Colonial Institute
Tratalgar Square
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DAILY WITNESS

Fair and Very Warm

VOL. XLI., No. 184. MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1900. PRICE ONE CENT.

...E INTERCOURSE.

...ers in Touch With ...isters at Pekin.

SIR CLAUDE MACDONALD

Says all Were Well as Late as Friday Last.

FIRST SECRETARY OF THE GERMAN LEGATION ALSO COMMUNICATES WITH HIS GOVERNMENT.

Washington, Aug. 8.—Minister Wu this morning received an edict under date of Aug. 5, in which the Chinese Government permits the powers to hold open and free communication with their ministers. This includes the sending of cipher messages.

CABLE FROM SIR CLAUDE.

BRITISH MINISTER IN PEKIN HEARD FROM THIS MORNING.

London, Aug. 8.—In the House of Commons to-day the parliamentary secretary, Mr. Brodrick, read a telegram from Sir Claude Macdonald, British minister to China, received in cipher at the Foreign Office this morning. The despatch was in reply to a government message, and bore date of Pekin, Aug. 3. It was as follows:

'I have to-day received your cipher telegram, forwarded to me by the Chinese minister. The shell and cannon fire ceased on July 16, but the rifle fire has continued from the Chinese positions held by government troops and Boxers intermittently ever since. The casualties since then have been slight. Except one private of marines all the wounded are doing well. The rest of the British in the legation are well, including the whole garrison.

'The total of killed is sixty and of wounded a hundred and ten. We have strengthened our fortifications. We have over two hundred women and children refugees in the legation. The Chinese Government has refused transmission of telegrams in cipher until now.'

WORD FROM SEYMOUR.

Mr. Brodrick also read the following despatch from Admiral Seymour, filed at Chifu, Aug. 6:—

'The allies, about twelve thousand strong, attacked the Chinese entrenched position at Hsiku, about two miles outside Tientsin, early this morning. The Chinese were driven out and retired northward, pursued by the allies, who occupied Peitsang. Transports followed up the troops. By road and river the advance upon Pekin has been begun.'

This despatch does not give the date of leaving Tientsin.

Mr. Brodrick said he thought the messages were, on the whole, satisfactory. The country understood the policy of Her Majesty's Government in regard to China, which was to carry on with absolute firmness and determination the measures taken to preserve the country's interests.

CHINESE IN FULL RETREAT.

London, Aug. 8.—The British consul at Tientsin, under date of Monday, Aug. 6, announces that the Chinese have been expelled from Peitsang and that they are in full retreat.

OPTIMISM IN LONDON.

GOOD NEWS CREATES A CHEERIER FEELING IN THE METROPOLIS.

London, Aug. 8.—The cipher despatch from the British Minister at Pekin, Sir Claude Macdonald, received at the British Foreign Office this morning, and read in the House of Commons to-day by the Parliamentary Secretary, Mr. Brodrick, announcing that the members of the legations were holding out five days ago, is taken, together with the Admiralty's announcement that the Chinese have been defeated and are retreating before the allies, as making the outlook rather more cheerful to-day than since Admiral Seymour's unsuccessful expedition. The Russians' hard fighting on the Siberian frontier, the difficulties of their position on the Liaotong peninsula, and the prospect of a revolt against France in Indo-China will probably prevent either power from sending reinforcements to the allies operating against Pekin. Hence, the United States, Great Britain, Germany and Japan will have to carry out the military programme without any more troops from Russia or France.

Yokohama advices say despatches received from Seoul affirm that a Corean cabinet will be organized to unite the factions and that the Corean Emperor is sending presents of rice, flour and cigars to the allies at Tientsin.

DESPATCH FROM HERR BELOW.

Berlin, Aug. 8.—The Foreign Office has received the following despatch from Herr Below, first secretary of the German legation at Pekin, dated Tsinan:—'Since July 21 the situation has remained unchanged. There have been neither attacks by the troops en masse upon us, nor shell fire, only desultory rifle firing. The health of the members of the legation is comparatively good. The wounded are progressing.'

ANXIETY IN WASHINGTON.

IMMEDIATE ACTION BY THE CHINESE FOR SAFEGUARDING FOREIGNERS DEMANDED.

Washington, Aug. 8.—As a result of the conference last night between the President, acting Secretary of State Adee, Secretary Root and General Corbin, a cablegram was sent early this morning to Consul-General Goodnow including a copy of the despatch from Mr. Conger, and advising him of the situation as it is understood here. He was directed to communicate this to Earl Li Hung Chang, to Sheng, and to such viceroys as can transmit it to whatever government there is in the Chinese empire. This cable contained what is said to be a very emphatic statement of the position of the United States Government, and saying that action is immediately necessary. While it is not, strictly speaking, an ultimatum, it is very close to it. The government officials here regard the situation as very dangerous to Mr. Conger and other foreigners in Pekin, and grave doubt is expressed whether the international force can reach Pekin in time to rescue the ministers.

A message has been sent to Minister Conger by the State Department in reply to the despatch received from him late yesterday. It advises him of the approach of the relief column, and exhorts him to be of good cheer. The despatch was sent direct to Mr. Conger at Pekin and a duplicate of it to Consul-General Goodnow at Shanghai. Mr. Goodnow was directed to spare no pains or expense to get the message to Mr. Conger.

The Chinese minister has received a copy of the imperial edict of Aug. 2, which was delayed in transmission. It directs the safe conduct of the foreigners to Tientsin, and assigns Jung Lu to select efficient officials to give this safe conduct.

A SERIOUS CHARGE.

London, Aug. 8.—The Shanghai correspondent of the 'Daily News' says that private reports accuse the men of some of the foreign contingents of abominable treatment of Chinese women and girls. Outrages are frequent, and the protection of officers cannot be obtained. The correspondents suppress the details, fearing they might cause international differences. The Japanese newspapers comment on the bad effect these acts will have on the natives.

NEW RUSSIAN MINISTER.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 8.—Count Lamsdorff, who was recently placed at the head of the ministry of foreign affairs, has been appointed permanent foreign minister.

PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

TEMPERANCE TICKET TO TOUR THE COUNTRY ON A PROHIBITION TRAIN.

New York, Aug. 8.—Messrs. John J. Woolley and Henry B. Metcalf, candidates for president and vice-president on the prohibition ticket, will travel across the United States and back on a special prohibition train. The conductors, engineers and train men in charge of the train will be prohibitionists, or at least non-drinkers.

The special will probably start from Chicago early in October.

TOWNE OUT OF THE RACE.

Duluth, Minn., Aug. 7.—In a letter to P. M. Ringdahl, chairman, and the members of the committee of notification of candidate for vice-president of the People's party, Mr. Charles A. Towne has declined the nomination tendered him.

DEMOCRATIC NOTIFICATION DAY.

Indianapolis, Aug. 8.—A clear sky today rendered it certain that the exercises attendant upon the notification of Bryan and Stevenson could be held in the open air, as originally decided upon. The weather was very warm.

Almost every state of the union was represented and delegations from the neighboring cities of Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati and Louisville were especially in evidence.

The decorations were numerous and included many pictures of the candidates. Both Mr. Bryan and Mr. Stevenson arose early. They received a number of callers during the forenoon.

IMMIGRANTS RELEASED.

Ottawa, Aug. 8.—It is understood that an order has been issued from the Immigration Department for the admission of the Roumanian Jews detained at Montreal on satisfactory evidence being furnished the department that they comply with the requirements of the law.

The Baron de Hirsch Institute authorities have undertaken to see that the immigrants do not become a charge upon the country.

KING VICTOR AT ROME.

Rome, Aug. 8.—King Victor Emmanuel III. and Queen Helena, arrived here this morning. They were received by the ministers, the president of the senate and chamber of deputies, many senators and deputies and all the civil and military authorites. The sovereigns went immediately to the Quirinal. During their passage through the streets the crowds present uncovered their heads.

Monza, Aug. 8.—The widowed Queen Margaret, Princess Maria Pia, the former Queen of Portugal, the Duchess of Aosta, the Duchess of Genoa, the Duchess of Oporto and Princess Ferdinand of Genoa, and Victor Napoleon, left here by special train for Rome, to-day. Large crowds of people assembled along the route. All the spectators silently uncovered their heads.

LABORS ENDED.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT PROROGUED — THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

London, Aug. 8.—The British House of Commons prorogued to-day. The Queen's speech proroguing Parliament, after stating that the relations with the powers of Europe and America continued friendly, and a reference to the establishment of the commonwealth of Australia, refers to the war in South Africa, 'which has placed in the strongest light the heroism and high military qualities of the troops, brought together under my banner from this country, from Canada, Australia, and my South African possessions.'

The speech then says: 'Believing the continued independence of the republics to be a constant danger to the peace of South Africa, I authorized the annexation of the Free State as a first step to the union of the races under an institution which may in time be developed so as to secure equal rights and privileges in South Africa.'

Referring to China the speech from the throne says: 'The British and other legations at Pekin have been unexpectedly attacked by an insurgent mob, and it is feared that many of their inmates have been murdered. How far the Chinese authorities are accomplices in this atrocious crime and whether the British minister and his family are among the victims, are matters still in some uncertainty. The utmost efforts will be made by myself and my allies to visit with worthy punishment the authors of this unexampled crime.'

After a reference to the Ashanti rising, the speech devotes a few words to the distress caused by the famine and plague in India, and thanks the Commons for the liberality with which they responded to the unusual financial demands due to the war, and adds that the satisfactory progress of the campaign gives fair grounds for hoping that the excessive requirements of military expenditure will soon be abated.

The speech closes with the usual references to the session's legislation.

The closing hours of the session in the House of Commons were enlivened by the sharp replies of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, to his political critics.

An innovation in the Queen's speech which caused some comment was the mentioning of America specifically. The speeches from the throne usually allude to the powers generally or to the European powers.

DEATH RATE IN TORONTO.

Toronto, Aug. 8.—The Medical Health Department did not close down for a Holiday yesterday. It remained open and issued nineteen death certificates. This is a record number. The normal issue of death certificates is four to five a day, but this rate was increased by the excessive heat. Particulars of certificates show that four deaths were due to cerebral troubles, which Dr. Sheard, city medical health officer, classified as heat apoplexy. Great numbers of deaths registered are due, however, to cholera infantum.

THE RETURNING MINISTERS.

Ottawa, Aug. 8.—It is expected that Mr. Tarte and his three colleagues, Messrs. Blair, Davies and Fielding, will be here by Aug. 20, when cabinet meetings will be resumed on matters of general policy.

DEATH OF MR. W. P. M'KILLICAN.

The death of Mr. William Parker McKillican, only son of the Rev. John McKillican, occurred this morning, after a brief illness. Mr. McKillican had been absent from home for two years in New York. Previous to that he had been travelling for Messrs. H. A. Nelson & Sons, and was well-known among his fellow travellers and the trade, especially in the Lower Provinces. The funeral will take place on Friday morning at seven o'clock from his father's residence, 942 Dorchester street, to Bonaventure station, the interment to be in the family lot at Danville cemetery. Great sympathy is expressed for the Rev. Mr. McKillican and the family in their bereavement.

WATER SUPPLY BY-LAW CARRIED.

The by-law authorizing the Delorimier council to levy a tax on the ratepayers in order to obtain a water supply by agreement with the Montreal Water & Power Co., was voted on on Monday. The by-law was carried without any opposition, thirty-eight votes, representing property to the value of $161,646, having been polled in favor and none against.

END DRAWS NEARER.

Boers Continue to Yield up Their Arms.

PRAISE FOR CANADIANS FROM GEN. HUTTON.

Pretoria, Aug. 8.—Lord Roberts opened the Soldiers' Institute to-day. In his address he said the first function of this kind he presided over was in India some years ago. The commander-in-chief said his greatest pleasure was in the welfare of the soldiers. He thanked Miss Brook, Miss Hunt and the other organizers of the institute.

Many Boers are coming in from the bush veldt and surrendering their arms at various stations along the railway between here and Middelburg.

TIT FOR TAT.

Kroonstad, Aug. 7.—Commandant Theron, who commanded the Boer flying patrol that derailed and burned last week, near Honig Spruit, the train carrying United States Consul Stowe, and flying the Stars and Stripes, has suffered a loss of three killed and ten severely wounded in a rear guard action near Kroonstad with the Malta Mounted Infantry. The British sustained no losses.

DUE TO A MISTAKE!

Pretoria, Aug. 7.—Additional details regarding the attack on the train bearing Mr. Stowe show that 27 bullets traversed his compartments. Mr. Sharp, an American accompanying Mr. Stowe, was shot through the feet. Those whom Mr. Stowe hastily sought expressed sorrow for the act, maintaining that it was due to a mistake.

MR. STEYN VERY ILL.

Kroonstad, Aug. 7.—Mr. Steyn is seriously ill.

PRAISE FOR CANADIANS.

GENERAL HUTTON PAYS A TRIBUTE TO THEIR SOLDIERLY QUALITIES.

London, Aug. 7.—A letter to-day in the 'Daily News' from its correspondent at Pretoria, says that the Canadian Mounted Riflemen with Smith-Dorrien have distinguished themselves by courageous deeds that will rank high among the most brilliant episodes of this campaign.

Toronto, Aug. 7.—An 'Evening Telegram's' special cable says:—London, Aug. 7.—A party of Boers, near Standerton, notified the British officers commanding at Waterval, of their willingness to surrender. Fifteen of the Strathcona's Horse went to accept the submission of the officer in charge. When the Strathconas approached the rendezvous, in extended order, the Boers opened fire. A sergeant who had raised a troop in Canada, at once rallied his men. Doing so he rode among the Boers, who demanded his surrender.

'Never,' cried the sergeant, who, while turning his horse, was shot dead. The Canadians lost two dead and three wounded.

GEN. HUTTON'S REPORT.

Ottawa, Aug. 7.—General Hutton in his report to Lord Minto speaks in glowing terms of the conduct of the Canadian Mounted Rifles, Second Battalion, in the engagement at Honig Spruit of June 22, and says:—

'I have the honor to submit to Your Excellency the names of the following officers and men for their conduct in the engagement, which I have especially brought to the notice of the commander-in-chief:—Lieut. H. J. A. Davidson, superintendent N.W.M.P.; Lieut. W. M. Inglis, late captain Berkshire Regiment, wounded; Corporal Fred. Morden, wounded and subsequently killed; Lance-Corporal (now Sergeant) Thos. Miles, wounded; Pte. Kerr, wounded and subsequently killed; Pte. Miles, wounded.'

THE FIRST CONTINGENT.

Ottawa, Aug. 7.—The South African mail to-day brought a batch of official correspondence to the Militia Department. The report of Lieut.-Col. Otter to June 29, gives parade state of first contingent on that day as, effective, 434; sick and at rest in camp, 542; on command, 36. The disposition of the 1,153 men composing the first contingent is as follows:—At present in South Africa, 1,012; sent to England, 70; killed or died of wounds, 38; died of disease, 20; transferred, 13. There is little of public interest in the other report. It shows, however, that a number of his reports have gone astray. Lieut. Oland, who was left ill at Winberg on May 3 last, has rejoined the battalion fit for duty.

CANADIANS AT SHORNCLIFFE.

London, Aug. 8.—The Canadian invalids visited Arundel Castle to-day, the seat of the Duke of Norfolk, by his special invitation.

At present there are fifty Canadians at Shorncliffe Camp. When those absent on furlough return, the number will be increased to one hundred. The entire party will sail by the 'Parisian' on Thursday.

SIR CHARLES WARREN RETURNING.

Capetown, Aug. 8. — General Sir Charles Warren, recently appointed administrator of Bechuanaland, sailed hence for England to-day.

FUTURE OF SOUTH AFRICA.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN EXPLAINS PRESENT INTENTIONS.

London, Aug. 7.—Mr. Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, said in the House of Commons to-day that the views of Canada and Australia were completely in accord with Her Majesty's Government as to the necessity for the annexation of the Orange Free State and the Transvaal to the British Empire and the establishment of a government supported by a military force with the ultimate extension of representative self-government.

WILL GO TO COLUMBIA.

Kingston, Ont., Aug. 8.—Mr. Arthur Neish, M.A., Kingston, at present purser of the R. & O N. Company's steamer 'Spartan,' has been appointed a fellow in chemistry at Columbia University, New York.

BRITISH FOREIGN TRADE.

London, Aug. 8.—The statement of the Board of Trade for the month of July shows increases of £328,800 in imports, and £1,354,000 in exports

BRITISH WAR LOAN.

SIR MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH EXPLAINS WHY HALF THE ISSUE WENT TO AMERICANS.

London, Aug. 7.—Answering a member of the House of Commons who asked the reason for the early closing of subscriptions for exchequer bonds, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said: 'When I made the usual confidential enquiries to ascertain whether the proposed terms were likely to be attractive I received such very moderate encouragement that I accepted an offer already made to me by a leading Anglo-American house in London to place half the issue in the United States on the terms I had decided to offer it here. The part of the issue was already taken when the loan was issued in Great Britain.' Continuing, he said, that there was another reason: Last Thursday the reserve of the Bank of England stood at the lowest point for years, and he was advised that great relief might be afforded here by the movement of gold from the United States if a large part of this loan (£10,000,000) were taken there.

In conclusion, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said: 'I regret any disappointment caused by the early closing of the lists, but I hope it may to some extent be mitigated by consideration of the very important points I have just mentioned.'

The allotment of such a large portion of the war loan to America has not been well received in many quarters. The 'Daily Chronicle,' in its financial article says:—'The people are so angry that they have not time to consider what humiliation we have been brought to in having to appeal at all to foreign money markets for assistance.'

The 'Daily Express' says:—'There is a chance, if the bonds go to a high premium, that the Americans may promptly sell them back and so defeat the object our bankers have in view; but there is a well-founded belief that the demand for investment of a high class by insurance companies and others in the United States is so great that the bonds will be retained for the sake of their yield.'

London, Aug. 8.—The allotment of £5,000,000 of the £10,000,000 of the war loan to the United States is received in the higher financial world as a good thing for London in the present position of the English banks. The Bank of England advised Sir Michael Hicks-Beach to accept the American offer, which was made early last week through Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co., and the Barings, pointing out that this was an easy and natural way to bring in gold and save exports to the United States in October. Otherwise the bank rate might have to be raised to five or six percent and extraordinary measures would have to be taken to increase the gold reserve.

The critics of the Chancellor of the Exchequer—brokers and small investors—point out that the loan was worth 3 9-10 percent; that it was so excellent a thing that every pound should have been kept here; that even if the American offer was accepted it should have been done differently and that to ask for subscriptions to ten millions when five millions were already allotted was rather tricky.

Generally, however, there is a feeling of satisfaction in financial circles over the easier money prospect.

CITY SUES G. T. R.

THE COMPANY HAD NEGLECTED TO TAKE OUT A PERMIT FOR ITS NEW OFFICES.

Mr. Chaussé, the new city building inspector, has taken an action against the Grand Trunk Railway for failing to comply with the provision of the building by-law, which requires a building permit to be taken out for every new building begun. The new general offices of the G. T. R. were begun while the old building inspector, with his happy-go-lucky methods, was in office, and no building permit was taken out by the company. When the case was brought to the new inspector's attention, he promptly wrote to the company asking that the permit be taken out, and that the company also pay $200 for the water used in the construction of the building.

No answer having been received from the company, Mr. Chaussé, yesterday, instituted proceedings against it in the Recorder's Court.

SEVERAL ACCIDENTS.

SERIOUS INJURIES TO A ROYAL ELECTRIC LINEMAN.

Ernest Audette, a lineman of the Royal Electric Company, living at 67 Brebeouf street, was at work yesterday afternoon about five o'clock on top of a telegraph pole, fixing up the wires in front of the ruins of Bernier & West's store, at the corner of St. Catherine and University streets. In some way he lost his hold on the pole and fell across some live wires, thence to the ground. He was so much burned about the hands and face that his wife and children, of whom there are seven, could not recognize him. He was taken to the General Hospital, and is in a critical condition, but may recover.

Arthur Dumesnil, aged 16, printer, living at 2481 Notre Dame street, was playing at his home last evening when he fell and broke his ankle. He was taken to the Notre Dame Hospital.

The ambulance of the General Hospital was sent for this morning to the premises of William McNally & Co., 30 McGill street. The sufferer was Jas. Brothers, a laborer, who had strained his back severely in lifting a heavy weight. He was taken to the Hospital. His injuries are not serious.

LONGUEUIL COUNCIL.

NOMINATIONS TOOK PLACE THIS MORNING.

The nomination of candidates for the mayoralty and municipal council honors in Longueuil took place this morning. The present Mayor, Mr. Maurice Perrault, and Dr. Louis Trudeau were nominated for the mayoralty.

The nomination of councillors resulted as follows:

East Ward—Seat No. 1.—Messrs. Francois Poirier and Narcisse Favreau. Seat No. 2.—Messrs. Cleophas Galaise, Pierre Patenaude and Louis T. Ste. Marie.

Centre Ward.—Seat No. 1.—Messrs. Etienne Benoit and J. Alfred Gariepy. Seat No. 2.—Mr. Victor Pigeon, elected by acclamation.

West Ward—Seat. No. 1.—Messrs. F. B. Globensky, Jean Perras, Alex. Millette and Jacques Simon. Seat No. 2.—Messrs. Eusebe Denicourt and Joseph E. Brossard.

Mr. A. Jodoin acted as general returning officer, while Mr. A. St. Mars presided at the nomination in the East Ward, Mr. H. Bourdon in the Centre Ward, and Mr. Chs. Pratte in the West Ward.

DEATH OF MRS. GEORGE WAIT.

The death of the widow of Mr. George Wait, well known during his lifetime in the butter and cheese trade of Canada, occurred this morning at the family residence, Westmount. Mrs. Wait was a member of St. Paul's Church, in the congregation of which she took great interest, and was much beloved. The deceased lady leaves two daughters, Maud and Ada, the latter a member of St. Paul's Church choir, and one son, Mr. George Samuel Wait, of the firm of George Wait & Co. The funeral will be from 318 Cote St. Antoine road on Friday at three p.m.

FAIR AND VERY WARM.

Meteorological Office, Toronto, Aug. 8, 11 a.m.—The following are the minimum temperatures:—Victoria, 52; Calgary, 40; Qu'Appelle, 50; Winnipeg, 60; Port Arthur, 56; Parry Sound, 68; Toronto, 72; Ottawa, 64; Montreal, 66; Quebec, 62; Halifax, 60. To-day and on Thursday moderate to fresh westerly to southerly winds; fair and very warm, a few local thunderstorms.

1640 and 1642 Notre Dame st., Montreal, Aug. 8, 1900.—Readings by Hearn & Harrison's Standard Barometer at noon

To-day, 29.95; yesterday, 30.13.

Temperature.	Max.	Min.
To-day	79	63
Yesterday	70	60

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

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

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

MARRIED.

CROMBIE—BREAKELL.—At Madoc, Ont., on Aug. 2, 1900, by the Rev. E. W. Mackay, Rev. W. T. B. Crombie, B.D., M.A., of Oliver's Ferry, Ont., to Etta Ross, youngest daughter of the late Robert H. Breakell. 8

LETHBRIDGE—DAVISON — On Aug. 4, 1900, at the residence of the bride's father, 12 University Crescent, Toronto, by the Rev. Robert Haddow, B.D., Henry W. Lethbridge, of Winnipeg, to Isabel L., youngest daughter of W. F. Davison. 7

MACDONALD — McFADDEN — At the residence of the bride's mother, Bishop's Crossing, Que., on Aug. 3, 1900, by the Rev. J. Holt Murray, Maria S., daughter of the late John McFadden, to M. S. Macdonald, M.D.C.M., of Marbleton, son of the late Rev. Dr. J. Macdonald, and brother of Alex. Macdonald, M.D.C.M., of the Western Hospital, Montreal.

PATERSON—McMAHON.—At St. George's Church, by the Rev. A. Elliott, of Denver, on Aug. 8, 1900, Wm. A. Paterson, of this city, to Catherine McMahon, Hawkesbury. 8

DIED.

CARNEY.—At 66 Lewis street, Quebec, on Aug. 6, 1900, Walter Carney, late of the 9th Regiment, Imperial Army, aged 79 years. 8

DENISON—At 640 Dufferin street, Toronto, on Aug. 4, 1900, Lieut.-Colonel Robt. Brittain Denison, in his 80th year. 7

FLINT—At Anaconda, Montana, at the residence of his son, J. C. Flint, superintendent of the Montana Union Railway, on Aug. 3, 1900, R. C. Flint, for 50 years a builder in Toronto. 7

GREENOUGH—At Chateau Perthius, County Portneuf, Quebec, on Aug. 3, 1900, William Parker Greenough, Esq., Seigneur of Perthius, aged 70 years. 8

KERR.—In this city, at 456a Rachel street, on Aug. 8, 1900, Bridget Agnes Cluin, beloved wife of W. J. Kerr, and third daughter of John Cluin, late of Civic Water Department.
Funeral notice later. 8

McCARTY.—At his residence, near Stanbridge Station, suddenly, on Aug. 3, 1900, Henry McCarty, Esq., aged 67 years. 8

McKILLICAN.—In this city, on Aug. 8, 1900, William Parker, only son of the Rev. John McKillican.
Funeral will take place on Friday morning at 7 o'clock, from his father's residence, 942 Dorchester street, to Bonaventure station. Interment at Danville, Que. 8

SEWELL.—At Quebec, on Aug. 7, 1900, Lavinia Marion, widow of the late William S. Sewell, Sheriff of Quebec. 8

SIMPSON—At 801 Palmerston avenue, Toronto, on Aug. 5, 1900, Leah Simpson, of Cote St. Charles, Quebec, in her 73rd year. 7

WAIT.—Entered into rest on Wednesday, Aug. 8, 1900, Jane M. Holloway, wife of the late George Wait. 8
Funeral from her late residence, 318 Cote St. Antoine road, Westmount, on Friday, Aug. 10, at 3 p.m. 8

WITHROW—On Aug. 5, 1900, at his late residence, 27 Wilton Crescent, Toronto, John J. Withrow. 7

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

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

LADIES' WATCH GUARDS.
In Solid Gold, $7.50 to $22.00.
In Solid Silver, $1.50 to $4.00.
In Rolled Gold, warranted to wear five years, $2.50 to $4.50.
In Gold Filled, warranted to wear ten years, $5.00 to $7.50.
Large variety of Silk Guards, with Sterling Silver and Rolled Gold slides, and Swivel, 35c to 65c.
D. BEATTY,
127 St. Peter St., opp. 'Witness.'

