Circuit Court asking that the water and drainage by-law be set aside because of certain informalities and irregularities. September 14 is the date fixed for the hearing of the petition.

Mr. T. J. Drummond, the contractor for the waterworks, was seen this morning and stated that this action to cancel the by-law would not in any way interfere with the work, which will be pushed forward as rapidly as possible. Mr. Drummond is to-day loading water pipes for the St. Lambert works.

A UNIQUE OCCASION.

The new church of the Trappist monastery at Oka has been completed, and the date of its consecration has been fixed for Sept. 7. The public will be invited to attend, and during a whole week the doors of the cloisters will be open to visitors, male and female. It is well known that women are rigidly excluded from the precincts of Trappist monasteries, and it requires a most solemn occasion, such as the approaching one, to justify an exception that will give the ladies a peculiar chance to have a glance at the inner life of the famous monks.

THE LATE MR. P. REDPATH'S PORTRAIT.

A new likeness of the late Mr. Peter Redpath has recently been painted by Mr. Robert Harris and presented to the General Hospital, of which he was the president from 1875 to 1881, by Mrs. Redpath of Chislehurst, England. It represents him in a sitting posture, holding a closed volume in his left hand and his face turned nearly straight toward the observer. The picture, which is a striking likeness, is life-size, though not full length, and has been hung in the Governors' Hall of the hospital.

FIRE AT ST. HYACINTHE.

St. Hyacinthe, Que., Aug. 4.—The tannery of Mr. Frank Moseley was destroyed by fire here to-day. The total loss will be about \$100,000. The following is approximately a correct list of insurance:—Guardian, \$5,000; Norwich Union, \$5,000; Caledonia, \$3,500; Phoenix of Hartford, \$3,500; Western, \$2,500; North British Mercantile, \$5,000; British America, \$2,500; Royal, \$2,500; Atlas, \$2,500; American companies, \$35,500. On the storehouse, which was also destroyed, were the following insurances: Imperial, \$4,000; North British Mercantile, \$5,000. The loss on the tannery and storehouse is total.

PATH TO THE KLONDIKE.

JOQUIN MILLER SAYS IT IS NOT HALF AS BAD AS REPRESENTED.

WASHINGTON OFFICIALS AND THE OWNERSHIP OF THE MINES.

Ottawa, Ont., Aug. 5.—There is no foundation for the statement published yesterday that the government is sending a commission of astronomers, surveyors and assistants into the Yukon country. Mr. Fawcett, gold commissioner, is being sent with two assistants in the shape of surveyors.

Washington, D.C., Aug. 5.—A careful examination of all of the reliable charts and maps, made far enough back to be free from suspicion of influence from the recent heavy gold finds, has convinced the government officials that so far as the Klondike fields as defined by the latest reports are concerned there can be no question that they lie east of the 141st meridian, which defined the boundary line, and so are within British territory by about a hundred and thirty-five miles at least. As for the meridian itself, it is said that it has been so closely located by the surveys of the Canadians and our own coast survey that there is not, at any point, a difference of more than seven hundred feet in the claimed boundary, which, of course, would not substantially affect any controversy that might grow out of the title.

London, Aug. 5.—The Paris correspondent of the 'Daily Mail' has had an interview with Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Dominion Premier, on the subject of the opening up of the Klondike region, and he represents Sir Wilfrid as declaring that the reports of the influx of miners must be greatly exaggerated. Sir Wilfrid would not say whether there would be any trouble over the matter between the Dominion Government and the United States, but at any rate there could be no difficulty on the score of frontier, as this was precisely marked and the goldfields lay within Canadian territory. There was no doubt, however, he said, that they ran into Alaska, and gold would be found over a vast extent of those regions. For the next fifteen years the locality would be, in his opinion, the great gold mining centre of the world.

Cornwall, Aug. 5.—A number of Cornwall capitalists are considering the advisability of forming a syndicate for the purpose of sending a strong party of explorers and experienced miners to the Klondike gold fields. Mr. D. M. Purcell, son of the late John Purcell, and a nephew of the late P. Purcell, ex-M.P., the Glengarry millionaire, has gone to Seattle en route to Klondike.

Kingston, Ont., Aug. 5.—Mr. David Elmer of Idaho, son of Mr. John Elmer of this city, will go with three other miners picked out of two thousand, to the Klondike regions to look for gold. They will represent a wealthy syndicate who will go into mining on an extensive scale. Mr. Elmer has great experience in gold and silver mining, having spent ten years at it.

Tacoma, Wash., Aug. 5.—Dodwell, Carlisle & Company, of Hong Kong, together with a number of Tacoma capitalists, have organized a steamship company and will compete for Alaskan trade, with company headquarters at Tacoma. The new corporation has chartered the steamer 'City of Seattle', which will leave here on Aug. 15, with accommodation for five hundred passengers, and with a freight capacity of six hundred tons. The company will also put on two other steamers.

New York, Aug. 5.—A special to the 'Journal' from Fort Wrangle, Alaska, by Joquin Miller, under date of July 28, says: I learned to-day that two bands of cattle were driven into the Klondike last summer, and that three bands have already been driven in this year. I find that a band of a thousand sheep passed up these waters in a steamer a few days back, but I do not know certainly that they are now being driven into the Klondike, but they could not well be meant for any other place. And now as to the road, that fearful and perilous, steep and stupendous mountain of ice that has to be climbed with ice-staff in one hand and rope in the other. Truly, I find that not a single passenger has yet perished on the line in all these past four years, that the trail has been used.

Further than that, I find that whole families, women and children, old men and old women, have gone in by the river recently, and nobody has been the worse for it. Well, men all along here at the Indian villages and post-offices where we find men to talk to, tell me that the true news was not one-quarter as bad as published: that last winter two mails were brought this way by English mail carriers, and three by American mail carriers, making the monthly mail trips over the sky-scraping glaciers and impassable pass as regularly then in the mid-winter as they make it now in the mid-summer. More than this, Mr. White went almost a month ago to cut a trail below and around the so-called death trail, and now it is comfortable. It is three or four miles longer, but it is of easy grade and a good, safe pack trail four feet wide. The first five miles is already wagon road, so you see, as I prophesied on leaving Seattle, that there was a whole lot of big stories told for the benefit of the far-off poor man who was trying to get to the mines.

A JAIL GUARD ILL.

Mr. Cole, one of the oldest guards in the Montreal jail, is seriously ill from typhoid fever, and his recovery is very doubtful.

VIEWING THE HARBOR WORK.

The chairman of the Harbor Commission, Mr. R. Mackay, Messrs. Jonathan Hodgson, R. Bickerdike, Alphonse Racine, E. H. Lemay, William Farrell, G. G. Thompson and Joseph Contant have been out to-day on a tour of inspection of the harbor on the tug 'Aberdeen.' It is understood they are about to commence work immediately now that Mr. Tarte is said to be more favorable to the proposed work of improvement.

COTE DES NEIGES PRESBYTERIANS.

A MINISTER CALLED TO THE CONGREGATION.

A call from Cote des Neiges Presbyterian Church was last evening resolved upon to the Rev. Thomas A. Mitchell of Avonmore, Glengarry county, the Rev. Mr. Heine moderator. The meeting was well attended, and representative of the congregation.

