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Twenty-two Pages.

DAILY WITNESS

Last Edition.

VOL. XXXIX., No. 153. MONTREAL, SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1898. PRICE ONE CENT.

OPENED AGAIN.

A New Turf Commission Room in Montreal.

ON SIMILAR LINES TO SUCH SPORTS CLOSED UP FOUR YEARS AGO.

The commission rooms, which the ... waged such vigorous war ... four years ago, and which finally ... completely stamped out by the gov... are again starting their nefari... tions in the city.

... out six weeks now there has ... flourishing on St. John street a turf ... orse-racing association bearing the ... fied title of the 'National Horse As... e Association.' The business done ... concern is, as far as any one can ... exactly the same as that carried ... r years ago by the Newmarket ... Commission Club, whose main ... business was on St. James street, ... Lambert hill. When it is said ... proprietors of the latter place ... rested for running a common ... or betting house a pretty good ... e had of the business carried on ... concerns.

... D HORSE-RACING RACKET.

... siness of the National Horse ... Association (what a ring it ... take money in Montreal to ... horse races in the United ... This is exactly what the Turf ... on Club did, and the govern... ed it up as a gambling place. ... d club some of the worst gam... the city were at the head of it, ... e of their faces are to be seen ... oms of the new turf club. It ... that the most wily efforts have ... forth by the clique running ... rooms to make those who ad... the law believe that their busi... a far more respectable nature ... of the old Newmarket Turf ... on Club. The facts dispel ... m. The story of how permis... got to open the place is one ... make interesting reading.

... CODE' AND BETTING ON HORSE RACES.

... giving a description of the as... modus operandi of conducting ... racing business, it will be well ... for the reader what the Crimi... ode says about betting and pool...

Section 204 says :—

... one is guilty of an indictable of... and liable to one year's imprisonment ... a fine not exceeding one thousand ... who uses, or knowingly allows any ... any premises under his control, ... ed, for the purpose of register... any bet or wager; who keeps, ex... or employs, or knowingly allows to ... exhibited or employed, in any part ... premises under his control, any de... apparatus, for the purpose of re... any bet or wager, or selling any ... who becomes the custodian of any ... property, or valuable thing staked, ... or pledged; or who records or reg... any bet or wager, or sells any pool ... result of any political or municipal ... or of any race, or of any contest, ... of skill of endurance of man or ...

... concluding clause, under which ... turf association takes refuge, ... follows :—

... vision of this section shall not ex... any person by reason of his be... the custodian or depository ... money, property, or valuable thing ... to be paid to the winner of ... awful race, sport, game, or ex... or to the winner of any horse ... in any lawful race, or bets ... tween individuals, or made on the ... ises of an incorporated association ... the actual progress of a race meet...

... will be seen, the concluding clause ... section seems somewhat to nullify ... ding clauses, and it is on ac... this, and on account of a cer... d of betting which the law al... race tracks proper that the new ... on hopes to be able to keep ...

With this end in view it issues ... llowing card to those who invest ... money with it :—

We give a correct record as reported ... race wire of the Great North-West... graph Company, of the quotations ... horse on every race advertised by ...

... We give an account of each race as ... ses as reported by us and received ... each wire.

... receive deposits from our patrons ... gents on which we charge a com... twenty percent.

... will try and invest, if possible ... do so, at the race track any ... deposited with us by our patrons, ... be done before the race is con...

... will inform each depositor on ... before the race is concluded if any ... has been made on his account, ... nt of no investment having been ... s for a depositor we shall return ... of the deposit less twenty per... ion if demanded before the ter... the race for which the deposit ... such demand is not made be... mination of the race the deposit ... ited absolutely to us.

... not bind ourselves in any way ... money or thing in considera... money deposited with or re...

... sits forfeited to us under ... commissions received or col... our absolute property to ...

... ons favoring us with their ... conduct themselves with de... rson violating this rule will ... ected.

... the rules on which this ... ducted, and the proprietor ... towards patrons as hereinbe...

... rules will be handed each ... ard.

... aim of the above rules is to try to make it lawful for the association to take money to be bet on races, when such money cannot pass hands on the race-course itself.

The old Turf Commission Club wanted to screen itself under this section, but it failed to do so. The lawyer who represented the government at the time preferred to indict its frequenters and runners on the clause against the frequenting and running of gambling houses. As stated, it was upon this clause the place was finally closed up—or rather its owners solemnly promised to close up shop rather than stand another trial after the jury had disagreed. The accused kept their word and such resorts have been closed for four years.

THE INTERIOR OF THE RESORT.

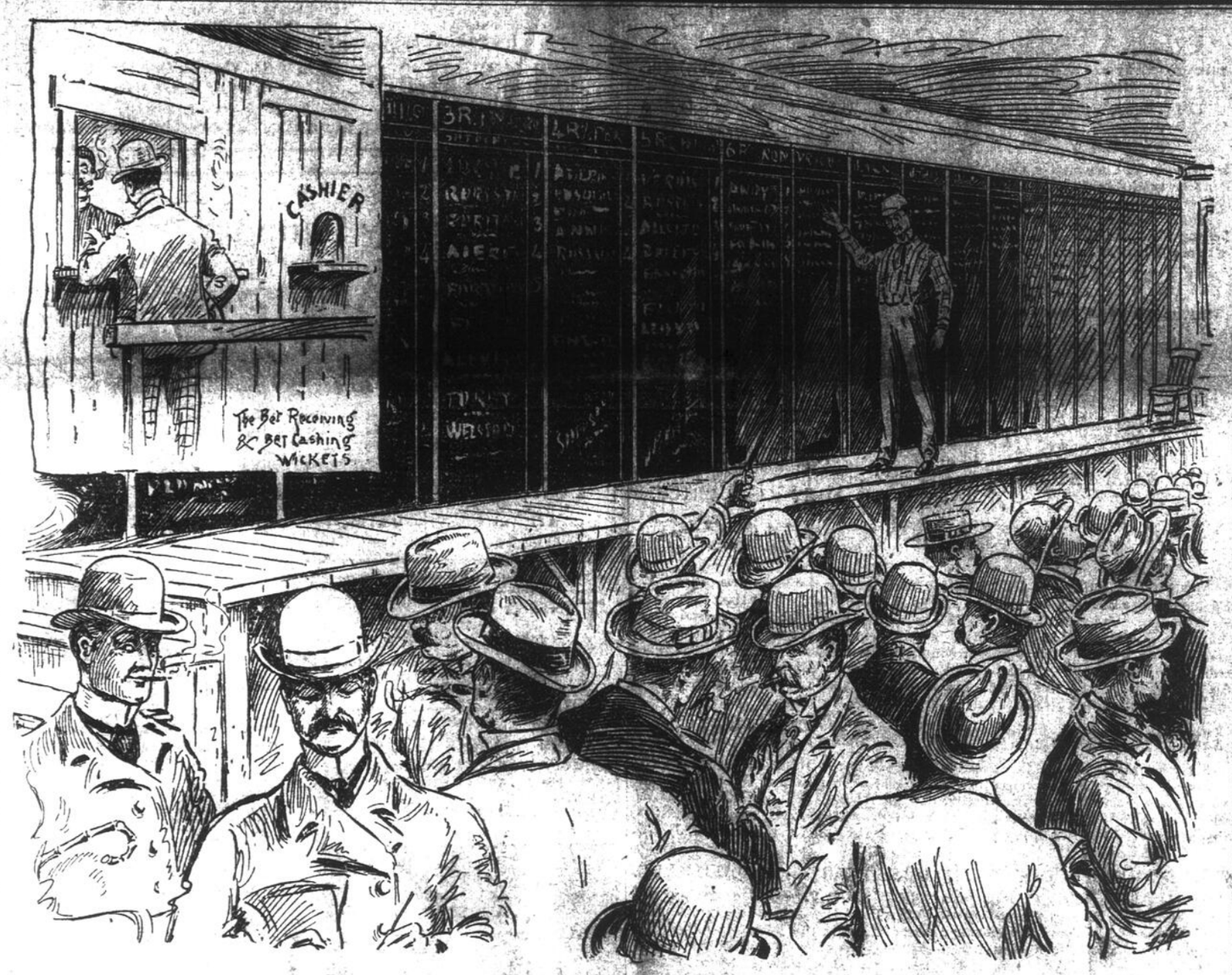
The accompanying sketch gives a good idea of the room on St. John street, where reports of horse races are given, and money taken to invest in races. Against the wall is an immense blackboard giving the names of almost countless horses that are to run races in different parts of the United States. Before the platform, chalk in hand, parades one of the employees of the place, who marks on the board, opposite the names of the horses the time they come in at the conclusion of the various contests. This information is shouted out to him by a telegraph operator in a corner of the room, who is supposed to get his information direct from the race tracks.

Before the races take place an individual in an office in a corner of the room—quite an imposing office, too—notifies those who want to invest their cash that a certain race is about to take place and that certain odds will be given on the horses running in it. Those who want to bet then go to deposit their cash at the office.

While the race is supposed to be in progress the operator calls out information regarding it; and when it is over announces the names of the horses that have won.

When the winning names are called out those who may have been fortunate enough to bet upon them go to the office and get paid their winnings. Those who do not win—and generally these are very much in evidence—hope for better luck next time.

The men who are conducting this affair, and who take money to be invested on race courses, and after the races pay investors their winnings, claim they are doing nothing more or less than a simple commission business. Bucket shops claimed the very same thing, but the law closed them up.



ROOM OF THE NEW HORSE RACING ASSOCIATION.

A QUICK RUN.

The Grand Trunk made a record run with a shipment of a carload of billiard tables, forwarded under ordinary circumstances from Toronto to Montreal. The billiard tables were loaded in Toronto on Friday afternoon, June 24, and were set up and being played upon by 5 p.m. of the following day (Saturday), within about twenty-four hours of the time they were loaded at Toronto.

YESTERDAY'S FIGHT.

Heavy Loss on the American Side Due to a Blunder.

SHOOTING OF THE SPANISH VERY ACCURATE—THE TASK BEFORE THE INVADERS A DIFFICULT ONE.

New York, July 2.—A special cablegram to the 'Evening World' from El Paso, Cuba, near Santiago, noon, by way of Playa del Este, July 1, says: The first artillery fight of the campaign has just been ended by the silencing of a Spanish battery.

The wounded are still being picked up as this despatch to the 'World' is hurried away.

There was a blunder in allowing the infantry to be massed behind the battery position, and most of the fatalities on the American side are to be attributed to that. General Lawton's division bivouacked near El Gauey last night without fires. At seven o'clock this morning there was a sullen 'boom.' It was the first shot from Capron's battery fired to avenge the killing of his son.

Promptly the Spanish began to answer the challenge from their forts and trenches.

At 7.15 Grime's battery opened on the Spanish troops to the right of the San Juan blockhouse. The shells burst like clockwork. The common powder used by our troops smoked, and was a fine target for the Spanish field battery, which was served by Admiral Cervera's marines, judging by the accuracy of the aim. While our smoke gave the enemy our range, Grimes could not locate the enemy's guns, which used smokeless powder, except approximately. But, satisfied as to the Spanish position, our men worked like mad. The Spanish fire gradually slackened, and in less than an hour it ceased altogether. Battery 'A' of the 2nd artillery deserves great credit for the victory, for it was a case of blindness against sight.

The battery loss, the officers state, was as follows: Killed: Underwood, private; Helm, private. Wounded: Heary, George, first sergeant; Veite, sergeant; Cornford, sergeant; Keene, corporal.

The battery was supported by the Rough Riders, about a hundred Cubans with a Hochkiss gun, a detachment of the 10th Cavalry and a squad from Company C, of the 2nd Cavalry. Most of the Spanish shells flew low over the crest of the battery's position and exploded. Through them the Rough Riders had about ten wounded men, among them the chaplain, whose left elbow was smashed.

The Cuban leader, Gozales, reports that the Cubans lost twenty, killed and wounded.

The details of General Lawton's losses have not arrived.

Captain Grimes and Corporal McLean, who were overcome by the heat, are recovering. The battery shot on hundred rounds, two-thirds shell and the balance shrapnel.

In the fighting at San Juan a Spanish shell two and a half inches in diameter burst in the midst of Captain Puritier's battery in the 1st Artillery, wounding several. Among those injured was Private Samuel Barr.

Roosevelt's Rough Riders were also in this fight, and they bore themselves with as much credit as in last Friday's battle in the bush.

Several of the Rough Riders were wounded. Among those wounded were the following: S. G. Devore, sergeant, troop K; W. A. Armstrong, corporal, troop J; McSparron, corporal, troop G; Ash Alvin, private, troop G; W. Freeman, private, troop F; Long, private, troop K; Mason Mitchell, private, troop K; V. D. Horton, corporal, troop I, 3rd U.S. Cavalry, was also wounded.

THE UNDERTAKING.

CAPTURE OF SANTIAGA LIKELY TO PROVE FAR MORE DIFFICULT THAN ANTICIPATED.

Off Santiago de Cuba, per the Associated Press Despatch Boat 'Wanda,' via Port Antonio, Jamaica, July 1, 8 a.m.—A two days' visit to the Spanish lines and outposts by a correspondent of the Associated Press has developed a situation which if not broken by a vigorous and successful attack on Santiago may result in causing much more serious work than has been anticipated with the Spanish forces that have retired from the vicinity of Aserraderos, on the west, and Baiquiria, on the east, to join General Linares. The forces in Santiago and within the fortified defence of the city now number eleven thousand regulars and four thousand volunteers. According to Spanish soldiers captured yesterday and held in the camp of General Peers, near Guantanamo, half of the force of men on the Spanish warships have been landed, with all the rapid-fire guns. This would make a total force in the city of 12,500 men, in addition to the protection from the works, earthworks and the assistance of the Spanish ships in the harbor.

To meet this force or at least to invade its stronghold the American commanders have now 17,500 men and about four thousand Cubans—the latter to prevent, if possible, flank movement, at the expense of the Americans. Now here is the danger most significant. Marching from Manzanillo, twelve miles west of Santiago, and having been on the road for six days, quite well advanced now in his progress, is General Pando, with seven battalions, aggregating eight thousand five hundred men. To oppose him is General Jesrubi, with a force of two thousand two hundred Cubans, lying in wait seventeen miles from Santiago and on two roads. It would be, of course, perfectly possible for General Pando to take his column far to the north and make a junction with the Spanish troops supposed to be on the way from Holguin, and numbering, it is said, nine thousand men. This advance from the north is being held in check by about fifteen hundred Cubans under General Castillo, who claims to hold the passes.

THE AMERICAN LOSS.

Siboney, Province of Santiago de Cuba, July 1.—Eight p.m.—Via Playa del Este (delayed in transmission)—At this hour the fighting still continues. The entire reserve of the American army has been ordered to the front, at once, apparently with the intention of forcing our way into Santiago de Cuba. The troops have advanced nearly to the city, but the fortifications are very strong. Our losses are heavy. An officer from the field estimates our killed and wounded at over a thousand men. Shells, supposedly from the Spanish fleet, did heavy execution among the American troops.

During a lull in the fighting an impressive incident occurred. The 21st Infantry was out in front, and suffering very heavy loss from the Spanish fire, but the men sang 'The Star Spangled Banner,' even the wounded joining in the singing.

ROYAL SCOTS' TRIP.

The 5th Royal Scots will parade at the Drill Hall, at seven o'clock this evening, and will march off at eight o'clock sharp to proceed to Portland. They will wear their kilts and feather bonnets. They will be accommodated by the Grand Trunk Railway with a military train, consisting of one Pullman, eight colonist sleeping cars, one horse car and one baggage.

The city armory will be the battalion's headquarters while in Portland. A divine service parade will be held at ten a.m. to-morrow, after which all ranks, except those on duty, will be dismissed until eleven p.m. The brass band will take part in a sacred concert at Riverton at seven p.m.

On Monday pipers will sound reville at half-past six in the morning, and the battalion will parade at nine to take part in the Fourth of July celebration, and again at two p.m., for inspection by the Governor of the State of Maine and Mayor of Portland. They will re-embark for Montreal at 7.45 p.m.

INTERVIEWING HIS GRACE.

The delegation from Stottville, to the number of seventy-five, and headed by Mr. Bisaillon, Q.C., spent an hour and a half with His Grace, Archbishop Bruchesi, on Thursday last, in the afternoon. After hearing the whole matter discussed His Grace finally came to the conclusion that the only way to reconcile the different interests was to build a church at Stottville, and should the St. Valentine people desire a division of the parish he would so arrange it, the Stottville people pledging their word not to oppose a settlement of the existing difficulties on this basis.

AN INFAMOUS PLOT.

THE POISONERS OF THE CZAR AND CZARINA.

London, July 1.—A special from Bucharest, capital of Roumania, referring to the report from Vienna on June 25, that the Count and Countess Zuanoff, said to have been respectively chamberlain of the Czar and lady in waiting on the Czarina, had been arrested on a charge of attempting to poison their Majesties, says: 'The Czarina showed signs of slow poisoning from arsenic, which had been administered daily to her, in cups of coffee, by the lady in waiting.' The Czarina, the despatch adds, is very unpopular and is frequently dubbed 'the German.'

FAST POSTAL DELIVERY INAUGURATED.

Toronto, July 2.—The new special delivery system began in the post-offices yesterday. Special arrangements have been made here for the delivery of such missives. A young bicyclist named Herbert Dale, said to be a 'scorcher' of more than ordinary speed, has been selected by the Postmaster-General as carrier. He will be on duty in the day time and at night the letters will be delivered by such of the night clerks as can ride a wheel at decent speed. The cost of special delivery is ten cents and up to a late hour yesterday afternoon only one such communication was received at the general post-office.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

GEN. GASCOIGNE SEVERS HIS CONNECTION WITH THE CANADIAN MILITIA—OTHER NEWS.

Ottawa, July 2.—Gen. Gascoigne is no longer in command of the Canadian militia, having severed his connection with the force yesterday. When he resigned some months ago an order-in-council was passed accepting the resignation, but subsequently an arrangement was made whereby he was to remain in office until the end of the fiscal year. He will shortly leave for England. His successor has not yet been appointed.

Lord Aberdeen returned from Boston yesterday.

There will be a cabinet meeting to-day at which it is expected E. R. Cameron, of London, will be appointed registrar of the Supreme Court.

It has been known for some weeks that Dr. Guay, M.P. for Levis, would be appointed medical superintendent of the quarantine station at Grosse Isle, but the appointment has not yet been made, although it is probably pending. Dr. Montizambert will, in future, be general quarantine inspector for all the quarantine stations in Canada.

Senator Cox has donated 576 Somerset as a home for the Victorian Order of Nurses, which is being furnished under Lady Aberdeen's supervision. This will be the headquarters for the whole Dominion of the order. The title deeds of the property will remain in the name of the Countess of Aberdeen, who opened the headquarters yesterday by giving a luncheon.

About three hundred section men on the Canada Atlantic and Parry Sound roads went on strike yesterday for an increase in pay from a dollar to a dollar and twenty-five cents per day. The strike has not in any way affected the running of trains. The men have been given until Monday to return to work.

An order-in-council dated June 27 has been passed granting to the University of Manitoba a portion of the east half of the old Fort Garry Reserve.

SHERBROOKE NEWS.

PLEBISCITE ACTIVITY.

Sherbrooke, Que., July 2. — The committee in charge of the arrangements for the county convention to organize for the plebiscite campaign has secured the services of Mr. W. W. Buchanan, of Hamilton, well known as a journalist and an able platform speaker, who will deliver an address upon the above subject on Friday evening next, July 8, in the Art Hall, in this city.

VERY WARM.

Toronto, Ont., July 2.—The following are the maximum and minimum temperatures: Kamloops, 84, 58; Calgary, 80, 50; Qu'Appelle, 64, 52; Winnipeg, 66, 56; Port Arthur 58, 50; Parry Sound, 74, 60; Toronto, 82, 62; Ottawa, 80, 60; Montreal, 78, 60; Quebec, 74, 52; Halifax, 68, 56. Probabilities for the next twenty-four hours:—Fair and very warm to-day and Sunday, with local thunder showers tonight or on Sunday.

Montreal, July 2, 1898.

Readings by Hearn & Harrison's Standard Barometer at noon to-day, 30.14; yesterday, 30.04. Temperature, to-day, max. 82, min. 64; yesterday, max. 85, min. 67.

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 three cents per word extra—prepaid.

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

MARRIED.

BOOTH—GRAY.—On June 28, 1898, at 14 Biquette avenue, Detroit, Mich., by the Rev. L. G. McLaughlin, of Kalamazoo, Mich., Clara M. Gray, only daughter of M. W. Gray, Esq., to Walter E. Booth, of Chicago, Ill., second son of Geo. Booth, Esq., of Toronto. 2

BOOTH—COLEMAN—At the residence of the bride's father, 49 Alexander street, Toronto, on June 30, 1898, by the Rev. B. D. Thomas, assisted by the Rev. W. W. Weeks, Clara Mary, second daughter of Arthur Coleman, Esq., to Clarence H. Booth, of Detroit, Mich., third son of George Booth, Esq., of Toronto. 2

BOSS—JEFFREY.—On June 29, 1898, at the parsonage of Berkeley Street Methodist Church, Toronto, Eben Hugh Boss, of Walkerton, to Miss Jennie Macdonald Jeffrey, niece of the late Hon. John Macdonald, of Toronto.

COOKE—MORRISON.—At the residence of the bride's mother, Lachute, on June 29, by the Rev. N. Waddell, B.D., Mr. Reuben Thomson Cooke, of Arundel, to Miss Margaret Morrison, of Lachute, Que. 2

DORSEY — MAYBURY — At St. Jude's Church, on Wednesday, June 22, 1898, by the Rev. Canon Dixon, assisted by the Rev. H. O'Melly, Charles H. Dorsey, of Amherstburg, Ont., to Bessie, second daughter of George Maybury, of this city. 30

DIVERALL—GOULDEN—At Trinity Church on the 28th instant, by the Rev. Fred. H. Graham, B.A., Mary Famar, eldest daughter of the late James Goulden, to George Johnstone Diverall. No cards. 30

GRAYSON-SMITH—CHADWICK.—On June 30, 1898, at St. Alban's Cathedral, by the Lord Bishop of Toronto, assisted by the Rev. Canon Cayley, James Grayson Smith, of Osgoode Hall, barrister-at-law, son of James Grayson-Smith, Esq., of Shaftesbury, England, late of Stratford, Ontario, to Fanny Marion, elder daughter of Edward Marion Chadwick, Esq., of Toronto. 2

GROVES—GENT.—At St. Matthew's Church, Quebec, on June 28, 1898, by the Rev. L. Williams, rector, assisted by the Rev. W. Scott, Richard Groves, of New Liverpool, to Henrietta Gent, of Quebec. 2

MORDON—M'FARLAND.—At the Methodist Church, Markdale, Ont., on June 22, 1898, by the Rev. J. M. Simpson, assisted by the Rev. John Pepper, B.A., Manly Benson Mordon, of the Bank of Hamilton, Hamilton, to Mary Amelia Enfield McFarland, only daughter of W. J. McFarland, Esq.

McINTOSH—McLEOD.—At St. Andrew's Church, Vancouver, B.C., on June 16, 1898, by the Rev. Mr. McKie, Robert L. McIntosh, of Vancouver, son of W. D. McIntosh, Esq., of Toronto, to Amy D. McLeod, of Oakville, Ont., daughter of the late John McLeod, of Hamilton. 2

McOUAT—MACFARLANE—At the residence of the bride's mother on June 29, by the Rev. N. Waddell, B.D., Mr. William McOuat, to Miss Margaret H. Macfarlane, both of Hill Foot, County of Argenteuil, Que. 2

NURSE—UNDERWOOD.—At the residence of the bride's father, 25 Homeward avenue, Toronto, on June 25, 1898, by the Rev. Dr. Henderson, the Rev. Frederick Arthur Nurse, B.A., B.D., to Nettie May, younger daughter of J. E. Underwood, Esq., all of Toronto. 2

PATERSON—PATERSON—At the residence of the bride's mother, 25 Somerville ave., Westmount, on Saturday, June 25, 1898, by the Rev. D. Paterson, D.D., of St. Andrew's, Que., assisted by the brother of the bride, George F. Paterson, of St. Andrews, to Florence R., daughter of the late John Paterson. 29

STEVENS—MEE—At New Barnet, Herts County, England, on June 28th, 1898, Frederick Morton Stevens, son of A. D. Stevens, M.D., of Dunham, Quebec, to Evelyn Frances, third daughter of Geo. Brooks Mee, Esq., of Lawnhill, New Barnet, England. 30

WATT—MORAN—In this city, on June 29, 1898, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. W. H. Emsley, Stewart A. A. Watt, to Delia, youngest daughter of John Moran.
Minneapolis papers please copy. 30

DIED.

BARBER.—At St. Remi, Que., on June 22, Alfred, son of Giles Barber, aged nine months. 2

BIRCH—On the 29th instant, at 363 Victoria avenue, Westmount, Thomas Birch, dearly beloved son of Mary and Robert J. Birch, aged 22 years and 11 months.
Funeral on Saturday, July 2nd, at 2.30 p.m., from his father's residence, No. 363 Victoria avenue, Westmount. Friends and acquaintances please accept this intimation. 30

CLAGUE.—In this city, on the first instant, Sarah Annie Carine, beloved wife of J. J. Clague, aged 29 years and 8 months.
Funeral from her husband's residence, No. 111 Wellington street, on Monday, the fourth instant, at 2.30 p.m., to St. Stephen's Church, thence to Mount Royal Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances will please accept this the only intimation. 2

DUPUIS.—In this city, on July 1, 1898, Joseph Dupuis, aged 84 years and 5 months.
Funeral on Monday next, at 7 a.m., from the Providence Asylum, corner St. Catherine and Labelle streets, to the Cote des Neiges Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances please accept this intimation. 2

FRASER—At Pendleton, on June 14th, 1898, William Hugh Fraser, third son of Alexander Hugh Fraser, aged 4 years, 11 months and 6 days. 30

LAING.—At the residence of Mrs. John MacRae, Bean River, Que., after an illness of eight days, on June 22, George Laing, in the 77th year of his age. 2

MACDOUGALL.—At 126 Avenue road, Toronto, on June 27, 1898, Jean Ann, second daughter of the late Daniel Macdougall, of St. Mary's, and sister of the Hon. William Macdougall. 2

PERRY.—Accidentally drowned at Cote St. Paul, on July 1, 1898, Robert, aged 15 years, third and dearly beloved son of James and Margaret Perry.
Funeral from his father's residence, 139 St. Ferdinand street, St. Henri, on Monday, 4th inst., at 2 o'clock, to Mount Royal Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances please attend. 2

WILLIAMS.—On July 1, at 89 Parthenais square, Annie, beloved eldest daughter of R. T. Williams, aged 17 years 9 months.
Funeral from above address on Monday at 2.30 p.m.
Hunodd yn yr iesu.

THE S. CARSLEY CO., Limited.

Notre Dame street. Montreal's Greatest Store. July 2, 1898.

Grand Opening of the Big Store.

GREAT JULY CHEAP SALE.

THE LARGEST SALE OF ITS KIND IN CANADA, HELD ONLY ONCE A YEAR, COMMENCING MONDAY, July 4th, ENDING JULY 21st, 1898.

The principle which governs this greatest of all July Cheap Sales is that

Every Article is Reduced

In price so that no matter what you buy, be it the latest fancy article from Paris or such staple things as cottons, towels, linens, dress goods, etc., you will find everything being sold at greatly reduced prices.

Never before have the management made such an onslaught on prices. New fashionable, seasonable and reliable merchandise will be sold at a mere fraction of their former values.

GRAND SHIRT WAIST TRIUMPH

THOUSANDS UPON THOUSANDS OF STYLISH SHIRT WAISTS AT HALF PRICE.

Regular Value $1.

The Greatest Value in Shirt Waists ever offered, worth $1.00.

JULY SALE PRICE,

49c



To open July Sale

49c

A Record Bargain in Shirt Waists, at Carsley's, worth $1,

JULY SALE PRICE,

49c

Monday next will record a Shirt Waist Bargain of tremendous proportions, it will include one of the finest lines in Ladies' Fashionable Shirt Waists that The Big Store has ever sold at anything like the same price. Made of special material, cut and finished in a masterful style, having all the leading points that make it truly stylish. They come in exquisite check and stripe designs, also rich scroll effects, have full fronts and detachable self collar. All the leading fashionable shades, including pinks, greens, blues, etc. It is also perfect fitting, and is wonderful value at $1.00 each. July Sale Price, 49c.

Immense Dress Goods Bargains.

Six great tables filled with choice dress goods is the result of our efforts to place some of the grandest values in New, Stylish, Fashionable and Seasonable Dress Goods before you to inaugurate our GREAT JULY CHEAP SALE. The prices these beautiful goods are marked represent a mere fraction of their original value and the company predict a grand send off for the GREAT JULY CHEAP SALE.

GREAT DRESS GOODS SALE.

LOT 1.—35 Pieces Light Colored Summer Dress Goods in Grey Grounds with colored stripe effect, also a fine lot fancy figured Dress Goods in newest and best shades. Any piece in the lot is worth fully 12½c a yard here. July Sale price, 8c.

GREAT DRESS GOODS SALE.

LOT 2.—48 Pieces Clan Tartan and Fancy Plaid Dress Goods, 40 inches wide, many pieces in this lot are in stripes and small checks, but all are of an exceptionally good quality, and worth from 17c to 20c a yard. July Sale price, 12½c a yard.

MAIL ORDERS CAREFULLY FILLED.

The S. CARSLEY CO., Limited.

1765 to 1783 Notre Dame st. 184 to 194 St. James st., Montreal

During the months of July and August our store closes daily at 5.30. Saturdays at 1 o'clock.

HAMILTON'S

JULY CHEAP SALE

Commences Monday, July 4

We have been through the following departments, and have made such sweeping reductions as warrant us saying that such money-saving chances as this sale presents will eclipse all previous ones either here or elsewhere.

Come Monday and see the genuine bona-fide reductions we've made. Look out for the red tickets in

Wash Fabrics, Linens, Cottons, Summer Dress Goods, Silks, Shirt Waists, Skirts, Whitewear, Corsets, Boys' Suits, Millinery, House Furnishings, Curtains, Carpets, Neckwear, Leather Goods.

Every department in the house will furnish its list of reductions as we proceed. Not one will escape. All summer goods must go. We won't haggle at prices, The first loss is the least.

MAIL ORDERS FILLED DURING THE JULY SALE.

HAMILTON'S,

St. Catherine and Peel Streets, and Dominion Square

ALPHONSE VALIQUETTE & CO

With their many friends to be aware of the fact that they are still doing a big business at the same old stand (the old St. George's church), and will be pleased to see all of their old friends again at the Great Au Bon Marche.

ALPHONSE VALIQUETTE & CO.
1683 and 1685 Notre Dame Street,
Opposite Belmoral Hotel Block.
Merchants' Telephone 552.

ILLUSTRATIONS FOR BOOKS
CATALOGUES, Etc.,

Supplied from drawings or photographs by competent artists, and etched on zinc at moderate rates by

JOHN DOUGALL & SON.
'Witness' Office, Montreal.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.

GREAT JULY CLEARING SALE!

Bargains special to July in *low-pricedness* will be sorted out in all our various departments, from time to time, during the month.
Watch our advertising columns or visit our Store frequently and you will save much money in shopping!

JOHN MURPHY & CO., 2343 St. Catherine street, corner of Metcalfe street.
Terms Cash. Tel. 3833.

Troy Laundry

SUBURBAN SERVICE.

Every TUESDAY and FRIDAY during the Summer Season the TROY Laundry wagons will call at all points between the

CITY AND ST. ANNE'S.

If you desire the best Laundry service, it is necessary to patronize the TROY. Unequalled facilities for first-class work and prompt delivery.

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RELATIONS WITH CANADA.

AN IMPORTANT CONFERENCE BETWEEN SECRETARY DAY AND CONGRESSMEN.

Washington, July 2.—An important conference was held late on Wednesday afternoon between leading members of the Senate and House appropriation committee and Secretary Day. It related to the provision inserted in the general deficiency bill by the House, and stricken out by the Senate, making provision for the American end of the joint commission between the United States and Great Britain to settle all questions of dispute between this country and Canada.

NEW JAPANESE CABINET.

Washington, July 2.—A telegram received at the Japanese legation to-day, states that the Emperor has appointed the following cabinet as successors to Marquis Ito and his colleagues, who resigned their positions:—Count Okuma, Premier and Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Count Itagaki, Minister of the Interior.

M. Oishi, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce.

Mr. Y. Hayashi, Minister of Communications.

Mr. Ohigashi, Minister of Justice.

Mr. Y. Ozaki, Minister of Education.

Two members of Marquis Ito's cabinet retain their present portfolios in the cabinet, namely Count Hasgo, Minister of Marine, and Viscount Katsura, Minister of War.

DEATH OF THE PIONEER.

TRAVELLING PASSENGER AGENT OF THE CONTINENT.

There died in Boston, on Tuesday last, the oldest travelling passenger agent in America in the person of Mr. James S. Smith, better known as 'Jem Smith.' Mr. Smith was as well known in railway circles in Montreal as were the local officials of the G.T.R. or the C.P.R. His last visit here was five weeks ago, when he came on behalf of the Union Pacific Railway. Mr. Smith was born in Utica, N.Y., on June 28, 1829, and was 35 years in active railway service. The funeral took place yesterday, and quite a number of Montreal railway officials attended it.

GOOD TEMPLARS' EXCURSION.

The weather being unfavorable on Tuesday evening, the moonlight excursion, under the auspices of J. B. Gough Lodge No. 122 I.O.G.T. had to be postponed. The excursion will now take place on Wednesday evening, July 6. The Oddfellows' Band will accompany the excursion and a good musical programme will be rendered, but no dancing will be allowed. This is a good opportunity of enjoying a pleasant sail down the river in the moonlight. The steamer 'Filgate' will leave Jacques Cartier wharf at 8 o'clock, calling at Longueuil ferry at 8.30.

ANTI-PROHIBITIONISTS AT WORK.

The advocates of prohibition note with interest the activity of their opponents as the time draws nigh for testing the respective strength of parties by means of the plebiscite. A numbr of leading friends of the liquor trade left this week for Ottawa to urge their views before the government. Among those who left on Thursday was Mr. D. McCormick, manager for Mr. McCrae, of 'Freeman's restaurant,' who represents the Licensed Victuallers' Association. He is conferring with ministers.

A BOUNDARY QUESTION.

In the case of Foran vs. Bell et al., which was an action to establish bounds between certain lands in Aylmer, the Court of Appeal has confirmed the judgment of the court below, which dismissed the action and held that the lands in question were not contiguous. The cross appeal was dismissed.

CAUSED DAMAGE TO HIS NEIGHBOR.

The Court of Appeal has confirmed the judgment of the Superior Court condemning the defendant to pay plaintiff $117 damage, in a case of Caron vs. McCrory, on account of water coming from the latter's premises into the plaintiff's basement.

KELLERT WILL APPEAL.

Immediately after Judge Delormier had quashed the capias and seizure before judgment, in the case of Detective Kellert vs. Senors Carranza and Du Bosc, on Thursday last, notice of appeal from that judgment was at once given.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Joseph Ryder, G.T.R. passenger agent of Quebec, passed through Montreal on Thursday evening on his way to Toronto, where he has been appointed to represent the G.T.R. system.

The Right Rev. Dr. Potter, Bishop of New York, is staying at the Windsor Hotel, and will preach at Christ Church Cathedral at the eleven o'clock service to-morrow.

The friends of Mr. William Layers, the well-known contractor, will learn with pleasure that he is fast recovering from the accident which befel him at the church building, Westmount, on Wednesday last. The attending physician considers that he may be able to attend to business next week.

The Daily Witness.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, JULY 2.

FORGING THE CHAIN.

IMPORTANT CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE AGAINST GUILLEMAIN.

St. Hyacinthe, Que., July 1.—When the court opened yesterday afternoon in the Guillemain murder case, it settled down to work and a good deal of very relevant evidence was submitted to the jury. Before hearing the witnesses Mr. Bourgault informed the court that the witnesses which the defence would like to examine are the mother of the accused, Mr. Lord, the city marshal, and two other persons, all from Biddeford, Maine. Mr. Bourgault moved that Mr. H. A. Beauregard, clerk of the court; Mr. Blanchette, Crown counsel, and himself be allowed to proceed to Biddeford to take the evidence of the above-named witnesses. The motion was granted. They left last night at 8.30.

GUILLEMAIN'S RECORD IN BIDDEFORD.

Mr. J. B. Blanchette then moved that the testimony of Mr. Pierre Ledoux, of Biddeford, Maine, given at the preliminary inquest, be read to the jury as that gentleman could not personally attend the court. This was objected to by the counsel for the defence, but allowed. In his testimony, Ledoux declared that he met Guillemain when he arrived at Biddeford from St. Liboire, and they had several drinks together, each time the accused paying with a ten-dollar bill, Canadian money.

He was followed by Antoine Gendron, also of Biddeford, who declared that he had known the accused for about two years. Guillemain left Biddeford for St. Liboire on Oct 14, 1897, saying that he and his cousin were to hire themselves to Barnum's circus, then in Montreal. The accused returned to Biddeford on Nov. 13, where the witness met him at ten in the morning. After shaking hands, the accused pulled out a roll of Canadian bank bills and showing them to the witness declared he had stolen the money from Barnum. They then went to the Hotel Casavant where, after drinking together a while, Guillemain stated that he was at St. Liboire the night of the murder and he related all about the tragedy.

SUSPICIONS AROUSED.

On leaving the hotel the accused proceeded to count his money and had counted fourteen ten-dollar bills when some one came near and the money was put away. Accused wished witness to accompany him to Portland in the afternoon, but instead of that Gendron communicated with the police regarding Guillemain and his money.

Hector Piette, of Biddeford, corroborated the testimony of the previous witness in every respect, adding that Guillemain made presents to his friends the afternoon of the day he returned to Biddeford. To one he gave a costly pipe and to another a pair of gloves which were produced in court. The accused, Piette, Guilbault and Ledoux hired a carriage and went out driving in the afternoon Guillemain paying all the expenses. All the above witnesses were cross-questioned at length by the counsel for the defence, but their testimony was not shaken.

Napoleon Dion, restaurant-keeper of Biddeford, declared that on Nov. 3 Guillemain, Ledoux and another person bought liquor from him and a ten dollar Canadian bill was given in payment. It was an Eastern Townships Bank bill.

Victor Gamache had exactly the same story to tell. Guillemain, Ledoux and another friend of theirs visited his lunchroom and Guillemain paid with an Eastern Townships Bank bill. The court then adjourned.

KILLED IN THE YUKON.

Victoria, B.C., July 2.—Word was brought to the city last night by the steamer 'Tartar' of the death of a young Nova Scotian named O'Brien while proceeding up the Strickeen river on his way to the Yukon gold fields. He was sitting in his canoe steering it while an Indian on the bank with a tow rope pulled it against the swift current at a place where the bank is some twenty-five feet high, a great boulder became dislodged and fell-striking O'Brien on the head, killing him instantly.

REFUSED A REBATE.

Judge Delorimier rendered judgment on Thursday in the case of Hogan vs. the city. By this action, Mr. Hogan wished to recover back from the city $1,473.75, alleged to have been once paid by him for taxes. He based his action on the amendments to the Quebec License Act, alleging that his tax should not have exceeded $50 for the years 1890 and 1891, and should not have exceeded $200 for the years 1893 and 1894. The court held that the statutes referred to, although general laws, were never intended to apply to the city of Montreal, which was regulated by a special charter, and the action was therefore dismissed.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

Pianos to Rent for Seaside or Country.—We have a large number of slightly used high class pianos to rent at reasonable terms, or we would sell at a sacrifice to make room for new fall stock. Willis & Co., 1824 Notre Dame street (near McGill street), Montreal.

TWO GREAT EVENTS.

Whilst our American cousins across the line celebrate the 4th in a patriotic fashion, we commence the same day our

GREAT JULY SALE.

Perhaps more interesting to economical buyers for the simple reason you can purchase the most seasonable up-to-date Dry Goods at special reductions.

Every department is in line with its share of Genuine Offerings for Summer Wear. You cannot afford to lose this opportunity, therefore, we extend a cordial

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SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

BASEBALL.

THURSDAY'S AND FRIDAY'S GAMES.

The Wilkesbarre team arrived here on Thursday and played once with the Royals that day and twice yesterday. The visitors won two games, while the Royals could only take one, but in that game they batted their opponents out.

Thursday's game was very close, and was characterized by brilliant pitching and some good fielding. In the first inning Wilkesbarre scored once owing to Schiebeck's poor throw to first. That run was the only one scored in the game, and therefore the visitors won. Schiebeck nearly succeeded in tying the score once, when he hit a ball over the fence only a few feet in foul ground. Both Duggleby and Souders pitched well, and there was little to choose between them.

In the morning game yesterday Montreal returned the compliment, shutting the visitors out, while they made five runs. The victory was due directly to McFarlan's splendid pitching. Patten was hit hard in the first inning, and three runs were scored by the Royals on Bannon's hit, Shearon's two-bagger, a base on balls for Barry, Dooley's single, and a wild pitch. In the fourth two more runs were made by Montreal the result of hits by Henry and McFarlan, and Sullivan's errors. O'Brien and Keenan did some great fielding in this inning.

In the afternoon an enormous crowd was in attendance and they saw a good game. Wilkesbarre won by four runs to two, after a hard struggle. Abbey pitched pretty well, but Keenan's splendid performance helped the Barons the victory. Montreal could only get four safe hits, but as three of them were bunched in the fourth inning, all their runs were scored. Wilkesbarre made their first in the second by a base on balls and Smith's home run. Hits by Atherton and Wright, with Abbey's wild pitch, added another in the sixth, and another base on balls aided by Goeckel's hit made four for Wilkesbarre. Knight made a sensational one-hand catch in the fourth inning which prevented another score for Montreal. Keenan's hitting was a feature of the Royal performance. Jacklitz caught both games yesterday in splendid style, saving McFarlan some wild pitches. Goeckel's work for the Barons at first base was fine.

Thursday's Game.

Wilkesbarre.	AB.	R.	1B	PO	A	E.
Goeckel, 1b	4	1	2	9	1	0
Halligan, rf	3	0	0	0	0	0
Sullivan, ss	4	0	0	0	1	0
Knight, lf	4	0	0	3	0	0
Atherton, 2b	4	0	0	3	3	0
Wright, cf	4	0	0	2	0	0
Richter, 3b	4	0	2	3	1	0
Gonding, c	4	0	0	4	2	0
Patten, p	3	0	0	0	5	0
Totals	34	1	4	24	13	0

Montreal.	AB.	R.	BH.	PO.	A.	E.
Shiebeck, ss	4	0	1	0	3	2
Bannon, lf	4	1	1	1	0	0
Shearon, rf	4	1	1	3	0	0
Barry, cf	4	1	1	1	0	0
Dooley, 1b	2	1	1	1	0	0
Henry, 3b	4	0	1	12	1	0
O'Brien, 2b	3	1	1	1	3	1
Jacklitz, c	3	0	0	3	5	0
McFarlan, p	3	0	0	5	1	0
Totals	32	5	6	27	13	1

Score by innings—

Wilkesbarre	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
Montreal	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	x	—5

Hits by innings—

Wilkesbarre	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1
Montreal	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	x	—5

Summary—Stolen bases, Goeckel, Richter; bases on balls, off Patten, 4; off McFarlan, 4; struck out, by Patten, 2; by McFarlan, 5; wild pitches, Patten, 2; left on bases, Wilkesbarre, 4; Montreal, 6. Time, 1.40. Umpire, Gruber.

Friday's First Game.

Wilkesbarre.	AB.	R.	1B	PO	A	E.
Goeckel, 1b	4	0	2	10	0	0
Halligan, rf	3	0	0	1	0	0
Sullivan, ss	4	0	0	3	2	1
Knight, lf	3	0	0	1	0	0
Atherton, 2b	4	0	0	4	3	0
Wright, cf	3	0	2	0	0	0
Richter, 3b	4	0	2	1	1	2
Gonding, c	4	0	0	4	1	0
Patten, p	2	0	0	0	3	0
Totals	31	0	6	24	10	3

Montreal.	AB	R.	BH	PO	A	E
Shiebeck, ss	4	0	0	1	2	0
Bannon, lf	4	1	1	3	0	0
Shearon, rf	4	1	1	1	0	0
Barry, cf	2	1	1	1	0	0
Dooley, 1 b	4	0	1	12	1	0
Henry, 3 b	3	1	1	1	3	1
O'Brien, 2 b	3	1	0	3	5	0
Jacklitz, c	3	0	0	5	1	0
McFarlan, p	3	0	2	0	3	1
Totals	30	5	7	27	15	2

Score by innings—

Wilkesbarre	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
Montreal	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	x	—5

Hits by innings—

Wilkesbarre	0	0	1	0	2	0	1	1	—	6
Montreal	3	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	x	—7

Summary—Stolen bases, Shearon, O'Brien; two base hits, Goeckel, Richter; bases on balls, off McFarlan, 4; off Patten, 3; struck out, by McFarlan, 4; by Patten, 2; wild pitches, Patten, 2; left on bases, Montreal, 3; Wilkesbarre, 8; double plays, McFarlan to O'Brien to Dooley; Atherton to Sullivan. Time, 1.55. Umpire, Gruber.

Friday's Second Game.

Wilkesbarre.	AB.	R.	1B	PO	A	E.
Goeckel, 1b	5	0	2	6	0	0
Halligan, rf	3	0	1	2	0	0
Sullivan, ss	4	0	0	2	5	1
Knight, lf	4	0	1	5	0	0
Atherton, 2b	4	1	1	4	1	0
Wright, cf	2	2	1	2	0	0
Richter, 3b	3	0	1	5	1	0
Smith, c	3	1	1	1	0	1
Keenan, p	4	0	1	0	2	0
Totals	32	4	9	27	9	2

Montreal.	AB	R	BH	PO	A	E
Schiebeck, ss	3	0	0	4	6	0
Bannon, lf	4	0	0	1	0	0
Shearon, rf	4	0	2	1	0	0
Barry, cf	4	1	0	2	0	0
Dooley, 1b	4	1	1	12	1	0
Henry, 3b	3	0	1	3	2	0
O'Brien, 2b	3	0	0	0	2	0
Jacklitz, c	3	0	0	3	0	0
Abbey, p	3	0	0	1	4	0
Totals	31	2	4	27	15	0

Score by innings—

Wilkesbarre	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	—4
Montreal	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Hits by innings—

Wilkesbarre	0	2	2	0	1	2	0	0	2	—9
Montreal	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	—4

Summary—Stolen bases, Goeckel, Dooley, Henry; sacrifice hit, Smith; two base hits, Dooley, Atherton, Wright; three base hit, Knight; home runs, Smith; double plays, Keenan to Sullivan to Goeckel; Abbey to Schiebeck to Dooley; O'Brien to Schiebeck to Dooley; bases on balls, Keenan, 1; Abbey, 4; struck out, Keenan, 1; Abbey, 2; wild pitch, Abbey; left on bases, Montreal, 3; Wilkesbarre, 5. Time, 2.05. Umpire, Gruber.

EASTERN LEAGUE ELSEWHERE.

At Springfield on Thursday—

	R.	H.	E.
Springfield	0 0 1 2 0 1 0 0 1 0 1	—6	12	5
Providence	1 0 0 0 1 0 4 0 0 0 0	—5	5	4

Batteries—Pappalau and Nichols; Braun and Crisham.

At Buffalo on Thursday—

	R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1	—2	5	7
Rochester	1 0 1 1 0 2 4 0 0	—9	14	1

Batteries—Brown and Diggins; Herndon and Gunson.

At Toronto on Thursday—

	R.	H.	E.
Toronto	2 1 1 1 0 0 0 0	—5	9	3
Syracuse	0 3 2 0 0 0 3 2 x	—10	10	2

Batteries—Lampe and Casey; Becker and Burrill.

At Toronto, first game on Friday—

	R.	H.	E.
Toronto	2 5 0 0 1 1 0 2 0	—11	15	6
Syracuse	0 0 2 2 0 2 1 0 0	—7	7	4

Batteries—Gaston, McFarland and Casey; Mallarkey and Lake.

Afternoon game—

	R.	H.	E.
Toronto	1 7 0 1 6 0 1 1 2	—19	25	0
Syracuse	0 1 0 0 0 0 3 0 0	—4	6	4

Batteries—Williams and Casey; Blackburn and Burrill.

At Springfield on Friday—

	R.	H.	E.
Springfield	0 0 0 0 4 2 1 0 x	—7	10	1
Providence	1 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0	—3	12	2

Batteries—Dolan and Nichols; Hodson and Leahy.

At Buffalo on Friday—

	R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	3 0 0 0 2 0 4 2 x	—11	16	3
Rochester	0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1	—2	10	5

Batteries—Gray and Diggins; Hickman and Boyd.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Per-cent.
Wilkesbarre	29	20	.592
Montreal	27	24	.529
Syracuse	23	25	.523
Toronto	28	25	.528
Providence	24	22	.522
Rochester	26	28	.481
Buffalo	25	34	.424
Springfield	18	27	.400

NO BASEBALL ON SUNDAY.

The better elements in Cleveland society have won a victory in securing that no baseball shall be played in that city on Sunday.

WHEELING.

ONTARIO MEET.

Peterboro, Ont., July 1.—This town, wearing its holiday garb of flags and bunting, is owned by bicyclists to-day; this being the opening day of the first provincial meet for Ontario of the Canadian Wheelmen's Association.

The arrangements for the meet were excellent and with a large entry of the fastest riders, the racing events were full of interest. The track is a half mile clay one and was in splendid condition. The time made in some of the events was good.

A meeting of the Dominion Racing Board was held this morning and Axton, of Brantford, and Davy Wilson, of Toronto, were suspended; and subsequently suspension in Wilson's case was rescinded on his agreeing to ride another wheel.

Fred. Loughead rode a half-mile to break the record and succeeded in pulling it down to 56 3-5 from 57 1-5. He would not ride in the other events in which he was entered as he was unwell. Mr. T. A. Beament, of Ottawa, was referee; Mr. George H. Orr, of Toronto, was in his old place as starter, with Mr. A. E. Walton as his assistant; Mr. D. J. Kelly, of Toronto, was clerk of the course. The officials can claim credit for the smooth way in which the events, with the big string of riders, was run off. There were several spills, but only two were badly injured. These were Powell, of Kingston, and Westrop, of the Royal Canadians, Toronto. The summary of the events is as follows:

One mile, novice, first heat—S. D. Higley, Blyth, 1; Allen Moore, Brantford, 2; Ralph C. Ripley, Hamilton, 3; W. G. Crashley, Toronto, 4, 'Pace.' Time, 2.17 2-5.

Second heat—J. W. Vennels, Toronto, 1; W. H. Dent, Woodstock, 2; Fred Davidson, Peterboro, 3; G. C. Abbott, Toronto, 4, 'pace.' Time, 2.18.

Final heat—Ralph C. Ripley, Hamilton, 1; Allen Muir, Brantford, 2; Geo. C. Abbott, Toronto, 3, 'pace.' Time, 2.23 3-5.

Half-mile, open, professional—H. Carmen, Morrisburg, 1; T. B. McCarthy, Toronto, 2; Angus McLeod, Toronto, 3. Time, 1.07 1-5.

Half-mile championship, amateur—Alf. W. Sherritt, Brantford, 1; T. W. Barnes, 2; F. A. Moore, 3. Time, 1.08.

One mile championship, professional—Angus McLeod, Toronto, 1; T. B. McCarthy, Toronto, 2; J. H. Wills, Toronto, 3. Time 2.05 1-5.

One mile open, amateur, first heat—Lawrence Smith, Brantford, 1; F. A. Moore, Toronto, 2; R. Mulhall, Ottawa, 3; Allan Muir, Brantford, 4, 'pace.' Time, 2.23 2.5.

Second heat—Geo. W. Riddell, Winnipeg, 1; John Smith, Toronto, 2; W. A. French, 3; H. Hancock, 4, 'pace.' Time, 2.19.

Final—G. W. Riddell, Winnipeg, 1; John Smith, Toronto, 2. Time, 2.13.

Frank Moore finished second in this but was disqualified for fouling.

Two mile tandem championship, professional—T. B. McCarthy and C. Greatrix, Toronto, 1; J. Hutchins and W. Middleton, Toronto, 2. Time, 4.45 1-5.

One mile, 2.24 class, amateur, first heat—A. Mott, Brantford, 1; Allan Muir, Brantford, 2; J. E. Shortt, Toronto, 3; Hancock, 4, 'pace.' Time, 2.10 2-5.

Second heat—W. J. Vennels, Toronto, 1; G. C. Abbott, Toronto, 2; A. Blaylock, Toronto, 3; J. M. Martin, Lindsay, 'pace.' Time, 2.22 2-5.

Third heat—John Robinson, Toronto, 1; John Smith, Toronto, 2; Fred. Davidson, Peterboro, 3; J. H. Barnett, Toronto, 4, 'pace.' Time, 2.22 2-5.

Final—John Robinson, Toronto, 1; J. H. Barnett, Toronto, 2; G. C. Abbott, Toronto, 3, 'pace. Time, 2.17 2-5.

Two mile handicap, professional—H. Carmen, Morrisburg, 125 yards, 1; Angus McLeod, Toronto, scratch, 2; T. B. McCarthy, Toronto, scratch, 3. Time, 4.45 2-5.

Five mile championship, amateur—Alf. Sherrit, Brantford, 1; Frank Wilson, Ottawa, 2; David Wilson, Toronto, 3. Time, 11.42.

To-night an evening programme is being run off. To-morrow's races will be as good as to-day's, with good weather.

Sherritt, the winner of the half-mile and five-mile amateur championships, rode a Red Bird.

AQUATICS.

RACING AT DORVAL.

Dominion Day at the Royal Yacht Club, Dorval, was a very decided success. The officers of the day were Messrs. R. Lindsay, Hague and Harold Eadie.

First race, for Sir Donald Smith's cup. A course to Pointe St. Claire, then out, then west, then back straight to Pt. Claire, then home on the first leg. Wind, fresh, westerly. Yachts, 25 footers.

	Start.	Finish.
1—Rita	11.16.20	1.16.10
2—Molly Bawn	11.13.40	1.18.40
3—Good Luck	11.15.25	1.18.45

The 'Rita' apparently won the race, and the privilege of having its name engraved on the cup. It will be a week at least, before this is definitely settled, as the time allowance may make some change in the order of merit.

Second race, for club prizes; twenty-foot yachts; course B, triangular; light ship and spar buoy:

	Start.	Finish.
1—Avoca	11.35	12.07
2—Glencairn	11.35	12.08
3—Speculator	11.35	12.11
4—Strathcona	11.35	12.16

Third race, for club prizes:

	Start.	Finish.
1—Strathcona (Almon)	12.45	1.28.35
2—Speculator (Duggan)	12.45	1.29.20
3—Avoca	12.45	1.29.45

4—Glencairn, fouling Speculator, became disqualified.
5—Manitou, became disabled.

These races occupied all the forenoon, in the afternoon the fourth race took place, with the following result:

	Start.	Finish.
1—Glencairn	3.50	4.21.15
2—Avoca	3.50	4.23.40
3—Strathcona	3.50	4.24.00
4—Manitou	3.50	4.29.45
5—Speculator (Duggan), leading all the time but was disabled owing to a sprung mast.		

In this race also the mast of the 'Glenowen broke just as she was crossing the line.

The fifth race for club prizes came out thus:

	Start.	Finish.
1—Strathcona (Duggan)	4.50	5.21.45
2—Glencairn (Hamilton)	4.50	5.22.40
3—Avoca (Routh)	4.50	5.24.50
4—Manitou (Drummond)	4.50	5.28.00

The 'Manitou' would have done better in this race, but for some temporary derangement of her tackling, which caused a few minutes' delay.

CRICKET.

MONTREAL VERSUS OTTAWA.

A large and enthusiastic crowd of cricketers assembled on the M.A.A.A. grounds to witness this match yesterday. Both weather and ground were in such condition as to be conducive to good cricket being shown, and the spectators were not disappointed, for though the home team suffered defeat, still it was a very interesting cricket match.