DUNHAM LADIES' COLLEGE
The Church School for Girls
In the Diocese of Montreal.
Pres., Rt. Rev. W. B. Bond, L.L.D.
Chair. Ex. Com., J. MacKinnon, Esq.

School re-opens in September with exceptionally strong staff of Trained Teachers.
French and German Taught by Natural Method.
MUSIC, under direction of Prof. G. W. Cornish, of Montreal. In April last a pupil of College won Scholarship for Royal College of Music, London, Eng. Fullest inquiry into standing and methods invited. Board, laundry and tuition (including French and German) $155.
RE-OPENS WEDNESDAY, September 12th, 1900.
For Calendars, etc., apply Lady Principal, Dunham, Que. 8

The Bank of British North America
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
The Court of Directors of the Bank of British North America have resolved to declare subject to audit at the Meeting of Proprietors to be held on the 4th of September, an Interim Dividend free of Income Tax, payable 4th October of Thirty (30) Shillings per Share for the half-year ended 30th June last, being at the rate of Six Percent (6 percent) per annum; carrying forward about £9,300 to the New Account and placing £1,000 to the credit of Premises Account.
By order of the Court.
A. G. WALLIS, Secretary.
No. 3 Clements Lane, Lombard street, London, E. C., 7th August, 1900. 8

THE S. CARSLEY CO. Limited.
Notre Dame street, Montreal's Greatest Store. Aug. 8, 1900.

THE AUGUST PROGRAMME.

Like a good book, each wise business scheme has a motive. The motive back of our August Sale is to make good business better. We are asked: Is business dull? Why, bless you, no. This year's sales are phenomenally large—a big stride ahead of anything in the past.

LADIES' OUTING SKIRTS.
These goods all have to be cleared, hence these low prices.
Ladies' White Duck Skirts, nicely made, cut full, trimmed colored bands. Regular $1.25 kind, for 69c.
Ladies' Irish Linen Crash Skirts, cut latest style, lap seams, with deep hem, very smart. Regular price, $1.75, now $1.13.
Ladies' White English Duck Skirts, made full and trimmed fancy colored bands. Regular $1.50 kind, for 95c.

SAILOR HATS.
Every style in Ladies' Sailor Hats you'll be able to find here.
500 Ladies' Colored and White Straw Sailor Hats, in various weaves, trimmed with bands of colored silk ribbon, 25c.
Latest Shapes Children's White Straw Sailor Hats, with colored bands of straw, ribbon, bands and streamers, 27c.

SUMMER HOSIERY.
Zephyr Weights in Ladies' Hosiery for the hot weather, at feather weight prices.
Ladies' Fine Quality Fast Black Cotton Hose, fully shaped and fashioned, 16c pair.
Ladies' Cotton Hose in assorted shades of tan, drop stitch stripes, light weight, 25c pair.
Ladies' Plain Fast Black Cashmere Hose, seamless, summer weight, 25c pair.

UMBRELLAS—CHEAP.
This is the weather for umbrellas. The Big Store is the place to buy them. You'll get good values.
Ladies' Fine Quality Gloria Silk Umbrellas, with steel rod and fancy enamelled handle, $1.50, for 89c.
Men's Fine Quality Gloria Silk Umbrellas, steel or wood rods, natural wood handles, $1.25.
Ladies' Extra Quality Gloria Silk Umbrellas, steel rods, fancy horn and natural wood handles, $1.35.

LADIES' SHIRT WAISTS.
There's every style of Ladies' Shirt Waists in stock for you to select from, all at August Clearing Prices.
Ladies' Fine White Lawn and Muslin Shirt Waists, all latest styles, slightly mussed and soiled. Original prices, $1.25 to $2; now, 60 cents.
Ladies' Fine White Lawn Shirt Waists, bias insertion fronts, yoke back, soft flare cuffs, pointed collar. Regular $1.75 kind, now 99c.

SILK SHIRT WAISTS.
The Big Store's prices for Ladies' Silk Shirt Waists are in most cases less than manufacturers' prices. These are specially cheap lines.
Ladies' Stylish Silk Shirt Waists in pretty stripes, full front, pointed yoke, soft flare cuffs, and detachable linen collar. Regular $2.50, now $1.55.
Ladies' Very Stylish Shirt Waists in handsome striped corded Silks, full front and back, new style sleeves, and white detachable collar. Regular $3.25, now for $1.88.

Mail Orders Promptly Filled. *Send for New Catalogue.*

The S. CARSLEY CO., Limited,
1765 to 1783 Notre Dame st. 184 to 194 St. James st., Montreal.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.

Clearing Lines
IN DRESS GOODS!

35 pieces ALL WOOL CANVAS CLOTH CREPONS, Plain and fancy, in the following shades: White, Pink, Yellow, Heliotrope, Cream, Blue, Nile, Cerise, worth from 50c, 60c and 75c.
Choice for 25c per Yard.

600 yards FANCY ALL-WOOL GRENADINE, shades, Cream, White, Nile, Blue, Yellow, regular value, $1.10.
Choice for 39c per Yard.

50 ends ALL-WOOL NUN'S VEILING, shades, Heliotrope, Nile, Pink, Myrtle, Yellow, regular value, 35c
Choice for Half Price, 17½c per Yard.

6 pieces only, ALL-WOOL FRENCH DEBEIGE, color, Brown mixed, worth 40c, while they last,
Half Price, 20c per Yard.

A COMPLETE STOCK OF SMALLWARES FOR DRESSMAKING.
Dress Trimmings, Dress Shields, Steels, Belting, Hooks and Eyes, Binding, Silk Spools, Cotton Spools, Needles, Pins, etc.
Country Orders Carefully Filled.

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

The Daily Witness.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, AUG. 8.

THE SCOURGE OF GOD.

(A. Sarath Kumar Ghosh, in the London 'Daily Express,' July 12.)

At this moment, from the banks of the Godavery to the waters of the Sutledj, all India is a desert. Sixty millions of people, as large a number as would twice fill England and Wales, are racked with the pangs of hunger; six millions of them would die to-morrow but for a handful of rice. How many more have passed away beyond the reach of human aid, no man can tell. In Central India the affliction is the deepest. The fields are void and barren, and without people. The cracked earth, burnt to a mahogany brown, shrieks for rain. Not a patch of green anywhere, not a blade of grass. The leaves of the trees, withered, frizzled, twisted, have fallen off the naked branches. In entire villages not a living creature can be seen, save, perhaps, an emaciated bullock breathing out its life in the company of a starving crow, that watches for its last gasp from an adjacent dung-heap. Half the population, those still able to walk or stand, have gone off to the relief camps; the other half have laid themselves down to die in silence in hovels and dark places.

The scenes in the camps are grim and tragic. From one thousand to five thousand are gathered together in different places—a multitude of skin and bones, and hollow, glassy eyes. The flesh of any of them would not cover the body of an average English babe. Their emaciated faces bear an expression of abysmal despair, intensified a hundredfold by contrast with the look of intelligence and even of refinement in those not so far gone in starvation. Little children, who have come with their mothers into the camp, stand with large, lustreless eyes, watching the hungry, mangy curs that, too, have followed in the wake of the population—and they fight with the curs to snatch a half-eaten crust. The usual labor in the camp is breaking stones; the pay, an anna (penny) per day. A large heap, comprising a dozen big rocks, the largest half a hundredweight, is a man's allotted task; a lesser heap, a woman's; half a man's heap is a child's. And these stones have to be broken up so small as to make macadam roads.

A traveller was passing by the camp, a sturdy young Englishman. He noticed a man sitting before his unbroken heap, with arms thrown dejectedly over his knees. A few yards off was a girl of eight, ineffectually tapping a cobble-stone with a small mallet. The traveller took in the situation, and asked the man for his hammer. The half-starved creature's hands trembled weakly in merely raising the hammer, and the young Englishman, athlete though he was, essayed a dozen vigorously blows before he could split the rock. But he stayed an hour, and broke up the man's heap and the girl's.

And now a new terror was added to the sufferings of the multitude. So far they had water to drink; now the shallow wells, dug with spades and mattocks, had yielded up their last drop. The camp had no scientific apparatus for boring deep artesian wells. And the heat was terrific; 150 degrees in the sun. The sun was a ball of fire in a sky of copper. The thirsty multitude gazed upwards with longing tongues, but saw not a rain-cloud anywhere.

Maddened with unutterable pain, they broke forth in search of water. In a body they deserted the camp. Hunger was bad; thirst a thousand times worse. Far across the fields they roamed in groups of tens and twenties. At last a cry of joy was heard; it came from a party making towards a clump of trees and low bushes. All within ear-shot rushed that way. In the centre of the little jungle was a stagnant pool—the remains of last year's rains, protected from the fierce sun by the overhanging trees and tall bamboo reeds. But the water was a yellowish green, covered with a threefold layer of rotting leaves. It was all alive with living, creeping things, and buzzing with bluewinged flies. Into this the multitude cast themselves, and lapped up the water greedily with their tongues.

That night cholera broke out in the camp—'black cholera,' that tortures its victims with untold agonies before releasing them by death. Its only mercy is that it is so short; sometimes three hours, at most six. That night the multitude laid themselves down by the roadside. Most of them were in bare loincloths; here and there one lay shrouded in a white sheet like a silent ghost. The heat was 110 in the shade, and this at night. The unwinking moon shone alike upon dead and dying. Darkness would have given a sense of coolness. Not a breath of wind stirred the dust-motes that hung in the air like painted spots against a painted sky. After a while the English doctor came. He felt a pulse here, examined a distended eyeball there, shook his head in silence, and passed on. Only a few received a dose from the black bottles his assistant carried. The others awaited their turn—some lying still in callous apathy, some struggling up with feverish eyes, to read their doom in the doctor's face.

Suddenly a low moan was heard in the palpitating stillness—from some poor wretch who had read his death warrant. The effect was instantaneous. The cry passed from mouth to mouth. Eleven hundred moans shook the hot air, eleven hundred cowering forms swayed from side to side in agonizing terror. It was black despair and panic now. A sudden panic, appalling in its intensity. The eleven hundred rose up, all but the dead, and fled into the night—some tottering and falling, rising again in a vain effort, then cast prone upon the earth—some reeling like drunken men, helping each other with locked hands, like the blind leading the blind. But all fled into the jungle, the white, pitiless moon shining upon the huddled heaps that marked the fugitives' flight along the fields. And there was none to bury them or burn them.

But from afar off there arose an ominous sound—hoarse screeches and flapping wings. It was a flock of vultures, starving, fierce, fighting one another with claw and talon to get down first to do their horrid work.

* * * * * *

This was done in the green wood; what shall it be said of the dry? Who shall speak of the pains of those who remained in the village? Respectable women, veiled from the eyes of men, who to dig were not able, and to beg were ashamed! And when the hot, sleepless night came upon the men, they had at least the roadway to lie upon. But what of the unseen women who panted beneath low, flat roofs and red brick walls? And what of the children?—for where the women are, there are the children also.

MAKE THEM STUDY IT.

PUBLIC OFFICIALS AND THE FRENCH LANGUAGE.

The 'Journal' reports that a resident of the Metapedia region having had occasion to write to Mr. Burpee, chief engineer, with reference to a carload of joists ordered by the Intercolonial Railway, the letter was returned with the following remarks:

'Kindly put this into English as we are busy. We have no time to make translation, and oblige.

'T. C. BURPEE.'

The 'Journal' then makes the following comment: 'This is the manner in which our friends of the Province of Quebec are treated by the blackguards whom Mr. Blair has placed at the head of the road at Moncton. It is useless to ask those individuals to understand French, but they should at least be intelligent enough to take the means to hide their ignorance in such an instance. We call the attention of the Federal Government to this case, and we wish to know whether our compatriots are no longer allowed to use their own language when dealing with government officers, and if, whenever they think proper to write in French, any Burpee has the right to send back their letters with the notice 'write in English.' While dealing with this subject, we shall make another remark. Why do not our compatriots who have any business with the federal employees always write in French? The French language is an official language in this country, and since those who seek official positions have not the good taste to learn it, let us force them to study it by writing to them in French only. That is a good way to teach them something against their will.'

ANOTHER LANDMARK GONE.

Quebec, Aug. 8.—Another of Quebec's old landmarks has just passed away in the person of the widow of a former sheriff of Quebec, the late W. S. Sewell.

ROAD COMMITTEE.

THE ST. JAMES STREET SEWER EXTENSION DISCUSSED.

Most of the time of the Road Committee yesterday afternoon was taken up with the discussion of the extension of the St. James street sewer. Mayor Ducharme of Ste. Cunegonde was present, as was also Mayor Lighthall of Westmount, the latter being accompanied by Councillor Bulmer. Messrs. Minto, secretary-treasurer; Macpherson, town attorney, and Booth, town engineer. Ste. Cunegonde has for a long time had the right to drain into the St. James street sewer and Westmount and St. Henri into Ste. Cunegonde. The consequence is that the street has frequently been flooded and a new sewer is necessary. To the expense Ste. Cunegonde is asked to contribute, while that municipality in its turn will seek aid from St. Henri and Westmount. The Westmount deputation explained the drainage system of their town and showed how they in their turn received the drainage of two hundred and ninety-seven acres of Notre Dame de Grace. They were all willing, they said, to do what was right in the matter and wanted to come to some common-sense agreement on the subject with the least possible delay. Both Mayor Lighthall and Mayor Ducharme favored further conferences on the subject between the representatives of the different municipalities interested.

It was finally agreed that a sub-committee consisting of the chairman, Ald. Turner and Mr. St. George should confer with the municipalities' representatives on Thursday and report on Monday next.

Mr. Mullarkey, general manager of the Montreal Terminal Railway, was present to bring forward the matter of the laying of his company's tracks in the city. It was agreed that a special meeting should be held to discuss the matter, probably about next Thursday week.

It was agreed to pay the London & Lancashire Life Assurance Company half the cost of the sidewalk the company had put down on St. John street.

The Montreal Street Railway were granted permission to lay a small sewer from their shops on St. Denis street to the main sewer on that street.

The Hastings Paving Company, of New York, were given permission to lay a sample of their paving on Visitation street.

WESTERN LOAN & TRUST CO.

STATEMENT BY MESSRS. P. S. ROSS & SONS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—As our names have frequently appeared in your paper in connection with the Western Loan & Trust Company, Ltd., and as our position as auditors has from time to time been misrepresented, we would be glad if you would insert the following statement:

At the shareholders' meeting in December, 1898, we were appointed auditors, in conjunction with Mr. J. J. Mason, of Hamilton, Ont., for the financial year ending Nov. 30, 1899. In December, 1899, we made a full report upon the affairs of the company, which was submitted at the directors' meeting, prior to the annual meeting of shareholders. At that meeting, on the strength of our report, a committee was appointed by the directors to specially investigate the affairs and securities of the company.

At the annual meeting of shareholders, held Dec. 28, 1899, the detailed report of the auditors to the directors was discussed, so that at that date the nature of the securities and business of the company were fully known to those shareholders who were present at that meeting.

P. S. ROSS & SONS.
Montreal, Aug. 7, 1900.

LEBEAU ON TRIAL.

THE NOTORIOUS 'NEW YORK MUSIC HALL' BEFORE THE COURTS.

Charles Lebeau, charged with keeping a disorderly restaurant on Craig street, was arraigned before Recorder Poirier yesterday afternoon.

Detective Pierre Picard stated that he visited the place known as the 'New York Music Hall' one evening during July. On a stage at the back of the bar were three or four girls and men singing, while the people at the bar were making unnecessary noise. He left the place, but later, on hearing renewed noise, went back again. He knew that fights took place in front of the restaurant every day. His evidence was corroborated by Detective William Reid.

Police Sergt. Poulin and Lieut. Bourgeois gave evidence to the effect that the sidewalk in front of the restaurant was continually full of people, and on entering the place in civilian's clothes an employee shouted to them: 'Get up to the bar and buy a drink.' On replying that they would take one when they were ready, the same man said, 'If you don't want to buy a drink get out.'

Mr. Henry Garth, manufacturer, said that the New York Music Hall was a perfect nuisance, and caused a disturbance in the neighborhood all day.

Mr. James Crockford, of 537 Craig street, who runs a restaurant, stated that his boarders would not stay, six having left, giving as their sole reason the noise next door. He had heard Lebeau say, 'Sing us a "loud" song,' to the people on the stage.

Mr. James Walker, hardware merchant, of 546 Craig street, thought that the saloon had been kept in a most disgraceful manner since last May. He had seen girls with short dresses, whose ages, he thought, could not be more than thirteen or fourteen, going into this place, and last week he had seen two drunken women going in and coming out of the place. At first there was only a fly door, over the top of which it was easy to see the interior when the doors were open, but during a free fight the doors had been swept away. In concluding his evidence, the witness said that the restaurant averages about one or one and a half fights a week.

The case was adjourned till this afternoon.

A HIGH STANDING.

Lieut. J. Armitage Ewing, of the 2nd Regiment, Canadian Artillery, who returned last week from Quebec, where he had been taking a 'special course' at the Citadel, has just received his artillery certificate. Mr. Ewing has obtained 82 percent in his examinations, and only 70 percent is required to qualify for a first class certificate.

PATERSON—M'MAHON.

A quiet and unostentatious wedding was celebrated this morning in St. George's Church, when Miss Catherine McMahon, of Hawkesbury, and Mr. William A. Paterson, of this city, were married. The bride was attired in a fawn-colored travelling costume, and carried a beautiful large bouquet of English roses. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. A. Elliott, of Denver. Mr. and Mrs. Paterson left after the wedding for Portland, Boston and Old Orchard on their wedding trip.

WILL HELP NEW STUDENTS.

Mr. J. R. Cox, M.D., general secretary of the McGill University Y. M. C. A., writes that the officers of the Association desire to be of as much assistance as possible to all new students. They will mail a copy of the hand-book to all who will send their names and addresses to 844 Sherbrooke street. If those who live outside Montreal will give sufficient notice of their time of arrival and station, they will be pleased to meet them and to aid them in securing lodging, etc.

CANADA AND THE AMERICAN FLAG.

Referring to the United States's attitude concerning the Alaska boundaries, the 'Journal' remarks that the Canadians give, to a certain extent, their neighbors the right to despise them by uniting their flag with the British flag every time they give a dinner, have a procession or picnic, rejoice or mourn. The article then adds:—'The 'Journal' preaches hostility against no foreign flag, but it would like to see more patriotic dignity, more national pride in public decorations.'

THE MEN'S OWN.

The address at the 'Men's Own' last Sunday was delivered by the Rev. Newman Hall, of Dublin, Ireland. He took for his text: 'One is your Master, even Christ, and all ye are brethren.' Judging by the applause the address was much appreciated by the men. The annual picnic to Bout de l'Ile was announced to take place next Saturday. There are about 60 prizes to be competed for. A large number of the events are for ladies and children.

Summer Blouses
AT SALE PRICES.

The greatest Sale of Blouses on record—all must be cleared out. We have gone over the stock and marked them at prices that will make a speedy clearance. Now is your opportunity to buy a cool wearing Blouse for the warm weather yet to come. Here, for example, we quote a few prices:

Our 50c Table.

Here you have your choice from a nice assortment some in colors, others in black and white—all dainty and effective patterns. Look at the price tickets, you will notice they are marked all the way from 75c. to $2.00. Our great Clearing Sale Price 50c each while they last.

Colored Blouses.

The Cream of perfection in Colored Blouse wear—the newest and latest designs. Blouses that were $2.00, $2.25 and $2.75. Your choice of any of these beautiful Blouses at $1.50.

White Blouses.

A magnificent line in pure White, all beautifully trimmed, elegant goods, $1.15 regular price; our choice, 75c.

OGILVY'S, St. Catherine and Mountain sts.

THE AUER LIGHT.

JOHN LOVELL & SON,
PUBLISHERS,
23 AND 25 ST. NICHOLAS STREETL.

MONTREAL, May 3rd, 1900.

THE AUER LIGHT CO.,
1682 Notre Dame street, City:

GENTLEMEN:—

We have had for many years past a number of Auer Lights in use in our office, and we can only say the light has given every satisfaction and has also, we are satisfied, been a 'money saver.' At all times we have received the best of treatment from the Company.

Yours truly,
(Signed), JOHN LOVELL & SON.

LIGHTS PUT UP ON TRIAL FREE OF CHARGE.

OUR
ENAMELLED IRON BATHS

Are a combination of beauty, durability and economy.

Call and see them.

All kinds and all prices.

THE G. R. LOCKER CO.,
1749 Notre Dame street.

WHY WOMEN ARE HEALTHIER.

In spite of all the debilitating influences of city life, and modern artificial ways of living, the average American woman is healthier than her ancestors of remote or recent times, says Dr. A. S. Atkinson, in the 'Ledger Monthly.' She has developed physical proportions and strength which give her nerves good bodies in which they can live at peace with the owner thereof. This is true not only of the city girl, but of the country girl as well. The old-time notion that a woman, slaving at her household duties, or working out of doors, should be healthy because she received abundant exercise, is not the modern idea of what makes health. They sometimes had too much labor-exercise, and dragged out their life. Others worked so steadily at certain lines of work that one system of muscles was developed at the expense of others. The resultant effect was not good health. It was rather one-sided development that sooner or later made room for lameness and disease, which attacked the weak parts of the system. Girls who work in factories to-day or at benches where a sitting posture is assumed the whole livelong day, illustrate the evil of this form of exercise. They are generally old before their time, and either crippled or one-sided.

The unfortunate circumstances which make many a woman toil for her daily bread, do not preclude her from attaining health and strength. The weariness which they often feel, and which they wrongly attribute to too much exercise, is often due to foul air, lack of variety in exercise and monotony of work. When the shop hours are over, instead of returning home to rest up and lay off, or possibly do light work around the house, it would be better if they could take a brisk walk in the open air or take a little gymnastic exercise. Diversion of some kind in the open air is what they require, and next to this is the development of the muscles which are relaxed all day. Find out what sets of muscles are employed in the daily work, and then try to make all the others in the body come up to the same standard of development. It is this all-round muscular development that makes a person strong and vigorous.

OUTDOOR GAMES AND RECREATIONS.

Outdoor games and recreations come nearer toward accomplishing this than any other form of exercise, and for that reason they are counted the best health producers of the age, surpassing drugs and medicines of the apothecary or physician. Some games, of course, have their one-sided tendency, and if not supplemented by others, they may cause injury in this way. Thus tennis played to the exclusion of all other games strengthens the right arm and side, while the left side fails to respond. Wheeling gives less exercise to the chest and arms, but develops the muscles in the lower half of the body. The same is true of nearly all other sports. Now, the true athlete passes from one form of exercise to another. He punches the bag for a time, vaults with the pole, runs a mile, jumps into the tank and swims around, tries the horizontal bar, throws the hammer, and jumps and runs until there is hardly a muscle of the body left undeveloped. That in a sense should be the ideal standard for the woman who plays games or takes other forms of recreation for the health. Let the attention be confined to no form to the exclusion of all others. As variety is the spice of life, so is it the great health preserver in exercise.

Nearly all forms of exercise in the open air require deep and heavy breathing. Our lungs are expanded to the utmost as we wheel up a hill, or struggle hard to return the tennis ball across the net, and all the foul air in them is forced out by powerful bellows. We gain new oxygen at this rate so rapidly that our blood is completely changed in a short time. Bad tissue is torn down through the rapid oxygenation of the food and blood, and the faster old tissue is destroyed the faster do we build up new. So the process continues, keeping pace with our exercise and work. The one who toils daily and wearily at some set task, even though it be out of doors, fails to obtain this desired effect. The air is not pumped into the lungs as it is when one is straining and hurrying. The exercise is obtained and muscles are hardened; but the fresh air that after all must feed the whole system is wanting. Here is where the great difference comes in between the person who takes gentle exercise and one who indulges in a brief form of violent work. Ten or fifteen minutes' active running or jumping around may do more good than two hours' quiet work in the fields or on the street. In the former case we gather more oxygen into our system, and stir our livers, while in the latter we do nothing save get a little gentle exercise and a fair amount of fresh air.

We are learning all this in our modern daily living, and women are as eager as the men to build up fine figures and good muscular forms. They probably take as much interest in outdoor games to-day, and herein is the rejuvenation of their sex. The American woman is second to none in taking outdoor exercise and recreation. She is not only improving her own health, but laying the foundations for a new race of human beings who will rise up and call her blessed for their physical inheritance, for after all what surpasses good health as an heirloom to bequeath to our descendants?

HOW TO CLEAN OIL PAINTINGS.

Artists sometimes use a raw potato for this purpose. Cut off the end of the potato and rub the painting very gently with the cut end. As fast as the potato becomes soiled, cut off a thin slice, and continue to use it until the whole surface is clean. Another method is to rub the soiled surface with the finger wet in warm water. If the dirt is very hard and old use oil instead of water. Let it rest for a few hours so that the dirt may be softened, then wash off with a sponge and tepid suds. —August 'Ladies' Home Journal.'

PLAGUE AT HAMBURG.

Hamburg, Aug. 7.—A case of bubonic plague has been discovered on a vessel in the harbor.

THE CUP REMAINS.

Duggan Scored His Third Win Yesterday.

Red Coat Proves Itself Superior to Minnesota in all Kinds of Weather.

COMMODORE ORDWAY HAS ALREADY ENTERED A CHALLENGE FOR NEXT YEAR.

There was a weary time spent at the Dorval club house yesterday waiting for conditions under which it would be possible to sail a race. At twenty minutes to one o'clock the wind took a change from the south-east to the north-east and gradually increased in strength until it began to drive away the rain. Lunch was served in the club house at 1 o'clock, and the weather being much more favorable though by no means clear, a start was made for the course, while the 'Duchess of York' and a fleet of pleasure yachts were awaiting the arrival of the racers. There was a good full sail breeze out in the lake, with enough sea on to make it rather uncomfortable in a small boat. This was unfortunate for the Americans, as it was very similar to the conditions of the first race when they were beaten so badly. The cause of the defeat was said to be a badly fitting sail which was changed for the next race in which the 'Minnesota' did so well. On Monday this sail seems to have been damaged in some way for it did not fit properly, it got wet during the race. This seems to have made it entirely unfit for use, so that the sail used on the first day had to be again fitted to the boat yesterday. Had the weather been light yesterday this sail would have had some advantages, but in the heavy blow it bagged too much, and prevented the 'Minnesota' from pointing at any time as close to the wind or as steadily as did the 'Red Coat.' In fact as soon as the race started an American expert predicted that the 'Red Coat' would lead by nearly a leg at the finish.