GREAT TRIAL RACES.

'GLENCAIRN II' AND 'AVOCA' EACH WIN A RACE.

Point Claire, Aug. 5.—The trial races to select a defender for the Seawanhaka Cup have narrowed down to a competition between the yachts 'Glencairn II,' and 'Avoca,' both of Mr. G. H. Duggan's design. The final contest for supremacy between them on Lake St. Louis to-day, is a matter of keen interest to all yachtsmen, and especially to the members of the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club.

The 'Avoca,' sailed by Mr. G. H. Duggan, won the races for the Ross trophy in fine style and was the queen of the St. Lawrence fleet until the 'Glencairn II,' made her appearance. Mr. Duggan, who up to this time had successfully sailed the 'Avoca,' now deserted her for the 'Glencairn II,' and the former, sailed by a strange crew, rather disappointed her many admirers, being beaten in each trial race by her sister boat the 'Glencairn II,' but nevertheless her performance was most creditable. Many yachtsmen considered that to Mr. Duggan's great skill as a yachtsman the success of the 'Glencairn II' was due, and that the 'Avoca' was really the faster boat. It was arranged to-day that Mr. Duggan should sail the 'Avoca' and that Mr. Jarvis of Toronto, whose excellent sailing has been a feature of the trial races, should sail the 'Glencairn II.'

The day was beautiful, fine and warm, tempered with a fresh breeze from the south-west. The contesting yachts, the 'Glencairn II' and the 'Avoca' were towed up from Dorval at 10 a.m. The 'Glencairn II' was boarded by Commodore Aemilus Jarvis, and his crew, Messrs. James Paton and F. P. Sherwood; and Mr. G. H. Duggan and his crew, Messrs. Arthur Davidson, Lyle Davidson and L. Morris, took charge of the 'Avoca.' Excitement ran high among yachtsmen, whose knowledge of the sailing powers of the crafts and the skill of their skippers, assured them that, under the favorable conditions existing, the race would be characterized by speed and good seamanship.

After some manoeuvring the boats got away for the first race over the three mile triangular course, at about 10.30 a.m. The boats were evenly started. Little by little the 'Glencairn II' forged ahead and gained the lead which she managed to keep on the first, by passing the first buoy fifty-five seconds ahead of the 'Avoca.' On the second leg Mr. Duggan's skill began to assert itself, and the 'Avoca' made a slight gain. The 'Glencairn II' broke out her spinnaker, but rounded the second buoy forty seconds ahead of the 'Avoca.'

The run home was a beat against the wind and the 'Glencairn II' gained a little and succeeded in winning the first race, the time being as follows:

'Glencairn II' 11:32:38

'Avoca' 11:32:59

The achievement of a yachting victory over Mr. G. H. Duggan is an unusual event on Lake St. Louis, and consequently is not an empty honor, and Mr. Jarvis was warmly congratulated on his success with the 'Glencairn II.'

The second race between the 'Glencairn II' and the 'Avoca' was the most exciting of all the trial races on Lake St. Louis. The start over the triangular course was made at 11.30. The 'Avoca' was the first over the starting line, but on the first leg the 'Glencairn II' passed her. Amid cheers and excitement the 'Glencairn II' drew away from the 'Avoca' and sailed away from her, rounding the first buoy with a lead of fifty seconds. The wind fell off somewhat, and with great skill Mr. Duggan brought the 'Avoca' up on the 'Glencairn II.'

The latter boat, however, turned the second buoy, leading by twenty seconds. While the yachts were on the last leg of the course, the wind strengthened and the 'Avoca' overhauled the 'Glencairn II' and took the lead, which she increased, receiving enthusiastic applause from the spectators. The 'Glencairn II' seemed to have some trouble with her jib and the 'Avoca' beat her in the time of the finish being:

'Avoca' 12:27:46

'Glencairn II' 12:29:26

After the second race the yachtsmen adjourned for lunch.

This morning, the sails for the 'Momo' and 'Al-Auka' were passed through the customs. The yachts are expected to arrive to-morrow.

The third race was started at 2.29, the race being to windward. The 'Avoca'

had the lead down the first leg of the course, and pulled away fast.

The 'Glencairn' gained on her in the second leg but although she made a good finish, could not overtake her. The result is as follows:—

'Avoca' crossed the finishing line at 3.23.30; 'Glencairn,' fifty-five seconds later.

PERSONAL.

The Rev. Mr. Heine leaves for Bic this evening.

Miss Hollinshead is spending a few days at Beaconsfield, the guest of Mrs. Thomas Jordan.

LOCAL STOCKS.

DECLINE IN CANADIAN PACIFIC CAUSES MARKET TO REACT SLIGHTLY.

WITNESS OFFICE, AUGUST 5, 1897.

On the local stock exchange this morning the feature was the decline in Canadian Pacific Railway, which reflected the weaker tone of the London market, caused, as was reported, by German selling. Yesterday this stock opened at 73½, and closed at 73; to-day, it opened at 71½, and closed at 71, a decline of two points. The directors meet on Monday next to fix the amount of dividend to be paid; various guesses are being made as to what the amount will be, based upon past business, but as outsiders are not in the directors' confidence, their predictions are not likely to be of great value, as was proven by the amount of C. P. R. business to-day. The other stocks were influenced adversely by the decline of C. P. R. Gas selling off ½ of a point to 190; Electric 1½ point to 133½, while Toronto Street was fractionally weaker at 89½. New Montreal Street Railway and Heat and Light were steady, and the banks were firm.

The sales at the morning board were as follows:—50 Canadian Pacific at 71½, 100 at 71½, 200 at 71½, 275 at 71, 6 Gas at 190, 25 at 190½, 225 at 190, 275 Toronto Street at 89½, 5 at 89½, 12 Electric at 133, 75 at 133½, 25 New Montreal Street Railway at 209½, 25 Heat and Light at 40, 8 Bank of Toronto at 227, 27 Bank of Montreal at 233½, 18 Merchants at 174, 20 at 175, \$8,000 Canada Paper bonds at 105.

The afternoon sales were as follows:—225 Canadian Pacific at 71½, 125 Toronto Street at 89½, 13 at 89½, 25 Heat and Light at 40, 100 Bank of Montreal at 233½, \$5,000 Coupon Bonds at 106, 2 Bank of Toronto at 227, 3 Merchants at 175.

Reported by Messrs. Nichols & Marier.

Between Banks. Buyers. Sellers. Counter.

New York Funds... 110 dis. 146 dis. par. to 146 prem.
Sterling, 60 days... 93-16 94 to 95
Sterling, demand... 97-16 98 to 99
Sterling, Cable... 94 95 94 to 95

Reported by Messrs. Nichols & Marier, Stock

Brokers, Corner Notre Dame and St. Francois Xavier street.

Stocks. Sellers. Buyers. per \$100 per \$100.