The scores were as follows:

Ottawa, First Innings.

M. G. Bristowe, c Southam, b Hodgson	61
W. C. Little, b Boyes	43
Turton, b Boyes	4
H. Ackland, b Boyes	0
V. H. Steele, c Southam, b Hodgson	2
H. B. McGiverin, b Hodgson	8
W. A. McCleod, not out	6
R. M. Beckitt, lbw, b Hodgson	0
A. Darnelle, c Southam, b Boyes	1
T. Thorne, stpd Walters, b Boyes	0
W. C. Young, b Boyes	0
Byes	14
Leg byes	3
Total	142

Montreal, First Innings.

W. R. Gilbert, c Beckitt, b Bristowe	52
J. H. Walters, b McGiverin	4
J. J. Boyes, b McGiverin	1
A. Browning, b Bristowe	6
E. G. Rykert, b McGiverin	0
F. Arblaster, c and b McGiverin	0
F. N. Southam, c and b McGiverin	12
A. Hodgson, b McGiverin	0
C. Crookall, b McGiverin	13
W. D. Duckit, b Bristowe	0
C. B. Godwin, not out	3
Byes	5
Leg byes	2
No ball	1
Total	99

In the second innings of Ottawa Little scored not out, 22; Turton bowled Godwin, 11; byes, 8; total, 41.

GOLF.

END OF DRUMMOND COMPETITION.

There were nearly seventy golfers on the links at Dixie on Dominion Day. The links were in first rate condition. It must be gratifying to the club members, that so many turned out, and especially so, since so many of them were members, who have just lately joined the club. It is understood that a considerable detachment of the scratch or nearly scratch players, were at Beaconsfield, on the private course of the Hon. Mr. George Drummond.

The Drummond prize competition for the year has at last been terminated. Mr. P. Taylor, winner of the Sidey medal, has also won the Drummond prize. He defeated this week Mr. Fleming by six holes up and five to play. For one who has been golfing for only nine months, these are extraordinary and very creditable achievements.

SHIPPING NEWS.

The Allan steamship State of Nebraska, from Glasgow, arrived at New York on Thursday morning.

The Dominion (Elder-Dempster) steamship Milwaukee, Capt. Williams, arrived in port from London with a general cargo and moored opposite the Sohmer Park, where she will load a full cargo homeward.

The Beaver line R.M.S. Gallia, Captain Stewart, is once more in port. She arrived in port at noon yesterday with passengers and a general cargo, and many congratulatory remarks were passed by the passengers on the courtesy and attention shown them by the officials of the ship. She will sail again on Wednesday next for the Old Country with the British mails, passengers and a good general cargo.

PASSENGER RATES TO GO UP.

First-class passenger rates by Canadian steamships are going to be increased. An agreement has just been signed whereby minimum rates for first-class passengers is to be $60 in future, intead of $52.50 as in the past. The new regulation is supposed to take effect to-day, but is it is impossible to put it into effect at such a short notice the change will take place at the earliest possible moment, probably before next week's sailings.

DAN GODFREY'S CONCERTS.

Four more concerts by Lieut. Dan Godfrey's famous band took place on Thursday and yesterday at the Victoria Rink and were well attended both at the afternoon and at the evening performances. The chief items of Thursday's performances were Gounod's 'There is a green hill far away,' as a concert solo by Mr. Kettlewell; Schubert's 'Rosamunde,' Mendelssohn's 'Lieder Ohne Worte,' and Nicolini's 'Merry Wives of Windsor.'

At yesterday's concerts music lovers were again present in large numbers and the selections from the 'Geisha,' Gounod's 'Romeo and Juliet,' Mozart's overture in 'Don Juan,' and other fine pieces were much appreciated. At each performance the band was aided with the valuable vocal talent of Madame Harrison, whose singing was warmly applauded.

TELEGRAPH TO LAKE TANGANYIKA.

London, July 1.—It is reported that King Leopold of Belgium has commissioned Mr. R. Dorsey Mohun, formerly United States consul and commercial agent in the Congo Free State, and who has since occupied a similar position at Zanzibar, to build a telegraph line from Lake Tanganyika to Wadelai, on the Upper Nile, via Nyangwa and Stanley Falls. Mr. Mohun, it is added, is to be allowed a free hand in the selection of his staff and will employ American and British engineers.

HAS ASSUMED OFFICE.

Regina, N.W.T., July 2.—The Hon. M. C. Cameron, the new Lieut.-Governor of the North West Territories, arrived here yesterday and assumed office. He was warmly welcomed by the citizens of the capital.

COLONIAL HOUSE,

PHILLIPS SQUARE.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS

—IN—

Millinery for July

All Trimmed Hats and Bonnets At Half Price.

Less 5 percent for cash.

Original Prices from $5 to $26.

All UNTRIMMED HATS at half price. Less 5 percent for cash.

ALL CHILDREN' MUSLIN BONNETS, CAPS and HATS at 20 percent discount. Less 5 percent for cash.

All CHILDREN'S CLOTH REEFERS; colors, Navy, Brown, Green, Red and Tweed effects. Ages 2 or 4 years at 20 percent discount, with 5 percent for cash.

Original prices from $1.85 to $5.75.

MISSES' SERGE SUITS (Sailor).
MISSES' GALATEA SUITS (Sailor).
MISSES' LAWN SUITS (Blouse and Skirt).
Sizes 4 to 12 years, in Lawn from $1.75.

Something New

In WHITE PIQUE WAISTS,
In WHITE MUSLIN WAISTS,
In CHINA SILK WAISTS,
And LADIES' WHITE SAILOR HATS.

HENRY MORGAN & CO.,
MONTREAL.

READ THIS.

Call at J. D. ANDERSON & CO., 17 Bleury Street, for GENUINE IMPORTED Scotch and English Tweeds, for Suits and Pants, all at REASONABLE PRICES.

An early call solicited

IT WILL BE A SURPRISE

if I can get one of those PORCELAIN BATHS put in while my wife is in the country. Yes, and it will surprise you the saving in your doctor's bills. Call and see them.

THE G. R. LOCKER CO.,

1749 NOTRE DAME ST.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

Tender for a Wharf and Freight Shed at the Deep Water Terminus, Halifax, N.S.

Sealed Tenders, addressed to the undersigned and marked on the outside 'Tender for Wharf and Freight Shed at Halifax' will be received until Friday, the 15th day of July, 1898, for the construction of a Wharf and Freight shed at the Deep Water Terminus at Halifax, N.S.

Plans and Specifications may be seen on and after the 23rd inst., at the Station Master's Office, Halifax, and at the Office of the Chief Engineer at 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., 17th June, 1898. 20

E. M. ROBB, D.V.S., (McGill),

Veterinary Surgeon,

48,50,52 Drummond st.

Everything up-to-date. Always on hand HIGH CLASS SADDLE and CARRIAGE HORSES for sale.

FATAL GUNNING ACCIDENT.

North Bay, July 2.—A fatal accident took place in Bonfield on Sunday last. A youth seventeen years of age named Gagne, went hunting in the vicinity of Lake Lachapelle, carrying a double-barrelled shotgun over his shoulder. He fell forward and threw the gun forward, the hammer striking on a rock, causing it to discharge, both balls entered his breast near the heart killing him instantly.

DR. HERZ'S HEALTH.

Bournemouth, Eng., July 1.—The health of Dr. Cornelius Herz, of Panama Canal notoriety, has assumed an alarming change, accompanied by much suffering. His condition is now regarded as being extremely critical.

MAY PROVE FATAL.

Calgary, July 2.—W. D. Kerfoot, a well known rancher of Cochrane and Calgary, was seriously injured at Springbank on Thursday, by benig thrown from his horse while taking a hurdle. His condition is critical.

A SOUVENIR.

You can hardly return without purchasing a souvenir of your visit to this city. We can show you some beautiful and novel designs in

Sterling Silver Souvenirs of Montreal

and will be pleased to have you call and see them.

R. A. DICKSON & CO.

2261 St. Catherine Street.

WEDDING PRESENTS

In STERLING SILVER, BEST ELECTRO-PLATE, CLOCKS, CUT GLASS, LAMPS, TABLE CUTLERY, SPOONS and FORKS, ETC.

JOHN WATSON,
2174 ST. CATHERINE STREET,
Art Association Building.
Open until 9 every Evening.

New Designs.



GEO. S. KIMBER,

House and Sign Painter,

2466 ST. CATHERINE STREET.
Bell Tel. 3287.

THE "Alpha" Boiler Compound Is Preferred by Analysts.

Have it tested against what you are using, and find why leading manufacturers are using "ALPHA."

N. J. HOLDEN & CO. Montreal. Sole Controllers for Canada.

Weekly Calendar.

SATURDAY, JULY 2.

JUST THINK OF IT!

Trip to Carillon and back, $1,
by Palace Str. Sovereign.

Lovely drives, the great dam, shady pine groves at Carillon, 1½ hours there; picnic in the grove or dine on "Sovereign."

Take 8 a.m. train for Lachine wharf.

25

ART ASSOCIATION, Phillips Square.

Galleries of Paintings

OPEN DAILY 9 a. m. TO 6 p. m.

ADMISSION, 25 cts.

SUNDAY, JULY 3.

A GOOD PLACE

to spend an hour Sunday afternoons.

3 TO 4 O'CLOCK

. . is at the . .

Young Men's Bible Class

All welcome. Y. M. C. A. BUILDING,
Come and bring a friend. Dominion Square.

MEN'S OWN.
BRIEF, BRIGHT, BROTHERLY
Every Sunday afternoon, at 3 p.m.,
—IN—
CALVARY CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH,
Guy street, above St. Antoine.
NEXT SUNDAY,
Soloist—Miss MORROW.
COME!

2

POINT ST. CHARLES
CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.
185 Congregation street,
Rev. THOMAS HALL,
former pastor of the church, will preach To-morrow, July 3rd, at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. As this will mark the Seventh Anniversary of the opening of the church by Mr. Hall, specially interesting services are expected. All made welcome.

2

TUESDAY, JULY 5.

Protestant Hospital for the Insane.

204 St. James street, Montreal.

The Regular Quarterly Meeting of the Governors of this Hospital, will be held in the city office, on TUESDAY, 5th instant, at 3 o'clock p.m., for the reception of the quarterly report of the Board of Management, and other business.

ROBERT REID,
Hon. Secretary.

30

WEDNESDAY, JULY 6.

POSTPONED FROM
TUESDAY, JUNE 28th.

The Good Templars MOONLIGHT EXCURSION,

Under the auspices of J. B. Gough Lodge, No. 122, will be held on WEDNESDAY JULY 6th, 1898.

Steamer FILGATE will leave (rain or shine), Jacques Cartier Wharf, at 8 p.m., calling at Longueuil Ferry at 8.30 p.m.

Oddfellows' Band and other music.

NO DANCING.

Tickets 25 cents, for sale at W. H. Fenn's, 431 Bourgeois street, and Gale's Confectionery, 135 St. Antoine street.

FUTURE MEETINGS.

SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION
Provincial Convention,
—AND—
SUMMER SCHOOL For SUNDAY SCHOOL WORKERS,
GEORGEVILLE, (Lake Memphramagog)
Convention Days, Aug. 13-17.
Summer School, Aug. 17-27.

LECTURERS:
GEORGE E. DAWSON, Ph.D., of Springfield, Mass. Child Study.
F. W. KELLEY, Ph.D., of Montreal. Normal Work.
REV. E. I. REXFORD, M.A., of Montreal. 'English Bible,' etc., etc.
MR. and MRS. W. B. WILSON, of Providence, Gospel Singers.

Further information on application to GEO. H. ARCHIBALD, General Secretary, 32 Arlington avenue, Montreal.

PLEBISCITE ACTIVITY IN STORMONT.

Cornwall, July 2.—A large gathering of representative temperance workers assembled at Newington on Thursday, June 30. A county alliance for Stormont was formed, officered as follows: President, Dr. Alguire; secretary, Mr. Geo. Bigelow; treasurer, Mr. E. H. Brown. Measures were taken to secure the complete organization of the townships, and the thorough distribution of Alliance literature. A central committee was formed to consist of the officers of the county and townships associations, which will have oversight of the whole work.

Cornwall, July 1.—The annual convention of the Stormont County W.C.T.U. will be held in the Baptist Church, Cornwall, on Monday afternoon, July 11, at two o'clock. A large delegation from the several unions in the county is expected. There will be a public meeting in the evening in Knox Church. The principal feature will be a lecture by the talented temperance worker the Rev. Geo. McArthur, of Cardinal, whose experience and helpful suggestions will count largely in the prohibition fight now practically at hand.

JULY						
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3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	..	..	..	..	..	..

F.M. 3 L.Q. 10 — F.M. 18 F.Q. 26

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

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

For Great Britain add $1.04 per annum for postage on Weekly Witness; 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. Contract on favorable terms.

WEEKLY WITNESS.

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

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

The Daily Witness.

SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1898.

Old hunters say that amateur sportsmen, on first realizing the near presence of large game, are seized with a trembling sensation known as the 'buck fever,' and for some time become almost incapable of taking a steady aim, the nerves for a time getting the better of the muscles, but not of the judgment. In the shooting case yesterday near Webbwood, Ontario, where Mr. King, the village blacksmith, shot and instantly killed his friend, Mr. Miller, mistaking him for some wild animal, the buck fever seems to have affected the judgment entirely while the nerves and muscles continued under full control. Miller seems to have had a white handkerchief around his neck, and King, seeing the white ends of it through the thick brush, thought it to be the fur of some wild animal, took deadly aim and fired, killing his friend. Had King been in a sane condition he would surely have known that any white animal in Canadian woods at this season of the year must be of a domestic kind, such as a horse, cow, sheep or hog, and therefore not to be shot without the consent of their owners. And no sensible sportsman would think of shooting at an uncertain spot of even a wild animal. The frequency of shooting accidents suggests that when out with any but the most experienced sportsmen, it is well to keep in sight of them.

The Taillon Government, when it was established that a horse-race betting house was being carried on in Montreal, took action which closed up the place with a promise never to open again. Whether the one which has been running for some weeks is a breach of this promise or not might be a fine question, as the personnel of the management is more or less different, but the duty of the Attorney-General in the premises is clear, and we look for as good government from the Marchand as from the Taillon Government. The subterfuges under which this concern pretends to do its business on distant race tracks are too transparent to deceive anybody. Indeed, they are not meant to do so, as it is obvious that no sane person would give his money to these people simply on the conditions set forth in their printed regulations. The money is put up on the races as telegraphed, and the bets are won or lost on the spot. What kind of a crowd this 'Assurance Association' looks for on its premises is suggested by the eighth regulation, which says: 'All persons favoring us with their 'presence must conduct themselves with 'decorum; any person violating this rule 'will be summarily ejected.' This, it will be admitted, is not a usual feature of assurance advertisements. The government ought to have put a stop to this place by this time. The public looks to it to do so now. The exception in the law under which this 'association' would like to cover its transactions, which allows gambling on a race-course while forbidding it at gambling houses, is manifestly wrong, and should at once be replaced by a clause including with gambling houses race-courses and all other places, permanent or temporary, where gambling is carried on.

THE AUTO-MOTOR.

The auto-motor carriage is about the only one of the nineteenth century inventions that Europe has adopted with far more readiness than America. In street cars, in electric lighting, in electric travelling, in telephoning and in almost all other new things we are, and have always been, incomparably ahead of even the progressive cities of Britain. But in the use of mechanical methods to replace horses on ordinary roads we are very far behind. In fact, while in busy London you can have an auto-motor (auto-mobile is the word coming into general use) cab if you want it—and auto-mobile omnibus lines are being established—we in Montreal have not seen the first vehicle going on our streets propelled by mechanical methods except on the car track. The pneumatic tire, too, which is becoming universal for cabs and carriages in Britain, has not found its way here at all. This is unfortunate, for these improvements are in the direction of real progress. The outrage upon public comfort which is now permitted to monopolizing companies of destroying our roadways with rails will necessarily be only temporary if the same mechanical advantage can be got on the plain pavement. The advantage of the application of the pneumatic tire to common vehicles need not be taught to bicyclists, and will be realized by all others on the first experiment. We presume one difficulty which makes us so slow to introduce these improvements is the badness of our roads. It is very much in the interest of our trolley company that we should not use them, but of all others that we should, as there is no measuring how much we are losing annually by reason of our bad roads, and these would create a new and imperative demand for better. In the picture on another page there is so much spring put into the horses in the other vehicles that we might be inclined to mourn the passing of the horse, but when the horse passed from our street-car tracks, there was among all who had any liking for horses, nothing but universal and unqualified delight. The horse will survive for purposes of pleasure long after he will cease to be in demand for business just as the yacht has continued to grow more and more elegant and attractive, though it has long since been superseded by steam for business purposes, and the horse will be a far greater delight to mankind when we cease to see the slave horses and know only the pets.

THE JEW AND THE JEW-BAITER.

At times when the ceaseless war of races and languages in Austrian Poland becomes more acute than usual, both parties are liable to relieve their feelings, as they are now doing, by a general onslaught upon the Jews who take no side and speak all languages. Three-quarters of all the Jews in Austria-Hungary are in the one province of Galicia, and as most of the Jews in Russia and Russian Poland live just across the international boundary, this central region of Europe might, much more than Palestine or any other country in the world, be considered as the veritable 'land of the Jew.' As a French author has bitterly said: 'It is the middle of the web, of which 'the spider has stretched the delicate 'network over the entire continent.' The population of Galicia consists of about 3,500,000 Poles, 2,600,000 Ruthenians, 500,000 Germans and 700,000 Jews. The country as a whole is one of the most backward in Europe. The great majority of the inhabitants are tillers of the soil, but so unsystematic and so primitive are the methods and so oppressed are the peasantry that this immense and fertile district, intended by nature to be one of the greatest food-producing centres of the continent, is actually the least productive in Austria-Hungary. Some of the great landed proprietors are extremely wealthy, many more are in embarrassed circumstances, and the rural population is, for the most part, in almost abject poverty. Rightly or wrongly, the Poles and Ruthenians, or 'Red Russians,' are accused by the Germans of being addicted to drunkenness, and it must be admitted that this charge appears to be partially justified by the fact that of the total crop of nearly a million pounds of hops annually raised, one-third is consumed in the two hundred and fifty breweries of the province.

Many of the cities, however, are very progressive. Lemberg, as it is called by the Germans, Lwow by the Poles, is a notable example. At the beginning of the century it was an insignificant provincial town; now it is the fourth city in population and importance within the empire, and has extensive manufactures of woollen goods, hemp, flax and beet-root sugar. It is estimated that more than eighty percent of the Galicians speak the Polish language, most of the Ruthenians, as well as the agricultural and mining German immigrants having adopted it. Only in remote districts does the Ruthenian hold its own, and in the towns and cities some one hundred and fifty German colonies retain a certain degree of homogeneity, and their native language. The Poles are generally in communion with the Catholic Church, the Ruthenians adhere to the Orthodox Greek faith, and the Germans are, for the most part, Protestants. Of all the elements of population, that which increases most rapidly is the Israelitish. Prior to 1848, when the Jews were oppressed in accordance alike with custom and the law, they largely augmented their number; now their families, generally large, and with a marvellous faculty for the accumulation of wealth, are gradually becoming the financial dictators in the country. One sect, which is said to be of Tartar origin, but which claims to be descended from the tribe of Judah, and is known by the name of the Karaites, unlike the other Jews, neglects commerce and devotes itself to agriculture. Curiously enough, it is the only branch of its people which is apparently, probably by reason of strict intermarriage of cousins, becoming extinct. The Karaites do not recognize the authority of the Talmud, but hold to the traditions of the bible alone. They are chiefly to be found in the neighborhood of Halicz or Galicz, originally the capital of Galicia, and which, in fact, gave its name to the entire country.

It is easy to understand that a multitude of Jews without a fatherland, without any attachment to the land in which they dwell, or friendly relations with its people, and with an unvarying policy of professing the opinion of the powers that be are a constant source of weakness to the Polish party in its demand for autonomy, and equally so to the Pan-Slavist Ruthenians. At Lemberg, at Rzeszow and other large cities they already form nearly a third of the population; at Brody and Drohobicz they are in the majority. Even where they are comparatively few in number they succeed in monopolizing the principal financial business, less by their remarkable skill than by their close unity of action. It need hardly be said that money-lending is not the least profitable source of their wealth, but it is also the fundamental cause of much of the persecution to which they are on the occasion of almost every popular disturbance subjected. It may be added that many of their habits, especially the utter disregard of cleanliness in person or habitation, constitutes them frequently anything but desirable neighbors. A recent traveller in the country, Mr. Pennell, says: 'The Jews 'are unspeakably dirty, dirtier than any-'thing I saw in Russia. It might be 'thought from this that the authorities 'of Lemberg did not care what became 'of the Jews were not the same dirt 'and filth found in the Jewish quarter 'of every Austrian city.' To this arraignment it is only fair that the following testimony by the same author should be added: 'However, unwilling or unable 'as the Jew is to spend money on him-'self, he seems ready to spend it on his 'neighbor. Miserable as is his own 'home, he manages to support a large 'Jewish hospital, which is reasonably 'clean and comfortable.'

THE WAR OF STATISTICS.

We are having everything proved by statistics. Mr. Huxtable the other day advanced figures of commitments for drunkenness that showed that during the Scott Act years these decreased greatly, and that they increased again after the Scott Act was repealed, showing clearly that the Scott Act greatly diminished crime. Now Mr. Hardgrave gives figures of the convictions for drunkenness as applied to larger areas, and proves just the reverse. He thinks that convictions are a better criterion than commitments. Mr. Hardgrave does not seem to be a close reader of the 'Witness' when he says that almost all the correspondence in the 'Witness' has been on the prohibition side. We were of the opinion that more space had been given to the anti-prohibition side, and that that side had evoked, on the whole, the abler advocacy, so that that side had in every way been the more fully heard. But what are we to make of the contradictory statistics? Statistics in any but the most careful and experienced hands are like dynamite in the hands of school boys. There is no saying what they will do. As this instance shows, there is nothing they cannot be made to do. Figures are puzzling and deceiving to the most experienced, and a little discussion usually shows them to be totally valueless in impart hands. What some of the compilations of our Dominion statistician are worth was shown by an incident when he was before the royal commission. A commissioner asked him how he had got more convictions in the city of Fredericton than in the county which included Frederioton. Mr. Johnson said he did not undertake to explain such things; he used the figures as he got them. It was shown that figures which were the merest guesswork were collated with others which had been most carefully prepared and treated as of equal value. Some illustrations of this came up in the controversy started by Dr. Grant, as whose champion Mr. Hardgrave offers himself. Dr. Grant attached great importance to the small number of arrests for drunkenness in Berlin, Ontario, during license, but it came out through the testimony of the chief constable that persons drunk on the streets of Berlin are locked up until sober, but are not reported among the arrests at all. Then again statistics were quoted by Dr. Grant regarding the number of idiots in Maine as compared with Ontario. Subsequently, when the inaccuracy of these figures was pointed out by the Rev. Mr. Frizzel, Dr. Grant himself, in his letter dated the first of February, frankly said: 'As an exact comparison can-'not be made, I unreservedly withdraw 'that portion of my letter.'

In reading Mr. Hardgrave's general figures one naturally wishes that he had at least so far descended to particulars as to distinguish between the counties under the Scott Act and those not under it. We have not his figures before us as to the number of convictions for drunkenness in the various counties, but we find in 'The facts of the case' a comparison of the commitments for drunkenness county by county. Unfortunately for the precision of these figures, the municipal counties do not coincide with the judicial counties. For instance, where the municipal county includes a city, the city is included for judicial purposes, but not for Scott Act purposes. In the city the license law as a rule remained in operation, and the cases of drunkenness occurring in it would be counted in the returns. This fact illustrates not only the difficulty of getting correct returns, but also a disadvantage under which the Scott Act labored as compared with total prohibition. There were sixteen counties in Ontario which had the Scott Act throughout their borders in 1887. The year 1887 is chosen as the Scott Act year, as it is the one in which all the counties in question had the Scott Act. In some of them it was the first year of the act, in some the second. The comparison is made with 1883 and 1884, before that era, and 1890 and 1891, after that era. The average commitments per year in 1883-4 was 533, those in 1887 were 218. The average in 1890-91 was 419. There were nine counties changed in part to the Scott Act. Taking these for the same three periods, we get the commitments for drunkenness as follows: 964, 959, 896, the middle figure being that for the prohibition year. In fifteen counties not affected by the Scott Act the results for the same periods were 2,769, 2,999, 2,769. From these figures, whatever they are worth, it would appear as though in actual Scott Act territory the commitments for drunkenness were during the reign of the Scott Act reduced to less than half.

FROM OCEAN TO OCEAN.

When that Titanic engineer, Ferdinand De Lesseps, first mooted his project for the union of the Mediterranean with the Red Sea by means of the Suez canal, Lord Palmerston held the opinion, amounting almost to conviction, that the scheme was impracticable. In this fallacy his lordship was far from being alone; the Khedive, who granted the firman authorizing the construction of the great work, and many of the principal engineers employed on the latter, had no faith in its ultimate success. Had the British minister foreseen the impending disruption and partition of China, the occupation of Port Arthur by a Russian garrison, and the advent of Japan as a militant power in the Far East, it is probable that, notwithstanding his unlimited confidence in the possibilities of our navy, his attitude in this matter would have been different. As it was, it is infinitely to his credit that his distrust of the project never degenerated into unfair or hostile methods, but that he contented himself with discouraging it, while at the same time, with his usual practical good sense, safeguarding the national interests against future contingencies, by securing the key to the entrance to the Red Sea in the shape of the island of Perim. The great Frenchman triumphed; the ninety-nine miles of canal from Port Said to Suez were successfully completed. The British flag promptly monopolized the lion's share of the traffic, and to this day retains sixty-five percent of it against the rest of the world. More than this, in 1875 Lord Beaconsfield, by a brilliant stroke of financing worthy the premier of a 'nation of shopkeepers,' secured a substantial share in the management of the enterprise by the purchase for the nation of shares costing $20,000,000, but which are now worth $111,500,000. By a convention among the great powers in 1888 the canal is exempted from blockade, and vessels of all nations, armed or unarmed, are free to pass through it in time of peace or of war. Hence, at the present time Spain is able to send her squadron by this route to the Far East, and thus avoid the tedious voyage around the African continent, longer by at least seven thousand miles.

The genius and persistence of De Lesseps were entirely successful, and France and Egypt performed a work which the United States, with all its boasted wealth and enterprise, has been slow to imitate on this continent, where the necessity is much greater. The construction of the Suez canal was not essential to the welfare of any one country, but to the United States, laved on its eastern shore by the Atlantic and on the west by the Pacific, a waterway across the isthmus connecting North and South America appears to be almost indispensable. Quite recently a battleship—the 'Oregon'—stationed in the Pacific, had, in order to join the Atlantic fleet, to make its way around the southern continent, not only being thus exposed to additional risk of capture, but voyaging some ten thousand miles farther than would have been necessary had there existed an inter-oceanic canal. At the time of the Spanish Conquest there were traditions among the natives of Central America of preëxisting straits between the eastern and western seas, and the Emperor Charles V. ordered that such a strait should be searched for, or, if it could not be discovered, that plans for a canal should be prepared. Charles, it will be remembered, was a Fleming by birth, and therefore familiar with canals. His monkish son, Philippe II., however, forbade any steps in this direction on the ground that 'the will of 'God had clearly manifested itself by the 'creation of an unbroken isthmus.' At a later date the English pirate, Edward David, who seems to have been something of an engineer, proposed to the Spanish authorities the construction of a canal 'between the Lake of Granada and the South Sea.' In 1780 Martin de la Bastide prepared plans for an inter-oceanic canal. In 1814, when its American colonies were already passing from its sway, the Spanish Cortes voted the undertaking of the work, but it was not until the completion of the Suez canal that operations were begun to give practical effect to the project.

The breakdown of M. De Lesseps's magnificent scheme, when perhaps one-third of the canal between Panama and Colon was completed, was due, among other reasons, to imperfect surveys, miscalculations in the engineers' estimates, construction on too grand a scale, unparalleled extravagance and rascality in the management of financial resources, and the bitter and persistent hostility and influence of the United States, by the diplomacy of which all possible obstacles short of open force were raised. In 1889 the rival project of the Nicaraguan canal between San Juan del Norte and Corinto was finally undertaken. It was to be completed in six years, at an estimated cost of $60,000,000, although M. Wyse, a distinguished engineer, thought double that sum little enough. As a matter of fact, it appears that a much larger amount will be necessary, and meanwhile the prospects of an early completion of the work are far from encouraging. Still another route has been suggested—between the Gulf D'Uraba and the Bay of San Miguel, but it is so far nothing but a suggestion. On the whole, the policy of the United States with regard to the proposed inter-oceanic canals has been a striking illustration of —'how not to do it.' The administration and the public played the part of the proverbial 'dog in the manger' towards the ill-fated Panama operations, largely because they were undertaken and carried on by means of foreign skill and capital. The Nicaragua plan, originated and exploited wholly in the United States, has met with little better treatment, by reason of the rivalry and scandalous lobbying of the trans-continental railways, which by the aid of a paternal Congress has been able to paralyze the undertaking by delay after delay. The opposition of the railways

was eminently narrow-minded and short-sighted, as the opening of a sea route, and from competing with them in any business profitable to them, would do much to develop that business. During the present crisis the inconvenience arising from the want of such a waterway must be sufficiently evident, but what would it have been had the republic been engaged in warfare with any really formidable naval power?

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

The week has partaken of a holiday nature, many firms closing down, not merely for Dominion Day, but over Sunday as well. The juxtaposition of two holidays and a half-day, making a three days' outing a possibility for many people. Even the banks, whose infrequent holidays are prescribed by act of Parliament, determined by mutual consent to close as far as possible.

Crop prospects are said to be bad in the United States, but they continue quite satisfactory here, the rainy weather of June having done more good than harm. If the present month prove hot and warm, Canada is likely to add still more wealth to the savings of her people.

The customs returns for June, so far as known, show a decline from the figures of June, 1897. The present month, however, will probably show a large increase of imports, as it is the last month in which is current the preferential rates in favor of Germany, Belgium, etc. Next month the twenty-five percent rate in favor of Great Britain goes into force.

The lumber cut in New Brunswick is reported to be an average one this year, but is swelled by the large amount held over. The trade is not in quite a satisfactory condition and is not aided by the higher rates of shipping, caused by the war.

An event of some importance to the lower provinces and to Newfoundland took place on May 29, in the running of the first train across the island from St. John's to Point aux Basques, to connect with the swift steamer for Sydney, Cape Breton. The closer our connections are made with the sister colony, the better for all concerned, and the new road will probably be enriched by a growing freight trade. The Welsh coal strike continues to impede Britain's shipping. The navy has foregone its spring manœuvres while passenger steamers find their speed lessened through the necessity of saving fuel. It must not be imagined that Great Britain's naval coal supply is short, for it is understood to be greater than ever, but so vast is the consumption of coal on a modern war vessel that it is probable the authorities desire to husband the supply until the strike is over. The country that has coal is to-day one to be reckoned with in the event of war, to say nothing of the more peaceful war of trade. Canada has recently opened up a new area in Cape Breton, or rather the Broad Cove Coal Company, of Inverness County, has about completed its fine artificial harbor, and is entering keenly upon the development of its coal seams, which are said to contain a hundred million tons.

The most important local event of the week has been the phenomenal rise in value of the stock of the War Eagle mine on the local exchange. Last week it advanced some 35 points, and closed at 252. It opened at 270 on Monday and closed at 274½ on Thursday last, the sales having been enormous. On Monday the sales were 75,000 shares, and the highest point touched was 291. The present importance of this stock warrants a few words on the subject, while its unique position as almost the first, if not the first, mining stock listed and widely popularized on the local exchange, renders comment still more timely. The War Eagle is one of the few Canadian mines which has passed to the dividend stage. It is developed; is now shipping ore, turning out ore and paying regular dividends. It is to be hoped that the experience of this company will lead to the listing of shares in undeveloped concerns, as the results would be ominous to the future of Canadian mining and one wild-cat mine would, in the exchange parlance, give a 'black eye' to legitimate mining.

The prospectus of the company tells how the War Eagle paid its first dividend, Feb. 1, 1895, and paid $187,000 in dividends up to Oct. 1, 1896. It passed into the hands of men whose names are not connected with some of Canada's leading financial institutions, and it is said a hundred tons of ore per day since April 20, 1898, a business which permits it to pay a monthly dividend of one and a half percent. The management is installing larger plant and expects to double the output by Oct. 1. The company estimates that the ore now laid bare will guarantee the present dividend for three years, and that the new plants, by reaching lower levels, will guarantee a much longer supply. The stock consists of 2,000,000 shares of a dollar each, of which 1,650,000 have been issued.

The money market continues about the same. The Bank of England rate has been reduced to two and a half percent. Call money in New York is one and a quarter percent.

THE PLEBISCITE CAMPAIGN.

WANTED — MEN!

'It takes all sorts of people
To make a world,' they say,
And when we look around us
We see a strange display.
One's apt to get impatient
With some folk now and then?
And emphasize the saying
'The world wants men!'

Our streets are full of walkers,
And talkers, too, abound;
No end of sawdust figures
May everywhere be found;
They've no backbone nor sinew
And very little brain;
But there's no demand for 'nothings'
The world wants men.

When facing moral issues
With principle at stake
Courage is often needed
That demons cannot shake.
When in defence of honor
You face the lion's den
'Twill help you to remember
The world wants men.

The noble cause of temperance
Seems slowly to advance;
'Twould quickly sweep the country
If it had but half a chance;
Strong enemies oppose it
With money, tongue and pen,
To save our race from ruin
The world wants men.

It takes some 'sand,' I grant you,
To stand the laugh and sneer
And say 'No' when companions
Hand you cigars or beer;
Such pluck is too uncommon—
How many yield just then!
To meet such tests and conquer
The world wants men.

So, tell the lads and lassies,
Oft thoughtless, vain and gay,
That life was given to them
For work as well as play.
The world wants noble women
Our country's youth to train;
And for social reformation
The world wants men.

R. L. WERRY.

A STRUGGLE WITH THE DRINK FIEND.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I am glad that I do not know anything personally about the horrors of the liquor traffic. My father and mother have neither of them ever tasted the horrid stuff. They were both brought up in homes from which all intoxicants were banished. I have often heard my father and mother say that their parents were haters of rum. It seems that long before there was a temperance society in Nova Scotia, or such a thing as a total abstinence pledge, my grandfather, on my father's side, became an enemy of liquor. In this country fifty or sixty years ago it was the custom to have it in every house; indeed, I have been told that if liquor was not set on the table to treat a friend who was calling it would have been thought a serious breach of etiquette. Liquor was used freely at all gatherings. A house could not be raised, a ship could not be built or launched without liquor. And even funerals could not be conducted without it, much less weddings. Every person who was able to do so when laying in his winter supplies must of necessity have the cask of Demerara rum or other liquors. And so it was such a common thing for people to drink that one who abstained altogether was a great novelty. I am glad that my dear grandfather became such a novelty. While of the young men who associated with him some derided him, many of them respected him for his adherence to principle. It is interesting to know how he came to take this stand.

He had a cousin about his own age (about twenty years) who was working with him away from home. They were ship carpenters. This cousin was a hard drinker. He, unlike my grandfather, could not restrain his appetite; and so often became so helpless or crazy that he was a terrible burden to his friends, and especially to my grandfather. One night after a day of harder drinking than usual, he was in a terrible condition of intoxication. All the workmen had climbed the ladder to their bunks in the loft of the rough cabin where they lodged, but my grandfather and his cousin. How would he get poor Harry up that ladder alone? That was now the question. He had been drinking some himself but was quite sober, and so he shouldered the almost inanimate form of his friend. All went well till his shoulders with their burden were level with the top rung of the ladder and at that unlucky moment the drunken man roused from his stupor to find himself being carried somewhere, he knew not where. He kicked out violently against the chamber floor. My grandfather's hold was broken and he was being thrown backward. He felt himself swaying backward with his burden. He knew it meant death perhaps for both. He says, 'I called aloud for God to help me and that moment felt supernatural strength taking possession of me, and with an awful effort I dislodged the braced feet from their position and gained the landing with my burden.' Then a reaction of feeling overcame him and in a fit of anger berated his prostrate cousin and shook him violently and even gave him heavy blows. Instead of helping him undress, as usual in such cases, and get into bed, 'Lie there,' he said, 'you drunken wretch, the floor is good enough for a dog, and you're worse than a dog.' He then went to bed and fell fast asleep. But in a dream he thirsted for rum and woke with a burning thirst. The night was dark. He lay there in an agony. He said he could have almost sold his soul for a glass of grog. 'Is this,' he thought, 'what I am coming to? Then not another drop shall pass my lips.' 'Is this what cousin Harry suffers? Then I should not blame but pity him.' The thirst passed at that resolution. He arose and tenderly helped his cousin to bed. And from that day until he died he was a total abstainer himself, and one who strove hard to help all others to abstain. If he were alive to-day he would be a hundred years old; and father says he would be a leader in the prohibition movement, and vote 'yes' for the plebiscite.

From your little reader,
CLARA COX.
Lower Selma, N.S., June 28, 1898.

THE PLEBISCITE AT ST. JOHN'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Efforts are being made by the French Women's Temperance Union to secure the entire French Protestant vote in favor of prohibition. On Sunday evening the Rev. Dr. Amaron will preach a sermon on the duties of the Christian citizen, with special reference to the coming plebiscite.

'FORGETTING NOT THE STARVING ONES AT HOME.'

('Methodist Recorder,' Pittsburg.)

King Alcohol has larger multitudes of diseased suffering, famine-stricken reconcentrados shut up in the towns and cities of our land than are under Spanish rule in the Island of Cuba. Would it not be well for our government, which has undertaken one war for humanity's sake, to inaugurate another by serving an ultimatum on King Alcohol to immediately vacate our premises and withdraw his forces on penalty of being dealt with according to his deserts?

SURE ENOUGH, WHY IS IT?

('Commonwealth,' Harrisburg, Pa.)

Why is it that Americans who are so heroic in time of physical danger are such wretched cowards when confronted by a duty and an opportunity calling for the exercise of moral heroism? Why is it, for instance, that a man will submit to the existence, in the immediate vicinity, of a saloon or a den of immorality that is a perfect nuisance every day of the week? Why is it he refuses to sign a remonstrance or to file any objection whatever to the continuance of the saloon?

PLEBISCITE CAMPAIGN IN QUEBEC

Five thousand dollars are necessary for the prosecution of the plebiscite campaign in the Province of Quebec. All congregations and all religious and temperance societies are asked to coöperate with the Dominion Alliance in obtaining this amount. Collections and individual subscriptions for this province should be sent to me. In cases where the names of individual subscribers are forwarded with the collections, the public acknowledgment will be made in like form. The finance committee are very anxious that those intending to contribute to this fund should send in their contributions at once, as the work cannot go on except as the money comes in.

S. J. CARTER, Treasurer,
82 St. Peter street, Montreal.

THE RUDENESS OF YOUNG SOCIETY MEN.

(New York 'Times.')

The rudeness of young society men and their independence of their hostess and her guests is spoken of too often not to have some foundation of truth. At social functions a woman is absolutely helpless without a man. She cannot dance unless she is asked, she cannot move from her seat without an escort and the hostess cannot, with the best intentions, properly entertain her women guests without the aid of the men. And they are usually in the minority. Their sphere of amusement is so much wider than that of the women that they are not as dependent upon social functions; consequently the young man grows to feel his weight, and he abuses the hospitality offered. This is a frequent complaint. He accepts his hostess' hospitality just so far as pleases him, and no farther. He is pleased to be courteous to her guests if they please him. The wrathful tale told of the young man who was invited to the opera and appeared in the hostess's box at the beginning of the evening, and then left to make calls upon other friends and not to return until the end of the evening, is true, and stories come from other towns, not so large as New York, but having a strong social element, where young men forget to pay party and dinner calls altogether. There is one overtrue tale of a wrathful maiden, and she was not an unattractive maiden, either, who at a large party given in her honor was found at the supper hour without an escort. Every man had gone off with another damsel and forgotten the one for whom the occasion was. But she dined in state in an apartment by herself with other left-over maidens, and they enjoyed themselves thoroughly. And the men, it was said afterward, when they heard of the matter, considered it a huge joke, which it was, in a way. But they have better ways of doing things in other countries, or they have better manners where there is more ceremony. A stranger in Germany is introduced to every man in the room at affairs which are held in private houses. Each man considers it his duty to ask for an introduction as a matter of courtesy to his hostess.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

J. Eveleigh & Co., manufacturers of Steamer Berth Trunks, several styles; Trunks and Travelling Bags, all kinds. A few fine Lancewood Fishing Rods at $1.50 each. 245 St. James street.

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Read about Hotel Empire, New York, page twenty; beautiful house, centrally located.

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At Work, Fully Cured in 2 Months.

I was afflicted with a terrible malignant breaking out all over the upper part of my body. I was treated by some of the very best physicians, who pronounced it contagious blood poison, through whom I spent hundreds of dollars trying to get relief, but it seemed to get worse. All the time I was suffering untold agony, and finally had to give up work entirely. I grasped at everything I saw advertised, and listened to every suggestion from friends, but nothing seemed to reach my case. The burning, itching fit I was in seemed to be aggravated by every effort to relieve myself; but, thank God, relief came to me at last. CUTICURA REMEDIES were suggested to me, and I immediately procured the CUTICURA (ointment), CUTICURA SOAP, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT. From the first, I experienced a soothing relief, notwithstanding my intense pain. The warm bath, with CUTICURA SOAP, the anointing with CUTICURA, and the dose of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, seemed to start the good work from the first. I improved right along, and *in less than two months I was able to be up and at work*, and continued to improve daily till at last *I was entirely cured*, sound and well, *not a sign on my body anywhere* indicating that anything had ever been the matter with me. It is now over two years since I have been entirely cured, and not a sign or a symptom has ever returned. I will gladly answer any and all letters with reference to my case. M. B. BASTIEN,
156 W. Hunter St., Atlanta, Ga.
Witness: J. G. AHERN.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.
In person appeared before me, Edgar H. Orr, a Justice of the Peace in and for 1024 District, G. M., State and County aforesaid, J. G. Ahern, who being duly sworn, deposeth and saith that the statements made in the above testimonial are true. J. G. AHERN.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this Oct. 28th, 1897. EDGAR H. ORR, J. P.

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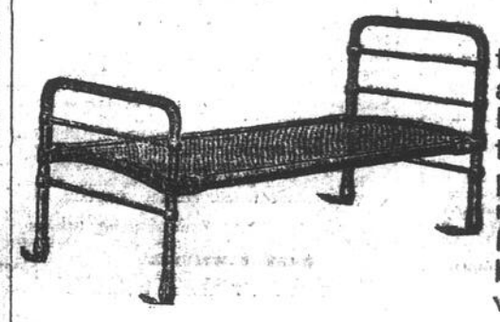
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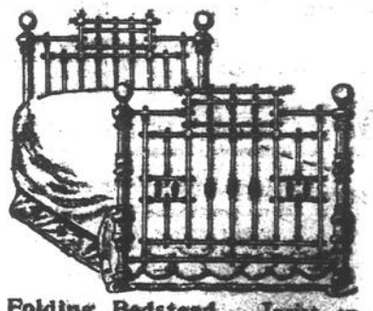
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A REWARD.
(See Page 9.)

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

(Continued from Page 3.)

WHEELING.

Bicycle meets are always farmous for noise and hilarity, and the one now being held at Granby is no exception to the rule. Granby will henceforth be more celebrated for 'bicycle meets' than for rubbers. The pretty little town was d-corated throughout —bunting being placed on every available spot, while the small boy was in evidence with his tin horn, and his older brother with bonfires and fire-crackers. This is the first year that provincial meets have been held, and Granby was determined to set a good example in the way of welcome and entertainment. The meeting of yesterday proved to be a very enjoyable one —the weather was all that could be desired, the attendance at the games was large, and the gate receipts satisfactory. About one o'clock, the visitors, headed by the Montreal Bicycle Club Brass Band, marched to the grounds. The track was in good shape, but the time made in the races was very slow; so slow that the mile novice race was taken off.

Following were the officials of the meet:
Referee—Louis Rubenstein, Montreal.
Official timer—J. B. Payne, Granby.
Assistant timers—L. D. Robertson, Montreal; W. W. Beaton, Montreal; J. M. Dufresne, Sherbrooke.
Starter—T. T. Cartwright, Montreal.
Judges—U. H. Dandurand, Montreal; F. S. Stocking, Quebec, W. L. Baldwin, of Coaticooke; J. M. Fortier, Sherbrooke; W. H. Granger, Montreal.
Clerk of the course—M. McDuff, Montreal.
Assistant clerk of the course—A. B. Rattray, Montreal; E. B. Miller, Montreal.
Scorer—George Ayling, Montreal.
Assistant scorer—E. H. Burton, Montreal; J. P. Roche, Quebec.
Umpires—N. F. Duquette, Montreal; R. G. Tait, Montreal; J. R. Brown, St. Johns; W. G. Robertson, Montreal.
Announcer—Laz. Rubenstein, Montreal.
Secretary and clerk of entries—A. A. Graham, Granby.

The racing programme to-day will consist of:

7. One mile championship—Gold medal.
8. One mile, boys, 16 years or under—1st, silver watch and chain; second, serge suiting; third, leather valise.
9. Five mile championship, gold medal.
10. Third mile, open—First, graphophone; second, music cabinet; third, opera glasses.
11. Two mile open—First, silver tea set; second, reclining chair; third, onyx top table.
12. Obstacle race—First, gold watch; second, silver sugar and cream set; third, gold cuff links.

Competitors in obstacle race must start at scratch, ride to and turn around obstacles at the 200 yards mark, dismount and sprint to red flag, pushing wheel backwards, crawl trough barrels, mount and ride to yellow flag, dismount, open box and drink bottle of ginger ale found therein, then mount and peel and eat a banana while riding to hurdle placed one yard from the scratch, then vault hurdle with wheel to finish at scratch.

Following is the summary of the races:

One mile, novice—First heat—

J. Adcock St. Denis B.C.	1
G. A. Hart, Overland B.C.	2
W. H. Tait, P.A.A.A.	3
W. E. Gray, Granby A.A.A.	0

Time, 3.02 1-5.

Second heat—

E. M. Murphy, M.B.C.	1
R. Sonne, M.B.C.	2
P. Aubin, Quebec B.C.	3
P. Chubb, St. Johns	0
G. Y. Allan, M.B.C.	0
H. Niven, M.B.C.	0
E. H. Wilson, P.A.A.	0

Time, 2.47.

Third heat—

A. Ross, M.B.C.	1
P. H. Evans, M.B.C.	2
H. Palmer, M. B. C.	3
H. Bullock, M.B.C.	3
W. Price, Granby	0
J. McCraig, P.A.A.	0
E. E. Tetrault, Wanderers	0
S. Tretheway, Wanderers	0
L. Payne, Granby A.A.A.	0

Time, 2.45 2-5.

Final heat; time limit, 3.45—

P. H. Evans, M.B.C.	1
R. Sonne, M.B.C.	2
E. M. Murphy, M.B.C	3

Time, 3.02; no race.

One mile, open; time limit, 2.35.

H. A. Coussirat, M.B.C.	1
C. B. Boisvert, St. Denis B.C.	2
J. M. McKinnon, M.B.C.	3
L. G. Cameron, M.B.C.	0
A. C. Brown, Overland B.C.	0

Time, 2.41; no race.

Half mile championship—

J. Drury, M.B.C.	1
C. B. Boisvert, St. Denis B.C.	2
C. Levy, jr., Quebec B.C.	3

Time, 1.25.

One mile, 2.40 class:
First heat; time limit, 2.50—

J. J. McCuaig, P.A.A.A.	1
P. Aubin, Quebec B. C.	2
E. M. Murphy, M.B.C.	3
G. Y. Allen, M.B.C.	0
W. H. Tait, P.A.A.A.	0
P. Chubb, St. Johns	0

Time, 2.55; no race.

Second heat— fl

H. H. Bullock, M.B.C.	1
S. Martin, Granby A.A.A.	2
J. Adcock, St. Denis B.C.	3
L. Payne, P.A.A.A.	0
G. A. Hart, Overland B.C.	0
C. E. Walsh, Granby A.A.A.	0

Time, 2 37. M

Third heat—

A. C. Brown, Overland B.C.	1
W. Eaves, jr., M.B.C.	3
J. L. Gerardin, M.B.C.	3
A. McKillop, M.B.C.	0
C. Levey, jr., Quebec B.C.	0
W. Ashton, Waterloo B.C.	0
H. Palmer, M.B.C.	0

Time, 2.43 3-5.

Final heat—

A. C. Brown, Overland B.C.	x
H. H. Bullock, M.B.C.	x
S. Martin, Granby A.A.A.	3
W. Eaves, jr., M.B.C.	0

x—Dead heat to be run over on July 2.
Time, 2.40.

One mile, tandem, championship—

L. G. Cameron and J. McKinnon, M.B.C.	1
P. H. Evans, M.B.C., and J. J. McCuaig, P.A.A.A.	2
H. A. Coussirat and J. Drury, M.B.C.	3

Time, 2.40 3-5.
Race not official; does not count.

Two mile handicap—

C. Levey, jr., Quebec B.C., 185 yds.	1
C. Boisvert, St. Denis B.C., scratch	2
J. M. McKinnon, M. B.C., 25 yards	3
A. McKillop, M.B.C., scratch	0
J. J. McCuaig, P.A.A.A., 40 yds	0
J. A. Adcock, St. Denis B.C., 10 yds.	0
J. L. Gerardin, M.B.C., 50 yds	0
S. Martin, jr., Granby A.A.A., 140 yds.	0
H. H. Bullock, M.B.C., 40 yds.	0
L. Payne, P.A.A.A., 40 yds	0
P. Chubb, St. Johns, 140 yds	0
P. Aubin, Quebec B.C., 150 yds	0
C. Levey, jr., Quebec B.C., 125 yards	0
L. G. Cameron, M.B.C., scratch	0
W. H. Tait, P.A.A.A., 75 yds	0
E. E. Tetreault, Volt. B.C., 100 yds	0
A. C. Brown, Overland B.C., scratch	0

Time, 5.06 3-5.

Two mile tandem, championship—

H. A. Coussirat and J. Drury, M.B.C.	1
P. H. Evans, M.B.C., and J. J. McCuaig, P.A.A.A.	2

Time, 5.24 1-5.
J. McKinnon and L. G. Cameron, M.B.C., did not start.

Costume race—

F. Benn	1
W. H. Warmington	2
A. S. Cobb	3
W. P. Wilson	4
A. E. Houghton,	5
A. A. Simpson, walked	

Time, 52 2-5.

Against time—

H. A. Coussirat, M.B.C.	1

Time, 2.
Time for track, 2.21.
Time for Coussirat, 2.12.

LACROSSE.

A ROW ON THE FIELD.

Toronto, Ont., July 1.—A very enjoyable lacrosse match between the Toronto and Shamrocks to-day ended in a disgraceful row. The day was very hot, the thermometer ranging around the nineties, and about 2,500 people were present. The teams lined up as follows: —

Torontos—Goal, Allen; point, McGibney; cover point, Griffith; defence, Grimes, Yorke and Stewart; centre, Gamble; home, K. Peaker, Moran and Burns; outside home, McVey; inside home, Nolan. Captain, McCullough.

Shamrocks—Goal, Connors; point, Stinson; cover point, Moore; defence, Hayes, Gaffney and Finlayson; centre, Curry, Howe, Hinton, Dade and Hoobin; outside home, Tucker; inside home, Brennan. Captain, O'Connell.

In the seventh game Feeny went on for Finlayson, who was hit over the eye, and in the eighth D. Murphy took Hoobin's place, who got a crack over the jaw.

Referee, Fred. Dixon; umpires, Geo. Irving and F. O'Reilly; timekeepers, B. Quinn and W. Knowles. The summary is as follows:—First game, won by Torontos, scored by Nolan, time 30 secs. Second, Torontos, Burns, 25 secs. Third, Shamrocks, Dade, 20 secs.; Fourth, Shamrocks, Dade, 6 minutes; Fifth, Shamrocks, Brennan, 6½ minutes; Sixth, Torontos, Nolan, 30 secs. Seventh, Shamrocks, Hoobin, 3 minutes. Eighth, Torontos, Moran, 40 secs. Ninth, Torontos, Nolan, 13 minutes. Tenth, Torontos, McVey, 15 secs. Eleventh, Toronto, Moran, 1½ mins. Twelfth, Toronto, Burns, 2½ mins. Thirteenth, unfinished.

At the end of the twelfth game the Torontos had victory in sight by eight goals to four. There was a good deal of bitterness when the thirteenth game opened and Gamble and Hinton got into a row very quickly and were ruled off. Then Griffith and Tucker quarrelled and were wrestling. Captain O'Connell started in to separate them but a burly spectator jumped the fence and hit the captain in the face and receiving in return a tremendous blow on the head from a stick from one of the players. Then the mob streamed into the field and a rough and tumble fight ensued ending by the retreat of the Shamrocks to the dressing room. Capt. O'Connell at first insisted on the match being ruled off as a few minutes of time yet remained, but finally contented himself by entering a protest on the ground that there had not been sufficient police protection to keep the grounds clear. It is understood that to-night the Torontos asked the Shamrocks to play an exhibition game here at an early date and that the Shamrocks agreed.

CHESS.

TARRASCH NOW TIES PILLSBURY.

Vienna, July 2—The twenty-first round of the international chess tournament was played yesterday, with the following result: Schiffers beat Baird; Janowski beat Caro; Schlechter drew Maroczy; Showalter beat Halprin; Steinitz beat Marco; Walbrodt beat Tschigorin; Burn drew Alapin; Trenchard drew Tarrasch, and Lipke drew Pillsbury.

The game between Tarrasch and Tschigorin, adjourned from the first half, has been decided in favor of the former. The players now stand thus: Pillsbury and Tararsch, each, 15½ won; 4½ lost; Janowski, 14½ won; 5½ lost; Steinitz, 12½ won; 7½ lost; Tschigorin, 12 won; 8 lost; Alapin, 11 won, 9 lost; Lipke, Schlechter and Walbrodt, 10½ won; 9½ lost; Maroczy, 10 won, 9 lost; Burn, 10 won; 10 lost; Blackburne, Schiffers, 8½ won; 11½ lost; Showalter, 8 won; 12 lost; Halprin and Caro, 6 won; 14 lost; Baird, 4 won; 16 lost; Trenchard, 3½ won; 16½ lost. The last report of the game commenced between Maro and Maroczy on Tuesday was that it was adjourned.

LAWN TENNIS.

CANADIAN TOURNEY OPENS.

Toronto, Ont., July 1.—The all-Canadian lawn tennis tournament of the Toronto Athletic Club opened to-day. The first matches were those in the junior championship. The results of to-day's play were as follows:—Bertram beat Smillie, 7—5, 6—2; Morrison, beat Winans, 6—nil, 6—1; McVitty beat Nichols, 6—1, 6—1; Patterson beat Martins, 6—1, 6—3. In the semi finals Patterson beat McVitty, 6—1, 6—2; Bertram beat Morrison, 7—9, 6—4, 7—5, 7—9, 6—4, 7—5. First round, Boys beat Langton 6—1, 6—2; Brown beat Alexander 6—3, 6—2; Campbell beat Burns, 6—2, 6—2; Fenwick beat Wilson, 6—1, 6—4; Sadler beat Vivian by default; Harris beat Hall, 6—4, 6—1; Osborne beat A. M. Stewart 6—3, 7—5; Meldrum beat Bertram by default; Glasco beat Filed, 6—4, 6—3; F. Foulkes beat White 7—5, 6—1; McMaster beat Palmer 6—4, 6—3; MacDonnell beat Benson 6—1, 6—2; Lyall beat Smith Jones 6—3, 6—4; D. M. Stewart beat MacKenzie by default.

In the second round Glasco beat Meldrum. 6—1, 6—1.

