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DAILY WITNESS

Last Edition

VOL. XXXIX., No. 140. MONTREAL, SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 1898. PRICE ONE CENT.

TOPOGRAPHY OF CUBA.

MANY DIFFICULTIES CONFRONTING THE AMERICAN SOLDIERS NOW IN THE ISLAND.

On Board the Associated Press Dispatch Boat 'Dauntless,' off Juragua, June 24, via Kingston, Jamaica, June 25.—Now that the American land forces are threatening the city of Santiago de Cuba, the topographical condition prevailing in that vicinity becomes interesting. Baiguiri, where the first landing was made, and Juragua, where General Lawton's headquarters were last night, are both small coast towns in the throat of narrow cuts, through a range of low hills fringing all the southern coast. Baiguiri is twelve miles east of Santiago and Juragua is eight miles east of that city by the coast line road, which runs behind the hills twice as far. The pioneers report that the trail is practicable for army and pack trains, but it is unspeakably bad even for walking, though reasonably level

The American troops have now passed all the small hills intervening between here and Santiago. The remaining twelve miles by road is over a practically level country, with more chance for open order. So far, however, the road has been walled and in most places overarched with impregnable jungle growth, thorns and creepers smelling like the interior of a fragrant, overheated conservatory, and picturesque with splashes of tropic color in oleanders and other flowers, but terrible for troops. For half a mile near Demijayaho a small stream runs in the road and the men have been compelled to walk in water. Incidentally, the medical advice about wet feet, night winds or perspiration, soaked bodies, and the necessity of boiling drinking water has already been thrown to the winds. Easy as the advice sounds at home, it is almost impossible to follow it here.

Some of the American officers who are familiar with Arizona, say they have never seen soldiers on the plains present such pictures of distress from the heat, and they add that the only wonder is that there are so few prostrations at present. The American stature and the American stamina are remarkable in comparison with the Cubans and Spaniards. The colored soldiers of the Twenty-fifth and Tenth regiments are uniformly large, and they seem black giants in the jungle beside the tiny negro guides.

TO PROTECT BRITISH INTERESTS.

London, June 25. — The British first-class battleship 'Illustrious,' of 14,900 tons, sailed this morning for Lisbon, Portugal, under sudden orders received last night to protect British interests there in view of possible war developments.

Enquiries at the Foreign Office show that the sailing of the battleship 'Illustrious' for Lisbon has no connection with the war.

THE QUEEN REGENT WEEPS.

HER HEART TORN BY THE NEWS FROM CUBA—PANICKY FEELING IN MADRID.

New York, June 25.—A despatch to the 'World' from Madrid, says: Senor Castelar, the great republican statesman, says 'a chapter of surprises and of decisive events in Spain' will open with the close of the Cortes and the fall of Santiago and Manilla. The news from Santiago especially the distressful telegram from Admiral Cervera reporting the situation critical, has caused consternation. The Queen burst into tears when the Ministers of Marine and War informed her today of the condition of affairs there. It was the day of all others when she wanted respite from state cares in order to attend her son's first communion and confirmation. She bore up bravely during the stately ceremonies, however, though she was pale and betrayed fatigue and anxiety. The leading generals consider the outlook here very grave. They have offered to protect the Cabinet and the diplomatic corps.

The government is extremely nervous. It could not close the Cortes until Friday afternoon and it is feared that embarrassing debates, coupled with calamitous news from Santiago, might incite popular disturbance in Madrid and Barcelona.

The police and military preparations against revolt have been noticeably increased. The Premier has been in a hurry for the adjournment of the Cortes in order that he may be master of the situation, with the army at his command. As a supplement to martial law, a royal decree is to be issued next Sunday suspending constitutional guarantees. There is great alarm in financial quarters. Stocks of all kinds are tumbling and the premium on gold has gone to 95. Madrid presents a scene of extraordinary excitement. Special editions of the newspapers are bought eagerly and read and commented upon even in the streets.

The naval authorities still have a lingering hope that Admiral Cervera may dash out at night with his four armored cruisers and two torpedo boat destroyers, even at the sacrifice of some of his vessels in order to save the rest of his fleet from inevitable destruction. General Linares, in command of the land forces at Santiago, cables to General Correa, the War Minister, that he will do the best he can, but he frankly says he lacks flour, meat and wine, though he has enough other food supplies to enable him to hold out many weeks.



WHAT WILL THEY DO WITH 'EM?

['Your Majesty has been pleased to express to us, telegraphically, your most gracious appreciation, and, as a sign of the consolidation of our mutual friendship and good relationship, to confer upon us the most high order of the Black Eagle. In response, we confer upon your Majesty our First Class Double Dragon.'—Extract from telegram sent by the Emperor of China to the Emperor William of Germany. Vide daily papers, June 6.]—'Punch.'

A TROPICAL STORM.

ONE MAN KILLED AND FOURTEEN INJURED BY A STROKE OF LIGHTNING.

New York, June 25.—A special from Tampa, Fla., to the 'World,' says: — A stroke of lightning, which accompanied a terrific rain storm last night, killed one man and injured fourteen others in the camp of the Second New York Regiment of Volunteers, which was recruited from Troy, Albany, Schenectady, and Syracuse.

The storm which brought death and injury to the men of the Second, swept over the Florida coast with the intensity that characterizes tropical storms. It started as a big blow, which was followed by a heavy downpour of rain, soaking the tents of the troops camped within twenty miles of Tampa.

KELLERT-CARRANZA CASE.

Argument to quash the capias in the case of Detective Kellert against Senors Carranza and Du Bosc has been concluded, and Judge Delorimier will render his judgment at the beginning of next week. Besides the evidence furnished by the two Spanish gentlemen themselves, who both declared that they were perfectly free to remain in Canada, and had no intention to defraud any one, there was no witness of any importance. Mr. Greenshields offered to withdraw his capias proceedings upon security being furnished on the action for damages, but the offer was declined.

NEW ANGLICAN CHURCH AT FORT COVINGTON, N.Y.

An impressive ceremony took place yesterday at Fort Covington, N.Y., the occasion being the laying of the cornerstone of the new St. Paul's Episcopal Church by His Lordship the Bishop of Delaware. The bishop was assisted by the Rev. Archdeacon Kirby, of Potsdam, and the Rev. Messrs. Fortin, of Brushton; W. P. B. Lewis, of Malone; C. G. Rollit and A. C. Wilson, of Montreal, and W. J. Hamilton, rector of Fort Covington. The church is erected in a lot presented by the Grange family and is well situated. Yesterday's ceremony was attended by a large number of people, whom the bishop addressed. The Rev. Archdeacon Kirby and the Rev. Mr. Rollit also spoke.

THE DOCTOR EXPLAINS.

STORY TOLD BY THE YOUNG WOMAN WAS INCORRECT, HE SAYS.

Cowansville, June 25.—The item in last night's 'Witness,' headed 'A Doctor's Blunder,' refers to the case of a young woman named Joan Smith, lately employed as a domestic in this town. Her story that her doctor stated she had diphtheria and sent her to Montreal for treatment is altogether wrong. Dr. Oliver, the physician referred to, was seen and he stated that he had not only told the girl that she did not have diphtheria, but explained to her that if she did have that disease it would be contrary to the law to allow her to go to Montreal, whither she had declared her intentions of going. He advised her, however, while in Montreal to have her throat examined at one of the hospitals. The girl either misunderstood him or else wilfully misrepresented the case to the Montreal people. Dr. Oliver is thoroughly well acquainted with the proper methods to be employed in cases of contagious diseases and his statement of the case will be readily accepted by every one who knows him.

THE GERMAN ELECTIONS.

SECOND BALLOTS CAST IN FIFTY-FOUR DISTRICTS.

Berlin, June 25.—The results of fifty-four second ballots in the Reichstag elections show the return of five Conservatives, five Centrists, four Freisinnige candidates, eleven Socialists, nine National Liberals, three Imperialists, fifteen Radicals, one anti-Semite candidate and one candidate of the Reform party.

Among the most prominent of those elected is Herr Ahlwardt, at Ainswoldese, Herr Broelel, of the Radical People's party at Stettin, Herr Muchjker, another member of the same party at Gruenberg, and Herr Richter, at Hagen.

The feature of the elections, which everywhere have been orderly, has been a heavy reverse to the Socialists, which is calculated to have a far-reaching, moral effect. The lesson to be learned is that Socialist success in the past has often been due to the discord and indolence of parties opposed to them, almost to as great a degree as to the excellent party discipline of the Socialists. On this occasion the other parties have united to defeat them, Prince Hohenlohe, the Chancellor, setting the example by recording a vote in his district for the Radical candidate.

General Count Von Waldersee has been defeated for election to the Reichstag in the Memel district.

SUDDEN DEATH AT ST. HILAIRE.

St. Hilaire, Que., June 25.—At 10.45 o'clock last night Mr. Louis Troulette, while harnessing his team at the Commercial Hotel to return to his home, dropped dead from heart failure. Coroner Blanchard held an inquest this morning, and returned a verdict in accordance with the above. He was a well-to-do farmer here, and had been enjoying apparent good health.

SHOCK PROVED FATAL.

Guelph, Ont., June 25.—Robert Blythe, reeve of Guelph Township, died in the hospital yesterday. Last Sunday Mr. Blythe was charged by a young shorthorn and sustained a double fracture of the left leg. He was taken to the hospital, where blood-poisoning set in and amputation was deemed necessary. The shock of the operation proved fatal.

A NEW COUNTY JUDGE.

THE HON. A. B. WARBURTON HONORED BY THE GOVERNMENT.

Ottawa, June 25.—The Hon. A. B. Warburton, premier of Prince Edward Island, has been appointed county judge there in place of Judge Reddin, who died a month ago.

Judge Warburton is a son of the Hon. James Warburton, who was a member of the first administration after the grant of responsible government in Prince Edward Island, and subsequently held from time to time the offices of Provincial Secretary and Provincial Treasurer in the different Liberal administrations which followed. He was born at Charlottetown on April 5, 1852, and educated at the Summerside Grammar School, St. Dunstan's College, King's College, Windsor, N.S., and at the University of Edinburgh. He was a B.A. and B.C.L. of King's College. He was admitted to the Bar in July, 1879. He is a director of the 'Patriot' Publishing Company of Canada. He was first returned to the House of Assembly at a by-election held on May 29, 1891, and was re-elected in 1893.

ABANDONED THE TASK.

M. PEYTRAL UNABLE TO FORM A MINISTRY.

Paris, June 25.—In consequence of M. Peytral's friends insisting that a Radical Socialist must be given one of the portfolios, M. Dupuy, M. Leygues and M. De Lombre have declined to enter such a cabinet and M. Peytral, therefore, has abandoned the task of forming a ministry.

BRITISH COLUMBIA ELECTIONS.

Vancouver, B.C., June 25.—Nominations for the Provincial Legislature took place this morning. According to latest advices from all portions of the province there will be a contest in every constituency, with the possible exception of Nelson, which may return the Opposition candidate by acclamation. The Hon. Joseph Martin is throwing himself into the fight with vigor. He and other members of the Opposition are conceded to be easy victors in Vancouver.

ABOUT TAXES.

SOME SEVERE CRITICISMS.

The 'Moniteur du Commerce' publishes an article on the tax question, in the course of which it says:—'The province of Quebec is the country in which taxation for public purposes is most unfavorably looked upon, and where, at the same time, taxation for private purposes, such as begging from door to door, illicit peddling, small extras in convents and colleges, celebrations of all kinds, bazaars, pilgrimages, etc., is most favorably received and most productive. It is even too progressive. Who has not seen, in many parishes, the people make great sacrifices to raise sufficient funds to make a fine pious or world excursion, refusing at the same time to their school commissioners the necessary funds to pay the teachers their salaries. Here, in our so-called democratic province, the classes that are the least taxed are those who cry the loudest against taxation. As a matter of fact, we hardly have here any of the public spirit such as it is understood everywhere, except perhaps during the twenty-four hours that certain celebrations, which are destined by the pompous but sufficiently deceitful name of 'National,' last each year. To this want of public spirit has been added, for the past few years, horror for official taxation, a horror promoted by the inequality of the assessment, which inequality is a result of ignorance of the most elementary principles of political economy and which our provincial legislators should hasten to remove as soon as possible.

CORBIN SYSTEM SOLD.

Rossland, B.C., June 25.—The Northern Pacific has bought the Corbin system, including the Spokane Falls and Northern, the Nelson and Fort Sheppard, and the Red Mountain Railways. Their combined length is two hundred and seventeen miles.

A LONG WALK BEFORE DINNER.

Kingston, June 25.—A bishop in England has a son in this country residing a short distance west of Winnipeg. The other day he wrote to a Kingston lawyer and requested him to invite his son in to dinner occasionally.

ANOTHER LEAGUE.

LARGE AND ENTHUSIASTIC PLEBISCITE CONVENTION.

Toronto, June 25.—The plebiscite convention for the west riding of York County, was held yesterday. It assembled in Victoria Presbyterian Church, Toronto Junction. Mr. Byron Abott presided and Mr. Cowan acted as secretary. Representatives were present from Weston, Eglinton, North Toronto, Richmond Hill, Islington, Mimico and Toronto Junction. The proceedings were enthusiastic. It was decided to organize as the Plebiscite League of West York. Organizers were appointed for the respective municipalities to form local plebiscite unions. The local unions will raise a campaign fund and secure their literature supplies from the central executive. The officers of the league appointed are Mr. Rae, Eglinton, president; the Rev. F. J. Scott, Eglinton, secretary; Mr. R. J. Bamber, Toronto Junction, treasurer. The presidents and secretaries of the local unions will, with the foregoing, form the executive. The municipal organizers are: North Toronto, Mr. Roe and the Rev. Mr. Scott; Richmond Hill, Mr. A. E. Switzer, Dr. Hutchison and Mr. J. H. Sanderson; Weston, Mr. Thomas Moffat and Mr. W. G. Fee; Thornhill, Mr. James Francis; Maple, Mr. McQuarrie; Creddock, Mr. A. Dicenan; Mimico, Mr. Donald Hendrie and Mr. Caldwell; Islington, Mr. J. L. McPherson and the Rev. Mr. Stevens; Woodbridge, Mr. Michael Burkholder and Dr. Watson; Thistleton, Mr. Chas. Peters; and Toronto Junction, Messrs. Abbott and Anderson.

A mass meeting was held in the same edifice last night at which addresses were made by the Rev. Mr. Oliver, the Rev. Mr. Scott, the Rev. Mr. Rae and Mr. Marshall.

ACTIVITY IN SIMCOE COUNTY.

Barrie, Ont., June 25.—The County of Simcoe Prohibition Alliance was formed here on Thursday by about seventy-five delegates from different parts of the country. Steps were taken for the thorough organization of the county for active campaign work preparatory to the plebiscite being taken this fall. Officers were elected and a resolution was passed thanking the Dominion Government and House of Commons for giving the electors the privilege of expressing their views on the prohibition question and hoping that there may be a majority sufficiently large as a result of the plebiscite to lead to a prohibitory law. A mass meeting was held in the Congregational Church in the evening.

Vancouver, B.C., June 25.—The Rev. A. E. Green has been appointed delegate from this province to the prohibition convention to be held in Toronto on July 5.

A MINE DEAL OPPOSED.

Spokane, Ore., June 25.—United States Senator George Turner, in the Superior Court, has obtained a temporary injunction restraining the sale of the Le Roi mine at Rossland. The mine was recently sold by a British-American corporation for $3,000,000 by a majority of the board of directors of the Le Roi. Mr. Turner claims that the pooling arrangement existing between certain large stockholders was violated by the action of the trustees, whose acts, he claims, were without authority.

DISAPPOINTED PROSPECTORS.

Juneau, Alaska, June 17. (via Seattle, Wash, June 25. — A party of sixty-one disappointed miners has just reached here from the Copper River country. One of the men, F. W. Hoag, formerly editor of a paper at Poplar Bluff, Mo., says it took eight weeks to get through the fifty miles over the Valdez glacier. He speaks in a most discouraging way of the country, and says that while copper exists there no gold worth working was found.

RECOVERED THE REMAINS.

The body of Mr. Charles Brine, who was accidentally drowned on Monday, was found yesterday afternoon near the G.T.R. culvert bridge, Mill street. The remains were removed to the morgue, where an inquest will be held. Ever since this sad occurrence friends of the family have been tireless in their efforts to recover the body before it would be carried down the river, and yesterday two young men and the son of the deceased were fortunate enough to effect the desired result by means of grappling hooks. Mr. Brine had been in the employ of the Montreal Warehousing Company, and was an ex-British army pensioner. He was just about to undertake the duty of caretaker to Victoria Presbyterian Church when so suddenly called. He was a member of Lodge Victoria's Jubilee, No. 41, Sons of England, and the members are asked to attend his funeral tomorrow, Sunday, at three p.m., sharp.

CHANGE OF TIME.

After to-day the Delaware & Hudson trains will leave Montreal as follows:—Day express at 7.20 a.m., daily, Sundays excepted. Limited at 10 a.m., daily, Sunday excepted; night express at 7 p.m. daily.

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.

BIRTHS.

HERDT.—On June 24, to Mrs. Louis A. Herdt, née Dugas, a son, still-born. 24

MARTIN.—At 477 Berri street, on the 24th inst., a son to Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Martin. 24

MARRIED.

CHADWICK—DICE—At Grace Church, Milton, Ont., on June 22, 1898, by the Rev. W. E. White, assisted by the Revs. C. A. Seager and H. B. Gwyn, the Rev. Frederick Austin Pakenham Chadwick, M.A., rector of Arthur, son of the late Frederick J. Chadwick, of Guelph, to Berta Louise, daughter of Samuel Dice, Esq., Mayor of Milton. 25

COWAN—BETTS—On June 22, 1898, at the residence of the bride's mother, 458 McLeod street, Ottawa, by the Rev. Wm. Woods, Mary Adeline (Mamie), only daughter of the late George S. Betts, Esq., to Mr. James Cowan, second son of John Cowan, Esq., of the Public Works Department, all of Ottawa. 25

CLOUGHER—McLELLAN—On June 22, 1898 at Bethel Church, Farewell, by the Rev. W. G. Hanna, B.A., Joseph Perry Clougher, secretary-treasurer 'Presbyterian Review' Company (limited), Toronto, to Jean, third daughter of the late John McLellan, of Elm Grove, Farewell. 25

FINLEY—LOVELL—On June 22nd, at the Church of St. James the Apostle, by the Rev. Canon Ellegood, assisted by the Rev. Fred. H. Graham, B.A., Frederick Gault Finley, M.D., to Emily Balch, youngest daughter of the late John Lovell.

FRASER—BURTON.—At the residence of the bride's parents, Glenholm, Man., on June 15, by the Rev. A. B. Asterhout, William J. Fraser, of Glenella, Man., eldest son of Alexander Fraser, of Cumminsville, Ont., to Janet S. Burton, second daughter of W. S. Burton, Glenholm, Man. 24

FORSAYETH — DAVIS—At the residence of the bride's parents, 'The Hermitage,' Cayuga, Ont., on June 22, 1898, by the Rev. J. Francis, rector of St. John's Church, Bremner, Gordon Paterson Forsayeth, of the Bank of Hamilton, Toronto, to Kathleen, daughter of Adam A. Davis, Esq. 25

MORRIS—KENNEDY—At 50 Leopold st., Parkdale, Ont., by the Rev. J. A. Rankin, assisted by the Rev. G. F. Morris, Onondaga, Miss Antoinette Idelle Kennedy, daughter of Mr. W. H. Kennedy, was united in marriage to Mr. J. Parnell Morris, of Lindsay, Ontario, formerly musical instructor of the Institute for the Blind, Brantford. 25

POLIWKA—RUSHBROOK—At St. Mary's (Anglican) Church, on June 22, 1898, by the Rev. Anthony Hart, Emil Poliwka, to E. Charlotte Rushbrook, eldest daughter of George Rushbrooke, all of Toronto. 25

WAGNER—GALLINGER.—At the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Josiah Gallinger, of Williamsburg, Ont., by the Rev. J. B. Hicks, B.A., Mr. John Wagner, of Morewood, Ont., to Miss Ada Gallinger, on June 22, 1898. 24

WILSON.—ACTON.—On Wednesday, June 22, 1898, by the Rev. H. J. McDiarmid, Kemptville, at the residence of Mr. John A. Maley, father of the bride, of the township of Oxford, Mr. Edwin Wilson, of Macomb, N.Y., to Mrs. Mary Ann Acton, of Acton's Corners, Ont. 24

YOUNG—DUNNING—At the residence of the bride's brother-in-law, Mr. J. J. Dickinson, Port Colborne, Ont., on June 22, 1898, by the Rev. Alfred Bonny, R. Chas. Young, of the Trust and Loan Company of Canada, Toronto, to Anna Myra, fourth daughter of the late H. L. Dunning, of Hazelhurst, Miss. 25

DIED.

AUDET—At Quebec, on June 23, 1898, F. M. Audet, notary public, aged 55 years. 25

BASTABLE—Found drowned at Portneuf, P.Q., Mary Bastable, aged 29 years. Interred at Lachine, on June 24, 1898. 25

BAYLIS.—At the residence of her brother-in-law, F. E. Grafton, Esq., 100 St. Famille street, on June 23, Elizabeth Baylis, aged 86 years. Funeral (private) Saturday morning. 24

CARTER—At Quebec, on June 21, 1898, Ethel Maude, daughter of W. H. Carter. 23

DAVIDSON.—At Camborne, near Cobourg, Ont., on Friday evening, June 10, 1898, of appendicitis, Walter Wylie Davidson, fifth son of Thos Davidson, aged 18 years and four months. 24

HARRIS.—On June 23, at Cote St. Paul, Elizabeth, beloved wife of George Harris, aged 39 years. Funeral on Saturday at 3 o'clock. 24

STEWART—On the 24th instant, Alexander Charles, eldest son of John Harvey Stewart, aged 19 years and 8 months. The funeral will take place from his father's residence, Pointe aux Trembles, on Saturday, at 2 p.m. Friends and acquaintances will please accept this invitation. Huntingdon papers please copy. 25

TRENHOLME.—At Trenholmeville, P.Q., on June 23, Mary Anne Ridley, widow of the late Edward Trenholme, in the 84th year of her age. Funeral on Saturday at 3 p.m. 24

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ALPHONSE VALIQUETTE & CO Wish 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.
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DRESS GOODS PRICES.

65 Pieces Fashionable Dress Goods, in 24 different patterns and combinations of coloring, shepherd's plaid checks in black and white, brown and white, navy and white, fawn and white, also lot of dark ground tweed effects with clear white hair stripe, interwoven, a very stylish lot, and good value, at 18 cents a yard.

Monday's sale price—12½ cents.

28 Pieces Clan and Fancy Tartans, in 15 different plaids, every one good, splendid for children's going-away dresses, or ladies' shirt waists, wrappers, etc. You'll think them great value at ordinary price, 21 cents a yard, but decidedly cheap at 12½ cents.

DRESS GOODS SALE.

32 Pieces and 15 Different Combinations of Fancy Broken Check Tweed Effect Dress Goods, that you'll like at first sight. They're well worth 21 cents a yard. Monday's sale price, 15 cents.

FANCY BROCHE DRESS GOODS,—New and stylish, rich and effective. The general effect is strikingly handsome, and the color combinations exquisite. These beautiful goods come to us with a big portion of the original shorn off, and are excellent value at 30 to 35 cents a yard. Monday's sale price, 18 cents.

FRENCH EFFECT DRESS MATERIAL in 15 different shades and as many superb combinations interwoven with dainty hair stripe effects, a very smart, stylish and dignified cloth that you'll find excellent value at 40 cents a yard. Monday's sale price 23 cents.



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LEATHER BELTS, $1.00, 90c, 65c. 50c, 40c, 35c and 25c.
CANVAS CAPS, cool and comfortable. 50c and 35c.
TWEED CAPS, all styles, $1.00, 90c, 75c, 60c, 50c, 40c, 35c, 25c and 15c.
SWEATERS, all colors, 75c, $1.00, $1.25, $1.35, $1.50 to $2.50.
NEGLIGEE SHIRTS, all styles, prices, 50c, 75c, $1.00, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, $2.00 to $3.00.
COLORED CAMBRIC SHIRTS, up-to-date, worth $1.25 to $2.00 for 98c.
BOYS' NEGLIGEE SHIRTS that wear well, at 50c, 60c, 75c and 85c.
MEN'S CRASH or WHITE DUCK PANTS, at $1.50.
MEN'S CRASH or WHITE DUCK COATS, at $1.50,
MEN'S FANCY VESTS, 75c, $1.00, $1.25, $1.50, 1.75, $2.00 to $3.00.
ALPACA COATS, SILK COATS, SERGE COATS, LINEN COATS, Etc.
WHITE FLANNEL COATS and PANTS, to clear less 20 per cent. off.
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can be obtained by using one of our **GAS GRATES.** They are ornamental, give out a great heat, besides being economical. You want one. Will be glad to show them and give prices.

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Style in Diamonds.

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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.

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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

CENTS FOR SALE. Apply t 'Witness Office.

THE **"Alpha" Boiler Compound** Is Preferred by Analysts.

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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.

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

OLD NEWSPAPERS suitable for wrapping purposes, for sale at the 'Witness' Office, in 10-lb. packages, at $1 per 100 lbs.

The Daily Witness.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 25.

AN AT HOME.

THE WILLARD UNION FOR BUSINESS WOMEN.

The 'baby union' of the W.C.T.U. held its closing meeting for the season last night. This Union has for its object the enlisting of the business women of the city, who cannot attend the afternoon meetings, in active temperance work in the W. C. T. U. Though only a few months old, it has been able to report a great deal of quiet, effective work done, and the signs are that this Union will become one of the most active of those enlisted under the standard of the 'white ribbon.' The president is Mrs. E. E. Starr, and the secretary Miss Luke.

A number of special invitations were issued for last night's gathering to visitors and friends. As a result of these, and the personal invitations issued during the evening, a number gave in their names as members. This Union is very desirous to enroll gentlemen as honorary members. The proceedings opened with the singing of a hymn and prayer by the Rev. Mr. Mansell, the president being in the chair. Mrs. Luddington spoke briefly on the plebiscite, and the need for prompt and immediate action, after which Miss Gordon, of Ottawa, was introduced to give what she termed, 'A girl's talk to girls.'

The points of the address were, 'Why is it that there are so many professedly temperance women that are inactive in the cause of temperance?' The reason why there must be a separate temperance organization apart from the Church. The reasons for the existence of the W.C.T.U. The especial reasons why girls should join in earnest appeal for members.' There were two musical selections during the evening, and a pleasant feature was the present of the 'Memorial Life of Miss Willard' to the Y.W.C.A., in whose rooms the Willard Union meets, through the secretary. At the close of the meeting, the company adjourned to an upper room, where light refreshments were served, and a pleasant social time spent. The Union will resume its meetings in September.

CLAN M'CLENNAN, O.S.C.

The regular meeting of Clan McLennan, No. 46, Order of Scottish Clans, was held last evening, in their hall on Richmond street, Chief J. R. Binning in the chair. There was a large attendance of clansmen present. After the transaction of routine business the secretary read a letter he had received from Lord Strathcona, in London, enclosing a cheque for fifty dollars, for their charitable fund—a cordial vote of thanks was tendered to his lordship for the same. The Dominion Day picnic committee reported that final and satisfactory arrangements had been made for their picnic and that the Fifth Royal Scot's Pipe and Drum Band, under Pipe-Major D. Manson, had been engaged for the occasion, and would play the following popular airs during the games: 'Cock o' the North,' 'Earl of Mansfield,' 'Celtic Society,' '92nd Gordon Highlanders' March,' 'The Campbells are Comin',' 'Lord Panmure,' etc. Three fine prizes will be offered for quoits, and if sufficient entries are made a fourth prize will be added.

PATENT REPORTS.

Messrs. Fetherstonhaugh & Co., patent solicitors, Canada Life Building, furnish the following complete weekly list of patents, granted to Canadians in the following countries. Any further information may be readily obtained from them direct:

Canadian patents—Charcoal stoves, J. Simpson; brakes, A. Desbains; invalid beds, Mr. Shurley and Mr. Dietrich; bicycle handle bar clamp, B. D. Harris; rubber overshoes and the manufacture thereof, J. J. McGill; combined storm windows and blinds, E. B. Hallman; combined bake board, flour bin and kitchen cabinet, E. W. Dartnail; agricultural implements, F. Laporte; locks, J. T. Hunter.

American patents—Lawn mower grinder, W. W. Boughner; combined bicycle lock and holder, D. Bowman; typewriting machine, E. Horton; electro-magnetic switch railway, A. Norman; tire, A. Ryan; vessel and sail rigging therefor, C. Twining.

ST. MARK'S CHAPEL, DORVAL.

The opening of St. Mark's Chapel, Dorval, will be held on Sunday next, June 26, at 3 o'clock.

ALCOHOLIC CONFECTIONERY

A NEW SWEETMEAT CAUSING TROUBLE IN NEW YORK.

(New York 'Press.')

Brandy biscuits are the latest of those insidious goodies which educate the young palate to an appreciation of the flavor of alcohol. The biscuit, or cake, as it should be called, is the successor of the once popular, but now forbidden candy brandy drops.

The sale of brandy biscuits has reached the stage where both the Health Board and the Board of Education have agreed to act jointly for the suppression of the traffic, and every school teacher is to become a detective for the purpose of gathering information against shopkeepers engaged in the sale.

The Health Commissioners held a conference yesterday over the sale of the biscuits and orders were issued to the inspectors of the board to keep a sharp lookout for the shopkeepers who are engaged in handling them. A communication was sent to the Board of Education setting forth the fact that cakes containing alcohol were being sold to school children and asking the board to have the teachers question pupils as to where they obtained them.

This action was caused by a letter received by President Murphy telling of cases where children in the primary schools had become victims of the brandy biscuit habit, and giving him information to support the allegation.

One of the physicians of the department was consulted. He explained that the desire for alcohol was acquired as soon as the young palate tasted it. He said that Indians who had never known the taste or smell of it took to it naturally, and children did the same. When it was sweetened, he said, it created a desire in a child that was hard to overcome, as the sense of taste was pleased, and the light exhiliaration caused soon wore off and left the child with a desire for another cake containing alcohol. This desire, the doctor explained, amounted, in a short time, to a craving.

The action of the board was influenced to a certain extent by the condition of a boy, eight years old, who was sent to Bellevue Hospital more than a week ago. The child was suffering from acute alcoholism, due to the eating of a quantity of brandy biscuits.

The biscuits, or cakes, are sold on the East Side, and contain neither brandy nor whiskey, but a few drops of grain alcohol. The biscuits are made in the form of tarts, so common in New England. They are of sweetened biscuit dough, with a patch of jelly in them, or set into a depression. The jelly is a cheap, gluey substance, with some flavoring. It is made up with a certain amount of alcohol, and the sweetening of the jelly and the dough give it a pleasant taste to the children.

The tarts are sold for a cent each. On a child six or seven years old the effects of a few drops of alcohol are noticeable at once. The cheeks flush, the pulse is quickened and the eye brightened. Two or three of the tarts cause a higher pulse, accompanied by high heart action and, in some cases, drowsiness. In other cases the child is said to become noisy, boisterous and quarrelsome.

The dealers in these cakes, are, as a rule, small bakeshop keepers and men who have corner stands for the sale of candies and soda water. In many of the poorer families where both parents go out to work the children receive a few pennies to get lunheeon with at noon. These children, with others more fortunate, patronize the vendors of the brandy biscuits, eating a couple of them for their noonday meal. President Murphy yesterday refused to tell what information he possesses against individuals, but it is thought his inspectors, acting on information that has been laid before the board, will make several arrests soon.

The Gerry Society also will co-operate with the health authorities and the teachers in their endeavors to stamp out the traffic.

MURDERED BY A TRAMP.

A LONDON, ONT., POLICEMAN SHOT WHILE IN THE PERFORMANCE OF HIS DUTY.

London, Ont., June 25.—Shortly after nine o'clock last evening Police Constable Michael Twohey was shot while arresting a tramp on the corner of Elias and Ontario streets, for beating a C.P.R. watchman. The policeman was shot twice, once through the hand and then through the head, death being instantaneous. The tramp has not yet been found. Deceased resided at 490 Oxford street, and has been connected with the force for a number of years, and was one of its best men.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. A. P. Willis and family are settled for the summer months at Idlewild, their country place on Lake Champlain.

Miss A. L. Campbell, one of the head nurses of the Royal Victoria Hospital, left last Wednesday to spend her vacation at Boston and other places on the Atlantic coast. She is accompanied by her sister, Miss S. Alma Campbell. They expect to be absent for a month.

CLOSED ON 1st AND 2nd JULY.

Mid-Summer Offerings.

Three months more of summer, and the best of the weather to come. All over our store you will secure genuine bargains, reduced now rather than at the end of the season.

If you have not already secured your Summer Dry Goods requirements, be sure you visit Ogilvy's, ever increasing in popularity with shoppers.

MILLINERY.

Prices have taken a big drop in our Millinery Department; a 50 cent piece has the purchasing power of a dollar these days.

Ladies' Sailors in Chic styles, pretty colors, 25 p.c. discount.

A decided bargain table of Untrimmed Straws; large variety of colorings and effects; all this year's shapes; sold at the beginning of the season at $1.00 to $2.50, now clearing at 25c each.

We always keep the little ones in mind. Children's Summer Headwear at special reduced prices.

Beautiful selection of Gems in Midsummer Trimmed Millinery, Half Price.

Mourning Trimmed Millinery, 25 percent off.

Here's a Men's Shirt Sensation. Just closed out at our own prices, a manufacturer's stock of Men's Neglige Shirts, in Fancy Ceylon, Flanuel, Flannelette, and Fancy Sateen, with collar attached, or bands all finished with pearl buttons; front side pocket and extra well made, and are real good value at 75c and $1.00; all sizes; while they last, 49c.