Canadian Pacific... 71½ 71
Duluth & Atlantic... 34 34
Do do pref... 10 8
Grand Trunk Ry. pref... 10 8

Commercial Cable... 176½ 176½
Montreal Telegraph... 180 173
Erie & Ont. Ry. Co... 25 28

Montreal St. Railway Co... 217 216½
Montreal Street Railway (New)... 210 209
Montreal St. Ry. Co. Bonds... 100½ 100

Bell Telephone Co... 175 167
Do do bonds... 100 100
Royal Electric... 100 100

Bank of Montreal... 233 232½
Bank of Toronto... 227 227
Bank of British North America... 225 224½

La Banque de Peuple... 100 100
Bank of Toronto... 227 227
La Banque Jacques Cardier... 100 100

Merchants Bank... 175 174
Do do of Halifax... 100 100
Eastern Townships Bank... 100 100

Quebec Bank... 100 100
Union Bank... 100 100
Canadian Bank of Commerce... 135 132

La Banque Ville Marie... 100 100
Hocheville Bank... 140½ 140
Intercolonial Coal... 100 100

North-Westland... 100 100
Canada Shipping Co... 100 100
Canada Paper... 100 100

Chapman and St. Lawrence Bonds... 130 125
Montreal Cotton... 125 125
Do do... 100 100

Do do Bonds... 100 100
Merchant's Manufacturing Co... 75½ 74
Do do Bonds... 143 133

Loan and Mortgage Co... 143 133
Toronto Street Railway... 89½ 89½
Postal... 100 100

Hallifax Tram... 100 100
do do Bonds... 100 100
Cornwall Street Railway... 115 111

Heat and Light... 115 111
St. John Railway... 115 111
Hallifax Electric... 115 111

Cornwall Street Railway... 115 111
BANK OF ENGLAND.

London, Aug. 5.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes as compared with the previous account:—

Total reserve, decreased £1,102,000

Circulation, increased 529,000

Bullion, decreased 652,154

Other securities, decreased 130,000

Other deposits, decreased 902,000

Public deposits, decreased 457,000

Notes reserve, decreased 1,134,000

Government securities, decreased 3,000

The proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to liability, which last week was 59.9, is now 49.9 percent. The Bank of England's rate of discount remains unchanged at two percent.

NEW YORK STOCKS.

New York, Aug. 5.—The stock market opened irregularly. Atchafon 14; sugar, 146; Chicago Gas, 102½; Burlington, 89½; Rock Island, 83½; St. Paul, 58½; North-West, 119½; Louisville, 57½; Western Union, 87½; leather preferred, 64; Southern preferred, 33; Manhattan, 95½; Missouri Pac., 25½.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

SLUMP IN WHEAT AND PORK—CORN, OATS AND PROVISIONS LOWER.

In Chicago this morning wheat opened

at one cent and a quarter lower, and further declined, closing 2½c lower at 75½c; Aug., 7½c to 3c lower at 75½c; 7½c for Sept., and 3c to 1½c lower at 75½c Dec. Corn closed from ½ of a cent to 1½c lower, and oats from ½ to ¾ of a cent lower. Pork closed about 22½c lower.

Milwaukee, Aug. 5, 1.15 p.m. Closing—51½ Aug., 75½c Dec.
Duluth, Aug. 5, 1.15 p.m. Closing—No. 1 Northern, 76½c bid Sept., 76½c Dec.
Toledo, Aug. 5, 1.20 p.m. Closing—No. 1 Aug., Sept., 81½c Dec.
St. Louis, Aug. 5, 1.20 p.m. Closing—No. 1 Aug., Sept., 81½c Dec.
New York, Aug. 5, 2.20 p.m. Closing—Wheat, 84½c bid Aug., 82½c bid Sept., 82½c Dec.; corn, 31½c Aug., 32½c bid Sept., 34½c Dec.

MOVEMENTS OF GRAIN AND FLOUR.

Receipts. Shipments.

At Chicago—
Wheat, bush 120,000 12,000
Corn, bush 611,000 308,000
Oats, bush 413,000 202,000
Flour, brls 5,635 6,472

At New York—
Wheat, bush 157,250 41,416
Corn, bush 144,300 35,563
Oats, bush 456,800 111,127
Flour, brls 11,530 7,550
Flour, sacks 11,164 6

At Milwaukee—
Wheat, bush 25,000 1,000
At Duluth—
Wheat, bush 90,000 168,000
At Detroit—
Wheat, bush 17,000 nhl
At Minneapolis—
Wheat, bush 95,000 5,000
At St. Louis—
Wheat, bush 82,000 6,000
At Toledo—
Wheat, bush 170,000 215,000

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

Yesterday's To-day's
Close. Open. High. Low. Close.

Wheat—
Aug. 75½ 75½ 75½ 75½ 75½
Sept. 75½ 75½ 75½ 75½ 75½
Dec. 75½ 75½ 75½ 75½ 75½

Corn—
Sept. 25½ 27½ 27½ 27½ 27½
May 32 31½ 31½ 31½ 30½
Oats—
Sept. 17½ 17½ 17½ 17½ 17½
May 21½ 21½ 21½ 21½ 21½

Pork—
Sept. 8.20 8.10 8.20 8.02 8.07
Aug. 8.27 8.04
Lard—
Sept. 4.55 4.60 4.50 4.82 4.81
Dec. 4.65 4.62 4.62 4.47 4.41

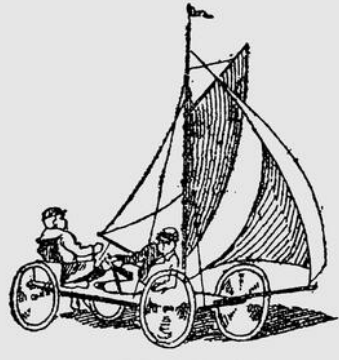
Short ribs—
Sept. 4.97 4.85 4.90 4.83 4.83
Oct. 4.97 4.90 4.90 4.83 4.83

The Boys' Page.

A Boy's Road-Yacht.

On one of the wide avenues of Chicago has been seen the queer spectacle of a cart with a neat pair of sails, mainsail and jib, spinning along before the wind, turning around corners, or tacking to an adverse breeze. The strange craft was not exactly a cart, apparently, for its hind wheels were regular bicycle wheels, with pneumatic tires, and the front ones were taken from a boy's cushion-tire bicycle, while the body is far from being a common cart-body. It resembles rather the deck of a boat.

This land-yacht's story is told by the Chicago "Record." The craft was invented and built by two boys of that city, Lawrence and Harold Osborne by name. Last summer, during their vacation, they spent a good deal of time in a sailing boat. They enjoyed this



A SAIL ON LAND.

sport greatly, and as it was not practicable for them to go sailing on the dangerous waters of Lake Michigan, they resolved to have a "sailboat" that would go on land. They procured the wheels from disused bicycles—using these in preference to any other wheels because it is necessary that the craft shall be very light-running—and procured a thin strong board for a deck.

As the craft would be useless unless it could be steered, it was necessary to invent a steering apparatus. This the boys succeeded in doing very cleverly. They pierced their deck so as to put a lever through it, and to this lever, made of a broomstick, they attached strong pieces of light rope in such a way as to move the front wheels either way.