Handicap—White beat Wilson 6—4, 6—8, 6—4; Campbell beat Filed 6—2, 3—6, 6—4; Anderson beat Lee 6—3, 12—10; McMaster beat Pepall 6—3, 6—4; D. M. Stewart beat Sampson 7—5, 6—2; Midd beat Meldrum by default; Marters beat McVitty 6—3, 4—6, 6—3; Lyall beat Osborne 2—6, 6—4, 7—5; F. Foulkes beat Hall 6—4, 6—1; Boyes beat Sadler 6—4, 6—3; Trow beat Jeffrey, 6—0, 6—2.

In the men's doubles Boys and Stewart beat Lyle and Sutherland 1—6, 6—1, 6—3; Glasco and Harris beat Midd and Laughlin 6—4, 5—7, 6—2; MacKenzie and Plumber beat Burns and Watson 9—7, 6—2; Fenwick and Lyall beat MacKenzie and Plumber 6—4, 6—3.

ST. ANN'S SCHOOL.

The boys of St Ann's School had a most successful picnic on Wednesday, under the direction of the Rev. Father Bellian and the Christian Brothers. One of the chief features of the day was a lacrosse match between the boys of the Choral Union and those of the Sanctuary. The former won the game and were awarded as a prize a set of lacrosse sticks. Other prize winners were E. Kennedy, B. Healey, E. O'Brien, J. Dundon, F. Forrester, E. Gannon, J. Meehan, and H. Harrington.

GRAVE DECORATION.

The committee appointed at the regular meeting of Court Reliance 7587 of the Ancient Order of Foresters, meet this afternoon in Mount Royal Cemetery for the purpose of decorating the graves of deceased members of the Order.

FRENCH METHODIST SCHOOL.

The closing exercises of the mission school, connected with the First French Methodist Church, took place on Wednesday afternoon, in the basement of the church. The class-room was crowded. Quite a number of Roman Catholics were present. The Rev. L. Massicotte, pastor of the church, presided. On the platform were the Rev. J. Pinel, principal; and the Rev. Mr. Cairns. The exercises consisted in singing, recitations and oral examinations in the following subjects:—Sacred history, grammar, geography, arithmetic, reading, spelling, book-keeping, etc. The pupils showed remarkable quickness and intelligence in answering all questions, proof that excellent work had been done. Then followed the distribution of prizes. Mr. Cairns and Mr. Massicotte made spirited addresses, in which they congratulated both the teachers, Miss Mathieu and Miss Desmarais, and the pupils. The exercises were brought to a close by the hearty singing of 'God Save the Queen.'

PERSONAL.

The many friends of Dr. J. J. Benny, a graduate of Bishop's College, will be pleased to hear of his safe return to Montreal. He has been absent some thirteen months. He first visited Edinburgh, where he qualified in the 'Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons.' He afterwards visited London and Paris, and sailed from Liverpool on the Cunard Liner, 'Lucania.' The doctor looks the picture of health, and speaks in glowing terms of his treatment on the other side,

CITY ITEMS.

The visiting governors to the Montreal General Hospital for the week commencing Monday, July 4, are Messrs. Henry Birks, C. T. Williams, David Robertson and David H. Hogg.

WOLFE'S STATUE DISAPPEARS.

Quebec, July 2.—One of Quebec's old landmarks and curiosities, the quaint old wooden statue of General Wolfe, on the house at the corner of Palace street and St. John street, has disappeared. It was missed yesterday morning, when some American visitors enquired for it, and the only information on the subject than can be elicited is that it was removed two or three days ago by the Bell Telephone Company, whose local manager, Mr. Dauphin, professes entire ignorance as to what has become of it. Some seventy or more years ago, the same statue also disappeared in a rather mysterious fashion, but it afterwards turned out that it was carried off by a number of British midshipmen on a visit to the port with their vessel, who were 'out on a lark,' and took it away with them to the West Indies, whence, after some time, it was returned to Quebec and replaced on its old stand.

TO LOOK INTO THE CASE.

Ottawa, July 2.—Mr. Clute, barrister, of St. Catharines, has been appointed a commissioner to investigate into the circumstances surrounding the death of the two Nova Scotians Fraser and McDonald who died of diphtheria in a box car on a siding of the Crow's Nest Pass Railway. The matter was discussed in parliament last session, and the government promised enquiry, which is now to take place. Mr. Clute was recommend by the labor interests.

UNIONISTS WIN IN DURHAM.

London, July 2.—In the Durham City election for a successor in Parliament to the late Mr. Matthew Fowler, Liberal, the Unionists have won a victory. The successful candidate was the Hon. A. R. Elliot, who was defeated by Mr. Fowler at the general election of July, 1895. The polling was as follows: The Hon. Arthur Elliot, Liberal-Nnionist, 1,167; Mr. Boyd, Liberal, 1,102; Liberal-Unionists's majority, 65. At the last general election the late Mr. Fowler was seated by a majority of one, the vote standing 1,111 in his favor, against 1,110 votes cast for Mr. Elliot, the successful candidate at the election just ended. Consequently the Unionists have gained 67 votes in this district.

QUEBEC NOTES.

Quebec, July 2.—The Court of Review here has confirmed the judgment ordering the city to refund to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company a sum of $27,875 with interest and costs for taxes which the Company was illegally compelled to pay.

A grand farewell ball is to be tendered by this city to their Excellencies Lord and Lady Aberdeen on the eve of their return to Scotland. The festive event will probably be made to coincide with the celebration attending the unveiling of the Champlain monument in September.

Four constables of the Provincial police have gone to Anticosti in consequence of a complaint from Mr. Menier, the owner of the island, that certain parties are wilfully destroying his property there.

A GIFT FOR A LATE LEADER.

Kingston, Ont., July 2.—Lieut.-Col. Matheson, M.P.P., late commandant of the 42nd Battalion of Lanark and Renfrew, was presented on Thursday, with a beautiful cane of African wood with a richly carved ivory handle mounted with gold. The gift was made by his late comrades-in-arms.

TO OPEN A PROVISION SCHOOL.

Kingston, Ont., July 2.—The militia department purposes establishing a provision school at Carleton Place, for the instruction of infantry officers.

CATHOLIC SAILORS' CLUB.

The weekly concert of the Catholic Sailors' Club was held last evening, and the entertainment was thoroughly successful in every particular. Several hundred sailors were present and a large number of citizens, both ladies and gentlemen. Mr. Henry J. Kavanagh, Q.C., presided, and among those noticed were the Rev. Father Kavanagh, S.J.; the Rev. Father O'Bryen, S.J.; ex-Ald. Clendinneng, and Mr. F. B. McNamee, who was assiduous in looking after the interests of all. Those on the programme were the Misses Lang, Murphy, Read, and Sangster, Messrs. McCaffrey, Kelly and Smyth, with seamen Spafford, Fields and Furlong. Mr. Mongoven gave an acceptable address and recitation. Mr. Grant presided at the piano.

VIOLATED THE DUNKIN ACT.

District Magistrate Mulvena delivered an elaborate and exhaustive judgment this morning, in the case of Wentworth vs. Mathieu, for violation of the Dunkin Act, at Windsor Mills. The learned magistrate, after giving a full resume of the case, condemned the defendant, Mathieu, to a fine of fifty dollars and costs, to be collected by a distress warrant if necessary, or thirty days in jail. There are other charges against Mathieu, which are to come before the District Magistrate on July 7.

TESTIMONY OF ESTEEM.

Mr. John Thompson, baggage-master at the Bonaventure Station leaves on Monday night for Toronto, to be baggage master for the Grand Trunk at the Grand Union Station there. Last night the Bonaventure Station staff, surrounded Mr. Thompson and presented him with an address, a valuable travelling valise, and a beautiful briar root pipe as a slight testimony of their esteem for him.

MONTREAL CHINESE MISSION.

Though quite a number of the Chinese Sabbath-schools are open during the coming two months, those of the afternoon, for the central district, combine at Stanley Street Church, at three p.m. St. Paul's in the morning, and Monday evening, and Knox Church on Sabbath evenings continue as usual. At any of these schools and for any of the coming Sundays, volunteer teachers will be very welcome.

DROWNING AT COTE ST. PAUL.

Mr. and Mrs. James Perry, of 138 St. Ferdinant street, St. Henri, have the sympathy of the community on the loss of their son Robert, aged fifteen, who was accidentally drowned yesterday at Cote St. Paul, by riding his bicycle over the embankment into the canal. The funeral will take place at two p.m. on Monday.

FELL THIRTY FEET.

A boy named Victor Desbien, employed at the Paton Mill, fell down the elevator yesterday, sustaining severe but not dangerous bruises. He dropped some thirty feet, and his escape from serious injury was marvellous.

BOWEN VS. CABANA.

Judgment was rendered, this morning, in the case of Bowen vs. Cabana, which was heard some time ago before Mr. Justice Doherty. The judgment ordered the defendant to render an account of the emoluments of the office from Jan. 1, 1895 to Aug. 16, 1897.

THE VICS WILL SING IT.

'Victoria' is the title of a military song composed by Mr. Arthur Weir, and dedicated to Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, and the Victoria Rifles of Canada. The music is by Miss Louisa Morrison. It is a very catching little air, and likely to achieve popularity.

SHIPPING.

The Allan Line SS. Sardinian arrived out this afternoon.

The Allan Line SS. Pomeranian passed Quebec inwards at 5 a.m. on Friday, and reached here this morning.

The Allan Line SS. Livonia, ashore on Red Island, was floated at 11 p.m. on Thursday and reached Quebec at 5 p.m. on Friday under her own steam. Her cargo will be discharged, and she will be dockedimmediately.

The Allan Line SS. Mongolian sailed from Glasgow for New York via Moville.

The Allan Line SS. Buenos Ayrean sailed from Glasgow for the St. Lawrence on Friday afternoon.

The Allan Line SS. Montevidean, form London for the St. Lawrence on Saturday morning.

The Beaver line R.M.S. Lake Winnipeg left Liverpool for Montreal on Saturday, July 2, at noon.

LARGE LUMBER ARRIVALS.

There are large arrivals of lumber on barges, chiefly from Ottawa, the most of which is for shipment on outgoing steamships. The railway cars are also bringing lots of it and it is considered the best quality. Some consignments are being received already for the new harbor improvement work, for which an immense quantity will be required during the progress of the work.

BRITISH STEAMER BURNED.

Bombay, July 1.—The British steamer Ganges, of the Peninsula and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, has been completely destroyed by fire in the harbor. There were no fatalities.

Scuthampton, July 2.—Arrived steamer Frederick der Grosse from New York for Bremen.

WRECKED OFF CAPE FLATTERY.

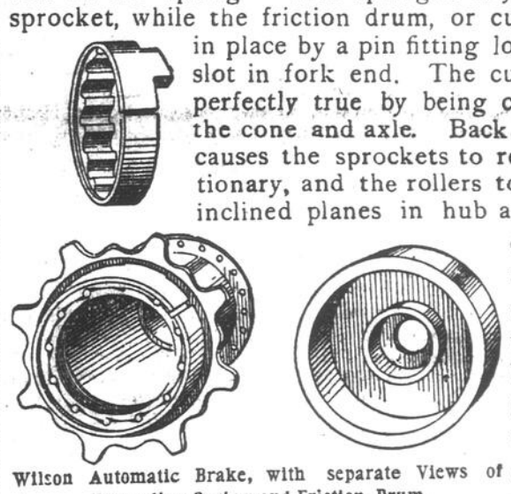
Victoria, B.C., July 2.—The stern wheel river steamer Marquis of Dufferin built in Vancouver for the British American corporation for use on the Yukon, was wrecked at an early hour yesterday morning while in tow of the steamer Progresso between Cape Flattery and Cape Beale. The Dufferin, it appears, could not stand the towing strain, and was smashed to pieces in consequence. Her crew escaped in boats. The Dufferin now lies bottom up about 12 miles from Cape Flattery.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Wilson Brake.

This is a Splendid Brake With Which Red Bird Bicycles Are Fitted—Simple in Construction, But Wonderfully Effective.

THE WILSON REAR HUB BRAKE consists of a friction cup, expanding spring, movable sprocket, and a set of twelve hardened steel rollers, bedded half in the hub and half in the spring. This spring is keyed to the sprocket, while the friction drum, or cup, is held in place by a pin fitting loosely in a slot in fork end. The cup is kept perfectly true by being carried on the cone and axle. Back pedalling causes the sprockets to remain stationary, and the rollers to move up inclined planes in hub and spring, expanding the spring and bringing it forcibly in contact with the friction cup. This causes the wheel to skid or slide or move slowly, according to the amount of force used in back pedalling. This brake is quick to act, both in checking speed and relieving itself, and it is impossible for it to fail in doing either. It is neat in appearance, and adds practically no weight to the wheel.



Wilson Automatic Brake, with separate Views of Expanding Spring and Friction Drum.

THE.....
Goold Bicycle Co.,
LIMITED.
BRANTFORD, ONT.
L. CALDER, Agent, 2417 St. Catherine Street, Montreal.

BIRTHS.

MACDERMID.—At 'The Island,' Martintown, on June 30, 1898, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. A. J. MacDermid. 2

MARRIED.

FALLS—LOVETT.—On June 28, 1898, by the Rev. J. S. Hardie, assisted by the Rev. John Thomson, A.M., Omer T. Falls to Agnes Jane, elder daughter of Wm. Lovett, M.D., all of Ayr, Ont. 2

HOSSIE—SCOTT.—On July 1, at the residence of the bride's father, 2473 St. Catherine street, by the Rev. Dr. Evans, of Emmanuel Church, W. Arthur Hossie, son of W. N. Hossie, Esq., of Brantford, Ont., to Edith, eldest daughter of Alex. Scott, Esq. 2

JARVIS—CHAPMAN.—On June 29, 1898, at 'Weston Grange,' Scarlet road, the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Walter Reid, B.D., Mr. John H. P. Jarvis, of Toronto Junction, to Annette, daughter of John Chapman, Esq., Etobicoke, near Weston, Ont. 2

TAYLOR—DONALDSON.—On June 21, at the residence of Mr. John Bell, Seeburn, Manitoba, brother-in-law of the bride, by the Rev. J. Murchison, the Rev. J. B. Taylor, Pincher Creek, in the Manitoba and North-West Conference (formerly of Elmira, Ont. to Emmeline, youngest daughter of J. W. Donaldson, Shakespeare, Ont. 2

NIXON — BENNETT. — At the Eastman Methodist Church, on the 29th inst., by the Rev. John Fowkes, assisted by the Rev. T. C. Cassidy, Mr. William John Nixon, of West Farnham, to Miss Annie A. Bennett, of Eastman. 2

WHITEHOUSE—DREW.—At West Bolton, on June 29, by the Rev. John Fowkes, Mr. Erwin G. Whitehouse, to Miss Maggie M. Drew, both of West Bolton, Que. 2

DIED.

BROWN.—At Quebec, on June 30, 1898, of laryngeal croup, at the age of three years and seven months, Marjorie Louisa, youngest child of W. H. and Fannie Brown. 2

PURKIS.—On June 30, at the residence of his sister, Mrs. Robert Freeland, Bowmanville, Ont., John Chamberlain Purkis, only son of the late Rev. George Purkis, aged 45 years. 2

STEREOTYPERS ON STRIKE.

Chicago, July 2.—The following bulletin was posted at every Chicago newspaper office last evening. At eight o'clock this (Friday) evening the Stereotypers Union notified the newspaper publishers of Chicago that unless their demands for an increase of wages from $2.25 to $4.00 per day, a reduction of the working day from eight to seven hours, with payment at the rate of seventy-five cents per hour for all overtime and all other concessions were at once acceded to, they would refuse to return to work. In consequence of this action there will not be a newspaper issued in Chicago to-day. This action of the newspapers was in pursuance of an understanding recently entered into.

NEW ACADEMICIAN.

London, July 2.—Mr. Edwin Austin Abbey, an associate of the Royal Academy since 1896, was to-day elected an academician.

Financial.

R. WILSON SMITH,
FINANCIAL AGENT.
Member of the Montreal Stock Exchange

Government, Municipal and Railway Securities Bought and Sold. First-class securities, suitable for Trust Funds, always on hand. Trust Estates managed.
Standard Life Chambers,
151 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL.

The Merchants Bank of Canada

have opened an office at 2200 St. Catherine street (near Phillips Square) under the management of Mr. Edmund H. Heward.
The Bank have closed their Branch at 2456 Notre Dame street.
A general banking business done—Savings Bank Department.

FOR SALE, $25, PAYABLE $2.50 monthly or $20 all cash, Stodart Square Piano and Stool; Leberge, New York, Square Piano, $80, payable $3 monthly or $60 cash, latest improvements, 7 octaves, carved legs, etc.; Newton & Co., New York, square piano, $100, payable $4 monthly or $75 cash. 7 1-3 octaves, carved legs, etc. Heintzman & Co., Square Piano, $150, payable $5 monthly or $115 all cash. 7 1-3 octaves, carved legs, etc. W. H. LEACH, 49 Metcalfe street, east side of Dominion square. N.B.—The above instruments may be seen at any time up to 9 p.m.

YOUNG FRENCH GENTLEMAN WANTS to exchange French conversation for English conversation; lady or gentleman. Address CONVERSATION, 'Witness' Office. 230

EYES TESTED TO-NIGHT FREE OF charge. THOS. ALLAN & CO., 2266 St. Catherine street. 2

LOST, ON THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 30th, from a St. Catherine street car, between St. Lawrence and St. Denis streets, an Umbrella. Please return to 'Witness' Office and receive reward. 2

ROOM — COMFORTABLE FURNISHED bright front room; all conveniences; first-class board. 25 McGill College avenue. 2

WANTED, A GOOD HOUSE-TO-HOUSE Lady Canvasser, to sell on Commission; constant employment can be given. Address B. 540, 'Witness' Office. 2

WANTED, A PROTESTANT GOVERNESS for four girls, aged 8 to 16, capable of teaching music, English and French. Address CHARLES LE MARQUAND, Point St. Peter, Gaspe. 2

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.

PROTESTANT HOUSE OF INDUSTRY AND HOMES, Longue Pointe. On Sunday, July 3, at 3 o'clock p.m., divine service will be conducted by the Rev. Robert Hopkins.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE CLOSED

New York, July 2.—The stock, cotton, and produce exchanges are closed to-day. The coffee exchange is open.

CANADIAN PATRIOTIC SONG COMPETITION.

The celebration of Dominion Day must have stirred in many a deep feeling of patriotism, more especially in those who can remember that day thirty-one years ago when the union was first completed. We therefore take this opportunity of again drawing the attention of all to the conditions of the 'Witness' patriotic song competition, which closes at the end of this month. Perhaps some who have already sent in entries will feel inspired to make another attempt, while others will see where the slight altering of a phrase in their former entry will add to its value.

The judges and conditions are as follows:—

ULTIMATE JUDGE:

THE MOST HON. THE MARQUESS OF DUFFERIN AND AVA.

PRIMARY JUDGES:

S. E. DAWSON, Lit. D.,

Queen's Printer, Ottawa.

REV. J. CLARK MURRAY, LL.D.,

Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy, McGill University, Montreal.

REV. W. CLARKE, D.C.L., LL.D.,

Trinity University, Toronto.

1. All songs must be sent through the post-office, full postage being prepaid, lest they fail of arrival. They should be addressed,—

Editor 'Song Competition,'
'The Witness,'
Montreal.

2. They must be mailed on or before August 1 next.

3. The name and address of the sender or some adequate identification shall be enclosed with the song in a sealed envelope. The names of none but the first winner will be divulged, except by permission of the author.

4. The 'Witness' will be free to publish any of the songs receiving prizes, and any others unless the author makes reservation in such case.

THE PRIZES.

FIFTY DOLLARS for the best contribution.
TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS for the next best contribution.
FIFTEEN DOLLARS for the next best contribution.
TEN DOLLARS for the next best contribution.

Competitors will note that as there will doubtless be a very large number of songs to be adjudged, it is to the interest of each to send in legible manuscript. Writing that is difficult to read is apt to detract from the music and the sense of the composition. Therefore, those who cannot write plainly had better get those who can to copy their songs.

It would be a convenience if all songs were written on about the same size of paper. What is called letter paper, or 'quarter post' is about right, ten and a half by twelve inches. If note paper is used it should be laid open. Of course the printer's rule of writing only on one side of the paper will be respected.

An edition de luxe of the prize poems will be issued, consisting only of a few copies, one of which will be sent to Her Majesty Queen Victoria, to Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, to Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise, to Lady Aberdeen, and to each of her predecessors at Rideau Hall, and to the authors.

The music for the song may be sent in with the song, or an air may be suggested, but this present competition is for the words only.

The following is repeated from a previous issue:—Canada has as yet no accepted national song. We doubt if a national song can be produced by the method we propose, but we know of no other. Poets sing because they must and it is their most spontaneous notes that trill the sweetest. Of a good song it might almost be said, 'Nascitur non fit—it is born, not made—so utterly artless is it. The anthem, 'God save the Queen,' which holds its own above all others for Britain, is not the deliberate effort of a genius; it is an evolution of history. We doubt if a literary critic would ever have given a prize to either it or 'Yankee Doodle.' Hinting thus what are the conquering qualities in a song, we propose to offer a prize for the best Canadian patriotic song sent us before the first of August. We shall put no trammels upon its construction, but we may say that eight stanzas would probably kill the best song. It is not necessary to go over the rose, thistle and shamrock, nor to mention our mountains, mines, prairies, rivers, farms and cities. This line has been followed so often with unsuccess that he will need to have a peculiarly delicate touch who seeks it again. If a good song is evolved we may then be able to offer a prize for good music.

AN HISTORIC EVENT.

HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE McDOWALL MEMORIAL CHURCH.

Kingston, Ont., July 2.—A hundred years ago the Rev. Robert McDowall came to Canada to minister to United Empire Loyalists. That historic event will be celebrated at his old church in Fredericksburgh on Wednesday, July 6, 1898. The Hon. Sir Oliver Mowat, K.C.M.G., Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, will attend. A memorial service will be conducted by the Rev. Henry Gracey, moderator of the Synod of Toronto and Kingston, assisted by other ministers, after which dinner will be served by the ladies of the congregation.



M'DOWALL MEMORIAL CHURCH.

The Rev. Dr. Gregg, professor of church history, Knox College, Toronto, will deliver an historical address. Principal Grant, of Queen's University, will speak on the theme: 'The cause for which they (the U.E. Loyalists) suffered and died.' Addresses will also be given by members of parliament and other prominent men in Canada. No finer bit of country can be sought out in all Ontario than the section between Sandhurst and Conway. The buildings and farms are a picture of richness, care and taste, while the view of the bar near at hand makes a beautiful background for the rural picture. Much interest has been aroused by the proposal to honor the memory of the Rev. Robert McDowall, whose career is so associated with the founding of the Bay of Quinte district, not only by the proposed celebration on July 6 at the McDowall church but in a more lasting manner. The proposal made is that a theological scholarship, to be called the Robert McDowall memorial scholarship, be founded in Queen's University, of which he was a founder. Some work has been done, and already a fair proportion of the two thousand dollars needed is in sight. If the descendants of those whom the pioneer married and baptized were to contribute a small sum each the amount would very speedily be realized. It would certainly be a fitting means of commemorating a noteworthy and honorable career.

ELECTRIC RAILWAYS IN CANADA.

Electricity was first used as a motive power in Canada in 1883. A short piece of track was laid on the grounds of the Toronto Industrial Exhibition. The motor did not 'mote' to any extent, owing to the dynamo used on the car, a double armature one, with only one pole piece to each armature. The following year, 1884, produced the first practicable road. In comparison with the modern electric car it would be thought a crude affair. The current was taken from copper slips laid in a wooden box between the rails. In 1885 the track was lengthened and the overhead wire and trolley-arm used. In 1891 the possibility of combating the real old-fashioned winter in the deep snow area, which includes Quebec, Montreal and Ottawa, was successfully demonstrated by the Ottawa Electric Railway Company. Montreal followed in 1892, and Quebec in 1897.

In 1896 there were thirty railways in Canada, the motive power of which was electricity, with five hundred and sixty-nine miles of railway and an equipment of nine hundred and forty-seven motor cars, three hundred and sixty trailers, sixty-two sweepers and one thousand three hundred and fifteen motors. The number of miles run during the year was 22,772,631, and the number of passengers carried was 73,872,414, giving three and a quarter passengers carried to each mile run.

The first city in Canada and in the world to have established in it a special electric heating service from a central station was Ottawa. Electric mail cars were first used in Ottawa on Nov. 9, 1893, to convey the mails from the central post-office to the railway stations. In July, 1886, the streets of Montreal were first lighted by electricity. In 1888 the first incandescent lights were supplied. Electric light was first used in Montreal in 1877, by the harbor commissioners. Electric power was first supplied for canals in the Dominion at Sault Ste. Marie (Canadian side) in in 1895.—From 'Alphabet of First Things in Canada,' by George Johnson, F.S.S.

LYING IN STATE FOR CENTURIES

A recent issue of the 'Times' contained an account of one of the most striking discoveries ever made in Egypt, no less than an uninjured sepulchre among the tombs of the kings at Thebes. Though the gold and jewels were taken out of the tomb probably in the twentieth dynasty, the mummies of Amenophis and seven other kings lie in the rock chambers intact, with the garlands of flowers still on them. The tomb is entered in the same way as a fairy palace in the 'Arabian Nights'—first a steep inclined descending passage, then a well some twenty-six feet deep, and then the sepulchral chambers. In the outer chamber the body of a man is found bound on a richly painted boat, his arms and feet tied with cords, a piece of cloth stuffed as a gag into his mouth, and marks of wounds on the breast and head. In the next chamber are the bodies of a man, a woman, and a boy. The king's tomb is of magnificent proportions, in perfect preservation. 'The roof, which is supported by massive square columns, is painted in deep blue, studded with golden stars, and the walls are entirely covered with paintings, the colors of which are as vivid as if laid on only yesterday.' The bodies are to be left where they are, with certain precautions to prevent injury by visitors. Travellers to Thebes will thus be able to see an Egyptian king lying in state exactly as he was left three thousand four hundred years ago.

LONG-DISTANCE TELEPHONING.

Some experiments were recently made with the telephone circuit between Manchester and Brussels, by putting the operators at the two cities in direct communication with each other. Additional interest attaches to the experiments from the fact that land and sea wires had to be utilized, the wires running from Brussels through Coutrai and Lille to Calais, where they were connected with the London-Paris telephone cable under the Straits of Dover. The experiments were successful, the conversations being distinctly heard.

Bakers and Confectioners.

R. S. AULD,

SAYS:
Be not weary in well doing,
But read his advts.
Buy his bread,
Be convinced of his word.

Cor. Atwater and St. Antoine st. or Tel. 6093
2

Bargains.

Always be sure to mention the 'Witness' when answering advertisements. Advertisers appreciate it.

FOR SALE, $200, NEW UPRIGHT PIANO, first-class make, 3 pedals, walnut case, warranted for 10 years; also several second-hand Upright and Square Pianos very cheap. F. RAMSPERGER, Piano Tuner, 716 St. Lawrence street. Tel. 6098. 27

FOR SALE, SIX VERY FINE FOX TERRIER Puppies, two months' old; male and female; finely bred and nicely marked. Apply GEORGE CARLIN, 14 Conde st., Point St. Charles.

FOR SALE—WELL-BRED SKYE TERRIER for sale. No. 8 St. Joseph Place, rear 186 Bleury street, after six p.m. 29

FOR SALE, UPRIGHT PIANO, LATEST Style, in good condition; good as new; $55 cash. 181 St. Martin street. 29

FOR SALE, FOR THE MILLION, KINDLING, $2; Cut Maple, $2.50; Tamarac Blocks, $1.75; Mill Blocks, $1.50; cut any length; delivered anywhere in the city. J. C. MACDIARMID, Richmond square. Bell Telephone 3353. 8

To Let.

Always be sure to mention the 'Witness' when answering advertisements. Advertisers appreciate it.

TO LET.—A 'To Let' or 'For Sale' placard is included with every such advertisement inserted in the 'Witness' to the extent of twenty-five cents or over. A large variety of such placards are always kept in stock.

TO LET, ONE OF THE BEST APPOINTED Houses in Westmount, perfectly new and everything up-to-date; outlook on the park. Apply to P.O. Box 264. 2

TO LET, YORK CHAMBERS, 2441a St. Catherine street; 2 Mondays, Saturdays; Sundays, morning, afternoon and evenings for religious exercises. THOS. LIGGET, 1584 Notre Dame street. 11

TO LET, SUMMER COTTAGE AT VAUdreuil Station. Apply to ALLAN C. HARWOOD. 28

TO LET, IN ST. LAMBERT, FURNISHED and unfurnished houses, situated on the bank of the river, and well shaded; one is a summer house, surrounded with fruit trees, and furnished, and the other is suitable for both winter and summer occupation; rent moderate. Apply to G. BEATTY, St. Lambert, or J. BEATTY, 'Witness' Office, Montreal. 27

TO LET, EAST OF WHARF STATION, brick house, verandah, hot water heater, eleven rooms, stable, coach houses, fine view, cool air. T. A. DAWES, Jr., Old Orchard Farm, Lachine. 24

TO LET, FROM 1st OF MAY NEXT, Stone Front Dwelling, No. 754 Sherbrooke street, now in course of renovation. Apply to Messrs. BROWN, MacVICAR & HERIOT, Architects, Canada Life Building, or N. THEORET, N.P., No. 61 St. Gabriel st. 16

TO RENT, HOUSE, ROSLYN AVENUE, Westmount, just above Sherbrooke st., 14 rooms, extension kitchen; all modern improvements. Apply 63 Osborne street. 25

MERLINWOOD COTTAGE, LITTLE METIS, to let for the summer. Beautiful view, fine bathing and boating; clean beach; splendid well water. House has large verandah, is prettily painted, and is in good order and furnished. For full particulars address or apply to Mr. WALLACE, 'Witness' Office. 16

TO LET, CERTAIN PREMISES IN THE 'Witness' Building, consisting of a Store on the street level, and two well-lighted, well finished, heated flats, immediately above said Store. These premises would be very suitable for a wholesale establishment requiring a shop or office on the ground floor, or would be let separately. Only first class tenants need apply. Full particulars on application, to Mr. WALLACE, 'Witness' Office. 17

LITTLE METIS,

Gulf of St. Lawrence.

MERLINWOOD COTTAGE.

To Let, Furnished; nicely situated; splendid well; grand view; large verandahs; good bathing, boating, fishing, etc. For particulars address or apply to 18

J. WALLACE, 'Witness' Office.

Pupils Wanted.

WANTED, PUPILS IN SHORTHAND (Isaac Pitman's system), by a competent teacher. Terms, 25c per lesson. Address M.A.R., 52, 'Witness' Office. 28

ABOUT FLAGS.

A correspondent of one of our esteemed contemporaries complained that the English flag usually displayed by Americans was incorrect, because it had a red field instead of a blue one. Another correspondent called attention to the fact that the cross on the blue field was the 'jack,' and added some other interesting remarks about flags in general. He noted that the English man-of-war flag has a white field and that the one with the red field is the merchant flag. He might have noted also that England has a royal standard, which is rarely seen, and a naval reserve flag which has a field of blue, and is carried by the four big ships of the Cunard and White Star lines. He did note that we have a 'jack,' which consists of the starry blue field of our flag without the stripes, and that it is flown at the bow staff of men-of-war. He should have mentioned also that in pictures it is almost always shown as flying there while the ship is speeding through the waves, whereas the fact is that the 'jack' never goes up till the anchor goes down.—New York 'Times.'

Employment Wanted.

Always be sure to mention the 'Witness' when answering advertisements. Advertisers appreciate it.

WANTED, SITUATION BY EXPERIENCED woman cook, middle-age, in small private family; good city references; no objection to go to the country. Address 67 Chaboillez street, to C. 2

WANTED, WORK BY A PAINTER, PAPER Hanger, Whitewasher, Tinter and Decorator; references; charges moderate. Apply A. FELDMAN, 72 Maurice street, in rear. 2

WANTED, BY A DRESSMAKER, WORK by the day, or at her own home; references, etc. 2494 St. Catherine street. 30

WANTED, SITUATION AS Companion or Nurse to invalid lady going to the seaside; references, if desired; terms very reasonable. Address F.R., 60, 'Witness' Office.

WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A situation as housekeeper; very handy with needle; wages not so much an object as a good respectable place. Address HOME 50, 'Witness' Office. 29

WANTED, A SITUATION AS Competent Cook, for seaside or city, or housekeeper to gentlemen; good references. Apply at 42 St. Antoine street. 28

WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Man a situation on a farm or to work in a gentleman's house, can milk a little, and furnish good references. Address EXPERIENCE, 'Witness' Office. 27

Rooms and Board.

Always be sure to mention the 'Witness' when answering advertisements. Advertisers appreciate it.

ROOMS—DORCHESTER STREET, 1851, just west of asphalt, furnished room with oak folding bed, mirror front, on bathroom flat, facing Dorchester street, suitable for one or two gentlemen; breakfast if required; good accommodation for bicycles. Beautiful and airy situation for summer months. 2

ROOMS — TO LET, THREE BRIGHT Furnished rooms. Address at No. 75 St. Charles street, Longueuil, next door to Terrapin Hotel.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR WITHout board, suitable for a small family; very pleasantly situated by the river side; close to the landing of the Str. 'Sovereign'; also dinner daily for excursionists; terms very reasonable. Address HOUSE, Carillon, Que. 30

ROOMS, TO LET, FURNISHED OR UNfurnished. 224 Seigneurs street. 23

TO LET, DOUBLE AND SINGLE ROOM; all conveniences; rent moderate. No. 94 Mance street. 28

ROOMS, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, hot and cold water in bath room; nice locality. 11 Plateau street. 10

TO LET, FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED Rooms; all modern conveniences and home comforts not denied to men of good habits; breakfast if desired. Apply 32 Lincoln avenue. 25

TO LET, FURNISHED ROOM FOR LADY or Gentleman; private family. Apply before 2 or after 6 p.m. 206 Prince Arthur street. 12

TO LET, COMFORTABLE ROOM for one of quiet habits, with or without board; bath; family, English; central; one minute below St. Catherine street. Apply 21 St. Edward street. 23

Wanted.

WANTED, TO RENT, GOOD HORSE and Express Waggon, with or without option of buying; will either board horse or renter can do so. Apply A. WARE, 17 Vercheres avenue, between 6.30 and 8 p.m.

WANTED, TO PURCHASE, LADIES' AND Gentlemen's Cast-off Clothing, Furs, Carpets, Musical Instruments, Fire Arms, Bicycles; best prices paid on account of moving to new premises. Address M. FRANK, 569 Craig street. P.O. Box 423. After 1st May, 493 Craig street. 11

Property.

Always be sure to mention the 'Witness' when answering advertisements. Advertisers appreciate it.

CHARLEBOIS SALE,
POINTE CLAIRE
PROPERTIES,
JULY 6TH.

This will be an opportunity to secure a Lake St. Louis property at a reasonable price as Mr. Charlebois has fully decided to sell. The properties will be sold separately at our rooms, 181 St. James street.

Buses meet all trains and will drive all inquirers to the property.

J. CRADOCK SIMPSON & CO.,

181 ST JAMES STREET.

29

FRED. R. ALLEY. RICHARD COSTIGAN.

ALLEY & COSTIGAN,

Real Estate and Investment Brokers,

116 St. James St., Montreal.

TEL. 1251.

Real Estate Bought and Sold on Commission.

PROPERTIES RENTED.

RENTS COLLECTED.

VALUATIONS MADE.

Money to loan on first and second mortgages. Bonds and debentures bought and sold. Commercial paper negotiated. 27

Classified Advertisements.

CASH TARIFF.

Situation Vacant. Situation Wanted. Pupils Wanted. Rooms To Let. Articles Found. Secondhand Articles Wanted or For Sale. — 20 WORDS FOR 10 CENTS. ½c for each additional word. Six insertions for the price of four.

Property For Sale or To Let. Other Articles For Sale. — 25 WORDS FOR 25 CENTS. 1 cent for each additional word. Six insertions for the price of four.

Personals. Agents Wanted. — 25 WORDS FOR 50 CENTS.

NOTICE PARTICULARLY.

Postage Stamps will be accepted.

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.

Always be sure to mention the 'Witness' when answering advertisements. Advertisers appreciate it.

HEADMASTER REQUIRED FOR ABERdeen Model School, Montreal West, for ensuing term. Applications, with references and salary expected to W. J. PERCIVAL, Montreal West. 2

WANTED, MECHANICS, CONTRACTORS, Clerks and others to see what The Men's Own is like. Good music and a short address. Come. Calvary Church, Guy street, above St. Antoine, Sunday 3 p.m. Sharp. 18

WANTED, YOUNG GIRL TO MIND BABY and help with housework; references. Apply 168 Milton street. 30

WANTED, SMART BOY FOR AGENT'S Office. Apply between four and five o'clock, Monday. J. H. SHAW, 181 McGill street. 2

WANTED, A YOUNG GIRL TO DO LIGHT Housework. 343 Lansdowne ave., Westmount. 29

WANTED, MAN AND WIFE FOR COUNtry House, near Montreal; willing general servants required, cooking, washing, care of horse and grounds in summer, care of house in winter; permanent position for satisfactory people. Address, with particulars, A., Box 746, Montreal. 29

WANTED, A COMPETENT GENERAL Servant; no washing; wages $14.00. 4404 St. Catherine street. 29

GIRL WANTED, FOR LIGHT Housework; about 14 or 15 years of age. Apply 95 Selby street, Westmount. 28

TEACHERS ARE WANTED FOR THE Academy and Model Departments of the Sutton Academy. LEON E. DYER, Sec.-Treas. S.C. 29

Lost, Strayed and Found.

LOST, ON ST. HELEN'S ISLAND MILItary Grounds yesterday, June 28th, a Purse containing a sum of money. Finder will please return same to 42 Kent street, and be rewardcd. 29

STOLEN—FROM FRONT OF 577 CRAIG street, at noon on the 24th instant, 24 inch Nestor Bicycle; dark green color; license, No. 116. Any information leading to recovery of same will be suitably rewarded, by JOS. MATTINSON, 577 Craig street.

Personal.

INFORMATION WANTED—THE REV. J. F. Renaud, Immigration Chaplain, desires information of Beatrice Bernwell, who emigrated to this country in 1833, at the age of twelve years. If any one knows her present address, will kindly communicate with the Rev. J. F. RENAUD, The Andrews Home, 46 Belmont Park. 30

PERSONAL—BOSTON DENTAL PARLORS 1856 Notre Dame. Beautiful sets of Teeth for Ten Dollars. Fit and quality guaranteed. Painless extracting a specialty. All charges moderate. 28

Miscellaneous.

EVERY STENOGRAPHER SHOULD OBtain a copy of July number of the 'Stenographers' Companion'; single copies, 10c. Address METROPOLITAN SHORTHAND SCHOOL, 2265 St. Catherine street, Montreal. 2

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES PURCHASed; advances made thereon, and on other securities. Debts and claims of all kinds collected on commission. Apply to Room 1, 138A, St. James street, or P.O. Box 447. 2

CARD.—MONTREAL SANITARIUM, 2256 St. Catherine street—Obstetrics and Maternity. Patients attended by their own Physicians. Mrs. CHARLOTTE FUHRER, M.D., Manager. Montreal, June, 1898. 28

Flats to Let.

FLATS TO LET.

TWO FLATS, 49 x 40 feet each, adjoining 'Witness' Office.
Good Light.
Heated by Steam.
Suitable for Offices, Light Manufacturing or Warehouse.
Goods Entrance.
Central Location.

Apply, JOHN DOUGALL & SON, 'Witness' Office.

Summer Resorts and how to reach them.

Call at 'WITNESS' SUMMER RESORT BUREAU for further information and look over the Booklets and Circulars descriptive of these resorts

MOUNTAIN VIEW COTTAGE
LEWIS, ESSEX CO., N.Y.
One of the finest locations in the Adirondacks. For health, mountain scenery, trout fishing and hunting it is unsurpassed. Terms, $6.00 per week. MRS. W. W. WOODRUFF. 28

ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS
BLISS HOUSE, Wilmington, Essex Co., N.Y., at foot of Mt. Whiteface. Terms $7 to $10 per week; special rates to families. Boating, Driving, Hunting and Mountain Climbing. Best of Trout Fishing. Accommodates 50 to 75. FRANK L. BLISS, Prop., Wilmington, Essex Co., N.Y.

REMBRANDT HALL,
Adirondack Mts., Keeseville N.Y.
A Summer Resort of the First-class.
Beautiful mountain scenery. No healthier place in the whole Adirondack region. Large lawn and grove Best of rooms and beds. Bath and Toilet Room. First class board. Rates, $6.00 to $8.00 per week. Special rates for families. Write for circulars.
W. B. WINTER & SON, Proprietors.

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

THE ADIRONDACKS
CHAZY LAKE HOTEL
And Cottages now open.
Fine situation. Good fishing. For particulars, address W. J. WATSON, Manager, Comfort. N.Y.

UNION HOUSE,
Peak's Island, Portland Harbor, Maine.
Open June 25. Rates $6 to $12 per week.
This popular Seashore Hotel is already a favorite with Canadians—those from Montreal in particular. All letters receive prompt attention. JAMES B. JONES, Proprietor. 24

ATLANTIC HOUSE
OLD ORCHAAD, ME.
Commands a nice view of the Ocean. Pure water. Perfect sanitary arrangements. Excellent cuisine. Address Mrs. S. D. MOULTON, Old Orchard, Me. 22

Highgate Springs, Vt.
FRANKLIN HOUSE
AND COTTAGES.
Open June 1. Accommodate 150. Modern improvements. Boating, fishing, excellent drives; fine bathing houses. Under the same management 29 years. Send for circular. JUDSON L. SCOTT, Prop.

PARK VIEW COTTAGE,
under the same management. Rates, $7.00 to $10.00 a week.
E. H. VARNEY, Manager.

LAKE SIDE HOUSE,
PORT KENT, N.Y.—The House is beautifully situated on the shores of Lake Champlain. Every Room commanding a view of the Lake. Two miles from Ausable Chasm. Three hours from Montreal. Good boating and fishing. Fine beach for bathing. Home comforts. Terms moderate. Apply to J. P. SHAW, Port Kent, N.Y.
Cards at 'Witness' Office. Write for Booklet.

CURTIS FARM HOTEL,
FORTUNES ROCKS.
Will be open for the reception of guests June 1. Excellent table, as usual, with fine beaches, good bathing. Send for circular. Address Mrs. M. E. CURTIS, Fortune Rocks, Biddeford, Me. 12

BANNER HOUSE,
In the Northern Adirondacks, a Summer Resort that will please you. Easy of access, and terms moderate. J. S. KIRBY, Proprietor. Chateauguay Lake, N.Y. 6

SARATOGA SPRINGS,
THE KENSINGTON
AND COTTAGES.
H. A. & W. F. BANG, Proprietors.
OPENS June 20th.

The SURFSIDE,
CAPE ANN, GLOUCESTER, MASS.
F. H. SAWYER, Propr. and Mgr.
Salt Sea Breezes, directly on a beautiful sand beach. Scenery superb, cuisine is of the purest, luxurious beds, cleanliness, pure filtered water, perfect drainage. Opens June 22. Send for booklet.

AVENUE HOUSE, Peaks Island,
Portland Harbor, Me.
This popular Seaside House will open July 1st to Summer travel. Special rates to families. Correspondence solicited.
M. C. STERLING, Proprietor.

ECHO HILL HOUSE,
IN THE WHITE MOUNTAINS
Open June 1st to Nov. A Modern Hotel with home comforts.
J. H. CALLAHAN, Mgr., Bethlehem, N.H.

SUMMER BOARD
By the sea, fifteen minutes from boat landing; good fishing, boating and beach for bathing; also good table; terms $6 and $7 per week. For particulars address H. W. BOWEN, Great Chebeague, Maine.

"OCEAN HOUSE."
Leading Hotel at York Beach, Maine. Montreal's favorite house on Maine Coast; everything first class. Special rates to teachers and pupils of High Schools. Write for descriptive circulars, terms, etc. 18

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

SEASIDE.
Mount Royal House,
PEAKS ISLAND, Me.,
Will be opened in June for guests. This pleasant resort is unsurpassed. It combines mountain and sea air. An ideal spot for a summer holiday. Everything done for the comfort of guests.
Mrs. Macdonald hopes to hear from her friends and former patrons. Address to June 15, 147 Metcalfe street. Afterwards, to the Island. 18

ABENAKIS,
A delightful Summer Resort. Unsurpassed boating, bathing, fishing, Mineral Springs. For terms, etc., write R. G. Kimpton, Abenakis Springs, Que. For circulars call on L. Harris, 63 St. James st.; evenings, 429 St. Lawrence street, Montreal. Orders also taken for the celebrated Abenakis Mineral water by the bottle, gallon or barrel. Send for descriptive circular, or call for them at the 'Witness' Office. 8

THE CASCADE HOUSE
LITTLE METIS, QUE.
NOW OPEN.
"The most popular summer resort on the lower St. Lawrence."
NEW MANAGEMENT.
MODERATE TERMS.
LIBERALLY CONDUCTED.
Conducted on temperance principles.
Tennis Courts Golf Links, Bowling Alleys, Hot and Cold Salt Water Baths, Bicycle Livery
For further information apply to,
CHARLES E. E. NICHOL,
Little Metis, Que.

ABERDEEN COTTAGE, SUMMERSTOWN, ONT., located on St. Lawrence, opposite Stanley Island. Boating, Bathing, Fishing unexcelled; lawn, verandah, airy rooms, good table. Rates, address Mrs. S. G. McDONALD. 22

CHATEAUGAY
CHASM HOUSE.
Located among the Pines; comfortable and home-like; rates moderate. C. W. BELLOWS, Proprietor, Chateaugay, N.Y. 23

Tadousac Hotel,
NOW OPEN SEASON 1898.
For particulars write
H. M. PATERSON,
Manager Tadousac Hotel,
Tadousac, P.Q.
Or Enquire at 193 St. James st., Montreal.

LITTLE METIS,
Gulf of St. Lawrence,
HERLINWOOD COTTAGE.
To Let, Furnished; nicely situated; splendid well; grand view; large verandahs; good bathing, boating, fishing, etc. For particulars address or apply to
J. WALLACE, 'Witness' Office. 18

LAKE VIEW HOUSE
KNOWLTON.
This well known house is now ready for summer travel; good fishing and boating; house supplied with fine spring water; electric light in all rooms. Terms moderate. J. N. ROBINSON, Proprietor. 13

MOUNTAIN VIEW HOUSE
FOSTER, Que.
This well known house on the shores of Brome Lake will be open for guests on May 20th. Boats free. Good bathing and fishing. For terms, address A. KILBURN, Proprietor. 13

'Where the Waters Meet'
ROUT DE L'ILE HOTEL,
Rout de L'Ile, P.Q.
New hotel, all modern improvements, including gas, running water, steam heating, etc. First class appointments and service. Excellent family accommodation at moderate rates.
T. KENNA & CO. 23

SABREVOIS, P. Q.
Eight miles above St. John's. Boys received for summer holidays, and given personal care and supervision. Apply to the Principal of King's School. 23

MAPLE COTTAGE—SUMMER BOARD; delightfully located, two miles from Post-Office, railway station, and Brome Lake; good spring water, elegant drives, pure mountain air; large, shady lawn; good table; terms moderate. Address L. A. BLUNT, Knowlton, Que. 25

Queen City Park Hotel,
(The Summer Home You Dream of.)
ON THE SHORE OF LAKE CHAMPLAIN,
Near Burlington, Vt.
OPEN FOR SUMMER BOARDERS
From June 1st to Oct. 15th.
Price for board, $5.00 to $8.00 per week, according to location of rooms. Good boating, fishing, and bathing.
Return Fare from Montreal, $5.15.
JOHN EASTWOOD, Proprietor. 18

BELLEVUE HOTEL.
If you like to have a nice place in a summer resort, good board, good place for bathing, boating, fishing, near the English Church, terms very moderate, come to Bellevue Hotel, Notre Dame du Portage. FERDINAND LEVEILLE. 27

SUMMER RESORT, Rawdon, P.Q.
Mountainous and Healthy Place.
Near post office; bathing and boating; fishing lakes somewhat further. Terms, $3.50 per week. For particulars apply to WILLIAM M. HOLIDAY. 25

BOARD—A PRIVATE FAMILY ARE desirous of obtaining a few summer boarders; pleasant locality; on St. Francis River; good train service, fishing and hunting. Apply P.O. box 75, Drummondville, P.Q. 6

SEASIDE BOARD.
Hotel Beaurivage
Notre Dame du Portage, Que., near Riviere du Loup on the I. C. R.
Pleasant, airy rooms, close by the water; good beach; verandahs on all sides; table board excellent; terms moderate, from $4.00 to $5.00 per week; transients, $1.00 per day.
ARTHUR LABBE.

BOARD AND LODGING, in London, England; healthful, central and economical. 52 Torrington square. Mrs. Stark, strongly recommended to Canadian visitors by Rev. Dr. Mackenzie, St. Stephen, New Brunswick.

INTERESTING LAURENTIANS.
To Whom it May Concern:—
Are any Montreal friends on the look-out for a summer resort? To all such let me recommend the Laurentians. They may well be said to 'out-Adirondack the Adirondacks.' With their placid lakes, beautiful rivers, babbling brooks, picturesque valleys, and tree-crowned hills, they make up a panorama of ever-changing, never-ending beauty, while the pure bracing mountain air renews with health and vigor the worn out visitor from the city. Ordered to the Laurentians in May by the doctor I came to ——, a case of almost chronic invalidism. As our household consisted of nine members, and the doctor advised a lengthy sojourn, we concluded not to board out to rent a house. We were most fortunate in securing a large, light and airy house in a desirable locality, at a most reasonable rent. The station, a small, wooden building, lies just opposite. On one side of us are the general store, post-office, carpenter, shoe and blacksmith shops, and the country school house; while, within a stone's throw from one another, are no less than three Protestant churches. The place is improving in many respects. The narrow gauge railway is being replaced by a broad gauge, and we have a daily mail and train service instead of a tri-weekly, as heretofore. The farmers who take city boarders are beginning to think of modern improvements.
Trout abound in the lakes and streams; berries are numerous, if you pick them yourselves; while the cream, milk, fresh country butter and new laid eggs, are delicious and at reasonable prices.
The Laurentian resorts are only about three hours distant on the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway.
ONE WHO KNOWS.

SUMMER BOARD AT 'RIVER VIEW,' St. Andrews East. First class board and airy rooms; fine situation; large lawn; a mile and a half from Carillon; steamer every day. 30

A FEW BOARDERS CAN BE ACCOMMOdated for the season at a pleasant seaside place, nine miles from Portland; good bathing; terms moderate. For particulars apply to Mrs. Alfred E. HAMILTON, Chebeague Island, Maine. 27

WE HAVE TWO SINGLE ROOMS AND two double rooms not yet rented. Terms, six dollars per week for single room, and five dollars per week each for two in a room. Unquestionably the most pleasant location in or about Knowlton, overlooking Brome Lake, and other fine views. A short walk to Lake, Foster Park, Depot and P.O. Plenty of galleries and shade trees. Knowlton is too well known to require extended description. All rooms thus far engaged are by last year's guests. E. P. STEVENS, Lordelle, Knowlton, P.Q. 22

MONTEBELLO, P.Q.—ELM COTTAGE, A family boarding house; one of the prettiest spots in Canada; 8 miles from Caledonia Springs; boating, fishing, etc. Admission to the grounds of the Manor. JOSEPH McCLOSKEY. 25

A LIMITED NUMBER OF SUMMER Boarders wanted at Knowlton. House, large and airy; seventy feet of galleries; all the advantages of a farm; market garden on premises; pure milk from tested cows; the free use of boat; use of horse and buggy for a consideration; 10 minutes walk to lake and station; five to post-office. Terms moderate. Apply to B. L. COREY, Knowlton, Que. 9

THE CONVALESCENT HOME AT MURray Bay will be opened on the 4th of July. All applications must be made through Mrs. Webster, 709 Dorchester street, between the hours of 9 and 11 a.m. and 7.30 and 8.30 p.m. daily. 22

PRIVATE FAMILY, DESIROUS OF OBtaining summer boarders; good boating, bathing; fine fishing; Lake St. Francis. Address Box 22, South Lancaster, Ont. 24

ARE YOU GOING TO THE SEASIDE OR COUNTRY?
The proprietors of the 'Witness' wishing to be of service to their readers have opened a 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 a new departure, and we trust our readers will avail themselves of this opportunity, and accept our cordial invitation.
The Bureau is open during regular office hours.

SPEND YOUR WINTER IN JAMAICA.
New Fine Steamships, 2,000 tons each.
BOSTON FRUIT CO.
Leave Boston weekly.
First-class Return Fare, $75.
D. BATTERSBY, Agent,
178 St. James st., Montreal,
Opposite Temple Building

TICKETS.
STEAMSHIP AND RAILROAD TOURIST TICKET OFFICE.
ALL LINES,
BEST ACCOMMODATION,
LOWEST RATES.
Agency—THOS. COOK & SON,
W. H. CLANCY, Agent.
Grand Trunk Ticket Office, 137 St. James street.



Str. Chateauguay
Shooting the Rapids.
Connects with the G. T. Ry., 8 a.m. train from Bonaventure Station daily. Return ticket, 50 cents.
J. REAY, Manager. 30

OTTAWA RIVER
NAVIGATION COMPANY.
DAILY ROYAL MAIL LINE STEAMERS.
(Sundays excepted).
BETWEEN
MONTREAL and OTTAWA.
Day Trips to Carillon, Hudson, Como, Oka $1
The most pleasant day's outing in Canada. Pleasant shady groves and charming drives at Carillon. Take 9 a.m. quick train for Lachine to connect with steamer SOVEREIGN.
Rapids Excursions to Lachine, 5 p.m. train. Trip 50c
Rapids Excursions to St. Anne's, 1.30 G.T.R. train 80c
Rapids Excursions to Hudson, on Lake Two Mountains, by 1.30 C.P.R. train, Saturdays only. Trip $1
Market Lines Steamers.
Str. Princess to Carillon, etc., WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 6 a.m., from Canal Basin, foot Nazareth street.
Str. Maude to Brown's Wharf, Papineauville, etc., every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 6.30 p.m.
Get SNAP-SHOT GUIDE BOOK at Ticket Offices—No. 137, No. 143, No. 178 St. James street; Windsor and Balmoral Hotels, Grand Trunk Station. Head office, 165 Common street, Canal Basin. Telephone, 1029.
For Special Charters—New steel steamer DUCHESS OF YORK, for Sherringham Park or elsewhere, or trips down Lachine Rapids. Apply at Head Office, 165 Common street.

QUEBEC STEAMSHIP CO'Y.
LIMITED.
ST. LAWRENCE LINE.
SS. "CAMPANA"
1,700 TONS.
Is intended to leave Montreal on MONDAY, July 4th, at 2 p.m.
And afterwards on every alternate MONDAY during season
For FATHER POINT, GASPE, MAL BAY, PERCE, SUMMERSIDE, CHARLOTTETOWN, GEORGETOWN and SOURIS, P.E.I., AND PICTOU.
Has superior accommodation for passengers. Electric lights and all modern comforts.
No cargo received after noon of sailing day.
Tickets for sale at all the principal ticket offices.
For Freight, Passage and Staterooms, apply to
J. G. BROCK & CO., Agents,
211 Commissioners st. 3

RICHELIEU & ONTARIO NAV. CO.
LOW RATES WEST
Remember—
Steamers leave for Toronto and intermediate ports at 10 a.m. week days.
$3 PRESCOTT and BROCKVILLE...$3.
$4 ALEXANDRIA BAY, Clayton, N.Y....$4.
$4 KINGSTON ..... $4.
$8 TORONTO ..... $8.
NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y. $9.45
$10 BUFFALO $10
Meals and berth included going West on R. & O. Steamers.
This is the time to travel on the water
After Monday [2] Steamers daily for Kingston and intermediate ports, morning and evening.
For further information and tickets apply to
H. FOSTER CHAFFEE, Agent,
128 St. James st., opp. Post Office.
Tel. 1731.