The Americans, however, offer no excuse and admit freely that 'Red Coat' is a better boat, though they would have liked to have had a better showing against her. It seems that the White Bear Club have a boat at home more speedy than the challenger, but they did not bring her because the 'Minnesota' was a prettier boat. This was commendable, for it is often regretted, even by members of the Royal St. Lawrence Club, that in going after lines of speed in a boat it is necessary to depart from lines of beauty and symmetry. Sentiment was not taken into consideration in choosing the defender, and it is likely that when the Americans come here next year they will bring a racing boat pure and simple.

STORY OF THE RACE.

The course yesterday was three times around the triangle. The preparatory whistle was sounded at 2.20 and the start made at 2.30. Mr. Duggan was over the line first by seven seconds, and in the better position. Mr. Duggan kept ahead to the first buoy, which was almost a run before the wind with balloon jibs, simply because he had the windward position, and the 'Minnesota' could not hold the wind to go by him.

'Red Coat' rounded the buoy at 2.41.15, and 'Minnesota' rounded it eighteen seconds later.

The second leg was a reach and Mr. Duggan slowly increased his lead. The American boat seemed to be carrying her sails badly. As no buoy was visible the committee boat went to the front in order to point it out to the racers and the yachts both followed her along the course. When the point was reached where the buoy should be, none could be found, and there was nothing for it but to stop. Mr. Jim Paton came up in his 'Bona Dea,' and the judges accused him of taking it home as a souvenir, but a few minutes later it was found by the skipper of the 'Wild Rose' lying flat on the water and broken. While those on the committee boat were putting it to rights, the 'Minnesota' lowered her sails, in order to fix something aloft, and this was the foundation for the belief that she had broken her gaff, though nothing serious was wrong. A fresh start was rendered necessary and the fleet returned to the starting buoy.

A FRESH START.

The second start was made at 3.40. Mr. Duggan was again over first, but by a narrow margin. Both boats set spinnakers for this run, the wind having changed more to the east. Seven minutes after the start the 'Minnesota' was distinctly ahead, having passed 'Red Coat'; while both boats were straining every nerve in a run before the wind. Three minutes later, at 3.50, the boats were running side by side, and then Mr. Duggan got in a blanket on the 'Minnesota' and went ahead with a bound.

'Red Coat' rounded the first buoy at 3.53 and the 'Minnesota' eight seconds later.

The second leg was a reach with almost a beam wind, both boats using working jibs. The 'Minnesota' fought every inch of the way, endeavoring to point closer than Mr. Duggan and to get to his windward; but it was a vain effort, for 'Red Coat' was undoubtedly the stiffer boat, while the 'Minnesota' was being pinched. On this leg Mr. Duggan increased his lead to 21 seconds.

The last leg was a beat to the windward, and Duggan gradually increased his lead to 1 min. and 50 secs.

DUGGAN WINS.

On the run with the wind in the first leg of the second round, the American skipper knew that it was his only chance to catch Mr. Duggan as it was on this run that his boat excelled. He put up every stitch of canvass available, carrying balloon jib working jib and spinnaker. He succeeded in reducing 'Red Coat's' lead by 12 seconds, and that was all. The race now degenerated into a procession, Mr. Duggan increasing his lead when ever he so desired, but there was danger of an accident and he sailed a careful race, while the 'Minnesota' took every chance.

Mr. Duggan crossed the finishing line at 5.22.30 amid a storm of cheers, horns and steam whistles. The 'Minnesota' followed at 5.24.47, and was given a similar salute. The racers ran alongside each other while the losers cheered the winners, and then Mr. Duggan and his crew returned the compliment. The crews were then taken on board the 'St. Louis,' and the yachts towed behind them.

On the return to the club house the best of feelings prevailed. Both crews had done their best, and it would have been impossible to have told, by their demeanor, which was the winner and which the loser.

A NEW CHALLENGE.

WHITE BEAR CLUB ENTERS A CHALLENGE FOR NEXT YEAR.

The moment that his boat crossed the line a loser, Commodore Ordway was on his feet and formally challenged the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club for the Seawanhaka cup next year. His challenge was received by Mr. Riley, of the Canadian Club, and it will be adjudicated on in due form. Any other club has thirty days in which to enter another challenge and the home club has power to choose which challenge it will accept. If after thirty days no other challenge is received it becomes compulsory for the St. Lawrence Club to defend it against the first challenger.

Last evening the festivities which have been going on at Dorval, were continued with a grand entertainment given in the club house by Commodore and Mrs. Molson. Some of the American visitors have already left for home, while the others will follow as soon as possible.

AMERICANS PLEASED.

The American commodore desired the 'Witness' reporter, who has been on the official yacht since the races commenced, to state that he had been treated in a royal manner by the Canadian Club, though no better than he expected to be, for he knew that the Canadians were a fair-minded and liberal people and that the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club was composed of true sportsmen. He hoped that his club would have better success next year, and he looked forward to entertaining the Canadians in the home of his own club. This feeling was shared by all of the other visitors and more than one engagement for some future friendly intercourse was made between the visitors and their vanquishers.

OFFICIAL TIMES.

	1st Buoy.	2nd Buoy.	3rd Buoy.	Elapsed time.
Red Coat	3.53.00	4.00.20	4.15.00	35.00
Minnesota	3.53.08	4.00.41	4.16.50	36.50
Second round—				
Red Coat	4.26.30	4.34.27	4.47.25	32.25
Minnesota	4.28.08	4.36.07	4.50.20	33.30
Third round—				
Red Coat	5.00.00	5.07.50	5.22.30	35.05
Minnesota	5.02.05	5.10.03	5.24.47	34.27

Total elapsed time: 'Red Coat,' 1.42.30; 'Minnesota,' 1.44.47.

A BAKERS' HOLIDAY.

A GOOD TIME DESPITE THE WET WEATHER.

The eighteenth annual picnic of the bakers and bread drivers was held yesterday at Huntingdon. The weather in the morning was very unfavorable. At 8.30 a.m., however, there gathered at the Bonaventure station enough people to fill seven cars. On arrival at their destination the company repaired to the Moir Hall to partake of refreshments. After luncheon, it was arranged that the programme of the games should take place in a vacant lot near the Academy. There was a long list of events, and the results will be seen below:

Throwing 56 lb. weight by ring, open—T. McBride, 25.2, 1; L. Boucher, 18.10, 2; A. Malo, 17.9, 3.

Putting 16. lb. shot, open—T. McBride, 29.10; A. Strachan, 26.5; N. Ladurantaye, 25.9.

Boys' race, 100 yards, under eight years—George Damant, Alexander Stewart, C. Walton.

Girls' race, 75 yards, 10 years and under—Edith Hoult, Clara Ware, Lizzie Hoult, Frances Ford.

Bread drivers of Montreal, under 35 years, 220 yards—D. Ferguson, W. J. Damant, A. Adams.

Young ladies' egg and spoon race, 75 yards—Laura Raitt, Lotta Green, Eva Field, A. Thompson.

Boys' race, under 16 years, 120 yards—W. M. Gamble, V. Damant, M. Quinn.

Married ladies' race, 75 yards, open—Mrs. Gamble, Mrs. Bain, Mrs. Willie.

One hundred yards, amateurs, open—T. McBride, G. M. Caudlish, D. Brown.

Bread and cake drivers of Montreal, 440 yards—W. Strachan, D. Ferguson, W. J. Damant.

Bread and cake drivers' wives, 75 yards—Mrs. Ford, Mrs. Gamble, Mrs. Quinn, Mrs. Bain, Mrs. Hoult.

Bakers and confectioners of Montreal, 440 yards—F. J. Corbett, W. Alexander, D. Hyman.

Canadian Order of Foresters, special prizes—F. C. Orr, R. Lynch, F. Stevens.

Canadian Order of Foresters' wives, special prizes—Mrs. R. Lynch, Mrs. Ford, Mrs. Stevens, Mrs. Clarke.

Master bakers, 100 yards—J. Strachan, R. S. Auld, A. Leeds.

Obstacle race, open—A. M. White, T. J. Corbett, R. Candlish.

Bread drivers, over 35 years—G. Hoult, J. Little, R. Morions.

Hop, step and jump, open—H. Scott, 36.0; T. McBride, 35.8; J. Newton, 35.3.

Race, ladies of Ormstown and Huntingdon, three special prizes—Mrs. Ford, Miss McKenzie, Miss Annie McKenzie.

Consolation race—Bessie McCallum, Miss E. Ferns, Miss Marion Boyd, Mrs. Detmere.

Swimming race, open—T. J. Corbett, F. Gee, R. Lynch.

Committee race—D. Baxter, D. Ferguson, W. J. Damant.

Prize waltz—Won by Mr. and Mrs. White.

Quoits—B. Connaughton, C. H. Cottingham, John Muir.

Tug of war between Huntingdon and Ormstown, eight on each side: Capt. W. J. Robertson for Huntingdon team, and Captain D. Baxter for Ormstown team—Won by Ormstown, after a strong three minutes' pull.

The bean guess was won by Mr. Leger.

The judges were Messrs. John Johnston, S. G. Grimston, H. B. Combry, R. S. Auld and James Knox. Among the leading citizens present at the picnic were:—Lieut.-Colonel A. A. Stevenson, Messrs. J. Strachan and C. Reinhardt.

A vote of thanks was passed before leaving, in favor of Mr. Gardiner for procuring such convenient and suitable grounds for the games. The committee also expressed their appreciation of the interest taken by Mr. S. Greenfield, conductor, in the welfare of all, and especially the children in the cars.

TOWN OF ST. LOUIS.

EXPERIMENTING WITH WATER METERS—THE BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY.

An adjourned meeting of the council was held last night, Mayor Villeneuve presiding. Councillors Martel, Chausse, Hurteau, Dubois, Goyer, Legault and Lajeunesse were present.

Among the audience were also noticed several members of the committee of the Citizens' Association, including the president, Mr. Charles Gelinas, and Messrs. R. Miller, J. A. Parsons, F. G. Wooster, L. A. Dubrule.

The secretary read a communication from the Citizens' Association, stating that the committee appointed by the association to enquire into the effect of the proposed acquisition of the water mains, and other plant belonging to the Water and Power Company, within the limits of the town, had made its report recommending delay in passing the by-law in order that the question should be more freely studied. In the meantime the report recommends that metres should be placed in different classes of houses and tenements, and a trial made of that system, so that its merits or disadvantages should be better understood. At present there was nothing to justify the assumption that the proposed purchase of the plant of the Water and Power Company would be an advantage to the taxpayers. The consumption of water in Montreal was over fifty gallons per capita of the population. If the consumption in St. Louis was assumed to be only half of what it was in Montreal, that is to say, twenty-five gallons a day for each person, then it would be found that the water supplied to the ratepayers at thirty or forty cents per 1,000 gallons would cost more than it does under the present tariff in many cases. It was pointed out that as the town would have to pay for the water at so much per 1,000 gallons it would be necessary to sell it to the consumers by meter to avoid the risk of incurring losses; and until the necessary data had been obtained by actual experience with these meters, the citizens did not desire any change.

The Mayor thought the citizens were right. The precise effect that would result from the proposed change in the method of paying for the water was in doubt, as the corporation was without previous experience. He had been informed by several persons who had been supplied with water through meters that it was an economical system to the consumer; but this was not sufficient to justify the passing of the by-law without a satisfactory assurance that it would be an advantage gained. At all events, the question should be thoroughly studied before any definite action was taken.

After some further discussion, in which Councillors Martel and Lajeunesse took part, the final reading of the by-law was deferred.

The by-law to authorize the grant of a bonus of $25,000 to a shoe manufacturing firm was next taken up. The name of the manufacturing company, which is to be formed after the passing of the by-law, is to be the Royal Shoe Company, the partners being Alfred Lambert, Jos. O'Brien and Nestor Lariviere.

The secretary read a letter from Mr. Lisaillon, Q.C., town attorney, recommending certain amendments in the details of the by-law.

After some discussion the further consideration of the by-law was postponed and the council adjourned.

PLAYGROUNDS NEEDED.

James Burrows, of Cathedral street, appeared in the Recorder's Court yesterday, charged with playing ball on the street. Recorder Weir, letting him go on suspended sentence, remarked: 'I am sorry that the city authorities do not make ample provision for play grounds. There ought to be more of them; not parks, where people must sit still, but play-grounds, where lads can run around and play. The hope of the nation is in the boys. But the civic by-laws must be respected. It is a great misfortune that the city fathers do not make more provision for such. Then boys will not get into trouble, but will be in a position to grow up healthy and become good citizens.'

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The superintendent of the Protestant House of Industry and Refuge acknowledges with thanks from: T. A. Dawes, boots; Mrs. Alex. C. Clark, boots; Mrs. John McCowan, Mrs. G. B. Burland, James Inglis, C. J. T. Thomas, G. C. Bowed, a Friend, clothing; Mrs. A. A. Brown, pickles; Leonard Brothers, fish; Miss Dow, 1½ dozen of pillow slips; the Canada Sugar Refining Company, half barrel of sugar; Mrs. M. E. Field, reading matter; Wm. Smith, a mangle; R. D. Angus, potatoes; S. Carsley, a load of wood; Miss C. Lee, a spring mattress; J. F. Riepert, straw hats.

COLONIAL HOUSE,
PHILLIPS SQUARE.

Store closes at 1 p.m. Saturdays during July and August.

THE IMPROVED
WHITE MOUNTAIN FREEZER.

This is the only Freezer in the world having the

CELEBRATED DUPLEX DASHER,

with double self-adjusting Wood Scraping Bar, by the use of which cream can be frozen in less than one-half the time and with better results than can possibly be produced with any other Freezer now in use.

Cream can be frozen in four minutes in "The Improved White Mountain."

A full range of SCREEN DOORS and WINDOWS in THREE QUALITIES and THREE SIZES.

LAWN MOWERS in Three Sizes. Prices from $4 up.

GARDEN HOSE and HOSE REELS, etc.

A full and complete line of Household and Kitchen requisites.

DRESSMAKING

The competent staff constantly kept in this department enables the execution of orders on shortest notice.

HIGH GRADE WORK AND FINISH.

Mourning Orders given special attention at customers' residences.

OPTICAL DEPARTMENT.
THE STEREO FIELD GLASS.

This is one of the most remarkable inventions of the Century. Its power, brilliancy and definition of distance is extraordinary, and cover a field surface never before reached, having a marvellous stereoscopic effect. It is compact, elegant and portable. Customers and the public are invited to visit our Optical Department, and TEST this REMARKABLE FIELD GLASS.

Pamphlets describing this Instrument, FREE on application. Sight Tested Free of Charge.

NOTICE.

For the convenience of customers residing at the Lake Shore, all goods purchased during the week, and up to FRIDAY NIGHT, will be forwarded on Saturday, by our delivery waggons.

MAIL ORDERS RECEIVE PROMPT AND CAREFUL ATTENTION.

HENRY MORGAN & CO.
MONTREAL.

Save $25 to $50
ON A GOOD PIANO

By buying now. This is the dull season of the year for Pianos.

At no time do we make so great reductions on our best instruments as now.

We need a number of second hand pianos very urgently. If you have one to trade, you can do more than well with us.

STEINWAY, HAZELTON, NORDHEIMER, HEINTZMAN, HOWARD.

Best Pianos in Canada to choose from
Any terms to pay in.

LINDSAY-NORDHEIMER CO.
2366 St. Catherine st.

Weekly Calendar.

Lacrosse Championship.

SHAMROCK vs. MONTREAL

M.A.A.A. Grounds, SATURDAY, 11th Aug.

Ball faced at 8.00 p.m. sharp. Rain or shine.

RESERVED SEATS, 50 Cents.—Now on sale at Morton, Phillips & Co., 1755 Notre Dame St.; Club Shoe Store, 2244 St. Catherine St.; and M.A.A.A. Office, 149 Mansfield St.

GENERAL ADMISSION, 25 and 35 cents.

G. T. PETTIGREW, Hon. Secy. M.L.C.

Saturday. Aug. 11th.

CALEDONIAN GAMES!!

Queen's Park.

ADMISSION—35c. Children, 15c, including Grand Stand.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 8.

The Charming Trip

TO CARILLON And BACK, $1.00

Palace Str. SOVEREIGN.

Take 8 a.m. train to Lachine wharf. Get Snap Shots Guide, 1900, at Ticket Offices.

Art Association,

PHILLIPS SQUARE.

Galleries of Paintings

Open Daily 9 A.M. to 6 P.M.

ADMISSION 25c.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 9.



GRAND Moonlight Excursion,

Under the auspices of Allan a Dale and Hope of the Forest Circles A. O. F., on **THURSDAY EV'G, 9th August, 1900,** Steamer "Duchess of York" will leave Island Ferry wharf at 8.15 p.m. Casey's & Davis' orchestra is engaged.

REFRESHMENTS AT CITY PRICES.

Tickets, 25 cents.

CLAN MACLENNAN.

No. 46, O. S. C.

MOONLIGHT EXCURSION.

Steamer "BERTHIER" leaves R. & O. Wharf at 8 o'clock,

THURSDAY EVENING, 9th inst.

Casey's Orchestra for dancing, also Clan Pipers.

Tickets 50 cents; Ladies 25 cents.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 10.

Miss Ettie McCredie,

(Missionary)

on her way to S. America, will give a Missionary Talk at

WELCOME HALL MISSION,

207 St. Antoine street, (near Mountain st.), FRIDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, Aug. 10. Those interested in missions are cordially invited.

THE SECOND MEETING of The Economy Mining & Milling Co., Ltd., will be held on the 10th day of August, 1900, at 12 noon, at 204 Board of Trade Building, Montreal. OBJECT — Annual General Meeting and action regarding future policy of the Company.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 11.

EMPLOYEES OF LINOTYPE CO.

THIRD ANNUAL PICNIC and GAMES

—TO—

SHERRINGHAM PARK,

On SATURDAY, 11th August, 1900.

By Steamer "DUCHESS OF YORK."

Boat leaves foot of Nazareth St. 8 a.m. and St. Gabriel's Locks 8.30 a.m.

Adults, 50c. Children, 25c.

SMUGGLING AT ST. PIERRE.

Sydney, C.B., Aug. 7.—Captain Jas. Gordon, customs officer, of the revenue cutter 'Gladiator,' brought the schooner 'M. C. McLean' into port this morning and reported her seizure off Chetticamp on Saturday for a breach of customs regulations. When seized the schooner was on her way from St. Pierre, and had a cargo of liquor and tobacco, valued at $500. The crew of the schooner abandoned the ship, and escaped when they saw she was about to be captured.

F.Q. 3 F.M.10	AUGUST	L.Q. 17 N.M. 24				
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SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Witness, $3.00, Weekly Witness, $1.00; with reductions to clubs; Northern Messenger, thirty cents; 10 copies to one address and over, twenty cents per copy, post paid in each case, to U.S., Nfld. and Canada excepting Montreal.

For Great Britain add $1.04 per annum for postage on Weekly Witness; 52c 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 agate measurement.

WEEKLY WITNESS—Five lines and upwards, 20c per line agate measurement.

Yearly Contracts on Favorable terms.

NOTE—The publishers of the WITNESS will not be responsible for any omission to print, or error in legal or other advertisement beyond the amount actually paid for such advertisement.

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

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

The Daily Witness.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1900.

We cannot understand Mr. Wanklyn's conclusion that it is safer for street cars to stop as they do now, on the first side of the streets they are crossing, than on the far side. If, as Mr. Reford suggests, they were to stop at every crossing, and if, further, they were to wait there till they were sure all the cross traffic was past, there might be something to be said for that view, but as it is everything is uncertainty. Persons approaching the track upon a cross street are always on the lookout for coming cars. According to the old system they had to deal with certainties. They could see how far the car had to come, and if they could not cross first they had simply to wait till it had crossed. Now they are on the tenterhooks of uncertainty, for they cannot possibly tell what the coming car is going to do. It may pass on at a high speed or it may slow down to let a passenger off, and then cross the street at a bound with a sudden release of the brake, just when one thought it was going to stop, or it may stop an instant, or a long time. Until it is past all is anxious uncertainty to such as would cross the street.

By the vote on an amendment to the constitution of the state, taken on Aug. 2, North Carolina has practically repealed the fifteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States so far as one state can do so within its own borders. The state constitutional amendment was intended to disfranchise the negro voters, numbering about seventy-five thousand. The principal clause in the amendment requires that every voter shall be able to read and write any section of the constitution in the English language, and shall have paid his poll tax, but if he was a voter prior to Jan. 1, 1867, or is a descendant of a voter, his right to vote cannot be questioned on the ground of his being unable to read or write. This application of the educational and poll tax tests disables the illiterate negro, but not the illiterate white, and thus achieves the object desired by its framers without, it is contended, violating the letter of the constitution of the United States, which declares: 'The 'right of citizens of the United States 'to vote shall not be denied or abridged 'by the United States or by any state 'on account of race, color, or previous 'condition of servitude.' It seems to be taken for granted that the North Carolina amendment will stand, unless there is to be another civil war to reinstate the negro, which is hardly probable. Education is, therefore, the only hope of the negro. The poor white will not have any political incentive to educate himself or his children, and his disgraceful condition is the real shame, if not the real danger, of the Southern States.

THE SEAWANHAKA CUP.

The successful defence of the Seawanhaka challenge cup for small yachts has become so much a thing to be expected that Canadians generally are in danger of forming the opinion that it is a natural and easy thing to achieve. This is very far from being the case. The demands upon the mental and physical energies of our able designers and sailors which it entails are very onerous, and the men who respond to them are entitled to every consideration. Nor is it a small thing that Canadians should win a victory such as this. Yachting is to-day what the piratical cruises of our Viking ancestors were, the manifestation of the latent seapower and prowess that is our inheritance, and is there a better measure of men than their success in compelling the winds and the waters to serve their will? The races have passed off without a single hitch or an unpleasant word, and the White Bear Club has captured—if not the cup—our respect and esteem. It encountered hard luck on Saturday, and bore it magnificently, and if we are to lose the cup we hope it will be to such thorough sportsmen. The designer and captain of the 'Redcoat' has again designed, with labor, scientific knowledge and great practical ability, not one, but four successful boats, to a new rule, and has, in taking the selected boat to the front, displayed ability, courage and capacity for sheer hard work they are altogether admirable. Mr. Duggan does not stand alone in the defence of the cup; he is bravely and ably backed up by his club, and his crew, but his is the ability that makes the effort victorious, and Canada can well be proud of the amateur designer who has made a record such as no professional designer has ever made, and the amateur sailor who has won five international yachting contests in five years.

Technically this series of contests for the Seawanhaka cup is of great interest because it is the first considerable contest sailed under the 'sail area' rule, a rule which should, under the law of development, be the next generally adopted measurement rule for yachting. The present rule is most unsatisfactory. The old length and sail area rule is a dead letter. The new girth and displacement rules are most unsatisfactory and 'one design' classes can never take the place of good boats built freely to a good rule. The advantage of the sail area rule is that it leaves the designer absolutely free to take any dimensions that he chooses for his hull; it puts all on an equality as far as driving power, that is sail area, goes, and it permits of restrictions as to construction being applied so as to suit all sizes of boats while securing uniformity of rule. Judging from the success of the four vessels of the defending fleet, all of them fast, seaworthy and strong boats, ideal racing boats, which is all that can be expected of boats of this size, and the fine racing between the 'Minnesota' and the 'Redcoat,' the new rule is as good in practice as it seemed in theory.

IN CHINA.

It is announced to-day that the Chinese Government has at last complied with the demands of the European governments to be placed in free communication with their ministers at Peking. This decision seems to imply that the pro-foreign authorities at Pekin have again got the upper hand.

The British Government has received a message from Sir Claude Macdonald, written at the British legation on Aug. 3, last Friday, which gives the impression that the position of the foreign residents of Pekin had improved. There has been no artillery fire, and the intermittent rifle fire of Chinese troops and Boxers had done little additional damage. The fortifications of the legations had been strengthened. The wounded were doing well and the rest of the residents of the legation, including 300 women and children, were well. The despatch was in cipher and acknowledged the receipt of a despatch from the government. A despatch from Mr. Conger was received by the United States Government yesterday, dated from the Tsinan Yamen, Pekin, on the same day, which would seem to prove that telegraphic connection with Pekin was complete. The United States minister's despatch, written four days later, was not so encouraging as the British minister's, and was sent evidently in order to inform his government that the Chinese Government was urging the departure of the ministers and foreign residents from Pekin to Tientsin, but that the latter, regarding the attempt to make their way out as very hazardous if not certain to be fatal, had positively declined to leave the legations. Provisions and ammunition were scant and the position was more precarious, but while still subjected to rifle fire from the Chinese the foreigners seemed to think that to await the arrival of the relief column at Pekin was their best chance of safety. This despatch proves the good faith and sincerity of the Chinese authorities at Pekin and of Sheng and Li Hung Chang, who have been promising that the ministers would be immediately sent to Tientsin. It is only because the ministers decline to go that they are still in Pekin. They may be wise in declining, but the charges that the Chinese Government and Li Hung Chang were lying and making false promises when they declared that the ministers would be sent fall to the ground.

The foreign ministers who are on the spot and have most knowledge, and whose lives, with the lives of their families and friends are at stake, must be allowed to decide the question whether they will accept the Chinese military escort, which is no doubt offered them to Tientsin, or await relief at Pekin. They urge the advance of the relief column as the only hope of preventing a massacre. Li Hung Chang, Sheng and the viceroys all unite in warning the powers that the advance upon Pekin will result in the deaths of the Europeans in Pekin. We must confess that we are afraid that the danger they fear is great. It seems certain from Sir Claude Macdonald's despatches that an artillery bombardment of the legations or even an attack of overwhelming numbers upon them would in a few hours end the existence of the Europeans, who are a mere handful. The authority which prevents the bombardment and assault may be swept away if it becomes known that the European forces insist upon marching to and occupying Pekin in order to rescue the ministers, while at the same time the ministers will not even, at the command of the Chinese Government, leave Pekin and join the military forces of their country.

Such a state of things would almost necessarily lead the Chinese, or even Europeans under the same circumstances, to the belief that the foreigners were determined to occupy the capital and that their ministers insisted upon staying in Pekin to furnish them with an excuse. But as Mr. Conger's despatch says, the ministers believe the attempt to leave under Chinese military escort would prove 'certain death,' and the Chinese Government, by allowing the German minister and Japanese chancellor of legation to be killed by Chinese officers, and by allowing the Chinese troops to fire upon the legations, and by executing the pro-foreign mandarins and officials, has given reason for the belief of the ministers that it is either unwilling or unable to protect the foreigners. The ministers have decided to await relief in the legations, and probably they have had the benefit of the advice of Sir Robert Hart as to their wisest course, and no European, either inside or outside of Pekin, would set up his opinion against that of the Inspector-General of customs, whose knowledge of and influence with the Chinese authorities is probably greater than that of all other Europeans taken together. The Japanese minister, who probably understands the Chinese, evidently shares the opinion of the Europeans or he and his legation would be sent out.