Then the boys inserted their mast, which is seven feet high; they made booms and bent on their sails, which are neatly made of coarse sheeting. The sails are correctly proportioned to the size and weight of the "hull," and so to proportion them, and also to place the mast in exactly the right spot, so that the sails should draw well, was a task which required much ingenuity and instinctive understanding of the principles of navigation.

A seat was placed at the rear for the captain. The "crew"—which is one brother or the other, as the case happens to be—must take his chances flat on the deck, with the boom sweeping over him at moments convenient for itself, but inconvenient for him. But no inconvenience matters so long as the yacht goes. And go it does, if there is a good smart breeze. It will not condescend to navigate the avenue in a light wind. Its movements are always observed with immense interest on the street. At a distance up the street it has exactly the appearance of a properly rigged sloop coming down over the pavement, and greatly astonishes all who behold it for the first time.—Youths' Companion.

[For the Boys' Page.]

A Story of the Revolutionary War

(By Chester Smith; age, ten years.)

In the year 1775, when the English colonists on the Atlantic coast rebelled, a man named John Macdonald, whose wife had died, among many others remained loyal to the British crown. Those who were loyal to the British were known as the United Empire Loyalists. John Macdonald lived near Albany on the Hudson river in a little cottage with his three children, a girl and two boys. Now all this time the Iroquois Indians were securing the country round about and putting to death all those they could capture who were not loyal to the British crown. A party of Iroquois coming down the Hudson's River one day landed near Albany and took many persons prisoners, and among others John Macdonald. In vain he told them he was not a rebel. They dragged him to the edge of a wood, intent on scalping him, his three helpless children following. But when they reached the edge of the forest the chief of the party of Indians turned angrily around and threateningly told the children to go back or it would be the worse for them. The three poor, motherless ones sorrowfully turned their steps homeward and an old woman who was their neighbor took charge of them. In the meantime the Indians, who were preparing to put the father to death, were struck with his good looks, and the chief of the party spared his life. They then carried him to Montreal and presented him to their chief, who in his turn, being struck by his handsome appearance, ordered him to be painted as one of their braves. He lived with them a wretched life in the dirty wigwams, though the Indians treated him

with respect in their own way, such as offering him an old dirty pipe to smoke. Some of his friends who were Loyalists, hearing of his capture, proceeded at once to Montreal. They there found him dressed as a common Indian, but recognized him by his voice, and bought him from the Indians at a very small cost. He immediately returned to his children in Albany and thanked his neighbor for taking such good care of them. He soon after came over to Canada with them and settled in the county of Glengarry and became a Canadian. And so ended this little adventure. Sarnia.

H. C. Walden, a trapper, caught a four-pound pickerel in a steel trap which was set for an otter in Tiley & Pratt's pond, at Essex, Conn. Walden said it was the first time that he ever knew of a fish being caught in a steel trap.

ADIRONDACKS.

CLAWBONNY and COTTAGES
KEESVILLE, 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. J. JORDAN, Prop.

LAKEVIEW HOUSE,
In the Adirondacks. Capacity, 20 guests. For rates address D. S. MERRILL, Merrill, N.Y.

THE CASCADE,
CASCADEVILLE, NEW YORK
Elevation 2,046 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. SWEENEY, Proprietor.

MOUNTAIN, LAKE AND RIVER SIDE

BELMONT RETREAT, Quebec.
Private Hospital opened since 1864 for the treatment of invalids. Separate department for Ladies.
DR. J. M. MACKAY, Prop., P.O. Box 173.

HIGHGATE SPRINGS, VT.
THE FRANKLIN HOUSE and COTTAGES,
Open June to October.
Twenty-eight years under the same management; bowling, also lawn tennis and bathing houses, good bathing and swimming. For terms, etc., address Mr. J. L. SCOTT, Send for circulars and prices. J. L. SCOTT, Proprietor.

ST. LEON SPRINGS HOTEL.

Martin O'Brien,
Manager.
This famous summer and health resort is one of the most delightful and agreeable summer resorts on the continent. Rheumatism, neuralgia, indigestion and other similar complaints. St. Leon Mineral Water will cure where other remedies fail. The baths are a special feature of the springs. Their effect is simply marvellous.
For terms, etc., address Mr. CHAS. A. NEHER, 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 Brom 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.

WANTED, BOARDERS FOR THE SUMMER; fine situation on the banks of the St. Lawrence, Cornwall; good boating, fishing and bathing; within five minutes of Electric Street Railway and the new St. Lawrence Park. Address Mrs. BUTLER, East Front, Cornwall.

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

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

LAKES CHAMPLAIN AND GEORGE.

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

THE LAKE HOUSE
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.

HOTEL WOODFIN,
Superbly situated, on the banks of "Beautiful Lake George." The House accommodates two hundred guests; is new and airy and clean as a pin.
People say it is the finest \$1.00 house they have seen. Free bus. Boating, driving, fishing. S. H. SMITH, Manager, Grosbyville, P.O., Lake George, N.Y.

WHITE MOUNTAINS, NEW HAMPSHIRE.

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

—Operated by—
BARRON, MERRILL & BARRON.

These celebrated Hostels 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 sea-sunset.

Post and telegraph offices in each hotel. Through parlor and sleeping cars from Montreal to Hotel grounds.

THE ALPS OF NEW ENGLAND.

NEW
MT. PLEASANT HOUSE,
WHITE MOUNTAINS.

OPEN FOR THE SEASON.

The bracing air, pure water, immunity from hay-fever, sumptuous furnishings, and magnificent scenery make it the ideal place to spend the summer.

The table is famed for its dainty elegance. The fine drives, walks, tennis courts, golf links, baseball grounds and bowling alleys provide opportunities for recreation.

Through parlor cars from Montreal to the hotel grounds.

Nearest point to Mt. Washington. All trains start from the grounds.

ANDERSON & PRICE, Managers,

Mt. Pleasant House, N.H.

Winter Hotel, The Ormond, Ormond, Florida.

WHITE MOUNTAIN HOUSE,

WHITE MOUNTAINS, N.H.

One mile from Fabryan; \$2.50 per day; transient, \$10.50 per week.

R. D. ROUNSEVELL, Proprietor.

AQUAM HOUSE,

SHEPARD HILL,

J. C. BLAIR & SON, Managers, P. O. address, Blair's House, Campton, N.H.

P. O. address, Blair, N.H. Send for circulars.

J. C. BLAIR & SON, Proprietors.

JEFFERSON, N.H.

WHITE MOUNTAINS.

THE WAUMBEC

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 WAUMBEC.

FINE GOLF LINKS WITH A PROFESSIONAL GREEN KEEPER.

OUR WINTER RESORT IS THE LAUREL HOUSE OF LAKEWOOD, N.J. Open Oct. 1.

THE WHITE MOUNTAINS.

THE PLAINFIELD HOUSE, Jefferson, N.H.

From the foot of Pisgah 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. PLAINFIELD & SON, Proprietors.

CLOVERDALE COTTAGE,

WHITE MOUNTAINS.

Terms moderate. Vegetables, Milk, Eggs, etc., fresh from the farm.

L. D. KENNEDY, Prop., Jefferson, N.H.

AMERICAN & CANADIAN SEASIDE

AVENUE HOUSE—PEAKS

ISLAND, PORTLAND HARBOR, ME.