MONTREAL & ROCHESTER
TRANSIT CO. (Bay of Quinte Line.)
Steamer "ALEXANDRIA,
E. B. SMITH, Master.
Electric Lighted. Search Light.
SUMMER EXCURSIONS!
ROCHESTER and return $12.00
CHARLOTTE and return (Coney Island, Lake Ontario) 12.00
BUFFALO and return via Charlotte and rail 16.00
PICTON on QUINTE and return 07.00
BELLEVILLE on QUINTE and return 08.00
Meals and Berths included.
Thousand Islands by Daylight.
All St. Lawrence Rapids.
GOOD MEALS. COMFORTABLE CABINS.
SAILING EVERY THURSDAY, at 10 a.m.
Arrive Picton ..... Saturday, 4.30 p.m.
" Belleville ..... " 11.00 a.m.
" Charlotte (Port of Rochester) ..... " 10.00 p.m.
Tickets, folders, and all information from captain on steamer or from A. W. Hepburn, Manager, Picton, Ont.; D. Battersby, Gen'l Ticket Depot, 178 St. James street, Montreal; W. Foster Brown, Bookseller, 2323 St. Catherine street, Montreal; or James Woodhouse, No. 1 Flour Shed, Canal Basin, Montreal. 24

STEAMSHIP TICKET OFFICE
116 St. Peter street.
Mechanics' Institute Building.
ALL LINES FROM
MONTREAL and NEW YORK
—TO—
ENGLAND and EUROPE.
Tel. 2646. W. H. HENRY, Agent.



THE NORTH AMERICAN TRANSPORTATION CO. (Limited).
Montreal to Gaspe and New Carlisle,
Steamer "ADMIRAL"
Will sail from Montreal on
Monday, July 11, at 2 p.m.
and every alternate Monday thereafter calling at all intermediate ports.
Freight will be received at Custom House Basin until noon on day of sailing.
First-class accommodation for passengers.
For further information apply at the office of
DAVID ROBERTSON & CO.,
Agents,
Bell Telephone No. 151. 71 St. Peter st. 29



REFORD AGENCIES.
DONALDSON LINE.
SS. Alcides ..... 4,500 tons
SS. Amarynthia ..... 5,500 "
SS. Concordia ..... 3,500 "
SS. Hestia ..... 5,300 "
SS. Indrani ..... 5,300 "
SS. Kastalia (cold storage) ..... 6,300 "
SS. Keemun ..... 4,500 tons
SS. Lakonia (B'l'd) 7,500 "
SS. Orthia ..... 6,300 "
SS. Salacia ..... 7,000 "
SS. Tritonia ..... 6,000 "
New Steamer Building ..... 7,500 "
New Steamer Building ..... 7,800 "
From GLASGOW and MONTREAL, WEEKLY SERVICE.
From Glasgow. From Montreal.
June 10...SS. CONCORDIA ..... June 30
June 17...SS. TRITONIA ..... July 7
June 24...SS. ALCIDES ..... July 14
July 1...SS. KASTALIA, (cold storage) ..... July 21
July 8...SS. AMARYNTHIA ..... July 28
July 15...SS. CONCORDIA ..... Aug. 4
—AGENTS—
Glasgow.....Donaldson Bros.

THOMSON LINE.
WEEKLY LONDON SERVICE.
From Montreal.
SS. DEVONA (Cold Storage) ..... June 30
SS. CERVONA ..... July 7
SS. IONA (Cold Storage) ..... July 20
EAST COAST SERVICE.
Montreal to Leith.
SS. AVONA (via Newcastle) ..... June 30
Montreal to Newcastle.
SS. AVONA ..... June 30
Montreal to Aberdeen.
SS. GANGES ..... July 12
AGENTS—Cairns, Young & Noble, Newcastle-on-Tyne; A. Low, Son & Co., 27 Leadenhall St., London, E. C.; W. Thomson & Co., Leith; W. Thomson & Sons, Dundee, Scotland.
COLD STORAGE.
FITTED IN
Special Steamers of Both Lines.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING
Granted by any of the above lines to or from any point in
CANADA OR WESTERN STATES.
For further particulars apply to Henderson Bros., Chicago, Ill.; J. D. Riddell, Stratford, Ont., or
THE ROBERT REFORD CO.

DOMINION LINE
STEAMSHIPS.
LIVERPOOL SERVICE.

Steamer.	From Montreal.	From Quebec
VANCOUVER	July 2, 9 a.m.	July 2, 6 p.m.
SCOTSMAN	July 9, 9 a.m.	July 9, 6 p.m.
YORKSHIRE	July 16, 9 a.m.	July 16, 6 p.m.
DOMINION	July 23, 9 a.m.	July 23, 6 p.m.
LABRADOR	July 30, 9 a.m.	July 30, 6 p.m.

From Liverpool.	Steamer	From Boston.
June 16	CANADA	June 30, 5.30 p.m.
June 30	NEW ENGLAND	July 14, 5.00 p.m.

Rates of passage to Liverpool and Londonderry: Cabin, $52.50 and upwards; second cabin, $34 and $42.50; steerage to Liverpool, London, Londonderry, Queenstown, Belfast and Glasgow, $22.50 to $25.50.
Midship saloon, electric light, spacious promenade decks. For further information apply to any agent of the Company, or to
DAVID TORRANCE & CO.,
17 St. Sacrament St., Montreal. General Agents.

EUROPE, EUROPE, EUROPE.
TICKETS BY ALL LINES,
ALLAN, DOMINION and BEAVER LINES, via Montreal.
HOLLAND-AMERICA, HAMBURG-AMERICAN WHITE STAR, CUNARD, AMERICAN, NORTH-GERMAN LLOYD, GENERAL TRANS-ATLANTIC, STATE, ANCHOR, TRANSPORT and RED STAR Lines, via New York.
Also to SOUTH AFRICA, FLORIDA, WEST INDIES, etc.
Call or write for lowest quotations before looking else where.
Saloon rates, $45 upwards; steerage at lowest rates
Send for monthly pamphlet of rates and sailings, or call at my new address. My special winter rates, MONTREAL to LONDON and back, weekly via New York, 1st Saloon and rail, only $108.
D. BATTERSBY, Agent,
178 St. James St., Opposite Temple Bldg.
Office Telephone, No. 1507. House Telephone, 3081.

Black Diamond Line.
The A1 Steamers of this Line leave Montreal about every eight days, taking Passengers and Freight to
MARITIME PROVINCES AND NEWFOUNDLAND
NEXT SAILINGS:
SS. BONAVISTA ..... Thursday, July 7
SS. BONAVISTA ..... Thursday, July 21
For particular sregarding freight rates or passenger accommodation, apply to
KINGMAN & CO.,
14 Place Royale, Montreal.



DOMINION LINE
ELDER, DEMPSTER & CO.'S
Regular Line of First-Class Steamships Between
MONTREAL and BRISTOL, (Avonmouth) and LONDON.
Steamers of the above line are fitted up with all the modern improvements for carrying Live Stock, Butter, Cheese, Grain, and every description of general cargo, and are intended to be despatched from MONTREAL as follows:
TO BRISTOL (Avonmouth).
On or about
SS. MONTROSE (cold storage) ..... July 7
SS. MONTEREY (cold storage) ..... " 1
S. LYCIA (cold storage) ..... " 14
SS. MONTCALM (cold storage) ..... " 21
SS. MERRIMAC (cold storage) ..... " 28
And Weekly Thereafter.
The Railway lines at Avonmouth run right alongside the ocean steamer, and as they are in direct communication with most of the principal towns in England, through traffic can be handled with the greatest possible despatch.
TO LONDON.
On or about
SS. MILWAUKEE ..... July 5
SS. ASHANTI ..... " 9
SS. MEMNON ..... " 16
SS. MONTEZUMA ..... " 23
And Weekly Thereafter.
For rates of freight, and other particulars apply to
ELDER, DEMPSTER & CO.,
219 Commissioners St., Montreal.
Ontario Agency—
R. DAWSON HARLING, 26 Wellington St., Toronto.
Chicago Agency:—
JNO. E. EARLE & CO. 6 Sherman St.
A limited number of Cabin passengers, carried by above steamers at moderate rates. 27

BEAVER LINE
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
Sailing Weekly Between Montreal, Quebec, and Liverpool.
Calling at Rimouski and Moville, Ireland, each way, to embark and land passengers and Mails.

From LIVERPOOL	Steamers.	From MONTREAL
Sat. June 18,	Gallia	Wed. July 6.
Sat. June 25,	Lake Ontario	Wed. July 13
Sat. July 2,	Lake Winnipeg	Wed. July 20
Sat. July 9,	Lake Huron	Wed. July 27
Sat. July 16,	Lake Superior	Wed. Aug. 3

Steamers sail from Montreal, Wednesday Morning, passengers may embark the Evening previous after 8 o'clock, if desired.
Passengers from the Lower Provinces embark at Rimouski, Thursday Morning, on arrival of Mail train, and those so desiring from Montreal and the West, can do so by taking the I. C. R. Mail Train, leaving Grand Trunk Depot at 7.05 p.m., Wednesday.
FIRST CABIN—Single, $50 to $65; return, $100.00 to $123.50, according to steamer and berth selected.
SECOND CABIN—To Liverpool and London, $34; return, $66.75; Glasgow, $37.65; return, $74.25; Belfast, $35.25; return $65.25.
STEERAGE—To Liverpool, London, Glasgow, Londonderry and Belfast, $22.50.
For further particulars as to freight or passage, apply to

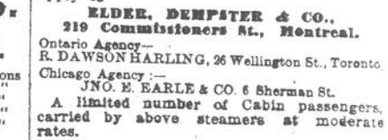
D. & C. MACIVER,	D. W. CAMPBELL,
Tower Buildings,	General Manager,
22 Water Street,	18 Hospital Street,
LIVERPOOL.	MONTREAL.

C. M. WEBSTER & CO., Quebec.

MANCHESTER LINERS,
LIMITED.
The only direct and regular steamship service between
CANADA and MANCHESTER.
It is intended to despatch steamers of this line, on or about the undermentioned dates:

From Manchester.	Steamers' Name.	From Montreal.
	PARKMORE	June 28th
June 25th	STRAITS of MENAI	July 16th
July 2nd	QUEENSMORE	July 23rd
July 9th	CYNTHIANA	July 30th
July 21st	PARKMORE	Aug. 11th
Aug. 4th	MANCHESTER CITY (New steamer, 8,000 tons)	" 25th

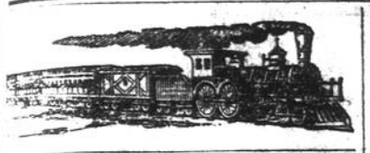
For freight and other particulars apply to,
FURNESS, WITHY & CO., Ltd., Agents
St. Francois Xavier St., Montreal. 3



CANADIAN PACIFIC RY
SEASIDE EXCURSION.
MONTREAL To PORTLAND, And Return, $7.50.
Tickets good to go on July 2nd, valid for return leaving Portland, until July 5th.

SEASIDE, THROUGH CAR SERVICE.
(From Windsor St.)
Portland, Me.—Sleeping Car.—8.20 p.m. daily Parlor Car—9 a.m. week days.
Old Orchard Beach—Sleeping Car.—8.20 p.m. daily.
St. Andrew's, N.B.—On Friday, July 8th and Fridays thereafter, until Sept. 2nd, 8.00 p.m.
City Ticket and Telegraph Office,
129 St. James Street, Next to Post Office

Parties Leaving Town
For the Summer months, can have the Daily 'Witness' mailed to their address for Twenty-five cents per month.



CANADIAN GOVT. RAILWAY SYSTEM

INTERCOLONIAL DIVISION.

...and after Monday, June 20th, the ...leaving Union Station (Bonaven... Montreal, as follows:

MARITIME EXPRESS.

	Saturday excepted.
Depart Montreal	7.05 p.m.
Arrive St. Hyacinthe	8.12 p.m.
" Levis	11.55 p.m.
" Riv. du Loup	3.10 a.m.
" Little Metis	5.37 a.m.
" Campbellton	8.40 a.m.
" Moncton	1.50 p.m.
" St. John	5.00 p.m.
" Truro	5.55 p.m.
" Halifax	8.00 p.m.

SEASIDE EXPRESS

	Sunday excepted.
Depart Montreal	8.05 a.m.
Arrive Levis	1.15 p.m.
" Riviere du Loup	5.10 p.m.
" St. Flavie	8.00 p.m.
" Little Metis	8.25 p.m.

NIGHT EXPRESS.

	Daily.
Depart Montreal	11.00 p.m.
Arrive Levis	7.30 a.m.
Depart Levis	8.00 a.m.
Arrive Riviere du Loup	1.20 p.m.
" Cacouna	1.43 p.m.
" Rimouski	4.18 p.m.
" Little Metis	6 00 p.m.
" Campbellton	10.45 p.m.

CITY TICKET OFFICE,
143 St. James Street - Montreal.
29

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

Royal Scots at Portland, 4th July.

EXCURSION
MONTREAL TO
PORTLAND & RETURN
$7.50 FARE FOR THE ROUND TRIP $7.50
...kets good going July 2nd, good to return leaving ...and on or before July 5th, 1898.
...ins leave Montreal 8.00 a.m. and 8.45 p.m. ...ing at Portland 5.45 p.m. and 6.40 a.m. Return... ...ns leave Portland at 8.10 a.m. and 8.30 p.m. ...ing at Montreal 6.50 p.m. and 7.20 a.m.

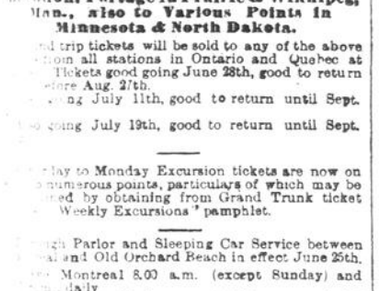
CHEAP EXCURSIONS
TO
Brandon, Portage la Prairie & Winnipeg, Man., also to Various Points in Minnesota & North Dakota.
...nd trip tickets will be sold to any of the above ...tions from all stations in Ontario and Quebec at ... Tickets good going June 28th, good to return ...efore Aug. 27th.
...going July 11th, good to return until Sept.
...going July 19th, good to return until Sept.
...day to Monday Excursion tickets are now on ...numerous points, particulars of which may be ...ed by obtaining from Grand Trunk ticket ... Weekly Excursions" pamphlet.
...gh Parlor and Sleeping Car Service between ...l and Old Orchard Beach in effect June 25th.
... Montreal 8.00 a.m. (except Sunday) and ... daily.
... Portland 5.45 p.m. and 6.40 a.m., and Old ...d 7.36 a.m. and 6.47 p.m.
...day and night express for the west. ...o in 8 hrs. 40 min.; Hamilton 10 hrs. 10 min.; ... Falls 11 hrs. 40 min.; Buffalo 13 hrs.; and ...ponate time to London, Detroit and Chicago.
...Tickets, reservation of space in Sleepers apply ...pany's Agents.

CITY TICKET OFFICES,
... St. James st., and Bonaventure station.
29

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Fatigued By Heat

One's appetite grows cranky. "Don't feel like eating anything" is a common remark, resulting from a feeling of exhaustion. At such times a cooling, palatable, refreshing ...ritious food, served in attractive form, ... the only thing that tempts and is ...ken of with any relish. Such a food is ...et, made with



Hansen's Junket Tablets

...of milk, a little fruit juice or fla... a very little heat and a fraction of ... this delicious delicacy is made. ... weather food it has no equal. Sold ...rs and druggists in packets, accom... booklet of recipes, at 15 cents.

AGENTS IN CANADA.
EVANS & SONS, Limited,
MONTREAL and TORONTO.
2

ELECTROTYPING DONE IN the very best Style and with despatch at Witness Office.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

Taking effect June 27, 1898.

(Sunday Arrangements Omitted.)

Trains Leave Bonaventure as follows:

7.00 a.m.—Hemmingford, Huntingdon, Ft. Covington
7.20 New York via D. & H. and Massena Springs.
7.30 a.m.—Valleyfield, Ottawa, Kingston, Toronto.
8.00 a.m.—Quebec, Sherbrooke, Island Pond, Portland, and Sorel.
9.00 a.m.—Toronto, Detroit, Chicago, Buffalo.
9.00 a.m.—New York and Boston, via C.V.R.
10.00 a.m.—New York via D. & H.
10.30 a.m.—Ottawa via C.A.R.
1.25 (Sat. only)—St. Johns.
4.00 p.m.—Sherbrooke, Island Pond, and Quebec.
4.30 p.m.—Hemmingford, Huntingdon and Ft. Covington.
4.45 p.m.—St. Johns and Rouses Point.
4.55 p.m.—Valleyfield and Ottawa, via C.A.R.
5.15 p.m.—Brockville.
5.30 p.m.—St. Hyacinthe, Sorel.
6.50 p.m.—New York and Boston, via C.V.R.
7.00 p.m.—New York, via D. & H.
8.00 p.m.—Toronto, Detroit and Chicago.
8.25 p.m.—Boston and New York, via C.V.R.
8.45 p.m.—Quebec, Sherbrooke and Portland.
10.25 p.m.—Toronto, Detroit and Chicago.

Trains Arrive Bonaventure Station.

7.20 a.m.—Portland and Quebec.
7.20 a.m.—Chicago, Detroit and Toronto.
7.25 a.m.—New York and Boston, via C.V.R.
7.40 a.m.—New York and Boston, via C.V.R.
8.00 a.m.—New York, via D. & H.
8.40 a.m.—Fort Covington.
8.50 a.m.—Sorel, St. Hyacinthe.
9.08 a.m.—Rouses Point.
9.50 a.m.—Brockville.
11.30 a.m.—Ottawa and Valleyfield.
11.30 a.m.—Island Pond, Sherbrooke, etc.
1.35 p.m.—Quebec.
3.00 p.m.—New York via D. & H.
4.40 p.m.—Massena Springs.
6.40 p.m.—Toronto.
6.00 p.m.—Chicago, Detroit, Toronto.
6.50 p.m.—Sorel, Quebec, Portland.
8.20 p.m.—Boston, via C.V.R.
9.50 p.m.—New York via D. & H.
10.15 p.m.—Ottawa and Valleyfield.
10.15 p.m.—New York and Boston, via C.V.R.

Suburban Train Service:

For Lachine—5.15, 7.30, 9 a.m., 12.10, 1.30, daily, 2.15 (Sat only), 3.50, 5.15, 5.45, 6.15, 7.35 8.00, 9.00, 11.25 p.m
For Lachine wharf—6.35, 8.00 a.m. 12.10, noon 1.35, (Sat. only), 5.00, 5.45, 6.20 p.m.
For Ste. Anne's and Vaudreuil—6.25, 7.30, 9.00, 10.30, a.m., 1.30 daily. 2.15 (Sat. only), 4.55, 5.15, 6.15, 8.00, 9.00 daily, 10.25, 11.25 p.m.
For Dorval—5.15, 6.25, 7.30, 10.30, 12.10 a.m., 1.30 p.m., daily, 2.15, (Sat. only), 3.50, 4.55, 5.15, 5.45, 6.15, 7.35, 8.00, 9.00, 11.25 p.m.
For Longueuil—7.50 a.m.; 5.30, 6.30 p.m.
For St. Laurent—7.40 a.m., 12.00 noon, 5.20 p.m.
For Cote St. Paul—6.00, 6.55, 7.45 a.m., 12.15, 5.16, 6.21 p.m.
For St. Lambert—5.45, 7.00, 7.50, 9.01, 8.47, (12.00 noon except Sat.), 12.10, (1.25, 1.45 Sat.), 4.00, 4.30, 4.45, 5.30, 6.30, 6.50, 7.00, 8.25, 8.30, 11.15 p.m.

City Ticket Offices, 137 St. James st., (W. H. Clancy, Agent), and Bonaventure station

Trains leave Windsor Street Station as follows:

For Toronto, Buffalo, Hamilton, 8.50 a.m., 9 p.m.
For St. Johns, Farnham, etc., 9.00 a.m., 4.30 p.m., 8.20 p.m., (8.00 p.m. daily, except Saturday.)
For Boston, Manchester, etc., 9.00 a.m., 8.20 p.m.
For Sherbrooke, 9.00 a.m., 4.30 p.m. Sherbrooke, Lake Megantic, St. John, N.B., and Halifax, N.S., 8.00 p.m., Saturdays excepted.
For Newport, etc., 9.00 a.m., 4.30 p.m., and 8.20 p.m.
For Hudson, Alfred, Caledonia Springs, 8.50 a.m. and 5.15 p.m. (Saturday, 1.30 p.m., to Pt. Fortune, and 6.15 p.m. to Plantagenet instead of 5.15.)
St. Anne's and Vaudreuil, 8.50 a.m., 1.30 p.m., (Sat. only), 4.15 p.m., 5.15 p.m. (Saturdays and Sundays excepted), 6.15 p.m., 9.00 p.m.
For Chicago, Detroit, Hamilton, Toronto, Smith's Falls, and Peterboro, 8.50 a.m., 9.00 p.m.
For Ottawa, Sault Ste. Marie, St. Paul, Minneapolis, etc., 10 p.m., daily.
For Winnipeg, Vancouver, Victoria, 2.00 p.m

Trains arrive at Windsor Street Station as follows:

From St. Johns, Farnham, Newport, etc., 7.50 a.m. 12 noon, and 8.30 p.m.
From Boston, Portland, etc., 7.50 a.m., and 8.30 p.m.
From Sherbrooke, 9.00 a.m., and 12.00 noon, 8.30 p.m.
From Halifax, N.S., St. John, N.B., Lake Megantic and Sherbrooke, 9.00 a.m., (daily except Monday.)
From Toronto and West, 7.50 a.m., and 6.50 p.m.
From St. Paul, Sault Ste. Marie and Ottawa, 8.05 a.m.
From Vancouver, 2.00 p.m.

Leave Dalhousie Square Station:

For Quebec, 8.45 a.m., 3.30 p.m. daily; 11.00 p.m. daily. For Quebec and points on Intercolonial Ry. to Campbellton, N.S., 9.00 a.m. 3.30 p.m., daily, and 11.00 p.m. daily.
For Joliette, St. Gabriel, 8.45 a.m., 1.30 p.m. (Sat. only), 5.00 p.m.
For Ottawa, 8.25 a.m., and 4.10 p.m.
For St. Lin, St. Eustache, 5.30 p.m. St. Eustache at 1.45 p.m. Saturday.
For St. Jerome 8.25 a.m., 5.30 p.m., 6.35 p.m. and 1.45 p.m. Saturday.
For St. Agathe, 8.25 a.m. (Tuesdays and Thursdays) 5.30 p.m. 1.45 p.m. Saturday.
For St. Rose, St. Therese and intermediate stations, 8.45 a.m., 3.00 p.m., (except Sat.) 4.10 p.m., 5.30, 6.35 p.m., (Saturday, 1.45 p.m., instead of 3.00 p.m.)

Arrive at Dalhousie Square Station:

From Quebec, Three Rivers, 6.30 a.m., 3.35 p.m., 6.30 p.m., Ottawa and Lachute, 12.50 p.m., 9.55 p.m. St. Jerome, 8.40 a.m., 10 a.m., St. Lin and St. Eustache, 8.40 a.m. Joliette, St. Felix de Valois and St. Gabriel, 8.50 a.m., 6.30 p.m.

WM. F. EGG,
City Pass. Agent, 129 St. James street
Telephone, 453.
Telephone, 2112

AN INDIAN'S HYMN.

Mr. Sybrant Nelson, of North Gorge, New York, writes to 'Christian Work' as follows:—

'I have been giving some time and study of late to hymns and hymn writers. I find that the only hymn, so far as known, written by an American Indian, is the hymn found in most of our hymn-books, which is this:—

Awaked by Sinai's awful sound
My soul in bonds of guilt I found,
And I knew not where to go;
One solemn truth increased my pain,
'The sinner must be born again,'
Or sink to endless woe.

I heard the law its thunders roll,
While guilt lay heavy on my soul—
A vast, oppressive load;
All creature aid I saw was vain,
The sinner must be born again,
Or drink the wrath of God.

But while I thus in anguish lay,
The bleeding Saviour passed that way;
My bondage to remove,
The sinner once by justice slain
Now by His grace is born again,
And sings redeeming love.

This hymn, which is regarded as orthodox and beautiful, was written by Samson Occom, an Indian preacher, born in Mohegan, New London county, Conn., 'about 1723.' He died in New Stockbridge, N.Y., in July, 1792. When nineteen years old he entered the Indian school of Mr. Wheelock, of Lebanon, and remained there four years. In 1748 he kept school in New London, but soon afterwards removed to Montauk, L.I.

History states that in 1766 Mr. Wheelock sent him to England as an agent for Moor's Indian school. Being the first Indian on a foreign shore, they became very much interested and attached to him. He is said to have been a man of good presence and was a good and eloquent preacher.

He was successful in raising $50,000 for the cause of education among the Indians. With this magnificent sum of money the foundation for one of our New England colleges was laid. After his return to America Occom preached at various places, passing his last years within the bounds of Albany Presbytery.

He wrote a history of the Montauk Indians, and published a sermon on the execution of an Indian at New Haven in 1772.

PRINCE ALBERT SCHOOL, ST. HENRI, OF MONTREAL.

The closing of Prince Albert School, for the summer holidays, took the form of a public entertainment, on Tuesday morning, in the school. The hall of the school was tastefully decorated with flags and banners, flowers and ferns, as well as with maps and drawings.

A regular programme of songs, readings, recitations and dialogues was gone through, by the pupils, with the greatest care and precision, to the entire satisfaction of the large audience of parents and others who had been specially invited to be present by the board of trustees.

Mr. R. H. Brown, trustee, presided, assisted by Mr. Alex. Murray, secretary-treasurer, and accompanying them on the platform were the Rev. Canon Dixon and the Rev. Mr. O'Mally, rector and assistant of St. Jude's Anglican Church; the Rev. F. Charters, rector of St. Simon's Church; the Rev. J. C. Stevens, of Ebenezer Methodist Church; the Rev. J. Lyall George, of Calvin Presbyterian Church; Mr. Hopkins, principal-elect of the Royal Arthur School, and others.

At the close of the entertainment by the pupils, Mr. Oman, headmaster, read the annual report, which showed that the school was in a very healthy and flourishing condition; that the oral and written examinations, as well as the provincial inspector's report, were highly satisfactory; proving that he is aided in the work of the school by a staff of able and conscientious teachers, seconded by willing minds on the part of the pupils. Mr. Oman concluded his report by giving his views upon whom the 'responsibility' of the education of our youth, (their successes and failures), depends:

'I maintain that education must first of all be national; then universal. Every human being is educated by the experiences of life, the experiences begin early. The babe at its mother's breast is receiving impressions for good of evil, as certainly as a seed, which has just begun to sprout, is already absorbing from the soil, what is to make it, or mar it, as a vigorous plant of its kind. Thereafter, as the child walks with unequal steps at its mother's side, the whole world of nature is seeking to form him—earth and sky; the words and acts; nay, even the gestures of those about him, are all busy in the work of his education, unconsciously at first, and thereafter consciously, he is organizing into himself the vast and infinite material of outer impressions and inner feeling. Every human being undergoes this process of education and it is not a question at all whether he is to be educated or not, but simply 'how' and to what end, he is to be educated.

'Neither the unconscious education of environment, nor the conscious education of the school, is independent of native predisposition and inheritance. . . . National life in its various forms will always be as it ought always to be, the dominant factor in the education of the young. It is through the family that these educative influences are best conveyed, and no state is in a healthy condition where the family life is not always the most potent, as it is the nearest of educative influences. . . . As the pressure of life grows heavier and social condition grow more complex, it becomes necessary to appoint a substitute for the parent; but not on this account to supersede the domestic by the public school. . . . The most potent of experiences, which chiefly educate, are individual experiences and national life, in all its forms. And that where schools are instituted their main function is to focus the life of the nation and bring its best elements, viz.: its language, laws, religion, ethics, art, literature and history, to bear on the young, whom we gather into our schools and seminaries.

'There is a universal element, as well as a national element, in education, by means of which the best national type can be created. As Canadians, being the most important factor in the British Empire, we, more than any other nation, have this forced upon us. Even setting aside all questions of ideal manhood, we must grant that to form the good citizen here and now we must form the good man.

'Hence it is that when the education of the young is not wholly left to casual influences and custom, we are compelled to ask the question: What is a good man, and how shall we form him? The answer to these two questions is contained in the science and art of education.

'Both the universal and national elements in education are passed on to the young chiefly by language. Language is intensely national; it is a reflex of the inner mental habit of the people. It is also through their languages much more than through a knowledge of their institutions that we share the lives of those nations, which have a literature, and absorb those elements of life in which we ourselves are defective.

'Enthusiasts have spoken as if we could manufacture men and women after a certain pattern, if only we proceeded wisely. Religious and educational reformers have often cherished this belief. It is as well to set aside such pious dreams at once. Conditions outside our activity, as educators, are too potent. We have to reckon with all the forces that make for or against us, viz., instincts, passions, customs, innate predispositions, and racial characteristics. In short, I have proved beyond a doubt, that there is no use for any one to throw the entire responsibility upon us as educators. Nay, even, I maintain that a greater responsibility rests upon the heads and shoulders of parents, and guardians, administrators of education and ministers of every denomination than upon us, who are only substitutes for a very few years.

ADVERTISEMENTS.



BOVRIL

Is the greatest of all preparations for the
COUNTRY OR SEASIDE HOME.
BOVRIL as a beverage is the most perfect form of
CONCENTRATED NOURISHMENT.
All you require to make it is HOT WATER.

BOVRIL



Spread on bread and butter forms a savory and sustaining sandwich. When used in the preparation of Soups, Gravies, Stews, Hashes, Entrees, etc., the perfection of economical cookery is achieved.

TRY IT AND BE CONVINCED.

To be had from all Grocers and Druggists.

BOVRIL LIMITED.
30 FARRINGDON STREET, London, England.
25 & 27 ST. PETER STREET. Montreal, Canada.

After the distribution of prizes short addresses were delivered by all of the clergymen present, who expressed themselves well pleased with the manner in which the pupils acquitted themselves.

After the National Anthem was sung and the benediction pronounced by Canon Dixon a service of fruit was served to the pupils and their friends, who immediately dispersed for a well-earned holiday.

First Preparatory Class A.—Grace MacFarlane, Inspector's prize; Alex. Weir, Lizzie Hoult, Hilda Helmer, Myles Pennington, James Henderson.

B.—Archie Irving, George Shaver, Willie Brosseau, Edith Morrom, Moses Rudolph, Jennie Hoult.

Second Preparatory (5 subjects, 500 marks)—Edith Hoult, 488, Inspector's prize; Gordon Richardson, 478; William Clark, 474; Clare Peterkin, 474; Maud Talbot, 471; James Dunn, 471; Amy Ferns, 463; Hazel Dawson, 458; Thomas Ayers, 457; Andrew Tait, 454.

PRIZE-LIST.

Third Preparatory (1,100 marks)—Mabel Pennington, 1,074; Florence Biltcliffe, 1,073; Percy Reed, 1,071; George Murray, 1,067; Ethel Lamb, 1,059; Marion Cunningham, 1,043; Jessie Telfer, 1,039; George Grey, 1,033; Rosie Philips, 1,029; James Telfer, 1,026; Inspector's prize, George Murray.

First Primary (1,200 marks)—Violet Ashton, 1,085; Frederick Ashton, 1,069; Frank Morgan, 1,068; Allan McColl, 1,060; Willie Benson, 1,047; Lucy Shurlock, 1,045; Annie Morris, 1,033, Inspector's prize; Jane Weir, 1,011; Jacob Rudolph, 966; Mabel Stewart, 959.

Second Primary (1,800 marks)—John Van Allen, 1,722 marks, Inspector's prize; Jessie Elizabeth Costigan, 1,699; Ethel Reed, 1,695; Mary O'Neil, 1,691; Ethel Swinwood, 1,680; Janet McDowall, 1,608; Jessie Irving, 1,575; Ross Wiswell, 1,566; George Ashton, 1,538; Morris Wolowitch, 1,536.

First Intermediate (2,800 marks)—James Waddell, 2,677; Frank Dufty, 2,634; Irene Laird, 2,495, Inspector's prize; Neil Cameron, 2,426; Bennie Harris, 2,422; David Armstrong, 2,394; Jessie Alleyne, 2,383; Emma Higgins, 2,357; Gladys Young, 2,287; Wm. Morgan, 2,278.

Second Intermediate Class (1,800 marks)—Nora Emslie, 1,784, Inspector's prize; Willie Weir, 1,697; Annie Miller, 1,689; Ellie McFarlane, 1,673; Jennie O'Neill, 1,617; Cora Duffin, 1,500; Bella Abinovitch, 1,462; May Davidson, 1,453.

First and Second Senior Grades (5,000 marks)—John W. Reid, 4,630, Trustees' and Inspector's prize; Arthur A. Stanils, 4,318; Maggie Weir, 4,230; Matilda Higgins, 4,085; Albert Davidson, 4,072; Laura Anderson, 3,883; Duncan Cameron, 3,643, hon. mention; John Perry, 3,618.

GRENVILLE SCHOOL CLOSING.

The annual school-closing at Grenville, which took place last Friday was a most interesting affair. The parents and friends turned out in large numbers and the old town hall was comfortably filled. Mr. T. Williamson, chairman of the board, took the chair, and was supported by the Rev. Messrs. M. Hamilton and S. Mallinson, rector of the parish. The pieces were admirably executed by the children and showed great painstaking effort by their teacher, Miss Sharp. After some capital recitations and songs, short speeches were made by the gentlemen on the platform, and then came the distribution of the prizes, of which there were a large number. Two special prizes were awarded by the rector, one, a bible, to Bessie Cummings, for proficiency in bible knowledge, and the other to Laura Williamson for general proficiency and persevering study. A most happy feature of the afternoon, not down on the programme, came off at close of the distribution. This was no less than the presentation to Miss Sharp, the beloved teacher, of a purse of money from the children and friends. Miss Sharp, whose quiet and painstaking work has done much to promote the success of the school, had resigned her position, and this mark of esteem and love of the scholars seemed greatly appreciated by her. The gathering finally dispersed after singing the National Anthem and giving three rousing cheers for the Queen.

There seems to be a movement on foot at present to establish a Model School in Grenville. This undoubtedly would be a means of great convenience to many of the parents. We trust the enterprising spirit of the people, being strong, will govern their pockets in the matter. The resources of Grenville yet await development.

A REWARD.

It's said everything in this world has a fault, but we will pay Ten Dollars to anyone who can prove a fault with the Moore Patent Pocket. It is perfection, and the first-class tailors who are putting them in as they should be put in, all say that it is the most perfect improvement in tailoring art ever seen. It is the tailors who keep only the latest and the best, and the customers who must have the latest and the best, who understand 'best' the excellency of these pockets. Be particular to see that it is "THE" Moore Patent Pockets your tailor is giving you and that the principle of "THE" Moore Patent Pockets is understood by your tailor. "THE" Moore Patent Pocket when properly attached is perfection. Don't accept anything that is not perfection, otherwise it is NOT THE Moore Patent Pocket.

Offices 207 St. James street, Nordheimer Building. 17

MR. GLADSTONE'S HUMBLE FRIEND.

Many stories have been told since Mr. Gladstone's death of his sympathy with poverty and suffering. The latest is related by Dr. R. F. Horton, a Congregationalist minister, who tells of a visit he once paid a poor sufferer who kept a little shop, just after Mr. Gladstone had been staying at Dollis Hill, Lord Aberdeen's place, near to Willesden. She lay bedridden, selling to any chance customers. Beside the bed was a box, and as she talked she pulled out of it a book, and passing it to her visitor said, 'Mr. Gladstone gave me that.' Dr. Horton opened it, and on the title-page was the woman's name in Mr. Gladstone's handwriting and 'the words, 'From her friend, W. E. Gladstone.' Mr. Gladstone had gone in again and again and read and prayed with her, and had given her the little book of devotion as a memorial of their friendship.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS.

Mr. Litchfield, the art dealer, when exhibiting some panels of tapestry, telegraphed for the return of one, thus: 'Send panel eight by ten. Venus and Adonis, Litchfield.' A puzzled clerk sent on the message to the city of Litchfield, and received the reply, 'No such firm as Venus & Adonis known here. Try Manchester.'—'Tit Bits.'

Interesting news for people visiting New York, Hotel Empire, ad. page 20. 2

They come as a boon and a blessing to men, The Pickwick, the Owl and the Waverley Pen, Sold by all stationers.
Macniven & Cameron, Ltd., Edinburgh.

'It's all very well to talk about the man who makes two blades of grass grow where one grew before; but——.' The Harlemite gazed around his new flat discontentedly. 'But the man who builds two houses on a lot where there was only one——.' Being an old sufferer, he soon mastered his emotion.—'Puck.'

BROMA, A PRODIGIOUS TONIC.

Soothes the stomach, restores appetite, facilitates digestion and gives health to those who have lost it, joy and happiness to the unfortunate. Try this rich and powerful tonic, whose prodigious effects are happily felt in all cases of illness caused by the blood and nerves. Give it a fair trial.

For sale everywhere.

Broma, the incomparable tonic, strengthens and develops the weak, scrofulous and ricketty child, infusing new blood into his veins, rich and full of life.

For sale everywhere.

Tommy—'Did you do much fighting during the war, pa?' Pa.—'I did my share of it, Tommy.' Tommy—'Did you make the enemy run?' Pa.—'You're right, I did, Tommy.' Tommy—'Did they catch you, pa?'—'Tit Bits.'

Quickcure for all pain	15c.
Quickcure for Burns	
Quickcure for Cuts	25c.
Quickcure for Toothache.	50c.

Hotel Empire, New York, high-class hotel, moderate rates, see ad. page 20. 2

AT THE TEA.

Jones—'Miss Verbose has just embarked on one of her conversational voyages.'

Smithers—'Yes, and her escort is overbored already.'—Boston 'Traveller.'

Teachers in city or country wishing to employ part of their summer vacation in soliciting life insurance will do well to communicate with W. S. Hodgins, Provincial Manager, Imperial Life Assurance Company, Bank of Toronto Chambers, Montreal. The investment policies of The Imperial Life are especially attractive and are written at equal rates on the lives of women and men.

Little Elmer—'Pa, what is an extemporaneous speaker?' Prof. Broadhead—'One who can talk fluently about nothing without any previous preparation.'—'Puck.'

Children Cry for CASTORIA.
Children Cry for CASTORIA.
Children Cry for CASTORIA.

Fond Mother—'What do you think baby will be when he grows up?' Exasperated Father—'I don't know; town crier, likely.'—'Tit Bits.'

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

RICE'S STUDIO.

Lantern Slides, Bromide Enlargements, Printing and Finishing for Amateurs.
141 ST. PETER ST. TEL. 331.
2

For the Spring Trade

We are now Making New Lines of FANCY PHOTO FRAMES.
New Lines of READY FRAMED PICTURES.
New Lines of PICTURE FRAME MOULDINGS.
The Cheapest House in Montreal.
C. W. WILLSON,
Manufacturer of Mouldings and Frames,
668 CRAIG ST., next door to the 'Witness' Office

Travelling Shoe Sets,

A Polishing Brush, Blacking Brush, and Box Blacking, put up in a neat box, only 25c.

ULLEY'S BRUSH WORKS.
76 Victoria Square, 76
Carpet Sweepers Repaired. Telephone 2740.

ONLY 25c A BOTTLE.

The QUEEN'S HAIR HELPER is a preparation that restores hair to its natural color and beauty, arrests falling out, removes dandruff and cures baldness. It is not a dye. It stimulates and invigorates the roots, producing a rapid growth, full of life and health. The clear part makes a superior dressing equal to any 50c or $1 preparation. For sale by all Druggists, or at

A. D. MANN,
Corner Mountain and St. Antoine street.

Secure the Daily Witness

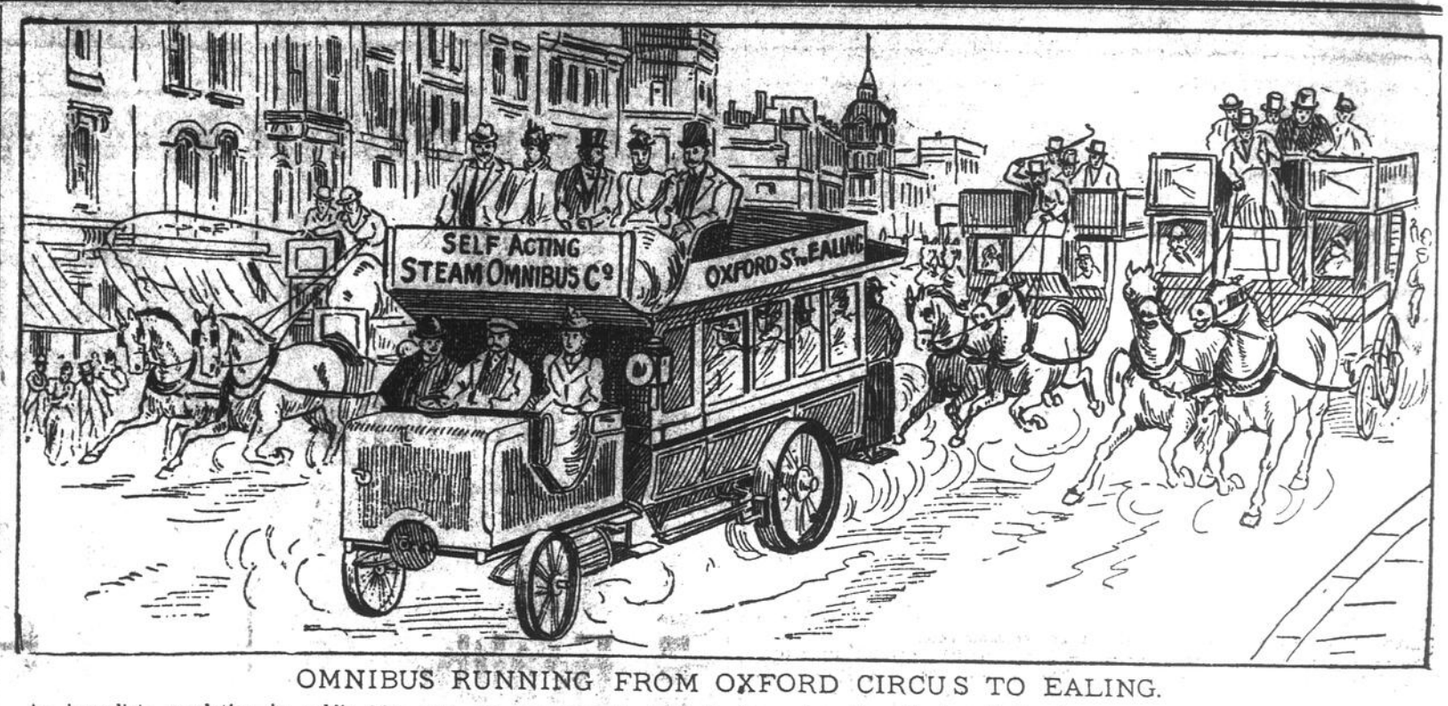
Before leaving the city for the seaside or country, at 25c per month post-paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

EASY QUICK WORK
SNOWY WHITE CLOTHES.

SURPRISE SOAP

MAKES CHILD'S PLAY OF WASH DAY



OMNIBUS RUNNING FROM OXFORD CIRCUS TO EALING.

An immediate revolution in public conveyances is promised the people of Great Britain in the near future. There are to be steam omnibuses, motor omnibuses and petroleum cabs. The steam omnibuses are of twenty horse power, to be increased presently to thirty horse power. One vehicle will, it is asserted, carry twenty-eight passengers, and, where necessary, is capable of being fastened to another omnibus of equal capacity. The cost per passenger is stated to amount to one-fifth of a farthing per mile; speed from eight to ten miles an hour, to be increased to fifteen miles an hour. There are hundreds of miles of roads and lanes bounded by green fields within a twenty-one miles radius of London, and to connect these with the capital would be a public advantage. A punctual daily and hourly steam omnibus service would create new towns along the route. Cheap land would therefore be brought within reach, and prosperity would follow, as it follows railways and the opening of new lines. In most cases time would be saved, as it has been clearly shown that to travel from door to door even at a slower speed is quicker than the district railway, because the distance from their railway stations at each end and the waiting at the station are a serious waste of time and annoyance, especially when underground. The steam in these omnibuses is created by a slow combustion stove, which consumes only a small quantity of coke, or, what is more in favor, petroleum. It has been calculated that a full-sized omnibus may be run five miles for one gallon at the cost of one halfpenny a mile. At this rate passengers could be carried from London to Brighton (fifty-two miles) for one shilling.

OUTREMONT SCHOOL.

THE CLOSING EXERCISES.

A very large and influential gathering of the parents and friends of the children were present at the usual annual closing of the Protestant school on Wednesday evening last. Considering the difficulties under which the school has been laboring during the past two months, the commissioners were well satisfied with the programme, a lengthy one, consisting of some twenty-two numbers, which were remarkably well rendered, and reflected great credit upon teacher and scholars alike, especially when it is remembered that the necessary preparation for this event had to be dispensed with, the commissioners being obliged to close the school on the third of June, for the following reasons: 1. The proximity to their building of the government station for tuberculous cattle, recently erected, adjoining the school, and (2) owing to the illness of the teacher. The usual examination was made by the government inspector on June 21, when the scholars acquitted themselves very creditably. One prize for general proficiency in each grade, was given by the Department of Public Instruction, and was awarded to the following:—

Grade 5, Ethel Clendenning; grade 4, Frances Martin; grade 3, Annie Leith; grade 2, Henry Carmichael; grade 1, Maud Waterson.

The commissioners did not award any prizes for merit, but a card, of which the following is a copy, was placed inside of each book, and which explains itself:—

PROTESTANT BOARD
—of—
SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.
Outremont.

The School Commissioners being unable to award prizes for merit, in consequence of Miss Murray being incapacitated through illness from having the usual annual examinations made, and as she has tendered her resignation of the charge she has held during the past eight years, it has been thought advisable by the Board to mark the event, by giving to each scholar a souvenir of the separation between them and their teacher, and hoping that all will profit by the example of fidelity she has set them. And further to express the regret of both Board and scholars at their mutual loss.

Outremont, June, 1898.

Presented to.....

The meeting pas presided over by Commissioner W. T. Hart, while Mr. S. Clendinneng took charge of the usual religious exercises. At the close of the meeting a vote of thanks was passed to the chairman, the mover remarking that the idea of presenting each child with a souvenir originated with the chairman and that in the absence of the teacher he had been to a great deal of trouble in getting the scholars together for practice. This remark by the mover of the resolution seemed to meet with the hearty approval of the audience by their loud applause. In accepting this mark of approbation the chairman assured the parents that it would not be the fault of the present board if there was not a new and suitable school building ready for the September opening. He also suggested that at these annual gatherings the commissioners should render an account of their stewardship. Had this been done in the past the difficulties existing between the present board and the former officials (and which is yet unsettled) would never have arisen. He regretted, however, that another difficulty had recently presented itself in the shape of a statement from the Roman Catholic inhabitants of the town to the effect that they are in the majority, which he felt compelled to deny. Judging from the large number present, compared with the population, it seemed to him impossible that this pretension could be well founded, but the fact remains that notices are posted, calling on both the Catholic and Protestant voters to assemble next Monday to elect school commissioners. This Roman Catholic claim, he believed, was a move without precedent, and he would watch the outcome with some interest. The meeting closed at 10.30 by singing the National Anthem.

Among the school teachers of Spain 24,600 are men and 14,000 women.

ANNEXATION OF HAWAII.

Washington, D.C., July 1.—Late yesterday afternoon, the Senate cleared the legislative decks for what may be the final action upon the Hawaiian annexation resolutions. Mr. Bate, (Dem.Tenn.), and Mr. Tillman (Dem. S.C.), discussed at length the Hawaiian annexation resolutions. The latter discussed the race problem from the standpoint of a southern man.

The first formal speech in favor of the resolutions was delivered by Mr. Pettus (Dem., Alabama). Mr. Mallory (Dem., Fla.), presented a constitutional argument against the acquisition of territory by joint resolution of Congress..

GRIFFIN SENT TO JAIL.

Sherbrooke, July 2. — Judge Mulvena sentenced Griffin, a tramp, to four months in jail, for vagrancy, on Thursday morning. Griffin, it will be remembered was the tramp who was seriously wounded by one of his companions in a drunken row in this city on May 17. Three shots were fired at him, each of which took effect, but he recovered within ten days, and was arrested for vagrancy. The authorities held him in the hope that he would tell who his assailants were. This, however, he would not do.

M. BRISSON'S POLICY.

TWO CHIEF REFORMS PROMISED ARE FISCAL AND SOCIAL.

Paris, July 1.—Outlining the ministerial policy before the Chamber of Deputies, yesterday, M. Brisson, the Premier, after announcing the cabinet's firm intention to carry out the democratic desires that the people have expressed during the recent elections, said the government proposed two principal reforms, fiscal and social, the first through a special bill replacing the taxes on personalty and realty by a graduated income tax; second, by means of a retiring pension to working people.

The government, the Premier continued, also proposes to settle the question of the succession duties, reform the liquor laws, create chambers of agriculture and loyally carry out the economic system established by the Chamber in the interests of industry and agriculture. It will attempt to curb the speculation which is so injurious to the agricultural and industrial production, will expedite preparations for national defence, and will settle the question of the formation of a colonial army and emigration to the colonies.

In conclusion the Premier eulogized the Russian alliance, and promised freedom of discussion in the Chamber, the energetic defence of the independence of law and society against attempted encroachments and promised to uphold the supremacy of civil power.

The vote of confidence in the government was passed by three hundred and sixteen ayes to two hundred and thirty noes.

M. Lasserre moved an amendment to exclude the graduated income tax from the government's programme, but the Premier refused to accept the amendment, which was rejected by three hundred and seventy-one votes.

FIRST TRAIN ON THE NEW LINE.

St. John's, Nfld., June 30.—The Newfoundland Trans-Insular Railway is completed, and the first through train across the country left St. John's, the eastern terminus, last night, arriving at Port aux Basques, the western terminus, covering the distance of five hundred and forty-eight miles in twenty-four hours. At Port aux Basques the fast ferry steamer 'Bruce,' with a speed of seventeen knots, takes passengers aboard for Sydney, C.B., landing them there in six hours, and connecting with the railway system of Canada and the United States. This service gives Newfoundland a tri-weekly connection with the American continent.

NOMINATED FOR GOVERNOR.

Bangor, Me., July 1.—The Democrats of Maine, held their convention here yesterday. Mayor Samuel L. Lord, of Saco, was nominated for governor by acclamation.

St. Paul, Minn., July 1.—The Republican state convention, yesterday, nominated for governor Mr. William E. Eustis, of Minneapolis; for Lieut.-Governor, Mr. L. Smith, of Chippewa County.

THE CITY HALL.

SHAW STREET, CRAIG STREET AND HARBOR MATTERS CONSIDERED.

Two committee meetings were held at the City Hall on Thursday afternoon. The Roads Committee, at three o'clock, was waited upon by Ald. Lareau, who asked on behalf of his constituents that Shaw street, between Ontario and the hill above be levelled and macadamized at once. Heavy rains made the road bad and the place was like a swam, being rendered both unhealthy and bad for traffic by the settling of so much water in the lower parts of the street. The committee promised the matter due consideration.

The matter of paving Craig street was perhaps the most important question of the day. Tenders for the same were received from the Warren-Scharff Company, T. Desormeau, the Sicilian Asphalt Company, Bellhouse, Dillon & Co., Picotte & Son, F. D. Lawrence, J. N. Cherrier, Laurentian Granite Company and O. Martineau.

The contract calls for the supply of the material for flagstone crossing, blockstone, scoria and granite blocks, and different kinds of asphalt, including Val de Traverse, Seyssel, Sicilian, Limmer Rock, Trinidad and Alcartraz.

The committee decided, however, not to award the contracts for the present until a report had been received from the Finance Committee and the city surveyor as to the advisability of doing the work by the day.

Mr. Joseph Hoofstetter, on behalf of the deputation of carters, presented a petition asking that in the paving of Craig street, granite, instead of scoria blocks be used, as the latter was dangerous to horses, owing to its slippery surface, and became more so as the face of the stone wore away.

The committee promised consideration of the prayer of the petition.

Ald. Gallery succeeded in getting five hundred dollars out of the fifteen hundred voted for parks to commence work on the renovation of St. Patrick's Park, at Point St. Charles.

Ald. Ouimet complained that the carters who were drawing stone from the Outremont quarry only received two cents a load, and were only able to make about eight dollars per week. He thought they might be given another half cent, which would bring their wages up to ten dollars a week.

The committee thought the request was a reasonable one and decided to make a report to that effect to Council.

The Board of Health sat for a few minutes (immediately after the Roard Committee adjourned) and signed a number of warrants. Messrs. James Rankin, D. Masson and George Lessard were appointed guardians of the St. Gabriel's, Hochelaga and St. Helen's Island baths respectively.

THE ELECTRICAL CONVENTION.

The delegates to the Canadian Electrical Association, on Thursday afternoon, visited the Royal Electric Company's lighting station and factory and then went by special G.T.R. train to visit the works of the Chambly Manufacturing Company, at Chambly. Here they were received by Mr. Ouellette, the president of the company, and the officials. A photograph of the visitors was first taken, then they were escorted through the works and points of interest explained. After sitting down to a tasty luncheon, and hearing speeches by Mr. Ouelette, Senator Thibaudeau, and Messrs. Brown and Dion, they returned to the city. At the Bonaventure station, they sang 'Auld Lang Syne,' and 'God save the Queen,' then dispersed to meet in Hamilton, in June, 1899.

AN EXCURSIONIST DROWNED.

A sad accident took place yesterday at Highgate Springs, on the occasion of the Oddfellows' picnic to that place from this city, whereby Annie Julien, aged twenty-two years, lost her life. The deceased, in company with some other members of the excursion party, was crossing over in a boat to a small island on Lake Champlain, and, somehow or other fell into the water. She went under, was whirled away by the current, and was not seen again. Miss Julien, who was a native of the Channel Islands, lived with her married sister, who was terribly shocked by the occurrence.

DIED INTESTATE.

A communication was published some time ago asking for information of the relatives of one Alexander Perrault, a Canadian, of San Marcos, San Diego Co., California. This man has since died, leaving no will, and his affairs have been taken charge of by Mr. C. F. Kamman, public administrator, San Diego, Cal., who will answer all inquiries.

THE CANAL AT IROQUOIS.

(From a Correspondent.)

The work of enlarging and straightening the canal from Iroquois to Cardinal is being pushed through with a rapidity unprecedented in the history of canal building in Canada. The contractors believe that with the opening of navigation in 1899 the new course will be open for use, though it may take some years to complete the changes. An electric light plant has been put in, so the work goes on night and day. Eleven hundred men are employed her and in the quarries. The lock at Iroquois will be the largest on the St. Lawrence and the largest in Canada, except that at Sault Ste. Marie. The lock will be eight hundred feet long, fifty feet wide, the walls thirty-seven and a half feet high and fourteen feet thick. The face stones are now being placed.

The government in its plans has kept in view the general public interest as well as the interests of navigators. Provision has been made for giving manufacturers water power from the high levels. The work has given a great quickening to all branches of business in Iroquois.

NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

While out hunting, near Webbwood, Ont., yesterday, W. King, mistook a friend named Miller, for a wild animal, and fired, killing him instantly.

On Wednesday a sad accident happened to Benjamin Blake, employed on the farm of David Condie, Smith's Falls, Mr. Blake went into the stable to tie up a large bull, when the animal tossed him into the air, and then gored him in the abdomen. The infuriated animal was driven off with clubs. The injuries proved fatal. Deceased was aged about forty years.

A turtle weighing eighty-three pounds was caught on the highway near St. Agathe, Man., by a farmer a couple of days ago. It was said to be about seventy-five years old.

General Montgomery Moore, who sailed from Quebec, for England, by the Allan Line steamship 'Californian,' on Thursday night, was entertained the night previous at dinner, at the Citadel, by the commandant and officers of the R. C. A. and R. A.

Harry Burt, a Toronto boy, eleven years of age, went swimming in the Don, and was drowned in a few feet of water. One of his companions secured the body a short time later. The boy was the only son of Mr. Albert J. Burt, fruiterer, in whose family there have been four deaths in the last five years.