Ladies' Exquisite White Muslin Costumes, beautifully embroidered, with dainty lace and insertions, all half price, for instance:

$15.00 Garment for $7.50
$10.00 Garment for $5.00
$8.50 Garment for $4.25

Come and see these handsome costumes.

Ladies' Leather Belts. A special line of Good Leather Belts, with metal buckle, 25c each.

NOTICE

CLOSED ON 1st AND 2nd JULY.

James A. Ogilvy & Sons

THE LARGEST EXCLUSIVE DRY GOODS STORE IN CANADA.
St. Catherine and Mountain sts.,
MONTREAL.

A CHEQUERED CAREER.

REPORTED DEAD AND NO PENSION.

(London 'Daily Mail,' June 6.)

The man who claims to have once owned the land upon which practically the township of Johannesburg now stands is at the present time an inmate of the Guildford Workhouse. His name is Jas. Outterson Pratt, and he is the son of a former high sheriff of Northumberland.

Inside the spick-and-span dormitory of the institution, the gray-haired old man, crippled of tongue and of limb in fighting against the pation's foes, recounted the story of his life to a 'Daily Mail' representative, while outside in the sunshine a bugle-call was borne on the breeze, and served to stimulate the memories of the veteran.

Mr. Pratt must be set down as a remarkable man. He has had his left leg shattered by a shell, an assegai blade has found its way to his throat, his collarbone, three ribs, and left arm have been fractured; he has been struck down by the fierce heat of the Indian sun, and has been the victim of a paralytic seizure. Yet, despite all this, at sixty-five years of age, he is apparently hearty, and through strange vicissitudes of fortune is an inmate of a workhouse.

'I was born in April, 1833, at Fletching, in Sussex,' began Mr. Pratt, 'and my father, who was a barrister by profession and a farmer by inclination was, strange to relate, when my own present location is considered

THE FIRST GUARDIAN

of the Uckfield Union. His name was John Pratt, and ten years after my birth he succeeded to a life interest in the family estates in Northumberland and Durham. The former properties were called Noreham and Chatton Hill, and the latter Running Waters, and my father was a lieutenant for the County of Durham. He was ruined by the failure of the Northumberland and Durham Bank, in which he was a large shareholder.

'At thirteen I went to the naval college of the old East India Company at Finchley, and two years later sailed for India as a naval cadet in the 'Sir Harry Cotte.' I first saw active service against Malay pirates in Borneo, and I was about twenty-one when I got my lieutenancy. I then thought I would take a trip home, but on my way stopped at the Cape, and being on leave I took service with Sir Robert Lakeman's levies in the Kaffir war of 1852-3. For service at Water Kloof, near Fort Beaufort, and on the Kat River I got a medal, and the Crimean war breaking out then I obtained permission from the company, and joined the naval brigade under Admiral Keppel and fought in the trenches of Sebastopol. There I was wounded in the ankle and knee by a shell, and lay in the hospital at Scutari until peace was proclaimed in 1856.

'I returned to England, and had been in the country only fourteen days when the Mutiny began, and I was immediately recalled. In India I was commandant of the Calcutta Naval Brigade, and took part in the attack on Delhi, Cawnpore and Lucknow. After the cruelties of the rebels were avenged and the country settled I was appointed a resident magistrate in the Presidency of Bombay, and married a niece of Sir William Chaytor, Bart. After five or six years of married life my wife left for England for the purpose of having our two children educated.

'That was in 1864, and the vessel, the 'Madeira,' was

WRECKED OFF THE CAPE COAST,

and all on board perished. About this time I received a severe sunstroke, and for the next two years I was hardly conscious of events at all. It was during this period that I travelled from India to Capetown, and, having a few thousand pounds, started sheep-farming at Rondebosch.

'In the meantime the East India Company had been taken over by the British Government, and by some blunder I was recorded officially as dead, thus losing my pension and all official recognition. At the Cape I made coast surveys for the government, and then went into the Transvaal, where I purchased fifteen thousand morgens (a morgen is equal to two English acres) of land, if not where Johannesburg stands to-day, at least in the immediate vicinity. When the Boers revolted against the British Government I took arms against them, and all my property was seized or destroyed.

'At the siege of Pretoria I lost my papers, medals, and other decorations, and when the rebels were allowed the victory of the campaign I was asked to swear allegiance to the Boer Republic. As I refused, all my claims to the land I had purchased were declared invalid, and I returned to England in 1887 to find myself unknown and unrecognized by the authorities and my relatives dead.

'I was stricken with paralysis, and being unable to work for a livelihood, and disinclined to live on the charity of strangers, I was compelled to come here.

'Yes, I am well cared for,' concluded the old fellow, as he broke some crusts into a mug of tea, 'and the master treats me as a gentleman.'

SIZE FOR PAPER GLAZING.

A new bi-product of the dairy is the manufacture of sizing to be used by paper manufacturers to put the glazing on fine quality papers. Heretofore a fine quality of glue with other compounds has been used, but it was recently discovered that a much better and cheaper sizing could be made from skim milk. The Standard Company, of Newark, N.J., has now made a five-year contract to furnish this to some large paper manufacturers. The skim milk is put in a vat, treated with chemicals and heated until curd is formed, then the curd is washed and pressed, and shipped to the headquarters plant, at Oswego. There the curd is ground fine, and put in a large and improved drying kiln, where it is dried in about twelve hours, then bagged and is ready for shipment.

FELL ASLEEP ON THE RAILS.

Havelock, Ont., June 25.—Wm Johnston, twenty-four years of age, son of a well-to-do farmer near here, was instantly killed in the C. P. R.. yards yesterday morning He was sleeping on the tracks.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

BELL TELEPHONE RATES—CANADA AND THE WORLD'S FAIR IN PARIS.

Ottawa, June 25.—A committee of the Cabinet comprising Messrs. Fielding, Fisher, Paterson and Sir Louis Davies, held a meeting on Thursday evening in Mr. Fisher's office to consider the Bell Telephone Company's application for an increase of rates. Although the whole question was discussed at length, nothing definite was arrived at. Over a year ago the company applied to the Railway Committee of the Privy Council to be allowed to increase its rates, and the matter has been disposed of.

Mr. J. A. Choquette, M.P., is in the city. He says that he has not yet been appointed a judge. However, the general opinion is that in the course of a few weeks Mr. Choquette will be on the bench.

It is understood that Canada has been offered 12,000 feet of space at the Paris World's Fair for 1900, while in Chicago in 1893, Canada found over 100,000 feet not too much space. Mr. Fisher, when in Paris, will endeavor to secure more space for Canada. He will be assisted in this endeavor by Lord Strathcona and the Canadian agent in Paris.

John Baptiste Lascelle, manager of the 'Hub' billiard room, committed suicide at noon to-day by drinking a cup full of carbolic acid. He died five minutes afterwards.

Judge Lavergne, of Ottawa County, left to-day with his family on a trip to the Old Country. During his absence, his duties will be performed by Judges Curran and Gill.

General Montgomery Moore and Mrs. Moore are here, guests of Lord and Lady Aberdeen, at Rideau Hall.

There is a rumor going the rounds to the effect that the Grand Trunk Railway is quietly preparing to build a branch of their road into the city shortly, and that the surveyors are now at work at Navan locating a route.

The Hon. J. D. Cameron, attorney-general of Manitoba, arrived in the city last evening from Montreal.

Mr. James Sutherland, M.P., the Liberal whip, is here on departmental business.

VERMONT E. L. CONVENTION OVER.

Burlington, Vt., June 25. — Thursday morning dawned bright and fair, and the excursionists across Lake Champlain to Willsboro Point, N.Y., had a perfect day for the trip. Probably three thousand people listened to the thrilling missionary addresses of Miss Ruth Marie Sites of Foochow, China, and of the Rev. A.J. Palmer, D.D., of New York.

In the afternoon the addresses were of a patriotic nature, and were given by the Rev. J. E. C. Sawyer, D.D., Syracuse, N.Y.; subject: 'The saloon must go,' and by the Rev. M. C. B. Mason, D.D., Cincinnati, O.; subject : 'The Church and the race problem.'

The evening meeting at the armory consisted of a consecration service and of addresses by the Rev. Thomas Tyrie, St. Johnsbury, Vt., and by the Rev. Dr. Munhall, Philadelphia; and thus closed the great state convention of '98. A time never to be forgotten for the inspiration and help given to Christian workers.

THE ANCIENT CAPITAL.

Quebec, June 25.—The report that Sir H. G. Joly de Lotbiniere has retired, or is about to retire, from the Laurier Cabinet, is denied here.

Captain du Perron Casgrain, of the Royal Engineers, who has been appointed to succeed Col. Lake, as Quartermaster-General of the Canadian Militia, is a native of this city, and a son of Mr. P. B. Casgrain, ex-M.P. for L'Islet.

The 'Middleton memorial fountain' has been completed, and is now in operation in the Grande Allee, near the Quebec Skating Rink. It bears the following inscription: 'Erected by the Quebec Provincial Woman's Temperance Union, in honor of their first president, Mrs. Elizabeth Middleton, A.D., 1897.'

The venerable Thomas Hodgson, of West Frampton, aged eighty-six, has just undergone a successful operation for cataract on both eyes, at a private hospital in this city. He had been completely blind for a number of years. He returned home yesterday rejoicing, and with his sight sufficiently recovered to be able to read the newspapers.

MR. DUGGAN'S WILL.

Quebec, June 25.—The estate of the late Mr. Duggan is valued at about seventy-five thousand dollars. It is stated that Miss Duggan, deceased's sister, is allowed an annuity of four hundred dollars. To Mr. Joseph E. Duggan, advocate, of Montreal, is left the seigniory of Murray Bay, and the late residence of deceased, on d'Auteuil street, is given to Mr. Frank M. Duggan. The residue of the estate is divided between the brothers. Mr. Duggan, it is reported, also left a thousand dollars to St. Patrick's Church and a thousand dollars to St. Matthew's Church. The Rev. Mr. Paquet, his spiritual adviser, who attended him during his recent illness, officiated at the requiem mass yesterday morning.

NEW PARSONAGE AT SUTTON.

Sutton, Que., June 24. — The new Methodist parsonage was formally opened on Tuesday, the occasion being celebrated by a social in the church. The building cost about $1,500, and is one of the most complete of its kind to be found in the Eastern Townships.

THE SAILORS' INSTITUTE.

Last night's concert at the Sailors' Institute proved, like its forerunners, a great success. The chair was occupied by Mr. William Barker, and the hall was well filled with both sailors and citizens. An excellent programme of songs and music was provided, which was carried out by Miss E. M. Spaul, Messrs. J. Wilkes, Davis, Fred. Hickey, Bevan Giles and John Walker, assisted by the following seamen from the ships in port: Messrs. George Friar, William Griffiths, Samuel McMurray, Edward Stretch, G. Barton, A. Draper and George Price. The different numbers were performed in fine style, the performers being awarded enthusiastic applause for their efforts to please.

ST. JEAN BAPTISTE.

THE SPEECHES AT THE CELEBRATION—ATHLETIC GAMES—DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT.

At the conclusion of the open air mass yesterday a large portion of those present proceeded to the exhibition grounds to hear the patriotic speeches of a number of gentlemen. Among those who spoke were the Hon. Judge Loranger, general president of the St. Jean Baptiste Society ; Messrs. Bergeron, Desmarais, Casgrain and Lemieux, members of the House of Commons.

In the afternoon there was a picnic on the same grounds, the usual programme of athletic sports and games being gone through.

In the evening a dramatic entertainment was held in the Monument National, a number of well-known amateurs playing a five-act drama entitled 'Martyrdom.' Between the acts the prizes won at the picnic games were distributed, as were also the medals awarded for proficiency and attendance at the practical lectures on arts, sciences, etc., given at the Monument National during the winter season. The medallists were Miss Isola Brunet, Mr. Nap. Langlois, Mr. Eugene Lapierre, Mr. Ephrem F. Valiquet, Mr. J. E. Ayotte.

THE FIREMEN'S GRAVES.

DECORATED YESTERDAY ACCORDING TO CUSTOM.

Yesterday was decoration day for the graves of deceased firemen of Montreal.

The day was auspicious for the little labor of love which the comrades of the departed always delight in taking part in. About two o'clock a start was made, the Protestant Cemetery being first visited, where small Union Jacks together with a profusion of cut flowers were placed on the graves of the firemen, many of whom had lost their lives in the discharge of their duties.

The same ceremonial was observed at the Roman Catholic Cemetery. Among those present were : Ald. Stevenson, chairman of the Fire Committee; Chief Benoit; Assistant Chiefs Beckingham, and Jackson; Mr. Joseph Beaulieu, supply officer of the department; Captains Briere, Doolan, Gibson, Guthrie and Mann, and some fifteen firemen selected from the different stations throughout the city.

PROVINCIAL PLEBISCITE CAMPAIGN.

A large and enthusiastic gathering of the prohibition workers of Westmount assembled in Grace Baptist Church last evening to organize for the coming plebiscite vote. Mr. H. A. Moulton, chairman of the central committee, presided, and stated the objects of the meeting. It was decided to organize at once and make a thorough canvass of the division for the purpose of polling the full temperance vote in Westmount. The following officers were unanimously elected: President, Matthew Hutchinson, Q.C.; vice-president, D. W. Ross; Secretary, J. H. Cayford; treasurer, George Lyman. Committee—Rev. W. T. Graham, Rev. R. Hopkin, Rev. J. W. Clipsham, Mr. J. K. Macdonald, Mr. J. T. Ewart, Mr. G. M. Webster, Mr. Frank Smith, Dr. Rondeau, Mr. H. Berkham, Mr. J. J. F. Houghton, Mr. T. Crossley, Mr. J. H. Ramsay, Mr. Sol. Cutter, Mrs. Starr, Mr. Frank Roe, Miss Moodie, Mrs. Woodley, Mrs. Pendleton, T. B. Macaulay, A. G. Walford, Miss McLeod, Miss Ira M. Monk, Mrs. Wycott, Mr. F. Braidwood, Mr. George R. Lighthall, Mr. N. McLeod, Mrs. Mussell, Mr. Wm. Henry and Mr. W. D. Lighthall.

The first meeting of the committee will be held in Grace Baptist Church on Tuesday, July 4, when immediate arrangements will be made for the systematic distribution of campaign literature.

A meeting for the organization of St. Henri and Ste. Cunegonde, will be held on Monday evening next, in Westminster Church, Atwater avenue, near the corner of St. Antoine street. St. Mary's and St. James divisions will be organized in East End Methodist Church, corner of Lagauchetiere and Plessis streets, on Tuesday evening, June 28, and St. Ann's division, including St. Gabriel ward, in Unity Hall, Wellington street, on Tuesday, July 5. All these meetings begin at eight o'clock.

GOOD TEMPLARS' EXCURSION.

J. B. Gough Lodge, No. 122, I.O.G.T., intend holding a moonlight excursion on Tuesday evening next, June 28. The band of the Oddfellows has been engaged to accompany the excursion, which promises to be a great success. The steamer 'Filgate' will leave Jacques Cartier wharf at eight p.m., calling at Longueuil ferry at 8.30 p.m.

COLONIAL HOUSE, Phillips Square

WILL BE CLOSED 30th JUNE TO 4th JULY.

Men's Furnishings Dept.

Men's outing shirts in great variety in Flannelette, Ceylon and silk and wool, at prices ranging from 75c and upwards.

Men's Bicycle Hose with or without feet, in all the various heather mixtures, with fancy tops, prices 60c, 85c, 90c, $1.00, $1.25, and $1.50.

Men's all wool Sweaters in Navy, White, Cardinal, and Fawn, at $1.00 and $1.50.

Men's Leather Belts at 60c and up.

Always on hand a large stock of Men's washing Ties at 10c, or 3 for 25c.

Men's Washing Ties at 15c, or 2 for 25c.

Special value in Men's cotton string Ties in Fancy checks or stripes at 5c, or 50c per doz.

Will be Closed Friday the 1st and Saturday the 2nd July.

HENRY MORGAN & CO.,
MONTREAL.

Our Employees Dominion Day Outing.

Last Saturday we notified our employees that we intend closing Friday and Saturday of next week. We do so out of respect for public opinion, which favors recreation to employees and as a mark of our appreciation of their services during the busy season.

THE PUBLIC will please bear in mind that our store will be closed FRIDAY and SATURDAY, July 1st and 2nd.

During July and August this store sets the pace by closing daily at 5.30 o'clock and Saturdays at 1 o'clock.

Open To-Night till 9.30.

HAMILTON'S

SPECIAL SALE OF

WASH - - GOODS.

The season's most desirable goods, at the most desirable time, and at prices that will astonish you. . . . .

28 inch wide striped and checked Scotch Ginghams especially suitable for children's wear. Sale price 10c.

30 inch wide striped and checked Dimity Muslins, the ideal mid-summer dress material. Sale price 10c.

30 inch wide Linen Lawns with open work insertion and lace effects for Ladies' Costumes. Sale price 12c.

32 inch wide fine sheer Organdie muslins in all the latest shades and designs Sale price 15c.

About thirty pieces of fine open needle work. Grenadines in light, medium, and dark shades, equal in appearance to silk; light as a feather. Goods that are now being sold in the city at from 35c to 40c. During the sale at 20c and 25c.

Out of town customers who cannot attend this sale should write for samples of these lines when ordering muslins. You can have them sent by parcel post at 1c per ounce.

HAMILTON'S,
St. Catherine and Peel Streets, and Dominion Square.

THE NINETY-EIGHTH CENTENARY

The Irish societies propose holding a great demonstration in Montreal to-morrow in commemoration of the hundredth anniversary of the 1798 insurrection. Excursions are billed from points far and near, and the indications are that at least ten thousand people will take part in a parade. The procession will from on Haymarket square at 1.30 p.m., following a special celebration of mass at St. Patrick's Church at 11 a.m.

Through the courtesy of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, the office of District Passenger Agent Pease at the Bonaventure Station will be used to-day and to-morrow as a reception committee room for visitors arriving from the United States and elsewhere. Societies are coming from Portland, Maine, Sherbrooke, Ottawa, Quebec, Toronto, Stratford, Hamilton and Kingston. The objective point of the procession will be the exhibition grounds. The '98 Centenary Association have extended a general and cordial invitation to the Irish Protestants to take part in the procession.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

The Great Club Event.—The Dunlop Trophy road race, the great club event of the year, will take place on Saturday, Aug. 27, the last half-holiday of the year. It will be run on the Woodbine track and the Kingston road, as last year. The trustees are arranging special attractions, which will insure the attendance of ten thousand spectators.

Weekly Calendar.

SATURDAY, JUNE 25.

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, JUNE 26.

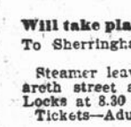
ONE HOUR PROFITABLY SPENT

By Attending the

Young Men's Bible Study

ON THE LIFE OF THE APOSTLE PAUL.

SUNDAY, 3 to 4 p.m., Dominion Square. 24



S. O. E. B. S.

Lodge Victoria Jubilee, No. 41.

The members are requested to attend the funeral of our late Brother, Charles Brine, from 130 Britannia street, Point St. Charles, at 3 p.m., TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, 26th inst. Members to meet in lodge room at 2 p.m. sharp. By order, A. TATTERSALL, W.P.

MEN'S OWN.

BRIEF, BRIGHT, BROTHERLY

Every Sunday afternoon, at 3 p.m.,

—IN—

CALVARY CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Guy street, above St. Antoine.

NEXT SUNDAY.

Speaker—Mr. JNO. A. NICHOLLS.

Soloist—Mr. H. MATTICE.

COME!

TUESDAY, JUNE 28.

Moonlight Excursion

Under the Auspices of

J. R. GOUGH LODGE, No. 122,

Independent Order of Good Templars,

TUESDAY, June 28th, 1898.

Steamer "Filgate" will leave Jacques Cartier wharf at 8 p.m., calling at Longueil Ferry at 8.30 p.m.

Oddfellows' Band Will be in Attendance.

NO Dancing.

Tickets .....25 Cents.

To be had from W. H. FENN, 341 Bourgeois St. GALES' Confectionery, 135 St. Antoine St. 25

Grand Concert and Social

Under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid Society of TAYLOR CHURCH, in the lecture hall, corner of Logan and Papineau ave., on TUESDAY EVENING, June 28th, 1898, at 8 o'clock.

Tickets, 15c, or two for 25c.

Children, 10c, or two for 15c.

COME ONE! .. .. COME ALL! 25

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29.

THE ANNUAL PICNIC of the NAZARETH STREET MISSION SABBATH SCHOOL

Will take place on Wednesday, 29th June To Sherringham Park, by Str. "Duchess of York."

Steamer leaves canal basin, foot of Nazareth street at 8.15 a.m., and St. Gabriel Locks at 8.30 a.m.

Tickets—Adults, 50c. Children, 25c. 25

THURSDAY, JUNE 30.

DAN CODFREY'S FAREWELL PROMENADE CONCERTS, Victoria Skating Rink,

Aftn. & Eve'g. THURSDAY, June 30th.

Aftn. & Eve'g. FRIDAY, July 1st.

4 Performances. Matinees 3 p.m. Evenings 8.

POPULAR PRICES Promenade, 25c. Reserved Seat, 25c extra.

SPECIAL CHILDREN'S MATINEE, THURSDAY, June 30th. PROMENADE, 15c. RESERVED SEAT, 25c.

Tickets can be obtained in advance at Shaw's Music Store on Monday, 27th

FRIDAY, JULY 1.

DOMINION DAY.

GO WITH THE

ODDFELLOWS

TO

HIGHGATE SPRINGS.

SPLENDID PRIZES.

BLASI'S GREAT ORCHESTRA.

Round Trip $1.00. Children Half-fare.

Tickets at C.V.R. office, 138 St. James st.; John Allan's, Wm. Graham's, 440 St. James street, and at station on Dominion Day.

Trains leave G.T.R. Station at 9 a.m., stopping at St. Henri and Point St. Charles.

C. J. WILLIAMS, Chairman. JOHN TAYLOR, Secretary.

Weekly Calendar.

FUTURE MEETINGS.

St. Thomas Church

SUNDAY-SCHOOL

ANNUAL PICNIC

will be held at Ile Gros Bois,

On THURSDAY, July 7th.

Steamer will leave Molsons Wharf at 8 a.m., and Island Wharf at 10 a.m. and 2 p.m. Tickets, 20 cents; children, 10 cents. 24

PICNIC TO IBERVILLE,

SATURDAY, July 9th.

By Employees Belding, Paulk & Co., Ltd.

The committee warn the public against purchasing tickets unless properly countersigned by committee and C.P.R. Passenger Department, under date June 22nd, 1898.

Tickets may be purchased from:

The Gendron Manufacturing Company, 2413 St. Catherine street.

Walsh & Bussiere, 1857 Notre Dame st.

E. Cavanagh Co., 2551 Notre Dame street.

A. Chartrand, 340 Seigneurs street.

A. E. DuBergar, 280 Centre street.

R. Turner, 603 Wellington street.

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.

○ F. M. 4 ☽ L. Q. 10-11	JUNE	● N.M. 18 ☾ F.Q. 26				
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
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12	13	14	15	16	17	18
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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, JUNE 25, 1898.

The American troops in Cuba have had their first serious fight, and they have fought with all the courage, the energy and the confidence of the race. And they have been successful against considerable odds. The Spanish forces have been driven back to the outskirts of Santiago, and there can be little doubt that the capture of that town is only a matter of days. It is natural enough that the ardor of the volunteers should urge them to the front, and that they should therefore have suffered far greater losses than the regulars. 'Teddy' Roosevelt's rough riders have given a good account of themselves in this first fight, and have lost accordingly.

It is not at all improbable that the Khalifa has, as reported, evacuated Omdurman, which is on the west bank of the Nile just below Khartoum. The Khalifa is a member of the Taisha subtribe of the Baggara Arabs, and the home of his people is in the south of the province of Darfur, which is west of the province of Kordofan. It has always been taken for granted that he would seek safety in flight to his former home in the west as soon as the troops advanced upon Khartoum. For over a year, it is said, he has kept swift dromedaries in Omdurman in readiness to take flight. There were those who expected that his flight might, however, be anticipated by an assassin, for he has by his wholesale massacres made deadly enemies of thousands of Arabs of the Nile tribes, who have been only kept in subjection to him by fear of the Baggaras and the Soudanese riflemen, whom the Khalifa's personal friends command.

A correspondent suggests that if Canada does not provide ships for the British navy she might, by establishing training stations on her shores, provide men for it. The arrangement would be a good one if Canada had enough of reformatory boys to man a training ship or two. But as regards contributing to the national defence, the essential question is, who would pay the men so trained for the British navy? It would still be the people of the British Isles. If the pay and other attractions were sufficient to draw Canadians into the navy they would go; if not, they would not. So Canada's contribution would be in no sense a sacrifice or a sharing of the burden of imperial defence. It may be a proposition distasteful to some, but it is one that neither patriotism nor common honesty can slur, what is Canada doing to contribute to her own defence? Were she independent she would certainly have to maintain some armament that to her would be a heavy burden, though even then she would have to live by favor of her greater neighbors. Were she annexed to the United States she would certainly have to bear her share of what bids fair to be one of the world's great navies. Is it fair to the empire that defends us—still more, is it fair to ourselves, is it consonant with national self-respect, that we should do nothing?

Prof. Koch, the great German bacteriologist, has just returned from German East Africa, where he has been on a government mission investigating the causes of the disease which has swept away the cattle of that state, in common with other African countries, during the last two or three years. The professor has made some interesting discoveries, and has formed some interesting theories. The cattle plague is, he thinks, malarial in its origin; he finds that it is accompanied by all the symptoms, and runs through all the usual stages of malarial diseases, and that, as is the case with them, victims who have recovered after the disease has run unchecked through all its phases, are thereafter immune from the disease. He believes that prevention will prove more efficacious than cure. He has discovered that the disease is communicated very slowly from one herd of cattle to another by the agency of a cattle tick, and he succeeded in verifying this by experiment. This agency of the communication of malarial disease to cattle seems to have suggested to Prof. Koch that malarial diseases are probably communicated to human beings by the agency of mosquitoes. In confirmation of this theory he found an island off a malarious part of the coast of German East Africa where, though all the conditions were undoubtedly similar to those on the mainland, except that there were no mosquitoes, there was perfect immunity from malarial diseases among the inhabitants. Far, therefore, from being a prophylactic against malaria, as has been conjectured, in apology for the existence of this pest, there seems to be a strong probability that they are an agency of malarial disease.

Our correspondent, 'W. D.,' approaches one of the most important problems which the body politic acting in its corporate capacity has to solve, namely, what to teach in school. In stating the problem he assumes that the workingman's daughter has no means of education at home, not even for training in cookery, washing and housework, and must leave school just as soon as she is able to earn anything. This is putting the case in a most discouraging light, but, as our correspondent is very much in touch with his subject, we presume it is largely a fair statement. Our correspondent would solve the matter on utilitarian lines. He enumerates the subjects now taught as Scripture, spelling, French, history, arithmetic, geography, accounts, drawing, writing, reading, physiology, grammar and singing. As far as intellectual acquirements go, one would think that this was about as practical a course as could well be drawn up. 'W. D.' says that for all the girls acquire of them they might as well be thrown out, or largely so, in favor of such practical things as cookery, sewing and laundry work, which are needed to fit the girls for their place in the home. There is something very melancholy about this conclusion. It simply condemns a very large class of our rising generation to a life of hopeless social depression and of intellectual blankness by depriving them of even the little glimpse into the realms of knowledge which is open to them for a year or two at life's sunrise. Little as they may remember of what they then learn, surely their lives must be enriched by having been at least at the portals of light, if it were only as that of a blind man's would be by the memory of green fields seen in childhood. Surely, some girls at least would find in such opportunities the key which would unlock the prison-house of ignorance and open paths of advancement. We shall, however, leave it to those who have given thought to the question to suggest a better solution than that of 'W. D.'

THE BISHOP OF HURON'S VOTE.

The Bishop of Huron has made in one sentence a searching appeal to the consciences of the electors of the Dominion and a ringing declaration on the subject of prohibition and the coming plebiscite. Speaking on Wednesday last in the synod of his diocese he said: 'We don't want 'to curtail your liberty, but is it right 'to stand by and see young men supplied with the means of self-destruction? I will do anything to-day, or 'any other day, to advance temperance. 'I will act according to my convictions, 'and let every man do the same. When 'so many are manacled by their accursed 'passions, we should do something to 'help them. If the Lord spare me I am 'going to cast a vote for prohibition on 'election day.' The electors of Canada are, in effect, asked to renounce a liberty which is of no practical value to those who possess it fully in order that those who do not possess the liberty, but who are slaves manacled by their passion for strong drink, may live under circumstances by which they may regain their liberty. And, moreover, it is not only or merely their own liberty that is involved. If the coming generations are to be born free men in this matter they must have fathers and mothers who were free. The laws of heredity, which are now beginning to be understood, teach that. While those who are in favor of temperance, but are anxious about the theories of individual liberty, hesitate to use their undoubted liberty in the best possible way to ensure that of the people as a whole, those who are interested in the pecuniary profits to themselves arising out of the use of alcohol are using every means to enslave multitudes.

In another column will be found an account of how the School Board, the Health Board and the Gerry Society for the Protection of Children have united in order to run down a trade in alcoholized biscuits and sweets, which is found to have been injuring the children of New York physically and morally. This is a somewhat new and more evil form of a very old business. Brandied sugar and fruits sold to children by confectioners were bad enough, but these biscuits, which in the form of nourishing food contain alcohol in stimulating quantities are worse, because they are less likely to be suspected. It appears the evil was only discovered through the effects of the biscuits upon a child who was found to be in an advanced stage of alcoholism, and then it was discovered that children had already become confirmed in the alcohol habit from eating freely of them. Every one knows of the free luncheons, highly salted or highly seasoned, which are advertised by saloons as a bait and a stimulant to the consumption of liquor. We do not suppose that the Licensed Victuallers' Associations is behind the agencies for begetting and stimulating in children the liquor habit, but their business is a part of the whole business that is accountable for it. We trust that the great body of the Anglican Church will take the practical view of what duty demands of them taken by Bishop Baldwin, and will follow his example.

THE OPPONENTS OF PROHIBITION.

We have another long letter from Mr. Kernighan, the able and conscientious opponent of prohibition. His main argument is that the repeal of the Scott Act proves that prohibition does not prohibit. The Scott Act majority in the county of Huron of about three thousand, having changed at the second voting into an anti-Scott Act majority of thirteen hundred and ten, he asks why so many prohibitionists became 'antis' if it were not that the Scott Act was a failure. There are some loose points in this reasoning. He knows better than we do whether many prohibitionists in Huron became 'antis.' We know of one, namely, Mr. Kernighan himself. But it is notorious that the change of the balance was largely due to fewer prohibitionists taking the trouble to vote and more anti-prohibitionists being got to the polls. That process of course brings about the same result that would have followed had prohibitionists become 'antis,' and indicates a very important change in public opinion, but it is a different thing from prohibitionists becoming 'antis.' But there is another very important link missing. To admit that the Scott Act was a failure is not to admit that prohibition does not prohibit. On the contrary, it was understood at the time that the excuse which contributed most to the supineness of the temperance voters at the time of the repeal was that the Scott Act was not enforced, and what was wanted was national prohibition. Give us prohibition, they said, and we will vote for it, but as for this Scott Act it is a failure. This was to a large extent simply an excuse for laying off responsibility and withdrawing from a distressing conflict. It was their business to continue the law and see to its enforcement. A law that is not enforced will of course be a failure. What is wanted now is not only a law, but the enforcement of a law. The Scott Act was nowhere absolutely nugatory. At first it was obeyed, and its good effects were very evident. After a time, when a spirit of lawlessness grew up against it in certain quarters interested in liquor-selling, and the enforcement of the penalties of it by those who were not officially appointed prosecutors was found to be offensive and ineffective, law-breaking became too common, and again the evils of the drinking habit became more noticeable than ever. The mistake was that the act had no provision for enforcement. The initiative was left to the provincial authorities or to the citizens. Wherever the citizens took the onus of this duty upon them and did not slack in this self-imposed and very disagreeable public service the law has remained unrepealed. The fact that the Scott Act badly needed amendment or that the Maine law did is no argument against getting a better law if we can. Mr. Kernighan's letter would perhaps have been stronger if some of his minor arguments had been left out, as he seems to lose himself a little. We are entirely in sympathy with him, however, where he insists that the great forces of the world are the moral forces. Law is only the register of the point reached by the moral forces. The question now is whether the moral forces at work in Canada have brought the nation to the point of outlawing the liquor traffic or not. Mr. Kernighan's easy reference to scriptural authority on behalf of wine-drinking shows that he is either ignorant of the earnest discussion of that subject which has gone on during the greater part of the century or else holds all that has been said on the subject in contempt. Otherwise he would surely have referred to it in some way. The question of bible wines was well set forth in a fascinating series of lectures delivered at Pictou by Sir William Dawson as long ago as 1848, and printed at the time in pamphlet form. Sir William, after fifty years more of scientific research, holds as strongly as ever to the conclusions and arguments of that treatise, whose conclusion is that total abstinence is the duty of him who takes holy scripture as his guide. It might be of a good deal of service to a generation which has given no thought to this question if this work could be re-printed. Were it in the hands of our ministers and of such reasonable men as Mr. Kernighan we should, at least, no longer hear from them much more of a careless dogmatism which in its logical sequence amounts almost to a beatification of vinous exhilaration.

WHICH IS THE BEST MEDICINE?