This popular Seaside House will open about June 24th 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.

THE CURTIS FARM HOTEL,

FORTUNE'S ROCKS, ME.

A pleasant, healthy and quiet summer resort, will be open for guests June 1, excellent table; good bathing and fishing. Send for circular.

Address Mrs. M. E. CURTIS.

Fortune's Rocks, Bliddeford, Me.

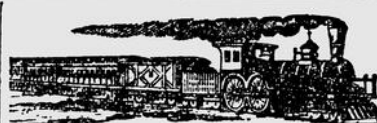
FURNISHED ROOMS AT PEAK'S ISLAND. The house is now open, and is beautifully situated, with gallery on three sides; mountain and sea air combined; a splendid view of bay and island; steamboat leaves every hour for Portland. For further particulars apply to MRS. McDONALD, Peak's Island.

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 the steamboat landing.

OLD NEWSPAPERS

Suitable for wrapping purposes, for sale at the "Witness" Office, in 10-lb. packages, at \$1 per 100 lbs.



CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

YUKON GOLD FIELDS.

Steamer "Islander" will leave Victoria on a special trip, 15th August, for Dyea, Alaska, port on route to Klondike, Yukon Gold Fields.
CABIN RATE \$40.00, 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 8.50 p.m.

MANITOBA HARVEST.

FARM LABORERS WANTED.

Tickets will be sold to any point west, as far as Saltcoats, Moosejaw and Estevan, in

MANITOBA AND ASSINIBOIA for

\$14.00.

On August 15th, 1897.

Tickets can be procured back to original starting point for \$14.00, provided passengers have worked at farm labor for at least one month.

For tickets and information apply to

City Ticket and Telegraph Office,

129 ST. JAMES ST., (Next to Post-Office).

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 Meck, (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 Meck; this train will reach Cacouna in time for breakfast Saturday morning; returning, the special will leave Cacouna every Sunday at 7.30 p.m., and Quebec at 11.55 p.m., reaching Montreal at 7.20 a.m., Mondays.

Portland and Old Orchard Beach Service.

Leave Montreal 7.50 a.m., daily, except Sunday, and 8.45 p.m., daily. The 8.45 p.m. train reaches Old Orchard Beach at 7.38 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 every Sunday at 7.55 p.m., and Portland at 9 p.m. for Montreal, arriving at 8.55 a.m. Monday, and leaves Montreal for Chicago at 9.15 a.m., every Monday, reaching Toronto at 6.25 p.m., and Chicago at 10.40 a.m. Friday.

Accommodation in this magnificent train can be secured at

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 from Bonaventure Depot 7.50 23.15

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

Leave Lévis 12.10 12.50

Arrive at Rivière du Loup 14.15

do Trois Pistoles 17.40 14.15

do Rimouski 19.00 15.43

do Ste. Placide 19.30 16.25

do Little Meck 19.52 16.50

do Campbellton 22.35

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 21.35

An express train will leave Montreal on Friday evenings at 8.00 o'clock, and run through to Little Meck, arriving there at 11.10 o'clock on Saturday.

An express train will leave Cacouna on Sunday evenings at 10.30 o'clock, and run through to Montreal, arriving there at 7.50 o'clock Monday.

The English mail train leaves Montreal at 7.00 o'clock on Sunday mornings, and arrives at 10.30 o'clock the same evening. This train stops at St. Charles Junction, Montmagny, L'Islet, Ste. Anne, St. Paschal, Rivière du Loup, Cacouna, Trois Pistoles and Bathurst.

A passenger train leaves Cacouna on Monday mornings at 8 o'clock and arrives at Lévis at 12.30 o'clock.

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 locomotive, and those between Montreal and Halifax via Lévis are heated by electricity.

Through tickets may be obtained via rail and steamer to any 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, 188 St. James street, Montreal.

Railway Office, General Manager, 188 St. James street, Montreal.

188 St. James street, N.B., July 12, 1897.

Watches, Jewellery, &c.

LAWN TENNIS.

Bats, Balls and Poles.

At LESS than cost to clear out. Giving up this line.

JOHN WATSON.

Importer of Silverware, &c., 2174 St. Catherine Street, Opposite Bible House.

Open until 9 every evening.



QUEBEC STEAMSHIP CO. Y.

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, GASPE, MAL BAY, PERCE, CAPE COVE, EDMONDSTOWN, CHARLOTTETOWN AND VICTORY.

Has excellent accommodation for passengers. Electric lights and all modern comforts.

No cargo received after noon of sailing day.

Tickets for sale at all the principal ticket offices.

For Freight, Passage and Staterooms, apply to

J. G. BROCK & CO., Agents, 211 Commissioners street.



R&O WEST. SAGUENAY.

—TO—

PRESBOTT and BROCKVILLE, \$3.

ALEX. BAY, 1,000 ISLANDS, \$4.

CLAYTON and KINGSTON, \$4.

PORT HOPE, \$5.

TORONTO, \$5.

Meals and Berth Included.

Steamers leave week days, 10 a.m.

QUEBEC and Return, \$5.

MURRAY BAY and Return, \$9.

RIVER DU LOUP.

TADOUSSAC, \$10.

SAGUENAY and Return, \$12.

Steamers leave Quebec week days at 8 a.m. for Saguenay.

For further information and tickets apply to

A PROTEST READ

AGAINST THE ERECTION OF THE
PROPOSED MOUNTAIN
STEEL TOWER.

The Mount Royal Park Committee met yesterday afternoon, but owing to some of the notices for the meeting not having been received as early as they should have been, it was decided that no business of a very important nature should be transacted. It was decided, however, that the sub-committee appointed to consider the Lapointe mountain park tower project should be re-appointed. The feeling was general that the matter should be discussed and settled by the committee without further delay.

The following important letter was then read and laid on the table till next meeting:—

476 St. Denis street, July 26, 1897.
To the Chairman of the Mount Royal Park Committee:—

Sir,—I am informed that your committee has in consideration the proposition for the erection on Mount Royal of a tower with accommodation for restaurants and various devices for public entertainment. I beg to remind you that in the winter of '95-96, twenty-five thousand women of Montreal signed a petition to the City Council, praying that no commercial enterprises be permitted within the limits of Mount Royal Park. The proposed structure may certainly be described as a commercial enterprise, and as one that in every respect is most objectionable to the Woman's Park Protective Association, representing the twenty-five thousand signers of that petition. Though we hope that your committee will refuse to recommend the erection of the tower referred to, we wish to intimate to you that the plan has our serious disapproval, and that any attempt to carry it out would meet our most determined opposition. Trusting there will be no necessity for a public protest.

We are, yours truly,
MARGARET HINGSTON, president W.P.P.A., per A. M. Logan, secretary.

Both Aldermen Costigan and Stevenson said they would never consent to the erection of such a structure on the mountain.

A letter was read from a man offering ten dollars if he were allowed to cut hay on one of the slopes of the mountain. Mr. McGibbon, park ranger, said the hay belonged to him. It was explained that Mr. McGibbon had been granted the right to the hay under an agreement with the old Park Commissioners, the question of an increase of salary to the ranger being at the time before the commissioners, who then had the right of transacting such business without appealing to the council. Mr. McGibbon was satisfied in lieu of an increase in pay with an arrangement by which he was to take advantage of anything such as the hay that he could make out of the park.