[For the 'Witness.'

TIME IS ON THE WING, ROBIE.

(Tune: 'What's a' the Steer, Kimmer,' or, 'Annie's Tryste,')

I.

Our time is on the wing, Robie,
We're growing grey an' auld,
Our spring and summer's gane, laddie;
T'will soon be winter cauld.

II.

But winter has its charms, Jeanie,
As weel as frost an' snaw,
It's Christmas cheer an' glad New Year,
Bring joy to ane an' a'.

III.

There's nae abiding here, Jeanie,
We canna stem the tide,
Sae we maun journey on, laddie,
Aye couthie side by side.

IV.

Yes, we hae journied lang, Jeanie,
An' happy been together,
Through ups an' downs, an' smiles an' frowns,
An' calm an' stormy weather.

V.

When wearied out at last, Robie,
Our joys and sorrows end,
And native Mother Earth, laddie,
Her kindly arms extend.

VI.

We'll cheerfully reseign, Jeannie,
To her our every care,
In hope to live again, laddie,
An' ne'er be parted mair.

E. BAIN.

Montreal, June 7, 1898.

ALLOWED THE APPEAL.

Toronto, July 2.—The city of Hamilton assessed the Bell Telephone Company for the prospective value of their plant in the city, and the action was upheld by the board of arbitrators. The company appealed, claiming that they should only be taxed for the abstract value. The appeal was allowed, the court holding that the company should only be assessed for the value of the poles and wire if taken down and sold.

BAD FIRE AT ST. THOMAS.

St. Thomas, July 2. — This city was visited by a terrible fire early this morning, and the Court House buildings, comprising the county buildings, the jail, and all the county officials' offices, were totally destroyed by fire. The loss is in the vicinity of $50,000.

MENELIK'S PILGRIMAGE.

The Negus Menelik has informed his subjects that he intends to set out in the year 1900 upon his long-purposed pilgrimage to Jerusalem, which was hindered by his defensive war against Italy. He is anxious to see with his own eyes the holy city of the Redeemer and of King Solomon, where his ancestress, Queen Rilkis of Sheba, was hospitably entertained by Solomon three thousand years ago. 'Rilkis,' according to the Abyssinian tradition, was the name of the biblical Queen of Sheba. In the old genealogical tree in the King's archives, Menelik's name is inscribed as the 'ninety-seventh' descendant of Queen Rilkis.

CANADIANS IN LONDON.

TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY OF THEM PRESENT AT THE DOMINION DAY BANQUET.

London, July 2.—Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal presided last evening at the Dominion Day banquet given at the Imperial Institute.

Two hundred and fifty Canadians were present. The guests included the Marquis of Lorne, the Duke of Norfolk, the Earl of Dunraven, Baron Herschell and Sir Charles Tupper.

There were many friendly references to the United States.

Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, proposing 'The Dominion of Canada,' dwelt upon the 'oneness of Canadians and Britons.' He said that a very pleasant feature of the situation was the better relation Canada now sustains to her neighbors, the great people of the United States. He prayed fervently he declared, that the newly appointed commission might secure most satisfactory results for both countries. He eulogized Baron Herschell and Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Dominion Premier, who, he was confident, would safeguard the interests of Canada and Great Britain. He said Canada did not wish to stand at arm's length with the United States, but on the contrary desired to keep on the most friendly terms with that country. In conclusion, he applauded the ties that bind Canada and the Mother Country more and more closely.

The Hon. Edward Blake, anti-Parnellite member for South Longford, highly commended the avpointment of the joint commission, applauded its personnel and expressed the hope that the fullest success would attend its labors.

Lord Herschell, responding, promised to devote his best powers to the task and said he rejoiced to co-operate with the distinguished Canadians who were members of the commission. It would be the happiest memory of his life, he declared, if a settlement might be reached of the questions at issue between the United States and Canada.

Patriotic speeches were made by the Hon. Andrew C. Blair, the Canadian Minister of Railways and Canals; the Hon. Wm. Mulock, Canadian Postmaster-General; the Hon. Richard Reid Dobell, member of the Canadian Cabinet (without portfolio), and Capt. Cooke, commanding the Bisley team.

FIERCE STORMS IN AUSTRIA.

London, July 2. — The Vienna correspondent of the 'Standard' says:—During the last few days there have been terrific thunder and hailstorms with cloudbursts in Hungary, especially in the north and north-west districts. Property and crops have been damaged or destroyed to the value of 40,000,000 francs. Many persons and innumerable animals have been killed. There have been similar storms in Austria, where also there have been fatalities and serious crop losses.

THE SKAGUAY RAILWAY.

Seattle papers state that eight hundred men are now working eleven hours a day grading the roadbed for the Skaguay railway through to the summit of the White Pass. This force is to be increased to two thousand laborers as soon as the men can be had. Three miles of the grading have been finished, and it is the intention to have the first twenty miles of the road, which will take it to the summit, completed and ready for occupation by Sept. 1.

A DESERTED CITY.

Dominion Day Excursions Well Patronized by Montrealers.

FINE WEATHER; HAPPY CROWDS.

Yesterday Montreal rested from her toils. The percentage of her citizens who did not celebrate Dominion Day in some fashion was small. Fine weather being ever a powerful inducement, many Montrealers sought the country, taking the early morning trains to Iberville, Austerlitz, Ormstown, St. Rose, Hudson Heights, Highgate Springs, and other places that are well patronized as holiday resorts, while river steamers to Carillon, Bercthier, Lake St. Louis, Boucherville and other popular spots. Many rested quietly on the mountain, or crossed over to St. Helen's Island. All of the electric cars did a rushing business in a quiet way.

ST. ANN MCLENNAN EXCURSION.

The fourth annual picnic and games, and gathering of Scottish clans, under the auspices of Clan McLennan, No. 46, Order of Scottish Clans, took place to Ormstown.

Ten heavily laden cars left the Bonaventure Station, at nine a.m., with over seven hundred and fifty excursionists. The trip from the city was enlivened by the music of the 5th Royal Scots' pipe and drum band, under Pipe-Major D. Watson.

The conductor of the train, Mr. F. Hall, rendered every assistance he could for the comfort of the passengers under his charge. On account of delays the train did not arrive at Ormstown until 1 p.m. The excursionists then formed in procession, headed by the band, and proceeded to the grove, and then looked about shady places to spread out their lunches and empty their lunch baskets.

After dinner the various games were opened by Mr. Adam Binning, the judges being Dr. McCormick, Messrs. W. W. Watson, Thomas Ligget, R. Niven, Alex. Ross, David Taylor, Alex. Ross, Charles Thompson, J. R. Binning, Charles Robertson, (Royal Deputy); W. W. Robertson, John Matheson and Pipe-Major Watson, and Mr. James Knox.

The first event, quoits, eight entries, resulted as follows—1. A. Pirrie; 2. Chas. Hall; 3. W. Watt; 4. D. Ferguson.

Throwing 16-pound hammer—1. J. McRae; 2. W. C. Watson.

Putting the stone, 16 pounds—1. J. McRae; 2. J. Cullen.

Running broad jump—1. R. Downey; 2. J. Duffy; 3. H. Turner.

Boys' race, 15 years and under, 200 yards—1. B. Walsh; 2. W. McNaught; 3. R. Keevers.

Young ladies' race, 100 yards—1. Nellie Chambers; 2. Toffie Reeves; 3. Mary Dupre.

Hundred yards, members O.S.C., over forty-five years—1.—Geo. Singer; 2. John Matheson; 3. D. Wood.

Highland fling, in costume—1. D. Manson; 2. D. Ferguson; 3. P. Brockie.

Quarter-mile, members O .S. C.—1. J. Kirby; 2. R. C. Binning.

Married ladies' special race, 75 yards, prizes given by the Comfort Soap Company—1, Mrs. Hingston; 2, Mrs. Ford. This item was something new, and excited a great deal of interest among the ladies, as a bar of soap was placed at each ten yards, the runner to pick up the soap as she ran, which caused a great deal of excitement among the ladies. The company donated a handsome clock, pair of opera glasses, and half a dozen silver teaspoons. Mr. Murray, the western representative of the company, presented each of the winners their prizes and a bar of Comfort soap.

Highland fling, boys and girls under fifteen years.—1. M. Matheson; 2, J. Matheson; 3, Aggie Whytock.

Quarter-mile, amateurs.—1, T. P. Turner; 2. A. Marshall; 3, H. Tomkins.

Sailor Callum, in costume.—1, D. Finlayson; 2, D. Manson; 3, W. McPherson.

Children's race, under ten years.—1. Nellie Chambers, Ormstown; 2, A. Morrison; 3, Nellie McNaught; 4, Eveline Henderson.

Hundred yards race, Clansmen's daughters.—1. H. Dow; 2, S. Dow; 3, Nellie McNaught.

Bagpipe competition, in Highland costume.—I. D. Manson; 2, —— Brockie.

Special bagpipe competition, open to the Royal Scots, prizes donated by Piper Major Manson.—I. A. Carruthers; 2, —— Neil; 3, P. Brockie.

After a very enjoyable day's outing in Ormstown, among whom were the Hon. F. E. Robidoux, Provincial Secretary, and the Hon. G. W. Stephens, and many others, the party returned to the city about 9 p.m., without anything occurring to mar the harmony of the excursionists.

ST. ANTHONY'S CATHOLIC Y. M. SOCIETY.

St. Anthony's Catholic Young Men's Society held its tenth annual picnic and games in the Richelieu Park, at Iberville. Several thousand excursionists were present. The games were most successful, and were enjoyed by all. The following are the names of the prize-winners:—

Boys' race, under fourteen years, fifty yards—1, Miss B. O. Loughlin, 1; Miss L. Hogan, 2; Miss F. Hogan, 3.

Sack race, boys' race—G. Hickey, 1; F. Kirby, 2; J. Kirby, 3.

Three hundred yards, members of St. Anthony Y.M.S.—J. K. Cleary, 1; J. ——, 2.

Running long jump—Nicholson, 1; E. ——, 2.

Three hundred yards, open—Farrell, 1; ——, 2.

Obstacle race, one hundred yards —1, McCullen, 2.

Special race for ladies—Miss L. Dwyer, 1; Miss F. Clarke, 2; Miss L. Foley, 3.

Special prizes were presented by Messrs. M. Phelan, Mr. Hickey, P. J. Gordon, P. McGovern and Mulcair Bros.

The party returned to the city about nine p.m., thoroughly pleased with their day's outing.

AT AU SABLE CHASM.

Au Sable Chasm is a place to draw all who can possibly afford the time and money. The Royal Arcanum train, yesterday, was in consequence a long one, and every car was full. The grounds were reached before noon, and lunch over the crowd made straight for the chasm. The beauties of that cleft in the mountains, and the excitement of the sail through that wonderful canon, where no foot can climb, would take columns to describe. Every fourth man carried a camera, and most made greater use of it than he has done on many a walk of the same length. The day was an ideal one for a picnic, and the trip was enjoyed by all, except perhaps the man who lost a fine pocket-camera. At the station at Rouse's Point the Stars and Stripes and the Union Jack floated from the same pole.

THE ODDFELLOWS' PICNIC.

The games at the Oddfellows' picnic to Highgate Springs were entered into with great zest, the competition being very keen. The following is a list of the prize-winners :—

Running race for boys under 15 years of age—1. J. Skelly; 2. T. Pratt; 3. E. Lewis.

Young ladies' race—1. Miss Pollard; 2. Miss Chekets; 3. Miss Brown.

Married Oddfellows' race—1. H. Phillips; 2. R. Benny; 3. H. Atman; 4. W. J. Wilson.

Open, 220 yards—1. E. Green; 2. S. Farrell; 3. C. A. Spriggins.

Oddfellows' wives—1. Mrs. Chekets, 2. Mrs. Hawkins; 3. Mrs. Bonner; 4. Mrs. Chapman.

Long Jump—1. W. McQueston; 2. A. E. Crosby; 3. A. Surgeon.

Putting 16-pound shot—I. A. E. Surgeon; 2. J. Storey; 3. R. Sylvia.

Unmarried Oddfellows' race—1. E. E. Green; 2. D. Brown ; 3. F. Leslie.

Chapter members, green—1. Thomas Pratt; 2. Paradis; 3. W. Wilson.

440 yards, open—1. C. A. Spriggings ; 2. S. Farrell; 3. A. E. Crosby.

Race for Oddfellows over forty years of age—1. Thomas Pratt; 2. P. S. Morrison; 3. A. Chapman.

Chapter members, open race—1. H. Phillips; 2. W. J. Wilson; 3. J. Taylor; 4. R. Lewthwaite.

880 yards, open—1. C. A. Spriggings ; 2. S. Farrell; 3. John Strike.

Committee race—1. W. Hawkins; 2. P. S. Morrison; 3. J. Taylor; 4. H. Phillips.

AT BOUT DE L'ILE.

It took fourteen of the Montreal Belt Line's cars to accommodate those who wished to spend the day, or part of it, at Bout de L'Ile. The park was visited by probably not less than ten thousand people. The distance from the post-office to this pretty spot is some fifteen miles. There was no other attraction than the beauty of the place, but it was found enough.

MONTREAL SAILORS' INSTITUTE.

The fact of yesterday being Dominion Day did not cause any appreciable decrease in the numbers of both sailors and citizens present at last night's concert at the Sailors' Institute. Mr. Ritchie Bell presided and himself sang two songs in excellent style; he was assisted by Miss McIntosh and Mr. John Greenwood. The seamen who contributed to the evening's enjoyment included Messrs. James Spofforth, Peter Bennett and C. Murphy, of the SS. 'Vancouver'; R. Norton and Wm. Samuels, R.M.S. 'Gallia'; R. J. Oram, SS. 'Milwaukee,' and Frank Gillespie and Thos. Fraser, SS. 'Tritonia.' Mr. Peter Bennett proved himself a most able accompanist.

PATRIOTIC DISCOURSE.

To-morrow evening, in Bethlehem Congregational Church, the pastor, the Rev. R. Hopkin, will preach a 'Dominion Day Sermon.' His theme will be, 'Our debt to the past.'

SUNDAY BASEBALL PLAYING.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Many of your readers were glad to see a protest in your paper against the playing of baseball on the Lord's day. It is painful to the Christian parents of the city to know that their young sons are being drawn from the observance of the Sabbath to witness athletic games, or to be actors in such. These young men will in the future take the places of many of our public men, and it is a poor education for good citizenship, if now in their youth they lightly esteem the day that God has commanded us to honor. The country will be the worse for such laxity, for righteousness exaltoth a nation. We do not want a continental Sabbath here. We do not want our youth to see grown men running about after a ball on God's day. 'Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy,' was said amid thunder and lightning, from Sinai, and the command is for all time. The 'Witness' is widely read and has been a power in the land for good and I trust you will use your influence against this desecration either in the suburbs or in the city. Hoping this may find a place in your columns.

AN ANXIOUS PARENT.

Montreal, June, 1898.

LIEUT.-COL. HOUGHTON.

Winnipeg, July 2.—Lieut.-Col. Houghton, late D.O.C., Montreal, passed through here yesterday on his way to the Pacific coast, where he has been ordered for the benefit of his health.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Forty Thirst-Quenching, Refreshing and Health-Giving Drinks for Sixty Cents.

Are you worried by thirst and heat these warm days? Most people are. Most beverages seem to only satisfy for the moment—their effect is not lasting. Iced drinks, unless taken carefully, are injurious to the system. What should one do? Take a teaspoonful of

Abbey's Effervescent Salt

in a tumbler of water. It cools the system, quenches the thirst, and has a decidedly beneficial effect. It refreshes and livens you when worn out by oppressive heat. Abbey's Effervescent Salt is cheaper than Soda or Mineral Waters, besides being decidedly more beneficial.

The Canadian Pharmaceutical Journal says: "A morning draught of this stimulating preparation will send a man to his daily occupation invigorated and ready for any task."

The Canada Lancet says: "This preparation deserves every good word which is being said of it."

Sold by Druggists everywhere at 60 cents a large bottle. Trial size, 25 cents.

STRONG—MacFARLANE.

LIST OF THE GUESTS AND PRESENTS.

Our readers have already been informed of a very pretty wedding which took place in St. Stephen's Chapel on Wednesday, when the Rev. J. Irwin Strong, of Ormstown, was united in the holy bonds of matrimony to Miss Ernestine Britomart Laura May MacFarlane, of Montreal, eldest daughter of the late Peter MacFarlane, of Waterloo, Que.

The ceremony was performed by the Ven. Archdeacon Evans, assisted by the Rev. Nelson MacEyeth. The groom was supported by the Rev. Alex. Elliott, of St. Stephen's, and the Rev. W. J. Hamilton, of Fort Covington, N.Y. The bridesmaids were Miss Grace Matcham MacFarlane, sister of the bride, Miss Grace Maude Lance, of Richmond, daughter of the editor of the Richmond 'Times,' and the maid of honor, Miss Vernie Kerr, of Richmond. The bride was given away by her uncle, Mr. Malcolm MacFarlane, of Stratford, Ont., and she looked sweet and winsome in a costume of white duchesse satin, with pearl trimmings, and lace, a Brussels net veil and the customary wreath of orange blossoms. Miss Grace Matcham MacFarlane was dressed in blue and white muslin, with picture hat of white chiffon and wings, and carried a bouquet of white roses. Miss Grace Maude Lance, of Richmond, was dressed in pink and white muslin, picture hat of pink chiffon and wings, and carried a bouquet of pink roses. Miss Vernie Kerr looked very dainty and charming in white Swiss muslin trimmed with lace, and carrying a basket of flowers.

After the ceremony, a reception was held at the residence of the bride's mother, 90 Greene avenue, which was prettily decorated with cut flowers and plants. A long line of carriages waited at the door, while the guests partook of refreshments, after which the party proceeded to St. Henri depot, and the bridal couple embarked on the New York train, accompanied by the best wishes of those assembled. Amongst those present were Mrs. P. MacFarlane, Montreal, mother of the bride; Mrs. J. Kerr, Richmond; Mrs. R. Hodgins, of Montreal; Miss Hodgins, Montreal; Miss G. Webb, Toronto; Mrs. A. Hayes, Lennoxville; Mr. and Mrs. Neill, Waterloo, Que.; Mr. W. S. Hodgins, Waterloo, Que.; Mr. J. T. Caniff, Montreal; Mrs. T. Foster, Westmount; Mr. J.J. Strong, father of the groom; Mrs. Boyd, Mille Isles, sister of the groom; Mr. R. Strong, Mr. J. Strong, and Mr. W. J. Strong, Cambria, brothers of the groom; Mr. Arch. Evans, Montreal; the Rev. F. A. Pratt, Brome Corners; the Rev. Alex. Elliott, Montreal; the Rev. W. J. Hamilton, Fort Covington, N.Y.; the Rev. James Thompson, the Rev M. A. Jekill, and many others.

The presents were numerous and costly, amongst them being a silver water pitcher, and a cup from Shefford Lodge, A. F. & A. M., Waterloo, Que. Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Morriso. Huntingdon, silver tea set; Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Robinson, Huntingdon, 1 dozen silver teaspoons; Miss Cunningham, Huntingdon, silver sugar shaker; Mr. J. McLaughlin, Huntingdon, ½ dozen coffee spoons; Mr. F. O. Parmalee, Waterloo, majolica vase; Mr. Norman Slack, Huntingdon, cut glass vase; Mr. and Mrs. Jno. J. Strong, Cambria, carved clock; Mr. and Mrs. John Strong, Cambria, silver table bell; Mr. and Mrs. John J. Boyd, Mille Isle, lamp; Mr. and Mrs. W. McCullough, Morin, silver butter dish; W. Albert Strong, Cambria, silver pie knife; Mr. Wallis Strong, Cambria, ½ dozen teaspoons; Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Strong, Montreal, silver cut glass sugar dish; Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Strong, Montreal, silver cake basket; Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Hodgins, Montreal, ½ dozen silver knives, dessert spoons and forks; Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Hodgins, Montreal, silver-mounted biscuit jar; Miss Hodgins, Montreal, bronze girdle; Mr. and Mrs. Lee, onyx clock; Miss Lee, Montreal, silver sardine fork; Mr. and Mrs. J. Mock, Montreal, 1 set cut glass fruit dishes; Mrs. J. Foster, gold-mounted jewel case; Mr. Canniff, Montreal, satin corset; Rev. A. Elliott, gold-lined salt cellars; Rev. F. A. Pratt, Brome Corner, book; Rev. W. J. Hamilton, Fort Covington, silver berry spoon; Rev. W. J. M. Waterson, silver and cut glass pickle stands; Rev. and Mrs. T. McEwan, Warden, decorated china syrup jug; Mr. and Mrs. J. Kerr, Richmond, silver and gold-lined egg stand and spoons; Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Lance, Richmonod, steel engravings; Miss Kerr, Richmond, toilet mats; Miss Lance, Richmond, centre piece and doylies; Mrs. Pooley, Coaticook, gold-lined sugar spoon; Miss Gooley, doylies; Mrs. O'Grady, Woodstock, Ont., tea cosie; Miss Keating, Guelph, Ont., point lace; Mrs. M. Macfarlane, Stratford, silver pie knife; Miss D. Macfarlane, Stratford, honiton centre piece; Miss Beatrice Macfarlane, cut glass salt shakes; Mr. Stafford Woods, Stratford, silver-mounted cut glass salt dishes; Judge and Mrs. Woods, Stratford, cheques; Dr. and Mrs. Foss, jardiniere; Dr. and Mrs. Fisk, Montreal, vase; Mr. and Mrs. R. Neill, Waterloo, silver cake basket; Miss Lee, Waterloo, jardinieres; Arch. and Mrs. Lindsay, Waterloo, silver crumb tray; Miss Lindsay, pearl handle cake knife; Mr. F. Wallace, Waterloo, butter knife; Miss Wallace, sugar shell; Mr. and Mrs. Mabon, Waterloo, pie knife; Mr. and Mrs. H. N. Rockwell, silver salad fork; Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Williams, silver butter knife; Mr. and Mrs. Luke Macfarlane, ½ dozen silver tea spoons; Mr. and Mrs. E. Slack, Waterloo, salad dish; Mr. and Mrs. Hutchins, silver ladle; Mr. John and Mr. Jas. Bennett, oyster ladle; Mr. J. R. Frary, Waterloo, ½ dozen silver coffee spoons; Miss R. Simard, Waterloo, blotter; Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Parmalee, sugar shell; Mr. G. E. Forrest, Waterloo, silver pie knife; Mr. and Mrs. Watson, Waterloo, berry spoon; Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Lawrence, Waterloo, one dozen dinner napkins; Mr. and Mrs. John Ashton, sofa cushion; Mr. and Mrs. Stimpson, silver salad spoon; Miss Martin, Waterloo, set of tea doylies; Rev. and Mrs. F. H. Graham, Montreal, book of poems; Mr. D. Roberts, Waterloo, paper knife; Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Symons, Waterloo, carving set; Rev. and Mrs. H. E. Horsey, Abbotsford, silver pepper and salt shakes; Master Peter Macfarlane, Montreal, gold souvenir spoon; Mr. C. Marfarlane, set of dinner knives; Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Whitehead, silver salad spoon; Rev. and Mrs. C. A. Wilson, silver salad fork; Mr. Malcolm Macfarlane, Stratford, Ont., dining room set; Mrs. Jas. Saddler, Ormstown, arm chair; Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Ormstown, oak centre table; Mr. and Mrs. Sadler, Ormstown, one pair blankets; Girls' Auxiliary, Waterloo, one pair vases; Miss Williams and Miss Foster, washstand and chair; Mrs. Peter Macfarlane, dinner set; Mr. and Mrs. W. Gale, Ormstown, clock; A. E. Mitchell, chenue; Mr. Jas. and Miss McGerrigle, tea set; Mr. and Mrs. J. Liggett, Ormstown, oilcloth; Mr. and Mrs. Henry Gale, one dozen silver spoons; Mr. G. McGerrigle, Ormstown, lamp; Mr. and Mrs. Geo. S. Rogers, Lakefield, silver pickle stand; Mr. and Mrs. Hayes, Lennoxville, silver coffee spoons; Miss Craig, silver napkin rings; Miss Grace Macfarlane, one dozen napkins; Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Boothe, Waterloo, silver cake basket; Mr. and Mrs. H. Macfarlane, coffee spoons; Mrs. B. Bradford, portrait; Miss G. Neill, tea cosy; Mr. and Mrs. Robertson, Waterloo, gold pen; Mr. A. J. Cunningham, lamp; Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Jones, cheque. The groom presented the bride with a brooch set with opals and pearls, and the bridesmaids with a gold pin set with pearls. A large number of other presents awaited the bride at the rectory at Ormstown. The ushers were Messrs. G. McGerrigle, of Ormstown, and Mr. A. J. Cunningham, of Montreal.

M'LACHLAN—UNDERWOOD.

A pleasant event was celebrated at 108 Mance street, on Thursday evening, June 30, when Mr. J. J. McLachlan, son of Mr. J. J. McLachlan, Lunenburg, N.S., was united in marriage to Miss Hallie Bell, eldest daughter of the late Lieut. A. S. Underwood, U.S.A., of St. Albans, Vermont. The Rev. T. S. McWilliams, of the American Presbyterian Church, officiated. The bride, who was neatly attired in a handsome fawn tailor-made gown, was attended by Miss Arlett, of Ottawa, as bridesmaid, and given away by Dr. Edward Blackader. Mr. David A. Ross attended on the groom. After the ceremony a most enjoyable time was spent by the friends present, and with many good wishes Mr. and Mrs. McLachlan left for Toronto and Niagara Falls.

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Harbor Commissioners OF MONTREAL

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed Tenders for supplying Timber, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Timber," will be received at this Office until 12 o'clock noon of July 12th, 1898.

Specifications and printed forms of tender may be obtained from Mr. John Kennedy, Chief Engineer of the Harbor Commissioners, at this office, on and after the 5th instant.

The Harbor Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

ALEXANDER ROBERTSON, Secretary.

Harbor Commissioners' Office, Montreal, July 1st, 1898. 2

ELECTROTYPING DONE IN the very best Style and with despatch at "Witness" Office.

Arrivals at the Abenakis House, Abenakis Springs, for the week ending June 28:—Ferdinand Prudhomme, Miss Ida E. Muir, R. Varin, L. Aronson, L. Harris, Mrs. L. Harris, Miss Rose Harris, Mr. Z. Wener, Mrs. Z. Wener, Master J. Aronson, Mrs. J. Aronson, Miss A. Aronson, Mr. S. McLaren, Mrs. M. McLaren, Mr. M. Harris, Montreal; P. J. Lamoureux, A. L. Tillion, Sorel; J. Heeney, E. D. Rochette, Henri Lacroix, J. B. Lemire, Miss Davilda Lacroix, Miss Esa Toussignant, Cecile Beaudry, N. Beaudry, Miss Emma Lacroix, Nicolet; J. L. Arthur Leblanc, Arthabasca; C. N. Provencher, Voltigeur B.C.; Rev. Charles Bancroft, Mrs. C. Bancroft, Sanbornville, N.H.; H. S. Foster, Knowlton, P.Q.; Miss Harriet Goldman, Boston, Mass.

ATTACK ON SANTIAGO.

Outworks of the City Taken by the Americans Yesterday.

BATTLE LASTED FROM EARLY MORNING UNTIL SUNDOWN.

American Loss Was a Thousand Killed and Wounded—Details of the Fight at Siboney.

Playa del Este, July 1.—American forces carried enemy's outer works; occupied them to-night; battle probably be resumed to-morrow at daybreak. Our loss heavy. Some estimates say five hundred killed and wounded.

Siboney, Province of Santiago de Cuba, July 1 (delayed in transmission).—The fighting was practically stopped at 9 p.m., to be resumed in the morning. The American troops have advanced nearly to the city. Their losses are estimated at over a thousand killed and wounded.

Washington, D.C., July 1.—The War Department has received the following from General Shafter, dated at Siboney:

'Had a very heavy engagement to-day, which lasted from 8 a.m. until sundown. We have carried their earthworks, and are now in possession of them. There is now about three-quarters of a mile of open between my lines and the city. By morning my troops will be entrenched, and considerable augmentation of forces will be there. General Lawton's division and General Bates's brigade, which have been engaged all day in carrying Gauey, which was accomplished at 4 p.m., will be in line and in front of Santiago during the night. I regret to say that our casualties will be above four hundred. Of these, not many are killed.

(Signed), 'SHAFTER.'

AMERICAN WARSHIP INJURED.

Madrid, July 1.—The 'Imparcial' publishes a despatch from Santiago de Cuba saying that four American warships at four o'clock this morning opened fire upon Manzanillo, Province of Santiago de Cuba. The despatch adds that the firing, which lasted an hour, was answered by the Spanish gunboats in the harbor, and it is further said, the Americans retired with one vessel seriously injured, as she was towed away with her fires extinguished. Continuing, the despatch to the 'Imparcial' asserts that only one Spanish peasant was wounded during the bombardment.

From the same source it is asserted that the Americans used a captive balloon yesterday in taking observations of the fortifications of Santiago de Cuba.

In conclusion, the Santiago despatch adds: 'A foraging party of Americans fell into an ambush yesterday and one of them was killed. The others escaped.

NO HOPE FOR PEACE.

SENOR SAGASTA SAYS IT IS NONSENSE TO THINK OF IT AT THE PRESENT TIME.

Madrid, July 1.—Senor Sagasta, in an interview to-day, in regard to the peace rumors, said: 'They are absurd. I am astonished that any attention is paid to them. There will not be and cannot be any discussion in regard to this matter. I affirm this absolutely. The government cannot treat for peace now. That action depends on developments, and the government will not act until the proper time.'

While the Bishop of Barcelona has declared in favor of peace, the Bishop of Segovia has issued a pastoral letter in favor of a holy war.

The Chamber of Agriculture of Barcelona has again petitioned the government in favor of peace and the central committee of the Socialist party has issued a circular, pointing out the folly of continuing the war in view of the disproportion of the means of the combatants and setting forth that the working people desire peace.

A SPANISH FLYING SQUADRON.

London, July 1.—The Madrid correspondent of the 'Daily Mail' says: 'The government has ordered the formation of a small-flying squadron, composed of the cruisers 'Alfonso XIII.,' 'Meteoro' (formerly the 'Havel') and the 'Ciudad de Cadiz,' under command of Lieutenant-Commander Jose G. Sobral, former naval attache of the Spanish Embassy at Washington.

The cabinet has decided to court-martial Admiral Montejo for the Cavite disaster. It is probable that General Augusti, Captain-General of the Philippines, will receive a large reward.'

RUMOR WAS UNFOUNDED.

St. Thomas, D.W.I., July 1.—The report said to come from St. Thomas to the effect that a Puerto Rican vessel has arrived at this port with news of a severe engagement off San Juan in which the United States auxiliary cruisers 'St. Paul' and 'St. Louis' blew up the Spanish steamer 'Antonio Lopez,' is unfounded. No vessel from Puerto Rico has arrived at St. Thomas for more than a week.

A private despatch from San Juan, however, says that the 'Antonio Lopez' run aground while attempting to run the blockade, and is still ashore.

'CAMARA' LEAVES PORT SAID.

Port Said, July 1.—Admiral Camara's ships moved outside the harbor in order to coal from their own colliers. The 'San Francisco' has entered the canal.

London, July 1.—A despatch to Lloyds from Port Said, dated 10.40 p.m. to-day, troops. A stubborn fight ensued, in which the Spanish commander, a lieutenant-colonel, was killed.

The insurgents have captured the Governor of Bulacan, together with his wife and children.

General Aguinaldo placed under arrest the rebel leaders Artachie and Sandico, for having revealed the fact that the steamer 'Pasig,' recently seized by the Hong Kong authorities, was laden with arms for the insurgents. Sandico, applied to Consul Williams and was liberated. He is now on board the 'Nanshan.' It is feared that the incident will cause a split in the insurgent party, Sandico being influential and the only insurgent capable of administration.

The insurgents fear that General Aguinaldo will shoot Artachie unless Admiral Dewey interferes, as he is suspicious that Sandico and Artachie intended to form on opposition party.

London, July 2.—A despatch to the 'Daily Telegraph' from Manilla, dated Tuesday, June 28, via Hong Kong, says: 'The non-arrival of the American troops has grievously disappointed Admiral Dewey, but the Americans still count on celebrating the Fourth of July in Manilla. It is reported that Admiral Von Diederichs sent two vessels away on learning that America regarded his attitude as unfriendly. A wholly improved feeling now exists. The American officers express confidence in their ability to dispose of any ships Spain can now send; but in view of the alleged strength of Admiral Camara's squadron, the wish is expressed that Admiral Dewey had at least one battleship.

CAMARA'S SQUADRON.

ITS PROTRACTED STAY AT PORT SAID DISCUSSED IN THE BRITISH HOUSE.

London, July 1.—In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Michael Davitt asked whether Article 4 of the Suez Canal convention stipulated that warships of belligerents should only remain twenty-four hours at Port Said; whether the Spanish ships had been there since Sunday, and whether Egypt or Great Britain was responsible for this long stay.

The parliamentary secretary for the Foreign Office, Mr. George H. Curzon, in reply, said the provisions of the convention had never been brought into operation, and the question was one, primarily, for the consideration of the Egyptian Government, adding; 'There seems to be good reasons for the course adopted in the present case.'

'What are the reasons?' asked Mr. Davitt.

'I am not in the councils of the Egyptian Government,' said Mr. Curzon in reply.

Later, Mr. Curzon made a further statement to the effect that there are four British and five German warships at Manilla. He added that the British commander-in-chief at Hong Kong was satisfied that the British force was sufficient for the protection of the interests of Great Britain, and, if this was not the case, the commander-in-chief of Hong Kong was in a position to augment the naval forces at Manilla.

EUROPE UNFRIENDLY.

CONTINENTAL POWERS WATCHING WITH JEALOUS EYES THE PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

New York, July 1.—Dr. Chauncey M. Depew arrived from Europe on the steamer 'Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse,' yesterday. He looked the picture of health and was welcomed home by a tug load of prominent men.

During his absence Dr. Depew spent considerable time in France. He said the sentiment there was most bitter against this country. Every paper in Paris except three unimportant ones, published right along articles showing the greatest hostility. It is believed there that the object of the United States in beginning the war was extension of her territory, or imperial extension. The same opinion, he declared, seems to prevail in Germany. In England, there is a complete reverse of sentiment. Six weeks time has changed the feelings of ninety-five years, and all animosities have been buried by the tide of sympathy and universal approval and feeling of relationship which is binding them together against the world. Dr. Depew further said: — 'In England everybody, classes and masses, rich and poor, is with us; on the Continent there is a feeling of bitter hostility or indifference. The French newspapers are all with Spain except three. Every morning the 'Gaulois,' and the 'Figaro,' one representing the commercial classes, and the other the aristocracy, and social power of France, have carefully prepared leaders against us, trying to prove that under a pretence of humanity we are really waging war against a weak nation for territorial aggrandizement.

The evidences of hostility do not assume a dangerous form, but petty annoyances and sometimes insults are very common. Then, a large part of the Spanish debt is held in France, and the last loan, of $8,000,000, which Spain secured, was borrowed in Paris at a very high rate of interest, at thirty percent discount.

The rest of Europe is anxiously watching the apprehended entrance of the United States into their circle in the East. Their position is one of distrust. The powers are tryng to solve the problem of the influence upon their interests of that Anglo-American alliance which they think either exists or is inevitable. Even if disposed to interfere in our war, they are restrained by the belief that any movement in that direction would precipitate an alliance with England. Their newspapers discuss our unpreparedness for war, the impossibility of our becoming a military power until we have a large standing army, and universal compulsory military service. English statesmen whom I have met all said, 'Keep the Philippines, share with us China and open ports in the East.' One said: 'You must join the concert of European nations. It is expensive, but you cannot four men, and troops A, B, E, and L, of the Tenth cavalry, in all two hundred and twenty men, making the total force nine hundred and sixty-four men, which included nearly all of my command, which had marched from Baiquiri, eleven miles.

'With the assistance of General Cantillo, a rough map of the country was prepared and the position of the enemy was fully explained and I determined to make an attack at daylight on June 24. Colonel Wood's regiment was sent by General Young, accompanied by two of his staff officers, Lieut. Rivers and Smedburg, to approach the enemy on the regular Sevilla road.

'General Young and myself examined the position of the enemy, the lines were deployed and I directed him to open fire with the Hotchkiss guns. The enemy replied and the firing became general. Col. Wood had deployed his right, nearly reaching the left of the regulars.

For an hour the fight was very warm, the enemy being lavish in expenditure of ammunition, most of the firing being by volleys.

'Finally the enemy gave way and retreated rapidly. We followed them over the line, keeping close upon them, but our men, being physically exhausted by both their exertions and the great heat, were incapable of maintaining the pursuit.

'I cannot speak too highly of the gallant and excellent conduct of the officers and men throughout my command. General Young deserves special commendation for his cool, deliberate and skilful management.

'I also specially noticed his acting Adjutant-General, Lieut. Mills, who, under General Young's direction, was at various parts of the line, acting with energy and cool courage.

'Colonel Wood's regiment was on the extreme left of the line and too far distant for me to be a personal witness of the individual conduct of the officers and men, but the magnificent bravery shown by the regiment under the lead of Colonel Wood testifies to his courage and skill and the energy and determination of his officers, which has been marked from the moment he reported to me at Tampa, Fla., and I have abundant evidence of his brave and good conduct on the field and I recommend Colonel Wood applies to Colonel Roosevelt, as well.

'I was immediately with the troops of the First and Tenth regular cavalry, dismounted, and I personally noticed their brave and good conduct, which will be specially mentioned by General Young.

'I personally noticed the good conduct of Captain W. H. Beck, Robert P. Wainwright and Jacob G. Galbraith, Major James M. Bell, Captain Thomas Know, and Lieutenant George E. Brown. The last three were wounded. Major Bell, as he lay on the gound with a broken leg, said:—"I only regret I can't go on with you further."

'Captain Know, though severely wounded, continued as long as possible to exercise his command, and insisted to me that he was not much hurt; and Lieut. Brown also made light of his wound and continued upon the line until he fainted. I recommend these officers for the favorable consideration of the government.

'I cannot state positively as to the size of the Spanish force which we engaged, or the extent of the casualties, further than that the force was much greater than ours and that information I have would indicate that their killed and wounded very far exceeded the loss which our troops sustained, but our estimate on these points can only be verified when we have access to the reports of the Spanish commanders. The engagement inspirited our troops and must have had a bad effect upon the spirits of the Spanish soldiers. It also gave our army the beautiful, well-watered country in which we have established our encampments. It has also given us a full view of Santiago and the surrounding country, and has enabled us to reconnoitre close up to the fortifications of that place.

'Very respectfully,

'JOSEPH WHEELER.'

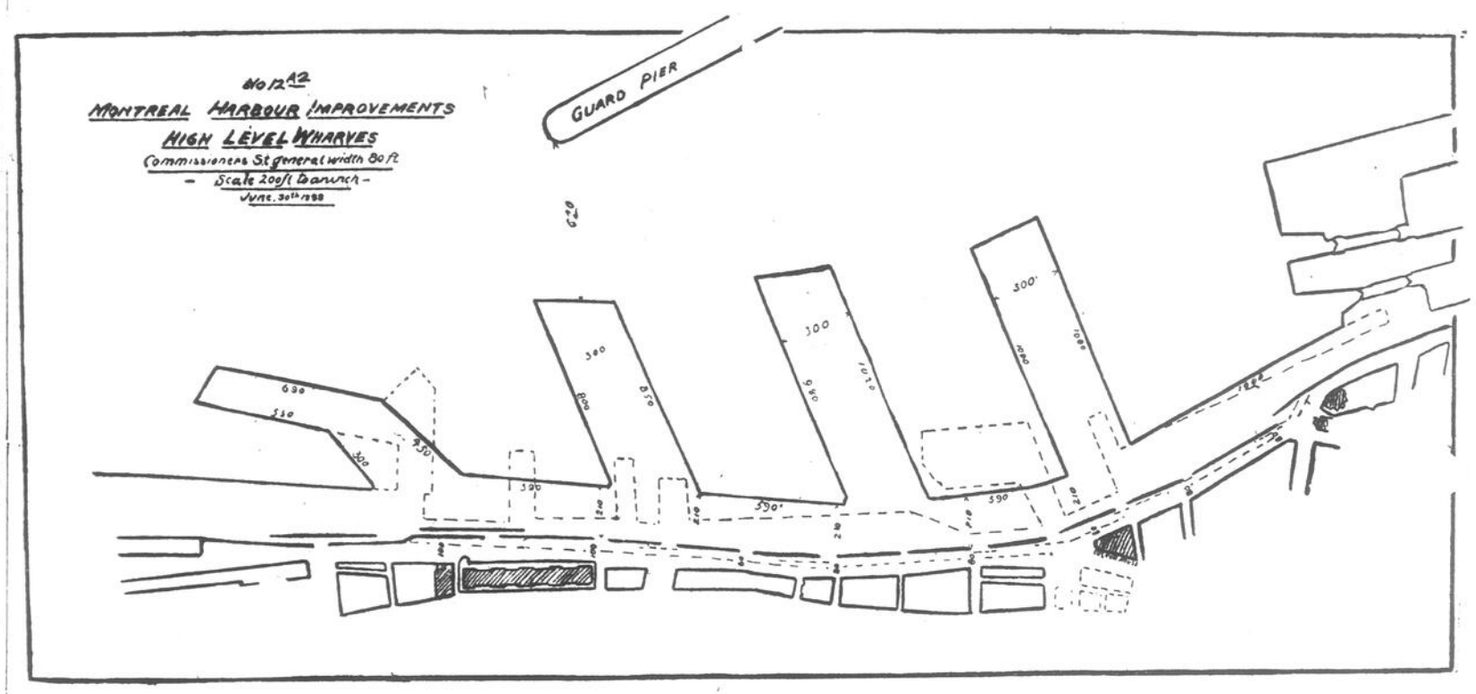
'The casualties in the engagement

BATTLE OF SIBONEY.

DETAILS OF THE FIGHT AS FURNISHED BY GEN. WHEELER.

Camp Juragua, June 29.—Via Kingston, Jamaica, June 30.—General Wheeler's official report to Major-General Shafter of what is known as the battle of Siboney, is as follows:—

'Sir,—I have the honor to report that, in obedience to the instructions of the Major-General commanding, given me in person on June 23, I proceeded to Siboney (Juraguasito). The enemy had evacuated the place at daylight that morning, taking a course towards Sevilla. A body of about a hundred Cubans had followed and engaged the enemy's rear guard. About nine of them were wounded. I rode out to the front and found the enemy had halted and established themselves at a point about three miles from Siboney. At night the Cubans returned to the vicinity of the town. At eight o'clock that evening General Young reached Siboney with eight troops of Colonel Wood's regiment, A, B, D, E, F, G, K, and L, five hundred strong, troops A, B, C, and E, of the First Cavalry, in all two hundred and forty-



Plan No. 12A2, high level, which the Harbor Commissioners have approved, and work upon which is to be commenced at once.

DECIDED.

Commissioners Will Proceed With Plan No. 12A2, High Level.

ONE WHARF TO BE BUILT THIS YEAR, IF POSSIBLE.

TENDERS FOR TIMBER TO BE IN BY JULY 12.

On Thursday afternoon the Harbor Commissioners met to consider the recommendations of the Harbor Improvement Committee that Plan No. 12 A 2, prepared jointly by the city and harbor engineers, and the particulars of which were published in the 'Witness' on Thursday, be approved. Mr. Torrance moved the adoption of the engineers' report, it was seconded by the Mayor and carried, Mr. Racine alone dissenting, in respect to the high level.

The Mayor complimented Messrs. St. George and Kennedy upon the report, which, he said, was the best and clearest he had ever seen. He also said that while he was at one time in favor of the low level, he was now quite convinced that the high level was in all respects the best both for the shipping and flood protection.

The engineer was instructed to prepare specifications of the hemlock required for the crib-work, and tenders will be advertised for at once and must be sent in by next Tuesday week. The work is to be pushed forward now at express speed, so that one pier may be finished this season, if possible.

The engineer's report upon the additional plant required is as follows:—

Montreal, June 30, 1898.—Alexander Robertson, Esq., secretary, &c.: Dear Sir,—As regards the increase in working plant which will be required to construct the works of Harbor Plan 12 A at a rapid rate, on which I am requested to report; I beg to say that in order to carry on the work as quickly as can be done with regard to economy and without too serious disturbance of business there will be required a large dredge, four dumping scows, three dredge buckets, three clam-shell buckets and the changing of the double land derricks of the Guard pier into two single land derricks as soon as the Guard pier work is sufficiently advanced to allow of its being withdrawn; the whole at an estimated cost of $66,000. It will be remembered from former reports that the two wooden tugs are no longer fit for hard service and must, as soon as practicable, be replaced by better boats, in order that the dredges can be served efficiently and continuously. To do so with suitable modern steel tugs will cost about $35,000. This, however, will be properly, or at least largely, a matter of maintenance rather than of increase of working plant. Yours respectfully,

JOHN KENNEDY, Chief Engineer.

The Minister of Public Works was expected to be present at the meeting, but wired that he had been compelled to go to Ottawa. He was invited to attend the regular weekly meeting on Tuesday next.

The City Road Committee considered the plan yesterday, and a special meeting of the Council has been called to pass upon it on Monday next. No opposition is anticipated.

LORD SALISBURY'S SPEECH.

LONDON DIPLOMATS CONSIDER IT A DECLARATION OF FRIENDLINESS TO THE UNITED STATES.

London, June 30.—Though on casual reading the Marquis of Salisbury's speech at the United Club last night seems to have been an attempt to carry water on both shoulders, the diplomatic body here construes it as a pronouncement of Great Britain's partiality.

There is no doubt the Premier intended his remarks as a hint to the powers that Great Britain is in sympathy with the United States and the intimation to that effect was called forth by Germany's alleged attitude in the question of the Philippine Islands. The declaration that the United States is animated in the present war by highly philanthropic motives is the passage upon which stress is laid and many people find a connection between the Premier's speech and the recent visit of Colonel John Hay, the United States ambassador, who again conferred with the Marquis of Salisbury yesterday. In the course of another visit to-day Colonel Hay officially informed the Marquis of Salisbury of the blockade of the southern coast of Cuba. It is known that the Spanish ambassador, Count Rascon, has cabled the Marquis of Salisbury's speech to Madrid, though it could not have been a surprise to him, as he recently informed a colleague that he had unquestionable information to the effect that there was an 'ironclad alliance' between Great Britain and the United States. A letter written by a Berlin diplomat of the highest position, asserts that it is due to the German Cabinet that Germany's attitude has thus far been correct, that the Emperor of Germany was determined to interject himself into the war between Spain and the United States and that he has only been restrained by the Imperial Chancellor, Prince Hohenlohe, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Baron Von Bulow, from some step which the United States would be obliged to resent.

THE BICYCLE HEART.

NEW MALADY BROUGHT INTO NOTICE BY THE MEDICAL EXAMINER OF RECRUITS FOR THE AMERICAN ARMY.

Chicago, July 1.—Dr. S. C. Stanton, who has charge of the examination of recruits for the United States regular army in this city, has caused a sensation by declaring that an habitual fast rider of bicycles or a 'scorcher' is unfit, physically, to serve as a soldier in the army. He has made this matter the subject of his severest tests in his examinations of applicants for enlistment and many men have been rejected because of a 'bicycle heart,' as the practitioner terms it, caused by excessive exercise in riding a wheel. The doctor says: 'The persistent scorcher has a tendency to enlarge the heart and thus interfere with its proper action.'

Few enthusiastic bicyclists can resist the temptation to scorch and as a consequence the physician believes that the hearts of a large proportion of this class of riders are more or less affected. This being the case, they would be unable to endure the hardships that army life imposes and should not be permitted to enter the service.

Second Part.

DAILY WITNESS

Pages 13 to 22.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1898.

DOMINION ALLIANCE.

Great National Prohibition Conventions Past and Present.

Toronto, July 2.—Preparations for the ...ver prohibition convention, to be ... in the Horticultural Pavilion on ...sday have been made in the expec... that the rally will, in point of ...dance, exceed the greatest in the ... of the movement in Canada. The ...tion on Tuesday is called by the ...cial branch of the Dominion Al... but as all the members of the ...ion Council, which has been sum... for the following day, will be ...ites ex-officio to the mass conven..., Tuesday's gathering will be of na...onal importance. In political import...nce it will compare with the first na...onal prohibition convention which met ... Montreal in 1875. It was called by ...teen members of the House of Com...ns, including the present Premier, Sir ...lfrid Laurier, owing to differences of ...inion that then existed among the ...ends of prohibition as to the course to ... pursued. The delegates at that con...tion included two Senators, eight ...mbers of the House of Commons, and ...-six clergymen, but only two la... The provincial representation was ...nce Edward Island, ten; New Bruns..., nine; Nova Scotia, twelve; Que...



SENATOR VIDAL.
President of the Dominion Alliance.

...ninety-nine; and Ontario, two hun...d and eighty. The Hon. Senator ...al and the late General Neal Dow, ... Maine, were present as visitors. It ... at the 1875 conference that the foun...ion was laid for the organization of ... Dominion Alliance by the formation ... Dominion Prohibitory Council. The ...ance, however, was not actually or...ized until two years later, namely, on ...pt. 18 and 19, 1877, when in response to ...numerously signed circular the Domin... Alliance and the Ontario Prohibitory ...gue held special meetings in the city ... Toronto on Tuesday and Wednesday, ...pt. 18 and 19, 1877. There was also ... a general conference of both bodies ...which all prohibitionists were invited. ...fter a prolonged discussion during ...ich the freest interchange of opinion ...s place, it was agreed that the bodies ...med should dissolve (as the Quebec ...ohibitory League had previously done) ... the purpose of forming a new or...ization to be known as the 'Domin... Alliance for the total suppression of ... Liquor Traffic.' In view of the dis...rsity of laws in the several pro...ces and the extent of territory em...ced in the sphere of Alliance opera...



DR. J. J. MACLAREN,
... Vice-Presidents of the Domin... Alliance.

...eemed absolutely necessary ... provincial councils whose duties ... to superintend Alliance work ... to provincial legislation and ... efforts as the state of the ... and the circumstances of the ... provinces required. Provision ... made by which all existing ... organization could become ... with the Alliance.

...M AND METHODS.

...ference decided that whilst ... and principles of the Alliance ... its aim to be the total sup... of the liquor traffic the Alliance should countenance and as far as possible assist in procuring any practical legisla-

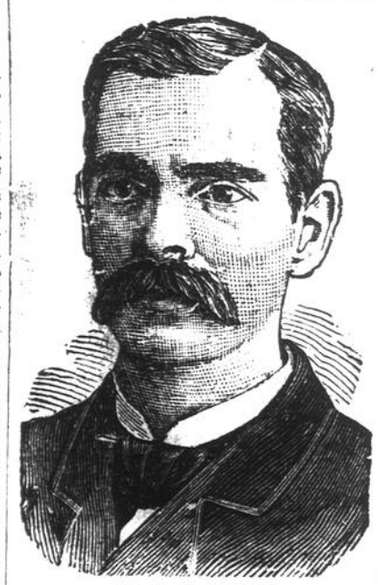


THE HON. S. A. FISHER,
One of the Vice-Presidents of the Domin... Alliance.

tion, either provincial or Dominion, that will be a step towards securing its great object. That it would also be regarded as legitimately within the sphere of the operations of the Alliance to endeavor to procure the adoption of local prohibition, it being absolutely necessary that those entrusted with the management of the work should be so situated as to permit of frequent consultation, an executive was formed, composed principally of gentlemen within easy reach of Toronto, which city was selected as the centre of operations.

The basis upon which the Dominion Alliance was founded was signed by the Hon. J. C. Aikins, chairman of the conference; the Hon. A. Vidal, president of the Alliance; Mr. John Cameron, president of the Ontario League, who was then and is now publisher of the London 'Advertiser'; Mr. Robert McLean, secretary of the Ontario League, and the Rev. Thomas Gales, secretary of the Alliance.

It is noteworthy that the three surviving gentlemen of the five who signed that now historic agreement, viz., the Hon. Senator Aikins, the Hon. Senator A. D. Vidal and Mr. John Cameron are



MR. F. S. SPENCE,
Corresponding Secretary of the Dominion Alliance.

still among the recognized leaders of the temperance movement, Senator Vidal having been continuously president of the Alliance.

SCOTT ACT ENACTED.

The House of Commons and Senate having in 1875 declared, in accordance with the report of the first Canadian Royal Commission on the Liquor Traffic, in favor of the principle of prohibition, the Alliance endeavored to secure the enactment of a prohibitory law. As a result of conferences between the Dominion Alliance executive and members of the Mackenzie Government the Scott act, based upon a local option law, drafted by the Alliance, was enacted. The Alliance continued, however, to work for national prohibition and, as the result of a resolution introduced on behalf of the Alliance in parliament in 1884, the House of Commons, by a vote of a hundred and twenty-two to forty, declared in favor of the principle of prohibition, attaching, however, a rider postponing immediate action.

The Alliance, in 1888, called another national convention, which inaugurated a policy of aggressive electoral action. At that convention the late Mr. W. H. Howland acted as chairman. The policy then adopted unanimously after a series of divisions upon various other proposals, has become the recognized permanent policy of the prohibitionists of the Dominion, viz.: 'That it is of the highest importance to obtain united political action on the part of all those who are in favor of the immediate total prohibition of the liquor traffic.' The '88 convention also endorsed a national prohibition petition movement which was met by the Macdonald Government appointing the second Royal Commission on the Liquor Traffic.

PLEBISCITE INAUGURATED.

The Dominion Alliance was called upon in 1892 to meet a new condition of affairs by the inauguration by the Province of Manitoba of the series of provincial prohibition plebiscites which swept over the Dominion. The subsequent action of the Dominion Liberal convention at Ottawa in making a prohibition plebiscite a plank in the party platform, and the recent enactment of the plebiscite bill as a fulfilment of that pledge have placed upon the officers of the Dominion Alliance the leadership of the first national political campaign in which the single issue of prohibition has ever been submitted to the electors.

OFFICERS OF THE ALLIANCE.

The Dominion Alliance is conducting ... tent and experienced officers. The president, Senator Vidal, has held office for nearly a quarter of a century, and his valiant efforts both in and out of the Senate are held in the highest esteem by all Canadian temperance workers. In the earlier history of the provincial work in Ontario and Quebec the foundations were well laid respectively by the late Mr. Jacob Spence and the Rev. Thomas Gales. In Ontario for over a decade they have been succeeded as Provincial Alliance secretaries by Mr.



MR. J. H. CARSON,
Recording Secretary of the Dominion Alliance.

F. S. Spence, son of the former Ontario secretary; and Mr. J. H. Carson, of Montreal, who divide the Dominion secretarial work, Mr. Spence as corresponding, and Mr. Carson as recording secretary. Like that of the president, Senator Vidal, their fitness for the offices has been evidenced by their unanimous annual re-election.

The treasurer of the Dominion Alliance, Mr. W. H. Orr, by his able oversight of the finances of the Dominion Council and as the leading spirit of the Finance Committee of the Ontario Alliance, has secured thousands of dollars for the advancement of the work. Mr. Orr has for thirty-five years been prominently connected with the Sons of Temperance, holding several of the highest offices. Mr. Orr is a life member of the National Division of the Sons of Temperance, which will meet in annual session at Burlington, Vt., on July 13, under the presidency of another Toronto man, Mr. Thos. Coswell, city solicitor, who occupies the position of Most Worthy Patriarch.

The vice-presidents of the alliance include the Hon. A. S. Fisher, Dr. J. J. Maclaren, Q.C., Mr. J. R. Dougall and the Rev. J. A. M. Spence, of Manitoba.



MR. W. H. ORR,
Treasurer of the Dominion Alliance.

The plebiscite campaign committee of the Dominion and of Ontario is presided over by Dr. J. J. Maclaren, Q.C., and that of Quebec by Major E. L. Bond, of Montreal.

It is expected that all the officers will be present at the coming convention, with the exception of the Rev. J. A. M. Spence, who will be present on Monday at the Manitoba plebiscite campaign.