A curious and highly organized propaganda has been at work for many years with the object of influencing public opinion all over North America in favor of Henry George's single tax theory. It is perhaps the most efficient and economical that has been used on behalf of any modern reform. Other organizations devote themselves to public meetings, to tracts and to the publication of 'proceedings,' some of which methods are very expensive and can easily use up a great deal of means and energy with but small results compared with what the cheap newspaper methods of this land-tax organization are calculated to produce. Whenever anything appears in the 'Witness' on which a sermon on the land tax can possibly be hung we are certain to receive from Oregon, from Nebraska, from New York, from Toronto, or from some other place near or remote, a letter unfolding the land tax theory. We have printed a good many of these, the Canadian ones having been perhaps the best. Many more have gone to the basket, and little loss, for the rank and file of the letters are as like each other as confessions of one creed are liable to be; there is indeed no method of agitation that does not grow monotonous. There would appear to be a fraternity of newspaper readers and newspaper writers of whom the readers watch the press for the opportunity and send a marked paper to some central bureau, which forwards it to some of the writers, whose business it is to address a letter to the newspaper in question setting forth the gospel of the land tax. This is all surmise. We are open to correction if the method is not a secret.

One disadvantage from which this agitation has suffered is the preposterous claims which its advocates—following in this their leader—advance on behalf of their panacea. If they could be content with asserting that the taxation of land is the best and fairest kind of taxation and should therefore be exclusively adopted, and approach their visions of the Utopia it is to create with tentative modesty, they would convince many people who revolt from the outset at vehement declarations that poverty is going to be abolished by abolishing land ownership, and describing land owners as grasping and slave-holding tyrants who plunder poor workers. We are not here going to discuss the land tax theory, in behalf of which there is certainly very much to be said. We need only remark in the by-going that whatever the land tenure may be, the weak, the vicious and the thriftless will grow poorer and the competent, moral and thrifty will grow richer. Much is said about the low wages obtained by the rank and file of the workers in our modern industries, but it remains a fact that most of the enterprises which are represented to be crushing out the souls and the lives of the people are anxiously looking for men and women for responsible and comparatively well-paid positions, and cannot find them anywhere. With all the surplus of labor and lack of employment, the principal lack of our age is men and women with managing capacity; none such lack employment. If there were more of them there would be more employment for those who have not that capacity.

The reason why we have given two of these letters place in this paper is, however, the same on which they claim it, namely, their argument against prohibition—not that this argument has any merit, but because it has proved valid with an astonishing number of people. Arguments have force, not only by virtue of their value in reason, but very largely in proportion as we like the conclusions they reach. But really, what are we to do to reach the reason of people who, like these two writers, have convinced themselves that poverty is not the result of drunkenness, but that drunkenness is the result of poverty. We can only deny both propositions pointblank. Drink does cause poverty, and poverty does not cause intemperance. It is a slander the industrious poor have not deserved, to say that they are more liable to drunkenness than the rich. Of course, there are families brought up in drunkenness and consequent poverty, but it is not even in their case the poverty, but the inheritance of vice and the nurture in unthrift that makes their case so hopeless. Poverty is not a condition to be sought, yet circumstances of whatever sort that make life a struggle are, on the whole, regenerative. Many of those who have won the greatest positions have owed their good fibre to just such conditions. Of those who lapse from virtue through drink there are more in proportion among the idle rich than among the industrial classes. Idleness, whether in rich or poor, is the parent of many vices, and largely of this vice of vices. On the other hand, he who says that drunkenness does not produce poverty as its natural fruit flies flatly in the face of facts which every one not riding a hobby knows and admits. There are exceptions, but who among these is not the poorer for being a drinker? Of course, if drunkenness produces poverty, it is a necessary result that the ranks of the poor should include more than their share of drunkards. In this country most of the distressing poverty is directly traceable to drink. The single-taxer's cure for poverty is to abolish property in land; our cure is abolish grog.

As for Mr. Swinney's other declarations, they are governed by the same wilful blindness that marks the one we have been considering. For instance, he flippantly flings forth the remark as though it were self-evident that we all know that 'prohibition does not prohibit, 'but makes bad matters worse by en-'couraging all sorts of evasive measures, 'including bribery, perjury, and the 'like, which operate in producing moral 'deterioration.' This is certainly part of the current cant of those who do not want prohibition, but is it is simply untrue. There is no bribery, perjury, duplicity or other moral crime that can be committed against a law totally prohibitory that is not already used against the operations of existing license laws when

any attempt is made to enforce them. The difference is that breaches of a prohibitory law would be more obvious and subterfuges would also be more obvious. Prohibition, of course, does not prohibit where not enforced, and, equally of course, it does prohibit where it is enforced, and it would, according to competent testimony, be far more easily enforced than any license law. License laws lead to more law-breaking and consequent knavery than prohibition laws do. The knavery argument, whatever be its force, applies as strongly against the laws which are as against that which is proposed. It is only Tolstoiists who would have no laws because attempts to elude their enforcement makes people into knaves.

[For the 'Witness.

THE RAFTSMEN.

This rhyme is the lay of a manly guild
Pertaining to our land,
Whose members are hardy and brave and skilled,
And quick of eye and hand;
A hard-fisted guild that an envied name
Has long since squarely won
For its work has enhanced the country's fame
So well has it been done;
'Tis the raftsman's guild, and the best bard's pen
Should be honored to praise our riyermen.

Far away from the cities' gilt and glare,
In sunshine and in shade,
Upon streams where the logs boom-bondage bear
They ply their toilsome trade,
And there, stick by stick, are the tree trunks swung
With vigor side by side,
Until bent after bent float the rafts outstrung
Upon the sparkling tide,
For believers in action more than words
Are these sturdy toilers our river lords.

How swiftly and forcefully are employed
Their trusty guiding oars,
When some glistening river they've corduroyed
With miles of bark-tiled floors,
On which, as 'mid channel adown they glide
To busy mests and mills,
Ever drenching wet, they seem to decide
Rheumatics, coughs and chills
As merely the birthright of common clods,
But from which are exempted river gods.

St. John, June, 1898.

ONE OF THE SEASON'S LIONS

A CHAT WITH HIS HIGHNESS AGA KHAN.

(From the 'St. James Budget.')

By far the most interesting of the visitors who have come to England this season from the East is the distinguished Indian Mohammedan leader, Sultan Mohammed Shah, more familiarly known in India by the family title, Aga Khan. His Highness—for he is entitled by birth as well as by sanctioned usage to princely honors—comes of a stock famous in mediæval Eastern history. He traces his descent back in the direct line to the Old Man of the Mountains, the head of the dread sect of assassins who were the scourge of Central Asia at the time of the Crusades. Until quite modern times the family had its home in Persia; but some thirty or forty years ago the grandfather of the present holder of the title, owing to differences with the ruling powers, was compelled to flee the country. Settling in Bombay, he was held in peculiar reverence by the great body of Mohammedan natives known as Khojas, who accepted him not only as their prince, but as their religious leader. Contributions in the form of annual gifts, something of the character of Peter's Pence, flowed into his coffers from every part of the world to which the Mohammedan merchant penetrates. In this way he enjoyed an income of enormous amount, which he spent in maintaining semi-regal state in Bombay and Poona, and in the promotion of horse-racing, of which he was passionately fond. Shrewd and far-seeing, he ever maintained the best relations with the British Government, and again and again his vast influence was exercised with effect in smoothing the paths of our diplomacy in the remote regions of Asia. When he died in 1881, his funeral brought pilgrims from every part of the Mohammedan world, and the magnificent mausoleum in Bombay, where his remains repose, is still resorted to annually by thousands of devout adherents of his family.

Sultan Mohammed Shah, the young prince now in our midst, is a fine specimen of the Anglicised Mohammedan. Carefully trained under the constant supervision of English tutors, and free from the demoralizing and disloyal influences of the Indian colleges, he has developed with the courtesy and polish of the Oriental of high birth all the instincts of an English gentleman. He has studied much, and is able to discuss with intelligence all sorts of topics which might be supposed to be beyond the ken of an Oriental youth. A representative of the 'St. James's Budget,' who waited upon him a few days since at the Albermarle Hotel, where he is staying, was much struck with the extent and variety of his knowledge and the exceptional ability he showed in the handling of subjects. Describing this interview, our representative says: A tall, handsome young man, carefully attired in the garb of Western civilization, and



HIS HIGHNESS AGA KHAN.

with little beyond his olive complexion and lustrous black eyes to outwardly indicate his Oriental origin, advanced to meet me. With a warm shake of the hand and a frank welcome he bade me be seated, and producing cigarettes we were soon on the best of conversational terms. His Highness at an early stage of our conversation gave his impressions of London and of English life.

'London,' he said with emphasis, 'is a magnificent city, and to my mind far superior to Paris, where I stayed a few days on my way from Marseilles to England. I have seen much of it since I have been here. Soon after my arrival I drove from Richmond to a place in the East End I do not remember the name of—no, not Whitechapel, but a district three miles beyond there. It was a wonderful experience to me. I could not have imagined that there could be a city so vast, so impressive, so beautiful. What struck me then, and what has struck me even more since, is the orderliness which everywhere reigns; no hustling or confusion: no disorder. The people and traffic move like a well-regulated machine, which is stopped and set going at the will of the engineer. Then your city is so beautiful. I have never ceased admiring the brilliancy and greenness of the parks, and of the country outside; it is altogether so different in India, where the sun scorches everything up. It is a constant source of delight to me to walk about in the streets and in Hyde Park and watch the people. Yes, I usually walk; I prefer to do so. You see things so much better that way.'

'I understand you have been to the House of Commons?'

'Yes, I went there the other night and heard the debate on the Far Eastern question. What did I think of it? Well, I hardly know, it was all so strange to me. But I may say this, I was surprised to find there was so little noise. I have read so much about the disorder in Parliament that I expected something very different. The Chamber of Deputies in Paris, which I visited, was not nearly so orderly; there everyone seemed to be speaking at once. I must say, however, I was surprised to see so many members get up and leave the House as soon as Mr. Balfour had done speaking. Is this usual? Well, it does not seem quite right, somehow. The less-known men ought to have their chance; they should have more justice. It must be very disconcerting to a speaker to encounter such treatment.'

'What did you think of the House itself, and of the arrangements?'

'I was surprised to find the place so large. I always have been under the impression, until my visit, that it was a very small Chamber. All seemed on very good terms with each other. But then, I suppose there is not much real difference between parties now, is there? It is a question largely of names. What do you think of Lord Rosebery? Is he likely to come back again?'

'Probably, some day. There is a movement to secure his return going on at the present time. As Sir William Harcourt's lead is not popular, it may succeed.'

'Why is Sir William Harcourt not popular?'

Our representative gave as best he could the reasons for Sir William's unpopularity, and this led to a long discussion of the respective merits of all the leading public men of the day, the Prince showing in his comments a very shrewd appreciation of the true position of affairs. Incidentally he referred to the Little England section, and spoke of the movement in terms to which the stoutest constitutionalist could subscribe.

Asked if he had yet been to any of the theatres, His Highness said that he had so far only visited Her Majesty's, where he had seen the representation of 'Julius Caesar,' with which he was much pleased. He was looking forward to going to the Lyceum.

'You are a great sportsman, are you not?' I asked.

'I am not so keen about sport as some of my family. Still I am fond of racing, and I have a large stud in Bombay and Poonah, from which horses are sent to all the Indian race-meetings. I hope to see something of racing in this country before I return. I have already been to Epsom once, and I shall certainly go to the Derby. It is a great national holiday, I believe? Well, it will be the more enjoyable to me on that account.'

'To take you back to India, your Highness. You left Bombay in a very disturbed state, I believe?'

'The riots occurred after I left, but the city was no doubt in a state of ferment. As to the precise causes of the outbreak I am not in a position to say. I may remark, however, that in my view, the growth of a huge community of mill-hands on the north-west side of the island constitutes a real public danger. The men are prone to disorder, and their association makes them a formidable force.'

'Have you formed any opinion upon the causes of the recent disturbances on the North-West Frontier?'

'I can hardly say that I have. But I don't for a moment think that the recent war between Turkey and Greece had anything to do with the matter, as some people here appear to believe. That there was a certain amount of sympathy evoked in India on behalf of Turkey by the conflict is undoubted, but it had no effect on the frontiers. The trouble there arose, I fancy, from purely local causes. Rebellion is catching, and when one tribe rose others followed, until the whole country was involved.

At this point the interviewer became the interviewed, and had to undergo a searching examination in a number of matters which interested the young traveller. The process was agreeable as a novel experience, but it produced little further of interest to the reader. Suffice it, therefore, to say that when our representative finally took his leave he did so with a very vivid impression of an exceedingly engaging and highly cultured personality.

TALES FROM THE SELKIRKS.

The 'British Weekly' publishes an interview with Mr. M. H. Hodder, of the well-known firm of publishers, giving the following among other points:—

In Canada Mr. Hodder heard much of a new writer, the Rev. Charles W. Gordon, author of 'Tales from the Selkirks.' Mr. Gordon, who writes under the name of Ralph Connor, is the minister of St. Stephen's Presbyterian Church, in Winnipeg, and secretary of the British-Canadian North-West Missions. He served for some time as missionary in the mining and lumbering camps of the Rocky Mountains. His mother was, before her marriage, a Miss Robertson, sister of Margaret Murray Robertson, and he is distantly related to the late Prof. Robertson Smith and to the Rev. Andrew Murray. Among his intimate acquaintances he counts Prof. George Adam Smith, who some time ago spent several weeks with him on a canoe trip, and their Excellencies Lord and Lady Aberdeen. A very intimate and personal friend of his was the late Prof. Henry Drummond. He has been for some years a regular contributor to the 'Westminster.' His book is written in a new and original vein, and Messrs. Hodder and Stoughton have arranged to publish it in this country and in America.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

It is far better to buy a good Canadian piano than the imported trash offered the public by some dealers. The Evans Bros. Piano with orchestral attachment is one of the most honestly constructed instruments in the Dominion. P. E. Layton & Bro., sole agents for Montreal, Warerooms, 148 Peel street.

J. Eveleigh & Co., remind the intending tourist of their large assortment of Trunks and Travelling Bags, Steamer Berth Trunks, etc. A few lancewood fishing rods at $1.50 each, not half their value. Repairs to bags and trunks neatly and promptly done and returned to residences. Telephone 438 or 6963. 245 St. James street.

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

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ECZEMA ON BABY

Whole Body a Mass of Sores. Doctor Could Not Cure. Tried CUTICURA.

Speedily Cured. Now Fine Hair And Clear Skin.

Our baby at the age of four months was sickly, and broke out with Eczema on his face and body. He was a mass of scabs. The doctor could not cure him. One day I saw your advertisement in the newspaper, and I got CUTICURA REMEDIES at once. I used one box of CUTICURA (ointment), one bottle of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, and three cakes of CUTICURA SOAP, and *he was cured.* He is now seventeen months old, weighs 46 pounds, and has the finest head of hair and clearest skin you would want to see. LOUIS BENZINGER, Feb. 3, 1898. 2750 8th Ave., New York City.

ECZEMA ON LEG CURED BY CUTICURA

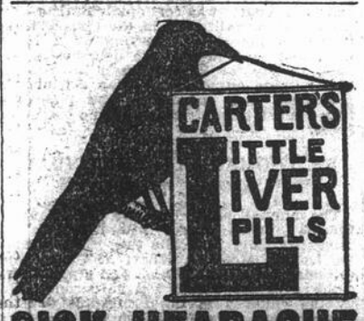
I had a sore on the upper part of my leg that three doctors called Eczema. Such pain I never experienced in all my life. I read in the papers of CUTICURA REMEDIES, and I bought the CUTICURA RESOLVENT, CUTICURA SOAP, and CUTICURA (ointment).

The first time I used them was before I went to bed, and I slept more that night than I had for two weeks before, and from that time on it got better, and to-day it is entirely gone. Feb. 3, 1898. C. BUNKEL, Mount Joy, Penn.

Cuticura

SPEEDY CURE TREATMENT FOR ALL SKIN AND BLOOD HUMORS.—Warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, gentle anointings with CUTICURA (ointment), purest of emollient skin cures, and mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, greatest of blood purifiers and humor cures.

Sold throughout the world. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston.
"How to Cure the Worst Eczema," mailed free.



SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.



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The last thing at Night. the first in the Morning.

Nestle's Food gives healthful sleep, builds firm, strong flesh and bone, and is safe.
Nestle's Food does not require the addition of cow's milk. Water only is needed in preparation for use.
The danger of disease being conveyed through the medium of cow's milk should be thoughtfully considered when choosing a food for your baby.
Consult your doctor about Nestle's Food, and send to us for a large sample can, and our book, "The Baby," both of which will be sent free on application.

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Spectacle and Eyeglass fitting a specialty.
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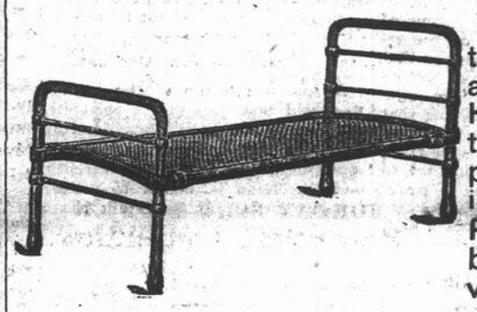
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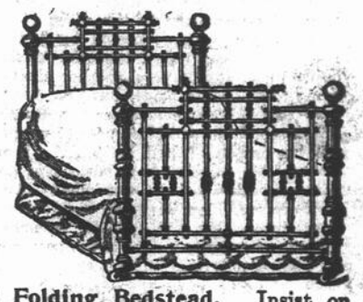
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We manufacture this Bedstead and a great variety of Hospital and Institution Beds, complete, with Dominion Wire Nickel Plated Spring or best quality Woven Wire Spring.

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New Designs in Iron and Brass Beds and Cribs, Roll Top Beds, and the only **Manufacturers** in the **Dominion** of the all iron **Patent Folding Bedstead.** Insist on seeing this bed, it is an ornament to the Bed Chamber.

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MANUFACTURERS.
Show Rooms and Works: QUEEN STREET, MONTREAL.
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Parties Leaving Town
For the Summer months, can have the Daily 'Witness' mailed to their address for Twenty-five cents per month.

In Hot Weather Drink
The MEDICAL HALL CHERRY PHOSPHATE
Brain and Nerve Tonic, and the famous
PLANTAGENET MINERAL WATER,
Aerated and Bottled by
KENNETH CAMPBELL & Co.

LITTLE DO the people realize the harm done by inferior goods. DO LITTLE
articles do harm? Certainly, it's the small things that count in the long run. Use the best always. One of the best is
—THE—
COOK'S FRIEND Baking Powder.

Special Bargain.
BREAKFAST SETS,
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Regular Price, $15
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In addition they have an excellent table, with clean, comfortable, quiet rooms at
—THE—
TURKISH BATH HOTEL
140 to 144 ST. MONIQUE STREET.
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STATIONERY
BEFORE GOING TO THE SEASIDE OR COUNTRY.
A large assortment in White or Colored Paper, from
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GRIDDLECAKE FLOUR
For Griddle cakes, Muffins, &c
ASK YOUR GROCER FOR IT. 3lb. and 6lb. pk

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In addition to larger amounts we have the following on hand for investment: Three sums of $2,000 each; $2,500, $3,000, $4,000 and $5,000.
First Mortgage, first class property.
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AUCTION SALE
$12,000.00
HOUSE FURNISHING, HARDWARE, &c.

We have received instructions from Mr. F. H. Barr, to sell at his store, 2373 St. Catherine street.
ON MONDAY, THE 27TH INST.
And following days at 10 o'clock a.m. each day, and in retail lots, consisting of 200 doz. Rodger's Cutleries, 60 Coal Oil Stoves, 15 Gas Stoves, 20 Steel Range Stoves, Refrigerators, Silverware, Paint Brushes, Locks, Paint, Enamel Goods, Kitchen Utensils, Copper Pans, Oil, Varnish, Padlocks, Nails, Lamps, and all we generally find in a hardware store, well assorted.
70 lines Stove Fixings, and all the fixtures of the store, counters, shelvings, chairs, tables, stoves, brass fixtures, show cases, etc.
The trade is invited to attend the sale, and will be positively without reserve.
MARCOTTE BROS.,
Auctioneers.

THE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY'S TRIP.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In your edition of Monday, June 20, you have published a very misleading report of the Antiquarian Society's excursion to Rouse's Point, by my steamer, the 'Island Queen,' which is a great damage to me, and I must ask you to retract the same, as the report is not according to the facts of the case. In the first place, you say the steamer was not properly handled in passing Rouse's Point bridge, and that the captain intentionally stayed away from the boat about one hour and a half, so that it would be too late to go to Isle la Mott, and that the steamer's speed simmered down to four miles an hour on the return trip. Now, I must inform you that these statements are not true. In regard to passing the bridge not three minutes of time was lost, and believing that I could get clearance papers at the town, I made for the dock so as to save time, but the officials there compelled me to go to the Vermont office which is nearly a mile out on the bridge, which took me about one hour, not an hour and a half, as you say. But I found on returning to the steamer that the organizer of the excursion had sent one of my men five minutes after I had left the boat to tell me that they had decided not to go to Isle-La-Mott. In regard to the speed of the steamer, we were requested by Mr. L. Huot, the organizer of the trip, to slow down so as not to pass another steamer going to the same place; but, on our return trip this same steamer left Rouse's Point ten minutes before us and we passed her inside of half an hour. I am stating this to show how misleading and damaging this report is to me. And, furthermore, I am sorry to say that the most interesting part of the excursion for me was omitted, that is the pay part, as I have not received one cent for the trip.

B. V. NAYLOR.
(Capt.)

Noyan, Quebec.

ROYAL ARTHUR SCHOOL.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—As a parent residing in the above named school district, will you kindly permit me through your valuable columns to publicly add a few words of appreciation and thankfulness to the retiring principal of the above named schoool. As a parent and taxpayer, the writer believes the position of school teacher to be one of very great trust and responsibility, in fact the charge left in a teacher's hands for good, or otherwise, is tremendous. The writer is sure he voices the sentiments of all parents and guardians in this school district when he says that in Principal Patterson our beloved children had a warm, true friend and adviser, as well as principal and teacher, making no difference between rich or poor, but meting out justice to all alike. After ten years' of faithful and efficient service among us, we as parents and children with our beloved principal godspeed in his new calling.

A. A. L.

Montreal, June 24, 1898.

TORONTO INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

The Toronto Industrial Exhibition, which is to be held this year from Aug. 29 to Sept. 19 inclusive, will be opened by the Governor-General and the Countess of Aberdeen, on Aug. 30. This will probably be their Excellencies' last public official act previous to their departure from Canada. The prize list of the exhibition has been issued and is to hand. It shows a most substantial array of valuable prizes for competition in the various departments. The exhibition will be of more than usual interest this year by reason of large displays being sent by both Great Britain and France.

MILITARY NOTES.

The Montreal Hunt club house was the scene last evening of a dinner given by the officers' mess of the 5th Royal Scots. Lieut.-Col. Ibbotson presided, and the vice-chairmen were Major Blaiklock and Captain Meighen. Lieut.-Col. Gordon, D.O.C., was one of the guests.

The annual inspection of the 65th Battalion will take place on the Champ de Mars this afternoon, and the corps will afterwards leave for St. Hyacinthe, where it will spend Sunday, returning to the city on Monday morning. This afternoon also the Cavalry and Field Battery will break camp.

BEAUHARNOIS CANAL REPAIRS.

Mr. Alex. McFee, president of the Corn Exchange, has received the following telegram in connection with the repairs to the Beauharnois canal :—'Message received. Every effort will be made to have repairs completed at the earliest date possible. I fully appreciate its importance and hope to have canal opened at latest by Sunday morning.'—Collingwood Schreiber.'

CIRCUS TENT BLOWN OVER.

Sioux City, Iowa, June 25.—A severe wind storm struck this city last night, blowing down the main tent of the Sells-Forepaugh Circus, while a performance was in progress. The collapse of the canvas caused a panic in which about forty people were injured. One of them, Adolph Halverson, of Sioux City, died soon afterwards of his injuries.

PASTORAL VISITS.

Archbishop Bruchesi will make his pastoral visit to Pointe aux Trembles tomorrow, and to Riviere des Prairies on Monday next.

A PRESENTATION.

At half-past twelve o'clock to-day, in the St. Lawrence Hall, Mr. C. A. McDonnell, ex-president of the Sir John Macdonald Club, was presented by the officers and members of that organization with a magnificent set of cutlery, on the occasion of his approaching marriage. Mr. F. S. McLennan, the present president of the club, made the presentation on behalf of the officers and members in a neat speech, to which Mr. McDonnell feelingly responded. The latter, as president of the organization, made himself very popular, while as a member of council, he still evinces the liveliest interest in the welfare of a society, which numbers among its members a large class of bright young men, not a few of whom are likely in the future to be influential in politics.

ODDFELLOWS' OUTING.

A special meeting of the Oddfellows was held last evening to complete arrangements for their annual outing on Dominion Day, and judging from the enthusiasm displayed, their seventeenth annual excursion is bound to eclipse all former efforts. It is certain the committee is sparing no expense to procure the best attractions to entertain their many friends, and Highgate Springs can be certain (weather permitting) of this year having the largest crowd of pleasure seekers in its history. The committee is again under the chairmanship of Mr. C. J. Williams; and their indefatigable secretary, Mr. Jack Taylor, is again in harness.

THE FLOWER MISSION.

The Flower Mission in connection with the W. C. T. U. has already commenced its work for the season, and both at the Grand Trunk and C. P. R. stations the baskets provided are well filled with garden and wild flowers—the latter, in their simplicity and wild beauty, exerting a potent appeal. These are taken away before the freshness is lost and sent to the city hospitals, where they are at once a physical solance and a means of grace.

THE ARCHBISHOP'S FEAST.

Thursday next will be the feast of the patron saint of Archbishop Bruchesi. On that occasion His Grace will officiate in St. James's Cathedral, and the clergy will present him with an address. After the service all the clergy present will dine with the archbishop.

THE DEEDS WERE VALID.

Judge Lemieux yesterday dismissed the action in the case of Warminton vs. the Banque du Peuple. The plaintiff asked the setting aside of certain deeds, but the Court held that the documents were good and valid.

ACTION AGAINST THE CITY.

Mrs. Joseph Paradis has entered an action claiming four hundred dollars damages from the city on account of injuries received by falling on a sidewalk out of order.

CITY ITEMS.

The visiting governors to the Montreal General Hospital for the week commencing Monday, June 27, are Messrs. W. Howard, Robert Forsyth, F. E. Meredith and Lieut.-Colonel J. A. L. Strathy.

Stanley Street, Melvin and Westminster Presbyterian Church Sunday-schools joined together to-day in a monster picnic to Ste. Rose. Twelve heavily loaded cars left the Windsor street station at nine o'clock this forenoon.

PERSONAL.

Mr. J. D. Grace, editor of 'United Canada,' is here for a day or two from Ottawa on business and will be at the Windsor Hotel until Monday.

JOURNALISTIC NOTES.

'Canada Siftings' recently enlarged its borders both as to size and circulation having increased to twenty pages, and also pushed its influence through Russell, Saltcoats and Yorkton counties, Man., up the line of the M & N. W. Railway. It gives the news in an interesting fashion.

The Eastern Townships editors and proprietors are to have an excursion in July to Lake Champlain on a chartered yacht.

Ontario newspapers note the retirement of Mr. James Innes, ex.-M.P. for South Wellington. As editor and proprietor of the Guelph 'Mercury,' he has shown conspicuous ability in supplying the Liberal party with a champion, and the countryside, regardless of politics, with the news of the day. The Woodstock 'Sentinel-Review,' of June 22, says of Mr. Innes :—'Though dealing many a hard blow in the service of his party, Mr. Innes had always the best personal wishes of friend and foe alike. That this is the case is shown by the tributes to his worth which have appeared in the last few days in the Conservative press. As a journalist and as a man, his sphere of usefulness has been a wide one and his retirement will be felt in many different ways.' As these hearty sentiments in other phrases, have come from newspapers of all shades of politics, the popularity of Mr. Innes seems real, indeed. His history may be said to have become a part of that of the city of Guelph.

The Barrie 'Gazette' points with pride to thirty years of profitable and useful existence, and entered upon its thirty-first birthday, June 22, with promises of even greater progress.

THE MENS OWN.

PRESENTATION TO MR. J. B. MACAULAY.

Last evening in the basement of Calvary Church a very pleasant social was given by the 'Men's Own.' The secretary, Mr. Crossby, occupied the chair. Mr. Crossby regretted very much the Rev. Dr. George was unable to preside, important business calling him elsewhere. As the evening advanced the chairman drew the attention of the audience to the fact that the principal object of this social gathering was to welcome their beloved and honored president, Mr. T. B. Macaulay, who had recently returned from Europe, and to show in some tangible manner their appreciation of his valuable service. He then called upon the four captains, who presented Mr. Macaulay, on behalf of the 'Men's Own,' with a handsome illuminated address. The recipient was visibly moved. In thanking them, Mr. Macaulay spoke of the delights of his recent trip to England; he had crossed the channel and visited France's capital, but none of the pleasures of his visit could compare with the delight he had in being once again with the Men's Own. He thanked them for this token of kindness and prayed that they would all be bound together by the cords of brotherly love. The short programme included two selections from the orchestra, a flute trio, songs by Miss Morris, the Messrs. Hatch, H. Mattice, and the male quartette, and the gramaphone under the direction of Mr. J. Turner. The duet sung by Miss H. Thompson and Mr. Capon, was rendered with great feeling and sympathy, and the audience gave vent to their feelings in a very marked manner. The evening was brought to a close by the National Anthem.

OBLIGATIONS FOR MITOYEN WALL.

Judge Archibald rendered judgment yesterday in the case of Bernard vs. Pauze. This was an action for the recovery of half the value of a mitoyen wall, and it was alleged by the defendant that the construction by himself of a separate wall on another part of the line of separation, and which served as a fence wall, entitled him to recover from the plaintiff half the cost of said wall, which more than compensated for the present claim. The court held that the article of the Civil Code referring to the obligations of neighbors as regards construction to the cost of mitoyen walls, must be interpreted narrowly, as it imposes very onerous charges. The wall built by the defendant was one for his own house, and the court was of opinion that the words 'fence wall' used in the Code did not include a house wall serving as a fence wall, and consequently the neighbor is obliged to pay for it only when he uses it. Under those circumstances the defendant's pretension was unfounded, and plaintiff's action must be maintained to the extent of $89.99.

ST. THOMAS CHURCH SUNDAY-SCHOOL PICNIC.

The annual picnic of the St. Thomas Church Sunday school will takeplace on Thursday, July 7, to Isle Gros Bois, steamers leaving Molson's Wharf at 8 a.m. and the Island wharf at 10 a.m. and 2 p.m. The children of the school will be accompanied by the children of the Protestant Orphan Asylum, and by the children and members of St. Thomas Mission.

THE MANUFACTURE OF 'ANTIQUES.'

Mr. Isidore Spielmann, in a letter to the London 'Times' says:

It may not be generally known that factories exist in certain capitals of Europe for the manufacture of all kinds of works of art that are likely to attract amateur collectors. This in itself would be unobjectionable were it not that the articles manufactured are intended to deceive. Were such articles sold, as they should be, as reproductions, no one could reasonably complain, but when they have old marks stamped upon them, and are sold as old objects of art, and at very high prices, it is time that the public should be put on their guard. Not only are modern articles of china and faience stamped with the old marks and imitated so cleverly as to make experts doubtful of their origin, but arms and armour are treated with acids to eat away portions of the metal so as to reproduce as nearly as possible the ravages of time. Carved ivories are stained with oils to make them yellow and subjected to heat to produce cracks in them. Pieces of furniture have worm-holes artificially drilled in them, and there is hardly anything that the collector values that is not now imitated with the intention to deceive. Even Greek and Roman coins and other antiquities are reproduced, and often in a very perfect way; indeed, some coins that were recently sent to England from Turkey were very wonderful and dangerous examples of these manufactures.

In connection with these industries another trade of semi-spurious objects has developed. Cabinets, tables, clocks and furniture containing only fractions of old work apparently justify the makers and vendors in selling them as old and at very high prices. For example, a genuine old clock would be divided, the dial being put into one new clock, the hands and works into another, and the case into a third; all of them would be cleverly completed and sold as three genuine old clocks. In the same way a cabinet may have but an old panel in its door; the top of a table may be the only old part about it; a small part of a tapestry panel of a chair may be genuine, yet seven-eighths of the whole may be 'made up.'

It is, of course, not suggested that respectable dealers countenance this trade in any way, yet there are persons to whom quantities of these spurious articles are consigned for sale, and the fact remains that these objects, manufactured chiefly for the English and American markets, find a ready sale at extravagant prices.

The closer application of the Merchandise Marks Act would be the best and only way of dealing with this trade, for no one would buy antiquities branded with the words 'Made in Austria'—the only 'mark,' by the way, which the objects should rightly possess.

BISHOP'S COLLEGE CONVOCATION.

The festivities in connection with the fifty-third annual convocation of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, will commence on Tuesday next, June 28, and will continue till Thursday, June 30, inclusive. The public convocation will be held in Bishop Williams Hall on Thursday afternoon at 3.30.

NOTHING TO DO.

It is the common conception of the uninformed that the ministerial life is a bed of roses. The preacher has only to open his mouth twice on Sundays, and a Niagara of words issues therefrom, and for this service he is handsomely paid by the congregation. The week which is sandwiched between the Sundays, is given to recreation and indulgence, or the delights of literature, and his vocation is thought to be the one which has the minimum of labor and the maximum of recreation. One of our New York pastors furnishes us with a record of work for a single week. It would be well to reproduce it in order to give some conception of what one man is trying to do. During this week, beginning Monday morning and ending the following Sunday night, he accomplished these results: Three sermons prepared and preached, a lecture to his young people on Baptist history prepared and delivered, faithful study on his bible-class lesson made in the interest of the teachers of his Sunday-school, two newspaper articles written, one essay written and delivered before a literary organization, two funerals, thirty calls, sixty letters written, two board meetings attended, and a number of other little things 'not worth mentioning.' Nor was this week exceptional. It is rather a sample of the way in which things are crowded upon some people in this world. Is it any wonder that when the hot weather comes, men who are forced to use their brains and their bodies to such a fearful extent find it impossible to do so when the mercury is high in the tube? And is it any wonder that such a busy man finds two months vacation absolutely necessary when this 'pace that kills,' is kept up for ten months in the year? —W. C. Betting, in 'Standard.'