In face of such an arrangement as this, Ald. Laporte said it would be well, for all concerned, if the proposed investigation into the management of the park were held. It is expected that at the next meeting of the committee this park question, so interesting to some of the members, will be revived again.

FUNERAL OF MRS. DAVID S. SMITH

The funeral of the late Mrs. David Smith, mother of Mr. D. F. Smith, the well-known secretary of the Valleyfield Cotton Mills Company, took place yesterday afternoon. Many friends of the family accompanied the remains into the city the train arriving at the Windsor station shortly after half-past three. The coffin was covered with choice flowers, including a pillow with the simple but expressive word "Mother." The cortege proceeded from the station direct to Mount Royal Cemetery, the place of interment.

The deceased enjoyed good health up to the moment of her death. She had attended church at Valleyfield on Sunday evening, and coming home prepared to retire for the night, when death suddenly intervened. Her demise was curiously like that of her husband. The late David Storke Smith was a well-known tea merchant in Montreal, doing business for a long period on St. Francois Xavier street. He occupied the position of churchwarden of St. Luke's Church, the pulpit of which was at this time ably filled by the Rev. M. S. Baldwin, now Bishop of Huron. Mr. Smith died suddenly one Sunday while getting ready to go to church, his family finding him resting peacefully in his chair, dead. The parents are survived by the son, Mr. D. F. Smith, and by two daughters, both of whom are married. The late Mrs. Smith's mother still resides in Quebec, and is in her hundred and fourth year.

ARCHBISHOP CORRIGAN IN TOWN.

Archbishop Corrigan of New York is one of the numerous passengers of the "Spartan" arriving in our port to-day. The distinguished prelate, who is on his way home, will remain in Montreal over Sunday to attend the consecration of Archbishop Bruchesi.

DRIFTED FOR OVER A WEEK.

Bayshore, L.I., Aug. 5.—Carol Spellman, of this place, has returned home after an absence of over a week. Spellman went out sailing in a small catboat, when a storm came up. He put into a small inlet and tied up the boat. He fell asleep, and woke up to find his boat drifting oceanward through Fire Island inlet. The craft managed to weather the storm, and finally he succeeded in putting in at Coney Island. At that place he met a schooner captain, and waited to return here with the vessel. During this drifting about the ocean Spellman was without food, and was on the verge of starvation when he reached Coney Island.

A SUCCESSFUL TEST.

MR. DIXON'S SEXTUPLE TELEGRAPHIC WIRE OPERATED SATISFACTORILY.

Boston, Aug. 4.—A sextuple telegraphic wire was successfully operated in a telegraph office in this city last night, in the presence of representatives of New York and Boston papers. The circuit was to New Haven and return, a distance of 300 miles. Three different messages were sent over the wire simultaneously, and were easily and accurately received on the receiving side. The inventor of the new scheme is Mr. Thomas B. Dixon of Kentucky, son of the late former Senator Archibald Dixon of that state. He is a practical telegrapher, and has been striving to solve the problem of the sextuple wire since 1891. Edison, Field, Tesla and many other leading electricians have experimented with the sextuple wire, but without practical results. The telegraphic world has long been familiar with a duplex wire, which will transmit one message each way on the same wire at the same time, and later with the quadruplex, with which it is possible to send two messages each way at the same time. The new sextuple will transmit three messages each way at once.

"Other experimenters," said Mr. Dixon last night, "have pursued one of two methods, either they have used a vibratory current, or else have subdivided the current into more than two parts. I have virtually a combination of a quadruplex and duplex wire. I send two messages over one-half of the current as a quadruplex, say at a hundred volts, and the third message over the other half as a duplex, by increment, i.e., by making the current three hundred volts. The great gain is in the saving of wire. We can work the sextuple with the same current that is used on the quadruplex. We have used our quadruplex over thirteen hundred miles of wire, on about two-thirds the current commonly employed. Both our quadruplex and sextuple have been used in all kinds of weather, and they do excellent work. The tests have all been made through a district where the wires were exposed to induction. The thirteen-hundred-mile-wire test was on a wire that ran from Boston to Buffalo, then back to Boston, then to New Haven and back to Boston again."

Dr. Amos Rathborne Jenkins of Kentucky is with Mr. Dixon, and they have a full corps of electricians assisting them in their experiments.

MR. FISHER AT SHERBROOKE.

Sherbrooke, Que., Aug. 4.—The Hon. Mr. Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, was in the city yesterday afternoon. As the Minister of Agriculture looks after the interest of the Eastern Townships in the Laurier Cabinet, a great deal of interest was manifested in his visit here. Representative Liberals were also present from Stanstead, Coaticook, Marlinton, as well as a large delegation of Sherbrooke Liberals. Mr. Fisher laid before those present the policy of the government with regard to the public service. It was the intention of the government to go in for economy, consistent with the welfare of the country. There were a great many people employed in the public service that were really not required and it was the intention to have all those filling such positions dispensed with, as they were nothing more than a drain upon the revenue of the country.

SHERBROOKE NEWS.

Sherbrooke, Que., Aug. 5.—Mr. E. S. Stevens, secretary of the Eastern Townships Press Association, returned on Monday from the Maritime Provinces, where he had been for the past week completing arrangements for an excursion of the above association, which takes place on Aug. 13, and which includes a visit to Halifax, N.S., Sydney, Cape Breton, Charlottetown, P.E.I., and St. John, N.B. It is expected the party will number between thirty and forty, including ladies, and will be gone about twelve days.

VIOLATED THE DUNKIN ACT.