For good or for evil, the advance of the international forces upon Pekin, both by railway and by river, has begun. Evidently the start was made last Saturday by 12,000 mixed troops from Tientsin, who, according to Admiral Seymour's despatch, captured the Chinese position four miles west of Tientsin with a loss of 600 men, not of 1,600, as reported by the Shanghai sensationalists, and then marched on to Peitsang, which they occupied without opposition. It seems that in spite of the unusually dry season the plain country stretching westward to Pekin has been flooded by the Pei river, and that the floods will probably prove more of an obstacle to the advance than the Chinese soldiers, who, after being thoroughly routed twice or thrice, are not likely to make a great stand at least this side of Tungchau, where they will find their position turned probably by the double line of march of the allies. It is said that the Chinese Government has appointed the anti-foreign general who ordered the Paoting massacre commander-in-chief of the Chinese forces in the field, and has sent him to direct the operations against the advance of the allies. By this move they sent their anti-foreign general away from Pekin, where he might prove dangerous to the legations, and have put him in the forefront of danger where at any time he may be killed or captured by the allies. To the Chinese it, of course, looks as if he were sent to drive the foreigners into the sea.

The situation in Southern and Central China is unchanged. Evidently the arrival of large British and foreign naval forces on the Yangtse river and the landing of British troops at Shanghai has had a quieting effect. Probably Li Hung Chang is using his influence to prevent an outbreak. In Canton and South China the peace is unbroken. In Manchuria the Russian troops, according to St. Petersburg despatches, are uniformly successful.

The French are threatened in Tongking, and the British are being attacked at Weihaiwei.

WHERE STREET CARS SHOULD STOP.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I read with interest in your Saturday issue Mr. Robert Reford's letter on the subject of 'Where street cars should stop.' Stopping the cars, as at present, on the near side of crossings, most assuredly minimizes the risk of collision with other street vehicles. Mr. Reford considers that the only drawback to this by-law is that it sometimes forces passengers to step into the mud or wet, and suggests that this difficulty could be overcome, as in Toronto and elsewhere, by allowing passengers ingress and egress at both ends of the car. The inconvenience is one that is felt during the winter months only, or when closed cars are running. The reason the company does not allow passengers to get on or off from the front end is to prevent accidents. If the practice were allowed the risk to life and limb would be very largely increased. The snow conditions in this city are such as do not exist in Toronto or elsewhere; very early in the winter season an icy slope is formed on the streets, inclining towards the car tracks, rendering the danger to any one leaving the car when in motion, from the front end very great. Unfortunately, people are sometimes in a hurry, and do not wait until the car stops.

As safety is the principal thing to be aimed at in the regulation of street railway traffic, I think the comparatively slight inconvenience of having to step off into the snow should not be made a pretext for introducing a far more serious evil.

F. L. WANKLYN,
Manager and Chief Engineer.

Montreal, Aug. 6, 1900.

DEATH OF MR. G. D. WILSON.

Brandon, Man., Aug. 7.—Mr. G. D. Wilson, editor of the Brandon 'Sun,' and manager of the Western Publishing Company, died in the hospital here yesterday of typhoid fever. He had been recovering, but a week ago to-day he suffered a relapse and from that time gradually became worse.

Mr. Wilson was president of the Western Press Association of Manitoba and was one of the number who visited Montreal and eastern Canada last June.

ODDFELLOWS IN CAMP.

Hamilton, Ont., Aug. 7.—The Grand Encampment of the Independent Order of Oddfellows met in convention at the court house here this morning. Mayor Teetzel, on behalf of the city corporation, delivered an address of welcome, to which Grand Patriarch W. T. Petter, of Chatham, made a suitable deply. Rebekah Assembly met shortly afterward in the council chamber of the City Hall, and in reply to Mayor Teetzel's welcome address, President Sister Ackland, of Brockville, responded. The delegates then got down to business.

THE PARIS FAIR.

GRAND PRIZE FOR CHEESE, BUTTER AND EGGS IN COLD STORAGE AWARDED TO CANADA.

Ottawa, Aug. 8.—Word has been received at the Department of Agriculture from Mr. W. A. Mackinnon, who is in charge of the exhibit of Canadian food products at the Paris Exhibition, that Canada has been awarded the grand prize for cheese, butter and eggs in cold storage. The cold storage show case and its contents continue to attract great attention from commercial men to the possibility of enlarging the export trade of Canada in all classes of perishable food products.

The latest shipments of apples from Canada arrived in Paris in fine condition. Most of the packages sent from Grimsby, Ont., contained on their arrival from 75 to 95 percent of perfect specimens. There were also samples of Fameuse of last year's crop in perfect condition in Paris on July 18. Other varieties, which had kept particularly well, were cases of American Pippin, Baldwin, Golden Russet, Ben Davis, Newman, C. P., Pewaukee, Canada Red, Mann, and Northern Spy.

A JOLLY REUNION.

Cobourg, Ont., Aug. 7.—Cobourg and Northumberland 'old boys' visited our town yesterday about eight or nine hundred strong. The movement originated with the Cobourg and Northumberland Old Boys' Association in Toronto, and a special train was chartered at that place, which reached Cobourg about 10.30 a.m., with a jolly company on board. They were met at the station by the Mayor, Mr. E. C. S. Huycke, LL.B., the members of the town council, a deputation of influential citizens, and a vast concourse of people. A procession was formed, headed by the British America Grenadier Band, Toronto; the Cobourg Artillery Band, First Cobourg Company, Boys' Brigade band, and marched to the town hall, where speeches were made. Col. Bolton, one of our oldest residents, and a man well known in provincial military circles, presided. The address of welcome was given by Mayor Huycke, and was a masterful effort. Dr. Hough genially responded on behalf of the Toronto, Cobourg and Northumberland Old Boys' Association. Mr. Douglas Armour spoke for the honorary president of the association, Mr. Chief Justice Armour, who was unavoidably absent. Mr. F. D. Kerr presented greeting from Peterboro' 'old boys,' Mr. P. Trebilcock for Bowmanville 'old boys,' and Col. Gravely, Dr. Powell, Toronto, Senator Kerr, Mr. George Guillet, M.P., and others made brief remarks.

The company then dispersed for dinner. In the afternoon a mammoth gathering was held at Donega Park. Excellent music was given by the Toronto and Cobourg bands, a programme of running races, baseball match between Cobourg and Bowmanville, in which the latter was victorious, and other events were run off. In the evening the bands furnished a grand open air concert. The visitors left about 9.30 p.m. for home.

NOME COUNTRY WORTHLESS.

Victoria, B.C., Aug. 6.—The steamer 'Utopia' has arrived at Skaguay on her way from Nome. Passengers report that considerable smallpox, grippe and pneumonia exists among natives and that hospital arrangements are poor. There being too much whiskey in Nome, some holders are asking permission to send theirs back to San Francisco and Seattle. While returning miners say the Nome country is no good, the papers say that the creeks are turning out well, and the output will be fifteen million.

They say that 4,000 men at the camp have forwarded a petition to the United States Government for succor, believing that if a vessel is not sent to bring them back to the United States, many cannot survive the coming winter.

FIRE AT QUEBEC.

Quebec, Aug. 6.—Fire broke out about ten o'clock last night in the large Chouinard block on Dalhousie street, formerly occupied by the Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Company, and in a short time the place was in ashes. The building was occupied by several firms, among them:—Messrs. P. G. Bussiere & Co., flour and provisions; Oct. Jacques, commission; Harold Kennedy, steamship agent; J. C. Kaine, tugboat owner, Montreal pilot office; 'Canadian Weekly' Publishing Company; and E. Hudon, manufacturers' agent. The loss will be heavy, but is pretty well covered by insurance.

WORK FOR THIRTEEN HUNDRED MEN.

Pittsburg, Pa., Aug. 6.—Word was received at the headquarters of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers to-day that the wage scale had been signed by the Southern Car Combine for all its mills in the South. This means work for about 1,300 men.

A BOGUS COUNTESS ARRESTED.

New York, Aug. 6.—Detective Murphy returned from Chicago yesterday, having as a prisoner Mrs. Mary Fitzgerald, alias the Countess Zagari, who, the police say, is an adventuress. About a year and a half ago she jumped $1,000 bail in this city while awaiting trial for blackmailing a stenographer. They say she tried to poison her husband, and has succeeded in poisoning several other persons.

HARBOR BOARD.

HIGH LEVEL WHARVES TO BE RAISED THIRTY INCHES HIGHER.

At the meeting of the Harbor Commissioners yesterday afternoon, upon the report of Mr. John Kennedy, harbor engineer, it was decided to raise the new wharves two feet six inches higher, so that the floors of the sheds, if constructed four feet higher than the raised wharves, will be clear of the height of all recorded floods, except the great ones of 1886 and 1887.

Mr. James Howden, superintendent of dredging, wrote complaining that the 'Tunnan' and 'Livonian' have passed close to the dredge 'Laurier' at Varennes, at the rate of 15 or 16 miles an hour, with the result that the bow's chain had been broken and the safety of the dredge endangered. The matter was referred to the pilotage committee.

Mr. Andrew Allan, who was unanimously re-elected to represent the Shipping Interests on Aug. 1, took the oath of office and was re-elected chairman of the pilotage committee.

The comparative statement of revenue from opening of navigation to Aug. 1, in the years 1899 and 1900, showed a decrease for the current year of $2,394.74, and a decrease in the Trinity Dues of $411.24.

THE GROWTH OF HAWKESBURY.

The growth of what heretofore was called the 'Sny,' and, later, Hawkesbury village, astonished the writer, who saw it two or three years ago, the population having increased in that time from about two thousand to four, the increase, to all appearance, being likely to continue. Houses are cropping up daily, like mushrooms, and they are being built for the most part by the working class. They occupy only a small space of ground, and they are huddled together without any regard to uniformity or sanitary arrangements. The Hawkesbury 'Post' says in its last issue:

'Hawkesbury is growing larger and more consequential every week and yet it is as conservative as a hamlet. Its growth is the result of good luck. Broad minds and public-spirited men have done nothing for this town. It just grows. Why? That's the mystery. Nobody doubts that this is the most important town between the two cities and yet there is not a ratepayer in the municipality to thank for it.

Had she a few large-hearted, public-spirited citizens, who would sometimes forget self-interests on behalf of their town, Hawkesbury would have many things to-day which she now lacks. She would be a more pleasant place to live in, and those who have taken up residence here would cease grumbling and become permanent citizens.'

Water and drainage is very much needed, and the roadways are anything but good. It is no longer a village, and the municipal council of the town is not keeping pace with the growth of the place. The erection of the Riordan pulp mills has been the chief cause of the increase in the population, and it is said that the mayor of the town, Mr. Cloran, has been instrumental in getting it established there. The buildings cover a large tract of land, near the bank of the Ottawa river, and a beautiful large, roomy dwelling is now nearly completed for the proprietor of this immense establishment, with which the railway track is connected. The stables, and the dwellings for some of the employees that are being erected, are of a superior kind, compared with those that are being put up in the eastern part of the town.

The sawdust from the Hawkesbury mills, which heretofore was thrown into the Ottawa river, is now being carted to the pulp mills, and burned with other refuse, to supply the steam power for what is one of the largest and best establishments of the kind in the Dominion.

The Great Northern Railway bridge, which is being erected over the Ottawa river, connecting Hawkesbury with Grenville, is giving employment to a large number of men. It was expected that it would have been finished by this time, but the contractors have had some difficulty to contend with in the laying of the piers in the bed of the river, to support the immense structure.

Heretofore Hawkesbury consisted of one street, passing through the village, and about a quarter of a mile long. Now there are several streets branching off the main one, which is about a mile in length. The population is for the most part French-Canadian; but both Jews and Chinese laundrymen, who are always on the lookout for a prosperous place, are gradually creeping in.

A new Ottawa Bank building has been erected, also an express office, and several stores and hotels have been established.

A new Roman Catholic church and school house have also been built and only about three years ago the church and school house then in use were supposed to be large enough for years to come. The new buildings cost over one hundred thousand dollars and it is said they are not large enough to accommodate the large and constantly increasing French-Canadian population.

THE LATE DR. GRAFTON.

RESOLUTION OF SYMPATHY FROM THE HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL.

At a meeting held on Monday, the committee of management of the Montreal Homeopathic Hospital passed the following resolution, which was moved by Mr. E. G. O'Connor, and seconded by Mrs. G. D. Phillips:—

Resolved, That the committee of management of the Montreal Homeopathic Hospital, having heard with profound regret of the sad death by drowning, of their esteemed colleague, Dr. Edgar A. Grafton, desire to express their sense of the great loss this hospital has sustained in the untimely removal of one who, by his many personal attractions, has endeared himself to a large circle of friends; whose sound judgment made him a valued associate of this committee, of which, as secretary of the board of governors, he was, ex-officio, a member, and with which, as chairman of the medical board, he was closely identified; whose professional qualifications had won for him an eminent position on the attending staff at this hospital, which it will be difficult to fill, and who, as a physician and a man, was an ornament to the profession in which, but for this sudden shortening of a promising young life, he was destined to occupy a high and honored place.

And further resolved, That this resolution be entered on the minutes, that a copy thereof be sent to Dr. Grafton's family, with the deep sympathy of this committee, and that copies be sent to the press.

A CONSERVATIVE RALLY.

A political rally of the Conservatives of Soulanges is taking place at Coteau Landing to-day. Among the orators invited to address the meeting are the Hon. L. O. Taillon, the Hon. P. E Leblanc, M.P.P., Messrs. J. G. H. Bergeron, M.P., F. D. Monk, M.P., Arthur Plante, M.P.P., and A. A. Mondou, ex-M.P.P.

BRITISH COLUMBIA NOTIFIED.

Victoria, B.C., Aug. 8.—When the House assembled yesterday afternoon, the Premier, Mr. Dunsmuir, rose in his place, and stated that he had received the following telegram:—

'Vancouver, B.C., Aug. 7, 1900.

'The Hon. Premier Dunsmuir, Victoria, B.C.:—

'Yesterday I received cablegram from my government to effect that local authorities were instructed, on 30th ult., to prohibit entirely immigration of Japanese from Japan to Canada, and also to United States. I hope you will announce this to legislature. Will confirm by mail.

'(Signed), SHIMIZU.'

Needless to state the reading of this telegram caused great applause in the Chamber, although no comment was made.

AMBASSADORS MOVED AROUND.

London, Aug. 7.—In consequence of the retirement of Sir Horace Rumbold from his post as British ambassador at Vienna, and retirement of the Right Hon. Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, the British ambassador at Madrid. Sir Francis Richards Plunkett, British minister at Brussels, and Sir Henry Mortimer Durand, British minister at Teheran, Persia, will succeed them respectively.

Mr. Edmond Constantine Phipps, the British minister at Rio de Janeiro, is transferred to Brussels, and Sir Henry Neville Dering, British minister at Mexico, has been transferred to Rio de Janeiro.

A FATAL COLLISION.

Lafayette, Ind., Aug. 7.—A southbound Monon passenger train, which left here early this morning collided with a light freight engine at South Raub, ten miles south of here. James Hudlow, fireman of the passenger train, was instantly killed. Louis Raub, the engineer of the freight engine, and his fireman, are missing. Henry Whiteset, passenger engineer, and Eugene McCool, freight brakeman, were fatally injured.

FIRE AT YELLOWSTONE PARK.

Helena, Mont., Aug. 7.—It is reported that a forest fire is sweeping the magnificent timber belt between the Upper Geyser Basin and the lake in the Yellowstone National Park. The fire started on Friday, and was soon beyond control. Besides the irreparable loss to the park, many hotel buildings are threatened with destruction.

CONGO BRITISH TERRITORY RAIDED.

London, Aug. 7.—Answering a question in the House of Commons, yesterday, Mr. Brodrick said the authorities of the Congo Free State admitted that British territory above Albert Nyanza had been raided by Congo troops, and that women and cattle had been carried off. The Congo Free State authorities apologized for the raid and sought to punish the invaders.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

BASEBALL.

CARMON VS. H. A. NELSON.

The Carmon Baseball Club defeated the H. A. Nelson Baseball Club at the Exhibition grounds on Saturday afternoon.

The Carmons played a sharp game, the battery kept the opposing team down to four runs, while the Carmons scored 22 runs. Score by innings:

H. A. Nelson	0 0 0 0 0 2 0 1 1 — 4
Carmon	4 0 3 2 1 6 2 4 x — 22

STILL LOSING.

Hartford, Conn., Aug. 7.—Hartford's team was given a big reception to-day when it returned from its trip. Score by innings:

Hartford	0 0 0 4 1 5 0 0 x — 10
Montreal	0 0 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 — 3

AT WORCESTER.

	R.	H.	E.
Worcester — 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 — 2	4	6	
Syracuse — 0 0 0 0 0 0 4 1 x — 5	5	9	

AT PROVIDENCE.

Providence — 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 — 3	5	3	
Rochester — 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 0 — 6	8	3	

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Per-cent.
Providence	55	40	.579
Rochester	50	38	.568
Hartford	47	39	.546
Worcester	44	42	.512
Springfield	43	43	.500
Toronto	40	49	.449
Montreal	39	48	.448
Syracuse	36	55	.395

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	R.	H.	E.
At Cincinnati—			
Cincinnati — 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 2 x — 3	7	2	
Boston — 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 — 0	6	0	
At Chicago—			
Chicago — 0 0 1 0 5 1 0 0 x — 7	10	0	
Brooklyn — 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 — 1	8	2	
At Pittsburg—			
Pittsburg — 4 0 0 0 0 0 3 2 x — 9	11	1	
Philadelphia — 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 — 0	8	3	
At St. Louis—			
St. Louis — 0 3 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 — 6	10	6	
New York — 3 1 0 0 0 3 1 0 0 — 8	8	2	

LAWN TENNIS.

INTERMEDIATE MATCH.

The intermediate league match between the Westmount Tennis Club and the St. Lambert Lawn Tennis Club, which was played on the grounds of the former, resulted in St. Lambert winning every event:

The scores were as follows:

W. A. Dart beat W. Ronald, 6—3, 6—4.
W. DeWolfe beat F. Fulton, 6—3, 6—3.
A. C. Bourne beat H. Mowat, 6—2, 6—2.
W. L. Dart beat L. Elliott, 6—1, 6—3.
W. A. Dart and G. W. Dawson beat W. Ronald and F. Fulton, 2—6, 7—5, 6—2.
W. DeWolfe and W. L. Dart beat H. Mowat and L. Elliott, 6—3, 6—1.
A. C. Bourne and T. McCallum beat Dr. Rondeau and A. McLeod, 6—4, 6—1.

MONTREAL TENNIS CLUB.

On the Montreal grounds, Westmount, between the Montreal Second and Y.M.C.A. lawn tennis clubs, the match resulted in a complete victory for the former, which led both in the singles and doubles.

The result in detail was as follows:

Singles.

F. Mills, Montreal, defeated S. Anderson, Y.M.C.A., 6—3, 6—3.
T. P. Fisher, Montreal, defeated W. J. Wilson, Y.M.C.A., 6—3, 6—0.
Edgar Hird, Montreal, defeated E. Lee, Y.M.C.A., 6—4, 4—6, 6—3.
G. R. Coghlin, Montreal, defeated S. Munn, Y.M.C.A., 6—1, 4—6, 6—3.

Doubles.

Messrs. Mills and Coghlin, Montreal, defeated Messrs. Anderson and G. Dustan, Y.M.C.A., 6—1, 8—6.
Messrs. Hird and Fisher, Montreal, defeated Messrs. Lee and Wilson, Y.M.C.A., 6—1, 6—0.
Messrs. G. Lyman and W. Blakemore, Montreal, defeated Messrs. Munn and F. Shaw, Y.M.C.A., 6—2, 6—3.

CHESS.

THE INTERNATIONAL TOURNEY.

Munich, Aug. 7.—At the noon adjournment in the twelfth round of the international chess tournament Janowski had the better game against Burn, Halprin and Bardeleben had drawn; Berger and Schlechter had adjourned their game in an even position; Marco and Billecard had also drawn, Gottschall had defeated Jakob; Maroczy and Popiel had drawn; Showalter had gone down before Cohn, and Wolf had been beaten by Pillsbury.

Munich, Aug. 7.—In the evening the following additional results were recorded:—Janowski and Burn, as well as Berger and Schlechter drew.

AQUATICS.

G.T.B.C. REGATTA.

The annual regatta of the Grand Trunk Boating Club will be held on Saturday, Aug. 25. The committee promises that this year's regatta will surpass any they have ever held before. The prizes will be better than ever.

A water polo match for the championship of Canada is an event that will be down on the programme.

LACROSSE.

GOOD GAME PROMISED.

As the end of the schedule between the Montreal and Shamrock lacrosse teams draws near much interest is felt in the result of the series. The Shamrocks won last Saturday, but the Montreals will make a big effort to defeat them next Saturday, as by doing so they will place themselves again ahead of the competitors. The game will come off on the Montreal grounds, and some dexterous stick handling may be expected.

WHEELING.

WHEELMEN INJURED.

New York, Aug. 6.—Frank Starbuck, of Philadelphia, and W. J. Wilkinson, of Baltimore, cyclists of national reputation, were seriously hurt at Baltimore last night, says a special from that city. They are at the Johns Hopkins Hospital, and Starbuck, it is said, will lose a leg. The accident occurred at the Coliseum Bowl in the second heat of the motor race, when a collision caused the machine of Starbuck to dash over the rim of the track.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

STRATHCONA FOOTBALL CLUB.

A special practice will be held this (Wednesday) evening at 6.30, also to-morrow evening. A large turnout is earnestly requested on both occasions to put on the final touches for the game at Queen's park on Saturday with the Points. A committee meeting will be held at 17 Plateau street, at 8.30 this evening, when important business will be transacted. A full turnout is requested.

SAILORS' CONCERT.

A very enjoyable concert took place at the Sailors' Institute last night. A large number of seamen and others were present, including many officers and engineers from the ships in port. The following took part: From the city, Miss Alice Lindsay, Miss Peebles, Miss Nellie McIntosh, Messrs. Vallee, Johnston and William Kelly; from the ships, Messrs. J. J. Smith, A. F. Freeman, A. Sullivan, J. Avery, W. Mather and A. Russel. The ships' talent was especially good.

A FATHER'S CLAIM.

On July 1 last, Wilfrid Labelle, a boy aged 12 years, was drowned in an old quarry in St. Denis Ward, now used as a dumping ground by the city. The father of the boy, Philias Labelle, yesterday took out an action for $1,200 damages against the city, on account of his son's death. He charges the city with negligence in leaving this lot open, especially in view of the fact that garbage floating over the treacherous, stagnant and poisonous water, gives it the appearance of dry land, and is calculated to cause such fatal accidents as the one referred to.

PERSONAL.

Bishop Gravel, of Nicolet, was in the city this morning.

Mr. Deacon, of Westmount, expects his friend, Mr. R. H. Henderson, who was Mayor of Kimberley at the time of the siege, to visit Montreal during the present month.

Mr. W. Campbell, of Mr. C. R. Hosmer's office, leaves here to-morrow morning for Toronto, where he joins Mr. George Gooderham and Mr. T. G. Blackstock on the way to Rossland on business connected with the Centre Star and War Eagle mines. The Hon. Lionel Guest, who has been here for some days attending the yacht races, also accompanies the party. Mr. Guest is a son of Lord Wimborne, and a cousin of the Duke of Marlborough.

THE ANCIENT CAPITAL.

Quebec, Aug. 7.—Marie Gilbert, aged 11, was accidentally shot and killed at Ste. Marie, Beauce, on Friday last by a lad named Alexandre Milady, aged 12, while playing with a loaded gun in the absence of his parents.

The Hon. F. G. M. Dechene, Commissioner of Agriculture, who has just returned from the Paris Exhibition, was entertained at the Garrison Club last evening by his colleagues and friends.

It is said that the mine of cinnabar discovered at Bergeronnes, below Tadousac, is turning out well. It is also stated that gold has been found in connection with the quicksilver.

The papal delegate left yesterday for Ottawa, after spending two weeks with Archbishop Begin, and in visiting the local religious institutions.

The Liberals of Temiscouata are already moving for the general elections. They held a great demonstration at Green Island on Sunday, at which they were addressed by their present member, Mr. Gauvreau, and other prominent Liberals.

Sir C. A. P. Pelletier, now completely recovered from his recent severe illness, arrived in town yesterday.

Senator Landry has purchased the residence of the late Sir Andrew Stuart, on Simard street, and will reside there in future.

BARBAROUS DEEDS.

Manilla, July 13, via San Francisco, Aug. 8.—From many sections of the archipelago news of the atrocious murder of Americans and others by insurgents is received. Three American miners, Lorey, Springford and Rickets, were murdered at Batan Island, and two loyal natives were killed at Santa Cruz.

A report of a ghastly crime following Major Maxino's capture by the Americans comes through official channels. After Major Maxino was taken prisoner by American troops at Unisan, a gang of Tulisianese killed his father-in-law, his wife, four of his children and his nephew, butchering and torturing them and robbing the family of about $11,000 in money and jewellery. A detachment of six men, under Captain C. H. Newbery, of the 30th Infantry, with Major Maxino as their guide, encountered the desperadoes, killing nine and taking thirteen prisoners, besides recovering a portion of the jewellery and $1,200 of the money.

QUEEN'S SCIENCE SCHOLARSHIP.

Kingston, Ont., Aug. 8.—The science scholarship, granted by the commissioners of the London Exhibition of 1851, to a graduate of Queen's, recommended by the University Senate, has been awarded to William C. Baker, M.A., Kingston. This scholarship value is £100 a year, and is given to the graduates for the purpose of making original scientific investigation in a foreign country. Recent graduates of Queen's who have held the scholarship have been L. L. Walker, M.A., and F. J. Pope, M.A. Mr. Baker is a son of John F. Baker, Kingston.

THE LATE J. J. WITHROW.

Toronto, Aug. 8.—The remains of the late J. J. Withrow were interred yesterday at the Necropolis. Interment was preceded by services at the house and the graveside. The two sons of deceased were the chief mourners, and the pall-bearers were: Messrs. C. D. Massey, W. H. Pearson, W. K. McNaught, Mark Hall, W. B. Hamilton and J. J. Cook. The directors of the Exhibition Association attended in a body, and several aldermen and citizens were present at the obsequies.

THE ARCHBISHOP'S ANNIVERSARY.

A large number of priests and representativcs of the different religious communities attended the solemn pontifical mass chanted by Archbishop Bruchesi in St. James's Cathedral, this morning, on the occasion of the third anniversary of his consecration.