SHIPPING NEWS.

The Allan line SS. Sarmatian sailed from Glasgow for Montreal to-day.

The Allan line SS. Buenos Ayrean, from Montreal for Glasgow, arrived out this morning with a loss of one ox out of her shipment of 350 cattle and 120 sheep.

The Dominion line SS. Canada, after a smart run across from Liverpool, arrived at Boston at 1 o'clock yesterday.

The Dominion line SS. Vancouver is bound inwards from Liverpool, with 42 saloon, 38 second cabin and 93 steerage passengers.

The Dominion line SS. Vancouver, from Liverpool on June 16,at Fame Point inward at 9.30 this morning, due in Montreal on Monday morning.

The Allan line SS. California passed Cape Magdalen at eight this morning. She will reach Quebec at 6 a.m. to-morrow, and Montreal probably to-morrow night.

The next steamer of the Allan line to arrive here from Liverpool is the SS. Californian. Her saloon passengers are:—Mr. Ackroyd, Miss Ackroyd, Mr. Burrington, Mrs. J. A. Bickle, Mr. J. Hilder, Mr. J. T. Hawke, Mr. H. Hunter, Mr. Jacomb, Mrs. Jacomb, Mr. D. Leckie, Miss G. Lowery, Mr. G. M. McComb, Mr. R. T. McComb, Rev. A. Mackennal, D.D.; Mr. Jas. Martin, Rev. N. H. McGachen, Mr. A. J. Meldrum, Mr. P. C. Small, Mr. H. D. Sedwick, jr., Mrs. Sedwick, Rev. A. Salts, Mr. F. Smith, Mr. E. J. Sherwell, Mrs. F. Scriven, Mr. Thos. Watson, Mrs. Watson, Mr. A. J. Wilken, Mr. R. Windham.

SS. CARTHAGINIAN'S CABIN PASSENGERS.

The Allan line SS. Carthaginian sailed about 9 o'clock this morning from this port for Liverpool with a general cargo and the following saloon passengers: Mrs. Jas. Atherton, Miss Barr, Miss Alice S. Berg, Mrs. Alfred Blackburn, Rev. L. V. Cheney, Mrs. Jas. W. Dixon, Rev. S. H. Fellows, Mr. Thos. P. Griffiths, Mrs. Griffiths, Mrs. Eldora Gage, Miss Margaret Gage, Mr. G. M. Gardner, Mr. Wm. Hall, Mrs. Geo. H. Hewes, Rev. Edward Kaneen, Rev. S. T. Kidder, Rev. S. S. Matthews, Mrs. (Dr.) Fred A. Morrell, Miss Kittie Morrison,Rev. J. H. McLaren, Miss Alice L. Norton, Rev. Chas. A. Payne, Rev. W. F. Perry, Miss Sophie Pupikofer, Rev. Henry L. Richardson, Mrs. Richardson, Rev. F. D. Sargent, Mr. Albert F. Smith, Miss J. Sloan, Miss Charlotte Sloan, Miss Agnes Thane, Dr. J. S. Walbridge.

A large number of the passengers on board the Dominion line SS. Labrador and the Allan line SS. Carthaginian which left here this morning are going to attend the annual Sabbath-school convention to be held in England.

STRAITS OF BELLE ISLE OPEN.

This information was given by Capt. Neilson of the SS. Britannia who reports that he came through the Straits where he found three icebergs stranded. Outside of the Straits, he says, there is a fair amount of field ice.

CANAL BREAKS DELAYING VESSELS.

The break in the Beauharnois canal is delaying a large number of vessels laden with cargoes for several steamships above the Beauharnois locks. The SS. Malin Head, of the Head line, which was to have sailed on Sunday morning will not sail till Wednesday morning, as part of her grain cargo is behind the break.

Valleyfield, Que., June 25.—Locking through the Beauharnois Canal, it is expected, will start to-morrow morning.

Port Colborne, Ont., June 24.—The barque Plymouth damaged the bridge in the canal last evening, and was stopped here to pay the estimated amount of damage, $400, for repairs. The captain paid the bill and the barge left for Buffalo.

COLLISION CLAIM FOR $15,000.

Quebec, June 25.—In the collision case now before the Exchequer Court, Admiralty Division, of the owners of the French fishing schooner Gaulois against the Norwegian barque Winnifred, Messrs. Caron, Pentland & Stewart, have appeared for the owners of the boat, and on their behalf admitted the vessel's liability for the collision. A decree to that effect was given by Mr. Justice Routhier, and ordering that the Winnifred be sold by auction without delay. The action is for $15,000, and the barque is only valued at $2,000.

DISASTER.

Halifax, June 24.—The steamer Douglas H. Thomas, which arrived at Louisburg to-day reports passing a capsized schooner of about 300 tons register eight miles off Liscomb. She had a large hole in her bottom, supposed to have been made for the purpose of investigation by the crew of a schooner which was leaving the wreck as the steamer came along. Efforts will be made to tow the wreck into port.

MORE LIGHT.

ON THE WATER WORKS DEPARTMENT FINANCES.

The following statement will prove of interest to many who are following City Hall affairs:

Coal paid for up to June 14, 1898: — Jan. 4, $16,878.75, steam coal, L. Cohen & Son; $2,878.62, Welsh coal, L. Cohen & Son; Jan. 25, $1,334.96, Welsh coal, L. Cohen & Son; March 1, $46.06, stove coal, J. O. Labrecque & Co.; $68.69, stove coal, P. McCrory; $79.42, stove coal, Lariviere, Amiot & Lecours; April 4, $1,185.69, Welsh coal, L. Cohen & Son; $1,410.79, furnace coal, J. O. Labrecque & Co.; $28.10, stove coal, J. O. Labrecque & Co.; $33.26, stove coal, P. McCrory; $27.60, stove coal, C. Charland & Co.; April 26, $638.21, furnace coal, J. O. Labrecque & Co.; $5.75, stove coal, J. O. Labrecque & Co.; June 2, $406.28, furnace coal, J. O. Labrecque & Co.; June 14, $1,037.96, furnace coal, J. O. Labrecque & Co. Total, $26,059.89.

Waterworks Office, Montreal, June 23, 1898.

I hereby certify that the above amounts, aggregating $26,059.89, are in accordance with the charges made in my books against the appropriation of $30,000 for fuel, leaving an available balance of $3,940.11.

(Signed) OLIVIER DUFRESNE.
C. C. and A.

June 23, 1898.

THE SLAVE TRADE.

The following is copied from the Montreal 'Transcript' of April 29, 1858: It was mentioned a few days since, says the New York 'Commercial Advertiser,' that a correspondence had taken place between Mr. Secretary Cass and Lord Napier, on the prosecution of the African slave trade by vessels carrying the American flag.

It appears that in that correspondence Mr. Cass, on behalf of the United States, denied the right of the British cruisers to seize such vessels, declined to enter into any new stipulations on the subject of the slave trade, and suggested that as Cuba was about the only market for slaves, England and France, by enforcing treaty stipulations with Spain, might easily put an end to the trade.

FISHING FOR CROCODILES. INDIA.

('Contemporary Review.')

The modus operandi was as follows :—As bait we used a live duck. A large and strong hook was procured, and the duck was fastened to this by passing the prongs under its wing and so tying the hook to the duck. The duck was then fastened to a piece of the stem of a plantain tree and was floated out in mid-stream, the end of the strong line fastened to the hook being retained by a fisherman while we hid ourselves on the top of the bank. Shortly after our bait had been floated out and the duck had quacked a little, heads began to pop up in the water in the most cautious manner. After a while a great head was protruded, the duck was seized and taken under water, and after allowing sufficient time for the swallowing process to be completed, the line was drawn in in spite of the resistance of the crocodile. I may remark here that the hook was attached to about a yard of light steel chain, to which a strong line was fastened. The crocodile allowed himself to be pulled up to the edge of the water, and we delivered a volley into him behind the shoulder, which finished his career. He turned belly upwards in his death struggle, all resistance was over and he was hauled ashore. The fishermen generally cut him up and took away select parts for home consumption, and you may be sure the gall bladder was secured and carried away as a prize. In spite of the strong musky odor of the crocodile and his general repulsiveness as an article of diet, he is eaten by the fishermen caste, who also eat the large river turtle, which is an equally foul feeder.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

WITNESS OFFICE, June 25, 1889.

The following are the opening prices in Chicago to-day: July, 73c; Sept., 67⅛c; corn, July, 32¾c; Sept., 32⅞c; oats, July, 23¼c; Sept., 20⅜c; pork, July, $9.50; Sept., $9.70; lard, July, $5.65; Sept., $5.75; short ribs, July, $5.46; Sept., $5.52.

TORONTO FRUIT MARKET.

Toronto, June 25.—Fruit plentiful with deliveries of three thousand packages by boat and rail. Strawberries sold at 3½c to 4½c, with 5c for extra choice lots; gooseberries at 15c to 25c per basket; cherries ranged from 40c to $1 per basket, and green peas from 50c to 75c per bag.

PRICE OF MANITOBA WHEAT.

Winnipeg, June 25.—Wheat still remains unchanged, being quoted yesterday at 75c Brandon, and 80c Fort William.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, June 25.—Hogs — To-day's estimated receipts, 19,000; yesterday's receipts according to official returns, 31,762; shipments, 5,784; left over,196; estimated receipts to-morrow, 35,000; market active and strong to 5c higher; light mixed at $3.65 to $3.90; mixed packing at $3.75 to $3.95; heavy shipping at $3.75 to $44; rough grades at $3.75 to $3.80. The receipts of cattle were 300; market quiet, and unchanged; receipts of sheep, 2,500; market steady.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARKETS.

Cable advices to the Board of Trade this morning were as follows: London, June 25. Off coast, wheat, nothing doing; maize, easy; on passage, wheat quieter, little demand; maize, easy for American, quiet for Danubian.

Liverpool spot wheat dull; maize quiet. Futures, wheat quiet; June nominal; July 6s 6d; Sept., 5s 11⅝d; Dec., 5s 9½d; maize, quiet, June nominal; July, 3s 1½d; Sept., 3s 3⅝d. Dec. nominal. Flour, 26s 6d.

LIVERPOOL MARKET PRICES CURRENT.

Liverpool, June 25.—Spring wheat, 6s 8d; red winter, 6s 10d; No. 1 Cala. at 7s 8d to 7s 9d; corn, 3s 1¼d; peas, 5s; pork, 51s 3d; lard, 29s; tallow, 19s; bacon, heavy, 31s 6d; light, 31s; cheese, 36s 6d.

CONSOLS.

London, June 25, 12.30 p.m. — Consols—Money, 111⅛; account, 111 3-16.

UNSETTLED WEATHER.

Toronto, Ont., June 25.—The following are the minimum temperatures: Kamloops, 50; Calgary, 36; Qu'Appelle, 50; Winnipeg, 52; Port Arthur, 46; Parry Sound, 60; Toronto, 70; Ottawa, 72; Montreal, 68; Quebec, 60; Halifax, 52. Probabilities for the next 24 hours—Fresh to strong wind; southerly to westerly; unsettled and showery, with thunderstorms, becoming cooler to-morrow, but still unsettled.

DIED.

HEPBURN—On the 17th June, 1898, at Gaynor City, Mo., Margaret A., daughter of J. L. Hepburn, in the 23rd year of her age.

She died in the full assurance of a glorious immortality. 25

BRINE—Accidentally drowned, on June 20, 1898, Charles Brine, aged 50 years.

Funeral will leave his late residence, 130 Britannia street, on Sunday, June 26, at 2 o'clock. Friends, acquaintances and Army Veterans please attend.

Kingston and Brockville papers please copy. 25

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.

DRESSES MADE BY FIRST CLASS English Dressmaker; Tailor-made Gowns and Cycling Costumes, from $2.50. MRS. WALSHE, 540 Sanguinet street, near Roy street. 25

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.

FOR SALE.
Extraordinary Bargains.

ST. ANTOINE ST.
A desirable business property; rental, $1,296 per year; price, $10,500; easy terms.

DRUMMOND ST.
The best residence lots on the street, exceedingly cheap, and easy terms.

ST. CATHERINE ST.
A superb business corner, 80 feet front; rental, $2,650; very fine investment.

CATHEDRAL ST., Nos. 7 and 9.
Want an offer for lot, 40 x 80.

PRINCE ARTHUR ST., near University.
Elegant corner residence, all modern conveniences, 30 x 46; lot 41 x 112; a decided bargain.

PARENT BROS., 97 St. James St.

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

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

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

(RECEIVED TOO LATE TO BE CLASSIFIED).

BOARD—MR. FERDINAND CHAREST, of Cap a l'Aigle, Murray Bay, is ready to receive boarders for the summer season; terms moderate.

MONTEBELLO, P.Q.—ELM COTTAGE, A family boarding house; one of the prettiest spots in Canada; 6 miles from Caledonia Springs; boating, fishing, etc. Admission to the grounds of the Manor. JOSEPH McCLOSKEY. 25

WANTED, RELIABLE HOUSE MAN, must understand butler's duties, silver, glass, china, etc.; be sober, willing and attentive; Englishman preferred; no mere 'handy man' need apply; only those with good 'characters' and experience as above. 34 Lemoine street. 25

WANTED, FURNISHED ROOM FOR ONE Gentleman, in quiet, Protestant family, with or without board; ten minutes' walk from Canada Life Assurance Building. Address C., 19, 'Witness' Office. 25

WANTED, A GIRL FROM 12 to 14 years of age, to help aroud the house. Apply at 65 Walker ave., St. Henri. 25

WANTED, BY RESPECTABLE WOMAN, work by the day, washing, ironing or house cleaning. Apply in rear of 492 St. Dominique street. 25

PRODUCTIVE FORCES OF CUBA.

With an area about equal to that of the State of Pennsylvania, a length of seven hundred and seventy-five miles, a width varying from thirty to a hundred and sixty miles, Cuba stands in a geographical position which, together with her productive soil, mineral wealth and climatic condition, should entitle her to rank among the foremost communities of the world, a distinction to which it is believed she will soon attain whenever a stable government offers to the home-seeker and investor conditions that will make home pleasant and capital secure.

Although founded and settled more than fifty years before the United States, Cuba has still 13,000,000 acres of primeval forests where the woodman's axe has never been heard. These forests are timbered, besides other woods, with mahogany, cedar, logwood, redwood, ebony, lignum-vitae and Caiguaran, the latter being more durable in the ground than iron or steel.

The soil is a marvel of richness, and fertilizers of any kind are seldom used, unless in the case of tobacco, even though the same crops be grown on the same field for a hundred years, as has already happened in some of the old sugar-cane fields. The mountains are of coral formation, while the lowlands of eastern Cuba, at least, seem to be composed largely of fossils of sea matter from prehistoric times, and are extremely rich in lime and phosphate, which accounts for their apparent inexhaustibleness.

If all the land suitable to the growth of sugar-cane were devoted to that industry, it is estimated that Cuba might supply the entire western hemisphere with sugar. The island has already produced in a single year for export 1,100,000 tons, while its capabilities have only been in the experimental stage.

The adaptabilities of the soil for tobacco culture have long been the envy of the world, until a cigar that has not some pretension of having at least a little Cuban tobacco stands condemned without a hearing.

Cuba takes great pride in the quality of her coffee, and until the rebellion of 1868 she raised a large quantity for export. It is the mountainous regions of Santiago, in the eastern part of the island, that are best adapted to this industry, but the insurrection beginning that year completely destroyed the coffee plantations. They were just getting nicely started again when the present rebellion broke out, and there will probably be but a few, if any, coffee plantations remaining when the struggle ends. Coffee, unlike sugar, can be raised profitably on a small scale, and is eminently the poor man's crop.

Tropical fruits, such as oranges, lemons, pineapples, mangroves, guava, tamarinds, and many fruits with a local value, but too short-lived for export, are here entirely at home, and never catch the unlooked-for frosts, as so frequently happens in Florida. These fruits are indigenous to the soil, and but little labor is required to make them grow successfully.

The cereal crops never have had, and probably never will have, a profitable cultivation on this island. Corn is raised on a small scale, while wheat and oats are never grown at all. No flour mill exists on the island.

In mineral wealth Cuba is capable of taking high rank. Gold and silver have not been found in paying quantities. Copper was minted at Cobre by the natives before Columbus discovered the island, and there is strong proof that native copper was carried across to Florida and used by the Florida Indians hundreds of years ago. The mound-builders of that state buried with their dead copper ornaments and utensils hammered from native copper, which always has an admixture of more or less foreign matter. As no copper ore is found in Florida, nor in the United States for a long distance from there, and as that found in the United States or in Mexico does not correspond chemically with that buried with the mound-builders, it occurred to Prof. R. H. Sanders, of the Academy of Natural Sciences in Philadelphia, that it was possible that these mound-builders had water communication with Cuba, and got their copper from there. He therefore procured a sample of native Cuban copper, which proved, upon analysis, to be the identical kind used in the copper ornaments mentioned. In the early part of the present century some English capitalists purchased these mines, which are nine miles from Santiago. From 1828 to 1840 an average of from $2,000,000 to $5,000,000 worth of copper ore was shipped annually to the United States from these mines. How much was shipped elsewhere there is no means of knowing.

These mines continued in successful operation until 1867, when a combination of circumstances, and not the poverty of the mines, closed them up, and the various shafts, from nine hundred to twelve hundred feet deep, filled with water, all save three hundred feet below the level of the sea. In later years considerable copper was taken from these mines by pumping the water from the shafts to tanks, into which iron scraps were thrown. The copper held in solution by the water was deposited on the scrap iron, which in time was broken off and the iron used again. It is generally believed that large quantities of copper still emain unmined in that locality.

The iron mines of Cuba, all of which are located near Santiago, overshadow in importance all other industries on the eastern end of the island, constituting the only industry that has made any pretence of standing up against the shock of the present insurrection. The Juragua and Daiguiri iron companies, with a combined capital of over $5,000,000, now operate mines in this vicinity, and employ from eight hundred to fourteen hundred men, shipping to the United States from 30,000 to 50,000 tons of iron ore per month, the largest portion of which is used at Bethlehem, Steelton, Sparrow's Point and Pittsburg. The ore of these mines is among the richest in the world, yielding from sixty-two to sixty-seven percent of pure iron, and is very free from sulphur and phosphorus. There are numerous undeveloped mines of equal richness and value in the region.

In the Sierra Maestra range, on the southern coast of Cuba, from Santiago west to Manzanillo, within a distance of about a hundred miles, are found numerous deposits of manganese, an ore indispensable in the manufacture of steel. American capital opened a mine about twenty miles distant, at a place called Ponupo, and built a railway to it. After shipping one cargo the mines were stopped by the insurgents. As nearly all the manganese used in the United States comes from the Black Sea regions of Europe, and a smaller quantity from the northern part of South America, it is but reasonable to suppose that the products of these near-by mines will be in great demand when the conditions are such that they can be operated in safety.

Railways and other highways, improved machinery, and more modern methods of doing business are among the wants of Cuba; and with the onward march of civilization these will doubtless be hers in the near future. Cuba, like other tropical and semi-tropical countries, is not given to manufacturing; her people would rather sell the products of the soil and mines and buy manufactured goods. The possibilities of the island are great, while its probabilities remain an unsolved problem.—The Rand, McNally 'Bankers' Monthly.'

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The treasurer of the Montreal General Hospital acknowledges with thanks the following sums: Bequests late W. J. Withall, $3,000, less government duty, $300; officers, Royal Insurance Company, $75; employees freight car shops, G.T.R., per Mr. R. Welsh $55.25; Montreal Woollen Mills Company, and employees, $50.35; staff and employees of the Windsor Hotel, $41.50; J. Lovell & Sons, $30; G. T. Slater & Co., and employees, $26.20; staff and employees of St. James Club, $25.50; Miss E. H. Lunn, Jas. Shear, $25 each; Wm. M. Ramsay, $20; employees car fitting shops, G.T.R., per Mr. Law, $19.50; Feodor Boas, Moritz Boas, $15 each; employees of W. Clark, $12.85; J. H. Redfern, the Hon. J. K. Ward, H. E. Murray, Thomas D. Bell, J. H. Hutchison, R. A. Dunton, S. B. Heward, C. R. Whitehead, $12 each; the McClary Manufacturing Company, the Canadian Brewing Company, Mrs. S. Greenshields, W. E. Boyd, A. C. Leslie & Co., Campbell & Gilday, S. Taylor, Thos Wilson, Atwater, Duclos & Mackie, $10 each Miss Murray, Captain W. Ross, N. W. Trenholme, Q.C., Mrs. John Monk, Dunbar Browne, P. Reid & Sons, Jas. Poustie, C. N. D. Osgood, $5 each; A. A. Perry & Co., W. Beatty, $3 each; A. Davidson, a Friend, M. J. Farrell, C. Handyside, W. Elliot, C. O'Brien, G. W. Robison, Mrs. H. E. Ashcroft, J. Cormack, C. E. A. Patterson, $2 each; T. P. Shaw, Mrs. A. Anderson, W. H. Kenwood, Friend, M. C. Gallarneau, $1 each; a Friend, 50 cents; the Montreal Fire Brigade, $47.25; Hugh A. Allan, $20; Millichamp, Coyle & Co., $10.

The matron of the Hervey Institute desires gratefully to acknowledge the following donations: Mrs. Chennel, bread and hats; Mrs. Sumner, clothing, boots and rhubarb; Mrs. J. L. Morris, 4 doz. buns; Mrs. Archibald, 6 doz. buns; Mr. Scott, buns and cake; Mrs. Drysdale, cakes; Mrs. Smith, 4 doz. eggs; Mr. Tait, load of straw; Mrs. D. Gordon, 6 dozen eggs; Mr. F. Robertson, load of wood; Fraser, Viger & Co., 5 lbs. tea; Lockerby Bros., 3 lbs. tea; Mrs. Utting, clothing; Mrs. Drinkwater, boys' clothing; Mrs. Orr, ice cream and cake; J. Palmer & Son, 2 doz. tooth brushes, 2 dozen hair brushes and 3 dozen combs; Miss Lawder, clothing; Mr. D. Drysdale, garden tools; Mrs. Balfour, clothing; St. Andrew's Church Dorcas Society, 2 dresses and 2 pairs boots; Mr. Munro, 6 gal. paint and box kalsomine; Mrs. Dr. Monk, Rockburn, 2 quilts, 3 dresses, 2 sheets, 2 pinafores, 5 pairs stockings, 2 pairs mitts, 2 pairs drawers, 4 night dresses and 1 blouse; Mr. Barr, 2 whitewash brushes; Chase & Sanborn, 10 lbs. coffee; W. D. Stroud, box of tea; English Provision Co'y, fish; Mrs. Tasker, boots and clothing; Mr. Grafton, 3 doz copy books; Mr. Alex. Watt, cakes; Mr. Renouf, 1 doz. books; Mrs. Alloway, plants for the children's gardens; Bible Society, 6 bibles; Olivet Church, sandwiches; P. Reid & Son, load of coal.

TO-MORROW'S CATHEDRAL MUSIC.

As already announced, the organ in Christ Church Cathedral, will be re-opened to-morrow. This instrument, built in 1859, by Messrs. Hill & Son, of London, has had an entirely new electro-pneumatic action placed in it by Messrs. Casavant Brothers, of St. Hyacinthe. The console is detached and placed in the choir stalls. The musical portion of the services to-morrow will be as follows, under the direction of Mr. John B. Norton, Assoc. Mus., organist and musical director of the cathedral:

Morning service—Opening voluntary, 'Andante Grazioso, in G,' Henry Smart; processional hymn, 'Praise the Lord! ye heavens adore him'; the National Anthem, harmonized by Vincent Novello; Ely Confession; Responses, Tallis; Venite and Psalm cxix., to chants cathedral psalter; Te Deum and Jubilate, Dr. Charles Steggall in G; Anthem, the final chorus from Handel's Oratorio, 'Samson,' 'Let their celestial concerts all unite'; hymn, 'Come ye faithful raise the anthem'; organ solo during the offertory, 'Allegretto in B minor'; Guilmant recessional hymn, 'Lights' abode, celestial salem'; concluding voluntary, 'Sonata IV.' Allegro con bris, Mendelssohn.

Evening service—Opening voluntary, 'Allegretto in F,' C. Warwick Jordan; processional hymn, 'Praise the Lord, ye heavens adore him'; the National Anthem harmonized by Vincent Novello; Ely Confession; Responses, Tallis; Psalm cxix., to Chant, cathedral Psalter; Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis, Dr. C. Hubert Parry in D.; anthem, 'O Lord, our governor'; hymn, 'O paradise! O paradise!' organ solo during offertory, 'Cantilene Pastorale in B minor,' A. Guilmant; Stainer's sevenfold amen after benediction; recessional hymn, 'The day is past and over'; concluding voluntary, 'Grand Choeur,' George MacMaster.

SALE OF SEATS.

Those desiring to avoid inconvenience at the door of the Victoria Skating Rink in obtaining tickets for Dan. Godfrey's Band promenade concerts can procure them in advance at Shaw's music store on and after next Monday. There will be a special children's matinee on Thursday, June 30.

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, CHOICE, FIVE ROOM DWELLING; all renovated. No. 39 Paris street; bath and w.c. Apply at No. 41.

TO LET, YORK CHAMBERS, 2441R St. Catherine street; 2 Mondays, Saturdays; Sundays, morning, afternoon and evenings for religious exercises. THOS. LIGGET, 1884 Notre Dame street. 11

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, BEACONSFIELD, 12 Room Cottage, $100 season. P. E. BROWN, Real Estate Agent, 97 St. James street.

TO LET, BEAUREPAIRE, HOUSE OF 10 rooms, cheap. P. E. BROWN, Real Estate Agent, 97 St. James street. 23

TO LET, AT LONGUEUIL, 12 room house, river shore; shade trees, b. and w.c.; $80 for summer; some furniture. P. E. BROWN, REAL ESTATE AGENT, No. 97 St. James street. 23

TO LET, AT SAULT (River side), large boarding house or hotel for summer or year; would sell. P. E. BROWN, Real Estate Agent, 97 St. James street. 23

TO LET, AT STE. ANNE'S FURNISHED Cottages, very cheap; $40 to $200. P. E. BROWN, 97 St. James street. 23

TO LET, AT BAY VIEW, VERY HANDsome, large house, completely furnished, all city conveniences; stables, grounds, shade trees, beautiful beach on Lake St. Louis; only $200 for season. P. E. BROWN Real Estate Agent, 97 St. James street.

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. 26

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 16
J. WALLACE, 'Witness' Office.

HOUSES TO LET,
FURNISHED and UNFURNISHED,
CHOICE LOCATIONS. LOW RENTS.
J. CRADOCK SIMPSON & CO.,
REAL ESTATE AGENTS,
181 St. James Street.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

A DOCTOR'S HOMAGE.
Prescribed for his Patient South American Rheumatic Cure, and the Man's Own Words for it: "It Saved my Life."

Wm. Erskine, manager for Dr. R. R. Hopkins, Grand Valley, writes: 'I have a patient who has been cured by South American Rheumatic Cure. He had been trying everything on earth without the slightest relief, and had taken to his bed. Three doses relieved him, and when he had taken two bottles he was able to drive out. He immediately came to me and said this great remedy had saved his life. This remedy relieves in a few hours and is curing the world. Sold by Dr. J. G. Laviolette, 1605 Notre Dame street, and B. E. McGale, 2123 Notre Dame street.

PORTLAND CEMENT,
DRAIN PIPES,
FIRE BRICKS AND CLAY,
BUILDERS' and CONTRACTORS' SUPPLIES.
F. HYDE & CO.,
Phone 2812 31 Wellington st. 18

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.

Brilliant St. Antoine is indispensable to housekeepers. 23

Bakers and Confectioners.

R. S. AULD,
BAKER and CONFECTIONER
BEST BREAD, CANDIES, CAKES.
TEL. 3003.
COR. ATWATER AVE. & ST. ANTOINE ST. 25

Bargains.

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

SEVERAL VERY FINE ORGANS. Bell, two sets of reeds, seven stops, knee swell and grand expression, in perfect order, $45, payable by instalments, $40 cash. Thomas Piano, case, six octaves, walnut; twelve stops; four sets of reeds; grand organ and knee swell, as good as new, $90 on time, or $75 cash. Kimball, eight stops, three sets of reeds grand organ and knee swell; $40 on time, or $35 cash; Annapolis Organ, in perfect order; $50 by instalments; discount for cash. Apply to P. E. LAYTON & BRO., warerooms, 148 Peel street, opposite Hamilton's. 25

BARGAINS—LADIES' KNITTED WOOL Shawls and Tam O'Shanters; latest designs for seaside, lakeside, country and evening wear; immense choice at bargain prices. Room 1, 210 St. James st., opposite Nordheimer's. 25

FOR SALE, SHAKESPEARE'S WORKS, complete, in eight volumes; very cheap. Address L.B., 72, 'Witness' Office. 25

FOR SALE, A BEAUTIFUL STEINWAY Piano, panel front; contains every modern improvement; prince, $225. Terms to suit purchaser. P. E. LAYTON & BRO. Warerooms, 148 Peel street. 25

BARGAINS—LADIES' COTTON AND Lisle Hose, Black, Tan, embroidered fancy tops, etc.; 20c to 75c; special line, Black or Tan, fast dye, two pairs for 25c; better, three pairs for 50c. Room 1, 210 St. James street, opposite Nordheimer's. 25

FOR SALE, PURE FRESH MILK, delivered to private families any place in the city; 4c per quart; cash customers only need apply. Post-Office Box 215. 4

FOR SALE, PORTABLE OFFICE WITH galvnized iron roof, very neat; lot of second-hand Sashes and Doors, Iron and Wooden Pulley Blocks, etc. 81 Common street. 24

BARGAINS—LADIES' SUMMER GLOVES, White, Black and Colored, in Lisle, Taffeta and Silk; 10c to 50c; also Cycling Gloves. Room 1, 210 St. James street, opposite Nordheimer's. 25

FOR SALE, BICYCLE, Dunlop Tires; new Tubes; $18. No. 77 Delisle street. 23

FOR SALE, LARGE, ROUGH-COATED thoroughbred St. Bernard Dog, 15 months old. Address 153½ St. Antoine street. 23

FOR SALE, CHEAP, A LARGE MIRROR, 48 x 60 inches; suitable for a Barber or Milliner Business, at 545 Cadieux street. 22

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, BEESTON-Humber Bicycle, 3 months in use, guaranteed perfect, 26 inch frame, 70 gear; cost $120.00 last Sept. Will sell or exchange for Musical Box of like value. J. L., 596 St. John street, Quebec. 22

WHITE SEWING MACHINE, LARGE Camera and Remington Typewriter. JAMES FERRES, 21 Bleury street. 22

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

Pupils Wanted.

WANTED, MONTREAL BUSINESS School, Summer course. Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Penmanship, Arithmetic, French, Latin. 11 Guilbault street. J. J CONOLLY, Principal. 25

Property.

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

FOR SALE, $2,800, No. 13 TARA HALL ave., a 9 room Cottage, extension kitchen, all modern conveniences. For Sale, a bargain, No. 39 St. Mark street, 14 rooms, hot water heating; must be sold. Apply to Montreal Loan and Mortgage Co., 1763 Notre Dame street. 24

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

FOR SALE,
10 UNIVERSITY STREET,
Well-built house, in perfect order, coach house and garden. This valuable property adjoins St. James's Club and has a frontage of 51 feet, by a depth of 95 feet and 6 inches. Apply on the premises. 22

Flats to Let.

FLATS TO LET.
TWO FLATS, 40 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.

Employment Wanted.

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

WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE ENGlish widow, washing, housecleaning, or any kind of work by the day or week. Apply MRS. G., No. 116 St. Urbain street. 25

WANTED, SITUATIONS FOR RELIABLE Servants; no delay. GURMAN'S AGENCY, 19 Bisson street, corner Donegani st. 25

FIRST CLASS LAUNDRESS WANTS Family washing at her own home. Shirts and collars a specialty. Splendid drying ground. Charges moderate. Apply 56 Lusignan street, upstairs. 25

WANTED, BY HONEST YOUNG ENGLISHman, situation in any place of trust; understanads horses and gardening. Apply G.R., 151 Stanley street.

WANTED, BY AN EXPERIENCED Cook, a position as Cook, in a private family; no objection to the country. Apply to E., 39 Dowd street. 23

SITUATION WANTED BY AN Experienced laundress, to do washing by the day; can furnish best of references. Apply at 18 St. Margaret street. 23

WANTED, BY EXPERIENCED DRESSmaker, situation, either now or at 1st of Sept. Address MISS C., 'Witness' Office. 22

WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE aged person, a situation as General Servant in a small family, city or country, or work by the day. Apply at 1 rear of 30 Alexander street. 22

CANON EDMUND WOOD DESIRES TO find work for a bright boy of 15; excellent writer, etc. Apply 1773 Ontario street. 22

WANTED, WORK BY A PAINTER, PAperhanging, Tinting, Whitewashing, etc.; references; charges moderate. Apply to A. FILDMAN, 72 St. Maurice st., in rear. 21

Rooms and Board.