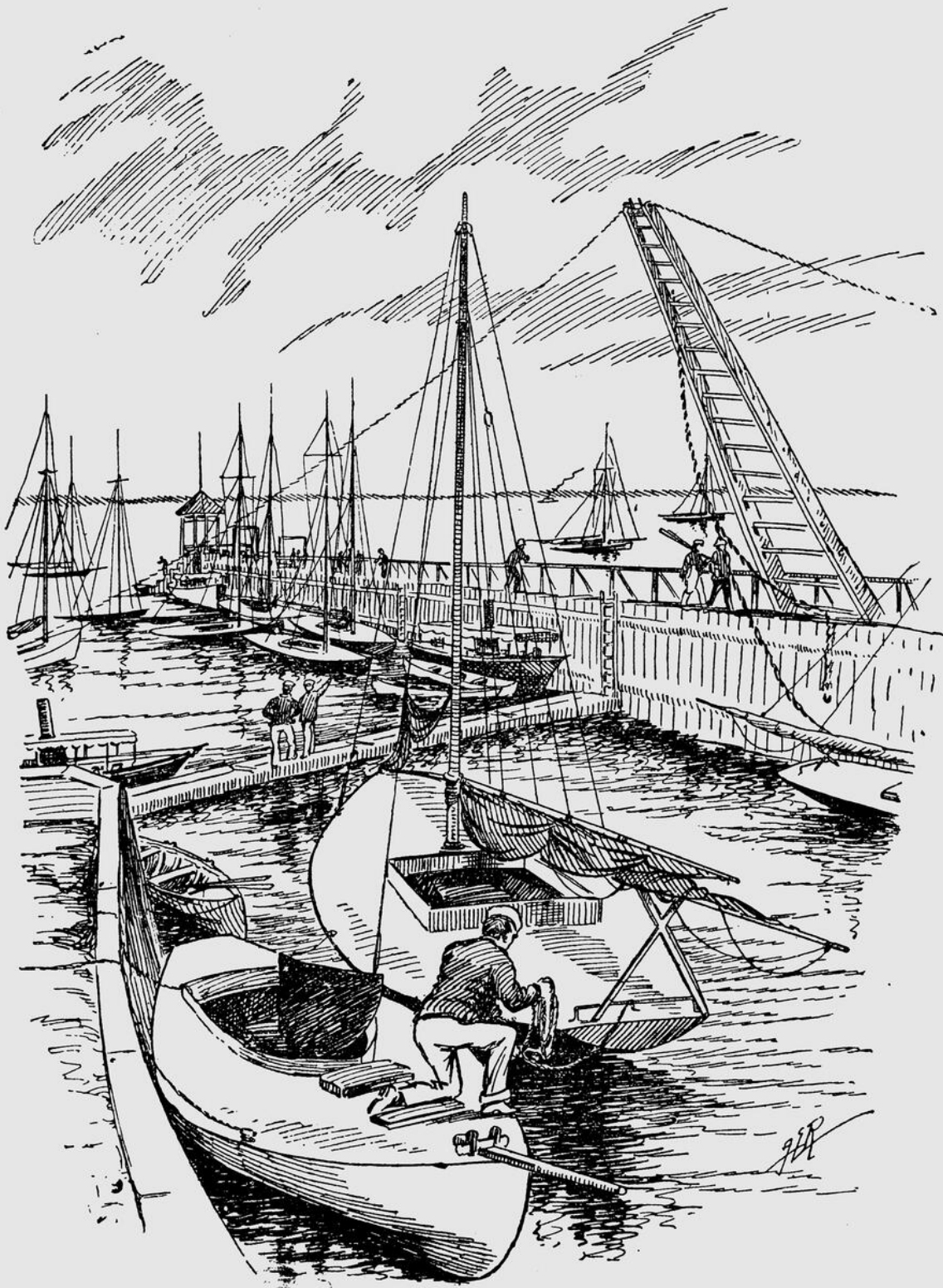
A man by the name of Barlow from Danville, Que., was charged before District Magistrate Mulvena yesterday with violating the Dunkin Act in Danville. Barlow failed to put in an appearance, but through his attorney pleaded guilty to the charge. He was condemned to pay fifty dollars and costs.

A REMARKABLE OLD GENTLEMAN

Allenford, Ont., Aug. 4.—Mr. D. Burr, a resident of this place, is a remarkable old gentleman. He is ninety-six years of age, and this summer he has walked a mile and return daily and dug with a spade an acre of land and planted it with potatoes, and is the first to have new potatoes this year. Mr. Burr came to this country when it was all bush, and in this village are now living his children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren. To all appearances he is good for a great many years yet, and if nothing untoward happens will easily exceed the century mark.

ONLY A WEEK TO LIVE.

Ottawa, Aug. 5.—The papers have been received in the Wood capital case from British Columbia. Samuel F. Wood murdered a blacksmith in the Kootenay country and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Walker to be executed on Aug. 11. The executive have therefore only six days in which to look into the case, but if there is no petition for clemency the case will be dealt with departmentally and not brought before the Cabinet. It is as things go in these latter years, it would take a week to pass the final board of investigation, and in the meantime the man would be hanged.



THE INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACE—AFTER A HARD DAY'S TRIAL RACING AT DORVAL.

AGRICULTURAL PROBLEM.

SUGGESTIONS BY THE BRITISH ROYAL COMMISSION FOR REMEDYING THE EXISTING DEPRESSION.

MEMBERS DIVIDED AS TO THE CAUSE AND ITS CURE.

London, Aug. 4.—The Royal Commission on Agriculture has issued a report suggesting various palliatives for the existing depression in agriculture, which the commission attributes mainly to the general and persistent fall of prices, and to foreign competition which is not likely to abate. The commissioners are very much divided in opinion with reference to a remedy for falling prices. Ten of them, including the Right Hon. Henry Chaplin, President of the Local Government Board and the Right Hon. W. Long, Conservative member of parliament for the West Derby division of Liverpool, signed a supplementary report declaring their belief that measures tending to increase the value of silver would greatly assist agriculture, but no recommendation on this subject is signed by the commission as a whole.

The supplementary report expresses the opinion that depression prevails alike in protective and free trade countries, and is especially severe in the United States; that heavy protective duties, when imposed in Germany and France failed to give either country security against depression, and suggests that the reason for universal depression may be found in the great monetary changes made in Europe and in the United States in 1873 and 1874.

Since the only countries which appear to be free from such depression are India and Argentina, the framers of the supplementary report contend that a prima facie case is established for the assertion that the depression is the outcome of the appreciation of gold and of the divergence in the value of metals which gives an artificial advantage to producers in silver-using countries. While suggesting the abandonment of the gold standard, the signers of the supplementary report propose an international conference to arrange for the opening of mints abroad and in India, and the restoration of silver, either wholly or partially, to the position it occupied prior to 1873. In conclusion the supplementary report invites the government to give effect to the resolution adopted by parliament in February, 1895, in favor of such a conference.

THE CITY OF THE PLAINS.

INTERESTING ITEMS GATHERED IN AND ABOUT WINNIPEG.

Winnipeg, Aug. 4.—The Rev. Alexander Grant, pastor of the First Baptist Church of Winnipeg, was drowned in the Nepegon river late this afternoon, while out canoeing. The Rev. Mr. Grant left here last Monday on a pleasure trip. No further particulars are obtainable to-night. Mr. Grant was one of the leading divines of Winnipeg, and very popular with all classes. He leaves a widow and large family. Mr. Grant received a call from Ottawa not long ago, and was well known throughout Ontario.

Reports now being received show that wheat harvesting has commenced in quite a number of sections, and in a very short time will be general. A bountiful crop for Manitoba and the North-West is now assured. The C. P. R. is busy constructing new side tracks, and building cars, etc., to be ready for the rush when the wheat begins to move.

A young Belgian was found dead on the prairie near Cypress river last week with a gun beside him. The coroner pronounced it suicide and had the body buried. The people of Cypress River, however, suspect murder and demand an investigation.

There were two fashionable weddings in Winnipeg to-day, the contracting parties being Mr. M. S. Parry and Miss Winstanley Pridham, and Mr. John C. Sault, headmaster of the Collegiate Institute and Miss Lillian Ponton.

H. L. Jenkins, a mounted policeman who went to the Yukon country a year ago, passed through here to-day en route for England with an independent fortune. A Winnipeg cricket team has gone south to play eleven of St. Paul, Minneapolis and Chicago.

A large collection of Manitoba minerals has been prepared for exhibition at Toronto fair.