A general conference of Alliance officers and leading workers will be held on Monday evening for the adoption of the executive reports and to consider what executive recommendations should be made to the convention.

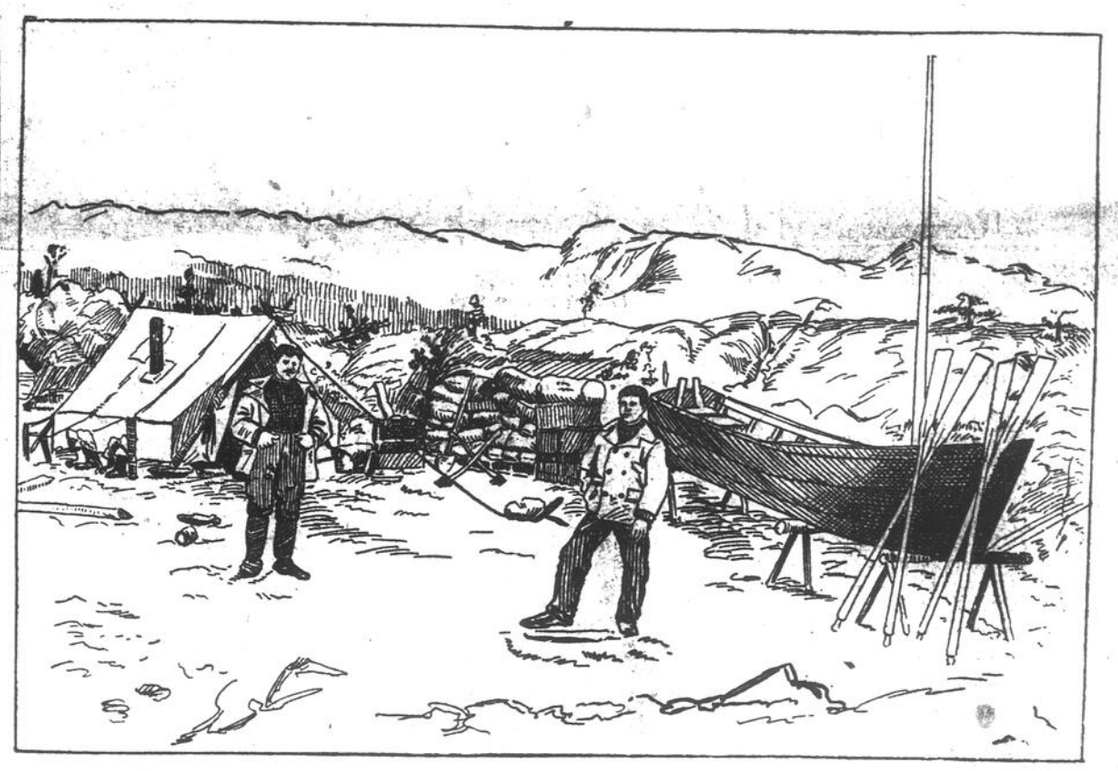
MONTREAL PARTY.

THEIR KLONDIKE EXPERIENCES DESCRIBED AS A PICNIC—THE TERRORS OF THE CANYON AND RAPIDS.

Under date of June 7, writing from Tagish Lake, Mr. Thomas Kennedy, in course of a letter to his parents, now at their summer residence at Ste. Rose, has the following:—'We left Bennet on Saturday, June 4, at 5.30 p.m., had a good breeze, and sailed through to Windy Arm. There was no wind on Sunday, and we had to lie off, with two hundred other boats, until seven o'clock ... the wind fell. By twelve it was calm; so we rowed past the arm, and slept below it. We could get no wind until Monday noon, when we pushed off, and as the wind rose and fell by turns all afternoon, we only reached the police barracks, below Tagish Lake, where we had to wait till Tuesday morning to have our boat, the 'Demon, No. 313,' inspected. Though there were about five hundred boats waiting we were lucky enough to get a man, and it did not take two minutes to get through. We are travelling along with, but are not partners of, Tom Rogers and George Crop, who are New Zealanders. Our boat is not behaving well, and the load is perhaps a little heavy for the light timber. There is little rowing to be done; and we are not sorry.

A SPIRITED SCENE.

You would smile to see the boats that go through. The best, I think are the scows. They travel with a large sail, make good time, and most have tents on board or a shanty, built with slabs. With their stoves going, they look quite



MR. THOMAS KENNEDY. MR. ARCHIE BAIN.

THE 'DEMON,' HER CREW AND THEIR OUTFIT.

at home. They throw out their anchor at night and sleep on board. For a party of four or five that is better than two boats.

BUSH FIRE DANGERS.

The country up here is grand. It would be a splendid trip for any one who wanted to spend a month or two in the mountains. Everything is getting pretty and green. The only thing to be feared are the bush fires. Some are thoughtless for anyone but themselves, and go off and leave their fires burning. We have passed two mountains, each of them a mass of fire and smoke. The smoke covered the country and almost dimmed the sunlight. The days are fine; no rain, and continued light. Dusk comes on about twelve o'clock, when the moon comes up. Then the sun rises again at 1.30 a.m., so that we could sail all day and all night, if we desired. Three steamboats run from Bennet to Tagish, but are not making a fortune, as the wind is so favorable that neither tugging nor freighting offers, and unless they get lots of passengers there will be no money in it. While in Bennet fifty steers came over the trail and two scow loads of sheep passed us last night. There will be a good deal of money in this business. We have a gun now, a rip saw, a leather corduroy reversible coat and some more provisions.

FOUR MILES OF RAPIDS.

Writing from the Foot of White Horse Rapids, on June 8, Mr. Kennedy further says:—We are through the rapids, and have not lost a scrap, and only took in about a can of water. The rapids and Miles Canyon are a great deal worse than I expected to find them, and they cover a length of over four miles. From the beginning of the canyon it is small rapids for about two miles. Then we strike Squall Rapids, where there were a couple of wrecks. Half a mile further we have Wreck Rapids; and it is well named. Half a mile further we hit the White Horse. To do the whole four miles took us about twenty-five or thirty minutes. The worst is now over, and as to our health—if you could only see us.

A DESCRIPTION OF THE FLEET.

To describe the trip from Bennet would take a book. The scenery picturesquely grand, the lake and river alive with boats and sails glinting in the sun—the tents studding the shores and reflecting the dazzle of light that floods them. It seems like one continual picnic. While running into Lake Tagish I counted forty boats, and while in Lake Marsh there must have been over one hundred. Then it is not a break-neck pace. If you are passing a boat, they are sure to have some excuse for not being able to keep up, and from the hearty laughing and singing, and sometimes a little instrumental music, one can easily see what sort of health and spirit these Klondikers are in. To see everyone building fires and cooking, eating, and pitching tents, one would take it for a Sunday-school picnic rather than a rush to the gold fields. After leaving Tagish we got through Marsh Lake and about eight miles of the Twenty-five mile river before putting up for the night.

FISHING FOR BREAKFAST.

We tried some fishing; but the river was so dirty and muddy that it was hard for the fish to see anything. In the mornings I tried a beautiful fly, after having failed with it the previous day while a man near by caught four white fish. Archie had breakfast ready, and I left the fly in the water to commence breakfast, when a great shout came from Archie, 'There's a fish,' and in five minutes we had white fish landed and ready for breakfast—a great treat. We had to row the rest of that Twenty-five mile river and camped for the night before going into the canyon. The name of our boat, 'Demon,' attracts attention. When we caught up with the Salvation Army boat flying the flag, 'All for Jesus,' I asked them what they thought of their company. They more than saw the joke, and all day we hung together. Their boat and ours were tied together at the same stump, when we cooked dinner, and last night they were on the same stump with us at supper and remained there until this morning, when the 'Demon' got off first, and we are ahead of them.

THE LION OF SCOTLAND.

I am awfully sorry we did not bring a flag to fly at our mast. There are lots who fly them, and they set things off fine. It makes everything pleasanter and picnic like. On one tug-scow there were three flags. The top one was British, then the Union Jack, then the noble Scotch standard, with the lion upreared; and we could have shouted when we saw her. I believe we would give five dollars to have that flag. Two little things a fellow should bring—a good flag and a lot of fishing tackle.

The mosquitoes are busy, and quite a lot of people have their nets out.

Under date of June 10, Mr. Archie Bain, Mr. Kennedy's companion, and partner, writes: To begin with, I have just dropped my entire stock of writing paper over the boat, and by this time it is about two miles down the river. There is nothing to buy up here except whiskey, and I shall have to depend on Tom for paper. You should see our boat leap through the water. We have an eight by ten sail, and can pass nearly everything. There are about twenty or thirty pilots here who take boats down the canyon and White Horse Rapids for from fifteen dollars to twenty-five dollars. We had to get one. Tom and I were at the front with the oars—the pilot at the stern. Hundreds of people have been swamped, and their goods are all strewn along the beach to dry. We have been very lucky.

PROF. KOCH ON MALARIA.

Prof. Koch, who has recently returned from German East Africa, addressed a distinguished audience assembled under the auspices of the Colonial Society last night on the subject of malaria in the tropics.

The great bacteriologist stated that he had found the study of Texas fever in cattle of the greatest assistance in casting light upon the nature and origin of tropical malaria. That cattle disease had been found to be transferrred from one herd to another solely by the agency of that animal parasite, the tick. He had been able to infect sound cattle with ticks taken from diseased ones, and had succeeded in conferring immunity against Texas fever upon cattle inoculated with the ova of ticks taken from cattle which were suffering from the disease. Malaria offered many points of resemblance to Texas fever, and he had arrived at the conclusion that in the case of human disease mosquitoes probably played the part which ticks played in the cattle disease. It was found that wherever there were mosquitoes there was malaria, and wherever, as in the case of a small island on the German East African coast, there were no mosquitoes, there was also no malaria. He had taken occasion to follow closely the course of cases of tropical malaria in which the use of quinine was dispensed with.

He found that, contrary to the view hitherto accepted, the cases where quinine was not used showed that in malaria, as in other fevers, the readings of temperature followed a definite course. Moreover, it had been found possible by a microscopic examination of the blood of the patient to discover from the nature of the microbes it contained the precise stage of the development of the disease. This would be of the greatest importance, since everything depended upon the administration of quinine either shortly before the attack or very shortly after it. It would ultimately, he thought, be possible to administer quinine in a rational manner, and so to avoid the injurious consequences of the quinine treatment. Quinine taken at the proper juncture undoubtedly stopped the malarial fever. It did so, not by killing the germs, but by arresting their growth. A rational and scientific employment of quinine, combined with the establishment of health resorts in the mountains, would rob tropical fever of many of its terrors. Prof. Koch further discussed what is designated in German 'Schwarzwasserfieber.' According to his view, this fever is not connected with malaria at all, but is the result in all probability of the quinine treatment. In any event, there is no case of this fever in which it could be safely asserted that quinine poisoning was not present.

As to the possibility of securing immunity from malaria, he called attention to the fact that whole native tribes seemed to be proof against the infection. But if a natural immunity existed, it was reasonable to hope that an artificial one might be created. It had been observed, for example, that persons who had suffered from malaria, and had made a gradual and slow recovery without the aid of quinine, often acquired entire immunity from the disease. In order that progress should be made in combating the ravages of malaria, it was indispensable that doctors trained in bacteriology and in the use of the microscope should be sent to East Africa. The administration of quinine by non-professional hands was a great mistake. If science were one day to cope successfully with this disease, it would facilitate the prosperous development of some of the most fruitful districts in the world.—Berlin correspondence of the London 'Times,' June 11.

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A REWARD.
(See Page 9.)

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LETTERS FROM READERS.

CONVICTIONS FOR DRUNKENNESS IN ONTARIO.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I have two large folios in my library. Vol. I. contains all the newspaper articles and correspondence relative to the Scott act and temperance matters generally, which appeared in the 'Witness,' the 'Globe,' the 'Mail' and some other leading Canadian journals during the period extending from 1894 to 1897. Vol. II. commences with Dr. Grant's first plebiscite letter to the 'Globe,' under date of Dec. 9, 1897, and is now nearly full with the enormous correspondence, pro and con, which ensued up to the present month. My latest clipping for this volume is a letter headed 'Dr. Grant and the plebiscite,' which appeared in your issue of June 18 over the signature of G. G. Huxtable.

I have always admired the spirit of honest independence and fairplay, politically, morally and religiously, which has invariably actuated the 'Witness' during my many years acquaintance with it; and felt satisfied, therefore, that the fact that no supporter of Dr. Grant's views, so far as I can remember, has hitherto been heard in your columns was not owing to any want of liberality on your part. So far as the 'Witness' is concerned the plebiscite discussion has heretofore been all on one side. Like Dr. Grant, I am an advocate of temperance—the temperance taught by the bible, by Christ and his apostles, but like him, also, I am not what is termed a prohibitionist. I crave your permission, accordingly, to make a brief answer to Mr. Huxtable's letter, and to state a few facts on Dr. Grant's side of the question. Now, the latter gentleman is made to say: 'Under the Scott act the committals to jail (for drunkenness) increased steadily. They have been growing less under license.' Mr. Huxtable says this statement is not correct, and gives opposing statistics, which he claims to have derived from Ontario government returns, but does not supply either the particular name or the date of these returns, so that they could be referred to. Since Confederation I have regularly received all the Ontario blue-books but cannot recollect ever having seen a return of this character in any of them. But in any event, or whether Dr. Grant made a mistake or otherwise, the committals for drunkenness supply no correct data as to the greater or less provalence of intemperance. For example, if the times were good, and money plentiful, fines would be promptly paid, and but few committals would be made. The convictions for drunkenness, therefore, and not the committals to jail present the only reliable data in the premises. Now, if Mr. Huxtable would be so good as to turn to page 420 of 'The Statistical Year Book of Canada for 1896,' a work prepared with so much care and accuracy by the Dominion statistician, Mr. Johnson, he will be able to see, in a moment, that in point of fact his contention is entirely wrong, and that if Dr. Grant had used the word conviction instead of committals (which was most probably the case) he would be entirely right. In the Province of Ontario during the Scott act years, that is from 1885 to 1889, inclusive, its average annual convictions for drunkenness stood at 6,243, whereas in 1884, the year before the act came into very general force, they were only 4,694. In 1889, the last year of the Scott act in Ontario, its convictions for drunkenness stood at 7,059, or one in every 295 of the population. Since 1889 Ontario, under a well-administered license law, has been growing more and more sober as time progressed, each succeeding year witnessing a decreasing number of convictions, until in 1895 they stood at 3,132, or about half the average of the Scott act period, or one in every 702 of the population. These figures show, beyond all cavil, that the people of Ontario are much more sober and orderly under a good license law than they were under prohibition. In the Province of Nova Scotia to-day about two-thirds of its municipalities are under the Scott act. In 1884, before this act came generally into force there, the convictions for drunkenness stood at 501, or one to every 751 of the population, but in 1895 the total convictions for the same cause stood at 1,567, or one to every 290 of the population. In New Brunswick, where the Scott act now so generally prevails, the convictions for drunkenness average one in every 257 of the population, or nearly three times more than in Ontario, where not a single county municipality is now under the Scott act.

The prohibition question is a very large one, and covers a wide range of facts and figures at both sides, and no matter how careful one may be some mistakes cannot but be made. Dr. Grant is like others in this respect. But I contend that his main positions are thoroughly sound, and that he is right in every leading feature of the question at issue, geographically, financially, morally and religiously, also, if we take holy writ as our standard in the premises.

WAKEFIELD HARDGRAVE.
Leeds, June 23, 1898.

GOSPEL WORSHIP.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In regard to my letter in your paper of June 6, and the letters in reference thereto on June 8 and June 18, and your own article also on June 18 on the same subject, permit me to say that if every man is at liberty to do according only to his own pleasure in the public worship of God, there certainly cannot fail to be much lack of agreement. If, however, we are prepared—as all should be—to follow closely the teaching, by precept and example, of the scriptures, then we have no warrant nor excuse whatever, under the New Testament dispensation, for either instrumental music, anthems, solo singing, or any of the other ornate accompaniments now so common in the various churches. Even under the now abolished Old Testament ceremonial economy, until David's time, it was strictly 'as the Lord commanded Moses,' and when instrumental music was introduced we do not read that it was 'as the Lord commanded David,' and in Amos vi., 5, it is distinctly named among the abuses which called down God's displeasure.

REVERENCE.
Montreal, June 30, 1898.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I noticed in your issue of June 6, an inquiry for a place of worship in Montreal where the worship of God would be pure and simple and not adulterated at all with the inventions of men; where the simple truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, as it is in Jesus, would be preached; where God, who is a Spirit, could be worshipped in spirit and in truth, with his own pure word, and according to his own wise appointment; where God would be praised by the grave, sweet melody of human hearts, and not by man-made psalms and hymns, and spiritual songs, nor man-made pipes and strings.' Allow me to say to all such worthy seekers in Montreal that I belong to a denomination, Reformed Presbyterian Church, that has stood in North America for more than a hundred years for pure worship of God. There are now in that great city fifteen souls who will so stand, and as the pastor of the Reformed Presbyterian Church in Almonte, will see that a mission is started in your city where the plain simple truth will be preached and God worshipped only by his own pure psalmody and only by the instruments which he has made to praise him,—true hearts of men. Provided it is possible, I will be glad to correspond with every soul who is willing to deny themselves and follow Jesus; who are asking for the old path of service to God; who desire to come back to God and take his methods in glorifying him in the evangelization of the world, and in winning souls to Jesus one by one. Come on! With a true and separating faith, let us stand for every pin of the tabernacle, for every item of divine truth. Write your letters full and plain, and pointed to the Rev. E. M. Coleman, Almont, Ont.

E. M. COLEMAN.
Almonte, June 27, 1898.

'TEACH THE GIRLS NECESSARY THINGS.'

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Will you allow me through your columns to reply to the excellent and suggestive remarks on the above subject in last Saturday's issue. The writer says, 'Why cannot such a school be established at a minimum cost?' The Young Women's Christian Association has long felt the need of such teaching. It is now endeavoring to establish a school of 'domestic science,' as part of its educational work. For some time past it has had a largely attended school of cookery, and amongst others, the pupils of the Normal School have regularly attended its classes. Lessons are also given in laundry work, clear starching and ironing, and plain and fancy sewing.

But we regard this only as the nucleus of a school of domestic science which we hope to start in the fall. I would be one of the last to think little of a literary education; but no girl is fit for the duties which must devolve upon her in her home life if she has had no domestic training. I have found that not only the wives of 'workingmen,' but all women, are the better for such an education. Does it ever occur to us how much criminal waste, how much sickness, arising from unwholesome, badly-cooked food, dirty kitchens, and unclean basements) might be prevented in Montreal, if all housekeepers understood the importance of looking after these things faithfully themselves? When shall we wake up to the fact that our daughters will never be thoroughly educated, until they have learned to fit themselves for everyday womanly duties? They are not so much to blame, however, as those who leave all these 'necessary things,' out of their training. Trusting that this subject may be ventilated in your excellent paper,

Mrs. J. F. STEVENSON,
President Montreal Y.W.C.A.

'WANT THE WORDS CHANGED.'

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Something like the above was the heading to a recent paragraph in the 'Witness,' and as the article of the Creed complained of has been criticised pretty frequently permit me to quote from 'The Prayer Book Reason Why' (p. 40):—'What is meant by the word "hell" as here used in the Creed? It means Hades or the place of departed spirits; not the place of torment set apart for the wicked.' Had I the American Prayer Book at hand I might also quote the explanatory note there given, which is in substance thus: 'The place where the spirits of the dead are.' Bishop Pearson, whose text-book on the Creed is largely used by students, condenses his definition into the word 'deadlihood'—the state of the dead. (Webster's Dictionary.) When, however, the practical utility of this article of the Christian faith is realized, viz., that just as we believe that our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ has passed through the state of a living man for us, so also has he passed through the state of a dead man. 'Who hath abolished death and hath brought life and immortality to light through the gospel.' (II. Tim. i., 10.) I would therefore, if I may, with all due respect and brotherly love, suggest to our Wesleyan brethren that instead of a verbal alteration of the Apostles' Creed a note be added similar to that of the Prayer Book in the United States, thus leaving the archaic expression, together with hundreds of others to be found in the bible, prayer book, and other writings of that time, to be dealt with by our religious teachers and preachers, whose office requires, according to Mal. ii., 7, 'For the priest's lips should keep knowledge and they should seek the law at his mouth.'

T. EVERETT, L.S.T.

SERVICE MEDALS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—We would like to ask the government, through your paper, if they intend to give a 'service medal' to those volunteers who served four months in 1864 and 1865, during the American war, guarding the Canadian frontier from raiders at Laprairie and Niagara? We endured the hardship of a severe Canadian winter, and are as much entitled to a 'medal' as those volunteers who were out in 1866 and 1870. Why, then, are not the volunteers of 1865 included with those of 1866 and 1870? We hope you will advocate our claim in your paper.

LAPRAIRIE.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

A CHANGE IN QUEBEC

Dodd's Kidney Pills Check Kidney Diseases in Wonderful Style.

The Case of Mr. John Waite—Suffered with Bright's Disease for Ten Years—Doctors Failed to Help Him—Dodd's Kidney Pills Cured Him.

Quebec, P.Q., July 1.—For some years past there has been an alarmingly large number of cases of Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Rheumatism, Lumbago and other Kidney troubles in this city.

Very many of them have proved fatal.

But of late a great change has taken place.

Dodd's Kidney Pills are being used by the people, and Kidney Diseases are no longer feared.

It is a significant fact that every case in which Dodd's Kidney Pills have been used, has been cured.

Bright's Disease has been looked upon as incurable by the medical profession. But it is cured in every case in which Dodd's Kidney Pills are used.

To prove this, we have only to read the testimony of those who have used them.

Here is a letter that ought to be read by every person who is not in perfect health. It is from Mr. John Waite, 27 O'Connell street, Quebec.

Mr. Waite says: 'I suffered for ten years with Bright's Disease. I used different medicines and was treated by different doctors, but all failed to help me.

'Recently I began using Dodd's Kidney Pills, and I must say I never saw such a change as they have effected.

'My urine is clear, my pains have gone, and my sleep is sound and unbroken. Dodd's Kidney Pills are a truly wonderful medicine—worth their weight in diamonds.'

Dodd's Kidney Pills are sold by all druggists, at fifty cents a box, six boxes, $2.50, or sent, on receipt of price, by The Dodds Medicine Co., Limited, Toronto.

BRITISH NEWS.

ENGLAND.

A bicycle carried the Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells on his recent tour through his diocese.

A crate of about a dozen foxes from Germany has arived in Hertfordshire to meet the demands of the Herts Hunt.

The Whitechapel Guardians have only two outdoor paupers chargeable to the union. The amount spent in out-relief during the past week was seven shillings and twopence.

An electric tramway line, ten miles in length, connecting Fleetwood with Blackpool, has been opened, this extension completing a chain along the Lancashire sea coast of fully twenty-five miles.

A Ladies' Domestic Association in Manchester, which aims at raising the standard of domestic service and making it into a definite profession, has arranged a plan whereby not only servants but mistresses and mistresses' daughters may attend a course of training in domestic arts.

An instance of the reduced value of country estates is afforded by the sale of West Deeping in Lincolnshire. Twenty-three years ago the property was purchased by the Countess of Egmont for £11,000, and has now been sold for £5,000.

The Wray Castle estate, on Lake Windermere, consisting of 830 acres, has been sold by auction by Messrs. Osborn & Mercer, of London, to Mr. Daniel Ainsworth, late M.P. for West Cumberland, for twenty-five thousand pounds.

A remarkable tobacco box has been discovered at Rotherhithe. It once belonged to the 'Amicable Society of Churchwardens and Overseers' and bears the date of 1800. The box is lined with silver panels which record some historical or local event.

The youngest millionnaire in the world is the young son of the Duchess of Marlborough, born on Sept. 18 last. His fortune at the lowest calculation will amount to £5,000,000, though some estimates place it at double that value. His present income is at least £4,000 a day, and it is steadily increasing.

The Great Northern Railway Company announce an advance in the interest of cyclists, which will doubtless be followed by other lines. Cheap tickets at inclusive fares for passengers and cycle are to be issued from King's-cross and certain suburban stations on the main line within a radius of forty miles from London.

While the ringers in the curfew tower at Windsor Castle were ringing the last peal for the Duke of York's birthday, the axle from which the big tenor bell was swinging suddenly broke, and the huge mass of metal fell on the beams below. The ringers at the time of the occurrence were fortunately in the lower chamber.

Lord Henniker, Governor of the Isle of Man, has had a narrow escape. His Excellency had retired to bed and fallen asleep when the bed hangings by some means caught fire, and the flame spread to the bedclothes. Lord Henniker was awakened, and found that his arms had sustained considerable injury. The fire was quickly put out.

The Grand Duchess Olga, the little daughter of the Tsaritsa, has an English governess, and is making progress with her study of the English language. When the Tsaritsa suffered from measles a short time since a telephone was fitted up to enable the little Grand Duchess to chat with her mother without the fear of infection.

The attempt to find coal in East Anglia has been given up at last. Acting under scientific advice, the company has now been wound up, and the dream of mineral wealth for depressed East Anglian land-owners therefore remains only a dream, the attempt to realize which, however, absorbed several thousand pounds in surveys and borings.

A few weeks ago an old man named Richard Burgis died at the Bethnal-green Workhouse. Now he has been awarded £816 as compensation for the absorption by the London & Blackwall Railway of certain house property owned by him in Cable street, St. George's-in-the-East. The money will go to his sister, who is also in the workhouse.

The well-known Camden House estate at Chislehurst, which was the home for some years of Napoleon III., and after his death of the Empress Eugenie, is to be saved from the hands of the builder. A syndicate of the residents has been formed and £33,000 raised to purchase the historic mansion and seventy acres of land. The property will be used for golf links and the mansion converted into a club-house.

An exciting scene was witnessed at Rowton House, King's Cross, recently, where a lodger raised an alarm that a live snake was in his room. A lively chase ensued, the reptile sliding from one room to another. Ultimately the creature was overtaken and killed. It turned out to be some sixteen inches or eighteen inches long. How it got into the room is a mystery.

A floating dock, which is stated to be the largest in the world, built by Messrs. Swan & Hunter, Wallsend-on-Tyne, has proceeded from Shields Harbor in tow of five steamers bound for Stettin. The pontoon is five hundred and ten feet long and capable of accommodating a vessel of ten thousand tons, and it is expected that the voyage will occupy eighty days.

The halfpenny postage for circulars, invoices, accounts, receipts, etc., in open envelopes, has undoubtedly been a great success, and it has meant a saving to business men geerally. But the fact that the post-office still makes an annual profit of about three-and-a-half millions shows that there has been, at all events, no loss upon these halfpenny letters. It is rapidly becoming an important question, observes 'Kemp's Mercantile Gazette,' as to whether this reduced postage should not be applied to all inland letters. Such a reduction would, of course, result in a large fall in the post-office profits, although probably it would not be so great as officials anticipate, because the number of letters posted would certainly increase.

Miss Rosella Pitman, a sister of Sir. Isaac, and one of the six members of Mr. Samuel Pitman's family who became teachers in public schools, has passed away at the age of eighty-two. From 1831 to 1872 she was mistress of schools at Swindon, Belper and Bethnal-green. In the latter year she retired, and since 1883 had been a great sufferer. Throughout her life she was an enthusiastic phonographer, writing letters in her famous brother's sign-language till within three days of her death. She was a constant contributor to a private shorthand newspaper, which for forty years circulated in the Pitman family. Two brothers and a sister survive her. Messrs. Benn and Henry Pitman and Mrs. Webster.

The following note of how criminals are made reaches the London daily 'Chronicle' from a clergyman who has been conducting a mission in one of Her Majesty's prisons. The prisoner's story, which is given in his own words, suggests that there is an aged as well as a juvenile offenders' problem, and it reminds our contemporary painfully of the harsh and hidebound administration of justice which amateur magistrates too often indulge in: 'I have been locked up three times. As long as I was in work I was never in trouble, then I got out of work, and everybody preferred putting on younger men. I was hungry—did you ever know, sir, what it was to be downright hungry? Well, I begged at a door. I knew it was wrong, but I begged and I got locked up for it. When I came out, I said, 'I won't do that again.' So I got some leather and cut out a pair of bootlaces, and tried to sell them. Then I got run in for hawking without a license. When I came out I said, 'I won't do that again.' And I walked and I walked, and could get no work or find food either. I was dead beat, and I lay down under a hedge—then I got locked up for sleeping out of doors.'

SCOTLAND.

A Paisley girl having made a perfect attendance at school during the past seven years, the board have decided to present her with a gold medal commemorating the fact.

At Yetholm, in Scotland, a young man named Faa was crowned King of the Gipsies in succession to his late mother who was known as Queen Esther. The crown of tin and tinsel was placed on his head by the village blacksmith, whose family is said to possess the hereditary right of crowning the gipsy sovereigns. The 'king' rode in a carriage drawn by six asses.

Piper Findlater intends renting a farm in Aberdeenshire. He has been seen by officers from headquarters, and some suggestion was made of a post being found him in the Queen's household. Afterward he was informed that there was nothing suitable at Balmoral, but a post might be found for him if he kept steady.

A lady sanitary inspector has been appointed by Paisley local authority in connection with an epidemic of measles. Her chief duty is to visit the houses of affected families—the official return yesterday showed that six hundred and fifty one measles cases are being treated at home—and see that patients are properly isolated, and every precaution taken to prevent the spread of the disease.

The University Court of the University of Edinburgh has received the order of Her Majesty in council declaring her approbation of the ordinance of the Scottish Universities Commissioners that a professorship of public health and sanitary science be instituted in the university, the chair to be called 'The Bruce and John Usher Chair of Public Health.' The court, in which the patronage of the chair is vested, intends to make the appointment on Monday, July 18, next. The court has learned with great satisfaction that through the munificence of a benefactor of the university a sum sufficient to build and equip a laboratory and class-room in connection with the chair is to be placed at the disposal of the court.

IRELAND.

While Dr. O'Sullivan, of Queenstown was cycling from that place to Youghal his machine was struck by a flash of lightning, and he was thrown on the road but fortunately escaped injury. The bicycle was doubled up and rendered useless.

Mr. John Redmond, M.P., speaking at a meeting of the Independent League in Dublin, said that as long as candidates for seats on the county councils were willing to work for the good of the country, Protestants, anti-Nationalists or landlords should not be opposed on religious or political grounds.

Whilst J. Heasty was digging a grave in Ballyalbany Presbyterian churchyard, he discovered a number of coins ranging in date from 1818 to 1826. From the position in which they were found, it is supposed they were in the hands of the corpse. Several different opinions exist as to the use they were put to at the time of burial.

The Habitual Inebriates bill received its second reading in the House of Commons recently, when the Home Secretary said that, having regard to certain representations made to him, the measure would be extended to Ireland. Mr. Maurice Healy thanked the right hon. gentleman for a pledge which would be welcomed in Ireland.

Three men were terribly injured at Newcastle, Down, by the accidental explosion of a charge of gelatine during blasting operations in connection with the waterworks extension for Belfast city. One man named Charles had a leg blown off, besides sustaining other shocking injuries, while two others, named Magee and Sharkey, are likely to lose their eyesight.

An English gentleman, well known in Irish sporting circles, just landed the trout of this season on Lough Derg. It measured two feet four inches long from

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tip of snout to end of tail, and eleven inches round the middle over dorsal fin, while it scaled when caught eight pounds twelve ounces. **The same gentleman on the same day caught two other trout of over two pounds each, but lost a fourth.**

Considerable excitement was caused at the Mardyke cricket ground during a band promenade, which had been promoted in aid of the local fund for the relief of distress in the south and west of Ireland by the Cork Young Men's Society. A lucigen naphtha lamp, one of several used to illuminate the ground, exploded with great force, and injured a number of persons. Over eight hundred people were present, and the band of the Hampshire Regiment, directed by Mr. Linden, was engaged playing a selection of Irish airs when the company was startled by the explosion, which resembled that of a cannon.

A second effort after the lapse of eight years is to be made at the forthcoming Summer Assizes to introduce the tramway system into Limerick. The Electric Tramway Company, Limited, have notified their intention of applying for permission through the city and county grand juries to lay down a series of tramways through the city and suburbs, the gauge varying from three feet six inches to five feet three inches. Though the scheme has been abandoned, the plans have not yet been furnished. The proposal will be debated at the Corporation Presentment Session.

Under the Local Government bill women who are legally qualified will have votes, and we are surprised to learn that in this class alone there are between one hundred and eleven hundred widows and other women who will have the right to vote in a single union. If there be an equal proportion in the other unions, there will thus be an important—and we should say on the whole Conservative—element added to the electorate.

The Royal Irish Regiment has been relieved of the foul stigma put upon them by jealousy or some other cause when recalled from the front during the operations on the Indian frontier. Lord Wolseley has investigated the matter, and the commander-in-chief has officially declared 'that a grave injustice was done to the 2nd Battalion of the Royal Irish when it was recalled from field service.' The question is, who was responsible for the slight on the regiment and in what way is his or their responsibility to be made effective?

A discussion on the subject of the Belfast riots took place in the House of Commons the other night, and while Mr. Arnold Forster made the best excuse he could for some of his constituents, the greatest condemnation was expressed of the Belfast mob, and for the disloyalty towards the forces of the crown in injuring a hundred and three policemen. The conduct of the postman who bravely saved the life of Mounted Constable Torrens, has led to recognition of his conduct, and several pounds have been subscribed as a recognition of his courage on the occasion.

It is stated that a man named Cregan, while taking shelter from the storm at Knockiver, was struck by lightning and killed. At Ballygrague, in the immediate vicinity of the town, a farmstead was struck by lightning, and a number of pigs and a donkey enclosed in an outhouse were all killed. Two valuable **bullocks belonging to Lord Dunally were killed on his demesne at Kilboy, four miles from Nenagh.** Two horses, the property of a Mr. Scott, are also reported to have been killed about three miles outside the town. The dwelling-house of Mr. William Hogan, of Dublin road, Nenagh, was struck by lightning and considerably damaged. Happily those in the house at the time escaped unhurt.

The promotion of Sir Nicholas O'Conor to the British embassy in Constantinople is one of a rapid series of upward moves of this favored diplomatist. Six years ago he was earning £2,000 a year as Engagent in Bulgaria. He was then ed to Pekin as representative at £3,000 a year, and three years later Petersburg at £7,800. His Turkish is £8,000. When Sir Nicholas ains royalty they sit before one of most services in diplomacy, surrounded with the family of the O'Conors of Dundermott, in Roscommon. The Czar, who was formerly Sir Nicholas's guest, was so impressed by the mantled dagger on each piece of Irish

The latest phase of the nursing question in the Workhouse is that a committee of the Board of Guardians have decided that the three Sisters of Mercy should have all £120 per annum (without reference to the special apartments to be built for them), and that the Sisters of Mercy are prepared to superintend the night nursing. **It would thus appear that the nuns refuse to nurse at night, and what is suggested is that the present nursing staff be changed for night duty, so that the Sligo Board of Guardians will have the cost of erecting a nunnery and £120 a year to pay extra for these ladies.** Then as there is a Protestant ward it is suggested that a Protestant nurse be provided to fill the vacancy; there are only twenty-one Protestant inmates altogether, of whom seven or eight are in the hospital.

On Friday the Grand Committee on Law of the House of Commons had before it for consideration the Poor Law (Scotland) bill, which is the measure designed to meet the long-standing grievance of Ireland in regard to the deportation to that country from Scotland of poor persons who, after having spent the best part of their lives there, and having become chargeable to the rates, are sent back to the land of their birth to be maintained by the unions from which they originally migrated. The stated objects of the bill are to reduce to three years the period for acquiring a residential settlement in Scotland, and to make English and Irish paupers irremovable from Scotland after ten years of residence in that country, and in the case of other English and Irish paupers and all Scottish paupers, to give an appeal against removal to the Local Government Board for Scotland.

The vacancy created on the Illustrious Order of St. Patrick by the lamented demise of the late Earl of Caledon has been filled by the selection of a well-known resident nobleman of Mayo, whose patrician house has been associated during three centuries with some of the eventful annals of Ireland. He who in this instance the king delighteth to honor is the Earl of Lucan (Sir George Bingham) and Baron Lucan of Castlebar, and a baronet of Nova Scotia, Vice-Admiral of Connaught, and late captain and lieutenant-colonel of the Coldstream Guards. The new Knight of St. Patrick is Knight of the Legion of Honor and of the Medjidie, and succeeded in 1888 as fourth Earl his father, one of the most valiant and distinguished cavalry officers of the century. The family title is derived from a well-known strip of charming country near Dublin, situated at the junction of the little River Griffin.

A VERY IRISH JUROR.

At King's County Quarter Sessions Patrick Ward, aged forty, known as the 'King of Poachers' in Galway, county Tipperary, and King's County, pleaded not guilty to an indictment for maliciously breaking six valuable plate glass windows in Messrs. W. K. Fayle's concern in Birr. The evidence showed that the prisoner, a one-legged man, entered the shop just before it closed on April 12, and demanded a gun. On this being refused he smashed the glass. The prisoner, in a long address to the jury, said the loss of a few panes was a trifling matter compared with the loss of his leg, which was shot off by the gamekeeper of Mr. Fayle, J.P. He admitted everything said by the prosecution.

His Honor Judge Curran, addressing the jury, said it was clear that the prisoner broke the windows to avenge the loss of his leg.

The jury disagreed, the foreman, Mr. Robert Conway, insisting, without leaving the box, that the prisoner was innocent.

His Honor—Although he admits he is guilty and the shop assistants caught him red-handed.

The foreman—Yes; my opinion is he is not guilty.

His Honor—It has nothing to do with your opinion, sir. You have sworn to find a true verdict.

The foreman—And I find he is not guilty.

His Honor (sternly)—I would not like to have your conscience. Leave the box. Call another jury.

As this was being done the prisoner said, in politely expressed language, that 'he should be sorry to put the Court to any inconvenience, and, to avoid the trouble of a second trial, would plead guilty at once and have an end of it.'

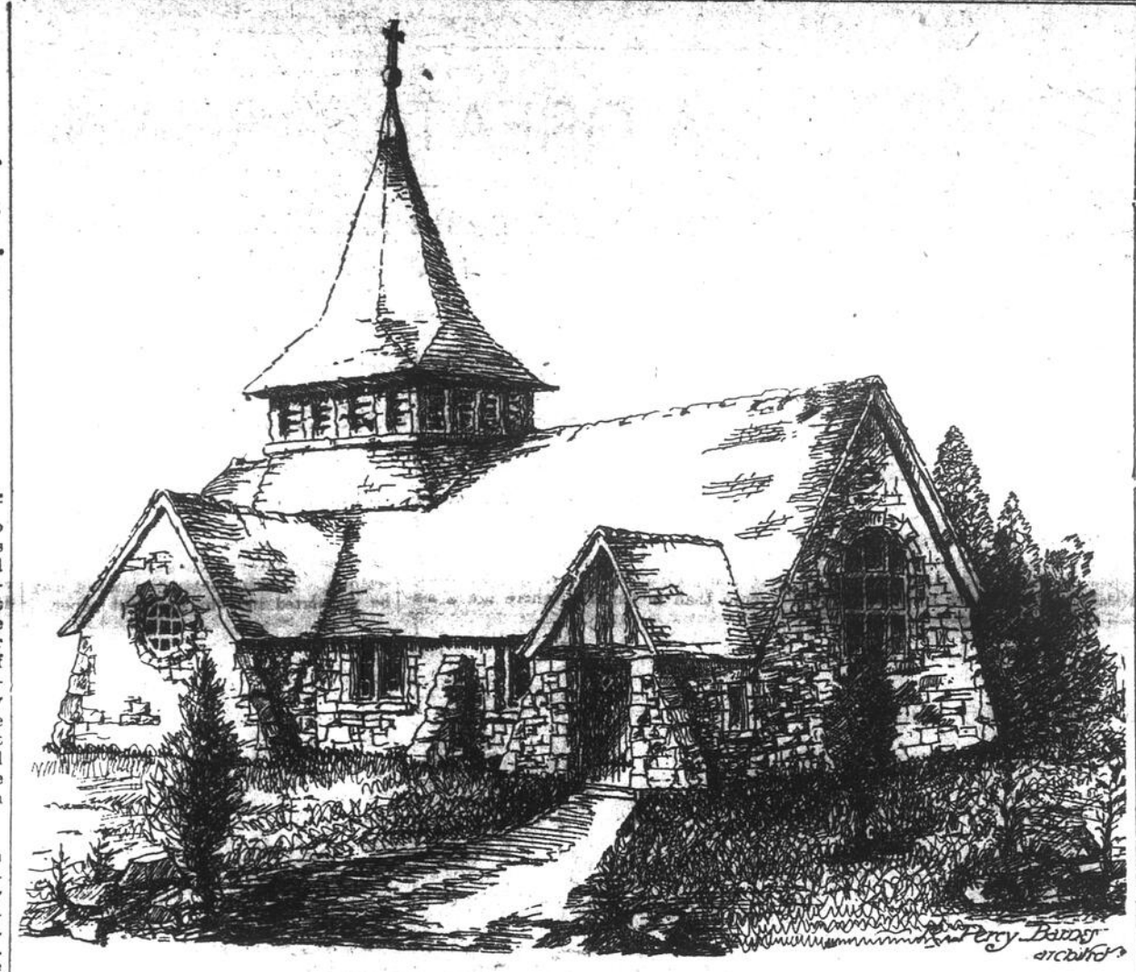
His Honor—Call back that juror.

The foreman having been recalled—

His Honor (to prisoner)—This man thinks it no harm to break windows; when you get out of jail go and break his. (Laughter.)

The Court records showed fifty previous convictions, running up to twelve months, and almost all for poaching and assaults on the police and resisting arrest.

His Honor said he had intended passing a sentence of two years, the maximum penalty, but as the prisoner pleaded guilty he would only be sent to jail for twelve months with hard labor.



ST. MARK'S CHAPEL, DORVAL.

Sunday, June 26, was a red letter day in the annals of this beautiful summer resort marked by the opening of the picturesque little church for divine worship. The heavy showers in the morning and threatening clouds in the afternoon prevented a large number of people assembling to take part in the important event, but notwithstanding there was a congregation of over a hundred. The service, which commenced at three p.m., was conducted by the rector of St. Paul's Church, Upper Lachine, the Rev. R. Hewton, M.A., this building being a chapel of ease to St. Paul's parish.

The service opened with the hymn 'The Church's one foundation,' followed by a short statement by the rector, collect for St. Mark's Day and a dedication collect, and closing this portion of the service by the hearty singing of the Doxology.

The usual evensong service was then said with special psalms (lxxxiv. and cxxxii.) and proper lessons I. Kings viii., 22 to 51; I. Co. iii., 9 to end. Hymns 410, 'From out the cloud of amber light'; 240, 'Pleasant are Thy courts'; 242, 'We love thy place, O God.' An eloquent sermon was preached by the rector from the text 'My house shall be called a house of prayer,' the object of the sermon being to show the true use of churches. The Temple at Jerusalem was to be a 'house of prayer'—a place for men to come regularly to worship God. That is what we understand to be the great and special use of churches which we build now to the honor and glory of God. They are houses of prayer; places where people may meet at certain stated times, not to hear the music, not altogether to listen to a sermon, but to worship God and say their prayers. The very construction of our Anglican churches proclaims the idea that they are houses of prayer. The apostle tells us not to forsake the assembling of ourselves together for the worship and adoration of Almighty God.

It is evident that if the worship of God be neglected, out of idleness, or pride, or godless custom, or because we are so occupied, so interested, so distracted, so busy with the surface affairs of this life, we lose much of blessing even now—the blessing of God's benediction and Christ's presence with us. Where two or three are met together in his name, Christ's own promise is, he will be in their midst. There is the promise. Do we believe it? What is the answer of our lives? If we love Christ, we desire to be with him. If we desire to be with him we will show it by our eagerness to meet him in the place and manner that he has appointed. If your hearts are filled with the love of Christ such occasions as that on which we are met here to-day must be reasons of great joy and gratitude to the giver of all good gifts. I thank God that he has put it into your hearts to erect this beautiful chapel to his honor and glory. Let us then joyfully to-day acknowledge the great goodness and mercy of our God in providing a house wherein he may dwell, and where we may draw near to him in holy worship. This, then, is the first use of the church; it is a house of prayer.

But there is another use which may be made of our churches, and to which I should like to draw your attention for a few moments. I mean the use which the Church may be to those who, for various reasons, from time to time, through no fault of their own, may be prevented from attending all the services which may be held here. The church is our religious home. And just as the things which we remember about our earthly home may influence us when we are far away from the scenes of childhood, so the prayers, the hymns, the reading of God's word which we hear in this place make up something which cannot be soon forgotten and which must have an influence for good unless we become utterly hardened even when we are at a distance in a strange land.

This is no strange view that I am urging. It is a use of churches and holy places that fills the pages of the Old Testament from end to end. This use of the tabernacle or temple was the natural feeling with devout and reverent Jews. We have striking illustrations of this in the case of David, Jonah and Daniel. When King Solomon built a regular temple at Jerusalem his special supplication was that God would not only hear the prayers that were offered up by his people coming before him in that holy place, but would also look graciously upon those prayers which in any other place should be directed towards Jerusalem.

Many a time in after days we find God's people in various afflictions far away from the temple, yet making it present to them in thought when they were praying.

Now, the use which the saints of old made of the holy services of the tabernacle and the temple, at times when they could not themselves be present at them, that very same use we also may make, if we will, of the still holier services which are celebrated in our churches, consecrated by Christ's presence, even when we are forced to be absent.

We may pause sometimes in our hurried round of pleasure or business, in the engrossing occupation of our customary life, the multiplicity of its varied interests, the small details of our daily round and common task and imagine ourselves for a moment with our brethren in church, and solemnly say to ourselves some part or other of the service, the Lord's Prayer, the creed or some collect, uniting ourselves as we say it alone in heart and spirit with those who are saying it together as a congregation. Some Christians have made it a rule to offer some such devotion as this to the God of all mercies whenever they hear a church bell ring. One of the most impressive of modern paintings appeals to our sympathies all the more strongly simply because it is the development of this beautiful sentiment. The picture shows some peasants at work in the field, in the distance, peeping through the trees, rises the spire of the village church, as a silent monitor pointing upwards to the eternal truth that the Lord God Omnipotent reigneth. The bell tolls forth the hour of daily devotion. Instantly the implements of toil are dropped, and the devout worshippers stand uncovered in the attitude of silent and reverent devotion. The duties of their state of life prevent them from joining with their brethren in church yet the call to worship is not passed by unheeded. In the midst of their work, surrounded by the implements of labor, they breathe forth their silent petition to the God who hears and answers prayer whenever and wherever uttered from the contrite heart.

Many are the sick beds which have been made more endurable, many the aged servants of God who have received real comfort by casting their burden upon the Lord in this way at times when the church bells call God's people to prayer in his house.

But none of the true uses of our churches, either as a place where we may meet together for prayer or as a place which we may helpfully think of when we are praying to God elsewhere, will ever be realized by us if we do not cultivate in ourselves and others true and devout notions of such holy places. The great want of the age is reverence. As the building is the visible presence of the church, so is the church the visible presence of Christ. This is why we Anglicans have such love for our churches, whether in sight or out of sight. Christ has promised to be with us as often as we meet there in His name, and we trust that a church in our midst is a token of Christ's presence amongst us.

My brethren, you have a beautiful little church here; use it in this way as a true pledge of your Saviour's presence in this place. I beseech you all, pray earnestly for the outpouring of God's Spirit into your hearts and lives, that when you come into this house of prayer you may feel Christ's presence near; that this new church may be a lasting benefit and benediction to this neighborhood; that many sinners may find repentance here, many careless ones aroused, many hardened ones turned and softened, many fallen restored, many faithful ones encouraged and strengthened; that it may be the gate of heaven for many precious human souls, and that every time we come to pray here it may lead us a step nearer to the New Jerusalem, the heavenly temple above.

Mr. Robinson, the well-known organist of St. Paul's Church, Montreal, presided at the organ, and the Dorval choir was augmented by Messrs. J. Barlow, A. C. Skelton and W. R. Ross. The singing responses were very hearty. Mr. Barlow, the well-known tenor, sang the solo 'Hosannah,' after the presentation of the alms.

The church, which was designed by Mr. R. Percy Barnes, architect, is built of rough field stone, pointed inside and out with red mortar, and consists of nave accommodating a hundred and thirty, semi-circular apsidal sanctuary divided from the nave by a stone arch, and approached by seven steps to the altar, a roomy vestry on the north side and porch. The roof is surmounted by a square belfry and spire. It is covered with shingles stained a moss green, which in the distance gives the effect aimed at, namely, an old moss-covered roof. The interior is very pleasing, having a hammer beam truss roof lined, slightly stained and varnished. With its oak altar and hangings it has a very dignified appearance. The whole effect, both from the interior and exterior, is very good, and reflects great credit on the architect.

Among the gifts to the church are the following: Bell, from Mr. H. Markland Molson; organ, Mr. Robert Lindsay, Dorval; oak altar, Mr. Fred. Molson; oak lectern and reading desk, from Mr. and Mrs. McAuliffe, of Lachine; altar cross and brass rods for hangings, from Mr. R. Percy Barnes; handsome bible, prayer and hymn books, from Mr. Stanley Bagg. The residents of Dorval are to be congratulated on possessing such an addition to their already beautiful village.

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Get that which has cured thousands of others afflicted as you are; that which the whole people are taking for scrofula, salt rheum, dyspepsia, catarrh and other diseases due to impure blood. Get Hood's Sarsaparilla and only Hood's and you may take it with the utmost confidence that it will do you good. Hood's Sarsaparilla is prepared by experienced pharmacists and it is backed by a record of cures unequalled by any other medicine. Cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla are matters of common knowledge in almost every hamlet in the land. If you have pimples, sores, eruptions; if you are weak, tired and run down, take Hood's Sarsaparilla and be cured.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is Canada's Greatest Medicine. $1; six for $5. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

A BLACKSMITH'S STORY.

He Became so Run Down That Work Was Almost Impossible—His Whole Body Racked With Pain.

(From the Bridgewater 'Enterprise.')

Mr. Austin Fancy is a well known blacksmith living at Baker Settlement, a hamlet about ten miles from Bridgewater, N.S. Mr. Fancy is well known in the locality in which he lives. He is another of the legion whose restoration to health adds to the popularity of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Mr. Fancy related his story of illness and renewed health to a reporter of the 'Enterprise' as follows: 'During the last winter, owing I suppose to over-work and impure blood, I became very much reduced in flesh, and had severe pains in the muscles all over my body. I felt tired all the time, had no appetite, and often felt so low-spirited that I wished myself in another world. Some of the time, necessity compelled me to undertake a little work in my blacksmith shop, but I was not fit for it, and after doing the job, would have to lie down; indeed, I often felt like fainting. I was advised to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and after using a couple of boxes, I felt a decided relief. The pains began to abate, and I felt again as though life was not all dreariness. By the time I had used six boxes I was as well as ever, and able to do a hard day's work at the forge without fatigue, and those who know anything about a blacksmith's work, will know what this means. Those who are not well, will make no mistake in looking for health through the medium of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure by going to the root of the disease. They renew and build up the blood, and strengthen the nerves, thus driving disease from the system. Avoid imitations by insisting that every box you purchase is enclosed in a wrapper bearing the full trade mark, 'Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.'

IF YOU DRINK COFFEE!
WHY NOT USE THE
BEST.
DINNING'S
"ARABIAN"
BRAND.
Prices:—
1 lb. Tins, 30c & 40c
2 " " 55c " 70c
If your Grocer does not keep it, Telephone or write direct to the Head Office,
H. M. DINNING & CO., MONTREAL.

17

FREE! FREE!

DR. KLINE'S

Great Nerve Restorer!

A Sample Bottle FREE to those troubled with any form of Nervous Disorder.

J. A. HARTE, Agent,
1780 Notre Dame st.

"THERE ARE OTHERS"

Who undertake to dye, but there's only one Parker the dyer. He stands at the head of the dyeing business in Canada. You may as well as not have your work done where it's done best.

R. PARKER & CO.,
1868 Notre Dame street, Montreal.
Phone (Bell) 1597.

2

PUBLIC NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that a Special General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Canadian Construction Company, Limited, will be held at the Company's office, No. 30 St. John street, in the City of Montreal, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon, on MONDAY, the 18th July, next, for the purpose of ratifying and confirming the minutes of a meeting of the Provisional Directors of this Company relative to the organization of the Company, the conduct of its affairs, the approving of by-laws enacted, allotment of stock, and for all other purposes.

Montreal, 20th June, 1898.

JOSEPH LAMARCHE,
Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICE

is hereby given that the undersigned has accepted under benefit of inventory, the estate and succession of the late Jean Baptiste Aumais, dit Dumet, in his lifetime, of Pointe Claire, artist photographer. Given at Pointe Claire, this 28th day of June, 1898. ALBERT AUMAIS DIT DUMET.

A REWARD.

(See Page 9.)

Horse-shoeing and Blacksmithing.

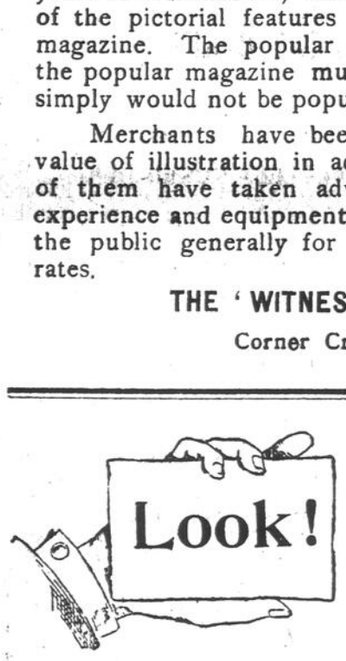
ALEXANDER LINDSAY
HORSESHOER AND BLACKSMITH
23 and 25 St. Maurice street
(Cor. St. Henry st.
Quick Service, Good Work, and Low Prices



has made great strides within the last few years as evidenced by the improvementt and growth of the pictorial features of the newspaper and the magazine. The popular paper must be illustrated; the popular magazine must be illustrated, else they simply would not be popular.

Merchants have been quick to recognize the value of illustration in advertisements. And many of them have taken advantage of the 'Witness'' experience and equipment, which is at the service of the public generally for such work at reasonable rates.

THE 'WITNESS' PRINTING HOUSE,
Corner Craig and St. Peter Streets.



Most people do look at illustrations, you know, and that is why they are so much used in advertisements and on business stationery.

The 'Witness' Printing House has a thoroughly equipped department for each class of work and the motto is good work at reasonable prices, without loss of time. The address is Corner of Craig and St. Peter Streets.

Half Tone.

He was a genius who invented the half tone process. It is comparatively so very much cheaper and more expeditious than the old time hand engraving that the latter simply had to yield to the former. To-day, if you see a beautiful building or other picture on business stationery you can generally venture the guess that it is a half tone, and if it is a very well finished picture you might venture to add that it was probably done at the "Witness" Printing House.

Have you not need of finer business stationery than you have been in the habit of using. We would like to print some for you.

THE "WITNESS" PRINTING HOUSE,
Corner Craig and St. Peter Sts.

Picturesque Canada!

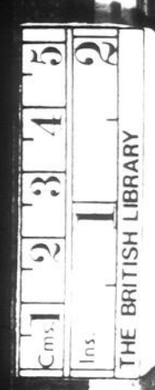
COMPLETE IN 41 PARTS.

A few complete Sets left. Will be sold for $3.00 per set.

JOHN DOUGALL & SON,
"Witness" Office, Montreal.

Half Tone Etchings

DONE AT THE "WITNESS" PRINTING HOUSE.



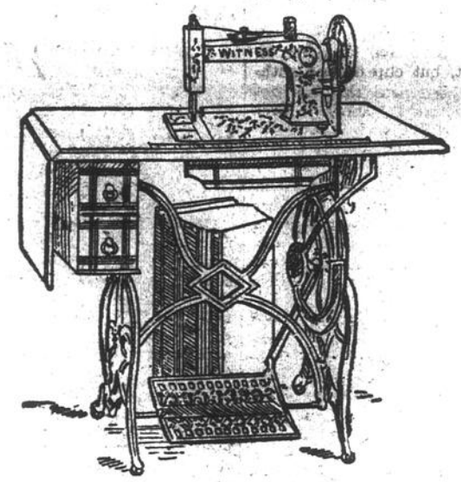
ADVERTISEMENTS.