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

ROOMS TO LET, UNFURNISHED, ONE large front one; also one small one; central. 45 St. George street. 25

ROOM TO LET, A NICELY Furnished front room; all modern conveniences. No. 12 Mance street. 25

DORCHESTER STREET, 1251, just west of asphalt; room suitable for one or two gentlemen; room furnished with oak mirror folding bed; good accommodation for bicycles. 25

NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, with all conveniences. No. 3 McGill College avenue. 25

ROOMS—BEDROOMS TO LET, well furnished; also large parlors, on principal flat; transients also accommodated. 2 McGill College ave. 24

FURNISHED ROOMS, NO. 9 CLOSSE street, facing Western square. 24

ROOMS — PLEASANT ROOMS, All Modern conveniences; breakfast if required; transients accommodated. 87 University street. 23

CHOICE DOUBLE FRONT ROOM, B. Flat, balcony, every convenience; very central; good locality; gentlemen only; terms moderate. 28 Berthelet street.

COMFORTABLY FURNISHED ROOMS, on bathroom flat; all modern conveniences, near Bleury street. 2072 St. Catherine street. 22

A VERY NICE, BRIGHT FRONT ROOM; good locality; opposite St. James Methodist Church. 149 St. Alexander street. 21

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. 29

Personal.

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

Lost, Strayed and Found.

LOST—STRAYED ON MORNING OF 23rd from 251 University street, a Silver Skye Terrier Dog, answering to the name of "Kelpee." Reward at 251 University st. 25

FOUND, IN WESTMOUNT PARK, a Shawl. Apply at 383 Lansdowne ave. 24

LOST, AN EMIGRANT'S BOX OF CLOTHing per 'Labrador,' addressed to 'George Brown, Quebec.' Last seen on the wharf at Quebec. Any information of the above will be thankfully received by Mr. Brown, The Andrews Home, 46 Belmont street. 24

Houses Wanted.

HOUSE WANTED, UNTIL NEXT MAY, 7 or 8 rooms, grown up family; around $12 per month; central locality preferred. Address H.W., 'Witness' Office. 24

Summer Board.

MAPLE GROVE FARM—A FEW SUMMER boarders can be accommodated at above farm; one mile from Ormstown and the same from river; cool and pleasant. Address Box 36, Ormstown. 5

SUMMER BOARD—POPLAR COTTAGE, offers a pleasant home, good board, shady orrbard, piazza, on pretty Chateauguay river; a few minutes' walk from bright little village of Ormstown; reasonble rates. Address, MRS. A. T. PARKINSON, Box 16, Ormstown. 35

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.

WANTED, COOK, FOR FAMILY OF Two, in flat; no washing. MRS. RISLEY, 268 Wood avenue. 25

WANTED, GENERAL SERVANT; GOOD, plain cook; references required. Apply at 88 Mackay street.

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, A GOOD GENERAL SERVANT, with references; no washing. Apply 347 Clarke avenue., Westmount. 24

WANTED, A SMART YOUNG GIRL AS Housemaid. Apply at 14 McGregor street. 24

WANTED, A YOUTH FOR A WHOLEsale office; must be quick and correct. Apply, giving references and salary expected to P.O. Box 516, 24

ACCOUNTANT WANTED FOR A BANKing Office in Eastern Ontario; must have experience and be capable of taking charge when required. Apply to W., box 136 P.O., Montreal. 24

WANTED, LADIES AND GIRLS TO DO plain work (knitting) at their homes; 10c per pair; whole or spare time. Address A., 'Witness' Office. 24

WANTED, A YOUNG MAN AS STENOgrapher and Typewriter, and also to assist in office work; give references and salary expected. Reply P.O. Box 516 'Witness' Office. 24

WANTED, A GOOD PLAIN COOK. 294 Drummond street. 24

WANTED, A BOY FOR THE OFFICE. Apply by letter only, in applicant's handwriting, to TOOKE BROS., 22 St. Helen street. 24

WANTED, GENERAL SERVANT; Family of two. Apply 216 Prince Albert avenue, Westmount. 23

APPLICATIONS WILL BE RECEIVED from ladies and gentlemen for the position as teacher at Outremont School up to July 9th, Model diploma; salary, lady, $300; gentlemen, $400. WM. C. HALL, Secr.-Treas., pro tem. 23

WANTED, GOOD COOK AND HOUSEmaid, sisters, or mother and daughter preferred. Apply to 18 Summerhill avenue, off Cote des Neiges road, between 6 and 9 p.m. 28

WANTED, AT ONCE, GOOD GENERAL Servant; must have references. Apply, 27 Tupper street. 23

WANTED, GOOD GENERAL SERVANT. Apply 104 Stanley street.

WANTED—ANY PERSON OF GOOD AD-dress can secure permanent employment. Sun Life Building, basement. See Mr. Pierce. 21

WANTED, COOK OR GENERAL Servant, willing to go to the seaside; must be well recommended. Apply at 'Witness' Office. 18

Miscellaneous.

HAVE YOUR EYES TESTED TO-NIGHT. THOMAS ALLAN & CO., 2266 St. Catherine street.

NOTICE—F. LAVOIE, 49 ST. ANTOINE St. Boots and Shoes made to order and repaired; also a full assortment of well made goods at low prices. 23

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. 22

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

WANTED, A good second-hand Iron Lathe, to take pieces five and one-half feet long. Address B. LEDOUX & CO., 93 Osborne street. 22

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

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, $8.00 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.

ADIRONDACKS.
GRAND VIEW FARM
High and healthy elevation. Rates, $6 to $7 per week; good Montreal references furnished. Write for circulars. H. J. ARNOLD, KEESVILLE, N.Y. 23

ADIRONDACKS.
PINE GROVE COTTAGE.
Delightful Summer House. Send for Illustrated Booklet. C. H. MORHOUS, Jay, Essex Co., N.Y. 25

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 $8 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

THE BELMONT HOUSE,
Pond Cove, Cape Elizabeth, Me.
This popular Seaside House is now open to summer travel. Special rates to families. Correspondence solicited. S. L. MOORE, Prop. 17

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.

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

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. 7

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

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, Qut. For circulars call on L. Harris, 62 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. 3

1,000 ISLANDS.
"POOLE'S SUMMER RESORT."
This first-class Private Boarding House is situated seven miles north of Alexandria Bay, four miles south of Mallorytown Station G.T.R.
Gentlemen wishing to send their families to the country for a few weeks will find at Poole's beautiful shade, fine scenery. No noise or confusion. All the comforts of a home. Post-office and telephone in the house. Terms, $6.00 per week. Address ROBERT POOLE, Poole's Resort, Ont. 12

Tadousac Hotel,
NOW OPEN SEASON 1898.
For particulars write
H. M. PATERSON.
Manager Tadousac Hotel,
Tadousac, P. Q.
Or Enquire at 128 St. James st., Montreal.

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
J. WALLACE, 'Witness' Office. 16

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. 18

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'
BOUT DE L'ILE HOTEL,
Bout 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

ABENAKIS SPRINGS,
A DELIGHTFUL SUMMER RESORT.
TUESDAY AND FRIDAY EXCURSIONS.
The Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company's steamer BERTHIER leaves the Bonsecour Market Wharf, Montreal, every Tuesday and Friday at 1 p.m., for Abenakis Springs, Quebec. Send for descriptive circular, Rates reasonable
R. G. KIMPTON, Proprietor. 20

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. 22

CACOUNA.
The undersigned has just opened a private boarding house of the highest class in the centre of the village, nearest to the St. Lawrence Hall, in the neighborhood of the English Protestant Church; the shortest distance from the sea, and the most advantageous place for bathing; price very moderate. Apply to,
J. S. GAGNON, Cacouna, Que.

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.

THE CASCADE HOUSE
LITTLE METIS, QUE.
Opens June 15.
"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

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

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.

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. 4

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

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

BOARDERS WANTED FOR SUMMER Months; good accommodations, good fishing, boating and driving. For particulars apply to JAMES ARMSTRONG, Lakefield, Que. 22

BOARD, AT BUTTERNUT BANK FARM, on Lake Memphremagog, a most desirable spot for summer holidays, lake and mountain scenery unsurpassed. Finest location on the lake, elevated, cool and airy. Address J. H. BALL, Knowlton Landing, Que. 22

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.



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. 8

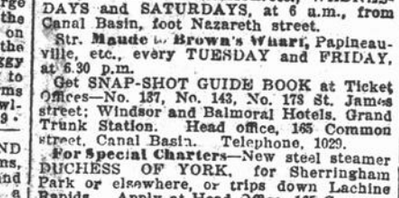
NEW LINE.
Montreal to Gaspe
and New Carlisle,
Steamer 'ADMIRAL'
Will sail from Montreal on
Monday, June 27, at 2 p.m.
calling at all intermediate ports.
Freight will be received at Custom House Basin until noon on day of sailing.
First-class accommodation for passengers.
For further information apply at the office of
DAVID ROBERTSON & CO.,
Agents,
Bell Telephone No. 151. 71 St. Peter st.



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 8 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 L. 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.

R. & O. Navigation Co.
Travel When You Can Do So Cheap.
We have Steamers leaving for the West every day at 10 a.m. except Sunday.
PRESCOTT and BROCKVILLE $2.00
ALEXANDRIA BAY, Clayton, N.Y. ... $2.50
KINGSTON $2.50
TORONTO $5.00
Meals and Berth Included.
To the families going to
MURRAY BAY, CAP A L'AIGLE,
RIVER DU LOUP, CACOUNA,
TADOUSAC and the SAGUENAY.
Steamer Canada will leave Montreal June 30th, going direct to the above ports without change.
Now booking for the season.
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 06.00
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



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 11,	Lake Superior	Wed., June 29.
" " 18,	Gallia	" July 6.
" " 25,	Lake Ontario	" " 13.
Sat. July 2,	Lake Winnipeg	Wed. July 20.
Sat. July 9,	Lake Huron	Wed. July 27.

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, Tower Buildings, 22 Water Street, LIVERPOOL.
D. W. CAMPBELL, General Manager, 18 Hospital street, MONTREAL.
G. N. WEBSTER & CO., Quebec.



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. MONTCALM (cold storage) ..... June 23
SS. MARIA DE LARRINAGA ..... " 30
SS. MONTROSE (cold storage) ..... July 7
SS. MONTEREY (cold storage) ..... " 7
SS. LYCIA (cold storage) ..... " 14
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. MONARCH ..... June 25
SS. MILWAUKEE ..... July 2
SS. ASHANTI ..... " 9
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.

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 particulars regarding freight rates or passenger accommodation, apply to
KINGMAN & CO.,
14 Place Royale, Montreal.

REFORD AGENCIES.
DONALDSON LINE.
SS. Alcides ..... 4,500 tons
SS. Amarynthia ..... 5,500 "
SS. Concordia ..... 3,500 "
SS. Hestia ..... 5,800 "
SS. Indrani ..... 5,800 "
New Steamer Building ..... 7,500 "
New Steamer Building ..... 7,500 "
SS. Kastalia (cold storage) ..... 6,300 "
SS. Keemun ..... 4,500 "
SS. Orthia ..... 6,300 "
SS. Tritonia ..... 6,000 "
From GLASGOW and MONTREAL
Glasgow. WEEKLY SERVICE. Montreal.
June 3..SS. AMARYNTHIA ..... June 23
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
AGENTS
Glasgow.....Donaldson Bros.

THOMSON LINE.
WEEKLY LONDON SERVICE.
From Montreal.
SS. HURONA (Cold Storage) ..... June 23
SS. DEVONA (Cold Storage) ..... June 29
SS. CERVONA ..... July 6
EAST COAST SERVICE.
Montreal to Leith.
SS. BELLONA (via Newcastle) ..... June 23
Montreal to Newcastle.
SS. BELLONA ..... June 23
Montreal to Aberdeen.
SS. BARON BELHAVEN ..... June 22
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.

MANCHESTER LINERS,
LIMITED.
The only direct and regular steamship service between
MONTREAL 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, 8,500 tons)	" 25th

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

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

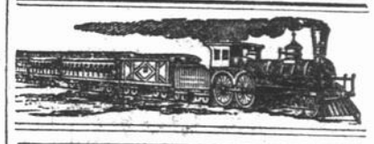
DOMINION LINE
STEAMSHIPS.
LIVERPOOL SERVICE.

Steamer.	From Montreal.	From Quebec.
LABRADOR	June 25, 9 a.m.	June 25, 6 p.m
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 2, 9 a.m.	July 23, 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 elsewhere.
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., Oppo ite Temple Bldg.
Office Telephone, No. 1507. House Telephone, 3081.



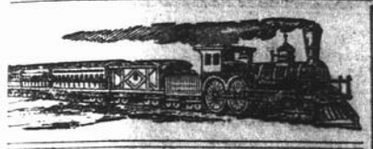
GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM
DOMINION DAY.
For the above Round Trip Tickets will be sold at First Class
SINGLE FARE.
Tickets good going June 30th or July 1st; good to return leaving destination not later than July 2nd, and at
Single First Class Fare and One-Third
Good going June 30th or July 1st; good to return leaving destination not later than July 4th, 1898. Above reduced rates apply between all Stations in Canada. Stations in Canada to Detroit and Pt. Huron, Mich.; Suspension Bridge, N.Y.; Niagara Falls, N.Y.; Black Rock, N.Y., and Buffalo, N.Y.

Dominion Day Excursions
Royal Arcanum—To Ausable Chasm, N.Y. ..... Fare $1.50
Special at 8.00 a.m. Returning 4.30 p.m.
St. Gabriel's T. A. & B. Society—To Burlington, Vt. (by rail and boat) ..... Fare $1.35
Special at 8.15 a.m. Returning about 5.15 p.m.
Clan McLennan—To Ormstown ..... Fare 0.80
Special at 8.30 a.m. Returning 6.30 p.m.
St. Vincent de Paul Asile—To Plattsburg, N.Y. ..... Fare $1.25
Special at 8.30 a.m. Returning 6.30 p.m.
I. O. O. F.—To Highgate Springs Vt. ..... Fare $1.00
Special at 9.00 a.m. Returning 5.30 p.m.
C. O. F. (St. Mary's Court)—To Otterburn Park ..... Fare 0.60
Special 9.15 a.m. and 1.30 p.m. returning 6.00 p.m.

CHEAP EXCURSIONS
TO
Brandon, Portage la Prairie & Winnipeg, Man., also to Various Points in Minnesota & North Dakota.
Round trip tickets will be sold to any of the above points from all stations in Ontario and Quebec at $28.00. Tickets good going June 28th, good to return on or before Aug. 27th.
Also going July 11th, good to return until Sept. 10th.
Also going July 19th, good to return until Sept. 17th.
Saturday to Monday Excursion tickets are now on sale to numerous points, particulars of which may be ascertained by obtaining from Grand Trunk ticket offices "Weekly Excursions" pamphlet.
Through Sleeping Car Service between Montreal and Old Orchard Beach will be resumed June 25th.
Leave Montreal 8.00 a.m. (except Sunday) and 8.45 p.m., daily
Arrive Portland 5.45 p.m. and 6.40 a.m., and Old Orchard 7.36 a.m. and 6.47 p.m.
Fast day and night express for the west.
Toronto in 8 hrs. 40 min.; Hamilton 10 hrs. 10 min.; Niagara Falls 11 hrs. 40 min.; Buffalo 13 hrs.; and proportionate time to London, Detroit and Chicago.
For Tickets, reservation of space in Sleepers apply to Company's Agents.
CITY TICKET OFFICES,
137 St. James st., and Bonaventure station. 20

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.

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



CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

SATURDAY SUBURBAN SERVICE.

From Windsor St. Station

Lake of Two Mountains Express leaves 1.30 p.m. for St. Annes, Vaudreuil, Hudson, Point Fortune, etc. Hudson and return, $1.00. St. Anne's and return, 80c. Going by this train, returning by steamer.

Brome Lake Express leaves 2.10 p.m. for St. Johns, Cowansville, Knowlton, Waterloo, and intermediate stations, every Saturday until Sept. 10th. Returning leaves Waterloo 6.30 a.m. Mondays, until Sept. 12th.

From Dalhousie Sq. Static

Lake Maskinonge Express leaves 1.30 p.m. for Joliette, St. Gabriel, etc.

Laurentian Mountain Special leaves 1.45 p.m., for St. Rose, St. Jerome, St Agathe, Labelle, etc.

DOMINION DAY

First-class Return Tickets

Will be issued between all stations in Canada, Port Arthur and East as

SINGLE FARE,

Good going June 30th and July 1st, good to return leaving destination not later than July 2nd, 1898 And at

Fare and One-Third

Good going June 30th and July 1st, good to return leaving destination not later than July 4th, 1898.

On July 1 the 1.30 p.m. train will run to Point Fortune and 6.15 p.m. train will run to Plantagenet. 5.15 p.m. train will be cancelled on that day.

SEASIDE, THROUGH CAR SERVICE.

(From Windsor St.)

Portland, Me.—Sleeping Car.—8.20 p.m. daily, except Saturday, until 25th June, when it will run daily. Parlor Car—Commencing June 27th, 9 a.m. week days.

Old Orchard Beach—Sleeping Car.—Commencing June 26th, 8.20 p.m. daily.

St. Andrew's, N.B.—On Thursday, June 30th, Friday, July 8th and Fridays thereafter, until Sept. 2nd, 8.00 p.m.

Halifax Express will leave Windsor St at 8 p.m., commencing 26th JUNE, instead of 7.45 p.m., as at present.

IMPROVED SERVICE.

Chicago, Detroit, Chatham, London, Toronto.

Lv. 8.50 a.m. week days (Windsor St.)—Through Sleeper and 2nd Class Coach to Chicago. Day Coaches to Detroit.

Lv. 9 p.m. daily (Windsor St.)—Through Sleeper to Chicago, Day Coaches to Detroit.

City Ticket and Telegraph Office, 129 St. James Street, Next to Post Office.

CANADIAN GOVT. RAILWAY SYSTEM

INTERCOLONIAL DIVISION.

On and after Monday, June 20th, the trains leaving Union Station (Bonaventure) 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	5.57 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	1.48 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.

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

Everyone should make themselves acquainted with Brilliant St. Antoine, which is without a rival to give a polish beautiful and durable.

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'S,
Corner Mountain and St. Antoine street.

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.
8.05 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.
3.03 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, 6.11 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., (7.45 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., 7.45 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, 8.25 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, 12.53 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, 452.
Telephone, 2112

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

THE BUSTLING WAY AND THE QUIET WAY.

(Every Day Duty.')

Henrietta Bacon is always ready and willing to do anything to help her mother, whom she loves very much, and to whom she is always obedient. But one would rather do any piece of work ten times over than be where Henrietta is while she is carrying it forward; she makes so much rattling and parade and talk about it. Let me give you a specimen.

'Mother,' said Henrietta, one morning when her mother sat reading, 'mother—mother.' Several times more she called before her mother looked up from her book. Henrietta ought not to have interrupted her mother while she was reading, unless the occasion had been a very important one indeed, as in the present case it was not.

'Mother—mother,' she persisted in calling, and at last she came and jogged her arm to be sure of gaining her attention.

'What, Henrietta?' said her mother at length, looking up from her book.

'I want to know if I may not arrange the room a little.'

'Yes, yes, you may,' said her mother, as she went on with her reading.

'Well, mother—mother.'

'What, Henrietta?'

'I want to know if I may take down all the books from the shelves, and put them up better? I know I can put them all up right. May I, mother?'

'Yes, you may, only you must not talk to me now, because I am very busy.'

Henrietta went to her work, and what a parade was made in taking down and putting up her books! One would have thought that a wall of the house was being pulled down. In the first place, half a dozen or more chairs were brought forward to receive the books as they were removed. Instead of clearing one shelf at a time, and filling each one before she cleared the next, she took down all the books at once; and so, as she stood on a chair while she replaced them, she must needs jump down for each parcel as she set it up.

'Oh, Henrietta!' her mother would now and then exclaim, as a volume came tumbling upon the floor, 'you must be careful, or you will ruin the books. Do be a little more gentle, and try to make less noise.'

But for Henrietta to have carried on any operation without making some confusion, some interruption to other persons, would have been a thing quite out of the question. 'There, mother, just see how much better that does look, doesn't it, mother?' she would say each time she had filled a shelf; and if her mother did not attend at once, she would go on calling 'Mother, mother,' until at last, becoming quite tired of being interrupted, her mother bade her leave the books as they were, and sit down to her sewing.

'Why, what is the matter, Henrietta?' asked her mother, upon laying down her book and perceiving Henrietta's sorrowful looks.

This question brought the tears at once into the little girl's eyes. 'Why, mother,' she answered as soon as she could speak, still keeping her eyes very intently upon her work, 'I was trying to arrange the book-shelves as well as I possibly could when you spoke to me, and—and—I was going—'

'Well, and you did arrange them very well indeed, and I should have liked to have had you finish them, only you made too much bustle about it, and you talked so much that I could not go on with my reading. I have never spoken to you about this fault very particularly, but it is one that you can overcome very easily. You are a very lively, active little girl, and I am glad that you are so. I should not like to have you indolent and dull, and slow about everything you do. But then, when I tell you to do a thing, and when you think of anything yourself that will help me, I want you to do it with as little haste and noise as possible. Now, I will show you the difference between the bustling and the quiet way of doing things. Let me see, what shall I do? Oh! there is the hearth-rug wants smoothing a little.'

One edge of the hearth-rug happened to be turned under in one place. Henrietta's mother walked to the fire-place, stooped down to the rug, and with one or two strokes of her hand spread it even and smoothed out the fringe properly.

'There, that is the quiet way of doing the thing. Now I will show you the bustling way.'

Her mother then hurried to the fire-place, pulled away the chairs that stood near, rattled the shovel and tongs, then jerked away the rug in such a manner as to blow the ashes from the hearth out into the room, and then, in the same parading style, spread the rug down again.

Henrietta could not help laughing as she stood looking on.

'That is the bustling way of doing it,' said her mother, as she swept up the hearth and brushed off the ashes that had settled upon the mantel-piece. 'Now I will show you how it seems for persons to be talking and disturbing other people all the while they are engaged. I will suppose you have lost your thimble, and I am going to look after it for you.'

Then her mother made as if she were looking for the lost thimble. 'Why, Henrietta,' said she, as she took up some of the things from the table, 'where do you suppose your thimble can have got to? I do not believe but what Susan mislaid it when she swept the parlor. I wish she was not such a careless girl.'

Then she went to another part of the room and looked under the sofa, continuing all the while to talk, 'Why, Henrietta, perhaps you left your thimble upstairs, did you not? Henrietta—Henrietta—Henrietta—did you not leave your thimble upstairs? Shall I go up and see?'

Henrietta stood laughing to see her mother acting in this queer way.

'You think it looks strangely for me to act in such a manner,' said her mother, 'but it is quite as improper in a little girl like you. Now,' she continued, 'I want you to learn the quiet way of doing things, and then you will be a great deal more useful to me than you are now; for very often when I have something that you could do as well as I, I say to myself, "No, I will do it myself, for Henrietta will have so much to say, or she will make such a parade about it, that she will make me more trouble than she will save." But I want you to begin now to learn the quiet way of going about things, and then you will be a very great help to me.'

Henrietta had a great many opportunities throughout the day of practicing her new lesson, and she felt amply repaid for all her pains by her mother's smile and approving looks.

At night, when her father came home, she placed his arm-chair in the corner, as usual, for him, and then went to bring his slippers and the newspaper. But instead of calling him repeatedly to come and occupy the chair, and to take the newspaper and the slippers, as she commonly did, she simply set the chair in its place without saying anything about it; the slippers she put upon the hearth, and after waiting till her father had done speaking to her mother, she asked him if he would like to see the newspaper she was holding out to him. Her father seemed more pleased than usual with her attention to his comfort, because she was so quiet about it. 'Thank you, thank you, my little daughter,' he said; 'you were a good girl to wait till I had done speaking, and all ready for my paper and slippers.' Henrietta thought this sounded a great deal better than to have him say—as he did sometimes when she stood teasing him—'Yes, yes, Henrietta, but do wait a moment;' and she resolved that she would always afterwards try the quiet way in waiting upon her father, and in doing everything else.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Dandruff is Dangerous

When dandruff appears it is usually regarded as an annoyance. It should be regarded as a disease. Its presence indicates an unhealthy condition of the scalp, which, if neglected, leads to baldness. Dandruff should be cured at once. The most effective means for the cure is found in AYER'S HAIR VIGOR. It promotes the growth of the hair, restores it when gray or faded to its original color, and keeps the scalp clean and healthy.

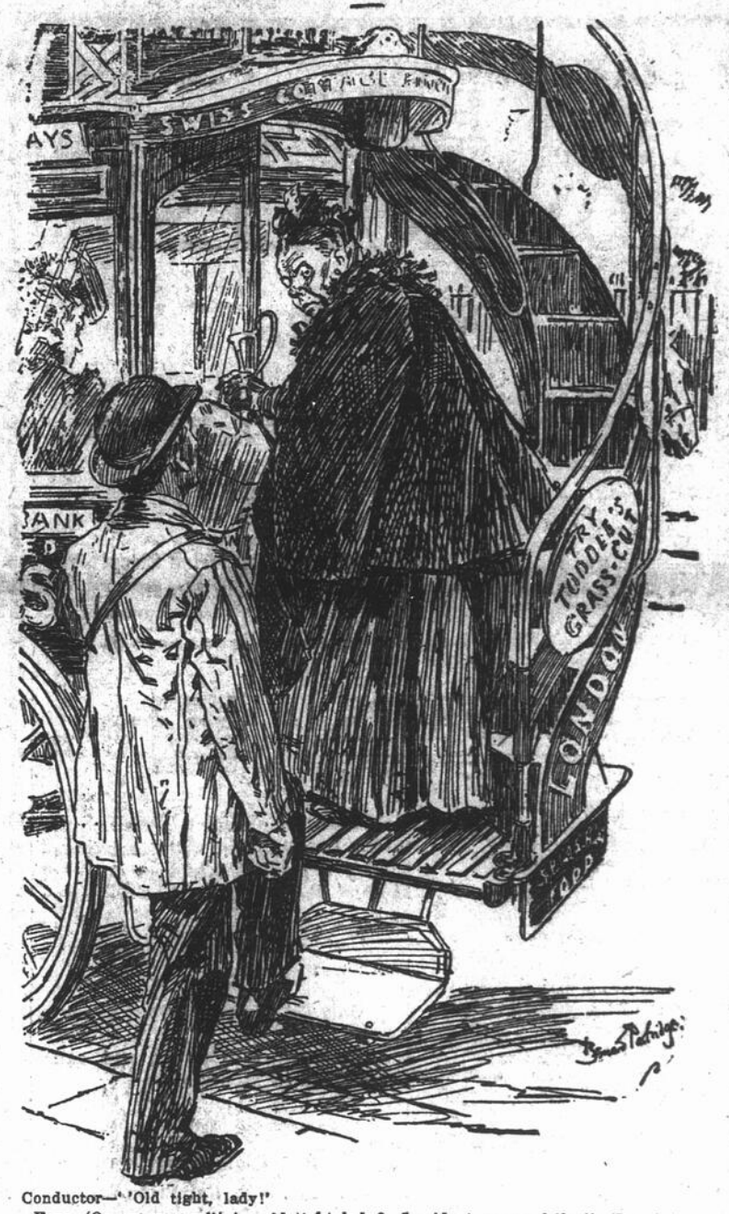
"For more than eight years I was greatly troubled with dandruff, and though a young man, my hair was fast turning gray and falling out. Baldness seemed inevitable until I began to use



Ayer's Hair Vigor

The dandruff has been entirely removed and my hair is now soft, smooth and glossy and fast regaining its original color."
—L. T. VALLE, Allenton, Mo.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS.



Conductor—'Old tight, lady!'
Fare—'Oo are you callin' a old tight lady? Impident young feller!'—'Punch.'

For La Grippe nothing has ever equalled Robinson's Patent Groats; it is soothing and refreshing, and can be retained when all other foods are useless. Write us for a sample tin. Frank Magor & Co., 16 St. John street, Montreal. 25

THE WAY TO THE DENTIST'S.

'Can you show me the way to the dentist's?'

'Yes, go down that street, then turn the corner, and listen till you hear a shriek.'

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.

ANXIOUS ABOUT THE SEA-SERPENT.

A 'Tit-Bits' correspondent writes: 'You seem to know everything there is worth knowing, and you may, therefore, perhaps be able to put me in possession of knowledge which will at once relieve my overcharged brain. In a word, can you tell me anything concerning the present whereabouts of our good old friend the sea-serpent? He hasn't turned up at all this year, and I am beginning to think that he must be dead, or that some evil has befallen him. What can our newspaper reporters be about not to have any news of him?'

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. 18

NO HELP NEEDED.

'Help, help!' cried the man who was being robbed.

'Calm yourself,' said the highwayman, 'I don't need any assistance.'

Over five thousand sample tins of Robinson's Patent Barley have been sent out as free gifts to mothers and babies in 1897; and we will continue throughout this year. Absolutely the best food for infants and invalids. Frank Magor & Co., 16 St. John street, Montreal. 25

Lionel Brough tells a story of an old country sexton who, in showing visitors round the churchyard, used to stop at one particular tombstone and say: 'This 'ere is the tomb of Tummas 'Ooper an' 'is eleven wolves.' On one occasion, a lady said:—'Eleven? Dear me! that's rather a lot, isn't it?' The old man looked at her gravely, and then replied, 'Well, mum, yer see, it was an 'obby of is'n.'—'Tit Bits.'

WHERE THE WATERS MEET.

A trip over the Belt Line Railway is, without exception, the most enjoyable outing on the Island of Montreal. You will save twenty percent by purchasing your tickets at Lasalle street, Maisonneuve. 23

A FILIAL WISH.

Master Charles—'More pudding, please, pa!'

Pa—'More pudding! Why, I ought to be made of pudding!'

Master Charles—'Oh, papa, don't I wish you were.'

We are giving away a large sample tin of Robinson's Patent Barley to all doctors and their patients. The best food for infants known. Frank Magor & Co., 16 St. John street, Montreal.

Quickcure for Cracked Lips.	15c.
Quickcure for Swollen Face.	
Quickcure for Skin Diseases	25c.
Quickcure for Ulcerated Tooth	50c.

HIS TRAINING.

'How did Spudkins get his appointment as Brigadier General. I never knew that he was connected with the army.'

'Oh, yes, by marriage; his brother-in-law is a United States senator.'—Brooklyn 'Life.'

'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.

Goton (to his wife)—'Don't look out of the window so much, my dear. People who travel in first class railway carriages are supposed to have seen everything already.'

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

Mondeau—'Does he write for money?'
Bonveau—'Yes, but his pa doesn't respond.'

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.
G. W. WILLSON,
Manufacturer of Mouldings and Frames,
688 CRAIG ST., next door to the 'Witness' Office

EGGS FOR HATCHING

From First Prize Silver Wyandottes, White Wyandottes and Plymouth Rocks.
Some fine yearling Silver and White Hens for sale. Send for our new Catalogue.
W. H. ULLEY,
Royal Poultry Farm, Victoria Square, Montreal.

BUSY MEN

Who find the day all too short for their numerous engagements, and who sacrifice luncheon time rather than miss an appointment, will appreciate a cup of

BOVRIL

It is a stimulating restorative, repairing the waste of the overworked system, and increasing both mental and bodily activity.

BOVRIL LIMITED.

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

ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOYS'
OVERALLS,
Brownies.

Overalls are now in demand for Boys. They are very nice for seaside or holiday wear. You can get them in all sizes with bib and straps attached.

Only 50c per pair.

ALLAN'S, 2299 St. Catherine Street and 661 Craig Street, MONTREAL.

GOLF HOSE TOPS



Turn an ordinary Tweed Suit into a Bicycle Suit, without having to buy a pair of Knickers or Golf Hose. Worn with the ordinary socks.

Can be had in black grounds or heather mixtures.

Only 50c per pair.

Patented in Canada, and can only be had in Montreal at

ALLAN'S, 661 Craig Street, or 2299 St. Catherine Street.



MAP OF SANTIAGO DE CUBA AND SURROUNDING TRRRITORY.

The situation as regards the disposition and location of the American, Spanish and Cuban forces is as follows: General Shafter's army of 16,500 men is massed to the eastward of Santiago de Cuba at Baiguiri and Juragua; General Castillo, with twelve hundred men, is at Baiguiri, and Col. Aguirro, with two hundred, at Juragua. These are to be joined by General Garcia with four thousand men. Three thousand of General Garcia's men hold twelve thousand Spaniards in Holguin and General Rabi, with a thousand, threatens two thousand Spanish troops at Manzanillo. In Santiago there are believed to be nine thousand Spanish soldiers, with such reinforcements as are had by the concentration movement now in progress.

[For the 'Witness.'

STRIKE FOR FREEDOM.

We are living in a country,
That we proudly say is free;
We are never tired of boasting,
Of our British liberty;
We declare in tones emphatic;
'Britons never shall be slaves,'
Yet a Bacchanalian monster,
Rules our land and fills our graves.

Every day we see drink's victims,
Going down before our eyes;
Everywhere are marks of ruin,
That occasion some surprise;
Wasted lives and wasted substance,
Pain untold and loss unknown,
Make a tale as sad as certain,
Where this monster's work is done.

Oh, King Bacchus, thou art ruel;
Than the grave more dreadful thou!
With thy two-edged sword destroying,
Soul and body, heedless how.
Wilt thou ever stay thy carnage?
Shall death's stream e'er cease to flow,
From thy palaces infernal—
Fountain-heads of darkest woe?

Nay! I know that nought is farther,
Ruthless fiend, from thy intent;
While to slay is in thy power,
Thou wilt yield not nor repent;
But to-day the powers are massing,
For a conflict thou must meet;
Millions thou hast robbed and ruined,
Will combat for thy defeat.

Sons of Briton, strike for freedom!
Might with Right shall frame thy laws;
Canada must lead the nations,
In the glorious Temperance Cause;
Drive the hydra-headed monster,
From our land for evermore,
Then shall happiness and plenty,
Fill our homes from shore to shore.

R. L. WERRY.

Montreal, June, 1898.

A POEM BY MR. GLADSTONE.