Mgr. Falconio, Papal delegate, was also present, as was Mgr. Gravel, Bishop of Nicolet. Mgr. Falconio will remain in the city until Friday, after which he will go to spend a few days at Oka.

A CANADIAN'S LOSS.

New Orleans, La., Aug. 7.—A cablegram from Bluefields announces the destruction of the store, wharf and lumber yards of Messrs. J. A. Belanger & Co. The loss is $40,000. Mr. Belanger is British consul at Bluefields, and is from Toronto. The total loss by the fire is $200,000.

STILL ANOTHER DROWNING.

Hormisdas Dubuc, of 103 Beaudoin street, St. Henri, went down to the canal to watch other boys bathe yesterday afternoon. While standing near the edge he was accidentally pushed in by a couple of bathers, and was drowned before help could reach him. At the inquest a verdict of 'accidentally drowned' was returned.

BOAT OVERTURNED.

Charlottetown, P.E.I., Aug. 8.—In a regatta here this morning one boat upset and the five occupants thrown into the water. Four were saved. Mark Riley was drowned.

THE GOVERNOR PAYS TAXES.

There was an illustration of the democratic character of our institutions at the City Hall this morning, when His Honor, the Lieutenant-Governor of the province of Quebec, took his turn at the desk in the Long Room on business connected with the payment of taxes on his city property.

MAYOR PREFONTAINE'S MISHAP.

His Worship, Mayor Prefontaine, sustained a rather awkward accident while engaged in hanging a picture in his country home, at Ste. Agathe. He fell to the ground, and in the fall strained his right side, which is now giving him some trouble.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH.

The coroner held an inquest yesterday afternoon on the body of Michael Clark, the sailor who was drowned near the SS. 'Lake Champlain,' yesterday. The jury's verdict was 'accidental death.'

WILL GIVE UP PARLIAMENT.

The 'Journal' of Chicoutimi states that Mr. Savard has declared his intention not to run again for the Federal House, but will seek provincial honors. The same organ says that Mr. Savard is trying to induce Mr. Alain, advocate, to come forward as a federal candidate in his place.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Cuticura SOAP

Makes the Hair grow. Clears the Complexion. Softens and whitens the Hands. Preserves and beautifies the Skin of Infants and Children.

Absolutely pure, delicately medicated, surprisingly effective, CUTICURA SOAP is not only the most efficacious of skin purifiers and beautifiers, but the purest and sweetest of toilet, bath, and baby soaps.

Sold by all Colonial Chemists. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED, MONEY TO LEND. CUSHING & BARRON, NOTARIES & COMMISSIONERS 110 St. James street.

The Grand Old Staple

COOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER.

is NOT "Cheap" Goods, but "Good Goods" cheap.

Forty years on the market with continuous large sales, proves its high merit.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED. MONEY TO LEND, —BY— JOHN M. M. DUFF, ACCOUNTANT AND COMMISSIONER, 107 St. James street, and 5 Selkirk Avenue, Cuy street.

MONTREAL WEEKLY "WITNESS."

READY FOR MAILING TO ABSENT FRIENDS.

FULL OF INTERESTING NEWS AND PICTURES.

THE LATEST ABOUT CHINA'S WAR.

SOUTH AFRICAN GUERILLA TACTICS.

GENERAL DE WETT BELIEVED TO BE CORALLED.

OUR CANADIAN REGIMENT IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Other Articles — Death of Lieut.-Colonel Denison and Mr. J. J. Withrow—A Loving Little Life—The Army Chaplain's Story — The Birds of Australia — Kruger's Robber Government—Boys' Page Stories —Puzzles—Holiday Correspondence—Facts About the Yukon—A Lively Letter—Home Department Articles—Sunday School Lesson—The Endeavor Convention—Woes of the Drunkard—The Famine Fund—Imperial Preferential Trade—Pauper Immigrants—Death of Judge Plamondon—The Alaskan Boundary—The Fox Bay Settler—King Alexander Married—With the Highland Bag-Pipes—Geronimo, a Famous War Chief—The Last of the Commando — How We at Pretoria Heard the Guns—Piers and Basins—The Raid on Gun Hill—With Otter's Men — Chess—Questions and Answers—Legal, Medical and Veterinary—Letters from Readers —Moosoree—Attempt to Kill the Shah — Major Burnham, the American Scout—A Crushing Blow—The Duke of Edinburgh's Death—Canada at Paris—Young King Victor Emmanuel in Danger—The Case of Stipido—The Sifton Murder—Plague in London—Financial, Commercial, etc.—Our Food Products—Canada's Paris Exhibit—Mr. Blyth Recovering—A Long Delay in Mails —Magog Strike Over—Crime on the Gatineau, etc.

Price, in wrappers for mailing, FIVE CENTS.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

MONTREAL STREET RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE.

COPY OF LETTER.

CITY SURVEYOR'S OFFICE, Montreal, Aug. 7, 1900.

F. L. WANKLYN, Esq., Manager and Chief Engineer, Montreal Street Railway Co., Montreal.

Dear Sir:—

I beg to inform you that we are going to pave the west track of Windsor street, between St. James and St. Antoine streets; we start work on Thursday, the 9th inst. Will you therefore kindly see that traffic is closed.

Yours truly,

(Signed) PERCIVAL W. ST. GEORGE, City Surveyor.

By order of the City, therefore, the Windsor and St. Lawrence line cars will be diverted from their usual route on Windsor street, from 7 a.m. till noon, and from 1 to 6 p.m., during which hours they will run south on Guy street. Going north the ordinary route will be followed.

This change will go into effect on Thursday, the 9th inst., and will probably last two or three days.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

"THE ACADÉMIE DE MÉDECINE OF FRANCE HAS PLACED

Apollinaris

("THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS.")

At the Head of All the Waters Examined for Purity and Freedom from Disease Germs."

NESTLÉ'S FOOD For INFANTS & INVALIDS

THE DANGER of disease being conveyed through the medium of cow's milk, should be fearfully considered, when choosing a food for your baby.

NESTLE'S FOOD requires the addition of water only.

PUSHING ON.

Allies are Only Fifty-five Miles From Pekin.

Washington, Aug. 8.—The Navy Department has received the following cablegram from Admiral Remey:

'Chifu, Aug. 8.

'Bureau of Navigation, Washington:

'Taku, Aug. 6.—Chaffee reports Japanese took Peitsang on the morning of Aug. 5. Engagement over before Americans arrived. Movement probably continue to Yangtsun. Inform Secretary of war.

'(Signed) REMEY.'

Yangtsun is 25 miles north-west of Tientsin on the railway line to Pekin. The distance from Yangtsun to Pekin is 55 miles.

PROTECTION OF FOREIGNERS

TEXT OF THE IMPERIAL EDICT ISSUED ON THURSDAY LAST.

Washington, Aug. 8.—The Chinese minister visited the State Department to-day and transmitted to the United States Government the following edict:

'An Imperial edict of the eighth day of the seventh moon (Aug. 2, 1900) transmitted by Viceroy Li Hung Chang, Viceroy Liu Kun Yi and Director-General Sheng, under date of Aug. 4, 1900, to Minister Yeng, at St. Petersburg and re-transmitted by the latter under date of Aug. 7, and received by Minister Wu on the evening of Aug. 7. It is as follows:—

'Li Hung Chang and Liu Kun Yih, in response to the joint memorial proposing the sending of the foreign ministers to Tientsin, received on the 8th instant (Aug. 2) the following Imperial edict:

'Throughout the disturbances recently caused by our subjects on account of Christian missions, which have resulted in a conflict of forces, it has been found necessary to afford protection to all the foreign ministers in Pekin. On repeated occasions the Tsungli Yamen sent notes enquiring after their welfare. And as Pekin has not yet been restored to order and precautionary measures may not secure absolute safety the foreign ministers are being consulted as to the proposed plan of detailing troops to escort them safely to Tientsin for temporary shelter so that they may be free from apprehensive anxiety or fear.

'We hereby command Jung Lu to appoint as a preliminary step trustworthy high civil and military official who, together with reliable and efficient troops, shall, at such time as the foreign ministers may agree upon for leaving Pekin, escort and protect them throughout their journey. Should lawless characters manifest evil designs upon the ministers or attempt to rob them or in any way create trouble they (the high officials) shall at once repress them without fail.

'If the foreign ministers, before leaving Pekin, should desire to communicate with their respective governments, and if their telegraphic messages should be plain language the Tsungli Yamen shall at once attend to them without the least delay, thus manifesting the utmost friendliness of the Imperial Government.

'Respect this.'

A later communication dated Aug. 5, extended this free communication to cipher dispatches as well as to the messages being in open text.

A MISSIONARY BACK.

MISS KING REACHES VANCOUVER ON HER WAY HOME.

Vancouver, B.C., Aug. 8.—Miss King, of Montreal, arrived to-day on the SS. 'Empress of Japan,' from the China Inland Mission station in Yangchau, and left by the Imperial Limited for Montreal. Nothing was known in Shanghai of the people in Pekin, nor is likely to be known until the allies arrive.

The missionaries left not to save their lives, nor to leave the natives in danger, as has been charged, but to help the natives save themselves. 'Leave us,' they begged, 'and we can easily lose ourselves in the crowds. Stay with us, and we will become marked by your presence, and so murdered.'

THE 'MONT BLANC' PASSENGERS.

Quebec, Aug. 7.—The passengers detained at Grosse Isle on account of the smallpox outbreak on the SS. 'Mont Blanc' were discharged and brought up to Quebec yesterday. They numbered 222, and were mostly Syrians, with a few Turks. Only one of them was refused permission to land, after examination as to the means in their possession. Then came 83 steerage passengers by the SS. 'Louisiana,' from Bordeaux, also Syrians, mixed with a few Italians and Turks, of whom ten were not allowed to land here, and went on with the steamer to Montreal, to be dealt with there. But the trouble with all the passengers landed here yesterday is not yet ended. Three-fourths of them are booked for United States points, and the United States commissioners refuse to have anything to do with them according to their present instructions. Unless, therefore, these instructions are changed, the immigrants landed here will be detained here until disposed of.

A number of the passengers from the 'Mont Blanc' arrived in the city by the C. P. R. yesterday. Forty are going through to the United States while one hundred and twenty remain in Montreal for later distribution.

A few more passengers arrived to-day per the C. P. R. from Quebec, and all will soon be on the way to their various destinations.

MR. JONCAS CRITICALLY ILL.

Quebec, Aug. 8.—Mr. L. Z. Joncas, superintendent of fish and game in the Department of Lands, Forests and Fisheries, is seriously ill at Grand River, Gaspé, where he recently went on a fishing expedition. He is not expected to recover. Death is expected at any moment. The last sad rites of the church were administered on Sunday last.

NO CAUSE FOR ALARM.

New York, Aug. 8.—The apprehension felt at Quarantine concerning the reported appearance of bubonic plague at Hamburg, a port from which large numbers of emigrants embark, has been allayed by a message received by Dr. Doty from the United States consul at that port, as follows:—

'Merely suspicious, one sporadic case, sailor, South America, entirely isolated. Progress satisfactory, steamer quarantined, no danger.'

INDIA FAMINE FUND.

Mrs. A. Holden, 4166 Sherbrooke street, secretary of the Church of England Zenana Missions, gratefully acknowledges the following sums for above object:—Per the Rev. H. A. Naylor, B.A., from a member of the church in Dawson City, $10. Sum total received to date, $259.57. Mrs. Holden will be glad to receive further contributions.

CITY ITEMS.

For selling liquor without a license Parcil Denis and George Hickock, both of Vitre street, were each fined this morning by Mr. Recorder Weir $50 and costs or two months in jail.

The Grand Trunk Railway Literary and Scientific Institute announces a recent acquisition to the institute in the shape of a complete equipment of needle, shower and tub baths, both hot and cold, for the use of its members.

TYPHOID FEVER IN PARIS.

(New York 'Medical Record.')

Our Paris correspondent, in the 'Medical Record' of June 23, calls timely attention to the importance of the sanitary condition of Paris during the exhibition, when the city is overcrowded with people from all parts of the world, and further points out that considering the lack of knowledge of hygiene obtaining among a large proportion of these visitors, the wonder is that a serious outbreak has not already occurred. The writer referred to appears to dread the importation of diseases more than those which already prevail in Paris, and is of the opinion that an epidemic of bubonic plague is especially to be feared. While allowing that this note of warning is warranted by the situation, and that the danger from the outside is a real one which should be strictly guarded against, it may be doubted, after all, whether the chief menace to the health of 'those on pleasure bent' will not be found in the sanitary conditions of Paris itself. For some considerable time typhoid fever has been unpleasantly active in the city on the Seine. In 1899 four thousand three hundred and twenty-nine cases of this malady were notified, of which number eight hundred and two proved fatal. A comparison of the reports of the first ten weeks of the years 1899 and 1900 can hardly be called reassuring. During that period last year three hundred and ninety-eight cases were notified, and in the corresponding period of the current year these figures have been more than doubled. As usual, when the matter was investigated the cause for this prevalence of enteric fever was discovered to be due to a contaminated water-supply. The affected districts were found to be those whose drinking water is drawn from a stream named the Vanne. Observations made by Drs. Thoinot, A. J. Martin, and Miguel verified the suspicions that to the polluted water of the Vanne is due the increase of enteric fever in and about Paris.

For obvious reasons the Paris authorities and press have almost wholly ignored or discredtied these reports. 'Public Health,' touching on this point, says: 'The specific bacillus is said to have been recognised and isolated from samples of the water taken from the river itself from a reservoir at Montsouris and from the supply of two army barracks, by several bacteriologists. Yet the prefect of the Seine tried recently to persuade the council that a mistake had been made by those who had examined the water, and that they had been misled. Other evidence, however, is too strong in incriminating the water of the Vanne, which seems liable to pollution from its source. Thus in that part of the town of Sens which is supplied with water by a branch taken from the main aqueduct of the Vanne, enteric fever has appeared, while other parts of the town with a different supply have escaped.' Under these circumstances it would be folly for visitors to Paris not to take certain precautionary measures, such as not to drink water unless they are satisfied that it has been boiled or efficiently filtered, and to use discretion in the consumption of raw vegetables and oysters which may have been washed or allowed to stand in unboiled water.

A FATAL KICK.

A YOUNG MAN ARRESTED ON A SERIOUS CHARGE.

A young man named Victor Bluteau, living at 49 Davidson street, was arrested last night on a charge of wounding a man named Oscar Lefebvre, aged nineteen, residing at 219 St. Catherine street. He appeared before Mr. Lafontaine this morning in answer to this charge, but news coming that Lefebvre had died, he was remanded for eight days pending the result of the inquest, which will take place to-morrow morning at No. 11 police station. The story of the affair as far as can be ascertained is as follows: Both Lefebvre and Bluteau were employed at the Dominion Cotton Works at Hochelaga, and were apparently good friends. While returning from mass on Sunday morning at 8.30 Bluteau met Lefebvre and another man named Tremblay. Both, he says, were drunk and began to attack him. Lefebvre told Tremblay to hold him while he (Lefebvre) assaulted him. This Tremblay did, and Bluteau, to defend himself, kicked Lefebvre, with the result that he was fatally injured, dying, as before stated, this morning at one o'clock. It is stated that Lefebvre was troubled with kidney disease.

In his ante-mortem deposition, given yesterday, Lefebvre declared that he was the aggressor, and that, instead of going to church on Sunday morning, he had gone to drink in a tavern.

MONTREAL DISPENSARY BY-LAWS

A special meeting of the corporation of the Montreal Dispensary was held yesterday afternoon, in the board room of the dispensary. Mr. I. H. Stearns, first vice-president, was in the chair, and there were also present:—Messrs. C. S. J. Phillips, E. E. Rothwell, J. H. Quipp, Alex. Robertson, Geo. Esplin, Drs. Jack, Westley, H. B. Carmichael, H. Tatley, E. P. H. Blackader, J. J. Ross, R. H. Craig and A. A. Robertson.

On the motion of Mr. Rothwell, seconded by Mr. Quipp, it was unanimously resolved to repeal certain by-laws. One which provided that only specialists who confined their public and private practice exclusively to their specialty could fill a similar position in the institution. The other removing the time limit formerly exacted from every physician, who had to retire at the end of seven years, with the privilege, however, of being appointed to the consulting staff.

TOWN OF ST. LOUIS.

CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION INTERVIEWS THE COUNCIL.

After the adjournment of the council of the town of St. Louis last night a public meeting was held in the town hall to hear what the delegates from the Citizens' Association had to say with reference to the proposed purchase of water pipes and the plant owned by the Water and Power Co. in the town.

The Mayor, Mr. L. Villeneuve, presided, and Mr. F. A. Vincent acted as secretary. Councillors Legault, Chausse, Dubois, Goyer, Lajeunesse, Hurteau and Martel were present.

The delegates from the Citizens' Association comprised members of the committee recently appointed to confer with the council on the subject of the water supply, including the president, Mr. Charles Gelinas, Messrs. Dubrule, R. Miller, J. A. Parsons, F. G. Wooster, J. W. Crevier, and other members. There was a fairly representative audience, every seat in the spacious hall being occupied.

The Mayor, having called the meeting to order, announced that the council was ready to hear any representations which the citizens might have to offer.

Mr. Gelinas, president of the association, made a brief exposition of the question of the water supply, which he characterized as one of vital importance. The people of St. Louis were essentially of the working class, and necessarily required an abundant supply of water. When the intention to introduce the meter system was made known, they became alarmed lest they should be stinted in the daily consumption of this article of prime necessity. In fact, he thought that too much importance could not be attached to the advantage of having a liberal supply of water; not only because it was matter of convenience, but because it involved the question of public health. As to what effect the change of system might produce, he could not say whether it would be a disadvantage or not, as they were not in possession of any satisfactory knowledge on that point. The committee had made enquiries, but had not been able to obtain a satisfactory answer. The citizens were in doubt as to what the effect might be, and they would like to make sure by some experiments of a practical nature whether the system of meters was likely to work in a satisfactory manner. As to the financial question at issue, he thought that if the council took possession of the plant of the aqueduct in its present condition, they could not expect to make it pay any better than its present owners. They would find if they put the expenditure on one side of the account, and the receipts on the other side, that no profit could be made out of it during the first years, at any rate. The committee thought it would be better to get the company to continue to supply the water, and to charge up the amount of their indebtedness against this account until the whole debt owing to the town was paid. In this way, possibly an amicable settlement might be obtained. He admitted, however, that if the corporation purchased the water by measurement through meters, it would be necessary to distribute the water according to the same system; otherwise they might find that its cost would be more than it sold for. He blamed the corporation for having laid down the pipes and executed other work for the company.

The Mayor explained how the work had been executed. He said that the cuttings in which these water pipes had been laid were really the same excavations which had to be made for the drains. The excavations had been made wider so that the water pipes could be laid in the same cuttings as the drains. The dispute between the council and the Water and Power Co. was simply this: The Company said: 'You have done this work in the winter months, which has made it much more costly, and we refuse to pay the increased cost. The work should have been done in the summer, when it could have been done for a smaller sum.'

Mr. J. W. Crevier said there was a written contract with the company in which the conditions under which this work had been done, were fully stated.

Mr. Robert Miller asked that the contract be read.

The secretary read the clauses of the contract under which the work had been done. It is provided in the contract that the corporation shall make the excavations and fill them up, and that the company shall put down its pipes in the same cutting as the drains, and that the company shall pay to the corporation what it would have had to pay if the corporation had not done this work.

After some further debate Mr. Miller said that the sum which the company had to pay was not mentioned in the contract; it is conditional; and he thought that the difficulty which had arisen would not be settled amicably. The only way to reach a settlement was by a reference to the Courts of Justice.

The delegation then withdrew and the meeting adjourned.

MANY BEQUESTS.

WILL OF THE LATE CANON PICHE FILED.

The will of the late Canon Piche was filed to-day. The estate amounts to about $6,724. A certain amount is left for masses for deceased and his parents, and there are a number of charitable bequests. These include $200 to buy clothing for and $600 for food for the poor of Lachine; $200 to the Little Sisters of the Poor; $200 for the propagation of the faith; $100 to the Fabrique of Lachine; from $100 to $300 to each of his servants; $200 to the novitiate of the Oblat Fathers, Lachine; and the balance of the estate to the parish church of Lachine. His books are left to the Sisters of Ste. Anne, of Lachine, and the communion service owned by the deceased to the chapel of the same Sisters. The Sister Superioress at Lachine is named testamentary executor.

THE RAINFALL.

OVER TWO AND A QUARTER INCHES HAVE ALREADY FALLEN THIS MONTH.

The rainfall in July amounted to 7.41 inches, against an average of 3½, making it the wettest July since meteorological observations were begun here, about twenty years ago. August bids fair to more than equal this record as its average rainfall is 3½ inches, and 2¼ have already fallen.

The weather authorities are entirely at a loss to account for the wet season, and cannot say when there will be a change.

SHIPPING NEWS.

The SS. Riplingham is loading a full cargo of deals here for Messrs. Watson & Todd, and will likely sail on Tuesday, direct to Hull.

The French line SS. La Bretagne, left Havre, yesterday morning, for New York. She will sail from New York on Saturday, Aug. 18.

The Donaldson line SS. Kastalia, which left Montreal on July 26, arrived at Glasgow yesterday, and landed her shipment of live stock, 415 cattle and 17 horses, in good condition.

The sum of £8 was given to the Sailors' Institute from the proceeds of the concert on board the steamship Vancouver, on her inward trip.

The R.M.S. Lake Superior, of the Elder-Dempster line, sailed from Liverpool at 4 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, for Montreal, with passengers, mails, and a general cargo.

The Leyland line SS. Almerian arrived at Antwerp from Montreal yesterday.

PICKED UP THE BOTTLE.

On March 8 last, while Mr. W. B. Chapman, of this city, was on board the mail SS. Trent, off the coast of Hayti, some fifty miles from Jacmel, he threw a bottle overboard, containing the following note:—

'Finder write to W. B. Chapman, Montreal, Canada, where found; and oblige,

'O.'

The bottle was picked up July 25, floating near the gulf beach, Pensacola, Fla., having been at sea 129 days. The finder was a colored boy named Wm. Rawlins.

DEPOT HARBOR ARRIVALS.

Shipping continues very brisk at Depot Harbor. Recent arrivals at that port are the SS. Kearsage, from Chicago, with 105,000 bushels of grain and 1,200 tons of general freight; and the SS. Clinton, from Byng Island with a heavy cargo of lumber. The following vessels cleared from Depot Harbor on Tuesday, carrying outward large cargoes: SS. George Orr, to Duluth, and SS. Gratwick to Chicago.

VESSELS FROM SYDNEY.

The steamer Lizzie Lindsay, consigned to Messrs. Kingman & Company, arrived last evening from Sydney.

The steamer Poline, of the Black Diamond line, arrived last evening from Sydney. She had a cargo of coal for Messrs. Kingman & Co.

BUSY TIME AT QUEBEC.

The officials of the Dominion Immigration Department at Quebec report an unusually busy time since the arrival of the SS. Montfort last week in that port with a large number of steerage passengers. On Saturday the R.M.S. Lake Champlain, with 747 steerage passengers also arrived at Quebec, and the steamer was followed by the SS. Vancouver and SS. Numidian on Sunday, and the Mont Blanc quarantine passengers and those of the SS. Louisiana on Monday.

HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS AT THREE RIVERS.

Profitable and increasing shipping business is reported from Three Rivers. During 1899 the number of vessels calling there was double the preceding year, and so far, during this season last year's record is broken. To meet the rapidly increasing trade the Harbor Commissioners are extending wharves. They have just completed one new wharf, and will immediately commence work on another.

DEPARTURE OF VESSELS TO-DAY.

The SS. Avona, of the Black Diamond line, cleared this morning, sailing light, for Sydney.

The SS. Rosarian, of the Allan line, sailed at daybreak for London. She had a very large general cargo.

The SS. Pomeranian, of the Allan line, cleared for Glasgow early this morning. She carried a large cargo, consisting principally of grains and cattle.

The SS. Ramore Head, of the Head line, sailed shortly after noon to-day. She is destined for Dublin, and has on board an exceptionally heavy cargo of grain and deals.

SS. MANCHESTER CORPORATION ARRIVES.

The SS. Manchester Corporation, of the Manchester line, arrived this morning and took up her mooring at the St. Lawrence wharf, Maisonneuve. Captain Williams reports that the steamer left Manchester on July 26, and that the passage across was a very seasonable one, with the exception of a few strong head winds about mid-ocean, accompanied by a fairly high sea. No ice was sighted and a dense fog prevailed off the Banks.

SS. TORR HEAD ARRIVES.

The SS. Torr Head, of the Head line, arrived in port at noon to-day, and is moored at the Head line wharf, below Sohmer Park. The vessel, Captain Thompson reports, sailed from Belfast on July 26, and for the first couple of days after leaving port the weather was quite fine. This was followed by strong head winds and a heavy sea, which continued several days, and as a consequence the vessel was slightly delayed. She came by way of Cape Race, and off the Banks dense fog prevailed. Saw no ice on the north-east side of the Grand Banks.

PASSENGERS DETAINED ON THE SS. LOUISIANA.

The SS. Louisiana, which arrived in port last evening, from Bordeaux, under charter to the Franco-Canadienne line, has also on board about twenty-five Syrian passengers who were refused a landing permit by the immigrant agents at Quebec, on account of their not being able to satisfy the officials as to the possession of the means which each steerage passenger is required to have before disembarking. At Quebec they underwent a severe examination on Monday morning, with the result that a number were sent on to Montreal by the vessel to be dealt with at this port. A consultation took place this morning between Mr. A. Poindron, agent of the Franco-Canadienne in this city and a number of well-to-do Syrian residents with reference to the matter, and it was agreed that the required amount would be subscribed during the day so that the Syrians on board the Louisiana could be discharged. These people seem to be a fine, healthy lot of immigrants, and are detained simply because they could not comply with the government regulations regarding the possession of sufficient means for their immediate sustenance.

A FINE PICTURE.

The passenger office of the Allan line is in receipt of an excellent reproduction in colors from a painting of the SS. Tunisian. The picture is a large one and shows the vessel at ploughing through the waves. It is encased in a handsomely carved hardwood frame. The picture was much admired by the callers at the Allan line office this morning.

NEW YORK STOCK LIST.

(Furnished by J. B. Meeker.)