A GREAT BARGAIN.

THE 'WITNESS' HIGH ARM SEWING MACHINE.

$25.50 **Including the 'Daily Witness' one year or absolutely Free for Twenty-five Subscribers to the 'Daily Witness' at three dollars each.**

The Receiver to pay Freight Charges in each case from Montreal.



This Machine is manufactured for us by one of the very best sewing machine manufacturers on this continent, is fully guaranteed, and must be a good article, or we would not name it after the 'Witness.'

It is equal to the high-priced machines in finish and workmanship, will do equally as good work, and last just as long as the $60 machine. The regular price of this machine is $45, and it is frequently sold at $50. By a special arrangement we are enabled to make the above very low offers to 'Witness' subscribers. Remember this Machine is as advertised, there is no risk as each purchaser is guaranteed that if the Machine is not as represented, when seen, it can be returned, and the money will be refunded.

The machine embodies all the good points found on other machines. The parts, as far as possible are made of steel and hardened at points liable to wear. Adjustment is provided so that any wear that may occur can be taken up by simply turning a screw.

The machine is specially adapted to general family use, dressmakers, manufacturers of shirts, underwear, etc.

It is a quick and light running Machine, and has the very latest improvements. Is Strong, Durable and Speedy.

This Sewing Machine us a straight self-setting needle, and is so simple and easy to manage that any person of ordinary intelligence can run it without difficulty after a few hours' practice by following the book of instructions, which accompanies each Machine, so that no teacher is required. The Machine will be delivered threaded, ready for operation.

The following outfit is supplied:
Thread Cutter, which we adjust before delivery.

One Tucker, with Gauge, showing correct width of tucks, from one-eighth of an inch, thus obviating the tedious 'picking out' of early days.

One Ruffler and Shirring Plate, a Braider (foot and slide), Narrow Hemmer and Felder Foot, one piece, and a set of Hemmers, four widths.

A Binder, also a Quilter, which is so simple to attach, it will be found a great convenience in country subscriber's homes. The book of instructions gives explicit directions and an illustration of each of the above is operated.

Besides the above are supplied, 11 assorted needles, 5 bobbins, 1 screw driver, and 1 oil can.

The table is of fine finished wood, having a drop leaf extension with a strong spring support. In fact a lady who has tried the machine avers that each part is exactly similar to a $50 machine in use in her home.

To any housewife desiring a sewing machine, this is a genuine bargain.

DAIRYING DOTS.

The manager of a large hotel at Hong Kong, China, imported from San Francisco last year 1,200 pounds of pickled and creamery butter. It was imported in barrels of one hundred rolls, each roll weighing one and three-quarter pounds, and it was laid down in Hong Kong for from twenty-six to thirty-two cents (gold) per pound. The results of this importation are that the residents of that city have a liking for this butter, and have fallen into the habit of sending over to the hotel for rolls for their private use.

An American dairyman says: 'I have never been able to discover any difference between well-fed cows that never go dry and those that go dry from one to two months, so far as health and vigor go, or lasting qualities. I think it is largely a matter of habit. If a heifer is allowed to go dry with her first calf, she is more apt to go dry a little longer with her next. In fact, the whole character of the cow, so far as man can shape it, is made in the heifer. If the child is father of the man, the heifer is mother of the cow.'

Very few dairymen appear to realize the importance of the work of milking—the necessity for kindness, neatness, system and regularity. I have found a difference in milkers in the matter of keeping up the flow of milk that was alarming; sufficient to pay a man's salary when he milked fifteen cows for a year. Some milkers can and will keep up the flow of milk of their cows. Others can, but do not, and still others cannot when they do their best. Two seasons I offered prizes for my milkers to compete for, and secured the best work I ever had.

A point in dairying worthy of closer attention is the putting up of butter in neat packages. The taste is often governed by the eye. Butter put up in attractive style generally finds a ready sale; if it has no style in its make up it is not so likely to be called for. I have known a lady to send back a pound of butter because she did not like the taste of it, when she really was objecting to its appearance. That same butter was made up in a neat wrapper and again sent to her, when she declared that it was the nicest butter she had ever tasted.

On one Monday recently, says the 'Argus' newspaper, 'the St. Mary's Creamery Company separated over 150,000 pounds of milk, and on May 31 churned 6,272 pounds of butter. This is the largest day's make yet in the creamery, and without doubt the largest quantity of butter ever made in one creamery in the Dominion of Canada in one day. Why, if the promoters of this concern had made any such statements that within six months of starting over three tons of butter would have been made in one day their audiences would have thought them ready for an asylum. But there it is. For May the output will be over 95,000 pounds of butter. In April 17.43 cents was received for butter; with three and a half cents deducted for making, the net returns were 13.93 cents.'

The model milking stool is made with three or four short legs, just as the milker thinks most convenient. Directly on top of this short-legged stool is a small box, the top of which forms the seat of the stool. The lower part or under board of the box extends out under the cow to support the milk pail when milking. This not only keeps the bottom of the pail free from particles of manure, which are sure to adhere to a pail when set directly on the floor, but raises the pail, so if the cow occasionally kicks she is not so liable to place her foot in the pail, upsetting it, and one's temper, too. But what is the little box for? Every dairyman knows the necessity of brushing the udder before milking, especially in the morning when cows are kept in the stable or in yards. A small woollen cloth can be kept in this box, and when the milker sits down to his work all he has to do is to place the pail on his knee, reach under the seat of the stool and get the cloth, clean the udder, put back the cloth and go to work. The cloth is always at hand, and there is not half the dust set in motion as when the cloth is used separately on the cows and thrown from one to the other.

MR. GLADSTONE AND THE ROCK OF HOLY SCRIPTURE.

('The News,' London, England.)

The reminiscence we gave a fortnight since of Mr. Gladstone's simple but full testimony to his estimate of 'the old, old story in an old, old Book,' as expressed in an address at Greenwich twenty years ago, has naturally created much interest. We may further call attention to an extract from a preface to an American work on bible history, written a year or two since by Mr. Gladstone, on the authority of the bible as the divine revelation of truth—'the impregnable rock of Holy Scripture.' It will render great service to those who have to deal with the frivolous and captious objections to the Scriptures raised by some who would, nevertheless, attach weight to the testimony of such an authority as Mr. Gladstone. The clergy might read it with great advantage from their pulpits; not a hearer would fail to listen. Mr. Gladstone wrote—

'"Heaven and earth shall pass away, but my words shall not pass away." As they have lived and wrought, so they will live and work. From the teacher's chair and from the pastor's pulpit; in the humblest hymn that ever mounted to the ear of God from beneath a cottage roof, "their sound has gone out into all lands, and their words unto the ends of the world." Nor here alone, but in a thousand, silent and unsuspected forms will they unweariedly prosecute their holy office. Who doubts that times without number, particular portions of scripture find their way to the human soul as if embassies from on high, each with its own commission of comfort, of guidance or of warning? What crisis, what trouble, what perplexity of life has failed or can fail to draw from this inexhaustible treasure-house its proper supply? What profession, what position is not daily and hourly enriched by these words, which repetition never weakens, which carry with them now, as in the days of their first utterance, the freshness of youth and immortality? When the solitary student opens all his heart to drink them in, they will reward his toil. And in forms yet more hidden and withdrawn, in the retirement of the chamber, in the stillness of the night season, upon the bed of sickness, and in the face of death, the bible will be there, its several words how often winged with their several and special messages, to heal and soothe, to uplift and uphold, to invigorate and stir. Nay, more, perhaps, than this; amid the crowds of the court, or the forum, or the street, or the market-place, when every thought of every soul seems to be set upon the excitement of ambition, or of business, or of pleasure, there, too, even there, the still small voice of the holy bible will be heard, and the soul, aided by some blessed word, may find wings like a dove, may flee away and be at rest.'

We have seldom read anything more striking and practical, or more truly eloquent, than this expression of the heart's best feelings as to the precious inheritance we possess in the Word of God. Mr. Gladstone thus confirms the experience of the wisest of men in all ages, who have studied or digged into the bible as the miner digs beneath the soil for gold. They have found its treasures unsearchable—inexhaustible. The bible,' exclaims Boyle, 'is a matchless volume; it is impossible we can study it too much, or esteem it too highly.' 'We account the Scriptures of God the most sublime philosophy,' is the testimony of Newton. 'There are no songs,' says Milton, 'to be compared with the songs of Zion.' 'There never was found,' writes Lord Bacon, 'in any age of the world, either religion, or law, or discipline, that did so highly exalt the public good as the Christian faith.'

What is needed is that 'each human soul,' as Mr. Gladstone says, 'in every crisis and trouble and perplexity of life should draw from this inexhaustible treasure-house its proper supply of comfort, of guidance, or of warning.' Happy would it be for our country and the age if bible truth—by the teaching of the Holy Spirit, engraved on the heart and witnessed in the conscience—became more and more a power in the life. We want to read it as our forefathers read it when Tyndale's New Testament became a 'Dayspring of Light' in England in 1526. We read of those times: 'In the parsonage and in the convent cells, but particularly in shops and cottages, a crowd of persons were studying the New Testament. The clearness of the Holy Scriptures struck each reader. It was the language of human life which they discovered in those divine writings. "It is to me, for me, and of me that this book speaks." said each one. "It is I whom all these promises and teachings concern. This fall and this restoration—they are mine. That old death and this new life—I have passed through them. That flesh and that spirit—I know them. This law and this grace. this faith, these works, this slavery, this glory, this Christ, this Belial—all are familiar to me. It is my own history that I find in this book." Thus, by the aid of the Holy Ghost—the alone Interpreter to the heart of the Divine Revelation—each one had in his own experience a seal to the truth of 'the Gospel.'

THE LEPERS OF INDIA.

(Rev. Norman Russell, in 'The Presbyterian Record.')

At every crowded street corner in the large cities of Central and Northern India, in every thronged thoroughfare, by the gates of the temples, or on the market place, they are to be seen; bent, decrepit, with haggard pain-worn faces, and clothed in miserable rags.

One has to conquer repulsion even to stop and talk with them, for they look still more forbidding at near sight. The black glazed stumps from which the toes have been rotted away, the maimed hands in all stages of decay, some with the first joints gone, some without fingers, and hardly able to grasp their rude crutches, and worse still the festering sores bound with dirty rags; the marred faces and blinded eyes—oh, how the weight of human suffering and human misery presses upon one's soul as he realizes the terrible condition of the lepers.

There are some among the people of India who do not insist on the lepers leaving the home, but for the most part they are outcasts, wandering beggars, without friend or shelter. At times they can work as watchmen, but for the most part their disease forbids all manual labor and they are thrown on the cold charity of unfeeling India.

In the city of Ujjain where they congregate in such great numbers on account of its being a holy city, their haunts are the shallow stone alcoves down by the riverside, through whose unprotected openings the damp mist pours in during the rainy season, and on whose inhospitable floors with nothing to cover them but their thin cotton rags they have to spend the long nights of the cold season.

Even this miserable shelter is at times denied them, and out on the bare stones or pressed up under the eaves against the wall their fever-burned bodies seek slight protection from the cold and rain.

It is computed that in some parts of India one out of every two hundred people is a leper, and when one remembers that as a rule they leave the villages and congregate in the centres of population, it is easily seen how numerous in some of these centres they oftentimes must be.

Few sights are sadder than the leper groups, especially in the ragged, dirty and poverty-stricken condition in which India's people have left them. Can you wonder that men have felt the sight of them haunting their minds for days and that human nature turns from them in disgust.

And yet Jesus did not. The 'unclean, unclean' had no terrors for him. His heart went out to them in their sorrow, he stretched forth his hand and touched them.

There seems a hunger in these poor souls for the Christ message and a readiness to receive it, and the results among them are often quick and true. They had been teaching a number of them every morning at the Mission Hospital, Ujjain, and it was my great privilege one day to be called up as a member of session to examine six of them for baptism.

We questioned them carefully and closely and decided to baptize them all. Mr. Jamieson tells of the day on which they were baptized, of how they stood up trembling and afraid, for, however much they despised them, the Hindus did not want even lepers to become Christians, and had filled their minds with stories of the awful things that would happen them on the day of baptism. Fearful and yet determined they rose and with their stumps of hands pulled off their turbans to receive the visible sign of union with Christ, surprised and yet joyful at its simplicity.

The persistency with which these converts, dull witted on account of their disease, pored over their letters till they learned to read, their regularity at Church services, their reverence for their bibles which they would wrap up so carefully in a cloth for the purpose, their desire to proclaim the message and have others share in their joy, were surely a sufficient reward for the hours spent in teaching them and leading them to Christ.

But to treat them properly and carry on this work most successfully the lepers should be segregated. Not only are they thus better cared for and made more comfortable, but they are away from outside influences, away from the grasp of caste and more ready to follow the Spirit's guidance.

For the sake of others, also, that the disease may not spread, is this segregation necessary. To this end leper hospitals or asylums have been erected in many places throughout India, some under government and some under missionary control. The ideal home of the leper, however, is that under Christian influence.

A pathetic story is told of several lepers coming to an asylum and not being admitted by the native doctor, because they were Christians. For eight days they sat out on the roadside, unwilling to deny their faith, till at last their constancy was rewarded and the doctor gave in through fear of his conduct being reported to the authorities.

Nor could anything be more ideal than some of those comfortable yet inexpensive leper hospitals which have been built. Good food, comfortable shelter, and clean surroundings, with these and the blessed gospel to cheer and bring its message of hope, life is renewed to the poor sufferers.

AN UNHAPPY PRINCE.

The 'Missionary' gives the following from an account of Mr. Sherwood Eddy's tour in Ceylon:—'In the evening we called upon the Prince of Siam, who has left his title, his property, and his country to become a Buddhist priest, and who, we learned, was among the worshippers at the festival. He was sitting wearily after his day's labors, and arose to receive us most courteously, apologizing that he had no chairs to offer us. He politely remained standing with us until we insisted upon his being seated. His face, though bright and intelligent, was wrinkled and worn beyond his years. He spoke freely in English. During our conversation he admitted that Buddhism was not properly a religion at all, but only a system of philosophy, as they believe in no God. He confessed, too, that some of the Buddhist priests were immoral, and that they were growing worse instead of better. All his effort to reform Buddhism in Ceylon had failed. He confessed, too, that he himself had not found peace. This only could come with liberty, he said, and he could not have liberty or peace in such conditions in Ceylon. He said that he was going to Burmah in search of peace, for he hoped that circumstances would be better there. Poor man! He will only find that no circumstances can give peace, nor can any destroy it if there is peace within where the heart is right with God. It was sad to see one who had given up so much and found so little. We told him with love of him who promised rest to the weary and heavy laden. He said he believed Christ was a good man and wished we were all as good. We left him a copy of the New Testament, and he promised to read it when he found time. We also gave him a copy of Bushnell's 'Character of Jesus.' Pray that he may see the light from him who came to guide our feet into the way of peace!'

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEWLY BUILT HOUSES

Should Be Placarded "Dangerous" Until They Are Sufficiently Well Ventilated and Dried.

Every brick is capable of absorbing a pint of water—new mortar and fresh plaster in proportion—and it takes at least three months for all this water to evaporate and the house to dry. How many persons consider this when they move into new houses? Dampness is especially conducive to tubercular dis-



order; so if you live along any of the Great Lakes, or have moved into a newly built house, and begin to suffer from symptoms of "breakdown"—especially if you have a troublesome cough—look to it that you are not becoming tuberculous! Commence at once to build up your digestive system, and to strengthen and heal your bronchial tubes. A course of Shiloh's Cough and Consumption Cure will do wonders for you; it will cure your indigestion and tone up your bowels. Oh, my friends, it is a great deal easier to drift into consumption, than to work your way out of it! I remember a prominent young physician, the son of a well-known clergyman; he died in the early prime of his young manhood, just because he moved too soon into his newly-built office, contracted a cold, neglected it, being usually too busy with a large number of patients, took to his bed when it was too late, and died in two months from Galloping Consumption. A good alterative and tonic for his general health, and a course of simple but effective medicine like Shiloh's Consumption Cure, at 25c., 50c., and $1.00 a bottle, would have prevented his fatal termination, and today he might have been a shining light in the profession.

Messrs. S. C. Wells & Co., Le Roy, N. Y. GENTLEMEN:—My two brothers were taken down with bronchitis and inflammation of the lungs, and doctors seemed to be of no use. We were induced to try Shiloh's Cough and Consumption Cure, and found that it gave immediate relief, curing them within a very short time. JAMES CROWELL, Plainsville, Pa.

BACKACHE! BACKACHE!

Plenty of Bad Backs Being Eased and Cured in Brockville, Ont.,

By Doan's Kidney Pills.

The kidneys cannot talk except in one way. That is by making our backs ache. But people can talk about the kidneys and how to cure kidney trouble and that is just what Mr. S. D. McEathron, the popular wine clerk of the Grand Central Hotel, has done.

Mr. McEathron says: 'I have suffered for some years with pains in my back, extending over my shoulders, dizziness, headaches at times and other troubles too numerous to mention.

'I suffered very greatly indeed, and have taken many kinds of medicine which seemed to do me no good. One box of Doan's Kidney Pills which I got at Curry's drug store has given me the greatest relief from the first and now I am as sound as a trumpet.

'I can recommend Doan's Kidney Pills highly to those afflicted as I was.'

Doan's Kidney Pills never fail to cure backache, dropsy, Bright's disease, gravel and all kidney and urinary troubles.

Sold by all druggists or sent by mail on receipt of price, 50c a box or 3 boxes for $1.25. The Doan Kidney Pill Co., Toronto, Ont.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

GRACIE'S ORNAMENT.

('Light in the Home.')

It was Grace Webster's twelfth birthday. She had a royal time of it, for her parents were well-to-do, and could afford to give her all sorts of nice things on her birthday; and then, she had many uncles and aunts, who sent books, and pictures, and pretty knick-knacks through the year. Her school companions, too, remembered her birthday. Some of these school-mates were invited to a birthday party in the afternoon, and Gracie sat at the head of the table, and handed round delightful little cups of tea and pieces of a cake which her mother had made with her own hands. And then they had music and games, and all sorts of fun, till it was time to go home. And the birthday presents were spread out on a table, and were often turned over and much admired, till little Annie Mason said:—

'I wish my birthday would come soon!'

All the rest laughed.

She should not have said that all the presents were spread out. One present, which Grace thought most of, her father's gift, was hanging from her neck, on a blue ribbon. It was a pretty gold locket, shaped like a shield, and with a pattern of ivy leaves engraved on it. But the great wonder was when she found that she could open it, and what should be inside of it but portraits of her father and her mother? Gracie's love for this knew no bounds; she kissed her mother's sweet face over and over, and her father's, too, though more shyly. 'What a beautiful ornament!' said one of her companions when she saw it. 'Ornament,' was a new word to her. And she was too proud to ask its meaning, for was she not twelve years old now? But she remembered the word, and thought it rather a pretty one for her beloved locket.

Even on her birthday, of course, there was all smiles and sunshine, but sometimes it was uncertain.

The next morning, as was natural after much excitement, she slept rather later than usual. Her sister called her once, but she made no answer; the second time she turned round and asked sleepily—

'What time is it?'

'Half-past eight!' said Sister Ellen, and at the same time turned down the bedclothes, with which Grace had almost covered her head. Grace jumped up, flurried and angry, and cried out:—

'Oh, I shall be late for school, and get a bad mark! Why did you not call me sooner?'

Ellen made no answer, for just then the breakfast bell rang and Ellen took a pride in punctuality. Grace dressed herself as quickly as possible, leaving several buttons unfastened, but not forgetting to put on her ornament. When she got downstairs everyone else had finished breakfast. Her egg and coffee were almost cold, but she did not venture to complain of that, for it was a well-known rule of the house that breakfast should wait for no one. Only she looked very cross, and at length, when she saw some o her class mates passing the window on their way to school, flung down her cup and spoon with a great clatter, and crying, 'There! I knew I should be late!' rushed upstairs for her hat and books. As she came flying down she met the maid carrying the tray with the breakfast-dishes to the kitchen. In her flurry, Grace came full against her, and down went the tray, dishes and all. Norah, the maid, looked very woe-begone, and Gracie herself was a little abashed, but not much, for she merely said, 'Well, it wasn't my fault! I did not see you coming,' and walked out of the front door, which happened to be standing open, before anyone else came on the scene.

Having thus made good her escape she hurried on to school, and managed to avoid the bad mark she had so much feared. But somehow everything went wrong that day—either her teacher was sharper than usual, or she had not her lessons well prepared, so that she lost two marks for history and one for grammar, which were the studies Gracie took most pride in, and for which she hoped to gain prizes at the end of the term. Then she got mixed up in a quarrel with a certain spiteful girl who liked nothing so much as to set the whole class in opposite factions. It was not Gracie's quarrel at all, but she had to take a side in it, and being in a bad temper, at any rate, said some bitter things against the opposite party. The spiteful girl before mentioned then turned upon her, and soon all the rest had stopped their battle to listen to the war of words between these two. I shall not quote the language they used, which was neither pretty nor lady-like. But the thing which vexed Gracie most was a parting shot, delivered just as the bell rang for afternoon school.

'My mamma says it is vulgar to wear sham ornaments!'

All the girls looked at Gracie's locket, and she grew so red in the face with anger that some of them really believed that the insinuation must be true. Gracie saw this, and it vexed her more than all. That anybody should think her precious locket was not real gold!

For a moment she was too angry to speak, and before she could utter the bitter words she meant to say, the teacher came up and called them all into class, so she was compelled to be silent. When school was dismissed, the girls looked for a renewal of the battle; but Gracie's antagonist was satisfied with the victory she had gained, and walked straight home without speaking to her. Grace had to walk behind her for some distance, but she was too well trained to renew the quarrel on the public street, though some of her companions would have urged her to do this.

(To be Continued.)

A halting, hesitating disciple is no disciple. There stands the plough. Either leave it alone, or, if you take hold of it at all, put your eye on the line before you and give your whole heart and thought to the furrow you are about to plough. Your choice of Christ, your love for Christ, your consecration to Christ, must settle all questions, or it is no choice, no love, no consecration at all. There are crises in life in which a hesitating, wavering, irresolute love is none at all. This is one of them.—Lyman Abott, D.D.

GARDEN TALKS.

This department is conducted by Mrs. Annie L. Jack, Chateauguay Basin, Que., to whom all questions should be sent. All questions answered through the 'Witness.'

A garden should be a restful haven in time of leisure. It should not have the suggestive hoe, the weary spade or the restless rake left anywhere in sight, when one is in a contemplative mood, and tries to forget the backache and tan and roughened hands that go with the measure of health acquired. 'Every life has some compensations,' and the work of a garden is no exception—but keep the tools out of sight. When not in use do not leave them in the crotch of a tree, or sticking in a shaded and romantic path (as I found a digging fork the other day), an ungentle reminder of its practical use.

Flower seeds must be kept picked off. If one wishes to save seed let it be the earliest and best, but clip off the withered roses, the seed pods that are not needed, and all unsightly stems. Birds eat the columbine seed and it is necessary to cover the plant with a bit of netting in order to save the seed if wanted. Iceland poppy seed will distribute itself over the ground, and very soon come up in fine, thrifty young plants. Pansies must be taken off as soon as they wither or they will take away the strength of the plant, and the flowers will soon become smaller.

The mingled perfume of southern wood and sweet briar, of mignonette and roses fills the moist warm air laden with these sweets. The bees are happy and busy this season turning out delicious clover honey and so intent on business that they linger when one would have them go from a plucked flower. Are they industrious or only greedy? Who can tell? But they help to make up the summer that would not be perfect without the sound of their hum in the locust trees. Now is the time to weed and enrich the asparagus bed, cutting being over as soon as peas and beans are plentiful. Its feathery plumes will soon be an ornament to the garden, but it must be kept clean and have an occasional hoeing to give strength to the crowns. Ants are working mischief at the roots of some young trees. Ammonia water or boiling water poured into their haunts will destroy them, being most effectual when elder flowers are steeped in it. Sulphur sprinkled over their nests will drive them away, and it is often necessary to take these severe measures because they disturb rootlets, and so injure the plants.

In a rainy season a well made path is of great importance. Grass, if ever so short, will retain enough moisture to dampen shoes, and so the garden is inaccessible in wet weather. But with a dry pebbled walk one can go out and see how plants grow even with too much moisture, for it is at such a time that many vines and shrubs make rampant growth. Going out after a rain storm it was pleasant to find that the Canterbury bell had opened new flowerets of a delicate pink, and double. As we had been accustomed to them in blue and white, it was quite a change, and a bit of wet-weather magic. This is one of the pleasures of growing perennials; you wait a year for the plants to come to flowering time but when they do blossom it is quite likely that there may be something new, and some colors different to the old sorts.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

TUBEROUS BEGONIAS.

'Daisy' writes: 'My tuberous begonias are set out in a bed. They get plenty of sunshine, but the leaves seem to scorch and dry up as they come out, and there is not any sign of blossoms.' Ans.—These plants must be shaded from the hottest sun, and have rich soil, so as to grow fast. They need a little place to themselves; a small bed in the grass is effective, but they do not thrive often mixed with other flowers that need different treatment. Deep, mellow, moist soil they revel in, and yours doubtless are not sufficiently sheltered from the noonday sun. A box in this garden, almost as large as a small bed, is set out of the cellar every spring, when the bulbs have been kept dry and dormant all winter. They are not removed from the box, but liquid manure is applied, and each year they come up stronger and blossom more profusely. The box is set in partial shade, and this hot, moist weather seems to agree with them perfectly.

BLACKBERRIES.

'Amateur,' McCrimmon, Ont., sends questions about different fruits, the first being about blackberries. Ans.—On the blackberry plantation I wish to make set the canes of this year's growth in rows, in clean ground, not too rich. If you have a bit of poor land give it clean culture; then plant the blackberries in the autumn. They grow too succulent in rich ground, and are neither so hardy nor so productive. The rows should be at least six feet apart, and the same in the row. Late in August the terminal shoots should be pinched off to check the growth and ripen the wood. Every spring they must be pruned and the old wood taken out. They sucker freely, and all not wan ! should be destroyed as soon as they appear, or they will weaken the bearing plants. Blackberries are a valuable fruit, and well worthy of cultivation; coming after raspberries, it is a sort of link between the early fruits and the apple for use at table, and is medicinally of value.

CURRANTS.

Your idea of planting the suckers of the currant bushes is not the best method of propagation. Better select wood of this season's growth as soon as fully ripe and make cuttings about six inches long, cutting them off smooth just at the base of a bud. If all buds but two or three are rubbed off it will be much better for the chance of rooting, and if not convenient to plant until spring they can be tied in bundles and buried in the ground. But fall planting is quite largely practiced and successful, and if it is any object to plant from suckers, as mentioned, it can be done at any time.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS.

The question as to whether strawberry plants put in this fall will bear fruit next summer is asked so often, and is such a source of disappointment to many, that I may as well say at once a great deal depends upon plants, planting and cultivation, also how late planted. As an instance: Last August a piece of ground was cleared of early peas, and, after being well manured, was planted with strawberry plants. Some showers came on to settle them and they at once started to grow, and, being well cared for by hoeing and cultivation, with good winter protection, there is a partial crop of fine berries this season. It must be considered, however, that the plants had not far to be moved. It makes a difference whether they are lifted from a bed near by, or come a distance by mail or express. But late fall planting cannot give any such good results. Some varieties fruit earlier than others. One called, 'First season,' is so named because it is supposed to fruit the first year after planting, but we find it no better than others, when lacking care and cultivation. Above all things, be sure to protect in late autumn after hard frost, and leave the mulch to protect the berries from the mud in fruiting time. After the recent rains a young man who is very fond of this fruit declined to help himself in a certain berry patch for fear he might get more than 'his peck of dirt.' A little grass placed under the berries, along the rows, would have protected them.

GRAPE VINE LEAF HOPPER.

The leaves sent in are as above named. The insect makes its first appearance on the leaves in June, being then in the larva state. The 'hoppers' insert their beaks into the leaves, sucking the juices, and remaining quiet most of the time. When disturbed they leap from one to another. They get their wings in August and hibernate in tufts of grass, and under fallen leaves. The only thing is to dust the vines with tobacco dust or insect powder. They may be caught on a piece of cloth stretched on a frame, and saturated with kerosene, falling when disturbed, if the vines are shaken or beaten. This is the best remedy as late in the season as this, though Bordeaux mixture may reach some of them.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

MRS. J. N. LEVEILLEE

Highly Testifies of the Great Efficacy of Dr. Coderre's Red Pills

She Was Unable to Walk---For Many Years She Was Suffering Terribly From Great Weakness and Palpitation of the Heart.

MANY DOCTORS ATTENDED HER WITHOUT BEING ABLE TO CURE HER—ALONE DR. CODERRE'S RED PILLS HAVE IN A SHORT TIME COMPLETELY CURED HER.

Happy Marriage, Health, Energy and Long Life Are the Results for Women Who Take Dr. Coderre's Red Pills.



MRS. J. N. LEVEILLEE.

Does the least little thing affect you injuriously? Do you feel drowsy, sleepy, weak, languid and unable to hold your head up? Are you miserable only to see the weather cloudy, rainy or changeable? Do you know what is the matter with you? You are suffering from female weakness or other diseases peculiar to women. That's all, and that is serious enough, in all truth, because it means that your life is at stake, that there are days and nights of horrible suffering before you—unless you prevent it. That is the serious side of it. But you need not trouble about it. You can see yourself on your feet again quite easily. Dr. Coderre's Red Pills will throw away that female weakness and all those diseases that make a torture of your life. They will make new and pure blood. They will digest your food quickly, naturally and thoroughly. There is no chance of any disease existing when Dr. Coderre's Red pills are used.

Read very carefully the following testimony, it will interest you: 'My birthplace was in the village of St. Lin, Que. I had lived in Montreal for many years. About three years ago I began to feel sick. I was suffering terribly with headache, pains in my back and sides. I had no appetite, and was suffering constantly from palpitation of the heart. I became so weak that I could not walk. Several doctors had treated me, and they cost me much money. I had also tried numerous remedies, but none could cure. Dr. Coderre's Red Pills alone have done more for me than all physicians and remedies. I feel better to-day than ever I felt in all my life.' (Signed), Mrs. J. N. Leveillee, 925 St. Andre street, Montreal.

The addresses which we publish are always those given to us with the testimony from ladies who have been cured. If you cannot find those ladies when you call on them or in writing to them, please be kind enough to let us know, and we will do our best to put you in communication with them.

The woman who suffers from female weakness can note the daily encroachment of general ill-health. The sallow or blotched complexion, heavy eyes and dark circles under them, the little wrinkles that gradually creep around the corners of her eyes and mouth, and the general look of listlessness and despondency will tell the story. Dr. Coderre's Red Pills are a quick cure for female weakness in all its forms. Severe headache, loss of appetite, loss of sleep, pale or sallow complexion, palpitation of the heart, swollen ankles or legs, nervousness, offensive breath, fainting spells or attacks of faintness, giddiness, general debility, exhaustion, a feeling of melancholy, hysteria, pain in the loins or limbs, hypochrondria, bearing-down pains, leucorrhea, painful and profuse menstruation, dyspepsia, indigestion, sour stomach, wind on the stomach, waterbrash, heartburn, billiousness and all other diseases vanish at once and for ever before Dr. Coderre's Red Pills. It is true, every word of it, Dr. Coderre's Red Pills cure these diseases at once and for ever. If you don't believe it, test them. They will convince you by curing you.

NEVER STOP TAKING DR. CODERRE'S RED PILLS without consulting our most eminent physician specialist. You can consult him by letter absolutely without any cost. Send him a full description of your sickness, or, if you wish, write to us for a symptom blank. THEY ARE FREE. Our physician will give your case all his attention. He will tell how to take Dr. Coderre's Red Pills in the manner most appropriate to your case. ADDRESS your letter to the 'Medical Department, Box 2306, Montreal.' All letters are opened and answered by our physician alone, and kept confidential.

BE CAREFUL OF THE IMITATIONS, and remember that our Dr. Coderre's Red Pills are always sold in little round wooden boxes of fifty Red Pills; they are never sold, in any other way. ALWAYS REMEMBER THAT, and refuse all others, If your druggist does not have them, send to us immediately, 50 cents in stamps for one box, or $2.50 by registered letter or money order, for six boxes. On receipt of the amount, we send Dr. Coderre's Red Pills to any place in Canada and the United States—no duty to pay. Always give your full name and address in order to prevent all delays. ADDRESS: "FRANCO-AMERICAN CHEMICAL CO., BOX 2306, MONTREAL, CANADA.

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'WITNESS' PRINTING HOUSE,

Corner Craig and Bleury streets.

WATER LILIES.

'Lily' has some roots of the wild water lily and wishes to know if they will grow. Ans.—If you have a good tub there need not be any trouble. Water lilies have thick fleshy leaves and roots and must be sunk in order to grow. Better peg them down or tie a stone to the roots to hold them down. From six inches to a foot of water is sufficient and the soil at the bottom must be half manure, and half rich loam, well mixed. A sunny place is best, and if the water becomes stagnant or full of insects stir in a little fresh slacked lime. Better to keep it fresh by draining off the water if it becomes impure. A little soil at the bottom of the tub helps the roots to hold more firmly, and in winter the tub may be kept in a cellar. We do not pay sufficient attention to these aquatic plants. They are certainly well worthy the attention of the amateur, and it will be pleasant to learn the result of 'Lily's' attempt and to know when the autumn comes if Nymphaea has become domesticated and reconciled to a washtub.

HOME DEPARTMENT

FREEDOM ON A FARM.

Settlement Club Work—Riley's 'Trundle Bed.'

CIRCUMSTANCES ALTER CASES.

TWO 'EMANCIPATED WOMEN.'

(By Ida E. Kittredge, in Boston 'Congregationalist.')

'Ah, this is living! At last I am free—free!'

These words were uttered by a bright-faced spinster engaged in the prosaic occupation of farming. Within two miles of a New England capital stands a low yellow farm house surrounded by thirty acres of highly cultivated land. Here two single women, long devoted friends—one a college graduate, whose health was wrecked by study and teaching, the other a musician—live by themselves, carry on the farm and earn a modest income by supplying the city market with flowers, small fruits and vegetables.

On the morning referred to we found the house deserted. A shaggy Newfoundland dog came bounding to meet us, with wagging tail and other friendly demonstrations. This welcome to utter strangers his mistress explained later: 'Oh, 'Duke' discriminates—he never barks at petticoats.' The air was heavy with the fragrance of roses, mingled with the spicy breath of pines. A vigorous double knock bringing no response we walked down a path blazing with fluffy poppies—single, double, pink, white, salmon, glowing scarlet, deepest red, even yellow. Farther on were beds of pansies and violets, columbines and bachelor's buttons, gaillardia and sweet sultan, while still beyond, stretching away farther than eye could reach, were fields of corn, peas, strawberries, asparagus, onions, lettuce, etc. We were just slipping our cards under the door when a small boy appeared around the corner of the barn.

'Miss Winsor?' he repeated, in response to our inquiry, 'Oh, she's gone to the city—won't be home for half an hour. But Miss Mansfield's to home—she's down in the field picking peas.'

We followed meekly as he trotted back, settling down in his place among the pea-vines with the accuracy of a hand-organ, after a break in its threnody. Here a company of boys were industriously picking peas under the direction of a slender woman, who came forward hospitably, as we approached the fence.

'Miss Winsor's friends?' she inquired, her strong, sensitive face lighting up. 'I'm sorry she's not at home, but you'll come up to the house and rest. Here, Jimmy, you come up this row and meet Dan, and Charlie, you can take the next row when you've finished that one. I know you'll get on famously without me for a while.'

Her work dress consisted of a moderately short skirt, freshly laundered blouse and a distinctly feminine hat of dark straw. She chatted merrily as we retraced our steps.

'Where did you get your knowledge of farming?' we asked, our eyes noting the evidences of skill and thoroughness on every hand.

'By inheritance partly,' was the prompt rejoinder. 'Then we discover many things by experience, such as that if you plant corn once in ten days you get a continuous crop, and we try to mix in enough science to insure good results.'

'Are you always as busy as this?' we inquired.

'Oh, no,' was the reply. 'Just now we employ four men to do the heaviest work and a dozen boys, who pick peas in the morning and strawberries in the afternoon. But much of the time there are only the flowers to look after, and in the winter we have abundant leisure for reading, music, and social life.'

Here we reached the house, where we were soon joined by Miss Winsor, a typical gentlewoman of the old school, such as is rarely seen nowadays. Entering, we felt as if time had suddenly moved back several generations, for we were surrounded by curios and antiquities, the only noticeable modern articles being a piano, plenty of current literature and a Bodenhausen Madonna. Specimens of art now extinct were here, brought from India and China by a seafaring grandfather, which would command fabulous sums if the owner would consent to part with them; quaint, roomy sideboards of richly veined mahogany; fiddle back chairs; inlaid Chippendale tables; high post bedsteads, elaborately carved; to say nothing of the poems in china—Wedgwood, Lowestoft, blue willow—two whole sets of exquisite china made to order, with monogram and crest burnt in. Among other interesting relics were a silver patch box for holding fancifully cut bits of court plaster, such as were carried by old-time belles to supply any pieces disarranged by the heat of the ballroom; paintings on glass done in China, one of them a portrait of Washington; and an excellent copy of Leonardo da Vinci's portrait of himself.

Reluctantly we rose to go. The misty past, peopled with shadows of old-time aristocracy, vanished as we crossed the threshold, into the breezy, sunshiny garden, teeming with evidences of present day enterprise and independence. Across the fields we saw the pea-pickers, still bending to their task.

'How do you manage to keep so many restless boys steadily at work?' we asked.

'Oh, that is simple enough,' Miss Mansfield answered easily; 'when one gets lazy I just tell him quietly that he can go home now and come back when he feels more like work, and you'd be amazed to see how this treatment tones up the others.'

As I looked at her I thought I should be willing to pay any reasonable sum for the privilege of working beside this fascinating woman, with the dancing eyes, thrilling voice and rare smile.

'But isn't it a kind of slavery during a large part of the year?' we persisted; for we could see that this was no fancywork, but real farming.

'Slavery? No, indeed!' was the indignant rejoinder. 'We begin at five o'clock in the morning—the freshest and most delightful part of the day—and we enjoy every moment of it. We get health and magnetism, steadiness of nerve and serenity of temper out of it, to say nothing of the money. Ah, this is real living! We are free—free!'

Free, indeed—to work and think, to live close to nature's heart and drink in all her beauty and healing. To how many suffering women would such a life be heaven itself compared with their present brain-wearied, nerve-tortured existence. Is not here a suggestion for those who have eyes to see the more excellent way, and would not some of New England's abandoned farms, which could be rented, or even purchased, for little more than a song, afford an opportunity for those ready to try the experiment?



CLASS IN COOKING.

HELPING THE POOR.

(Rufus R. Wilson in 'Christian Work.')

The University Settlement Society of New York, known at first as the Neighborhood Guild, and now including the guild, was opened two years after Toynbee Hall. Seth Low, of Columbia, is president of the society, which is the oldest, and in some respects the most interesting settlement in America. Its home has been for several years past in a comfortably furnished, old-fashioned house at 26 Delancey street, the centre of a district the density of whose population is almost twice as great as that of the most crowded districts of London. Its beginnings under the able direction of Dr. Stanton Coit, were very modest, but its growth in scope and usefulness has been steady, and it now has a membership of over two thousand in clubs and classes, with a constantly growing list. The family and club ideas are the bases of the activities of the settlement, which include, besides clubs and classes, a kindergarten, work for social, sanitary and political reforms, summer outings, loan art exhibitions and flower distribution, the aim kept ever in mind being opportunity for the people to make their lives more wholesome and improve their environments. There are now six residents at the settlement, and they have the assistance of a large number of associate workers of both sexes. A clear conception of the work conducted can, perhaps, be best secured by a rapid review of the weekly programme followed during the fall and winter seasons.

The personal work of helping the young people who come to the house, and bringing them into intimate friendly relations with the residents, predominates; and, as beginning is best made with the children, the kindergarten is in some respects the most important field of the Settlement's labor. Parents at first suspicious soon learn the value of the kindergarten, and the little waifs of the district flock to the Settlement house every morning. About one hundred children attend daily from nine o'clock until twelve, and in its present quarters the Settlement is unable to receive more. Once a month a meeting is called to which the mothers of the children are invited. At these meetings, which are always well attended, there are music and refreshments as well as songs and games by the children, and the older people are thus brought into close and friendly touch with the Settlement. Physical culture is regarded as most essential to the other work of the Settlement, and on four afternoons of the week its amply equipped gymnasium, under the direction of competent instructors, is used by members of the various boys' clubs. On two evenings of each week it is open to young men over the age of eighteen, and on each Tuesday evening it is occupied by the young women and girls.

The weekly club work of the Settlement begins on Monday afternoon with a meeting of the Potomac Cadets, a club of boys between the ages of eleven and fifteen, whose members spend the time in games, drill and gymnasium work. Each member pays three cents for two meetings, and here it may be said that in all the work of the Settlement, by exacting a small fee where it can be paid, care is taken that those benefited shall not feel that they are objects of charity. The Order Club, composed of sixty boys from eight to twelve, meets at the same hour. The business meetings of this club are conducted entirely by its members, and when they are ended the boys drill for half an hour, and then spend an hour in gymnasium work and in playing games. Once a month they give an entertainment of song and recitation arranged by themselves, and during the summer conduct frequent outings on which they pay their own fare and furnish their own lunch. On Monday evening a class of boys from eleven to fifteen is given instruction in drawing, and the O.I.F. Club holds its weekly meeting. This club, composed of young men from eighteen to twenty-five, is the oldest in the house, and its members by assignment take an active and useful part in the work of the Settlement.

On Tuesday afternoon the Little Women's Club and the Wadsworth Literary Circle hold their weekly meetings. The first named is a club composed of some forty young girls, who receive instruction in sewing, and whose meetings generally end with a dance or march. Girls also make up the Wadsworth Circle, which exists for literary purposes, recitations, readings and discussions, and does excellent work. On Tuesday evening the Neighboring Guild Cadets, boys from fourteen to sixteen, hold the first of their two weekly meetings, which consist of debates on literary and social questions, gymnastic exercises, and military drill, varied in spring and summer by occasional outings to near by points of interest. On Wednesday afternoon the Potomac Cadets meet again, and there are meetings also of the Mayflower Club, composed of thirty-five girls, and the Daisy Chain, a club of twenty-five girls from nine to twelve. The members of these clubs are taught plain sewing, some interesting tale being told or read aloud to them while they work, and the younger ones are encouraged to give their work to the needy poor among their neighbors, unless in need of it themselves, when they are allowed to keep it. In the evening a class of young men and women is given instruction in bookkeeping. On Thursday afternoon the Order Club holds its second meeting for the week, and the Improvement Club, made up of girls between eighteen and twenty-four, meets in the evening. This club is the second oldest in the house, and has well attended classes in physical culture, dressmaking, cooking and home nursing. A Junior Improvement Club, including thirty girls between the ages of fourteen and seventeen, meets at the same time. An equal number of young men compose another Improvement Club, which holds its sessions on Friday evening, when the Literary Society of young men and women meets for debate, the reading of essays and other exercises; and the Guild Cadets also hold their second meeting for the week.

Besides the foregoing means of amusement, there is a well selected library, open daily to members; nearly all the clubs hold public entertainments as often as twice a year; conference of members of the older ones are held at regular intervals, and at least one evening in each month is devoted to the Social Reform Club—men and women of the neighborhood who meet for social enjoyment and occasional discussion—and another to the Twelfth Ward Sanitary Union, whose members strive by street and house inspection to secure better sanitary conditions for themselves and those about them. The residents of the Settlement are all university graduates of ability and earnestness, James B. Reynolds, the head worker, being a man of exceptional ability; and, on the whole, one receives from a visit to it a vivid impression of a usefulness as healthy and virile as it is varied and far reaching.



THE ORDER CLUB—THE PRESIDENT CALLS TO ORDER.



IN THE LIBRARY.



FIRST LESSON IN SEWING.

THE BEST WAY TO WASH DISHES.

BY ERIE.

(Prize Essay.)

What a hornet's nest to open in the Home! The ways are as various as the workers, and the woman who will acknowledge a better way than her own is as rare as the man who will confess there is anything he could not do 'if he wanted to.'

In this, as in so many kinds of work, circumstances alter cases, and it is as unwise a it would be useless to lay down a set of cast iron rules. Your housekeeper, especially your good housekeeper, is the most conversative of mortals, and very often her strongest reason for pursuing a certain method of work is, 'that is the way I have always done it,' sometimes adding by way of emphasis, 'and my mother before me.'

In this, as in most other matters, much depends on proper preparation. One may well stand aghast at the hopeless array sometimes seen, a tangle of knives and forks and spoons, a wavering pile of plates and platters, cups and saucers and covers; a blockade of pots, pans, kettles and scraps.

Let all remnants of food be put into clean receptacles and carried at once to their proper places; let all unusable remains be thoroughly scraped off, and burned or consigned to the garbage barrel; separate glassware from delf or china; arrange dishes in neat piles according to size and sort; and do not allow heavy knives and forks to hob-nob with the teaspoons.

The contemplation of such orderly arrangement is a source of quite pleasurable satisfaction, as compared with the rough and ready, but somewhat hopeless task of attacking the usual pile of after-dinner debris.

Proper preparation having been completed, a distinction must be made between essentials and non-essentials. The end in view is a set of perfectly clean dishes. The essentials seem to be plenty of clean hot water, a quantity of whatever cleansing material the housewife may prefer from the old long-tried soap and soda to the newer-fangled progeny of modern dirt-destroyers, a cloth for dishes and another for pots; and a worker who can distinguish dirt and cleanness.

The order of procedure is a matter to be governed by circumstances and the preference of the individual worker. In the city where the supply of water is unlimited, perhaps the better way is to wash first pots, pans and other cooking utensils and put them away. Clean water is quite as needful for these articles as for finer ware, and sapollo is invaluable for scouring granite and tinware, and preventing an accumulation of burnt grease on baking-pans. One day's stains are much more easily removed than seven days' stains would be.

In places where the water supply is limited, it would seem a more economical method to begin with the glassware and slightly-soiled articles, using the first allowance of water to give a rough cleansing to the second instalment of dishes, while the water might be used for the first dip of the next, and so on to the end.

Discolored and cracked knife handles bear testimony to ignorance or carelessness in method. Knives are thrown into hot water and after a few weeks' treatment blade and handle are forced to part company, and cutlery that ought to have lasted half a lifetime comes to an untimely end.

Where so many excellent writers differ how is the poor beginner to decide which is best? One authority will advise the use of soap in the first cleansing, and a rinsing of clear hot water as a final process; another will advise the drying of dishes out of hot soap suds as this method gives a gloss and finish that none other will. But dish-washing by whatever method performed will probably, until the end of time, be shunned by the maid, tolerated by the matron, and courted by the matron of three score and ten.

THE OLD TRUNDLE BED.

Oh, the old trundle bed where I slept when a boy,
What canopied king might not covet the joy!
The glory and peace of that slumber of mine,
Like a long gracious rest in the bosom divine;
The quaint, homely couch, hidden close from the light,
But daintily drawn from its hiding at night
Oh, a nest of delight, from the foot to the head,
Was the queer little, dear little, old trundle bed!

Oh, the old trundle bed, where I wondering saw
The stars through the window, and listened with awe
To the sigh of the winds as they tremblingly crept
Through the trees where the robins so restlessly slept;
Where I heard the low murmurous chirp of the wren,
And the katydid listlessly chirrup again,
Till my fancies grew faint, and were drowsily led,
Through the maize of the dreams of the old trundle bed.

Oh, the old trundle bed! Oh, the old trundle bed!
With its plump little pillow and old-fashioned spread;
Its snowy white sheets, and the blanket above,
Smoothed down and tucked round with the touches of love;
The voice of my mother to lull me to sleep
With the old fairy stories my memories keep
Still fresh as the lilies that bloom o'er the head
Once bowed o'er my own in the old trundle bed!

—James Whitcomb Riley.

WALKING ERECT.

Very few persons walk well, says the New York 'Ledger.' The little girl of six summers, with her pretty new dress of walks as straight and elegantly as ever she will. Her little feet are thrown forward with an elasticity peculiar to that age. The little girl of thirteen begins to be careless, bends her back forward, and goes diving into the school room as if she were going to swim. At sixteen she steps along with short steps, striking her heels hard on the floor with a don't-care-for-anybody sort of walk. At eighteen she thinks more of gait and tries to recall that of her earlier childhood. The boy of eleven, with his new thick boots, plants his foot like a soldier, and never knows that his boots disturb anybody. Many children are taught at home and at school to walk on their toes. This will do in a sick room, when one has squeaking shoes, but it is not natural or elegant. Put the heels down lightly at first, and the toes last; this keeps the body erect, instead of bending the body forward as a person must bend who walks on his toes.

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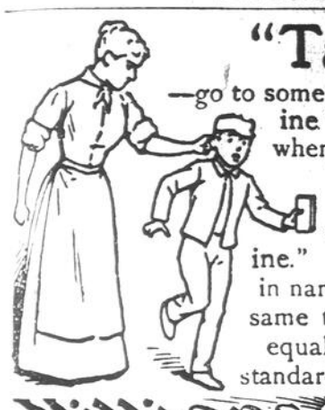
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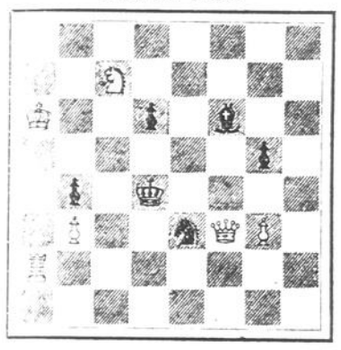
All communications for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor, Witness Office. Problems, solutions and criticisms solicited.

Saturday, July 2, 1898.

PROBLEM NO. 162.

Contributed for the 'Witness' by M. Lissner, New York.

Black, six pieces.



White, six pieces.

White to play and mate in two moves.

White—K on QR6; Q on KB3; R on QR2; B on QB7; pawns on QKt3 and KKt3.

Black—K on Q5; B on KB3; Kt on K6; pawns on QKt5; Q3 and KKt4.

PROBLEM NO. 163.

A very pretty problem; composed for the Witness by Dr. S. Gold, and dedicated, with fraternal regards, to Mr. M. Ballog, New York.

White—K on Kt Q; Q on QR3; R on Q B on Kt; Kt on QB 5; pawn on QB 3; six pieces.

Black—K on QR8; pawn on QR7; two pieces.

White to mate in three moves.

PROBLEM NO. 164.

White—K on KR7; Q on QR2; B on Q sq; Kt on K5 and KKt4; pawn on QR3; six pieces.

Black—K on Q6; Kt on KB4; pawns on QB4 and 6, K2 and KB6; seven pieces.

White to mate in two moves.

PROBLEM NO. 165.

By Harry P. Lambert.

White—K on KKt sq; Q on K3; R on B on KKt5; Kt on K2 and K4; pawns on B4 and KB4; eight pieces.

Black—K on K3; R on QR3; B on Q4 and Kt on QB sq and KR4; pawns on K4 and KB4; eight pieces.

White to mate in two moves.

CORRECTION.

In Problem No. 157, given on June 18, the bishop should be on QB2. We have to thank Mr Fred T. Butler, Toronto, for calling our attention to this error. Solution withheld.

SOLUTIONS.

Problem No. 154, by A. M. Dahl, two moves, is solved by B—Kt6.

Problem No. 155, by M. J. Jonas, two moves. Key move, R—KKt7.

Problem No. 156, by E. B. Cook, two moves. Key move, Q—Q7. Variations:—1. . . . 2. Q—Kt5 mate; 1. . . . K—K5; 2. Q—B5 mate; 1. Kt—B5, 2. Q—B5, mate; 1. Q xR; 1. . . . x R mate; 1. B moves; 2. R x Q mate.

Correct solutions received from Louis C. Hyde, Actonvale.

C. G.—You are quite correct about Problem No. 152. Your criticism is welcome. It is what we want. Thanks for the contribution just received.

GAME NO. 174.

This game was played in the masters' tournament at Vienna on June 3. The notes are by J. E. Narraway.

Queen's Pawn Opening.

	Trenchard.	Tarrasch.
	White.	Black.
1	P—Q 4	1 P—Q 4
2	P—K 3	2 Kt—K B 3
3	B—Q 3	3 B—Kt 5
4	Kt—K 2	

This does not seem to be an improvement on the usual Kt—B3, and leads to a very confined game.

4 P—K 3

5 P—K B 3

This and the seventh move leave the king's pawn very weak. White has already lost.

	5	B—R 4
6 Kt—Kt 3	6	B—Kt 3
7 P—K B 4	7	P—Q B 4
8 P—B 3	8	B—Q 3
9 Castles	9	Q—B 2
10 Kt—R 3		

Kt—Q 2, with a view to Kt—B 3 and Kt—K5 would surely be better.

	10	P—Q R 3
11 Kt—B 2	11	P—B 5
12 B x B		

B—K2 seems better than opening the Black R file in this way.

	12	R P x B
13 Q—B 3	13	Q—B 3

To support the knight at K5 later.

14 B—Q 2	14	Q Kt—Q 2
15 P—Kt 3	15	P—Q Kt 4
16 P—Q Kt 4	16	Kt—Kt 3
17 Q R—K	17	Kt—K 5
18 Kt x Kt	18	P x Kt
19 Q—Q	19	P—R 4
20 P—Q R 3	20	P x P
21 Kt x P	21	B x Kt
22 R P x B		

Black has now both rooks splendidly placed, without having moved either, which is the highest form of development.

	22	R—R 7
23 R—K 2	23	Kt—Q 4
24 B—K sq	24	R—R 6
25 Q—B sq	25	Q—R 3
26 R—Q B 2	26	R—R 8
27 Q—Q 2	27	K—Q 2
28 B—Kt 3	28	R—R sq
29 R x R	29	Q x R (ch)
30 B—K sq	30	Q—Kt 8
31 R—B sq	31	Q—Q 6

Beautifully played, forcing the exchange of queens and the fixing of a supported passed pawn at Q6. If White replies K—B2, Black replies Kt x K P, and wins.

32 Q x Q	32	B P x Q
33 B—Q 2	33	R—R 7
34 R—Q sq	34	Kt—Kt 3
35 P—K sq	35	Kt—B 5
36 B—B 2	36	Kt—Kt 7
37 R—Q 2	37	R—R 8 (ch)
38 B—K sq	38	Kt—B 5
39 K—B 2	39	Kt x R
40 B x Kt	40	R—Q 8
41 Resigns.		

A charming finishing touch.

GAME NO. 175.

Played in the masters' tournament on June 4.

Ruy Lopez.

Janowski.		Lipke.
White.		Black.
1 P—K 4	1	P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2	Kt—Q B 3
3 B—Kt 5	3	P—Q R 3
4 B—R 4	4	Kt—B 3
5 Castles	5	Kt x P
6 P—Q 4	6	P—Q Kt 4
7 B—Kt 3	7	P—Q 4
8 P x P	8	B—K 3
9 P—B 3	9	B—K 2
10 R—K sq	10	Castles
11 Q Kt—Q 2	11	Kt x Kt
12 Q x Kt	12	Q—Q 2
13 Q—Q 3	13	K R—Q sq
14 Kt—Kt 5	14	B x Kt
15 B x B	15	Kt—K 2
16 P—K B 4	16	B—B 4
17 Q—Kt 3	17	P—Q B 3
18 P—K R 3	18	R—K sq
19 Q R—Q sq	19	Kt—Kt 3
20 Q—B 2	20	Q—R 2
21 P—Kt 4	21	B—K 5
22 R—Q 4	22	P—R 3
23 B—K R4	23	Kt x B
24 Q x Kt	24	P—Q B 4
25 R x P	25	B x R
26 B x B	26	Q R—Q sq
27 B—B 6	27	P—B 5 (d. ch)
28 K—B sq	28	R—K B sq
29 Q—B 2	29	Q x Q (ch)
30 K x Q	30	R—Q 6
31 P—K R 4	31	K R—Q sq
32 P—B 5	32	K—B sq
33 P—Kt 5	33	R—R 6
34 R—K 4	34	R—Q 7 (ch)
35 K—Kt sq	35	R x Kt P
36 P—K 6	36	P x K P
37 R x K B P	37	P x P
38 P x P	38	R x B P
39 Resigns.		