The following is a copy of Mr. Gladstone's poem to his grandchild, called 'Dorothea':—

I know where there is honey in a jar,
Meet for a certain little friend of mine;
And, Dorothy, I know where daisies are
That only wait small hands to intertwine
A wreath for such a golden head as thine.

The thought that thou art coming makes all glad;
The house is bright with blossoms high and low:
And many a little lass and little lad
Expectantly are running to and fro;
The fire within our hearts is all aglow.
We want thee, child, to share in our delight
On this high day, the holiest and best,
Because 'twas then, ere youth had taken flight,
Thy grandmamma, of women loveliest,
Made me of men most honored and most blest.

That naughty boy who led thee to suppose
He was thy sweetheart has, I grieve to tell,
Been seen to pick the garden's choicest rose
And toddle with it to another belle,
Who does not treat him altogether well.

But mind not that, or let it teach thee this,
To waste no love on any youthful rover
(All youths are rovers, I assure thee, miss),
No, if thou wouldst true constancy discover,
Thy grandpapa is perfect as a lover.

So, come, thou playmate of my closing day,
The latest treasure life can offer me,
And with thy baby laughter make us gay.
Thy fresh young voice shall sing, my Dorothy,
Songs that shall bid the feet of sorrow flee.

HEROES AND MUSIC HALLS.

Piper Findlater appears to have disgusted many of his admirers by making money out of the heroic incident in which he so conspicuously figured at Dargai. He is understood to be drawing an income at the rate of £7,000 or £8,000 a year for a brief theatrical representation at one of the London music halls. This is a good deal more than the salary of the Prime Minister, but it will not, of course, last for any length of time. The stage representation was at first arranged to give a scenic representation of the final rush at Dargai but in deference to objections this has since been modified. It was regarded as rather an ignoble display of commercial enterprise, and even Findlater's simple appearance on the stage is regarded in many quarters as degrading a real act of heroism to pecuniary uses. The public would, no doubt, have thought better of Findlater if he had refused to have anything to do with the stage show business, but he is hardly to be blamed in the matter. Those who have rendered conspicuous service in the field never ought to be allowed by the country to feel the necessity of having to earn their own livelihood. But how many are left to find their way to the workhouse, after a hopeless struggle with adverse circumstances! Findlater prefers to make money while the sun shines, and seeing what is so often the future of the ex-soldier, few will blame him for making the most of his chances.—'Stirling Observer.' June '.

STE. CUNEGONDE.

INAUGURATION OF THE D'IBERVILLE MONUMENT.

The monument to the memory of Pierre Lemoyne D'Iberville, which stands in Bonaventure square, or as it will be hereafter known, D'Iberville square, Ste. Cunegonde, was inaugurated last night by the Ste. Jean Baptiste Society of that city. About half-past seven in the evening a procession was formed of the members of the society, bicyclists in fancy costume and others who marched from the town hall to the square, where the inauguration ceremonies took place. The square was beautifully decorated for the occasion. Mayor Lymburner, together with Dr. Cyphiot, president of the St. Jean Baptiste Society; Mr. Camille Piché and other gentlemen occupied a stage that had been erected, and which was handsomely draped with the national colors. The mayor, in the course of a brief speech announced the change of name of the square and Mr. Camille Piché made reference to d'Iberville's distinguished career. At the close of the ceremony, a grand banquet took place in the town hall at which Dr. Cyphiot presided.

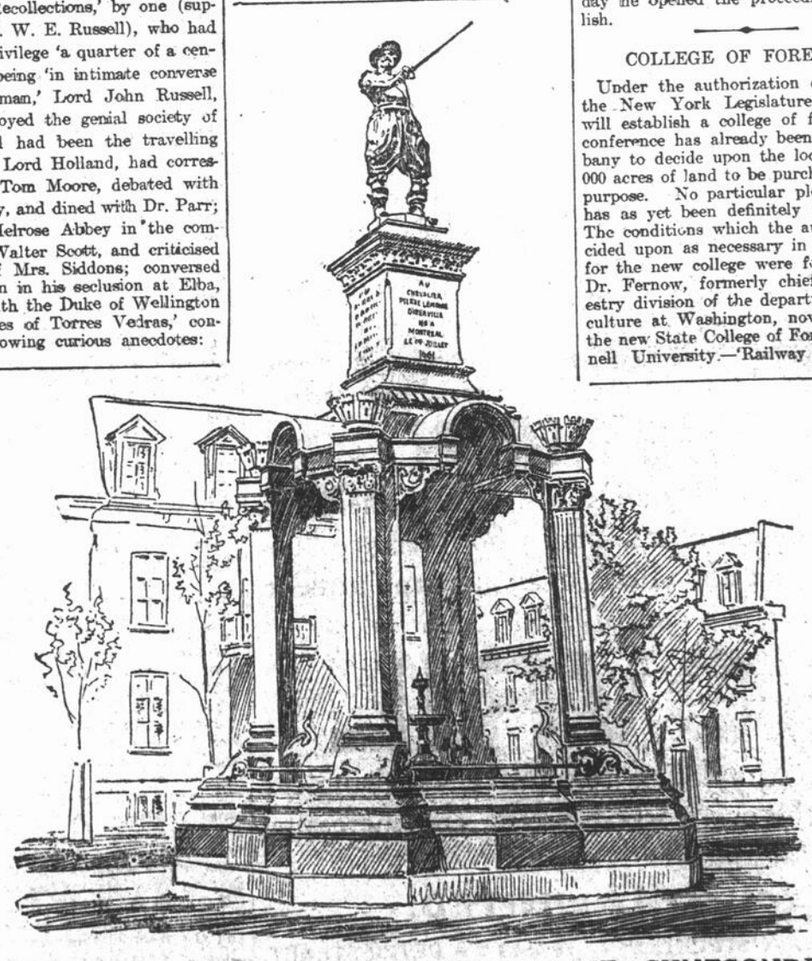
TWO CURIOUS STORIES.

ABOUT BEACONSFIELD AND BERKELEY.

A recently published volume of 'Collections and Recollections,' by one (supposed to be G. W. E. Russell), who had enjoyed the privilege 'a quarter of a century ago,' of being 'in intimate converse with a statesman,' Lord John Russell, 'who had enjoyed the genial society of Mr. Fox, and had been the travelling companion of Lord Holland, had corresponded with Tom Moore, debated with Francis Jeffrey, and dined with Dr. Parr; had visited Melrose Abbey in the company of Sir Walter Scott, and criticised the acting of Mrs. Siddons; conversed with Napoleon in his seclusion at Elba, and ridden with the Duke of Wellington along the lines of Torres Vedras,' contains the following curious anecdotes:

'Another story of highway robbery which excited me when I was a boy was that of the fifth Earl of Berkeley, who died in 1810. He had always declared that anyone might without disgrace be overcome with superior numbers, but that he would never surrender to a single highwayman. As he was crossing Hounslow Heath one night, on his way from Berkeley Castle to London, his travelling carriage was stopped by a man on horseback, who put his head in at the window and said: 'I believe you are Lord Berkeley?' 'I am.' ;'I believe that you have always boasted that you would never surrender to a single highwayman?' 'I have.' 'Well,' presenting a pistol, 'I am a single highwayman, and I say, "Your money or your life."' 'You cowardly dog,' said Lord Berkeley, 'do you think I can't see your confederate skulking behind you?' The highwayman, who was really alone, looked hurriedly round, and Lord Berkeley shot him through the head. I asked Lady Caroline Maxse (1803-1886), who was born at Berkeley, if this story was true. I can never forget my thrill when she replied: 'Yes; and I am proud to say that I am that man's daughter.'

When the Congress of the Powers assembled at Berlin in the summer of 1878, our ambassador in that city of stucco palaces was the loved and lamented Lord Odo Russell, afterwards Lord Ampthill, a born diplomatist if ever there was one, with a suavity and affectionateness of manner and a charm of voice which would have enabled him, in homely phrase, to whistle the bird off the bough. On the evening before the formal opening of the Congress Lord Beaconsfield arrived in all his plenipotentiary glory, and was received with high honors at the British Embassy. In the course of the evening one of the private secretaries came to Lord Odo Russell, and said, 'Lord Odo, we are in a frightful mess, and we can only turn to you to help us out of it. The old chief has determined to open the proceedings of the Congress in French. He has written out the devil's own long speech in French and learned it by heart, and is going to fire it off at the congress to-morrow. We shall be the laughing-stock of Europe. He pronounces 'épicier' as if it rhymed with overseer, and all his pronunciation is to match. It is as much as our places are worth to tell him so; can you help us?' Lord Odo listened with amused good humor to this tale of woe, and then replied, 'It is a very delicate mission that you ask me to undertake, but then I am fond of delicate missions. I will see what I can do.' And so he repaired to the state bedroom, where our venerable plenipotentiary was beginning those very elaborate processes of the toilet with which he prepared for the couch. 'My dear Lord,' began Lord Odo, 'a dreadful rumor has reached us.' 'Indeed, pray what is it?' 'We have heard that you intend to open the proceedings to-morrow in French.' 'Well, Lord Odo, what of that?' 'Why, of course, we all know that there is no one in Europe more competent to do so than yourself. But then, after all, to make a French speech is a common-place accomplishment. There will be at least half-a-dozen men at the congress who could do it almost, if not quite, as well as yourself. But, on the other hand, who but you can make an English speech? All these plenipotentiaries have come from the various courts of Europe expecting the greatest intellectual treat of their lives, in hearing English spoken by its greatest living master. The question for you, my dear lord, is—Will you disappoint them?' Lord Beaconsfield put his glass in his eye, fixed his gaze on Lord Odo, and then said, 'There is much force in what you say. I will consider the point.' And next day he opened the proceedings in English.



THE D'IBERVILLE MONUMENT AT STE. CUNEGONDE.

COLLEGE OF FORESTRY.

Under the authorization of an act of the New York Legislature, that state will establish a college of forestry. A conference has already been held at Albany to decide upon the location of 30,000 acres of land to be purchased for the purpose. No particular plot of ground has as yet been definitely picked upon. The conditions which the authorities decided upon as necessary in seeking land for the new college were formulated by Dr. Fernow, formerly chief of the forestry division of the department of agriculture at Washington, now director of the new State College of Forestry at Cornell University.—'Railway Review.'

A NEW ENGINE OF WAR.

WHAT THE DYNAMITE GUN IS, AND WHAT IT DOES.

On Monday, June 13, the United States dynamite cruiser 'Vesuvius' for the first time was brought into active operation at the entrance of Santiago harbor. It fired three shells, each containing two hundred pounds of gun-cotton, on the western headland, at the entrance to Santiago, each missile starting silently on its destructive flight and creating a tremendous explosion when it fell.

No small amount of satisfaction is evinced by the people in the fact that the government is in possession of several heavy dynamite guns to be used also in coast defence. At Sandy Hook there are two fifteen-inch guns and one of eight-inch calibre. These first named are fifteen inches in diameter of bore, the very largest cannon which the army has ready for action. At San Francisco there are three guns of the same big calibre, which are so placed about three miles from the city as to assist materially in defending that harbor. Dynamite-guns are operated upon an entirely different principle from the ordinary powder guns. They have engines and boilers and air-compressors and coolers, and all sorts of intricate machinery, in a house not far away, by which the projectiles are fired. The dynamite or gun-cotton, or explosive-gelatin, or whatever the explosive material may be, is contained in the projectile only. This projectile is called an 'aerial torpedo' by the manufacturers, and is exploded by means of a fuse, similar to any powder gun's.

Dynamite or any other high explosive cannot be used in an ordinary cannon because the powder would explode the dynamite before it left the gun, therefore the system of using compressed air came into vogue as the only method of throwing dynamite to any distance. The system is popularly known as Zalinski's, although that naval officer is not connected with the manufacture of the projectiles or the guns. The air is compressed and passed along through various tubes before reaching the gun, and is used at about a thousand pounds pressure to the square inch, which is much less than the power of powder. Dynamite will be exploded at about five thousand pounds pressure to the square inch. These guns are enormous affairs, smooth bore, fifty feet in length, made of the best iron, in three sections, flanged and bolted together, and supported on a steel carriage. The carriage is mounted on a steel racing-ring, so called, and the system of handling is by means of an electro-motor. As these guns are covered by a large number of patents, they are very expensive, costing the government many thousands of dollars each. Fifteen men, in relays, are required to work them.

The gunner stands upon a platform on the left side of the carriage, uses a fine telescopic sight, and when all is ready he pulls a lever, which allows the compressed air to enter the gun, and the discharge takes place. These guns are all loaded at the breech and the projectile is handled by a separate carriage. The projectile is about ten feet in length for the fifteen-inch gun, and when charged with five hundred pounds of dynamite or gun-cotton, weighs fully a thousand pounds. It is a steel tube composed of walls three-sixteenths of an inch thick, and has a spiral vane at the rear. The fuse is a foot in length and weighs twenty pounds. This fuse contains two pounds and a half of dry gun-cotton and a few grains of fulminate of mercury as a detonator. It is set to explode at impact, or as the gunner may desire as to time.—'Leslie's Weekly.'

SCRAPS.

ORIGIN OF 'HOBSON'S CHOICE.'

Now that Lieut. Hobson, of the United States navy, has proved himself such a hero, the phrase 'Hobson's choice,' is heard on every side, and some readers may be interested to know its origin.

During Shakespeare's and Milton's time it was the custom for gentlemen to ride home from the theatre on horseback, hiring the horses, as we do a cab, at a stand. Naturally each one wished to have the best horse, and much confusion ensued, while some poor animals were never taken. A university carrier and the first keeper of a hackney stable at Cambridge, England, named Thomas (or Tobias) Hobson, (1544-1631), conceived the plan of placing his horses in line and forcing his customers to take the one nearest the door of the theatre. It then became no longer a matter of personal selection, but of 'Hobson's choice'—that is, 'this or none.'

Milton wrote two poems to Hobson, one of which is as follows:—

ON THE UNIVERSITY CARRIER,

who sickened in the time of his vacancy, being forbid to go to London by reason of the plague.

Here lies old Hobson, Death hath broke his girt,
And here, alas! hath laid him in the dirt;
Or else, the ways being foul, twenty to one
He's here stuck in a slough and overthrown.
'Twas such a shifter that, if truth were known,
Death was half glad when he had got him down;
For he had any time this ten years full
Dodged with him betwixt Cambridge and 'The Bull,'
And surely death could never have prevailed, had not his weekly course of carriage failed;
But lately, finding him so much at home,
And thinking now his journey's end was come,
And that he had ta'en up his latest inn,
In kind of office of a chamberlin,
Showed him his room where he must lodge that night,
Pulled off his boots, and took away the light.
If any ask for him it shall be said,
'Hobson' has supped, and 's newly gone to bed.'

STUDENT LIFE IN THE MIDDLE AGES.

(Prof. W. T. Hewett, in 'Harper's Magazine.')

The student world of the olden time presents a unique spectacle to the observer of the nineteenth century. When instruction was about to begin, a curious sight was exhibited. Groups of students are pressing toward the university from every quarter. Their bright dresses flash along lonely forest ways. Now they form a part of a caravan of merchants making its slow way along the valleys, or they join themselves timidly to the retinue of some knight for protection; or they float down the dull sluggish German streams in the trafficking boats. They stop for a day in the great cities through which they pass to feast their eyes upon the sights of a new world; they appear for a time amid the crowds at the yearly fairs, where they tell fortunes, or predict eclipses, or sell charms and false relics, or unfold the mysteries of the black art, to earn an honest penny to help them on their way. To-night they sleep in a castle court, and enjoy the hospitality given to strangers; to-morrow a friendly monastery gives them shelter and the wayfarer's food. They chaff the honest country people, and make love to the maidens with their gay manner and songs. They seem like the reckless, careless troubadours with their jests and merry-making. The wealthier students ride on horseback; the nobles are accompanied by a retinue of attendants, the names of all of whom will be entered on the university books. The poor students, who hope by a drink from the mysterious fountain of knowledge to improve their prospects in life, have no luggage. The others carry a pack containing a velvet or satin doublet, linen shirts, a diary, an album, a letter of introduction, and some books, usually a Greek Testament, Terence, Ovid, Plautus, or Petronius. Most wear a sword as part of their dress, and for defence as well, for the hot blood of these students constantly leads to broils.

A MAIDEN MAYOR.

Beyond all comparison the most interesting and attractive mayor in the world is the young girl whom the citizens of Kendrick, Idaho, have chosen to reign over them. Miss Jessie Parker is not only the youngest mayor in the world; she is also, with all respect to the ample charms of many of our own mayors, the most handsome. She is described as a bright-faced, beautiful girl, with charms which have already, at the age of twenty-two, brought many despairing lovers to her feet. She has scarcely emerged from the stage of the 'bread-and-butter miss,' and had just had time to establish herself as a social favorite, when the citizens of Kendrick asked her to occupy the mayoral chair, as a tribute not to her charms, but to her conspicuous ability.

As first she shrank girl-like, from such prominence, but her objections were overruled, and she was unanimously chosen as mayor for 1898. She already talks weightily about street improvements, new buildings, law and order; and with a stamp of her pretty foot she has awed the unruly by declaring that during her rule 'law and order will be rigidly maintained, and all improvements made without unduly taxing her people.'—London 'Tit-Bits.'

THINGS FORBIDDEN IN WAR.

It is, perhaps, not generally realized that the game of war is hedged round by as many restrictions as a boxing contest under Queensberry rules. These regulations, which are under the sanction of all the civilized countries of the world, are designed to insure fair play for the combatants.

When it is intended to bombard a place, due notice should be given, so that all women and children may be removed to a place of safety; and every care must be taken to spare churches and hospitals, as well as all charitable or educational buildings.

All chaplains, doctors, and nurses are protected in every possible way, and are not to be taken prisoners or in any way injured.

Any soldier robbing or mutilating an enemy is liable to be shot without trial; and death is the penalty for wounding or killing a disabled man.

The bodies of the enemy are to be carefully searched before burial, and any articles found on them which might lead to their identification are to be sent to the proper quarters.

Explosive bullets must not be used, and quarter must be given to the enemy whether he asks for it or not. In an attack on the enemy there must be no concealment of the distinctive signs of the regiments; and the use of poisons for polluting drinking water is strictly forbidden.

THE ORIGIN OF SOME NURSERY CLASSICS.

In a recent number of 'Lippincott's' Agnes Carr Sage tells of the origin and history of some famous nursery stories and rhymes. Of Bobby Shaftoe she says:—

Robert Shaftoe, Esq., belonged to an old and respected family in the north of England. He dwelt at Whitworth, county of Durham, where he was known as 'Bonny Bobby,' and his portrait represents him as young, handsome and with yellow hair. I fear the blond youth was a gay deceiver, for who knows but it was poor little Miss Bellayse of the estate of Brancepeth who first sang:

Bobby Shaftoe's gone to sea,
With silver buckles on his knee;
When he comes back he'll marry me—
Pretty Bobby Shaftoe!

But, alas, he never did, and if report be true, the young heiress pined away and died for love of him, while he wedded a Miss Anne Duncombe, and left her a widow less than three years later.

There, too, was lank and lean Jack Sprat. It seems he was no less a personage than an archdeacon, and the jingle anent him and his wife has been in vogue for two centuries and more. It originally ran:

Archdeacon Pratt could eat no fatt,
His wife could eat no lean;
'Twixt Archdeacon Pratt and Joan his wife,
The meat was eat up clean.

But none to me is more interesting than 'The Pleasant History of Jack Horner, containing his witty tricks and pleasant pranks,' for so is entitled a very old chap-book, carefully preserved in the Bodleian Library.

It appears, so runs the tale, that an abbot of Gladstonbury, hearing that his Majesty, Henry VIII., had expressed much indignation at the monks daring to build a kitchen which he could not burn down, attempted to appease him. For this purpose he despatched his steward, Jack Horner, to present the sovereign with a suitable bribe. It took the form of a big and tempting-looking pie, in which were hidden the transfer deeds of twelve manors—truly 'a rich and dainty dish to set before a king.' But Master Jack had an eye out for 'number one,' and en route he lifted the crust and slyly abstracted the deed of the manor of Wells, which, on his return, he informed the abbot had been given him by King Hal. Hence the rhyme:

Little Jack Horner
Sat in a corner (of the waggon),
Eying his Christmas pie;
He put in his thumb
And pulled out a plum (the title-deed),
Saying, 'What a brave boy am I!'

Humpty Dumpty, although remembered by a riddle-rhyme the answer to which is 'an egg,' is said to have been a bold, bad baron who lived in the days of King John. So, too, the pathetic story of the 'Babes in the Wood,' is founded on an actual crime committed in the fifteenth century. The whole history carved upon a mantel-shelf may still be seen in an ancient house in Norfolk.

Nursery tales are, as a rule, more imaginative than nursery rhymes, and the majority had their birth and being in the folk-lore and myths of various nations during the early dawn of the ages, when half the world talked in metaphors and parables. Who does not know that Cinderella was really the Egyptian maiden Rhodope, who lived six hundred and seven years before Christ, and whose tiny sandal was borne off by an eagle as she was bathing in the river? Wise bird, that, to drop the wee shoe right into the lap of King Psammetichus, thereby so exciting the royal admiration and curiosity that he could not rest until the small-footed owner was discovered and made his queen. But the cruel step-sisters are comparatively modern improvements, who made their debut about the time the eagle was transformed into the fairy godmother and Rhodope became the German Aschenputtel, or little cinder-wench. Tom Thumb carries us back to the romantic age of King Arthur and the Knights of the Round Table, when very small dwarfs were by no means unknown, but were kept as pets and playthings by the wealthy.

The one single contribution of note that America has made to this never-dying literature of childhood, is the true story of 'Mary and her little lamb,' Perhaps it is because of its truth that it has taken such a strong hold upon the popular fancy, for some of the verses are crude enough, written as they were by young John Rollston, a boy student at the same Massachusetts school attended seventy years ago by Mary and her devoted pet. But the poem was completed long after the demise of the sheep, by Mrs. Sarah Hall, a quite celebrated author. That its admirers are legion was shown at a fair in Boston, as many will remember. A stocking knitted from the woven fleece of the famous lamb was ravelled out and pieces sold with the autograph of Mary, then an aged lady, attached; and so great was the demand that $140 was thus won for the Old South Church.



HONORED IN THE BREACH?

Aunt Agatha.—'I think it such a pity when old customs die out. Now, the old custom of kissing under the mistletoe, that's entirely gone out, hasn't it, Violet?'

Violet.—'Oh, why—of course—how should I know? Of course it has, Auntie. What a stupid question to ask!'—'Punch.'

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

The bicycle races at Queen's Park yesterday were not a brilliant success. The attendance was small, owing doubtless to the rain and counter attractions; there was delay in commencing, and unnecessary 'waits' between races, while the race between McCarthy and Johnson degenerated into an attempt to win by 'tricking' and 'jockeying' each other. A little more 'snap' and 'go' on the part of the management is needed. This doubtless will come with experience. The 'Witness' congratulates the officials upon calling off altogether the 'one mile, novice.' A few such lessons would do professionals good.

The management of the Queen's Park did an admirable thing when the convenience of those who travelled by the street cars was not neglected; buses, free of charge were furnished at the toll gate, transfers given and visitors admitted to the grounds. It was a much better arrangement than some older and more pretentious associations may pride themselves on making.

The management deserve and should have a generous support, for there is no doubt that they will promptly remedy the little drawbacks mentioned.

The first race on the card was the one mile novice, which resulted as follows:

First heat—

Alex. Ross, Overland B.C. 1
E. N. Murphy, M. B. C. 2
P. H. Evans, M.B.C. 0

J. B. Lebeau, F. W. Benn, J. Brown, W. G. Monroe, H. L. Cooke also started.
Time, 2.22 2-5.

Second heat—

J. E. Langlois, Volt. B.C. 1
J. J. McCuaig, P.A.A.A. 2
H. B. Palmer, M.B.C. 0

H. H. Bullock, A. Falstrouil, W. Hampton and H. A. Niven, also started.
Time, 2.19 4-5.

Final heat. In this heat the competitors loafed so, that they were called back and a time limit of 2.25 put on the race. A pacing tandem was then sent to set the pace, but it proved of little avail. Again the bicyclists loitered by the way, waiting apparently for refreshments and though a few of them 'woke up' at the third lap, the time limit was exceeded and the race called off.

One mile open, amateur. This was paced by McKinnon and Cameron. It was a splendid race all through. Wilson, of Toronto, led the way, while W. Tuff, of the Overland B.C., clung to him like his shadow. It was a close contest, but in the last hundred yards, Tuff, Drury, and Coussirat went to the front, finishing in that order. Time, 2.08.

Fred. St. Onge, the trick rider, amused the audience greatly while the racers had a breathing spell. The 'tramp cyclist' is one of the cleverest in his line, or shall we say 'profession,' on the Continent.

The two mile pursuit race was a very interesting contest between Walter Tuff, of the Overlands, and C. Boisvert, of the St. Denis B.C. The start was made from opposite sides of the track, and there was no loafing in this race, Tuff winning. His time for miles was 2.16 and 4.41 2-5. Boisvert's time was 2.18 and 4.47 3-5.

The five mile handicap race showed excellent judgment in the handicapping. There was only one danger, and that was that in the third mile the men with allowances were so bunched that the avoidance of collisions seemed more miraculous than accidental.

The scratch men had a hard row to hoe in pulling up the long distances allowed opponents. McKillop won the race, but he had 175 yards to help him.

This decision was hotly called in question. It seemed to most spectators who could see the finishing line clearly that Wilson, of Toronto, won, and the judges' decision was greeted with loud shouts of disapproval. It may be said here that it was the general opinion, not only of the spectators, but of many of the officials, and certainly of the 'Witness' representative, that Wilson won. The referee asked the judges for their decision; two were for McKillop; one for Wilson. It may be said to his credit that Wilson accepted the decision and made 'no kick.' The time for this race was 12.08. The finishers and starters were:

A. McKillop, M.B.C., 175 yards 1
F. Wilson, Toronto, scratch 2
J. J. McCuaig, P.A.A.A., 275 yds 3

P. Murphy, F. W. Benn, A. A. Jones, J. B. Lebeau, J. E. Langlois, J. E. Tetreault, H. A. Niven, H. H. Bullock, N. L. Cooke, W. G. Munroe, A. C. Brown, P. M. Evans, L. G. Cameron, and C. Boisvert, also started.

The great event of the day was the match race between McCarthy and Johnson, the best two out of three heats; length, a mile. The starter asked the band to play 'Yankee Doodle,' and Johnson came out, but by some curious misapprehension, they delighted the Irishmen present by playing, 'The wearing of the green.' The races were paced by a tandem ridden by Kaiser, the German champion, and Greatrex. The first heat was splendid contested, magnificently paced throughout and won by Johnson, who beat McCarthy early in the last hundred yards. It may be said that this was the only heat in which the competitors really showed their merits. This heat 'whetted' the expectations of the audience, who thought that the rivals were out for honor, but future developments proved that they were out for—'money.'

In the second heat, Johnson attempted by trickery to force McCarthy to pace him, but McCarthy seemed to understand his man, and beat him at his own game.

When the third heat was called, they 'waited' on each other so much that the referee re-called them, warned them they were liable to be ruled off the track for such conduct, and started them again. They raced slowly round until the tandem left them; then in their efforts to 'jockey' each other they came more than once to a standstill. Johnson was riding the higher gear, and McCarthy knew it. He succeeded in cutting Johnson off at the pole and winning. It cannot be too strongly stated that this race afforded no criterion of the merits of the men; such jockeying is common on Parisian race courses, but the authorities might seriously consider the question of forbidding it in Canada.

After the meeting an announcement was made that Angus McLeod had intended to challenge Johnson for a five mile race had he won. The management of Queen's Park could not do a more profitable thing than offer a good prize for a race between McCarthy, McLeod and Johnson, and forbid 'jockeying.'

These races will be continued this afternoon. The car service and the transfer system bring the visitors to the grounds.

The following were the officials:

Official referee, L. D. Robertson.

Timers—Official C.A.W., N. Duquette, L. Charlebois, J. H. Hough and C. Manhire.

Judges—E. H. Blurton, F. C. Laborge, M. Melburn and M. Pike.

CHESS.

SIMULTANEOUS PLAY NEXT WEEK.

On the evening of Saturday next, July 2 (not this evening, as wrongly reported in other papers), Mr. Jasnogrodsky will play simultaneous games against all comers at the rooms of the Montreal Chess Club. There will be no charge for entries to these games, as the Professor makes it complimentary on his part, as a recognition of the kindness shown him by the officers and members of this club. Mr. Jasnogrodsky played ten games simultaneously at the Cercle St. Denis on Wednesday evening, winning most of them. Mr. Pelletier, the champion of the St. Denis Club, and Mr. Goldstein drew their games.

ALAPIN REGAINS THIRD PLACE.

Vienna, June 25.—Play in the seventeenth round of the international chess tournament yesterday resulted as follows: Trenchard drew Blackburne; Janowski beat Walbrodt; Lipke beat Marco; Halprin beat Maroczy; Alapin beat Schiffers; Burn drew Pillsbury; Caro drew Schlechter; Baird beat Showalter, and Tarrasch and Tschigorin adjourned their game in a perfectly even position. On Thursday Tarrasch won his adjourned game from Janowski.

Following are the pairings for to-day's round, the eighteenth: Steinitz vs. Halprin; Schlechter vs. Lipke; Showalter vs. Caro; Blackburne vs. Baird; Pillsbury vs. Trenchard; Janowski vs. Burn; Schiffers vs. Walbrodt; Tarrasch vs. Alapin; Tschigorin vs. Maroczy, and Marco a bye.

The score follows:

Name.	Won.	Lost.	P.C. Won.
*Tarrasch	12	3	.800
Pillsbury	12	4	.750
Alapin	10	6	.625
Janowski	10½	6½	.617
Burn	9	6	.600
*Tschigorin	9	6	.600
Maroczy	9½	6½	.594
Steinitz	8½	6½	.566
Lipke	8½	7½	.531
Schlechter	9	8	.529
Walbrodt	8	8	.500
Halprin	7½	8½	.469
Marco	7½	9½	.441
Blackburne	7	9	.437
Showalter	6	10	.375
Caro	5½	11½	.324
Schiffers	5	11	.312
Baird	4	12	.250
Trenchard	3	13	.188

* Games adjourned.

FOOTBALL.

CARBERRY CHAMPIONS PLAY.

Berlin, Ont., June 24.—An exhibition football match was played here to-night between the Champion Carberry, Man., team, and the Berlin Rangers. The Rangers had a pretty hard fight of it, but they were cut by a score of two goals to one. The Carberry men scored their goal near the close of the game, but up to that time it looked like a shut out. The Rangers scored their two goals ard in the first half. The second half proved the teams to be very evenly divided.

AQUATICS.

THE WORLD'S CHAMPIONSHIP.

Vancouver, June 25.—The championship rowing race will probably be rowed on Saturday, July 2. Gaudaur appears to be the favorite.

GOLF.

LADIES WHO PLAY THE GAME.

The lady golfers, who took part at Dixie, in the approach and putting competition, reported yesterday, were Miss Young, Miss Bond, Miss Macpherson, Mrs. Rielle, Mrs. Macdonald, Miss Ewan, Miss Linton, Mrs. Macpherson, Miss A. Taylor, Miss Dunlop, Mrs. Turnbull, Miss Drury, Miss Brainerd, Miss Greene, Miss L. Dunlop, Mrs. Linton, Miss Sise, Miss M. Bond, Miss A. Cassils, Miss R. Dawes, Miss B. Taylor, Miss Mabel Taylor.

This is the last of the ladies' golf matches until the end of August, when there will be several important events, not least of which will be the return match with the Quebec lady golfers who, on their own course a few weeks ago, came out ahead of Montreal.

The scores of Miss Young and Miss Macpherson were nine strokes each in the general match, the latter having three threes, a noticeable feature. The tie was played off from a different position, at a distance of forty yards from the hole and, as was reported yesterday, ended in Miss Young's smaller score securing the prize. This prize was a silver penholder in the form of a golf club, and it was presented by Mrs. Turnbull, the president of the Royal Montreal Ladies' Golf Club.

LAWN TENNIS.

HOBART DEFEATED.

London, June 24.—In the semi-finals at the all-England championship tennis tournament to-day R. F. Doherty, of Cambridge University, who won the championship last year, beat Clarence Hobart, the American player, 6—2, 6—4, 6—3. In the doubles, Messrs. Hobart and Nisbet beat Simond and Caridia by 6—0, 10—8, 6—4.

CRICKET.

WESTMOUNT VS. POINT ST. CHARLES.

The following will be the Westmount team against Point St. Charles in the match to be played this afternoon at 2.30 at Westmount Park:—Andrews, Brown, Cox, Grassett, Lawrence, Matthews, Nash, Rees, Shaw, A. C. Shaw, N. Stanton.

BASEBALL.

THE GAME TO-DAY.

The Syracuse team makes its first appearance in Montreal this season this afternoon. On account of a wish expressed by many patrons of the game the management has decided to start the games on Saturdays at 3 o'clock sharp, so that those attending may have ample time to get home before dinner. The Montreal battery to-day will be Souders and Butler. Manager Buckenberger will probably put in Mularky, the pitcher who defeated Montreal in the two games the team lost in Syracuse, and who is pitching great ball just at present.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Per-cent.
Wilkesbarre	25	17	.595
Syracuse	26	21	.553
Providence	23	19	.548
Montreal	24	21	.533
Toronto	24	22	.522
Rochester	23	25	.479
Buffalo	22	31	.415
Springfield	14	25	.359

YESTERDAY'S GAMES.