The Rev. Adam F. Forbes, Presbyterian clergyman of North Dakota, died in the General Hospital here to-day while undergoing an operation.

Mr. Frank Oliver, M.P., writes to the "Free Press" declaring the Edmonton route to the Yukon the shortest, safest and best.

Mr. Green, president of the Manitoba Patrons of Industry, is seriously ill.

The Hon. George Houston Reid, premier of New South Wales, and the Right Hon. Charles Cameron, Kingston, premier and attorney-general of South Australia, passed through Winnipeg to-night en route for Vancouver, where they sail for Australia.

The number of immigrants reaching this point during July from the east was 1,229.

A BUOY'S LONG DRIFT.

HAS TRAVELLED OVER FOUR THOUSAND MILES IN A YEAR.

Washington, Aug. 4.—The remarkable drift of a whistling buoy is recorded by the chart of the North Atlantic ocean, issued to-day by the Hydrographic office. Just one year ago this buoy broke from its moorings off Martha's Vineyard and started on its long journey south, and since that time it has been twice reported in its drift of over four thousand miles. In February last it was seen five hundred miles due east of Bermuda, where it struck a south-westerly current that sent it toward the Haytian coast, and on July 7, when last reported, it was rapidly making its way toward this island. Unless it strikes the Gulf stream and is swung around and north again, it will probably next be heard from at some of the eastern islands of the Windward group. The same chart shows that the ocean is now unusually clear of dangerous derelicts, and the neighborhood of Hatteras and the Jersey shore, where several are generally drifting about, has now only four, and these are well out of the way of coastwise commerce. In the lane of trans-Atlantic travel there are three small ones, but the drift is southerly, and soon they will be no longer dangerous to steamships.

The forecast for August says that fine weather generally will prevail over the north Atlantic. Occasionally gales north of the 45th parallel are predicted, also near the American coast north of the 40th parallel. Tropical cyclones or hurricanes are very probable. Fogs will prevail west of the 33rd meridian, across the Grand Banks and east of the New England coast. Occasional fogs near 50 degrees north, from 20 degrees west to 33 degrees west, during the first half of the month. Icebergs in the vicinity of Belle Isle; few east of Newfoundland.

DROWNED WHILE BATHING.

Halifax, N.S., Aug. 4.—The body of Joseph D. Scott, business manager for Evan Thompson, Elmsdale, was found floating in the North-west Arm this morning. Deceased had evidently gone in swimming and was caught in the eel grass. The body had been freed by the strong current. It was discovered by a party of picnickers. A ferryman tied a rope around the neck and towed the body to shore. Deceased was forty years old. His wife is in Windsor. He went to the arm this morning at ten o'clock. Half-an-hour after the remains were found.

PROUD OF THEM.

Ottawa, Aug. 5.—A despatch has been received from London in which the Queen expresses gratification at the presence in the jubilee ceremonies of the colonial troops, which was "an additional source of pride and satisfaction to the Queen."

TRADE WITHIN THE EMPIRE

MR. CHAMBERLAIN EXPLAINS WHY THE GERMAN-BELGIAN TREATIES WERE DENOUNCED.

London, Aug. 4.—Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, answering a question in the House of Commons to-day on the subject of the denunciation by Great Britain of the treaties of commerce with Germany and Belgium, said the denunciation was the unanimous wish of the self-governing colonies, who desired to deal with the United Kingdom on preferential terms. Mr. Chamberlain said that at the conference between the colonial premiers and himself a resolution was passed unanimously, the substance being that the premiers of the self-governing colonies heartily recommended the earliest denunciation of the treaties as hampering the trade of Great Britain and her colonies, and that it was accompanied by an important and significant resolution, namely, that, in the hope of improving the trade relations between the Mother Country and the colonies, the premiers present undertook to confer with their colleagues as to what result could be secured by a preference given by the colonies to the products of the United Kingdom. Her Majesty's Government resolved to withdraw the treaties with Germany and Belgium immediately. The law officers of the Crown are now considering the question whether the resolution of the Canadian Parliament infringed these treaties. The Canadian Government had been asked to be allowed to be represented before the law officers of the Crown. This was unusual, but the request of the Government of Canada had been granted. In conclusion, Mr. Chamberlain assured the House that the action of Canada in this matter was not a step towards separation, but distinctly a movement against separation, the intention being to show gratitude and to prove the loyalty of the Canadian Government.

MAY LOSE HIS ARM.

FOOLHARDY ACT OF A JERSEY CITY BOY WHO WANTED A PLATE OF ICE CREAM.

New York, Aug. 4.—Theodore Lockwood, twelve years old, of 155 Van Winkle street, Jersey City, is likely to lose his right arm as a result of a foolhardy act to secure a plate of ice cream. He and George Tier and Thomas Madden, two lads of the same age, were playing yesterday in the rear of Simon Wolf's confectionery, at 7 James avenue. Wolf was in the yard turning the crank of a big ice-cream freezer. The boys went into the yard and teased him to give them a plate of cream. In the hope of getting rid of them, he said he would give a plate of cream to the boy who could hold his hand longest in the freezing mixture surrounding the cream. The boys accepted the banter, bared their arms, and thrust them into the mixture. Tier only held his hand in the mixture for about a minute. Madden stood the cold about two and a half minutes. Lockwood, although he had won the prize, kept his hand in the mixture four and a half minutes. He said he wanted to show how much cold he could stand. Suddenly he withdrew his hand, exclaiming that he had lost all feeling in his arm. In a few moments his hand and arm were swollen terribly. Wolf, who had become alarmed at the result of his joke, took the boy to the City Hospital. Dr. Colyer said he thought the arm would have to be amputated. He applied the usual remedies, bandaged the arm, and told Lockwood to return to-day, when the fate of his arm will be decided.

A CLEAR CASE OF SUICIDE.

Boston, Mass., Aug. 4.—Examination of Messrs. Codman & Codman's books has been completed, and a shortage has been found, which convinces the firm that the books had been tampered with by their late bookkeeper, Miss Alice Barrett. It is believed that the shortage will not exceed \$2,000 or \$3,000. Miss Barrett is the young woman who was found dead in the office of the firm two weeks ago, having committed suicide, but who was thought to have been murdered.

COST OF BUTLER'S EXTRADITION. London, Aug. 4.—A special despatch from Sydney, N.S.W., says that the Attorney-General, the Hon. John Henry Want, Q.C., has issued a minute protesting against the excessive and unwarranted charge to the colony of £26,000 for extraditing Frank Butler, the Australian bush murderer, from San Francisco. Mr. Want says:—"It would be better to let criminals remain abroad than to pay such enormous costs for their extradition."

GASPE OIL WELL A GOOD ONE.

Gaspe Basin, Que., Aug. 4.—The recent strike of petroleum is still showing up well. It is now one or two weeks since oil was struck and the well shows no signs of diminishing. The well has been tubed for pumping. The management are extremely reticent and little information can be obtained. Still, sufficient has been seen by reliable people to justify the belief that the well will be a good one, although not as large a producer as has been reported.

THE DAILY WITNESS is printed and published at the "Witness" Building, at the corner of Craig and St. Peter streets, in the city of Montreal, by John Redpath Douglass, of Montreal.

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