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

At hison	76¾	76¾
Atchison pfd	70¼	70¼
Can. Pacific	....	....
Can. Southern	....	....
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	126½	126½
Clev. C.C. & St. Louis	....	....
Baltimore and Ohio	73⅞	74⅛
Baltimore and Ohio pref	....	....
Com. Cable	....	....
R. O	....	....
R.O. pr	....	....
Del. & Hud	....	....
Del. Lack & West	....	....
Erie	....	....
Ill. Central	....	....
Louis & Nash	70⅝	70¾
Lake Shore	....	....
St. Paul, Chico & Minn	111¼	....
St. Paul, Min & Man	111⅛	111⅝
Texas Pacific	....	....
Third Avenue	....	....
Union Pacific	60⅞	59⅞
Pennsylvania	38	38¼
" pfd	....	....
American Steel & Wire	33	33⅛
Wabash Com	....	....
Wabash pfd	12	13
Western Union Tel	....	....
Sugar	131½	131¾
Manhattan Consolidated	90	90⅛
Missouri Pacific	59⅝	59⅝
North American	....	....
Nor. Pacific	51⅞	51⅝
Nor. Pacific pfd	33¼	33½
Southern Pacific	....	....
New Jersey Central	....	....
Nor. West	....	....
N.Y. Central	138¾	138⅞
Omaha, Common	....	....
Pacific Mail	....	....
Reading, Philadelphia	....	....
Richmond, Terminal	....	....
United States Leather	....	....
Rock Island & Galco. Pacific	105¾	106⅜
Lead	....	....
Gas Chicago	98¾	99⅛
Gen. Electric	133¾	132⅝
R. R. T.	56½	56
Tol., Ann Arbor & Nor. Mich	....	....
Rubber M.R	....	....
Rubber pfd	....	....
Met. Traction	153	153
Texas, Coal and I	70½	69
Southern Railway	....	....
Southern Railway,	....	....
Consolidated Gas	....	....
Louisville, K.Y.	....	....
N.Y. Gas	....	....
Chicago Ill., & E.	....	....

TORONTO MINING SALES.

Morning Sales—Deer Trail—1,000 at 4½.
Evening Star—1,000 at 8¾.
Black Tail—2,500 at 13.
Athabasca—1,000 at 29.
Cariboo—McKinney—2,000 at 78½.
Golden Star—500 at 8¼, 1,000 at 8¾.
Afternoon Sales—Fairview—8,000 at 2⅝.
Monte Cristo—4,000 at 3½.
Rambler Cariboo—500 at 23½.
Golden Star—500 at 8¼.

A LONDON, ONTARIO, FAILURE.

London, Ont., Aug. 8.—The wholesale dry goods firm of G. A. McGillivray & Co. has been forced to suspend payment. The firm suffered heavy losses in Manitoba and the North-West. Mr. McGillivray is a large property owner not only in London, but in Petrolea, and the oil producing vicinity immediately surrounding.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

Chicago, Aug. 8.—Cattle, receipts, 15,000, including 500 Texans, 2,500 westerns; steers, strong to shade higher; car shorthorns, $6.50; Texans and westerns steady to strong; butchers' stock steady to shade lower; good to prime steers, $5.50 to $6.05; poor to medium steers, $4.80 to $5.40; and stockers and feeders steady, $3 to $5.65; cows, $3 to $4.50; heifers, $3 to $4.90; canners, $2.20 to $3.75; bulls, $2.75 to $4.50; calves, $5 to $6.90; Texas fed steers, $4.35 to $5.20; Texas grassers, $3.25 to $4.25; Texas bulls, $2.50 to $3.40.

Hogs, receipts to-day, 23,000; to-morrow, 20,000; left over, 3,771; choice 5 cents higher; closing weak; top, $5.57½; mixed and butchers, $5.20 to $5.55; good to choice heavy, $5.20 to $5.50; rough heavy, $5.05 to $5.16; light, $5.30 to $5.57½; bulk of sales, $5.30 to $5.50.

POLICE COURT NEWS.

Maxime Stean was given three months in jail by Judge Choquet this morning for stealing a clock from Edward Billin on July 21.

J. Emile Paradis, an old offender, was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment, with hard labor by Mr. Lafontaine for stealing clothing, etc., to the value of $25 from one J. A. Moquin.

A man named Geoffroi Lemay appeared before the Recorder this morning charged with begging without a certificate. Mr. Recorder Weir in sentencing him to $10 or one month said that he hoped the police would do their duty in bringing before the Court the beggars who were making Montreal the Naples of America. They were a nuisance, which would have to be stopped.

THAT HABEAS CORPUS CASE

The habeas corpus case of Zenophile Vaurin seeking to have possession of his minor child Therese now with her uncle Vital Dupuis, was continued before Judge Doherty this morning. Being placed in the witness box, the uncle explained that, after he had taken her to her father, the child was brought back to his home in St. Jacques le Mineur by a stranger of the parish of St. Edward, whom the little girl knew by sight and to whom she asked to bring her back to her old home, when she saw him on the street. In answer to a question put by the judge, the witness said that he claimed no right to the possession or custody of the child, but felt that he should be entitled to keep her since she chose to remain with him. In the presence of such a declaration, the learned judge said that he did not see any necessity to issue any order. No one but the child's natural custodian, her father, claimed any right to her possession, and things being thus, he felt it his duty to warn the defendant that, if the father though proper to take away his child, he, the defendant, had no right to interfere. However, the counsel for the defence invoked previous judgments in which the desire and wishes of the minor were taken into account, and counsel for plaintiff expressed a desire to have a formal judgment ordering that the child be handed to the father. Under those circumstances, the judge ordered both sides to produce their affidavits, and the case was again continued to 2 p.m.

A STRANGE GIRL.

A runaway girl, who gave her name as Helen Irwin, aged 13 years, was a passenger on the steamer 'Melbourne' on Monday. Upon the arrival of the vessel Chief Detective Carpenter was telephoned to, and he sent a detective to take care of the girl. Being questioned she said that her sister, a Mrs. Gardiner, lived at 33 Gladstone ave., but enquiry proved that there was no such number or person. Telegraphing to the chief of police, Toronto, Mr. Carpenter found the address, which she had given, as that where her parents lived, was also fictitious. As it is, no one knows what to do with the girl, and further news of her relatives is wanted.

RAILWAY ITEMS.

Mr. H. J. Colvin, district passenger agent of the C.P.R., Boston, is in the city.

Mr. Charles W. Dimick, of Boston, vice-president and general manager of the Massachusetts Sportsmen's Association, arrived in the city this morning. He will remain for a few days, being engaged in making arrangements for a moose stalking party which will probably take an outing in the Kippewa district in Northern Ontario when the proper season arrives.

UNSTAMPED TOBACCO.

Judge Choquet, this morning, rendered an important judgment in a case where the accused was charged with having ten pounds of unstamped cut tobacco in his possession. The judge contended that section 334 of the Inland Revenue laws, which deals with the offence, applies only to persons in business, and not to private individuals.

Financial.

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BANKERS and BROKERS,
124 St. James st.
MINING STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD

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At the "Witness" Office
JOB DEPARTMENT.

LOCAL STOCKS.

MARKET DULL AND UNINTERESTING.

WITNESS OFFICE, Aug. 8, 1900.

The only active stock among the standard group this morning was Canadian Pacific. The ruling price was 87, but it closed firm with a fractional advance. Some attention was devoted to the mining list, and North Star declined two points to 93; both Virtue and Republic show fractional losses.

MORNING BOARD.

C.P.R.—100 at 87, 2 at 86¾, 175 at 87, 200 at 87, 10 at 87, 25 at 87⅛.
Richelieu—25 at 100.
Tor. Railway—25 at 96.
Payne—1,000 at 95.
Republic—2,000 at 87½, 650 at 87.
North Star—500 at 95, 1,000 at 93, 1,000 at 93.
Virtue—1,500 at 60½, 4,000 at 60.
Quebec Bank—15 at 123.
Bank of Montreal—1 at 252½.

NEW YORK STOCKS.

New York, Aug. 8, Wall Street—With the exception of slight gains in Rubber and Tennessee Coal prices opened lower throughout the list. Great Northern preferred dropped 1¼ and Sugar and Brooklyn Transit led the decline in the general list with large fractional losses.

Reported by Messrs. Nichols & Marler, Stock Brokers, 1734 Notre Dame Street.

MORNING BOARD.

Stocks.	Sellers per $100	Buyers per $100	Stocks	Sellers per $100	Buyers per $100
Can. Pacific ..	87¼	87	Com. Cable ..	166	163½
Duluth Com..	5	....	Richelieu ...	101	99½
Do. Pfd..	13	11			
STREET RAILWAYS.					
Montreal St'..	250	247	Toronto St.	96	95
" New"	250	240	Twin City r. xd	60	58½
Mont'l St. Rts..	....	....	" pfd	....	....
Halifax Elec...	28	25½	St. John Ry	125	115
Ottawa Elec..	....	....			
MISCELLANEOUS.					
Mntl. Tel'gr ..	166	162	Bell Tel. ..	175	171½
Mont'l Gas ..	184	181½	Hlfx H. & L.	....	....
Royal Elec ..	195	194	Dom. Coal. ..	....	....
do. new stock.	....	....	" pfd. xr	....	....
Windsor Htl..	....	....	Pco. H. & L.	....	....
COTTONS.					
Montl. Cot.	140	134	Dominion...	98	86½
Can. Col. Cot ..	88	78	Merchants .	....	...
Mont'y Cot. Co.	....	....			
MINES.					
War Eagle..	$1.51	$1.47	Payne Min.	$ .95	.93
Repub. Con..	.88	.87	Mont. Lond.	.20	.15
Virtue Mg....	.65	60½	North Star.	.94	.91
BANKS.					
Montreal'....	260	253	E Townships	....	....
Ontario.....	....	....	Quebec..	124	122
Molsons.....	192	182	Union....	....	....
Toronto.....	....	...	Commerce.	149	147
Jac. Cartier..	....	....	Dominion.	....	....
Merchants...	158	150	National..	110	95
Mrch. of Hlfx.	183	....	Hochelaga.	140	....
Nova Scotia.	....	....	Brit. N. Am.	....	....
Imperial.....	....	....	Ottawa....	207	....
BONDS.					
Dom. Cotton..	....	....	Com. Cable	105	100
Hlfx. Ht. & L.	48	32½	" " Reg	105	100
Hlfx. Tram..	....	....	Col. Cotton.	100	99
LandGrant..	....	....	Bell Tel Reg	....	....
N.W. Land pfd	....	....	Dom. Coal.	110¾	....
" " com	....	....	" pfd.	....	....
Halifax Ry..	....	....	R.O.N. Co.	....	....
W. L'n Trust.	....	....	L. & Mor. Co.	....	....
Pictn Coke & Cl....	28		In'l Coal Co	45	37
Wnd Gl's Co.	....	....	" pfd	75	....
x.d.			Cable Coup	....	....

Reported for the 'Witness' by G. B. Marler Banker and Broker, 1734 Notre Dame.

	Buyers.	Sellers	Counter.
New York Funds....	1-16 dis	1-32 dis	¼ to ⅜ dis
Sterling, 60 days....	8 13-16	8⅞	9 to 9¼
Sterling demand....	9¼	9 3-16	9⅜ to 10
Sterling Cable.....	9⅝	15-16	10
Paris Cheques.....	5.15⅝		

LONDON CLOSING PRICES.

London, Aug. 8, 4 p.m.—Closing — Consols for money, 98⅛; do., for the account, 98⅜.

Atchison, 27⅜; C.P.R., 89¼; St. Paul, 114; Illinois Central, 119¼; Louisville, 72⅜; Union Pacific preferred, 77¼; New York Central, 131½; Erie, 11½; Penna., 65⅝; Reading, 8⅝; Erie, first preferred, 33; and Northern Pacific, preferred, 73; G. T. R., 6½; Anaconda, 8⅞; Rand mines, 40; bar silver quiet, 28d per ounce; money, 3½ to 3¾ percent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills and for three months' bills, 4⅛ percent.

London, Aug. 8.—Business on the stock exchange to-day was quiet with a hardening of gilt edged securities, which was attributed to the success of the government loan. There was not much doing in Americans, which were steady and dull. Industrials generally were firmer. The market altogether had a more hopeful tone, owing to the prospective gold imports.

London, Aug. 8.—Amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £2,000. Spanish fours closed 70⅞.

Paris, Aug. 8, 4 p.m.—Three percent rentes 100f 22½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 17c for cheques.

Spanish fours closed at 71.80.

Liverpool, Aug. 8.—Wheat, spot, firm; No. 2 red western winter, 6s 2d; No. 1 Northern spring, 6s 4d; No. 1 California, 6s 3d to 6s 3d. Futures, quiet; Dec 6s 2d. Corn, spot, firm, American mixed, new, 3s 11d; do., old, 3s 11½d. Futures quiet, Sept., 3s 11½d; Oct., 3s 11⅝d; Nov. 4s.

New York, Aug. 8.—Money on call is nominally at 1¼ percent; prime mercantile paper, 4 to 5 per cent. Sterling exchange steady at 4.88⅛ for demand, and at 4.84¼ for sixty days. Posted rates, 4.85 to 4.85½ and 4.89. Commercial bills, 4.83 to 4.83¾. Silver certificates, 61½ to 62½; bar silver, 60⅞; Mexican dollars, 48½; government bonds weak.

MINING EXCHANGE.

Reported by A. W. Morris, Mining Broker, Rooms 62 and 64 Canada Life Building.

MORNING BOARD.

Payne	95	90
War Eagle	$1.55	$1.46
Republic	90	87½
Virtue	62½	60½
Montreal and London xd	19½	18½
Big Three	2	1¼
Brandon G.C.	22	15
California	9	6½
Can. G.F.	7⅞	7
Cariboo Hydraulic	—	—
Evening Star	9½	8½
Fern	5	1
Gold Hills Dev.	3	2
Iron Colt	—	—
Knob Hill	—	—
Monte Cristo	4	3½
Mont. G.F	3½	3
Noble Five	—	—
Novelty	2½	1½
Old Ironsides	—	—
Virginia	10	2
Rambler Cariboo	26	15
Bullion	40	20
Decca	5	4
Morrison	—	—
Golden Star	10	7½
Slocan Sovereign	19½	17½
Fontenoy	—	—
Rathmullen	3	—
Winnipeg	12	5
Dardanelles	—	—
Deer Trail Con.	5	4½
North Star	95	92½
Kenneth	—	—
Dupont Mining Co.	26	—

MORNING BOARD.

Golden Star—5,000 at 8.
Oregon—500 at 16¼.
Deer Trail Con.—750 at 4¾.
Knob Hill—1,000 at 52¾.

COMMERCIAL

Montreal Wholesale Markets.

GRAIN.

Trade is somewhat better as the result of higher prices, and more enquiry from abroad. Local values show no material change. No. 1 hard, Manitoba wheat, is quoted at 81c, and quotations afloat Montreal are as follows: Oats, 30; peas, 70½c to 71c; barley, 51c to 52½c; rye, 65½c; buckwheat, 57c.

Liverpool quotations this morning were: Spring wheat, 6s 4d; red winter, 6s 3d; new corn, 3s 11d; old, 3s 1½d; peas, 5s 7½d.

New York, Aug. 7.—Special cable and telegraphic communications to Bradstreet's show the following changes in available supply from the last account: Wheat, United States and Canada, east of Rockies, increase 1,776,000 bushels. Afloat for and in Europe, decrease 300,000 bushels. Total suplies increased 1,476,000 bushels. Corn United States and Canada, east of Rockies, decreased 22,000 bushels. Oats, United States and Canada, east of Rockies, decreased 584,000 bushels.

Receipts of grain to-day in Montreal:

	G.T.R.	Canal.
Wheat	10,500	98,787
Corn	70,400	74,550
Oats	2,000	—

FLOUR AND FEED.

Owing to lower prices trade in flour is showing some improvement this week. Feed is in steady demand, and values unchanged.

Quotations are as follows: Manitoba patents, $4.50; strong bakers, $4.20; winter patents, $3.80 to $4.10; straight rollers, $3.60 to $3.65; in bags, $1.70 to $1.75. Manitoba bran, $15; shorts, $17 in bags; Ontario bran, $14 to $15 in bulk, and shorts, $16.50 to $17 in bags.

Receipts to-day were 1,980 brls flour per G.T.R.

PROVISIONS.

The market is steady with a fair demand for all offerings. Dressed hogs are quoted at $8 to $8.45; lard, 8¼c to 8½c for pure Canadian, and 7c to 7½c for compound; bacon, 11½c to 12½c; hams, 11c to 13c, according to size; Canada short cut mess pork, $17 to $18.

Liverpool public cable quotes as follows: Mess pork, 70s; lard, 34s 9d to 41s 6d; bacon, 38s 6d to 41s; tallow, 23s to 26s.

Receipts to-day per G.T.R., were 350 tierces lard.

EGGS.

Supplies are large, especially from the lower provinces, and dealers are having difficulty in disposing of surplus on account of the absence of a demand from England.

Quotations are as follows: Selected eggs, 14c; straight receipts, 12¼c to 12½c; No. 2, 9½c to 10½c.

BUTTER.

The market is dull and lower, partly on account of poor demand and partly because of inferior quality of the present week's make; 21c is given as the outside price to-day, and we hear of sales of Township creameries at 20½c. Average quality will likely rule as low as 20c to 20¼c to-day.

Receipts per G.T.R. were 2,412 pkgs.

CHEESE.

The market is dull but firm on account of high prices paid at country points.

The Liverpool cable has advanced 6d to 48s 6d for colored and 48s for white, but this does not yet equal the advance here, and the export demand is rather small owing to the higher prices on this side. Westerns are quoted at 10⅝c to 10¼c; Townships at 10¼c to 10⅜c, and Easterns at 10c to 10¼c.

Receipts to-day were 5,423 boxes per G.T.R.

DAIRY MARKETS.

Campbellford, Ont., Aug. 7—At the meeting of the cheese board here to-day 1,300 boxes were offered. Sales—Alexander, Brenton, Watkins, 300 each; McGrath, 400. All sold at 10½c.

Ingersoll, Ont., Aug. 7.—Offerings today, 145 colored and 150 white, remainder of July make; 10⅝c bid for colored, and 10c for white; no sales. Majority sold through the week for less money.

New York, Aug. 7.—Butter steady; and creamery, 17c to 20c; factory, 14c to 15¾c; imitation creamery, 15c to 18c; state dairy, 14c to 19c.

Cheese firm; large colored, 9¾c to 9⅞c; small colored, 10⅛c; large white, 9⅝c to 9¾c; small white, 10¼c.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKETS.

Edinburgh, July 23.—Messrs. John Swan & Sons' weekly report on the live stock trade says:—The supplies of fat cattle this week have been exceedingly short, and the quality fairly good. For best descriptions trade has been very brisk, and the extreme rates of the last few weeks quite maintained; secondary cattle have been a little cheaper. Sheep and lambs have been offered in large numbers. With the south and London markets not so good, trade has been, except for the best classes of shop sheep, rather stiffer. Ewes also made less money. Fat lambs, unless for the best quality, have sold at is a head less money than last week. A large and exceedingly good show of calves sold slightly cheaper. A smaller number of pigs met a dearer market. In the store market there has been very little doing. Very small supplies of store sheep have met a fairly good demand at late rates. Only a small show of store cattle, and those of moderate quality, have been offered. Hardly any customers have been enquiring, and only some of the best lots have been sold, but these have made fair prices. A much smaller lot of milch cows met a dear trade. Quotations:—Top price best beef, 9s to 9s 3d; current, 8s 6d to 8s 9d per stone; mutton, 8¾d to 9½d per lb.

London, July 23.—Fair average supply of fat beasts, chiefly from midland counties, trade for which was decidedly slower, rates favoring buyers to extent of fully 1d per 8 lbs. in the morning, and still more at finish. Rates rather firmer for cows. Fat bulls lower. Top value—Best Herefords, 4s 10d to 5s per 8 lbs. British arrivals—31 Irish, 125 Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, 1,044 midland, home and western counties, 20 Devon. Sheep trade extremely dull for both wedders and ewes, at decline of fully 2d per 8 lbs. for former, and 4d for latter. Best lambs scarcer, but not quite so dear; other grades met slow trade at less money. Beef, 3s 2d to 5s; mutton, 3s to 4s; lambs, 5s 4d to 6s 4d per 8 lbs. Total supply—Beasts, 1,220; sheep and lambs, 8,100; calves, 10.

Liverpool, July 23.—Beasts, 568; sheep and lambs, 10,505. Best beast, 6¼d to 6½d; second, 5½d to 6d; third, 4¾d to 5¼d. Best Scotch sheep, 8¾d; other sorts, 6d to 8d; lambs, 8d to 8½d. A decrease of 126 beasts, and of 1,841 sheep and lambs. Good demand for all classes at about late rates.

BUTTER.

Manchester, July 25.—Hot weather exercised a prejudicial effect on the market yesterday. There was a substantial decrease in the supply of foreign makes. However, a firm tone was observable, though hardly an active business, and arrivals were more than sufficient to cover current requirements. Quotations:—Choicest Danish, 108s to 112s, with some left over; Irish creameries of excellent quality cleared at 102s to 105s; Friesland and Dutch creameries, 102s to 104s; Irish dairies, 90s to 94s.

Cork, July 24.—Firsts, 91s; seconds, 89s; thirds, 86s. Mild cured—Superfine, 92s; fine, 87s. Choicest boxes, 92s; choice boxes, 87s. Fresh butter, 95s to 93s. In market 272 firkins, 195; mild, 68; boxes, 9.

Limerick, July 24.—Choicest Irish pure centrifugal creamery butter was officially quoted by the Price Committee at Limerick at 96s to 99s to dairies. Demand good.

COUNTRY MARKETS.

Ingersoll, Ont., Aug. 6.—White wheat, 65c to 67c per bushel; red fall wheat, 65c to 67c per bushel; spring wheat, 65c to 67c per bushel; barley, 48c to 50c per bushel; peas, 60c to 65c per bushel, oats, 30c to 31c per bushel; corn, 49c to 51c per bushel; bran, $12 to $14 per ton; shorts, $16 to $18 per ton; potatoes, 45c to 60c per bag; onions, 90c to 95c per bushel; live hogs, $5.25 to $5.75 per cwt.; flour, $1.65 to $1.90 per cwt.; oatmeal, $2 to $2.50 per cwt.; cornmeal, $2 to $2.50 per cwt.; butter, 20c to 23c per lb.; creamery, 23c to 25c per lb.; eggs, 11c to 12c per dozen; hay, $8 to $9 per ton; hides, $7 to $8 per cwt.

Ottawa, Aug. 4.—Another large market greeted a large crowd of housekeepers this morning, plenty of produce being offered at about the same prices as last Saturday. Corn made its first appearance and sold at 20c a dozen. New potatoes are much cheaper, selling from 65c to 75c bag or 8c gallon. Green apples sold for 10c a gallon; raspberries, 70c pail; blueberries, 55c to 70c pail; gooseberries, 35c to 70c pail; red currants, 50c pail; blackberries, 10c box; butter, tub, pail, 20c to 21c lb.; butter, print, 22c to 23c lb.; eggs, 14c to 15c dozen; oats, 34c to 35c bushel; hay, $10 ton; mutton, 5c to 6c lb., fronts, 6c to 8c lb., hinds; chickens, alive, 55c to 65c pair; celery, 25c doz.; carrots, 15c doz. bunches; green onions, 2 do., 25c; cucumbers, 15c to 20c dozen; cauliflowers, 75c to $1.50 dozen; cabbages, 35c to 50c doz.; beets, 15c doz. bunches; beans, 15c gallon; peas, 8c gallon.

A WIDOW'S CLAIM.

Mrs. Joseph Menard has entered an action claiming $10,000 damages from the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for herself and children. This claim is on account of the death of plaintiff's husband who was killed by a locomotive while working on the railway track at Pointe Claire on June 6 last.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Warm Weather

Weakness is Quickly Overcome

The cooling, toning and blood enriching qualities of Hood's Sarsaparilla are wonderful. It strengthens the stomach and digestive organs, and creates an appetite. It has an unequalled record of cures of scrofula, salt rheum, boils, pimples, and other diseases caused by impure blood.

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Is Canada's Greatest Medicine. Price $1. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

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New Shops and Offices,

TO BE ERECTED ON ST. PETER STREET,

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MERCHANTS BANK AND THE WITNESS OFFICE

To be Ready about End of October.

Full particulars at the Witness Office.

Property.

FOR SALE, PRICE $4,500, 128 to 136 Vitre street; rental $606 per annum; a block of solid well-built houses, rented to steady tenants; pays 10 percent net. H. M. SIMPSON, 29 Canada Life Building. Tel. Main 3344. 8

Personal.

ADVERTISERS ARE REMINDED THAT it is contrary to the provisions of the postal laws to deliver letters addressed to initials only; an advertiser desiring to conceal his or her identity may economically do so by having replies directed to a box at this office; ten cents added to the price of the advertisement covers expenses in connection therewith, including the forwarding of letters.

ARE YOU GOING TO THE SEASIDE OR COUNTRY?

The Publishers of the 'Witness' have again opened the SUMMER RESORT INFORMATION BUREAU, at the 'WITNESS' PRINTING HOUSE, corner of Craig and St. Peter streets, where those contemplating going to a Summer Resort may, at their leisure, look over interesting Booklets, Pamphlets and Cards, descriptive of the leading Summer Resorts of Canada, and the United States. Also, time tables of Railways and Steamboats reaching these resorts, together with descriptions of the interesting points along the various routes. This is the oldest newspaper Summer Resort Bureau in Canada. A cordial invitation is extended to all 'Witness' readers to consult the Bureau, which is open during regular office hours. 18

BOARD — A FEW BOARDERS CAN BE accommodated at Willow Cottage, Ormstown, Que.; nice shady lawn; good board; terms moderate. P. O. Box 145. 17

SEA BATHING, LITTLE METIS. Parties wishing to avoid the noise and bustle of an hotel can have good private board at Green Hill House; also Cottage to let. For particulars apply ALEX. TURRIFF. 7

MOUNT ROYAL HOUSE, PEAK'S ISLAND, MAINE

The most pleasant situation on the island. Stands high, and commands a full view of Portland Harbor, with its many islands. Good boating and bathing. Home comforts.

Address, MRS. MACDONALD, Peak's Island.

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Ideal Summer Home, large rooms, Pine Grove, Sanitary Plumbing, Bath, Spring Water, Large Lawn, Tennis Court; Maple Grove front of house.

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ADIRONDACKS, GRANDVIEW FARM.

1,000 feet above tide. Dry, pure air. Beautiful scenery. Large airy rooms. Write for photographic circulars. H. I. ARNOLD, Keesville, N.Y. 9

MOUNTAIN VIEW FARM, FOSTER, Que. This well known resort on the shores of Brome Lake now open for guests. Boats free. Good bathing and fishing. For terms, address A. KILBURN, Proprietor. 1

SARATOGA SPRINGS,

The Kensington,

Opens JUNE 25th.