Toronto and Montreal played the two best games of the season at the Ball Park yesterday before a good crowd, and each team won a game. The first game was a battle of pitchers between Abbey for Montreal and McFarland for the visitors, and after a very close and exciting game, Toronto won by a score of two runs to one. Both pitchers were in fine form, and were almost equally effective, as though Toronto made more hits than the home team, Abbey had more control, and gave fewer bases on balls. For the first three innings not a single man on the visiting team reached first base, and till the seventh inning Abbey kept them from scoring. In the fatal seventh, however, three hits, two of them two-baggers, gave Toronto two runs and the game. Abbey even went so far as to strike out 'Dan' Brouthers, the leading batsman of the league, and one who has more than once been the best in the National League. Grey's brilliant catch in the first inning saved a run by Montreal. Scheibeck almost succeeded in making a home run in the ninth inning, putting two balls over the St. Catherine street fence, but as both were foul they did not count, and nothing but luck kept Montreal from tieing the score on one of the hits.

In the second game Montreal won by McFarlan's clever work in the pitcher's box. He held Toronto down to one run while the Royals got three from Williams, the Toronto pitcher, thus winning the game. Toronto's only run was scored in the first inning as a result of two safe hits, though but for some clever head work by Butler and Scheibeck they would have made another in the sixth. Freeman was on third, and when Reisling, who was at first ran to second, Butler threw to Scheibeck as if intending to get Reisling out. It was only a bluff, however, and when Freeman started to run home, Scheibeck threw quickly back to the plate and Butler put Freeman out. It was a very clever bit of work and was loudly applauded. Montreal's three runs came in singly, one being the result of a fine three-bagger by Butler. A feature of the game was a fine running catch by Fox which spoiled what should have been a safe hit for Henry.

The home team all played in good form yesterday, fielding with lots of life and vim. Henry and Butler caught some very difficult flies, as did also the new second-baseman, O'Brien, late of Syracuse, who joined the team here yesterday and replaced Miller. O'Brien played a star game, fielding in fine style, while he got two out of the ten hits made by the home team and got a base on balls. He watched the visitors when on second base very well and prevented them from getting far towards third.

The score follows: —

First Game.

Montreal.	AB	R	BH	PO	A	E
Scheibeck, s.s.	2	0	0	2	2	0
Bannon, l.f.	3	0	0	1	0	0
Shearon, r.f.	4	0	0	1	0	0
Barry, c.f.	4	1	2	3	0	0
Dooley, 1b	2	0	0	11	1	0
Henry, 3b	2	0	0	1	4	0
O'Brien, 2b	2	0	1	1	1	0
Butler, c	3	0	0	3	1	0
Abbey, p	3	0	0	1	4	0
	25	1	3	24	13	0

Toronto.	AB	R	BH	PO	A	E
Casey, c	3	0	1	2	3	0
Grey, l.f.	3	0	0	2	1	0
Brouthers, 1b	3	0	0	13	0	0
Freeman, r.f.	3	1	1	2	0	0
Reisling, c.f.	2	0	0	3	0	0
Gatins, s.s.	3	0	1	1	5	1
Taylor, 2b	3	1	1	4	4	0
McFarland, p	3	0	1	0	3	0
Fox, 3b	3	0	0	1	0	0
	26	2	6	27	16	1

By innings—

Montreal ..... 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1
Toronto ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 x—2

Summary—Earned runs, Montreal, 0, Toronto, 2. Stolen bases, Casey. Two-base hits, Gatins, McFarland. Sacrifice hits, Bannon, Dooley, Casey, Reisling. Wild pitch, McFarland (2). Bases on balls, off Abbey, Grey, Brouthers; off McFarland, Scheibeck (2), Henry, O'Brien. Struck out, by Abbey, Brouthers, Fox; by McFarland, Henry. Left on bases, Montreal (2), Toronto (4). Double play, Abbey to Scheibeck to Dooley, Grey to Taylor. Umpire, Gruber. Time, 2.00.

Second Game.

Montreal.	AB	R	BH	PO	A	E
Scheibeck, s.s.	4	0	1	3	5	1
Bannon, l.f.	3	0	0	1	0	1
Shearon, r.f.	1	0	0	0	0	0
Jacklitz, r.f.	3	0	0	1	0	0
Barry, c.f.	4	1	0	0	0	0
Dooley, 1b	4	1	2	9	2	0
Henry, 3b	3	0	1	1	1	0
O'Brien, 2b	4	0	1	4	1	0
Butler, c	4	1	1	4	2	0
McFarlan, p	4	0	1	4	2	0
	34	3	7	27	13	2

Toronto.	AB	R	BH	PO	A	E
Casey, c	4	1	1	3	0	0
Grey, lf	4	0	1	0	0	0
Brouthers, 1b	3	0	1	13	1	1
Freeman, r.f.	3	0	0	2	1	1
Reisling, c.f.	4	0	2	1	0	0
Gatins, s.s.	3	0	0	2	6	1
Taylor, 2b	3	0	0	4	2	1
Williams, p.	3	0	0	1	5	0
Fox, 3b	3	0	0	1	2	0
	30	1	5	27	17	4

Score by innings—

Montreal ..... 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 0—3
Toronto ..... 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1

Summary—Earned runs, Montreal (2), Toronto (1). Stolen bases, Butler. Three-base hit, Butler. Sacrifice hits, Bannon, Henry, Gatins. Hit by pitched ball, by McFarlan, Freeman. Bases on balls, by McFarlan, Brouthers. Struck out, by McFarlan, Casey, Reisling; by Williams, Scheibeck, Jacklitz. Left on bases, Montreal (5), Toronto (3). Umpire, Gruber. Time, 1.40.

WILKESBARRE'S BAD PITCHING.

Syracuse, N.Y., June 24.—The Stars had a picnic with Patton in the second inning of to-day's game continuing it in the third. After that Duggleby went in to pitch and they got no more runs. Becker, who began the game for the Stars, was hit hard in the third inning and Blackburne replaced him.

Score—	R.	H.	E.
Syracuse ..... 0 6 3 0 0 0 0 0 x—	9	9	2
Wilkesbarre ..... 0 0 4 0 1 0 1 0 0—	6	13	4

Batteries—Becker, Blackburne and Burrill; Patton, Duggleby, Gonding and Smith.

PROVIDENCE WINS AGAIN.

Rochester, N.Y., June 24.—Keister's wild throwing was directly responsible for Rochester's defeat to-day. The locals played in a pig-headed way on bases. The Providence team roasted Doescher with impunity and he lacked backbone to keep any semblance of order in the field.

Score:	R.	H.	E.
Rochester ..... 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 2—	5	10	4
Providence ..... 0 0 2 1 0 0 3 0 x—	6	8	0

Batteries—Yerkes and Boyd; Egan and Leahy.

GOOD FORTUNE FOR SPRINGFIELD.

Buffalo, N.Y., June 24.—Perfect support enabled the Springfield pitcher to shut the Bisons out to-day. The local team played good ball, except in the third inning, when errors by White and Horton supplemented by Massey's double, resulted in two runs.

Score.	R.	H.	E.
Buffalo ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—	0	6	3
Springfield ..... 2 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0—	4	8	0

Batteries—Horton and Diggins; Korwan and Bannon.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

At Cleveland—

	R.	H.	E.
Cleveland ..... 2 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0—	4	9	3
New York ..... 0 1 0 6 3 0 1 0 x—	11	14	0

At Chicago—

Chicago ..... 2 3 1 0 0 0 2 0 x—	8	12	5
Brooklyn ..... 0 0 2 0 0 1 0 1 0—	4	8	1

At Pittsburg—

Pittsburg ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 1—	3	14	1
Boston ..... 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—	2	10	3

At Louisville—

Philadelphia ..... 0 1 0 0 0 0 2 0 0—	3	10	3
Louisville ..... 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—	1	4	1

At Cincinnati—

Cincinnati ..... 0 2 0 0 0 1 4 1 0—	8	11	7
Washington ..... 2 0 0 1 2 2 3 0 x—	10	15	2

At St. Louis—

St. Louis ..... 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0—	2	9	1
Baltimore ..... 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 3 0—	4	6	1

YACHTING.

A CUP FOR COMPETITION.

Kingston, Ont., June 25.—Commodore Frank Strange has received word from the Royal Hamilton Yacht Club that a silver trophy held by that club, and donated by the Messrs. Walker & Son, distillers, would be put up as a special prize to be competed for here by the thirty-two foot class at the approaching yacht races. It will be offered as a special prize over and above the purse offered for the race. The Hamilton club suggests that the yacht winning the majority of points in the two races of her class be awarded the trophy. This kindness on the part of the Hamilton club is fully appreciated by local yachtsmen.

DECISIVE VICTORY.

Two Thousand Spaniards Driven Back Within Five Miles of Santiago.

LOSS HEAVY ON BOTH SIDES

Thirteen Americans Killed and Fifty Wounded — Spanish Cortes Prorogued and Martial Law Proclaimed.

On board the Associated Press despatch boat 'Wanda,' off Juragua, Friday afternoon, June 24, via Playa Del Este, Guantanamo Bay, June 24.—(8 p.m.).—This morning (Friday) four troops of the First Cavalry, four troops of the Tenth Cavalry, and eight troops of Roosevelt's rough riders—less than a thousand men in all—dismounted and attacked two thousand Spanish soldiers in the thickets, within five miles of Santiago de Cuba.

The Americans beat the enemy back into the city, but they left the following dead upon the field :—

ROUGH RIDERS.

Captain Allyn K. Capron, of troop L.
Sergeant Hamilton Fish, jr.
Privates Tillman and Dawson, both of troop L.
Private Dougherty, or troop A.
Private W. T. Erwin, of troop F.

FIRST CAVALRY.

Privates Dix, York, Bjork, Kolbe, Berlin, and Lenmark.

TENTH CAVALRY.

Corporal White.

At least fifty Americans were wounded, including six officers. Several of the wounded will die.

Twelve dead Spaniards were found in the bush after the fight, but their loss was doubtless far in excess of that.

General Young commanded the expedition and was with the regulars, while Col. Wood directed the operations of the rough riders several miles west.

Both parties struck the Spaniards about the same time, and the fight lasted an hour. The Spaniards opened fire from the thick brush and had every advantage of numbers and position ; but the troops drove them back from the start, stormed the blockhouse around which they made their final stand and sent them scattering over the mountains. The cavalrymen were afterwards reinforced by the Seventh, Twelfth and Seventeenth Infantry, part of the Ninth Cavalry, the Second Massachusetts and the Seventy-first New York. The Americans now hold the position, at the threshold of Santiago de Cuba, with more troops going forward constantly, and they are preparing for a final assault upon the city.

The following officers were wounded :

Major Brodie, shot through the right forearm.

Captain McClintock, troop B, shot through the right leg.

Lieut. J. R. Thomas, troop L, shot through the right leg. His condition is serious.

All the foregoing officers are rough riders. Other officers wounded are :—

Captain Knox, whose condition is serious; Major Bell, Lieut. Bryan. These officers are of the First Cavalry.

Edward Marshall, correspondent of the New York 'Journal and Advertiser,' was seriously wounded in the small of the back.

It is probable that at least ten men in the list of wounded will die.

New York, June 24.—Hamilton Fish, jr., one of those killed, was one of the young New Yorkers of good position and family who went to the front with Roosevelt's rough riders. His family is one of the oldest in this state. His father, Nicholas Fish, is the son of the late Hamilton Fish, who was Secretary of State in Grant's Cabinet. He is a banker, and lives at No. 53 Irving Place, this city.

Hamilton Fish, jr., was over six feet tall, of Herculean build, and rowed as No. 7 of the Columbia College crew in its winning race of 1894, over the Poughkeepsie course.

ANXIETY IN MADRID.

CUBAN SITUATION CREATING ALARM IN THE SPANISH CAPITAL.

London, June 25.—All the special despatches from Madrid reflect the anxiety produced by Admiral Cervera's despatch and the threatening aspect of the political situation. There is no doubt the Spaniards are sadly disappointed at the ease with which General Shafter effected a landing and at the retreat towards Santiago, which is regarded as a bad omen. The newspapers are irritated at the prospect that restrictions will be placed upon their criticisms, now the Cortes is closed.

The Madrid correspondent of the 'Standard,' commenting upon the scenes in the Cortes, says :—'Everybody observed the silence of the Carlist Senators and Deputies during the stormy sittings yesterday (Friday). Their leaders, it appears, had instructed them to abstain, as the expectations of Don Carlos lie more in the direction of coming events than in parliamentary squabbles.

The Madrid correspondent of the 'Daily Telegraph' says : 'Troubles are not anticipated among the population. Despite the economic crisis, the feelings which predominate are patriotic.'

Madrid, June 25.—It is rumored that the government has received a long despatch from Cuba announcing that a battle has occurred near Santiago de Cuba by sea and land.

It is persistently reported, though the rumor lacks confirmation, that the government has received a further despatch from Manilla.

The Republican deputies met last night and elaborated a plan of political action during the suspension of the Cortes.

Great importance is attached to the Cabinet council summoned for to-day. It is possible that a crisis will be provoked.

THE CORTES SUSPENDED.

WAS ADJOURNED LAST EVENING BY THE DECREE OF THE QUEEN REGENT.

Madrid, June 24.—(4 p.m.)—The Cabinet met to-day under the presidency of the Queen Regent. Premier Sagasta briefly explained the situation at home and abroad. No further news was received from the Philippine Islands or from the Island of Cuba.

The Queen Regent signed a decree suspending the Cortes, to be read at the session this evening.

General Correa, the minister of war, said that active operations would be commenced against the Americans who were entrenched at Santiago de Cuba.

Madrid, June 25. — The decree of the Queen Regent suspending the Cortes was read in the Senate last evening. Prior to the reading of the decree, the Chamber of Deputies, which was crowded, as were also the galleries, Senor Salmeron, the Republican leader, declared that some of his remarks had been omitted from the official reports of yesterday's proceedings. The president of the Chamber, the Marquis Vega D'Armijo, said the omission must be attributed to the uproar, which had probably prevented the reporters from hearing him.

Senor Salmeron then said he wished to have included in the official report his declarations throwing the responsibility for all the misfortunes of the country on the monarchy.

Senor Sagasta at this point rose and read the Royal decree suspending Parliament.

The Chamber of Deputies then adjourned, and without the customary cheers for the Throne.

MADRID UNDER MARTIAL LAW.

London, June 25.—The Madrid correspondent of the 'Daily Telegraph' says : 'When the Cortes closed, martial law was proclaimed. The Sagasta Cabinet will resign and make way for a new government, which will open negotiations for peace.'

SECOND PHILIPPINE EXPEDITION.

San Francisco, Cal., June 24.—The SS. 'Peru,' which arrived here to-day from the Orient via Honolulu, reports having spoken the second fleet of transports on June 20. The fleet was moving rapidly towards Honolulu, and wished to be reported 'All well.'

GERMAN INTENTIONS.

Washington, D.C., June 24.—The only important development at to-day's cabinet meeting was the positive settlement of the question of the attitude of Germany with respect to the Philippines. The Secretary of State has received assurances which settle beyond question all doubts upon this point. Germany has no intention, at present or prospective, of interfering in any way with the policy or plans of the United States in regard to the occupation of the islands. Its attitude has been and will continue to be one of strict neutrality.

CALL TO ARMS.

HAWAIIAN NATIONAL GUARDS COMMANDED TO REPORT IMMEDIATELY.

Honolulu, June 17, via San Francisco, Cal., June 24.—Orders have been issued requiring all members of the Hawaiian National Guard, active and honorary, to report immediately to their respective commanding officers the amount and character of any equipment in their possession. The movement probably prefaces the placing of the army on a war footing as a precaution against any emergency. If advisable most of the companies will recruit to their full limit of a hundred and three officers and men. It is believed that in the event of annexation the local regiment will be at once hurried to Manilla.

UNITED STATES PLANS.

THE WAR TO BE CARRIED INTO SPANISH PORTS TO CHECKMATE CAMARA.

Washington, D.C., June 24.—The war is to be carried into Africa metaphorically speaking, if Spain is foolhardy enough to send the Cadiz fleet through the Suez canal to attack Dewey in the Philippines. It is announced on good authority, that before the last Spanish vessel has passed through the Suez canal an American squadron will be steaming full speed across the Atlantic straight for the coast of Spain, to bring the war home to the Spanish people. There is no doubt but that Dewey can take care of himself against the Cadiz fleet, since his own squadron will be reinforced by ironclads long before Camara's ships sight the Bay of Manilla, and he will have the shore batteries with him instead of against him in the struggle. But it has been concluded by the administration that nothing but the most severe measures will suffice to bring the Spanish people to a realizing sense of the hopelessness of the continuance of the present war, and even kindness, it is held, will dictate such a blow as that which it is proposed to administer, if the Spanish persist in this last project. After the fall of Santiago and the capture or destruction of Cervera's squadron, Admiral Sampson will have an abundance of vessels to spare for the task set for him.

GEN. MILES TO GO TO CUBA.

Washington, June 24.—General Miles, in command of the army, will go to



GENERAL NELSON A. MILES.

Cuba, accompanied by his staff, and direct the military operations in the field. It is not settled, however, just when he will go. Tampa is again to be made the rendezvous for a large force, and the department is securing complete details with a view of centralizing a large fleet of transports there. With troops moving to these points and the expedition well advanced, Gen. Miles will then be free to join the army in the field. Personally, he is most desirous of being with the troops, for, as he says, to his friends, he has been with the men for thirty years, and his spirit is with them now.

CUBAN MINISTER FOR WASHINGTON.

Washington, D.C., June 24.—Senor Adres Morro de la Torre, Secretary of State of the Cuban provisional government, arrived at Miami, Fla., on his way to Washington, according to information received here to-day. Senor Torre left Puerto Principe, where the headquarters of the Cuban Government are, one week ago, and in company with an escort succeeded in eluding the Spanish soldiers and reached a small coast town in safety. There he boarded a small sloop which was in waiting, and put out for the Florida coast.

The authorities in Washington were notified of the arrival of the Cuban secretary of state, and to-day orders were issued by the War Department ordering his release from quarantine.

BLOCKADE RUNNERS.

Halifax, N.S., June 24.—The ease with which certain vessels have been able to elude the ships of the American blockading squadron and land cargoes of provisions in Cuban ports has not gone unnoticed by Halifax's speculative men. Several cargoes have already gone forward, mostly of fish and flour. Another cargo is now being got together. Yesterday a city bakery firm received an order for $4,000 worth of 'hard tack' biscuits, to be delivered within a few days. This is probably the largest order for hard bread which has ever been placed in Halifax. The name of the party placing the order is not given, but it is understood to be for a syndicate which will charter a steamer and attempt to run the blockade into some Cuban port, where the blockade has made 'hard tack' a luxury.

NEW TRANSPORTS STEAMERS.

Baltimore, Md., June 24.—The Baltimore Storage & Lighterage Company, operating in the Atlantic Transport line, to-day sold to the United States Government seven vessels, for $4,000,000. The vessels are to be used as transports and supply ships. They are the 'Mohawk,' the 'Mobile,' 'Massachusetts,' 'Manitoba,' 'Minnewaska,' 'Michigan,' and 'Mississippi.' The company operates a line of steamers from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, to London. The vessels are all from the New York line. The first five in the list are large twin-screw steamers, of about three thousand tons each. The 'Michigan' and the 'Mississippi' are single-screw steamers of five thousand tons each.

It was understood they are to be put into the government service to carry supplies between the southern ports and Cuba and Puerto Rico.

All of the vessels were built at English ship-yards, and are commanded by English captains. They are fitted for carrying freight as well as passengers. They are particularly adapted to the carrying of live stock, their capacity being eight hundred to a thousand cattle. They will be delivered to the government as fast as they arrive at the port of New York. It is expected that the 'Mohawk' and the 'Mississippi' will be delivered next week.

A GREAT LANDSLIDE

Vancouver, B.C., June 25.—From Loughborough Inlet, up the coast, comes news that there has occurred one of the greatest land and timber slides in the memory of the oldest residents. The slide was about a mile in length and half a mile wide. The family of David Gray had a narrow escape, water and mud rushing through the house, but were fortunately rescued. The slide happened on a pitch dark night. Logs, driftwood and mud cover all the region within miles of Roy, the only post-office in the vicinity. There were two miles of a solid jam of logs and drift in Loughborough Inlet the morning following the slide.

THE NEW C. P. R. SHORT LINE.

Ottawa, June 25.—The track-laying on the Montreal & Ottawa Railway, the new C. P. R. short line, was completed this week. All that remains to be done now is to make the connection with the Canada Atlantic Railway tracks and complete the ballasting. Two hundred and fifty carloads of ballast are being deposited on the line every day. The ballasting will be completed next month. The bridge across the Rideau is completed and is being painted. All the stations along the line are ready for occupancy. Regular trains will be running next month.

WILL NEVER WALK AGAIN.

London, Ont., June 24.—A very serious accident occurred to Mr. James Gillian at the corner of Richmond and Dundas streets, last evening. Mr. Gillian was knocked down by a bicycle ridden by Mr. Stringer, while crossing the street. The blow was a severe one and the old gentleman fell heavily. He was unable to rise and assistance was obtained and he was removed to his home. Drs. Tisdall and Wishart were called in and found that there had been a serious fracture of the hip. The doctors say Mr. Gillian will never be able to walk again. Mr. Gillian is seventy-eight years of age and one of London's oldest and most favorably known citizens.

THE PRAIRIE PROVINCE.

Winnipeg, Man., June 25. — The Orangemen of the province will hold a big meeting at Morris, Man., on the twelfth.

It is practically settled that there will be no Minnesota-Winnipeg Rowing Association regatta this summer, owing to the fact that none of the southern clubs are in a position to attend.

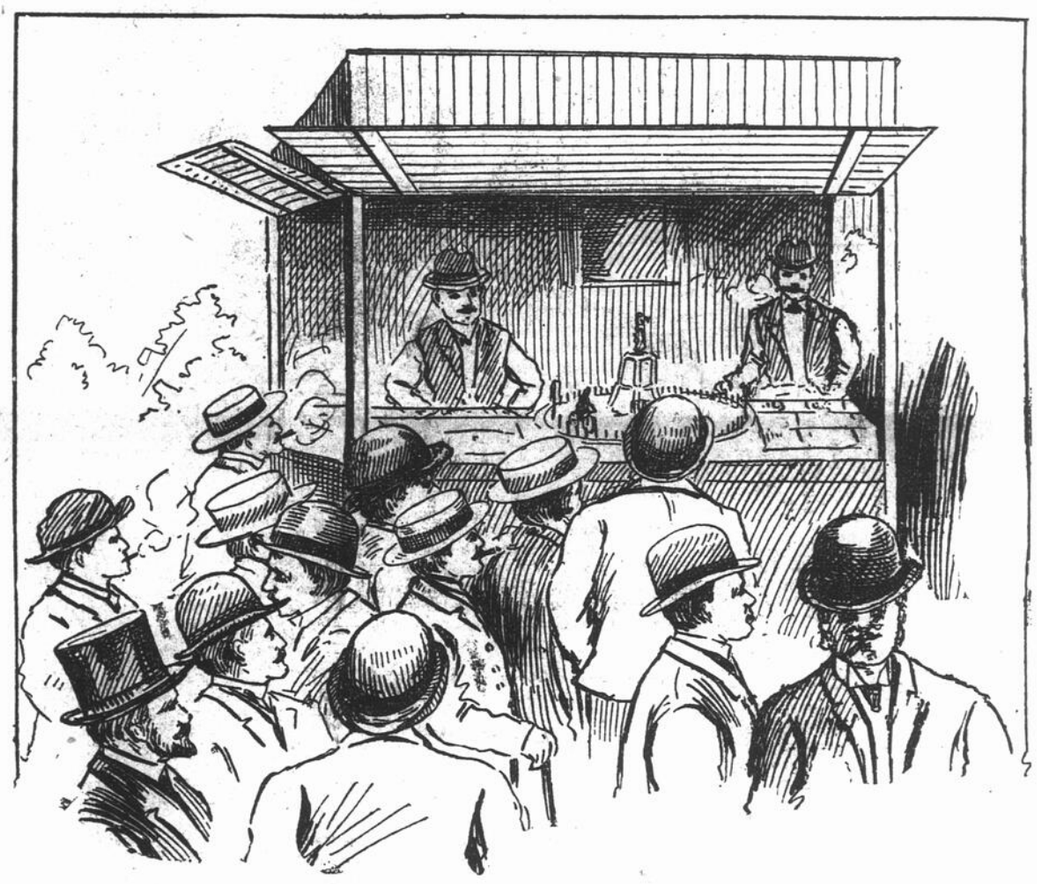
One of the measles patients in the quarantine, a child about a year old, died yesterday afternoon. The measles are spreading badly, and the number of cases in quarantine has increased from twenty-two to nearly forty. The smallpox patients are doing well.

The Anglican Synod of Rupert's Land diocese will meet here next Tuesday. Between four and five hundred delegates will be present.

THE 'LADY JANE GRAY.'

STORY THAT SHE HAS GONE DOWN PROVES TO BE INCORRECT.

Victoria, B.C., June 25.—The steamer 'Willapa,' from the north this afternoon, brings the news that the Seattle schooner 'Jane Gray' is ashore. This is the schooner which was reported to have gone down ninety miles out at sea with all hands save the few who escaped in Major Ingraham's steam launch. It seems before that when the survivors saw the 'Jane Gray' disappear, she was simply swept over by a wave and subsequently drifted to almost the same spot where the launch made the landing. The Indians who reported the wreck had made no examination, and could not say if any bodies were on board. The government steamer 'Quadra' leaves for the west coast to-morrow, and will visit the wreck to make an examination.



ONE OF THE GAMBLING SHANTIES.

ACKNOWLDGED THE ALLEGATION.

Windsor, June 25. — Six smugglers, Mrs. Virginia Papineau, and Miss L. Langlois, of Belle River; Miss Gignac, of Sandwich ; Mrs. Alice Laforge, and Louis Brown, of Windsor; and Mrs. Ann Mitchelliam, of Pike Creek; came before Magistrate Bartlett, yesterday, and each pleaded guilty. The big blue customs department bag containing the smuggled goods was produced in court but was not opened. The magistrate withheld sentence for a week.

A PRIEST IN TROUBLE.

CHARGED WITH PROCURING A LIVELIHOOD BY BEGGING.

Windsor, Ont., June 24.—The Rev. Frederick James Ryan, for many years assistant to Dean Wagner, parish priest of Windsor, appeared in the Police Court to-day on a charge of begging. The complaint was laid by the Rev. Father Beaudoin, parish priest of Walkerville, who alleged that the defendant had been soliciting alms for Catholic missions without authority.

'I have never been suspended from my functions,' said Father Ryan, 'but the bishop won't give me a charge, which amounts to the same thing. I can't starve.'

'You are charged with living by the fruits of crime and being an idle and disorderly person,' said the magistrate.

Ryan would not plead guilty to that, and he was remanded till Tuesday, so that the magistrate could communicate with Bishop O'Connor.

GAMBLING

On St. Helen's Island.

SQUEEZE SPINDLES AND OTHER DEVICES FOR TRAPPING DOLLARS.

Shanties Erected in Which to Carry on Illegal Games.

St Helen's Island, once such a retired and beautiful spot, has now been turned into little better than a gambling resort.

Soon after a visitor leaves the boat and walks in the direction of the centre of the Island, his ears are assailed with cries of: 'Here, then, gents, come over this way and try your luck. You can bet even or get any odds you want.' Mingling with these cries is heard the whirr of the gambling wheel.

The gamblers running the wheels, four in number, do not conduct their games in the 'open,' ready at any moment to grab their apparatus and decamp to await arrest; but have erected for themselves very comfortable wooden shanties or offices. There they carry on their illegal work the week round—Sunday, of course, being their best day.

THE MACHINES.

The machines in the shanties are a species of 'squeeze spindles,' very elaborate to look at, and endowed with a remarkable knack of filling the pockets of their operators with money.

In his famous book on gambling—a work to be found in every detective bureau—John Phillip Quinn, once a noted American gambler, says of wheels something after the same pattern as those being operated at the Island: 'These gambling machines have been successfully employed in defrauding the unwary for nearly two score years, and are still to be found on every fair ground where the directors are of sufficiently easy morality to permit unprincipled sharpers to fleece townspeople for a consideration. I myself, have made thousands by these machines.'

After carefully describing the machines the author goes on to say that very often the gamblers who run the machines, in order to always make sure of winning, 'doctor' the tables so that by pressing a metal button, concealed under the cloth of the table, they are enabled, by creating friction at the 'central pivot,' to bring the finger, which points out the numbers on the board, at whatever one he may see fit. Sometimes instead of the button being operated by the hand it is worked by the hip.'

THE LAW AGAINST IT.

But, whether or not the games of chance now being conducted at the Island give those who squander their money upon them a chance of winning, they are against the law, and should be put down.

In addition to the clauses in the criminal code, forbidding the operating of such games of chance, the following interesting clause appears in the new city charter:

To prohibit lotteries, and to prevent all descriptions of gambling and playing of cards, dice, hazard, roulette, or other games of chance; the use of blackboards, lists, tickers, tickets or fictitious price quotations for the purpose of betting or gambling; all pool-rooms, bucket-shops, and betting rooms, and the selling of pools, and making of books on horse races, or other contests, real or fictitious; to prohibit and suppress all mechanisms and devices used for gambling or betting; to prohibit all fraudulent practices, and to authorize the destruction of all instruments used for the purpose of betting, gambling, or other unlawful pursuits.

ALDERMEN WINK AT IT.

The reason the gamblers at the island have the audacity to erect shanties to carry on their gambling is because they were given permission by Mr. Depatie, caterer at the island, for a handsome consideration, to carry on such games in this public resort. Many of the aldermen knew of this secret farming out of gambling permits by Mr. Depatie but did not bring it before the attention of the Parks and Ferries Committee. More than this, Ald. Lareau, at the meeting of this committee on Wednesday last, roundly condemned those who complained about such games being permitted on the island.

It can be said that Mr. Depatie has no right whatever to sell such privileges; his lease from the corporation giving him no power to do anything which is condemned by the law. Mr. Depatie himself admits the illegality of his action, but he tries to screen himself under the very weak plea that he had to do something to try to make a little more money on the island.

In order to try to make it appear as though they were not running a gambling game the operators give tickets to those who happen to win; but as these tickets are afterwards redeemed this trick cannot save them were the law enforced. It will be interesting to see how long those who are sworn to enforce the laws will allow these fellows to disgrace the island.

ABERDEEN SCHOOL SCHOLARSHIPS.

The medals and commercial scholarship awards at the Aberdeen School were not included in the list published. The medals were won by Alice Atkinson and Victor L. Bouchard; the scholarships, by Alice Atkinson, Victor L. Bouchard, James Douglas, and the fourth undecided, Hannah Diamond and Pearl Lourkes being equal.

Second Part.

DAILY WITNESS

Pages 13 to 22.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 1898.

ON THE WAY TO KLONDIKE.

A MONTREALER'S EXPERIENCES IN THE GOLD REGION.

Before leaving Montreal I promised to write some particulars of the journey to the Klondike for publication in the 'Witness,' and will endeavor to fulfil that promise.

A party of three, including the writer, started from Seattle on Feb. 20 last, with three oxen, on the steamer 'Seattle,' and arrived at Skaguay after a seven-days' trip on a pretty rough sea for the most part. The steamer was crowded with passengers and their effects, including a large number of cattle, which we had to attend to night and day with water and feed.

The most difficult and trying duty was to keep the cattle from lying down, for once down they would be in danger of being trampled to death, as they were only allowed standing room. Most of the passengers suffered from sea sickness, which I escaped, and felt much pleased on arrival with our cattle and effects safe and sound at Skaguay, where we were offered a hundred and seventy-five dollars per head, for which we paid only sixty dollars per head at Seattle. After some consideration we decided to take them over the White Pass to carry our packs, and succeeded well, much better than those that had procured horses and dogs for the purpose. Oxen are slow, but they are more suitable for the work and the bad roads they have to travel through.

SKAGUAY IS A BAD PLACE.

Gambling and groggeries are in full blast night and day, and there is neither law nor order in the place. Laborers charged us one dollar per hour for the assistance we received to prepare for the journey, and they appeared to be spending their earnings as fast as received in the bar-rooms or so-called restaurants.

The weather on the whole is mild for March, and winter is about over, being only two degrees above freezing point during the nights. Daylight lasts from about two a.m. to ten p.m., which is an advantage, as the roads are so bad, in fact they are not worthy of the name roads, and may well be called passes.

While going through the canyons, or, in other words, the passes, there was an unfortunaate fellow found frozen in the snow, which fell heavily the night previous. It is supposed he had lain down tired out and overcome with sleep, which ended in his being frozen to death.

To get through in some places we had a terrible time, and could only load the sleds attached to the oxen with portions of our effects, and return again for the remainder. We had to walk nearly all the way, and be in readiness to lift the sleds, and keep them right side up; but this was impossible, as we had many upsets on the way before arriving at that long-looked-for place—

LAKE TAGISH.

Soon after arriving here we made arrangements to kill our oxen and sell all the meat we did not require for our own use at the rate of twenty-five cents per pound. In this we were very successful, so much so, that we were enabled to pay the customs duties and miners' license with the proceeds. If we could have taken the oxen to Dawson City we could obtain one dollar per pound, but we were glad to get them off our hands, as we had an awful time with them.