PILLSBURY LEADING.

The score at the end of the first half of the above tournament on Monday, with one game between Tarrasch and Tschigorin adjourned, likely to prove a draw, was as follows:

Name.	Won.	Lost.	P.C. Won.
Pillsbury	14	4	.778
Tarrasch	13	4	.765
Janowski	12½	5½	.694
Tschigorin	11	6	.647
Steinitz	11½	6½	.639
Alapin	10½	7½	.583
Lipke	10	8	.556
Maroczy	9½	8½	.528
Burn	9½	8½	.528
Schlechter	9½	8½	.528
Walbrodt	8½	9½	.472
Marco	8½	9½	.472
Blackburne	8	10	.444
Halprin	7½	10½	.417
Showalter	7	11	.389
Schiffers	6½	11½	.361
Caro	6	12	.333
Baird	4	14	.222
Trenchard	3	15	.167

CANADA'S PRIZE PLAYERS.

Eight Canadian championship tournaments have been held in the last ten years, as follows: Montreal, 1889; nine entries, four prizes; 1, R. P. Fleming, Montreal; 2, J. E. Narraway, Ottawa; 3, J. P. Cooke, Montreal; 4, A. T. Davidson, Toronto. Quebec, 1890; seven entries, three prizes; 1, R. Short, Montreal; 2, Wm. MacLeod, Quebec; 3, T. Taylor, Ottawa; 4, C. P. Champion, Quebec. Montreal, 1891, eight entries, three prizes; 1, A. T. Davidson; 2, J. P. Cooke; 3, J. E. Narraway; 4, T. Taylor. Toronto, 1892, eight entries, four prizes; 1, William Boultbee, Toronto; 2, J. E Narraway; 3, A. T. Davidson; 4, Alf. Hood, Toronto. Quebec, 1893: 1, J. E. Narraway; 2, E. Pope, Quebec; 3, A. T. Davidson; 4, H. S. Thomson, Quebec. Montreal, 1894, eight entries, three prizes; 1, A. T. Davidson; 2, J. E. Narraway; 3, R. Short and D. C. Robertson, Montreal, a tie. Orillia, 1897, twenty two entries, eight prizes; 1, J. E. Narraway; 2, J. Saunders, Toronto; 3, H. Jackson, Orillia; 4, C. H. McGee, Brockville. This year's tournament, at Toronto, during April, was the most interesting yet. Mr. J. E. Narraway again won the championship, and now retains the beautiful silver trophy. There were thirty-two entries; twerty in the first class; twelve in the second.

Senior class—J. E. Narraway, 8½; S. Goldstein, Montreal, 8; E. Saunders, Toronto, 7; C. Germain, Montreal, 6½; W. F. Jones, Belleville, 6½; J. Fish, Toronto, 6; C. Corbould, Orillia, 5; A. T. Davison, 5; C. H. McGee, 4½; T. R. Davies, Montreal, 4½; T. Taylor, Toronto, 4½; C. P. Champion, 4; Professor Mavor, Toronto, 4; W. Boultbee, Toronto, 3½; F. Jemmett, Prescott, 3; D. J. McKinnon, Grimsby, 2½; A. Hay, Barrie, 2; J. W. Dafoe, Belleville, 1½; Lt. G. Wilson, Ottawa, 1; Thomas Bolster, Lancaster, 1.

Intermediate class—A. T. Stephenson, of Orillia, 9; J. W. Beynon, Brampton, 8; Dr. Kennedy, Orillia, 7; N. H. Brown, Toronto, 6; H. I. Hill, Toronto, 6; A. M. Snelgrove, Orillia, 5; Dr. Watson, Toronto, 4; H. S. Kaney, Toronto, 3; H. H. Narraway, Toronto, 3; G. Leacock, Toronto, 3; Judge McGibbon, Brampton, 1; W. Q. Phillips, Clinton, 0.

GAME NO. 176.

We are indebted to a member of the Montreal Chess Club for the appended skirmish, played at their rooms, and containing some interesting positions.

Two Knights' Defence.

White.		Black.
1 P—K 4	1	P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2	Kt—Q B 3
3 B—B 4	3	Kt—K B 3
4 P—Q 4		

Undoubtedly the best reply to this defence.

	4	P x P
5 P—K 5	5	P—Q 4
6 B—Q Kt 5	6	B—Q Kt 5 (ch)
7 P—B 3	7	P x P
8 P x P	8	Q—K 2
9 P x B		

B x Kt (ch) was the right move.

	9	Q x Kt P (ch)
10 B—Q 2	10	Q x K B
11 P x Kt	11	Q—Q sq
12 Kt—B 3	12	R—K sq (ch)
13 B—K 3	13	Q—Kt 5
14 Q—Q 2	14	P—Q 5
15 Kt x P	15	Kt x Kt
16 Q—Q sq	16	Q x Kt
17 Q x Kt	17	Q x Q
18 B x Q	18	P x P
19 B x P	19	R—K 7
20 QR—QBsq	20	B—B 4
21 K R— Qsq	21	Q R—K sq.
22 R x P	22	P—K R 3
23 R x P	23	R—K 8 (ch)
24 R xR	24	B—Q 6 (ch)
25 R—K 2	25	B x R (ch)
26 K—K sq	26	B—B 6 (ch)
27 K—B sq	27	B—K 7 (ch)
28 K—Kt sq	28	B—B 5
29 P—B 3	29	B x P
30 R x Kt P	30	P—R 3
31 R—R 7	31	B—B 5
32 R—B 7	32	R—K 3
33 R x B	33	R x B
34 K—B 2	34	R—K 3
35 P—R 4	35	K—Kt 2
36 P—Kt 4	36	K—B 3
37 R—B 4 (ch)	37	K—K 2
38 R—Q 4	38	R—Q 3
39 R x R	39	K x R

40 P—B 4, and the game was drawn.

Can any one find a win? There are some instructive tries.

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The loss of character by American legislative bodies is illustrated by the condition of the United States Senate. Until recent years this body was regarded by all writers on government as a model legislature, and Mr. Lecky, writing only in 1896, had not apparently comprehended the scandals of the extraordinary session of 1893, nor the graver scandals that accompanied the passage of the tariff act of 1894. He still regarded the constitution of the United States Senate as one of the happiest of human conceptions. But the American citizen who takes an intelligent interest in his country's politics, and who has the courage and the wisdom to admit the import of notorious facts, realizes that the Senate is no longer composed of the ablest men of the country, and that it no longer satisfies the predictions that were made concerning it by Hamilton and his fellow-contributors to the 'Federalist.' On the contrary, they know that it has fallen a victim to the power of wealth, and to the ambition of those who have gained great riches to decorate their career by membership in the body that is still supposed in Liberal Europe to constitute the foremost legislative chamber in the world.

The boss and his politics have made the Senate what it is and have brought the business of the legislation at Washington almost to the level of the pawnshop. The powers and resources of the government are employed for the advancement of private interests and the increase of private fortunes. Corruption has set in and the danger of decay is present.—From 'The People and their Government' by Henry Loomis Nelson, in 'Harper's Magazine,' for July.

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1	13½ in.	6½ in.	115-16 in.
1	13¾ in.	3⅝ in.	1¼ in.
1	15½ in.	7⅛ in.	115-16 in.
1	16 in.	4 in.	1⅝ in.
1	16 in.	6 in.	115-16 in.
1	16 in.	8 in.	115-16 in.
1	17 in.	8 in.	115-16 in.
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The Boys' Page.

A District School Genius.

(J. L. Harbour, in 'The Youth's Companion.')

(Concluded.)

'They say,' he went on, 'that it does no good for a boy like me to go to school, and nothing makes them madder than to see me with a book for a few minutes after I've worked fourteen hours a day. They've locked up all the books I care to read—Shakespeare, and Young's 'Night-Thoughts,' and Milton, and some books like that.'

'Do they read themselves?'

The boy laughed aloud.

'Excuse me, sir, but I can't help it. The idea of Mrs. Swifley reading Shakespeare, or of Swifley taking up Milton! They don't read a thing but the county paper, and a story paper with pictures of girls jumping out of burning buildings and Indians riding over precipices, and countesses saying, "Unhand me, villian;" and "Touch me at your per-r-r-il!" to men with daggers.'

Both of us laughed at this, and the boy added:

'They wouldn't have the books I told you of, only they belonged to an uncle of Mrs. Swifley, and when he died she got 'em.'

By and by school began. I found out that my Genius's name was Aaron Hites. There were five or six other boys of about his age, but the other large boys were the sons of well-to-do farmers, and they held themselves somewhat aloof from Aaron. I found, indeed, that there was a foolish prejudice against him because he was a 'bound-out' boy. The other boys seemed to think him rather low in the social scale, and they also regarded him as 'rather queer.'

His parents had been poor but respectable people, whose poverty was due largely to Aaron's father having been a cripple and an invalid for ten years before his death. This ought to have won sympathy and friendship for poor Aaron, but although the other boys of his own age treated him civilly, they did not take him into full comradeship. One boy in particular, Leroy Vance, took no pains to conceal that he felt himself vastly superior to Aaron, or any 'bound-out' boy.

Leroy's father was president of the school board, and his mother, a woman foolishly proud that her father was a member of the Legislature, did a good deal to foster Leroy's prejudice.

Aaron was woefully shabby, even in his best clothes. This, combined with his awkwardness and homeliness, caused him to appear at a disadvantage. But he was the superior of any of the boys mentally, which rather piqued some of them.

It was a source of some chagrin to Mrs. Vance to know that poor, 'bound-out' Aaron was in all of her Leroy's classes, and that no pupil in the school had a higher percentage in his studies.

'I think it's due to the favoritism of some of the teachers we've had,' she said to me. 'I'm sure that Mr. Hall, the teacher we had last year, favored him, and I don't think it was right. For my part, I don't quite see the wisdom of a boy with his prospects being educated like other boys. He'll probably be a common laboring man or a mechanic. However, I believe that he is not to go after he is eighteen.'

'That is a pity,' I made bold to say; 'for he has a fine mind and is capable of following some profession.'

Meantime, I had occasion to admire the sensible, quiet manner in which Aaron himself bore the slights put upon him.

'It's all right,' he said one day to me; 'maybe I'll show them some day that I ain't such a fool as I look.'

One day I received a letter that created a good deal of excitement in the district. It was from the Hon. Jarvis B. Simpson, the wealthiest man in the county. He stated briefly that he had the disposal of a four years' scholarship in one of the leading colleges of the West, and that he had decided to give it to that boy under eighteen years of age who should write and deliver the best oration on Abraham Lincoln. The speaking would take place in the city hall at Hebron, the county-seat. When I read the letter to old Jonathan Meeker, with whom I boarded, he said:

'That's jest like Jarve Simpson! I've known him for years, and he's a regular crank on the subject of Abraham Lincoln. He thinks that Old Abe was about the greatest man this country ever produced, an' I don't know but he was. I reckon that scholarship includes board an' all.'

'Yes, it does.'

'Well, now, I'd just admire to have



'THIS PREDICTION WAS VERIFIED.'

that scholarship come to our school. You reckon any of our boys will try for it? Mis' Vance'll have Leroy try.'

This prediction was verified, for the day after I read the letter to the school Leroy Vance, John Carney and Frank Barnett announced their intention of competing for the prize.

'I hoped that you would enter the competition also,' I said to Aaron Hites.

'I?' he replied, with his queer little laugh. 'Why, Mrs. Vance would be insulted at the very idea.'

'Nevertheless, I would enter the lists for that prize, Aaron. Wouldn't you like to go through college?'

He drew a long breath and his eyes sparkled.

'Wouldn't I, though?' he exclaimed.

'Then try for the prize. We have never had any original orations from the boys in the school, but your chances are just as good as any one's, and you declaim remarkably well. I have a fine biography of Lincoln that I'll lend you.'

'I'd like to read it,' he said; 'and if you'll let me have it I'll read every word of it; but I don't know that I'd have any chance at all in the competition. But I'd like to read the book.'

I brought it to him the next day, but he shook his head when I again urged him to try for the prize.

'I'd cut a pretty figure up there on the platform of the city hall in Hebron be-



'WOULDN'T I, THOUGH?'

fore a thousand people—now wouldn't I?'

He glanced down at his patched and shabby clothes as he spoke:

'They're all I have,' he said, 'and Swifley wouldn't get me any better if he knew I'd win the prize. My thoughts don't run much to clothes, but I've got a little pride.'

I glanced at Aaron's faded and patched blue jean trousers, his coarse boots, his faded hickory shirt and old outgrown jacket, and felt the force of this objection to his appearance at the speaking. If my salary had not been ridiculously small, I should have offered to lend Aaron money enough to buy a plain suit.

'Anyhow,' he said, 'I guess I'd better keep away from where I aint wanted. I wouldn't have a single real friend in the whole audience, we'd better let the matter drop right here.'

I respected his wishes and said nothing more to him about the contest.

'We feel ever so hopeful about Leroy getting the prize,' Mrs. Vance said to me one evening when I had been invited to tea at her house. 'He is studying very hard and he declaims very well; don't you think so?

'Yes, I do,' I replied. I could conscientiously say that. He was really a better speaker than either of the other boys.

'He gets his speaking gift from his grandfather,' said Mrs. Vance, blandly. 'I think such gifts are inherited. His grandfather is regarded as the best



'AARON HITES WAS CHOPPING WOOD.'

speaker in the legislature, and one of my great-uncles has been in Congress, so you see it runs in the family.'

The country had a deserted appearance on the Saturday of the great contest. The city hall at Hebron seemed to be the point of interest to all the farmers' families in the neighborhood. The waggons began to go rattling past my boarding-place before nine o'clock, although Hebron was but four miles distant, and the contest was not to take place until two o'clock in the afternoon.

'I reckon standing room is going to be at a premium,' called out Mr. Greer, the farmer, as he drove by Mr. Meeker's about ten o'clock, 'an' I reckon thieves can have things their own way round here to-day. Aint likely to be anybody at home by noon.'

Aaron Hites was out in the barn-yard, chopping wood, when we drove by the Swifley farmhouse at about eleven o'clock. He looked up and bowed when he saw us, but kept on swinging the axe.

'I reckon old Swifley's too mean to let Aaron go to Hebron and hear the speaking,' said Mr. Meeker. 'I guess Mr. and Mrs. Swifley are gone, for their buggy is gone from the buggy shed.'

Standing-room was really at a premium in the city hall within thirty minutes after the doors were opened, but I was fortunate enough to get a seat within a few feet of the platform, on which sat the Hon. Jarvis Simpson, the mayor,



THE HON JARVIS B. SIMPSON.

the lieutenant-governor of the state and many invited guests of prominence. Mr. Simpson had reserved the right to award the prize himself, and he eyed the boys sharply as they filed in and took the seats reserved for them.

There were twelve of them. Leroy Vance, handsomely dressed, headed the little procession. The boys took their seats, and after a few preliminary remarks by the mayor and a song by the school children of the town, the speaking began. It evidently gave the Hon. Mr. Simpson great satisfaction, for he clapped louder and longer than any one else, as each speaker sat down, and was entirely impartial in his applause.

When the twelve young orators had finished, Leroy Vance was clearly the favorite. Mr. Simpson had risen to announce his decision, when some one whispered to him and he said to the audience 'I am told that another contestant has just arrived. We will give him a hearing.'

He sat down and a silence fell upon the audience as there stepped upon the platform, from a door at one side, the tall, lank form of Aaron Hites!

He was dressed in the same shabby old clothes he had worn to school all winter, and his coarse boots were gray with dust, for he had walked all the way to town.

His flushed face grew pale as he came forward, and his hands trembled. The



'MR. SIMPSON DETAINED HIM.'

audience began to manifest signs of excitement. Then old Mr. Meeker suddenly yelled out:

'Hooray for you, Aaron!'

The laugh and the applause that followed seemed to put Aaron at his ease. I caught his eye and nodded encouragement and approval. He smiled faintly and looked calmer. He waited until there was perfect silence throughout the room, and then began his oration in a clear, steady voice that penetrated to every part of the hall.

Although I knew his ability well, he amazed me by the clearness and beauty of his diction, his keen insight into the character of the man he eulogized and the forcible and attractive manner in which he delivered his oration.

There was something inspiring and ennobling in the shabby and friendless boy's looks and manner. He had the good will of the audience from the first, and soon gained its approval, also. Round after round of applause greeted him as his oration increased in force and beauty.

'Look at Jarve Simpson!' whispered Mr. Meeker to me. 'He'll have a fit if Aaron gets any eloquenter! I guess the other fellows' cake is all dough!'

If he meant that the chances of the other contestants were decreasing, he was right, for when Aaron finished, with a burst of eloquence, and would have sat down, Mr. Simpson detained him and stood before the audience with his hand on Aaron's shoulder.

'I have no words,' he said, 'in which to express the pleasure it gives me to award the scholarship to this young man, whose name I do not even know, but whose words have added to the profound respect I have for the name of Abraham Lincoln. His manly, honest, courageous spirit is in this boy, whom I am proud to know!'

As soon as I could get hold of Aaron I asked him how it happened.

'I can hardly tell you just how I did make up my mind to do it at the last minute,' he said. 'I wrote the oration long ago, just to see if I could do it, but I did not feel that I had the moral courage to deliver it in my old clothes and all that, but it suddenly came across me that his clothes would have been the last thing Lincoln would have thought of, and I just braced up and made myself look as well as I could and started off to town trying to think I was young Abe Lincoln himself. But I had to grit my teeth when I got to the hall, and I kept saying "Coward! coward!" to myself all the way up the stairs.'

He was very quiet over his victory. His eighteenth birthday was near at hand, and he was free from Mr. Swifley's authority before the next term at the college began. When I saw him last he was a newly elected young senator in his native state.

[For the Boys' Page.

Buff.

By Lillie Blackie, Castroville, California.

Buff was one of a large family of pigs. When he was small he was ill-treated by his mother, so he was taken from the pen and put in a large box in the back-yard where he was fed on fresh milk.

Thus he lived for almost three months and during his stay here he became acquainted with Bruno, our hound.

They would play together for hours at a time, but if the dog teased Buff very much by biting him he would get quite angry and he would often bite Bruno quite hard with his sharp teeth. Then Bruno would run away and lie down, but in a few minutes he would be up again chasing the pig. If the dog bit the pig on the ears, this was what the pig did not like, for they seemed to be his tenderest spot.

Buff liked very much to be scratched on the back with a stick, and he would often lie down and go to sleep while he was being scratched. But his chief delight was to be washed. We could put him in a bucket and he would let water be poured over him and that is something that all will not do. He would let himself be washed with soap, too.

One day some of the pigs about Buff's size came out of the pen into the yard where Buff was. He walked around among them for a little while, then he walked away with his nose in the air as if he thought he was of better quality than they, although they were his brothers and sisters.

At last the day came when Buff had to be sold. He had a bath that morning, so of course he felt cleaner than the other pigs.

Just before he was taken away he was put into the pen with the other pigs. Soon after he went up to some one standing by the fence and put his nose through and grunted as if he thought he didn't belong there and wanted to be taken out, but he had to go away with the rest and I do not think he would be treated as well afterward as he was while we had him, for pigs seldom are treated extra well, except pet ones like Buff.

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THE FALSE CHEVALIER.'

BY W. D. LIGHTHALL.

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CHAPTER XXIII.—THE EXECUTIONER OF DESTINY.

[illegible] in hand, Cyrene was sitting [illegible] chamber of the Hotel d[illegible] spinning the bars of a sheet of [illegible] her by her suitor. Near by [illegible] harpsichord on which she was [illegible] it, when it seemed to her [illegible] been beside her trembled. Glanc[illegible] instant at it she was reassured. [illegible] immediately, however, it again [illegible] fixed her attention, but after [illegible] for a few moments and see[illegible]etition, she once more turned [illegible]ished that she had been mis[illegible]hen suddenly she became aware [illegible]an was standing beside her, [illegible] her feet and would have [illegible]ad his attitude not been so

[illegible]ressed entirely in black, of [illegible] materials and Paris cut; his [illegible] fifty, and his features well [illegible] pinched and of an ashen tint. [illegible]pression of strange woe roused [illegible]mpathy and quieted her fears.

'[illegible] are you?' she said.

[illegible]ook no notice of her words.

'[illegible] you la Montmorency,' he asked, '[illegible]uise of the Guardsman?'

'[illegible] a strange question,' she ex[illegible]claimed. 'How does it concern you,

[illegible] deeply. These are matters of [illegible]death.'

'[illegible]o you mean?'

'[illegible] fear, your lover is safe. I [illegible]e killed him, but did not.'

[illegible]ene roused and agitated, and [illegible]ught flashed upon her that the [illegible]e a maniac.

'[illegible] would not,' she said, trying to [illegible]with him, 'have injured any one [illegible] and inoffensive as Monsieur de [illegible]gny?'

'[illegible]entigny!' he cried. 'It is be[illegible]fore that name that I tracked [illegible] Troyes. It was a Répentigny [illegible]low my father, and blessed was the [illegible] of the street lamp which showed [illegible]ur lover was none of that brood.'

'[illegible] would have killed him, you say?' [illegible]ns to do so, but it was by mis-

'[illegible]o are you, then?' she enquired, [illegible] greatest earnestness.

'[illegible] Instrument of Vengeance. Do [illegible]ear it?' he continued, as if listen[illegible]'The Voice of Vengeance in the [illegible]ence, approaching, approaching, call[illegible]alling? Nearer, year by year, [illegible]th by month, day by day, hour by [illegible] moment by moment, until when it [illegible]s my side I shall slay my enemy. [illegible] he fled to the farthest Indies, [illegible]e found me; now he is in Paris, [illegible]finds me here; wherever he goes he [illegible]found me. He knows his fate. He [illegible]s that I am the Instrument of Ven[illegible]ce, that a day shall come that has [illegible]come, that this hand is the hand of [illegible]n, and this sword the sword of the [illegible]ghty.'

'[illegible]u say he slew your father?'

'[illegible]s, thrust him through on the steps [illegible]r house—the House of the Golden

'[illegible]t was your father's name?'

'[illegible] Bourgeois Philibert, of Quebec!'

'[illegible] who do you say killed him?'

'[illegible]entigny.'

'[illegible]ot my Germain!' she exclaimed [illegible] and positively.

'[illegible]e is none of that spawn of evil.' [illegible]will bear him no ill-will at any [illegible]?' she pleaded.

'[illegible]e contrary, he is now on my [illegible]y are his enemies, too.'

'[illegible] his enemies?'

'[illegible]Repentignys; but fear not, [illegible]elle, he is far superior to them. [illegible] triumph and prevail, for I shall [illegible]n, and heaven has appointed me [illegible]rument. Nothing they do can [illegible]gainst me and our side.'

'[illegible]you say they are his enemies? [illegible]re not always enemies who carry [illegible]name.'

'[illegible]elle, I see you know not [illegible]' he said with grave courtesy; [illegible]t know not this name—this [illegible]sorrow, this name of blood— [illegible]s blood—alas! alas! alas! [illegible]and his voice trembled with in[illegible]olor

'Oh, poor man,' she cried, weeping. 'I pity you.'

He turned upon her a dazed glance, a glance out of a mind absorbed in an unspeakable grief, and returning into his absorption, left the room.

She had been so keenly excited from instant to instant by the statements of Philibert that she had not checked the interview. Apart from her pity for him, the safety of Germain was the single issue of her thoughts, and it was with alarm that she sat down and put together her impressions on that subject. The mixture of woe with triumph on Philibert's countenance affected her powerfully, and the words, 'You know not this name of sorrow, this name of blood,' troubled her. The vengeance, the killing, the family feud, to which he referred, what were they all? 'Oh, Germain,' she thought, continuing to weep, 'some heavy cloud is hanging over you.'

Meanwhile the scandal had spread to several circles in Versailles, and was lit upon by the Abbé Jude, who, too happy to contain himself, ran to Cyrene and invented an order to her from the Princess to attend in her chamber; and when he had led her into the presence of her Excellency, he addressed the latter—

'Madame has of course heard the new tale?' he said.

'Something fresh this morning, Abbé?' Who does it concern?'

'Not the great Monsieur, the Prince, my lady, but a Monsieur of much nearer acquaintance.'

'Indeed? Monsieur, who, then? How interesting! Make no delay.'

'The difficulty precisely is to say Who, Madame; but it is he who calls himself Monsieur de Répentigny. There is in Paris at this very instant a real Monsieur de Répentigny—no relation to our one—who is publicly declaring our Canadian to have stolen his title, and to be nothing less than a cheat.'

He gave a malicious look at Cyrene, who turned pale and caught at a chair. However, the great lady herself intervened.

'Stop, Abbé; stop, sir. This time you pass the bounds permitted you. How dare you come into the presence of a Princess inventing such slanderous monstrosities against your superior. A nephew, sir, of the Chevalier de Bailleul, acknowledged by him as such to myself in his own chateau, is above the aspersions of a contemptible plebeian. Let this be a lesson to you, and never dare again to enter my sight. Footmen, conduct him out of my presence and service. No reply! I am irrevocable in this.'

'What is the commotion I heard?' exclaimed Madame l'Etiquette, entering just after the reader's expulsion.

The Princess told her of Jude's insolent assertion.

'It is a serious matter. As likely as not it is true,' Madame said, and looked severely at Cyrene.

'I know it to be a falsehood,' the latter retorted, with fiery quickness. 'Those people are his enemies. I have it on the word of an honest man and a Canadian.'

CHAPTER XXIV.—A CURIOUS PROFESSION.

It so happened that about midnight Germain crossed the Seine by the Petit-Pont, a bridge not so public as the Pont-Neuf, and, regardless of the robberies always occurring, plunged among the crooked streets of the Latin Quarter. He had not walked far before a carriage, driving swiftly away from a small lane or passage, attracted his notice. At the bottom of the passage was a door having a lamp over it; upon the lamp some letters and a device. He stopped and read—

. . . . . .
. .
. 'Mtre. Gilles, .
. .
. Genealogist.' .
. .
. . . . . .

The street in which he stood was a small cross street. He walked on and left it, but the lamp, the inscription and the carriage haunted him like one of those things which so often takes part in our reasoning before we see its drift. All at once it became clear, he clutched at the hope, retraced his steps to the small street, arrived at the passage, and went up it to the door. The genealogist himself, a little red-faced man with an agreeable air, a brown periwig, and a smart suit of black Lyons' silk, was taking in his sign and preparing to put out the light in it.

'An instant, Monsieur Gilles,' said Lecour, stopping him.

'With pleasure, sir,' Gilles answered, without surprise, and returning the lamp, opened the door, showing a narrow stair.

Germain mounted and passed into a chamber, whose furniture was of considerable elegance, and the gloom of which was relieved by a single wax candle on a brass-footed table.

On the table were a mass of parchments which the genealogist had been examining, and tall cupboards, open drawers, and bookcases full of his library stood around. A host of old oil portraits of all kinds and sizes gave rich color to the walls.

The stately manner of Germain caught his glance at once, and bowing deferentially he enquired the name.

'It does not matter,' said Germain.

'A Normandy squire,' thought the genealogist, from something in the accent. He invited his visitor to seat himself in the chair facing his table, and took his own seat at the opposite side.

'I am newly arrived at Court,' said Germain. 'What is the best way to become acquainted with the history of the great families?'

'Not in the least likely you come to me for that,' thought the expert. 'It is simple,' said he aloud. 'Read my "Repertory of Genealogy,' which is to be had for fifty livres of the bookseller Giraud, No. 79 Palais Royal, and which is the infallible standard upon the subject, and is read by the whole of the Court, the noblesse, the magistrature, and in general the French nation.'

'Very well, I shall obtain it,' answered Germain; 'but can you now answer questions about some of the less conspicuous lines?'

'I have only, sir, to be told a name, and I guarantee for twenty livres to relate in written abstract the history of every branch of it which was ever noble. I also, for a fee, according to the difficultie, make a specialty or resuscitating genealogies which have been dimmed by lapse of time or by those misfortunes which often make it seem to the inexperienced that such blood is ignoble—an impression which is without question in itself the most deplorable misfortune of all in such cases. I have discovered barons in chair-menders, and viscounts in cheese-hawkers,' and he looked at Germain cheerfully.

'Such things do not concern me,' was the haughty reply. 'I am interested in a family named Lecour. I desire an account of the titles now or heretofore possessed by persons of that name?'

The professional consulted a register 'L' on a shelf behind.

'The name is a common one, sir, yet the list is not long. Indeed so common is the name, and so short the list of its stocks of distinction that there have been but two. One is the well-known family of Amiens, the other is now obscure.'

'What branch is the latter?'

'The LeCours de Lincy, formerly a conspicuous race in the annals of Poitou and very ancient. Their device: a golden lion rampant on an azure shield.'

'A golden lion rampant on and azure shield,' repeated Germain musing.

'By chance the last of the de Lincys is known to me, and sleeps not far from where we are sitting—a noble so old and poor that he never enjoys firewood, and apparently lives solely on the sight of his precious proofs of "noblesse"; a food which, excuse me, Monsieur, is, in my opinion, very innutritious.'

A ray of hope crossed Germain's mind.

'Would he sell these proofs?'

The genealogist at once understood Germain's position, but he would take no mean advantage; he was honorable within his calling. He merely answered—

'No, sir.'

'Could you not obtain copies?'

'For fifteen louis.'

'Here they are,' replied Lecour, opening his purse and handing over the gold.

The genealogist's ruddy face twinkled.

'Now,' said Germain, 'this gentleman of whom you spoke is my relative. I desire also to see him.'

'To some men,' replied the other, 'I would say Monsieur de Lincy is part of my professional plant, and I cannot give you the information. To you, sir, it shall be different, for I take you for a man of honor, and all I desire is your word that nothing will be done by you without payment of such fees as I may ask.'

'Agreed,' returned Germain, repressing his expectancy.

'Then you can be conducted to him in the morning, and it must be by myself, for otherwise he would not trust you. Will you accept a lodging with me, a plain room, but no worse than at an inn.'

Lecour only too gladly accepted the refuge; but before retiring he said—

'My name is Lecour.'

'I knew it,' returned the genealogist. 'Have no fear of my confidence. I am not like the vipers who throng my profession. To proceed a step further, I venture boldly the theory, sir, that you are the Monsieur Lecour de Repentigny about whose title there has just been some little question.'

Germain's heart jumped, and he sat for a moment speechless.

'It is true,' he said at last.

'You wish me to advise you?'

Lecour nodded.

'With my advice, then, the thing will be simple. First quit the name of Repentigny, which will always create jealousies. I leave to yourself the excuses you will make for having borne it, that you bought the seigniory of that name or that you possess another of the same appellation, or that it was very anciently a possession of your family. The armorials show there were LeCours de Tilly; there were also LeGardeurs de Tilly, related to the LeGardeurs de Repentigny. You might thus claim possible relationship. But, as I have said, I leave to yourself the choice of excuses on that point. Secondly, we must carry out your design of allying yourself with old de Lincy, who is in such horrible need of a friend, that it will be a benefit to you both; and thirdly, you must see to the correction of all marriage contracts, baptismal and death certificates, and other registers by the insertion of the noble appellation which will then belong to your family. Spell "LeCour" with a large "C" instead of a small one. This is your case in brief.'

Lecour looked at him, heaving a deep breath of relief, and rising, allowed himself to be shown to the sleeping chamber.

When about to breakfast the next morning, on the rolls and wine sent up by the genealogist, he found a tiny package on his plate, opening which he saw a handsome old watch-seal fitted with a newly-cut stone in intaglio, showing a lion rampant on a shield.

The genealogist had had a jeweller cut on an old seal during the night the arms of the de Lincys.

Speculating much, but saying little in reply to Gille's garrulity, he set off with him to the old noble's attic. A voice, broken by asthma, feebly called upon them to enter, and Germain's eyes fell upon, lying on a tattered mattress by the window, the last wreck of a gentleman, with whom he instantly felt the greatest sympathy. The rotten wood floor and partitions of the room were bare of furniture except a worn box and a half dozen dingy oil portraits of ancestors. The occupant's features were pinched with sadness and starvation. His hair was white. He raised himself with dignity to a sitting position, however, and received them with a grave courtesy.

'Pardon us, Monsieur de Lincy!' the genealogist exclaimed; 'I have made a discovery which will be so interesting to you that I have hastened to break it without waiting for the sun to rise higher.'

'The hour is nothing,' de Lincy replied; 'I have always received visitors in bed.'

'But not always relatives.'

A lofty look passed over the other's face.

'I am the only de Lincy.'

'Will Monsieur lend me his seal?' said Maitre Gilles to Lecour. Then, handing it to the de Lincy, he exclaimed, 'Here is a discovery of mine!'

'What, are these my arms?' cried the old man.

'Yes, sir, preserved for generations in a distant colony by a branch that does you honor. Permit me, sir, to introduce you to your cousin, Monsieur Lecour de Lincy, of Canada, officer of the Bodyguard, and who longs to make the acquaintance of the head of his family.'

De Lincy bowed ceremoniously, and, glancing again at the seal, examined it with avidity.

'The arms are those of my ancestors; and you say, sir, that this is an heirloom of your family in Canada.'

'It is an heirloom.'

'Your name is really——'

'Lecour de Lincy.'

'Discovered to be your cousin by Maitre Gilles, the expert in genealogy, remember, Chevalier.'

'You are very good, I admit,' the old noble replied. 'Yes, yes,' he mused aloud on recovering, permitting his eyes to rest on Germain's face, 'he resembles the portrait of my grandfather—that portrait on the right. There is a tradition that a lost branch was flourishing somewhere in distant countries. Maitre Gilles, under my pillow you will find the key of my box—my muniment chest. Please to open it and hand me the genealogical tree which is on the top of the parchments. Very good; here then is the branch of which I speak, the progeny of Hippolyte, lieutenant in the marine in 1683: it must be this line. The saints be praised that the grandeur of our fortunes still has so worthy a representative, and that I set my eyes once more upon a Lecour de Lincy. To you these precious portraits of our forefathers and the priceless titles to our nobility and to the ruins of our chateau shall descend. They shall not be lost, despised and scattered. O mon Dieu! I thank thee.'

With tears he reached his arms to Germain and embraced him, and so strange is human nature that Germain, enclosed in that pathetic embrace, began to believe himself really a scion of the lost branch of the de Lincys, descendants of Hippolyte.

Gilles departed, Germain remained. He insisted on aiding the Chevalier to dress, and on supporting his trembling footsteps down the stairway and to the nearest café, where they fittingly celebrated the occasion. The Chevalier eagerly brought Germain back to look over the chest of documents, and gave him permission with joy to obtain authenticated copies, and on parting, towards the end of the day, actually pressed upon him one of those portraits, precious to him as his life-blood.

(To be continued.)

DAILY THOUGHTS.

SATURDAY, JULY 2.

'What seest thou?' (Zech. iv., 2.)

'I will lift up mine eyes unto the hills, from whence cometh my help. My help cometh from the Lord which made heaven and earth.' (Psa. cxxi., 1, 2.)

But one bright peak still rises far above,
And there the Master stands whose name is Love,
Saying to those whom weary tasks employ,
Life is divine, where duty is a joy.
—Anon.

SUNDAY, JULY 3.

'Whither goest thou?' (Zech. ii., 2.)

'I go to prepare a place for you, and if I go and prepare a place for you, I will come again, and receive you unto myself; that where I am, ye may be also. And whither I go ye know, and the way ye know.' (John xiv., 2-4.)

Is the heart a well left empty?
None but God its void can fill:
Nothing but a ceaseless fountain
Can its ceaseless longings still.
—Mrs. Charles.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHANGE YOUR COLOR.

It is a Change Very Easily Made if You Only Know How.

Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets do it—They Banish the Causes of Sallow Complexion, Pimples, etc., and Leave Instead Good Health and Good Looks.

No earthly power can convert an Indian nor a negro into a white man. The black skin cannot be made white.

But, a muddy, sallow, greasy, wrinkled skin can be changed to a clear, pure, fresh and smooth one. It can be beautified by the rosy blush of youth and health.

Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets make the change.

The thin, worn, haggard, pallid face, can be changed into a full, fresh one, with the hue of health, and the look of vigor and strength on it.

Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets ensure the change.

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When food is not properly digested, the blood into which it is changed, is thin, weak and impure. It doesn't contain enough nourishment to give the skin its natural healthy, clear appearance, or the face its natural plumpness, and color.

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RADWAY'S READY RELIEF has stood unrivalled before the public for fifty years as a Pain Remedy. It instantly relieves and quickly cures all Sprains, Bruises, Sore Muscles, Cramps, Burns, Sunburns, Mosquito Bites, Backaches, Headache, Toothache, Rheumatism, Neuralgia. Internally

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A REWARD.
(See Page 9.)

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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FOR BILIOUS AND NERVOUS DISORDERS such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Giddiness, Fulness after meals, Headache, Dizziness, Drowsiness, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Costiveness, Blotches on the Skin, Cold Chills, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations.

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A WONDERFUL MEDICINE.

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of any Patent Medicine in the World,
at all Drug Stores.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS FOR THE ERECTION OF No. 7 FIRE STATION.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned and endorsed, "Tenders for No. 7 Fire Station," will be received at the City Clerk's Office, City Hall, until Saturday, the 9th July next, at noon, for sundry artificers' works, required in the erection of a Fire Station, corner Notre Dame and Beaudry streets, St. James Ward.

Each party tendering must assume the responsibility for all the work of every kind required to complete the station; he must also enclose with his tender a list of the parties associated with him for the execution of the various descriptions of work.

No tender will be entertained unless accompanied by a certificate of deposit (in a Chartered Bank) of a sum representing 5 percent of the estimated value of the contract, as a guarantee of good faith on the part of persons tendering.

The plans and specifications may be seen at the office of Messrs. J. B. Resther & Fils, architects, "Imperial Building," 107 St. James street, where any other information can be obtained.

Ten percent on the amount of work done will be retained until the completion of the work.

The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

By order,
L. O. DAVID.
City Clerk.

City Clerk's Office,
City Hall,
Montreal, 22nd June, 1898. 27

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DOMINION OF CANADA,
Province of Quebec,
District of Montreal.

SUPERIOR COURT.

In re

ESTATE LATE DAME MARIA JANE BIDWELL, in her lifetime, of Westmount, in the District of Montreal, widow of the late ANDREW COOLEY, in his lifetime of East Hartford, in the State of Connecticut, one of the United States of America, farmer,

— AND —

CHARLES ANDREW COOLEY, Assistant Mechanical Superintendent, and DAME GRACE EMILY COOLEY, 'fille majeure et usant de ses droits,' both of said Westmount,

Petitioners.

Notice is hereby given that on the 20th of July next, at eleven a.m., or so soon thereafter as Counsel can be heard, at the Court House, Montreal, application will be made to the said Court, or to one of the Honorable Judges thereof in Chambers, for letters of verification establishing the heirship to the above estate.

Montreal, June 11th, 1898.

LIGHTHALL & HARWOOD,
Attorneys for Petitioners.
11

GERMANY AND CANADA.

GREAT BRITAIN WILL MAKE NO CONCESSIONS.

The following article from the London 'Times' lays down the Imperial Government's position in regard to Germany's claim to as favorable a position in regard to Canada's tariff as Great Britain, without giving, as Great Britain does, free trade for Canada's exports. The 'Times' says :—

'The Reichstag has read a second time without debate the ministerial measure for regulating the commercial relations between Germany and the British empire. Those relations, it need hardly be said, will enter upon a new phase next summer. On July 30 the treaty by which they have been determined hitherto will expire, and it is impossible, as the German Minister of the Interior, Count Posadowsky, declares, to terminate the negotiations and lay the new treaty before the Reichstag during the present session. In these circumstances the German Government has applied to the legislature for power to make a provisional agreement with this country for a year from the date of the expiration of the subsisting treaty. The step is dictated by the commonest considerations of prudence. Conceivably it may not be in our interests to conclude a fresh treaty upon the terms which Germany is prepared to offer us. Germany may not care to enter upon such an agreement as commends itself to us. But it cannot be to the advantage of anybody that, if both parties desire to make a new bargain, they should be unable to do so because one of them is not technically competent to strike it. It cannot be said with truth that the language used by Count Posadowsky in his statement to the Reichstag encourages the hope that the new treaty will be speedily arranged. His words seem to imply that the German Government utterly fails to grasp the settled attitude of this country on the subject. We denounced the German and Belgian treaties, as all the world knows, in order to facilitate the operation of the tariff system introduced in Canada by the Laurier Government on St. George's Day of the jubilee year. The essence of that system was to give a preference to the countries ready to trade with Canada upon terms of reciprocal advantage. Canada boldly laid down the view that the enjoyment of fiscal liberty within the British empire carries with it the right to make what fiscal arrangements she pleases with the mother country as well as with the other dominions of the Queen-Empress, without giving foreign nations any legitimate ground for complaint. That view was accepted with enthusiasm throughout the empire. It was felt on all sides that the tariffs between the colonies and the mother country and the tariffs between the different colonies were our own business, with which nobody else ought to have any concern. Unfortunately that sound and logical principle had been abandoned in the treaties concluded with Germany and Belgium at a time when the value of our great colonies was little understood. We determined to assert it on the initiative of our fellow-citizens across the Atlantic, and in order to assert it we denounced the treaties which stood in our way.'

It is surprising and somewhat disappointing in these conditions to hear a statesman of Count Posadowsky's position talking about the difficulties caused by England's attitude on this very point. England's attitude has been perfectly clear from the first. It was avowed from the beginning and it has never varied. Count von Posadowsky complains of the attitude taken up by the British Government 'in reserving liberty of action for the British colonies.' To reserve that liberty was our whole object in denouncing the treaty at all. We regard it, so far as foreign nations are concerned, as the manifest right of our fellow subjects in the colonies. The Canadians have claimed it as a right, and we feel it our duty as well as our interest to help them to assert it. If the German Minister of the Interior has not yet mastered these fundamental truths, we can understand why the negotiations proceed slowly. They are the explanation of the position of our government, and it will save time if Germany realizes without further delay that from that position Ministers cannot depart. Here, at least, graceful concessions are out of the question. Neither at home nor in the colonies would they be tolerated. The new system has proved satisfactory to Canada, which has enjoyed a financial year of quite exceptional prosperity, and within the last fortnight the Dominion Parliament has carried resolutions for its further development. On Aug. 1 a fuller measure of preferential trade will come into force. Under it, the United Kingdom, India, New South Wales, and possibly some other British possessions will enjoy a reduction of twenty-five percent upon the ordinary Canadian duties. Even the West Indies, although they are admittedly unable to give equally favorable terms to Canada, are to share the privilege, and to share it, as Mr. Fielding, the Canadian Finance Minister, expressly stated, because they are British colonies and because Canadians feel that they 'have some Imperial responsibilities in 'this matter.'

The bill just read in Berlin empowers the Federal Council to grant most-favored-nation treatment to imports from Great Britain and her colonies for a year from the lapse of the present treaty. At the same time it expressly provides that this treatment shall not be granted to British dependencies which impose less favorable duties on German exports than on British exports. In other words, Germany claims to stand in as favorable a position to our colonies as we do ourselves, without giving those colonies, as we give them, the advantage of free trade for their exports. Canada, of course, will reject her claims, and then no doubt Germany will enforce her high 'autonomous' tariff against Canadian exports. Whether she will go further and endeavor to put pressure upon this country by altering her duties we do not know. Count von Posadowsky has pledged himself not to use the powers for which he has asked 'unless entirely adequate and equivalent concessions are offered by England.' Whether this will be the case or not depends upon what the Germans may choose to regard as adequate and equivalent concessions. We are quite ready to make a fair bargain. We recognize with Count von Posadowsky that what he somewhat oddly styles an 'interregnum' in the commercial relations of the two Empires is undesirable. But, however the new policy inaugurated by Sir Wilfrid Laurier may prejudice the 'politico-commercial position of Germany in the markets of the world, we cannot think of changing or modifying it except in the way of extension. Both Canada and England have maturely considered the worst consequences which can follow on a lapse of the subsisting treaty, even should Germany refuse to conclude a new arrangement, and both are quite prepared to endure them rather than to reverse the policy they have deliberately adopted.



THE CANADIAN ST. GEORGE.

NICARAGUA CANAL.

The United States Senate committee on the Nicaragua canal has agreed to report a bill providing for the construction of the canal on lines quite different from those of bills previously reported. The bill practically provides for the construction of the canal by the government exclusively. The Maritime Canal Company is to be continued in existence, but all the stock is to be held by the governments of the United States, Nicaragua and Costa Rica. The bill provides for the payment of five million dollars to the present stockholders for the work already performed.—'Railway Review.'

QUEER WAYS OF SHARKS.

IMPUDENT IN GENERAL, BUT CAN'T STAND A COMMOTION IN THE WATER.

(New York 'Sun.')

'One horror of sea fighting I believe our sailors will be spared in this war,' said a veteran of the merchant marine, 'and that is the large chances of being killed by sharks. The whole of the Caribbean Sea about Cuba swarms with those infernal things and as a rule, when a man drops overboard, the chances are that in another minute nothing will be left of him on the surface but some red stains in the water, unless he keeps his presence of mind and knows just what to do.

'There is a way of helping yourself when you get into that fix. That's just why I say that in these modern battles the danger from sharks is not likely to be anything like what it was in old times. Perhaps you are not aware that a shark is the most timid and nervous fish of prey that lives, but it is so. When you find yourself floating about in those waters and think a shark is anywhere near you, just kick and splash for all you are worth. If you don't think there are any sharks about, kick and splash on general principles—that is, if you want to see your home and your family again. A shark that is making straight for his prey will turn tail and sheer off as soon as the splashing begins. Now, I believe that in a general engagement between these modern ships, what with the tremendous concussion of heavy guns and the churning of the water with propellers on all sides and an occasional torpedo raising a disturbance every now and then in the water, the whole neighborhood will be cleared of sharks.

'In the old days, although the broadsides made a good deal of noise, no doubt a ship went down much more quietly than now. Just think of the commotion in the water when the big fires and the boilers go under. No shark will stay within a mile of such an upheaval.

'I am not talking mere theory when I say that a shark can be frightened off by splashing. I have seen it done, or, to be quite exact, I saw the man who did it just after he had scrambled out of the water. He had been in bathing in one of those sea baths they have in Kingston harbor, where they fence in a good piece of water with piles driven into the bottoms close together. One of the piles had got broken somehow, and a big basking shark had squeezed through and gone to sleep in the bath. When the man plunged in the shark woke up and commenced to charge around. By that time the man was some yards away from the steps. He immediately turned on his back and kicked as hard as he could, and the shark, instead of charging at him, went into a downright panic and bumped his nose against all the piles looking for the hole he had got in by.

'I know it sounds like a fable to say a shark is timid, because they will do things that you would hardly expect a timid fish to do. I myself have seen a shark leap out of the water close enough to a rowboat to tumble the oar blades, but that was my own dingy, and my boys knew how to row, and didn't make a splash with the blades or try any of this landlubbery 'feathering' business. Then there is a place at Port Royal where a flight of wooden steps goes down into the water, and they say that a British artillery officer, who was sitting on those steps—or some other place—one morning, smoking a cigar, had both his legs torn off by a shark that swam close in shore and rose at him as a trout rises at a fly. But all that only shows that a shark is a queer, inconsistent kind of a fish, and in spite of all his impudence, you may depend upon it he can't stand anything that makes a disturbance in the water.

'Oh, yes, when the battle is over he will follow the ship that has any wounded men on board—follow it for miles. I don't know how he knows there is a wounded man or a sick man on board a ship, any more than I can tell how Mother Carey's chickens can read the barometer, but he does know. You see, a seafaring man has to be satisfied to know a good many things that he can't explain.'

MR. GLADSTONE.

(W. T. Stead, in 'Review of Reviews.')

There is something extremely pathetic, with a pathos almost too deep for tears, in the spectacle which the world has witnessed for the last few months in the sick-chamber at Hawarden. There are very few now living to whom Mr. Gladstone has not been the most familiar symbol of constant and superb physical vigor. Other men far his juniors might be knocked up by the strain of constant and exciting work. Mr. Gladstone never wilted. He always came up to time, always seemed to have inexhaustible stores of energy as yet untapped. He rested himself in doing harder work than most men perform in their ordinary labor. For eighty-nine years he lived and labored among us, a splendid example of the sound mind in the sound body, the envy and despair of his rivals, the admiration and wonder of his friends. And now this superb physique has itself been made, if not the instrument, then the prolonger of his sufferings. The inquisitor who racked the heretic to death did so in the recesses of the torture chamber. Mr. Gladstone has been slowly tortured to death before the eyes of the whole world. Cancer is a terrible malady, and of all forms of cancer few are more terrible than that which, eating into the bone of the nose, daily expels the eyeball from the socket, and dooming its victim to blindness, drives him sightless to the grave as with the torturing thrusts of red-hot spears.

The story of the maiden martyrs of the Solway who were bound to stakes at low tide and left to be drowned by the slowly rising water has often been told as one of the more piteous episodes in the annals of martyrdom. The slow creep upward of the ice-cold waters, the visible rising as it were of the river of death to engulf the life of the victim—who has not shuddered at the memory of the scene? But at Hawarden for months past mankind has witnessed a scene not less terrible. The aged statesman, nearing his ninetieth year, but still stalwart and strong, chained down by an inexorable decree to a bed of torture, to wait day after day, night after night, the slow and ruthless march of the living death. No wonder that Mr. Gladstone, when the truth first broke upon him that the end was at hand—and such an end!—is said to have prayed with plaintive earnestness that the merciful Lord would mercifully end his days. As other men pray for life, Mr. Gladstone prayed for death. And yet death came not. For some time there was even a reluctance to administer opiates, but the racking torment of fierce pain overcame the scruples which at first forbade the use of anæsthetics. From that time onward it was but a slow, steady sinking into the grave, the dulling of the pain being purchased by almost continuous lethargy, from which in the last days the mind regained consciousness for an hour or two and then relapsed into coma. During these periods of awakening Mr. Gladstone was seldom heard to speak save of the other world which he was slowly approaching, and of the almighty infinite and invisible God to whom he was conscious that he must render an account for all deeds done in the body. The affairs of this world no longer possessed for him any significance. It is doubtful whether the painful silences of Hawarden were broken by the echo of the American guns that thundered on the Philippines and in the West Indies. At times he would slowly raise his right hand and declare in solemn tones as of one giving testimony which might not again be repeated: 'My faith is strong! My faith is strong!' To those old and intimate friends who were admitted to take the last farewell he spoke ever with unfaltering confidence, not merely of the reality of life after death, but of the certainty that those who parted in tears would meet hereafter in another and better world.

Behind the dying statesman stretched a vista of the longest and most brilliant parliamentary career that mortal man has ever boasted. Around him stood the whole nation, and not this nation only, in reverent sympathy. The voice of detraction had stilled. Opponents and friends vied with each other in paying tributes to his genius, his patriotism, his virtue. But in the solemn vigil in the valley of the shadow of death his mind dwelt on none of the incidents of his glorious record, nor was he concerned with the verdict of his contemporaries. Their criticism or their eulogies he recked not of, but he was intensely grateful for their prayers. When the Nonconformists sent him an affectionate message, assuring him of their prayers, he expressed his intense gratitude for this very practical sympathy of earnest intercession, and repeated, with that thrilling emphasis which he alone could impart to the familiar words, the concluding verse of the Psalter: 'Let everything that hath breath praise the Lord!'

Seen from the standpoint of a deathbed, the perspective of affairs varies greatly from that of the busy world. Mr. Gladstone had made wars, maintained peace, had built navies, and helped in the founding of empires, but none of all these things of his past dwelt with him in the chamber of death.

'Its mighty clamors, wars, and world-noised deeds
Are silent now in dust,
Gone like a tremble of the huddling reeds
Beneath some sudden gust.'

What Mr. Gladstone dwelt on to the exclusion of almost all other things was that which is shared in common with the poorest peasant in the land—the consciousness of the loving prescence of his Lord. 'Though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death I will fear no evil, for thou are with me; thy rod and thy staff they comfort me.'

That which cheered him most of all the news he heard during the last trying months was the report that his granddaughter, a bright spirituelle young maiden of twenty, had decided to dedicate herself to the work of a Christian missionary to the heathen who sat in darkness. The dying statesman thrilled with joy at the thought that his granddaughter had chosen the better part. To his illumined eye nothing in this world was worth talking of or living for save the great commission to preach Christ and him crucified as the living witness of the love of God for man. There is nothing better than that, nothing indeed to be compared to it. Again and again would he revert to it, but always with complacent, triumphant joy. So it was with him as it was with one even greater than he, who, when he went down with steady foot into the chill waters of the river of death, comforted himself with reflecting on the marvellous loving kindness of the Lord, even while he lamented that he had been such an unprofitable servant.

Mr. Gladstone did not wait, however, for the approach of death to bear testimony to the supreme importance of religion. The last time I ever met Mr. Gladstone I brought the interview to a close by asking him what he regarded as the greatest hope for the future. He paused for a time, not rightly understanding the question. Then he said gravely: 'I should say that we must look for that to the maintenance of faith in the Invisible. That is the great hope of the future; it is the mainstay of civilization. And by that I mean a living faith in a personal God. I do not bow with "streams of tendency." After sixty years of public life I hold more strongly than ever this conviction, deepened and strengthened by long experience of the reality, and the nearness, and the personality of God.'

Mr. Gladstone had at least had full scope for verifying this working hypothesis. It is something—nay, is it not perhaps the greatest of all the things we have to learn from him, to trust in God in all our work for man, knowing that there is a hand in the darkness ever near which, if we but assent, will lead us on a sure path, although by a strange road, out of darkness into light, and in the midst of the storm and turmoil of life will keep us in perfect peace?

TROUT AND THE WEATHER.

If trout rise merrily in the very midst of a storm, why do they invariably sulk when the thunder is only 'in the air'? The explanation is simple; but it occurred to me only the other day. Trout sulk when the storm is gathering from the cause which makes men at the club decline to look at the billiard-cues during the same weather. The atmosphere lacks oxygen, and therefore all sentient life is languid. When the lightning has come the sultriness is dispelled; fish and men have something more cheering than carbonic acid gas to breathe; both are in a humor for food or play.

The same reasoning, I think, explains why, as a rule, it is necessary to have a ripple if you are to catch trout. The accepted explanation is that the ripple conceals the casting line, leaving visible to the fish the flies alone; but one has only to use one's eyes to discover that that is no explanation at all. Even in a gale, if there is sunshine, the gut is as easily visible to the human eye as it would be in a dead calm; and to what the human eye can see in the water the trout is surely not quite blind. No; trout rise in a ripple more readily than in a calm simply because the wind is oxygenating the water. Whoso doubts this is invited to make an experiment. Let him put half-a-dozen live trout into a pail of water. Within an hour they will be sickening; some of them will be near dead and turning on their backs. A few quarts of water plunged a yard or two through the air into the pail will make all the trout revive as if by magic. The fish want oxygen just as the fellows at the club on a sultry afternoon want a thunder-storm or other stimulant.—London 'Saturday Review.'

PETERBOROUGH'S BAD BOY CURER.

The following from the Peterborough 'Review' shows how they treat incorrigible boys in that community: 'There has grown up in this town a class of boys who appear to defy parental control and who seem to think that the law cannot reach them. They play truant and commit petty thefts and all manner of annoying offences. They have no money to pay fines and the parents suffer enough from their bad behavior without paying fines. Imprisonment is avoided by the magistrate as rather a means of destruction than of correction and so the authorities have purchased a rawhide which is now hanging on the wall of the Police Court with a blue ribbon on it. Parents hereafter will administer this little instrument to offending urchins to the proper parts of the bodies under supervision of the authorities. The Court has determined that the lives of the citizens shall not be made intolerable by the bad behavior of the boys. Boys who play truant from school, who break windows in empty houses, who steal and commit other offences will be introduced to this little rawhide with the blue ribbon.'

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