H. A. & W. F. BANG, Proprietors.

Stationery, &c.

BINDER.

Wanted at once a general hand in the Bindery.

TIMMIS, NOBLE & CO

Manufacturing Stationers,

759 CRAIG STREET.

EYES TURNED THIS WAY.

Toronto, Aug. 8.—Three distinguished looking gentlemen called to see the Hon. G. W. Ross and the Hon. E. J. Davis this morning about New Ontario. They were Otto Thorning, secretary to the Austro-Hungarian consul-general, Montreal; Nicholas de Struve, consul Imperial de Russia au Canada; and Alajos Paikert, Royal Hungarian Agricultural Commissioner at Washington. They found neither Mr. Ross nor Mr. Davis in, and they explained their intentions to Mr. Gibson, acting deputy commissioner of Crown lands. They said that large numbers of Hungarian farmers are desirous of coming to Canada, and have preference for Ontario, if land can be secured at reasonable prices. Mr. Gibson furnished the deputation with particulars about New Ontario.

POOR YEAR FOR FISH.

St. John's, Nfld., Aug. 7.—The fishery outlook is the most unfavorable known here in recent years. Owing to the ice blockade off the Labrador coast the catch of cod there shows a decided decrease, which it will not be possible to offset during the remainder of the season.

The fishery around the Newfoundland coast is also backward, and the prospect of even an average catch is equally hopeless.

GULF REPORT.

L'Islet—Hazy, calm.
River du Loup—Clear, calm; inward at 5 a.m., St. Olaf; 8 a.m., steamer.
Father Point—Clear, west wind.
Matane—Clear, strong south wind; inward 7.30 a.m., one Allan liner; City of Belfast anchored here.
Martin River—Cloudy, variable wind.
Capt Magdelen—Clear, west wind; inward 6 a.m., Oceano; 8.30 a.m., Campana.
Fame Point—Clear, strong south-west wind; inward 6.30 a.m.; inward yesterday 6.30 p.m., Brazilian.
Cape Rosier—Clear calm; inward 5 a.m., Atlantic.
Anticosti—Clear, south-west wind.
Cape Race—Clear, south-west wind; inward 6 a.m., Dunmore Head.
Low Point—Cloudy, west wind; inward to-day Storford; yesterday, Tritonia and Turret Boy; outward yesterday noon Bogstad; 8.30 p.m., Hiso.

WANT ADS.

—FOR THE—

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Between Peel and Mansfield Sts.

OR WITH

R. TURNER, Grocer,

Point St. Charles, 60 Wellington Street, West of Subway.

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½c for each additional word. Six insertions for the price of four.

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The above rates are CASH with order. When not prepaid numerous entries have to be made, and the rate is, in consequence, much higher.

No charge made in our books for any advertisement of less than five agate lines space.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED, YOUNG GIRL AS GENERAL Servant where nurse is kept. Apply Mrs. RAMSAY, 4363 Montrose avenue, off Argyle avenue, Westmount. 8

WANTED, GOOD COOK for Small Family; good wages; immediate engagement. Apply at 458 Elm avenue. 8

WANTED, YOUNG GIRL to attend to Children. Apply to 117 Bleury street. 8

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, AS TEMPORary help in a British Fire Office, a Stenographer and Typewritten Policy Writer. Apply, with references, to Box 858 P.O., city. 8

WANTED, ASSISTANT RESIDENT MASter for Ashbury College, Ottawa. Graduate fond of sports. Subjects: General Junior Work. Apply, sending testimonials and photograph, to GEO. P. WOOLLCOMBE, The Point, Riviere du Loup, Quebec. 8

WANTED, ASSISTANT FEMALE TEACHer for the Protestant School, Longueuil. Application to be addressed, stating salary, experience and qualifications, to W. S. WALKER, Sec.-Treas. Board of Protestant School Commissioners, Longueuil, P.Q. 8

WANTED, AN ELDERLY WOMAN, willing to do light house work and help with baby; small wages but good comfortable home. 5375 Craig street. 8

GOOD STRONG BOY, 18 YEARS OF AGE, for work about Presses, wanted, at the 'Witness' Office. 8

WANTED, GENERAL SERVANT FOR country house, short distance beyond city limits; the right person will command excellent wages. Mrs. RIVA, 5 Union ave.

WANTED, AT ONCE, A YOUNG GIRL as Housemaid, to go to the country. Apply in evening between 6 and 8 at 990 Sherbrooke street. 8

WANTED, PROTESTANT TEACHER for English School of Belle River; must speak French; salary one hundred and fifty dollars, without board, for the scholastic year. Address JOHN OSWALD, Belle River P.O., Province of Quebec. 8

WANTED, GOOD GENERAL SERVANT for small family; references required; car fare paid. 103 Somerville avenue, Westmount.

BOY WANTED FOR JOB PRINTING DEpartment. Apply to the Manager of the 'Witness' Office. 6

BOY WANTED, OF GOOD EDUCATION, 17 years of age, for bulletin work; needs no experience. Apply to the Manager, 'Witness' Office. 7

WANTED, TWO TEACHERS, with Elementary diplomas; engagement, twelve months; four months from 1st of September to 31st December, 1900; eight months from 1st May to 31st December, 1901; salary, $15 monthly. Apply to R. LOBRY, Bourg-Louis, Portneuf County. 4

WANTED, TEACHER FOR COTE ST. Charles Elementary School; salary $120 for eight months. Apply to A. W. MULLAN, Hudson Heights, Que. 8

MERCHANT TAILORS WANTED IN every town and village in Canada, to sell made-to-measure Tailor-made Clothing. For particulars apply to Crown Tailoring Co., Ltd., Toronto. 8

Wanted.

WANTED, A SECOND-HAND TURNING Lathe; must be in perfect order. Apply 204 St. Martin street. 7

Miscellaneous.

JOHN WM. JACOBY, MASAYA, NICARAgua, Central America, will exchange Nicaraguan and Central American stamps for those of other countries. 6

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES Purchased; advances made thereon, and on other securities. Debts and claims of all kinds collected on commission. Apply to Room 1, 132A, St. James street, or P.O. Box 447.

Dressmaking, &c.

DRESSES AND COATS, MADE by First-class English Dressmaker; Tailor-made Gowns and Costumes, $2.50 and $3.00. Mrs. WALSHE, 540 Sanguinet street, above Roy street. 1

Houses Wanted.

WANTED, NICE 5-ROOM FLAT, Furnace, etc., for September; good reliable tenant. Address F., P.O. Box 602

Employment Wanted.

AN ORGANIST, LATE OF ENGLAND, would like situation as Organist to small Church; three years' experience. Address ENGLISHMAN, Y. M. C. A., Dominion square. 8

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YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, GOOD SOCIAL standing, desires position of trust, or management with work in agricultural pursuits; an extensive practical experience throughout Canada, also in California; references given. Apply P.O. Box 1133, Montreal. 8

A BOY, AGED 12, WANTS WORK IN AN office or factory. Apply 154 St. Charles street, Point St. Charles.

TEACHER (Protestant), well qualified for reading, etc., is desirous to obtain a position as companion; references if required. Address M.E.S., 'Witness' Office. 31

WANTED, BY A WIDOW, work of any kind, out by the day, or something to do at home; references. Address IMMEDIATE, 'Witness' Office.

Bargains.

FOR SALE, SILVER FLUTE (BOEHM system), and concert banjo, both artists instrument and a bargain for cash. Apply to 548 Cadieux street. 8

FOR SALE, A BEAUTIFUL BELL ORGAN, $75, payable $3 per month, or $50 all cash (cost new $150), 12 stops, octave couplers, 2 knee swells, handsome high top walnut case, with sunken panels, powerful sweet tone, warranted a perfect instrument. W. H. LEACH, Piano Parlors, 2440 St. Catherine street, near Drummond. Also a fine Estey Organ, piano case model. Offers solicited from immediate purchasers as it must be sold at once to close an estate. 8

FOR SALE, WHITLOCK PRESS, DRUM Cylinder, double royal, in perfect running order. Address S. 3860, 'Witness' Office. 6

MOVING PICTURE MACHINE, FIRST class, for sale at a bargain. Address JOHN A. NICHOLLS, 'Witness' Office, Montreal. 6

FOR SALE, 48 GALLON MILK ROUND, with one horse, waggon, cart, sleigh, harness, cans and good will of customers. Apply to 111 Delisle street, Montreal.

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TO LET, 167, 171 ST. TIMOTHEE STREET, 8 rooms each; good order and good location, 13 and 14 dollars per month. JOHN BURRELL, Temple Building. 3

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OLD BUILDING, CORNER ST. PETER and Fortification. To Let to one or several tenants; splendid thoroughfare. Apply at 'Witness' Office.

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TO LET,

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38 Waverly St., Annex.

Phone Up. 83, or Main 353.

The Boys' Page.

Camping Out.

For weeks we boys had been full of the project. At last we had succeeded in exciting the enthusiasm of our elders. We were really going—camping! Our party was to consist of a number of families residing in the small town of M——, in northern Illinois. Among the older members of the company were included a doctor, a lawyer, a minister and a high-school principal. They were to be accompanied by their wives and families.

To say that we were delighted would but mildly describe our ecstasy when this decision was reached, and the some-results and unearthly war-whoops of which a boy is capable under such circumstances were not wanting on this occasion. Our secret labor of months was about to be rewarded. Months before during long, stormy days we had gone over each detail of camp life, had studied innumerable books and papers on 'camping out,' and all that remained was to put our theories into practice.

Albert Andrews and I did not long have our heads together before we decided that we must have a row-boat all our own. The next question was, 'How can we get it?' We rummaged among all the old papers and magazines obtainable for information on the subject. We found several articles on boat building, but as a rule the expenditure required put the thing beyond our reach. However, after a diligent search, we hit upon an old number of a favorite juvenile paper wherein we found an article: 'How to build a boat.' After studying it carefully we were convinced it was 'just the thing.' Albert volunteered to take the matter to his father, the Rev. Mr. Andrews, and obtain the latter's consent. On second thought we both approached him, with a good deal of trepidation, and submitted our plans. He looked them over quietly for a moment and then not only favored our scheme, but promised to help us make the boat if we would get our lumber and other materials together.

For several days thereafter we were familiar visitors at the lumber yard. Never before had the yard undergone to severe a scrutiny. Finally, after an endless turning over of boards, we had picked out a quantity of sound basswood strips for the sides, suitable pieces of pine for the posts, bottom and seats, and hardwood strips for the gunwales. These we took home and, having purchased the necessary nails and screws, we set about our task. Mr. Andrews was as good as his word and proved himself nearly as good a carpenter as preacher. In an incredibly short time our boat was well on its way toward completion.

It is safe to say that two happier boys never lived than we who daubed the paint on that boat when it was finished. So well had it been made that we were justified in showing a little pride and lording it over the other boys. Waiting barely long enough for the paint to dry, we took the boat down to the creek for trial. She rode the water like a duck! We boys were not prouder of the result than Mr. Andrews himself, and when he brought from the city a new pair of copper-tipped oars our satisfaction and delight were complete.

When the camping question had been fully debated, and guide-books brought forth and studied, it was decided that we go to a beautiful small lake in southern Wisconsin, which was known to abound with fish of various kinds, and where we could entirely blot out the civilized world for a time and still not be too far from a base of supplies. It must be confessed that the women looked at this plan with apprehension, preferring to select some place where we could indulge in the comforts of a cottage instead of sleeping on the ground; but finally, much to our satisfaction, all these objections were overruled and the decision was made in favor of a large tent—large enough to accommodate a half dozen families if necessary. By partitioning off apartments this could be made comfortable for sleeping. For kitchen purposes we carried another smaller tent.

As the time for starting drew near the bustle of preparation increased. We hired a large waggon and on this we placed the boat, packing our tent, utensils and camp equipment in and around it, making everything as snug as possible. At the foundry, among a lot of old iron, we ran across the top of an old wood-stove, which was in fairly good condition. This, with a length or two of stove pipe, was to constitute our stove.

The weather being extremely warm, we concluded to make our trip during the night. This plan would save the horses and make it pleasanter for ourselves as well. The distance was not too great to be covered in a single night's journey. The eventful evening found a jolly party of not fewer than a dozen people well on their way in various vehicles. We boys viewed the receding lights of the village from a vantage ground on top of the large loaded camp waggon. We were bound for a two weeks' sojourn in the wilderness, there to acquire sunburned faces and a stock of stories wherewith to while away the future long winter evenings.

He who has never watched the slow changes of night in a travel along a winding country road, from a perch on the top of a loaded camp waggon, can never fully appreciate the strange panorama which held us spellbound. Once we were passing through a dense wood where the ominous stillness was broken only by the occasional creaking of a branch, the mournful hoot of a far-away screech owl and the soft rustling of leaves. As we began the descent of a long, rocky hill we involuntarily clutched the sides of the waggon to steady ourselves—none too soon. Just then the wheel struck a huge boulder lying on the road. The sudden lurch threatened to pile our whole outfit in a heap by the roadside. As we proceeded we heard a thud and a little scream, then sounds of muffled laughter from the waggon ahead, which indicated that some slight mishap had befallen them. We stopped, but hearing them start on again, we, too, resumed our course, and, reaching the bottom, began the slow ascent on the other side.

In this manner we travelled on for hours, never for a moment thinking of sleep. We emerged from the woods just as the first dull grey began to appear in the east. Before us extended a long, low stretch of prairie and slough land. In the east a soft light began to diffuse itself, and faintly, from far to our left, we heard its welcome sounded in the crowing of the barnyard cock. This was taken up from every farm-yard, far and near, and mingled with the lowing of the cattle, changed the stillness of the night into the first activities of the day. Soon the east was all aglow with red, and we were nearing our destination. Again we entered the wood and toiled slowly up another hill. Just as we reached the summit the sun broke through and dispelled the darkness and before us stretched the lake, overhung with a cloud of vapor. A thrill ran through us at the sight, and with a shout we were off the waggon and racing madly for the distinction of being the first upon the camping ground. Our fun had begun in earnest. With a considerable trouble our tent was pitched, and we began to look about for breakfast.

First, taking a spade, we dug in the ground to the depth of six inches, in area a little smaller than the stove top. In front we made an opening for the draught, taking care that it was large enough to readily admit the fuel. Over the hole we placed the stove top, fixed the pipe in place, and our stove was complete. A roaring fire was soon built under this and the savory odors which reached our nostrils told us that breakfast would not be long delayed. Breakfast over, hammocks were swung among the trees, boats were launched, fishing tackle overhauled, books brought forth, and each was left to seek amusement in the manner most attractive to him.

Noon brought back a famished crowd. Never did a meal taste so good! Never did people have such appetites! After dinner we started out to wage war in earnest on the fish. At night we straggled back tired and hungry, but happy. As we gathered around our rough board table and partook of the smoking fish, which we so lately pulled wriggling from the water, and of the home-made bread, we one and all pronounced them good.

We retired early that night, and soon the last sounds about the camp were hushed. For a long time I lay on my back and gazed at the white walls of the tent about me. I listened to the chorus of the bull frogs—sounding so nearly like the lowing of cattle that the amateur is often deceived. In fact, the next morning we had a good joke on the professor when he mentioned the 'terrible bellowing of the cattle in this region.' Nor could he be convinced that he was mistaken until a huge frog, measuring over a foot in length, was captured and brought in for inspection.

(To be Continued.)



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Tues., Aug. 7.	Lake Superior	Fri., Aug. 24
Tues., Aug. 14.	Lake Ontario	Fri., Aug. 31
Tues., Aug. 21.	Montfort	Fri., Sept. 7
Tues., Aug. 28.	Lake Champlain (New, 9,000 tons)	Fri., Sept. 14
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Leave Old Orchard... 7.45 a.m. and *8.00 p.m.
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Arrive Montreal..... 6.50 p.m. and *7.40 a.m.

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THE MARITIME EXPRESS, from points as above, will arrive daily, except on Monday, at 7.30 p.m., and daily from Riviere du Loup.

THE LOCAL EXPRESS will leave daily except on Sunday, at 7.40 a.m., due to arrive at Levis at 1.00 p.m., and at Riviere du Loup at 5.00 p.m., and at Little Metis at 8.25 p.m.

THE LOCAL EXPRESS will leave Little Metis daily, except Saturday, at 4.25 p.m., Riviere du Loup at 7.40 p.m., and Levis at 11.45 p.m., due to arrive at Montreal at 6.30 a.m.

ACCOMMODATION FOR LEVIS leaves daily, except on Sunday, at 11.30 p.m., due to arrive at Levis at 7.20 a.m., and connecting with accommodation for Campbellton, N.B.

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Moncton, N.B., June 15, 1900.

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Tender for Wharf at Levis, P.Q.

Sealed Tenders, addressed to the undersigned and marked on the outside: 'Tender for Wharf at Levis,' will be received until twelve o'clock, noon, on

SATURDAY, the 11th AUGUST, 1900,

for the construction of a Wharf of Crib Work, at Levis, P.Q.

Plans and specifications may be seen on and after Friday, the 3rd August, at the Engineer's Office at Levis, and at the Chief Engineer's Office, Moncton, N.B., where forms of tender may be obtained.

All the conditions of the specification must be complied with.

D. POTTINGER, General Manager.

Railway Office, Moncton, N.B., 27th July, 1900. 30

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Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to 6 o'clock p.m. on SATURDAY, the 18th day of August, 1900, for the purchase of the following assets of the above-named Company, viz.:—

Mining Location R 569, situated about five miles north of Jack Fish Bay, Lake Superior, containing 160 acres more or less, together with stamp mill, air drill plant, assay office with necessary apparatus and blacksmith's shop, etc.

Each tender to be accompanied by an accepted cheque for ten percent of the amount tendered which will be forfeited if the party tendering fails to carry out said purchase, and will be returned if tender is declined.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Further particulars can be had from the undersigned, or the property may be inspected on application to the caretaker at Jack Fish, Ontario.

Dated 16th of July A.D. 1900.
W. L. MORTON, Liquidator,
Fort William, Ontario.

THE LOSING OF MRS. PETTIT.

(Edith Keeley Stokely, in 'The Independent.')

Nature, in designing old Mr. Pettit's face, had not endowed it with a single artful furrow or wrinkle wherein a secret might hide. It was a beautiful old face, too, with a fringe of white whiskers all around under the chin, wide-open, mild grey eyes and ruddy cheeks. Yet did a harmless deceit lodge there but for a moment the eyes laughed and twinkled, and all but called aloud, 'Here it is'; and the next instant the secret was dislodged and scurrying off in plain sight of everybody, and nobody more surprised than Mr. Pettit himself.

Consequently, when Mr. Pettit stepped into the kitchen upon a certain June evening, and hung his hat upon the peg behind the door, Mrs. Pettit, suspending the kettle high in air from the operation of pouring boiling water upon the tea, said, in a tone of conviction: 'Ephraim, you've got a letter from John.'

'Well, now, I want to know!' said Mr. Pettit, throwing an appealing glance around upon an imaginary and admiring audience, 'If women don't beat all! I was saving that letter till after supper.'

'We can just as well have it with our tea,' said Mrs. Pettit, pulling the cosy over the teapot, and leading the way to the supper table. 'John must have something particular to say. We had a letter from him this week.'

The two snow-crowned heads were bowed for a moment in simple grace, and then, as Mrs. Pettit poured the fragrant Hyson into the old-fashioned china cups, her husband proceeded to open the letter.

Not very much, after all. Two square yellow tickets and one of those short notes that are always portentous:

'Chicago, Ill., June 10, 1895.

'Dear Father and Mother,—I enclose you two round-trip tickets for Chicago, which I expect you to make use of right away. Our boy is to be christened next week, and the christening can't go on without you. Your loving son.

'JOHN PETTIT.

'P. S.—Telegraph me when you start.

'J. P.'

Mrs. Pettit dropped her hands into her lap with a look of blank dismay. 'Why, Ephraim,' she protested, 'I can't go.'

'John wouldn't like it,' said Mr. Pettit, softly, confining his gaze to the careful stirring of his tea. 'It's our first grandchild, you know.'

Involuntarily Mrs. Pettit's gaze wandered through the open window to a tiny hillock, which, with its marble shaft showing dimly through the twilight, told its own tale of 'Eleanor, aged seven.'

'I have never left her,' she said, with troubled eyes.

'She would wish it,' said Ephraim, gently. 'John knows all, and he wishes it. Sixteen years is a long time for grieving, mother. She is a grown woman in heaven by this time.'

Nothing more was said after this. The soft darkness of a June night began to fall. The katydids called from the grasses; a huge June-bug beat itself noisily against the window screen; the cow lowed from the meadow without.

At last Mrs. Pettit pushed aside her untasted food and said, with a pitiful tremor in her old voice: 'We'll go, Ephraim. It's wicked of me to be staying at home grieving, and neglecting the loved ones that need me. We will write to John to-night and tell him so.'

Thus it came to pass that a few days later a certain train pulling out of Wilson's Ferry carried with it a quaint old couple with whom we have to do. The old gentleman wore his whiskers after a good old country style, and looked over his silver-bowed glasses with the most benignant eyes in the world. As for the old lady, fellow-passengers glanced idly upon her, and then turned to gaze again. Such a sweet old face, seamed with added years and care, but beautiful withal in its frame of clustering grey curls. No one smiled at the old-fashioned bonnet, the long, slender-waisted black dress, or neatly folded shoulder shawl. No one seemed to think of the oddity of the black silk mitts with their short fingers, although they had not been put on before since Eleanor's funeral. Every one seemed kindly interested in the big brown basket with a cover and two handles. Before the journey ended it had opened wide its hospitable cover to soothe with ginger cakes and tarts the cries of more than half a dozen travel-worn babes, and had won the earnest blessings of as many tired mothers.

Six hours of rumble and noise and dust, glimpses of waving green fields and distant towns, a fleeting acquaintance with strange faces and other lives, good-byes 'mid youth and laughter and silent good-byes with tears, and the train steamed slowly into Chicago.

It seemed to be the final destination of all humanity. Such crowds of people, such noise and bustle! But fortunately the trend of humanity seemed in a general direction.

'Maybe you ought to have telegraphed, John, as he said to,' remarked Mrs. Pettit, in a dubious voice. 'He would have been here to meet us.'

'I know the way. We've got to take the suburban train,' said Mr. Pettit, grasping the big carpetsack with one hand, and parcels, bags and the umbrella with the other. 'You just keep close to me, Lucy. That suburban train doesn't wait more than five minutes.'

Through the big iron gates and up the wide stairs, everybody meeting and greeting everybody else, boys shouting and cabmen crying their fares, and at last open air. That is, not open air like the broad meadows and sunny garden plots of Wilson's Ferry, but open air much like gazing up from the bottom of a good old-fashioned chimney, so tall were the buildings on either side, and so very little of the blue sky visible overhead.

It was all very new and very strange to Mrs. Pettit; yet, notwithstanding her bewilderment, she faithfully followed the guiding carpetsack, hurrying onward in its wake, until they were well out on the streets and she was quite breathless with the brisk walk.

Then, as the carpetsack shifted its position for a moment to the pavement, and its owner turned to mop his brow, Mrs. Pettit saw, to her utter dismay, that, while his hair was gray, and from the back he presented an appearance not unlike that of Ephraim, this man she had been religiously following was, in fact, an utter stranger, and that she herself, Mrs. Pettit, was lost!

(To be Continued.)

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

THE CHILD MARTYR.

(E. Payson Hammond, in 'Christian Alliance.')

I am sure your young readers will be interested in a story of a boy only nine years of age, who rather than deny Christ suffered the death of a brave young martyr. It was at Antioch, where the disciples were first called Christians, that a deacon from the church at Cesarea, was suffering dreadful tortures that he might be forced to deny the Lord that bought him with his own precious blood. This martyr said: 'I believe there is but one God and one Mediator between God and man.' His body was almost torn in pieces. At last he said, 'Call a little child who has been truly converted and let him decide whether it would be better to worship one God, the Maker of heaven and earth, and one Saviour, who died on the cross for us, or to worship the gods and the lords many of whom the Romans served.'

Just then a Christian Roman mother who had come to look upon the dreadful sufferings of the martyr drew near with her little boy nine years of age. The question was asked the child, and he quickly replied: 'God is one and Jesus Christ is one with the Father.'

The persecutor heard these words, and was filled with rage. 'O base and wicked mother,' he said, 'thou has taught this child to answer thus.' Then turning to the boy he said, 'Tell me, child, who taught you thus to speak, how did you learn this faith?'

The boy looked lovingly into his mother's face. 'My mother taught me that Jesus Christ loved little children and died on the cross, and so I learned to love him for his love to me.'

'Ah,' said the cruel judge, 'we will see what the love of Christ can do for you,' and at a sign the officers who stood ready with their rods, after the fashion of the Romans, instantly seized the boy, and laid their heavy blows upon his bleeding back.

'Now we will see,' cried the judge, 'what the love of Christ can do for him.'

As the blood was streaming from the tender flesh of the dear boy, his mother replied, 'The love of Jesus enables him to endure what his Master endured for him and for us all.'

Again they smote the child, not only to torture him, but his mother also, and the cruel judge asked again, 'What can the love of Christ do for him now?'

Many eyes were filled with tears as that Roman mother answered, 'It teaches him to forgive his persecutors.'

When he was told that if he would deny Christ they would cease to lay upon him the cruel blows that were fast driving the life from his body, he answered, 'There is no other God but one and Jesus Christ is the Redeemer of the world. He loves me and I love him, and I am going to live with him forever in heaven.' At length the child fainted, and one of these cruel murderers tossed the boy's mangled body into the arms of his mother, crying, 'See what the love of Christ hath done for him.'

Pressing him gently to her crushed heart, the mother answered, 'That love will take him from the wrath of man to the peace of heaven.'

'Mother,' cried the dying boy, 'give me a drop of water from our cool well, upon my tongue,' and then the little martyr's voice was silent.

The mother said, 'Already thou hast tasted of the well which springeth up to everlasting life. I, ere long, will follow after thee.'

The dear boy then gently opened his eyes as if he had just returned from heaven for a moment, and looked to where the elder martyr was suffering in the agonies of death, and said, 'There is but one God and one Saviour who died for us on the cross.'

I hope none who read this touching story will listen to words like these, without saying, 'Dear Lord Jesus, I give myself to thee.'

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BIBLE THOUGHTS.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 8.

THE BODY OF SIN—WHAT IS IT?

Are the words 'body' and 'flesh' synonymous? When applied to man's sinful nature they are. Our old man was crucified with Christ that the 'body of sin' might be nullified, made powerless, so that we should no longer be in bondage to sin. (Rom. vi., 6.) Sin takes possession of the whole man and uses his body and its members as it wills. It is a slave-holder. (Rom. vi., 16-19.) The motions of sin work in our members as a law or principle. (Rom. vii., 5, 23.) James (iv., 1) speaks of the lusts or desires which work in our members. The tongue is a member. (James iii., 5.) The mind, will, affections, hands, feet, are members. These become the instruments of corrupt desires and bring the body, our physical being, into the 'bondage of corruption' and subject it to vanity. (Rom. viii.) What characterizes sinful flesh? Weakness. (Rom. vi., 16.) Filthiness. (II. Cor. vii., 1.) Lust. (Gal. v., 6.) Evil doings, seventeen in number in Gal. v., 19. The mind of the flesh. Thinks about—cares for fleshly things. (Col. ii., 18.) The body is subject to death because of sin. (Rom. viii., 10.) Who shall deliver me? Jesus Christ our Lord. (Rom. vii., 24, 25.) The believer is waiting for the redemption of the natural body and for its glorification at the coming of the Lord. (Rom. viii., 23; Phil. iii., 21.)

'WHAT WOULD JESUS DO?'

When the morning paints the skies
And the birds their songs renew,
Let me from my slumber rise,
Saying, 'What would Jesus do?'

Countless mercies from above
Day by day my pathway strew;
Is it much to bless Thy love?
Father, 'What would Jesus do?'

When I ply my daily task
And the round of toil pursue,
Let me often brightly ask,
'What, my soul, would Jesus do?'

When the clouds of sorrow hide
Mirth and sunshine from my view,
Let me, clinging to Thy side,
Ponder, 'What would Jesus do?'

Only let Thy love, O God,
Fill my spirit through and through;
Treading where my Saviour trod,
Breathing, 'What would Jesus do?'
—The Bishop of Exeter.

There is no time that we need so much to go apart and seek God in prayer as when we are conscious of restlessness of spirit, and are moved by hasty impulses. In such times we are almost sure to do the wrong thing unless we have taken counsel of God, after waiting before him long enough to become perfectly quiet. There is no place where we can sooner attain unto quietness than on our knees before God. He will not leave us to distractions if we patiently wait before him.—'Words and Weapons.'

READABLE PARAGRAPHS.

STOPPING THE LIGHT.

Two Irishmen once chanced to meet a cave when sojourning in South Africa. Pat crept into it for the purpose of investigating the interior. Just then the lion who owned the freehold of the cave turned up and darted in after the investigator. He had got half way in when Mike caught hold of his tail, and bracing his legs up against the rock on either side, held on for dear life. 'Yerra, Mike, agra,' shouted Pat inside, 'who's stoppin' up the light?' 'That ye'll know,' said Mike, 'when the tail breaks!'

AN EXTRA 100 FEET.

'What was the trouble at the house where the complaint came from yesterday?' asked the superintendent of the gas company.

'Nothing much,' replied the inspector. 'I found a centipede in one of the pipes.'

'Ah, an extra hundred feet. See that they're charged for that.'

WASN'T COMPULSORY.

Three different waiters at a Dublin hotel asked a prim, precise, little clergyman at dinner, in quick succession, if he would have soup. A little annoyed he said to the last waiter, who asked:

'Is it compulsory?'

'No, sir,' answered the waiter; 'I think its mock turtle.'

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WON'T LEAVE PEKIN.

Foreign Ministers will Wait Till Relief Arrives.

POWERS AT LOGGERHEADS.

Rumor Current That Russia and Japan Have Come to Blows.

LOSSES OF THE ALLIES IN SUNDAY'S BATTLE AT PEITSANG.

Washington, Aug. 7.—The information which came to-day that American troops were engaged in the battle at Peitsang established positively for the first time that, notwithstanding the difficulties which General Chaffee had encountered in disembarking troops and supplies, at least a part, and a considerable part, of the United States force, was in the vanguard of the forward movement.

Gen. Chaffee's despatch to the War Department conveyed the most satisfactory evidences that the commanders had thoroughly agreed in advance upon a plan of action, and that there is every indication that this plan had been followed, as Gen. Chaffee on Friday sent the cable saying that the attack upon the Chinese at Peitsang would be made on Sunday, the day when Admiral Remey and the press correspondents say the fighting occurred.

The most positive addition to the news of the day was the brief line from the Associated Press correspondent at Tientsin, stating that the 9th and 14th Infantry, Reed's Battery, and the marines were in the battle at Peitsang.

It is, perhaps, noteworthy and significant that in this plan of attack upon the enemy at Peitsang, the American, British and Japanese forces were joined in the movement to turn the enemy's right flank, while the Russians and French operated together on the opposite side of the river against the enemy's left. This may indicate the line of cleavage among the allies. It is also exceedingly significant that Gen. Chaffee does not mention the German force at all. The War Department officials do not believe that this could have been due to an oversight on his part, if it was arranged that they were to participate in the movement. It therefore seems likely that the Germans were not engaged at Peitsang. It is thought possible that they may be acting independently.

Another cablegram came to the State Department late this afternoon from Minister Conger at Pekin—the second that has been received direct from him since June 12. It is the first which has come direct from the minister since the above date, the other having been received through the intermediary of the Chinese minister here, Mr. Wu. To-day's telegram shows that the situation in the Chinese capital is still of a very serious character. So important were the statements contained in the despatch that a conference was held by wire between several of the officials here and the president at Canton, lasting for several hours. At its conclusion the cablegram was made public. It was as follows:—

'Tsinan Yamen, Aug. 7.—Secretary of State:—Still besieged. Situation more precarious. Chinese Government insisting upon our leaving Pekin, which would be certain death. Rifle firing upon us daily by Imperial troops. Have abundant courage, but little ammunition or provisions. Two progressive Yamen ministers beheaded. All connected with legation of the United States at the present moment.

Evidently the word safe has been omitted from the concluding sentence of the message.

(Signed), 'CONGER.'

CANNOT ENTER PEKIN.

LI HUNG CHANG SAYS IT IS USELESS TO HOPE FOR IT.

London, Aug. 8, 3.45 a.m.—'In case the troops advance, the Chinese must fight. The suggestion that the allies should be allowed to enter Pekin in order to escort the ministers to Tientsin is absolutely impossible.' This is the dictum of Li Hung Chang. It was transmitted last evening to Mr. William Pritchard Morgan, member of parliament for Merthyr-Tydvil, by his agent at Shanghai. The agent had carried to Earl Li a message from Mr. Morgan urging that the allied troops be allowed to enter the capital, and stating that a settlement could be made at Tientsin, whereby a war of the world against China will be averted; but even the optimistic Li failed to hold out the slightest hope of its feasibility, although he reiterated to Mr. Morgan's agent his declaration that the ministers had left Pekin, fixing the date of their departure as Aug. 2. The agent makes this comment: 'The consuls are without confirmation.' These messages have been sent to Lord Salisbury accompanied by a statement by Mr. Morgan, urging that the allies should take no step to endanger the lives of the ministers.

A message from the Belgian minister, dated Pekin, Aug. 2, seems effectually to dispose of the rumors that the ministers have either left or are intending to leave Pekin.

The Chinese minister in London, Sir Chi Chen Lo Feng Luh, says he has received a telegram from China, announcing that an Imperial edict was issued on Aug. 2, authorizing the immediate and safe conveyance of all Europeans in Pekin to Tientsin.

SUNDAY'S FIGHT.

LOSSES OF THE ALLIES WERE HEAVY.

London, Aug. 7.—A special despatch from Shanghai, dated to-day, says:

'It is reported that heavy fighting took place last Sunday east of Peitsang, the allies losing four hundred, of whom sixty-five were British.

'The Japanese artillery did splendid service in the face of a galling Chinese cross-fire, under which they lost heavily.

'The Chinese were forced to retreat, but saved their guns. Their rear guard was attacked and practically decimated.'

Several despatches are printed giving hearsay accounts of Sunday's battle.

The 'Daily Mail's' correspondent at Chifu, telegraphing on Monday, says: 'The fighting lasted seven hours and the allies, when my report left, were pursuing the Chinese, but owing to the floods, progress was difficult.

'Thus the Chinese will have time to re-form and to recover the effects of battle. Only a small garrison with fourteen guns remains at Tientsin, where some anxiety is felt because of a report that five thousand Chinese are said to be moving two days' march to the south-east.'

All the reports agree in praising the bravery and organization of the Japanese, but none of them brings the story much beyond Gen. Chaffee's report.

THIS LOOKS OMINOUS.

The Royal arsenal at Woolwich has been ordered to send thirty million rounds of small arm ammunition to China.

FURTHER DETAILS.

London, Aug. 8.—Details of the battle at Peitsang on Sunday between the allies and the Chinese are published this morning. A 'Daily Mail' telegram from Chifu says the enemy were entrenched on both sides of the Peiho. They were driven back across the river, and in their retreat they destroyed the railway bridge. The Japanese then crossed under a heavy cross-fire and dislodged them from their entrenchments on the further side. The Chinese retreated, but pursuit was difficult owing to the country being under water.

According to an 'Express' telegram from Tientsin, the total losses of the allies were estimated at between 750 and 1,000 men. The Chinese defences were scientifically constructed on the most modern European lines, and unless constant reinforcements can be pushed forward it is believed that the task of the allies will be one of immense magnitude and danger.

DISCORD AMONG POWERS.

SAID THAT RUSSIANS AND JAPANESE HAVE COME TO BLOWS.

London, Aug. 7.—A Shanghai special says that official advices from Tokio announce that armed collisions have occurred between parties of Russians and Japanese outside Taku. This, however, as it comes by way of Shanghai, must await confirmation before being credited.

The Shanghai correspondent of the 'Daily Mail' confirming the massacre of missionaries at Chuchaufu says that two American women were among the victims.

The Sebastopol correspondent of the 'Daily Graphic' asserts that the Russian Government will send 125,000 additional troops from Odessa to the Far East before the end of the year.

Berlin despatches say it is rumored that an agreement has been reached between the Emperor Nicholas and the Emperor William, whereby the German troops will be permitted to proceed to China by way of Siberia.

JEALOUS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Berlin, Aug. 7.—The Foreign Office admits that serious differences have broken out between the powers with reference to the advance itself and to the measures that are being taken in the Yangtse valley. Germany's opinion regarding the steps Great Britain has taken in the Yangtse region has been expressed through the Cologne 'Gazette.' The opinion is one of disapproval of steps already taken or contemplated, inasmuch as Germany, with a number of other powers, is as much interested as Great Britain in keeping the Yangtse valley open for commerce.

The Foreign Office believes that in this particular all the powers except Great Britain are agreed. It does not believe that Great Britain would insist upon carrying things with a high hand there now that she knows she is opposed by all the other powers. The Foreign Office is confident that the United States and Japan will side with Germany, and the other European powers against Great Britain with reference to her apparent intentions along the Yangtse kiang.

SITUATION AT SHANGHAI.

London, Aug. 8.—The 'Standard's' Shanghai correspondent, in a despatch dated Aug. 7, says that the naval commanders of all the powers are acting in concert for the defence of the city in the most amicable manner. Admiral Seymour is the senior officer and the Dutch commodore next. There are 21 warships at Shanghai, of which number all are British and two American. Both postal and telegraphic communication between Shanghai and Tientsin continue to be most irregular.

A despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Shanghai says that M. De Bazaure, the French consul, reports that an imperial decree has been issued which stated that the foreign ministers at Pekin will be conducted to Tientsin whenever they desire to go there.

SHORT CUT TO CHINA.

Hamburg, Aug. 8.—The 'Hamburger' correspondent announces under reserve that the personal negotiations between the Czar and the Emperor William have resulted in an arrangement for the conveyance of German troops to China by way of the Russian and Siberian railways, but the route will not be used by any large body of troops, as the sea route is more expeditious.

Berlin, Aug. 8.—It is stated that Germany will buy five thousand horses in the United States and Australia for the use of her troops in China.

RUSSIANS POURING IN.

London, Aug. 8.—The 'Daily Graphic's' Sebastopol correspondent claims to have the best military authority for stating that Russia proposes, in addition to the troops already despatched from Odessa to the Far East, to embark 125,000 more at that port before the end of the year.

RIOTING NEAR WEIHAIWEI.

London, Aug. 8.—Riots have occurred near Weihaiwei, two Catholic priests and sixty-six converts being killed. It is also said that a secret edict has been issued ordering the decapitation of the director of railways and telegraphs, Sheng, and the viceroys of Nanking and Hankow.

FORMALLY INSTALLED.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR JONES TAKES OFFICE.

Halifax, N.S., Aug. 7.—The Hon. Alfred Gilpin Jones, of Halifax, was formally installed as Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia this afternoon, in the historic Legislative Council Chamber.

A large and distinguished assemblage, including Premier Murray and members of his government, was present to witness the ceremony. Chief Justice Macdonald administered the oaths of office, assisted by other judges of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia, who were present.

Mr. J. J. McGee, Clerk of the Privy Council, was present to perform the official duties in connection with the ceremony. The assemblage included civil, military and naval dignitaries, and many prominent ladies and gentlemen of Halifax.

The Chamber was prettily decorated with palms and flowers and presented a very handsome appearance.

THE MAGOG STRIKERS.

Sherbrooke, Que., Aug. 8.—The four persons arrested in connection with intimidation, etc., during the strike at the Dominion Cotton Company's mills, Magog, were brought before Judge Mulvaney yesterday and were committed for trial. Other arrests, it is understood, are contemplated.

The names of the men already arrested are Archambault, Gagnon, Gareau and Lacroix. They are charged with rioting and intimidating others.

THE INDIAN FAMINE.

CROP PROSPECTS GREATLY IMPROVED.

London, Aug. 7.—The viceroy of India cables to-day that a very decided improvement in the crop prospects has taken place during the last ten days. Ample rain has fallen for the present agricultural requirements in Gujerat, and the greater part of Rajputana and Central India, and sowings are being actively prosecuted, so far as the scarcity of plough bullocks permits. If the present favorable conditions continue, considerable autumn crops will be secured, and the tension will relax. There are now about 6,256,000 persons receiving relief.

WAR ON ANARCHISTS.

Rome, Aug. 7.—Altogether fifty-two suspected anarchists have been placed under arrest within the past forty-eight hours.

Berlin, Aug. 7.—Although no plan has yet been adopted for international protection against anarchists, the German Foreign Office is authority for the statement that it is quite likely that a scheme will be devised and that the preliminary steps have already been taken.

LIEUT INGLIS'S AFFAIR.

Story of the Cossack Post Incident.

DESPERATE PURSUIT OF A DOZEN MEN.

(From 'Globe' Correspondent.)

Kroonstad, June 23.—(With the Canadian Mounted Rifles.)—The Canadian Mounted Rifles are at the moment scattered along the railway track. Col. Lessard, with B Squadron and what remain mounted of A Squadron, is encamped eight miles outside of Pretoria, and C and D Squadrons are broken up into fragments and distributed at critical spots on the line between Honig Spruit and Elandsfontein. At the former place, or at least at Catbosch, two or three miles south of it, two troops of D Squadron under Lieut. Davidson are encamped. On the morning of Friday, June 22, they had an experience which resulted in greater losses than the squadrons have yet experienced in battle during their campaign. On that morning Lieut. Inglis took out about a bakers' dozen of men to place them as a cossack post on a kopje somewhat less than four miles from camp. They got to the place and dismounted to take up their duties, when one of the men espied two Boers peeping out from the bushes about one hundred yards away. He pointed them out to Lieut. Inglis, and the officer, feeling sure that where there were two there were many more, gave the order to remount. They were scarcely in their saddles before the ever-ready volley was poured into them. The movement of the Canadians had been so quick that the aim of the enemy was disconcerted, and the first fire had little effect. In a few moments thereafter a swarm of burghers issued on horseback in hot pursuit. The Canadians of course made straight for their camp, and, rapid as had been the movement of the enemy, they received a fair start before their pursuers had secured their horses and got clear of the bushes. With good mounts it is possible that they might have all got clear away, for even a Boer sharpshooter cannot make good practice from the back of a galloping horse at a man who is also going at full sped.

A DESPERATE PURSUIT.

But the fact is their horses are done up and, spur them as they would, the enemy easily gained on them. As soon as they drew close enough to their quarry half the burghers would dismount, and, taking steady aim, throw a volley into the retreating Canadian lads, immediately remount and continue the chase, those who had remained in the saddle losing but little time by this performance. These tactics were unfortunately successful, and the little band soon began to have casualties. Corporal Fred. Morden, of Pincher Creek, was shot dead from his horse, never uttering a word. He was soon followed by Private Robert Kerr, also a Pincher Creek man. Lieut. Inglis was shot through the thigh, but shut his jaws and clung to his horse. In the same volley or subsequent ones Corp. T. R. Miles, Private Aspinall and Private Burney were wounded, but also managed to keep in their saddles until their comrades could help them into camp. They had taken the precaution from the very start to spread out, so as to present as diffuse a mark for the enemy as possible. As they neared the camp therefore each man found himself pursued by a little group of the enemy. Private Waldie (old man Waldie, as he is called) saw that his horse was utterly exhausted, and that two bearded burghers were overtaking him at a hand-gallop. Well, if he had to die, he determined to do it battling. He is a noted shot, and trusted to his skill to see him through. He sprang from his horse, and threw himself flat on the ground. The man-hunters did likewise, and Waldie found he could not get a shot at them. The Boers were in no hurry, but Waldie was, for he knew that his pursuers were likely to be reinforced at any moment. He accordingly rose to give them a good opportunity, and they had to rise to aim at him. They blazed away, but that was the last shot they will ever fire, for Waldie shot both men dead as neatly as a good sportsman picks out a couple of partridges out of a covey. He remounted his horse, and was able to help two of his wounded comrades into camp.

Waldie has had enough misfortunes to kill two ordinary men, but he is still alive to discuss them. He was one of the unfortunates who made their way to the Klondike by the Edmonton route, and got both feet badly frozen on the journey. He recovered from that, and joined this expedition. When the 'Pomeranian' arrived at Capetown he fell off the deck in the dark and lit squarely on his head on the dock. He was unconscious for six weeks, and was confined for a long time in the hospital. He eventually joined his battalion, and remains a good enough man to perform the feat of Friday.

BOERS TURN TAIL.

In the meantime the men in camp were apprised of what was going on, and sallied out to the assistance of their comrades, and a third Boer met his death from their fire. This is not the sort of game that Oom Paul's boys like to play, and they turned tail and fled. They were not able even to carry away their dead, as is their custom. The Boer losses have generally to be guessed at. On this occasion the Canadians were enabled to be sure of three at any rate, for they buried them.

When noses were counted the following was found to be the casualty list:

KILLED.

Corporal Morden, Pincher Creek.
Pte. Kerr, Pincher Creek.
Sergt. Pattison, MacLeod.

WOUNDED.

Lieut. Inglis, Calgary.
Corp. T. R. Miles, Pincher Creek.
Pte. Aspinall.
Pte. Burney.

MISSING.

Pte. Vernon.
Pte. Bell.
Pte. Ermatinger.
Pte. Hobbins.

Sergt. Pattison was first put among the missing, but his body was subsequently found on the kopje, his fall not having been observed. Vernon and Hobbins, it is believed, got into Kroonstad. Bell and Ermatinger are believed to be in the hands of the enemy. Ermatinger is a son of Judge Ermatinger, of St. Thomas. The only satisfaction our men had was that they had killed as many of the enemy as the enemy had killed of them.

THE HONIG SPRUIT AFFAIR.

But while this was enacting another drama was unfolding itself at Honig Spruit Station, some three miles away.

A train left Pretoria on Wednesday morning, June 20, its chief passengers being four hundred men sent down under Colonel Bullock, of the Devons, to guard Honig Spruit, a station which had been already attacked by the enemy. The men under Colonel Bullock were of various regiments—the Lancashire Fusiliers, the West Yorks, the 2nd Lancashires, the Connaughts, the Royal Irish Rifles, the Wilts, the Gloucesters, the King's Royal Rifles, the Devons, the King's Own Loyal Lancashires, the Enniskillen Fusiliers, the Royal Irish Fusiliers. They were, indeed, 400 of the three thousand odd who had been prisoners for so many weary months, and whose dramatic release at Waterval has doubtless been recorded in Canada long ere this. They had been served with Martini rifles, surrendered by Boers desirous of returning to their farms. Among the incidental passengers on the train were a Mr. Moojen, a Hollander, who had been in the Boer ambulance service, but now, armed with a pass and on his way to Europe, and six newspaper men who deemed that the main interest in the war had evaporated with the capture of Pretoria. All went well until we arrived in the early morning at Honig Spruit, or Honey Creek, if one may English it. There the men were to be disembarked, and preparations for this were in progress when a number of Boer horsemen were descried on the hillside to the north-east. The reason of their presence there was soon disclosed when a loud report and a column of smoke in the direction where the railway crosses the Spruit told us that the bridge over which our train had just passed had been blown up. There is a second bridge a few hundred yards further north, and a detonation and smoke-cloud hovering over it showed that that had been attended to also. Just about this time a lorry, or trolley, with four men, which had followed the train from the adjoining station to the north, seeing the explosion, stopped, and those upon it made frantic efforts to take the back track. The burghers opened fire upon them, mortally wounding a Kaffir, and also wounding less dangerously a brother Boer who had laid down his arms and taken service on the Imperial railways, as the Transvaal and Orange River Colony railways are now called. The other two were captured.

Simultaneously with the blowing up of the bridge the telegraph wires along the line came rattling down about our ears. Singularly enough the enemy was somewhat slow in cutting communication between us and Kroonstad, and the telegraph operator just in the nick of time was able to send a message to that town, twenty-one miles away, of what was going on at Honig Spruit.

NO SURRENDER.

About this time it was perceived that shrapnel was bursting over the Canadian camp, a few miles away, and in a very few minutes thereafter a mounted Boer, carrying a white flag, was observed loping along the railway track towards the station. He was the bearer of a message demanding surrender. Colonel Bullock returned a decisive No, and the Boer loped back.

We were certainly in for it. Colonel Bullock knew that the foe had one piece of artillery at least, perhaps more. They were sure to be armed with Mausers. He knew that we had no artillery, and that to oppose their long range rifles we had nothing but the obsolete Martini with its limited range and black powder. Colonel Bullock's first idea was to bring the train down to the camp where the Canadians and Shropshires were. These were without big guns, but they had a stronger position, and having been some time there had entrenched their camp. The locomotive returned from a scouting expedition down the line, however, to say that there were thousands of Boers in that direction—the engineer, in his alarm, exaggerating the numbers. There was nothing for it, therefore, but to defend the position we had with our antique weapons, and trust that the message to Kroonstad would bring us aid. No time had been lost in throwing out a skirmishing line and in digging a few shallow pits in a semi-circle on the east side of the track, the side from which attack was threatened, the earth was as hard as South African soil usually is, and not much progress was made in trench digging before the firing began. The hostile riflemen had posted themselves, both in front and on the left flank, so that trenches which had been constructed either parallel to or at right angles to the track had soon to be abandoned, for no one could lie in them and live. But the rifle-fire was only the prelude to a more stormy terror. By half-past eight the enemy had got their two fifteen-pounders in position and began the liveliest shelling that anybody among the besieged had experienced during the course of the war. Colonel Bullock soon saw the fatuity of firing the Martinis. They could reach neither the gunners nor the riflemen, and the black powder smoke only served to show the artillerists where we were. He accordingly issued an order that our men should only fire in case the enemy came to close quarters, in an attempt to rush the position. Indeed, some of the Martinis became practically useless. In many of them the shells had to be shoved out with the ramrod and others jammed so that the breach would not close again. So there they lay, making no reply to the pinging bullets that played such deadly tunes about them, and bursting bombs, whose varied projectiles struck every note in the gamut, from the deep bass of the angular segments to the whistle of the round-leaden pellets.

THE QUEBEC MYSTERY.

IT APPEARS TO BE SOLVED BY THE INQUEST.

Quebec, Aug. 8.—The mystery of the river, which has been perplexing the authorities here, was to some extent cleared up at the coroner's inquest yesterday on the remains of the three victims. The evidence clearly showed that they were the same parties or family, who had visited Ste. Anne de la Perade in a sail-boat and committed a number of robberies there. Only one of the number was missing—one of the boys, of whom there were two when seen at Ste. Anne; but it is believed that a body reported as found at the Platon, Lotbiniere, is that of the missing boy. One of the witnesses stated that the man appeared to be English-speaking, while the woman and boys were French-speaking. As for the incised wound found on the woman's body, the medical evidence was uncertain as to whether it had been inflicted before or after death. A Mrs. Germain, of Ste. Anne, stated that a woman, a man and two boys called at her residence and asked shelter for the night, which she was unable to give them, owing to limited accommodation. The woman, who had solicited lodging, on being refused, said:—'I am the wife of William Riley.' The four strangers then took their departure and, embarking in a boat that was waiting for them, drifted off in the direction of Cap a la Roche. She believed that they had firearms in their possession as shortly after she heard several revolver shots fired. She considered that they had lost their lives in the terrible thunder storm which swept over the river about three-quarters of an hour afterwards and which must have upset their boat and thrown them all into the water. The jury returned a verdict of death due to asphyxia by submersion.

MUCH DAMAGE

DONE BY THE STORM IN ENGLAND.

London, Aug. 8.—The terrific storm which raged along the east coast of England on Friday night, Saturday and Sunday did incalculable damage to crops and property. Last night the famous tower of St. Botolph's Church, in Lincolnshire, was struck by lightning, the pinnacle from the summit falling 300 feet into the church, where the congregation was assembled at mass. A mass of masonry fell through the leaden roof upon the worshippers, who were panic-stricken, and women screamed and fainted, but no one was injured.

In Derbyshire there was a severe cloudburst, blocking the Great Central Railway. Trees, rocks, and earth were swept along by the flood. When the rush of water had subsided it was found that two miles of track were buried. Five thousand men have been working to open the line since Saturday, and trains were running until to-day.

Stanstead House, in Hampshire, one of England's historic mansions, has been destroyed by fire, and the loss is estimated to be $100,000. The house was once the residence of Queens Anne and Elizabeth, and a richly-carved bed used by the latter was among the valuable relics destroyed. The dwelling contained one of the most valuable tapestry collections in England. The hangings in one room alone were worth $150,000, but much of this was saved.

DROWNED AT SHANGHAI.

Shanghai, Aug. 6.—Past Assistant Surgeon Stoughton, of the United States gunboat 'Castine,' was drowned here yesterday.

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