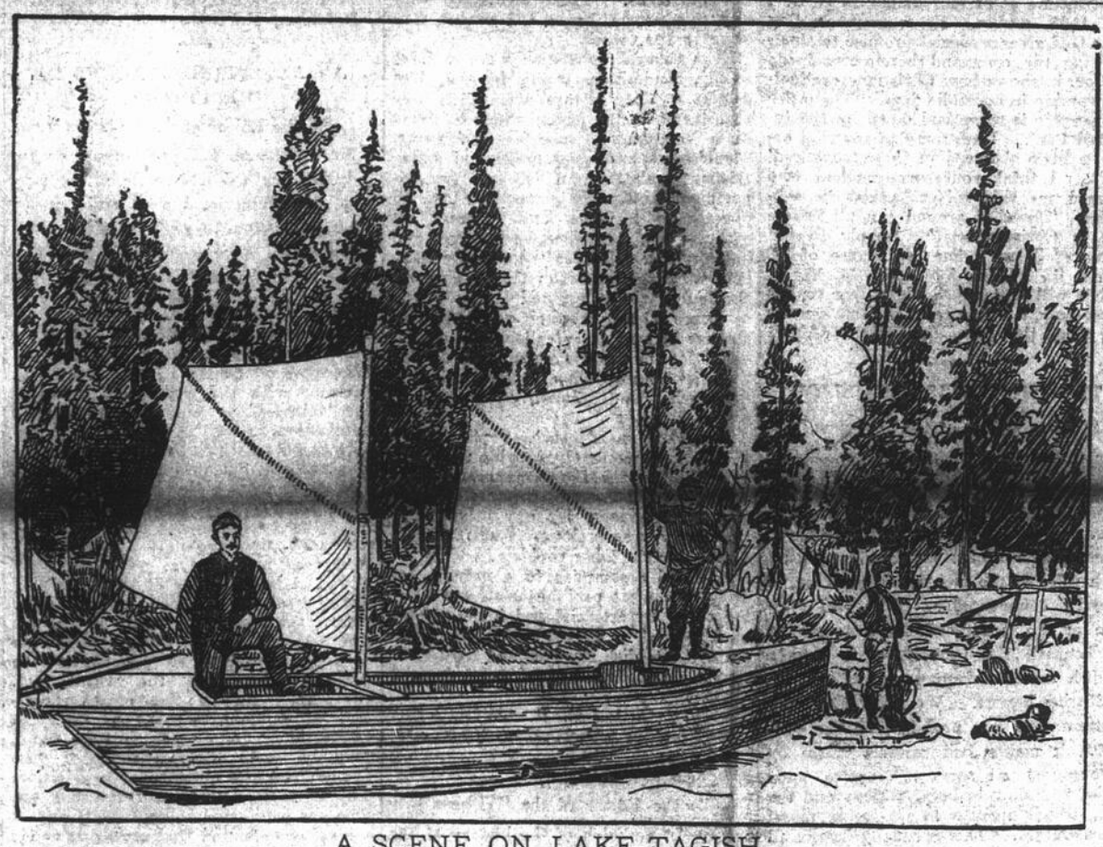
After spending a month here building our boat, a photograph of which I send you, we are ready to start when the ice breaks up. While waiting, we went up to the mountains on a prospecting tour, but were not successful. However, we had a good view of the White Horse and other rapids in the distance. We have moved further down the lake, and it is now May 20, and we are waiting for the ice to move, which I think will break up in about three weeks. After we start I will not be able to send another letter until we get near our destination.

By the time you receive this we will have tested the suitability of the boat we have built for the journey through the lakes and rapids. It is light, for the size of it, being made of well-dried pine, and after the model of some that have been tested in the service heretofore. As you will perceive by the trees shown in the picture, they are very lanky, of poor growth, but nice to look at. The sample of the wood which I send serves to roll the photo on it for protection and to show each year's growth distinctly marked by natural dark lines.

The tents, some of which you see in the midst of the trees, are occupied by thousands of people waiting, like ourselves, to start when the ice breaks up. If spared, I will write you again and keep the 'Witness' informed after reaching the gold region.

JOHN MATTINSON.

Much pain has been given to Miss Marie Corelli by the appearance in 'Literature' of a statement, which she denounces as a 'pure invention,' that she was about to publish a book with the title of 'The Sins of Christ.' The paragraphist went on to say that £10,000 was the price asked for it, and named two publishers as likely to bring it out. Miss Corelli, in a private letter, says that she 'has never in all her life thought of such an abominable and blasphemous title.' It is only too obvious that 'some enemy hath done this.'—'Christian World.'



A SCENE ON LAKE TAGISH.

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.'

'I think we are really going to have some cherries.' The cynic of the family was looking up at the 'Early Richmond' at the time where the small yellow marbles were turning pink, and some had even a red tinge, then he added, 'there seems more than the birds can possibly eat.' But my own opinion is that when the cherries on that tree are ripe, as it is the only one of its kind, there will be some sort of a convention, and the robins and blackbirds will in the name of science or philanthropy, or some particular club of their own, settle down to hard work, and good eating. At least, such has been past experience, and yet we must protect the birds and the only remedy I can think of is to plant more cherry trees. How this wet weather discourages the gardener. The roses are bowed down with rain-drops—'just washed by the shower,' the annuals have their leaflets full of mud—and only the ducks seem really happy—a moral that does its own telling. Yes, the water hyacinth is revelling in the rain. Its leaves with the funny air vessels are growing and expanding, and the parrot's feather looks joyous on the edge of the tub. So much for environment. But no plant will thrive unless there is good drainage when its native element is dry land, and this must be attended to if one would have any success. Better a few tiles properly placed than spend time and money on plants, only to lose them in a wet season, because they have damp feet, stagnant water at the roots.

THE SYRINGA.

By what clumsy misnaming the lilac is called syringa and the latter properly named Philadelphus it is hard to tell. The confusion is sometimes disappointing, as when a lady sent for a syringa and received a lilac, and vice versa. 'Mock orange' is a good name to describe the plant, for the flowers are the size and shape of orange flowers, and have the same perfume, though the leaves lack the glossy appearance. There are several species, and in range of my vision I can count fire varieties—the earliest in full bloom, the later sorts in bud. Some flowers are creamy, others pure white; some large and fragrant, and again there are some without perfume. The leaves have a peculiar taste, something like cucumbers. It is one of the hardiest shrubs, and retains its freshness all through the season. A shrub of the golden-leaved syringa trimmed into a round bush is quite ornamental on the lawn. Is it late for planting and transplanting? Yet I think some beans may yet be put in and lettuce and spinach. We gathered our first cauliflower yesterday, and peas were ready over a week ago. The earliest will soon be cleared off and celery transplanted into its place. This vegetable should be used more freely, and where there is a bit of spare ground there is nothing to hinder it being filled with a few plants, for it does not do so well early in the season as during the later months of August and September if it gets a fair start and commences growth during July.

CELERY.

It is thought by many amateurs to be difficult to cultivate celery, but it needs only moist, rich ground, and to be kept well earthed up, in order to blanch the stalks. It is a native of England, where it grows wild in marshy land and in ditches, and should be freely used in its season, especially cooked as a vegetable, the same as peas or beans, and now a well-known specific for rheumatism, if used in sufficient quantity. There seems to be a need of new methods in preparing and cooking vegetables and in their more constant use. Canned vegetables are, like canned mushrooms, a poor substitute for any one accustomed to the freshness of the garden's growing; and, speaking of mushrooms, they are all over the garden this season, showing the result of a wet season in producing so much edible fungi, as well as the injurious mildew and other diseases that attack plants in wet weather.

MUSHROOMS.

are rapidly becoming a favorite article of food, and physicians tell us they are nearest in value to animal food of any vegetable, being rich in phosphates and ammonia, and as brain food superior to fish. But as so many cases of poisoning result from eating toadstools, it is well to learn a little of the appearance of the edible varieties, so as to be able to distinguish them. 'An Amateur' who asks if they can be cultivated in a small garden would find them unsatisfactory, as there is a good deal of trouble in making the growing of mushrooms a success in any place not specially devoted to their culture and as they cannot be set out and exposed to the rays of the sun like other plants, forcing in the corner of a dark shed or covering over a spent hot-bed is the only chance, and then it needs some experience as to the conditions, for even as experienced a grower as Mr. Peter Henderson admits that he failed in mushroom culture before reaching any success.

LETTUCE.

Nothing adds more to the appearance of a dinner than light, well-curled lettuce, and yet how often it is for sale with leaves as straight and coarse as an early cabbage. Yet it can be grown so easily that a single paper of seed, costing five cents, will supply enough seed to last all summer. Those who have room for it as a border to their other vegetable beds know what to do, but it can be grown in a back yard if one has a shallow box and good earth. This can always be obtained by a walk outside the city limits, or the box can be given to the milkman to fill for a trifle, with manure and loam. In a corner where the sun shines the box can be placed, and will do well if raised on a couple of stakes with a board across to make a shelf. Sprinkle the earth with warm water, and put a pinch of lettuce scattered in a row, or two rows if there is room, cover with earth, just enough to hide the seed, and firm it down even with a little bit of board; then cover the box with a pane of glass. In two or three days the seed will appear and the glass must be raised. When the plants are making their fourth leaf they can be transplanted into another box or into the ground, shaded for a day or two and watered, but not too much, for an excess of water is worse than none at all. It does not take long, and is interesting work. There are many fine varieties; Toronto Gem and Iceland are both reliable, and so is the curled Silesia.

NEWLY SET TREES.

and shrubs should be kept mulched with hay, or green grass that is safe to be free from weeds. Even in a wet season it is best to keep on the mulch, for drouth may set in later, mulching keeps down weeds, and it is best to keep off all suckers or sprouts, from the roots, and around the trunks of trees. Spray for scab and blight. It seemed at one time as if we might escape this pest—but it is now certain that unsprayed fruit of apples susceptible to blight and spot—have already suffered. Only when people spray thoroughly will choice Fameuse, once more dominate in our markets. When early radishes have been pulled up, and other salad vegetables, there can be sown turnips for winter use, as they do best when sown late; cucumbers for pickles, too, have plenty of time.

I do not believe in exhausting the land, but better a second crop of something useful, than to leave it, as is often done, for weeds to accumulate on the ground after the crop is taken off.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

CINNAMON VINE.

Mrs. C.—I wished to change the position of a cinnamon vine, and dug it up; but, next year and the year after it came up where it was not wanted, and fills the ground. How can I eradicate it? Ans.—The cinnamon vine is of curious growth. It is propagated from small tubers which are freely produced in the axils of the leaves. These look like miniature potatoes, and fall to the ground after frost; there does not appear to be any difference in them, but the first hard frost softens and destroys some, while others remain sound all winter, and take hold of the ground during the early spring. After the second year the roots run down quite deep, making tubers from six inches to two feet in length, tapering up to the slim neck, which is often eight or ten inches below the surface of the ground. They must be killed below this neck if not wanted in the ground. Hence they become a nuisance till we understand how to keep them from propagating by destroying the first year's tubers.

ROSE CUTTINGS.

Nellie, Montreal, writes. — I want to start some small plants of a choice house rose to give to friends, can you tell me how to succeed? Ans.—When a rose fades take off the cutting leaving only two eyes on each stem. Cut the slip so as to have only three eyes to it and set each one firmly in a box of sand, or sandy earth, deep down, so that one sprout is covered. Use a sharp knife in cutting off the slip, and do it with an upward stroke so that there is not any ragged edge or bruised wood, as that will cause them to decay at once. All leaves are removed, cutting them a little way from the stem, give plenty of water—to become dry is fatal. The roots will soon form, but they are better left until there are plenty of white rootlets around the stem, and then put into small pots, taking care not to disturb the earth around them or to let them become dry afterwards.

BAGGING GRAPES.

The question has been asked since last week's 'Talk' as to what is meant by bagging grapes. Ans.—It is done as a preventive of rot and to keep choice grapes from the depredations of insects and birds. The former sting many of the berries and make them wormy. Cut them open, and leave them for the bees to use up those that are so punctured. Birds peck at them as soon as ripe, and destroy many bunches. Bagging prevents all this and when the bunch is ripe it has a more delicate texture than those without the cover. Good strong paper bags are all that is required and one has to be guided by their own judgment in placing and learn by experience. It must not be done too soon or the pollination will be imperfect. Just as soon as the fruit is set is the proper time.

CONCERNING INSECTS.

This seems to be a bad year for insects' as a neighbor expressed it to me, telling of the destruction of roses and even geraniums by the caterpillar. Roses have many enemies and diseases nowadays. One can only try sulphur and sulphate of copper for mildew and wage a warfare with kerosene emulsion against the insect enemies that are legion. But in questioning about the use of kerosene it was discovered that this ingredient was put into the soap suds when it would not mix or be of any value unless first given a little old milk, with which it will mix, as it will not do with water. For many of these small insects tobacco water is of great use, and to go over the bushes, if one has time, and take off destroyed leaves when searching for enemies.

The time to make these applications is before the buds open, as the flowers are spoiled by such a mixture. The roses here show some sign of insects, but have not been washed or sprayed at all, and we give credit to the birds, and also to fifty brooder chickens, that go about without any hen to scratch, are shut in, and let out at will, and have been noticed busily engaged eating insects as morning meal, the method being to make them forage before breakfast. Of course, when a little larger they will have to be banished but from the time of hatching until midsummer they do more good than harm in a garden, just at the season when insect growth is most plentiful. Cultivate the toad, too, he is a friend to the gardener. 'I was nearly thrown from my bicycle trying to avoid running over a toad in my path,' wrote a wise humanitarian to me the other day. 'The world owes him a living for the good he does, though he is no beauty.'

Said an old farmer lately, 'I guess all these flies and caterpillars are here this year because they've been catching the bullfrogs to send to New York,' and strange as it may seem they have become scarce in the vicinity where once so plentiful.

WILD GRAPE VINE.

Mrs. W.—Better to cut down 'our (wild) grape vine,' as it is infested with the grape vine gall, each one of several cells being the home of an orange yellow larva that changes to a chrysalis, and enters the ground, emerging as a pale red gnat belonging to the family Cecidomyia.

HOLDING GUANTANAMO.

THE STORY OF THE PLUCK OF UNITED STATES MARINES.

Guantanamo Bay, June 13.—In this, the first Cuban bay occupied by our forces, and looking upon the first Spanish fortification that has been made American, one feels to-day both elation and apprehension—there is only a short stretch of beach, a scrubby hill thick with prickly cacti and bald and unshaded on top, and Spain's native guerillas hiding with cocked rifles in all the wooded valley on three sides and the hills beyond. But one prizes it immensely. Here is a shelter to think of in a hurricane, and here is a bit of land in a hostile part of the earth where our flag floats. To put it there and keep it three days has cost the navy more blood and ammunition than the victory of Manilla Bay, and there is no telling how soon the ruts of the cannon up to the camp will run crimson, so small is the corps of marines, and so terrific the pace they are driven at. This morning, after three days and nights of fighting an enemy who cannot be seen, all are unstrung with watching and exhausted for want of food, drink and sleep.

It is easier here than in New York to sympathize with those who demand quick action of the army. It becomes a personal matter with the correspondents. For weeks perhaps they have been tossed from one Caribbean port to another, over the most distressing of seas, in a steamer built for still waters, supplied, as they are vividly aware, with a hydrographic forecast which says that six hurricanes are due this month in these latitudes. Meanwhile, their editors are framing despatches for their recall because messages are not received for each 'extra,' as if the distance from Cuba to Jamaica were no more than that from city hall to Park Row. Then one morning, after a run which kept the captain worried at his wheel, and threw tubs of water into the cabin berths, they arrive in a little bay, this, for instance, and hear that the marines who have just landed 'have been fighting all night.'

They go ashore. Field pieces are being taken up the steep hill to the camp on top, and they grasp hold of the lines and pull with the rest. It is hot work; at the top, the major greets them, or the colonel; his brown uniform is saturated with perspiration, bullets are flying, and the tents are being struck and hurried to the lee of the ridge; and as one worn guard-line is relieved by another not yet rested, men drop utterly played out, face upward on the bare hill, and, immediately, as if stricken, fall deeply asleep. Some ask for cigarettes; some eagerly tell of mutilations practiced upon American dead by the ambushed guerillas—the 'Cuban niggers' who side with Spain. 'Publish that,' they say, 'and let the world know the sort of men we are fighting.' It is too horrible for print; sympathies are excited, however, before the word of the colonel and of the surgeon testifies that there were no mutilations.

There is a funeral presently. Four bodies are sewn in canvas and placed in a trench on the hillside, and over the open grave, the first for our men in Cuban soil, the chaplain reads the brief commitment, and a full company fires two volleys in final leave-taking. Then that afternoon the place all around is clamorous with volleys not religious, but discharged with blasphemous signs of anger. 'Where is the army?' the officers would ask. 'Twenty-seven thousand regulars will be here to-night or to-morrow,' is the answer, and it is repeated to the wan-eyed, hungry men for their encouragement. They are incredulous and will not cheer. But 'to-night' arrives, and still no transports on the horizon, no reinforcements from insurgents, although they, too, are hourly expected. Darkness settles down upon the hills and ambushed hollows. From three sides and seven places come shots from the invisible, indistinguishable enemy, and the Colt quick-fires, which have no stop-mechanism, but pour in their hose-stream of nickeled bullets until their chambers are emptied, play upon every spot lighted by a Mauser flash. Little help is afforded by the searchlight of the 'Marblehead'; twice we have to wig-wag to her that she is revealing the American position, and, however lovely the Stars and Stripes on Camp McCalla appear, everybody knows that the pleasure is not equal to its possible cost.

Suddenly, near the central earthworks, a man tumbles forward, and when his features are made out by the powder flashes, he is recognized as Goode, the Sergeant-Major, blood flowing from a mortal wound in the abdomen. Some men get wounded—the enemy is farther away and the Mauser bullets do not tear so much as the night before. Skies turn pale; on the face of the men crouched in a rim around the hill-crest, rifles covering every approach, there is a smoky, grimy, done-up look. Another guard is changed; the young officers chorus 'Oh, Promise Me,' and enquire: 'Did you say we had an army? Show it!' In comes Neville with his scouts—one missing, three wounded. Of the missing one it is said that he was only slightly hurt, but that, still believing Spain's guerillas had visited strange cruelties upon men disabled, he had jumped over the cliff into the sea, crying, 'They shan't get me!' They did not get him, but his 'own people' did at last, and there was again an open grave and prayers and two blank volleys and flags in the bay sunk to half-mast. It did not seem that the camp could be held unless relief came soon. 'If we only had the Third, or the Fifth, or the Twenty-fifth,' said the officers on the ships of war, 'we could clean out those woods in no time. This is plain Indian fighting, and marines are not trained to such duty.'

Captain Fremont went in his torpedo-boat 'Porter' to the admiral at Santiago, forty miles away, with a request for immediate reinforcements, as news had arrived that two thousand Spanish troops were at Guantanamo station preparing to assist the guerillas in 'rushing' the marines from their foothoold. The admiral does not see the necessity. Luckily, that afternoon some insurgents signal from a point of land to be taken off. They are very ragged and very dirty, and armed with remarkable variousness. Officers and men regard them dubiously, but in new linen clothes and with some solid food in their stomachs they wore a more taking appearance. Some perfunctory cheers greet them when they land. Their colonel suggests that they be ordered to outpost duty, relieving the worn and nervous marines. This is done—and that night not a shot is fired by either side. From the moment the Cubans arrived to assist in the way they best knew, the fortunes of Camp McCalla changed; it began to seem as if this was just what had been wanted, forces that were familiar with bushwhacking.

Less is heard about the slowness and stupidity of the army, and when the news comes that the army started, but turned back because somebody said that the 'Vizcaya' was still at large, the men only laughed. Tuesday morning the condition of the men is so improved, and the work of the Cubans as bushmen so valuable, that three hundred men under Captain Elliot go out to scour the woods. What they did you know in detail—forty Spaniards killed, eighteen taken captive, and the rest put to rout. So to-night, as the messengers from the front arrive, it is felt that the marines are a great arm of the service, and no one seems to care whether the army comes or not, for this place is safe as it is for the present.

F.C.

THE PATRONS OF COLUMBUS.

Although the entire register of the men who sailed with Columbus has been lost, a great many of the names of the men who sailed with him have been recovered, and among them are undoubtedly five Jews. The interpreter whom Columbus took with him, Luis de Torres, was a Jew. Sanchez, a nephew of the Treasurer-General of Arragon, whose parents are known to have been Jews, was delegated to go with Columbus by special request of Queen Isabella. The surgeon of the ship was a Jew, and there were two other Jews on the ship. Moreover, the Jews driven out of Spain and Portugal were among the earlier settlers in South America, Barbadoes, Brazil, Jamaica, and other countries of South America. The belief has been general that Isabella sold her necklace and her valuable jewels for the purpose of fitting out the caravels of Columbus; but the Spanish historians themselves state that it was not Isabella, for the simple reason that she had already pawned or sold her jewels to defray the expenses of the wars then devastating the Iberian peninsula. In this connection it is interesting to learn that two Jews, Luis Santangel and Gabriel Sanchez, the Treasurer-General of Arragon and the Councillor and Controller of Arragon, were the men who were really the patrons of Columbus. This is an actual fact, corroborated by history. And the reports made by Columbus and sent home were addressed to these Jews.—New York 'Tribune.'

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LETTERS FROM READERS.

GOSPEL WORSHIP.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I desire to offer some further remarks on the above question, induced by your editorial and correspondents' letters in your paper of June 18. With the exception of the leter of June 6, signed 'Reverence,' there is little or no reference to what the New Testament teaches, giving us what this one thinks, and the other prefers, instead of the spirit of submission which God demands through his servant St. Paul, in Eph. v., 19, and Col. iii., 16, the two most distinct directions given us for acceptable worship, addressed solely to redeemed ones, 'Making melody in the heart to the Lord,' in contrast with the artistic music of unconverted choirs, performing to please the ears of a mixed congregation.

Worshippers have two very peremptory conditions—'Ye must be born again,' and 'Ye must worship in spirit and in truth,' which means 'truly, or really spiritually.' There is also a very important distinction to be drawn, often lost sight of, between the worship of believers, who alone are privileged to worship, and what are called evangelistic services; the one belongs solely and entirely to God's redeemed children—the heart's overflow finding expression in psalms and hymns, etc. The other, known as 'revival services,' delivering the message of God's pardon and love to sinners, quickened by the Holy Ghost to listen to and accept the great salvation. In these last services solo singing has of late years been introduced by Mr. Sankey and others, who have been trained to enunciate the words of gospel hymns distinctly, as an adjunct to the preaching, and have been blest to souls—notwithstanding such services do not come under the term of Christian worship.

I have before me a letter of D. L. Moody, in which he says, 'The great difficulty of much of our praise is that it is not praise at all, but only a performance endured by some, enjoyed by a few, and ignored by the majority. Imagine a temple chorus, sacrificing the words of the twenty-third Psalm, to give a better opportunity to display the range of their voices.' Your correspondent 'Consistency' writes: 'By all means let the organist and choir be the best that can be obtained, and when an anthem is sung, let it be done as artistically as possible—but I emphatically protest against solo singing.'

Dr. Bullinger's opinion of anthems is: 'They are the device of the enemy for the destruction of spiritual worship, reminding him of a sailor being asked the difference between an anthem and a hymn, replied: If I said, Bill, bring me a marlin spike, that would be a hymn; but if I said, Bill! Bill! bring me a mar., bring me a, bring me a mar., bring me a mar., a marlin spike, bring me, Bill, bring me a marlin, a marlin spike,' that would be an anthem. He adds, the toleration of these things is accounted for by the introduction of the flesh into our miscalled worship, and the dose has to be continually increased, and the spirit of worship entirely driven out.'

'Music,' Webster defines, 'is the art of combining sounds in a manner to please the ear, or sense of hearing.' Divest the singing of an anthem, as practiced nowadays, of the sentiment conveyed by the words, which are of necessity inaudible to the congregation, and it becomes a purely sensuous performance like the wisdom described in Jas. iii., 15: 'Earthly, sensual, devilish,' and the performers, as Jude 18 and 19 call them—'Mockers in the last time, sensual, having not the spirit.'

The mystery to me, Mr. Editor, and to the thoughtful Christians in all our churches, is, why this glaring mummery, in direct opposition to the clear teaching of the New Testament, is tolerated by ministers, as assuredly the evil lies at their door. Why is it that the principle I am contending for is as a rule recognized at the communion service and ignored in the congregation. I have discussed the matter with several ministers, and they pretend to endorse what I am contending for, but blame the people. One leading minister told me if he opposed it, it would break up his church. Pity he had not some of George Muller's faith, and leave the result with God, whose promise is, 'Them that honor me I will honor.' Another prominent one, with a mania for church concerts, said: 'He got inspiration from it, and it made him feel good.' I suggested his attending the concert hall and take his fill, with an occasional ice cream for his stomach's sake.

Another highly respected clergyman was greatly troubled at discovering that his organist, who had been with him over ten years, was not converted. I read him the late Rev. Mr. Aitken's experience—giving his choir notice that he did not believe in having God's praises led by those who had never given their hearts to Him. This gave great umbrage and the organist and choir, the next Sunday, were in full strike. Another organist was got and his eldest daughter led the singing. The third Sunday the old choir were all back in their places but all converted.

I have written the foregoing with regret. My object will be attained if I can induce the thoughtful ones in all our churches to read two small booklets, 'How Christ came to Church,' and 'The Ministry of the Spirit,' by the late Dr. A. J. Gordon, of Boston, to be had at Grafton's or Drysdale's, for twenty-five cents each. The subject of worship is fully and clearly discussed by this glorified saint of God, and no one can read them without being startled at the enormity of the delusion in which they have, perhaps thoughtlessly, been participants, endangering their own souls and dishonoring the Lord who bought them.

Within the last week I have met three persons, who told me they could not attend church any longer on account of the music.

GAL. VI., 7.

June 22, 1898.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I have read with much interest the letters of your correspondents on 'Gospel worship.' I am thoroughly in sympathy with the dissatisfaction they express regarding the system of godless choirs. It is a sad fact that in most instances the members of the choir are unsaved people. I believe the real root of this evil lies in denominational rivalry, each sect desiring to make a 'fair show in the flesh,' uses unconsecrated means to attain that end. Instead of striving lawfully to win souls to the Master, they seem more like rival music halls. God is not glorified by services of such a character, and thoughtful Christians go away from these meetings dissatisfied and with a sense of loss.

Again, a terrible wrong is done unsaved persons by admitting them to a church choir. God's standard is lowered, and they are led to believe that Christianity is in word only, and not in power.

'Presbyterian's' suggestion of seceding from a church under such circumstances is scriptural and well founded, as II. Cor. vi., 14-18, proves. It is worth noting that God gives a special promise to those obeying the command therein contained; I. Cor. i., shows how Christians conducted worship in apostolic days. The order of worship is there laid down by the inspired Paul. I am sorry to say that order is little observed in these 'advanced' days. I think your correspondent who opened up this subject asked in substance, 'On what ground can all believers in Christ meet?' Simply to the name of Jesus. See last clause of II. Thess. ii., 1., also John xvii., 11, 12. It is His will that we should gather to His name only. What grander name can we get than that of CHRISTIAN.

THE PROHIBITION PROBLEM.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—That every paper holding pronounced views on a particular question is charitable enough to hear the other side, and therefore your willingness, expressed in a recent number, to discuss both sides of the prohibition question, is heartily commendable. The real solution of the drink evil seems to me to lie beneath the proposition to merely abolish the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors. We know that prohibition does not prohibit; on the contrary, it makes bad matters worse by encouraging all sorts of evasive measures, including bribery, perjury and the like, which operate in producing moral deterioration. This is equally true of all restrictive laws. I agree with your statement that a prohibition people is needed more than a prohibition law, and that brings us to the question, what is most required for a practical application of this theory. This question can best be answered by first discovering, if possible, the cause of intemperance.

The prevailing notion among prohibitionists, that poverty is due to the drink habit, can be shown, I think, to be untrue. It is not denied, however, that in certain individual cases it may be true, yet it is not sufficient by any means to account for the widespread destitution and misery in all civilized nations.

I am numbered among those who believe that intemperance is caused by poverty, and that poverty is the result of a system that permits some men to own the earth, and charge others for permission to use it.

Unrestricted access to land is an indispensable condition to the prosperity of a nation; for the material welfare, be it remembered, of all other workers depends upon the prosperity of those engaged in applying their labor directly to the land. If access to land be hampered, diminished opportunities for employment will follow, and, with the first unemployed man, begins the 'labor problem.' He is the forerunner of low wages, and hard times. Abolish the condition that produces him and you have solved the labor problem.

It needs no demonstration to prove that the standard of intelligence depends upon the standard of comfort, and that, in turn, depends upon the standard of wages. As intelligence is the one thing needful to establish prohibition, the first step is to increase wages, to abolish want, and the fear of want which impel people to do things they never would otherwise think of doing. It is useless to expect any general advance from those who, of necessity, must spend most of their waking hours in obtaining a bare subsistence.

The environment of the large majority of the working classes in all our large cities calls forth just such an institution as the saloon. Huddled together like beasts in squalid tenements, home is to them an unknown luxury. The great wonder is, that the proportion of drunkards does not exceed its present number. The strain, anxiety and worry of modern times are also important factors in aggravating the drink evil.

Prohibitionists largely overlook the fact that there are thousands of impoverished people who never touch liquor, nor can their poverty be attributed to drunken relatives. Hundreds of thousands of men and women employed in factories and department stores receive no higher than four, five and six dollars a week! An overcrowded labor market is the cause of that, and under present conditions, it would be still worse if the liquor traffic were abolished by law and the several million people now engaged either directly or indirectly in it were thrown out of work.

I have never been able to see the justice of a law prohibiting the use of an article because a small proportion of its consumers indulged excessively in its use. Would it not be quite as justifiable to abolish dancing, smoking, studying, etc., because of the excess to which they are carried by some?

How few seem to realize that the Creator's laws are all sufficient for our guidance. Most people, however, think they can be improved upon, with the result that we are loaded down by laws, emanating from finite fountains of wisdom, and which are wholly unnecessary. We have violated God's law of justice by permitting some to monopolize the bounties of nature to the exclusion of others. This has involved us in a multiplicity of resultant evils from which we are vainly endeavoring to escape by means of restrictive, oppressive and tyrannical laws. And how barren the result! Instead of emerging, we seem to be sinking deeper. If we have ceased trusting in freedom, we shall never be free. The essence of slavery consists in the power to appropriate the results of others' labor without rendering an equivalent. Land ownership confers this power, hence the tenant is a slave to the owner.

Even though prohibition were in force to-day, landowners would be the chief gainers. They always are. Anything that increases the desirableness of living in a community, such as fine parks, libraries, an intelligent, sober and industrious population, an efficient fire department, and police protection, etc., all operate to increase land values. In other words, the collective presence and industry of people in any community, make land valuable; the better the government the higher the value, and the only way to secure all men in their equal right to the use of land is to collect this annual value for public expenses, and discontinue its appropriation by private individuals who, as landlords, do nothing to create it.

The adoption of such a plan would abolish land monopoly, provide unlimited opportunities for the remunerative employment of labor and capital; dispense with the necessity for any other taxation; raise wages, lower rents; and in short solve the labor problem.

It would accomplish in a natural, orderly way what prohibitionists are striving to do by artificial and impracticable methods. The simple tax on land values will establish freedom, and freedom is the only remedy for social and industrial evils.

E. B. SWINNEY.

54 Franklin street, New York city, June 19, 1898.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In a sketch of the history of the Mission to the deep-sea fishermen of England, there is a fine illustration of the good effect of the enforced prohibition of the liquor traffic. Nearly one hundred thousand men are employed on the banks of the North Sea. The fleet consists of about one hundred vessels, and forms a pretty large sea-village. This was a tempting field to the liquor dealers of the Continent, who sent floating drinking-shops, with brandy, whiskey, gin and rum. 'Needless to say they brought ruin in their track, and not seldom led to watery graves. Its reflex influence was sorely felt ashore, and numbers of small liquor dens sprang up in the fishermen's quarters of our coast. The return of once loving husbands and fathers was dreaded by the poor wives and children, while the time and money that should have been spent at home was often wasted in drunken debauches.'

After the Mission to the deep-sea fishermen commenced its work, the drinking-vessels were found to be a great hindrance to the work. Influence was brought to bear upon the British government, and in January, 1895, 'an international convention was signed by all the powers bordering on the North Sea, absolutely prohibiting, under the heaviest penalties, the sale of liquor to fishermen at sea. With the death of the grog-traffic began a new era in the homes ashore. No less than twenty-five drinking-shops closed in Great Yarmouth, for want of custom. Homes which had been dens of poverty and wretchedness, became little palaces. Men's wages came to their own families, and the separate individual testimonies of the mayors of the great fishing ports of Hull, Grimsby, Lowestoft and Yarmouth, have more than once evinced the fact that the fishermen's quarters of these towns had become quieter and more orderly — a fact to which even the police have added their sanction.'

These facts show that with the temptation of the grog-vessels the fishermen became drunkards — and thus when on shore supported low liquor-shops, but with the temptation at sea removed, they had no desire for liquor when on shore and the low liquor dens ceased to exist for want of customers—a state of things we desire in this Dominion, which prohibition will bring about.

A PROHIBITIONIST.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I note the trend of 'Prohibitionists,' according to a statement in your columns, is to make not so much a prohibitory law, as a prohibition people. I admit that such would be a good result. If, however, you will investigate I believe you will find that the worst cases of intemperance are among the extremely poor. Men, often in desperation, being forced by their environment, take to drink to 'drown their luck,' to rid them for a few moments of the spectacle of famishing children and a hopeless wife.

It is the never ending rent bill, together with the lack of a chance to get work, that drives to drink, more often than the love of alcoholic beverage entices.

Having the public school children of the state of New York study the ill effects of alcohol on the human body is a good temperance training, but it will not accomplish all that is expected of it. I have no reason to doubt that the high rents for squalid tenements, the result of landlordism in our cities, will more than counteract all the temperance instruction in the schools, and the next generation will turn out even more drunkards than this, in spite of the prohibitionists, unless the environment be changed.

While not detracting from prohibitive effort against the liquor-drinking habit, I suggest that a far better kind of education must be to abolish landlordism; and I call attention to the efficacy of the plan of tax method of Henry George to accomplish the relief from intemperance.

May I ask you to print this in your correspondence on the subject, and receive the thanks of yours respectfully,

HENRY G. SEAVER.

Brooklyn, N.Y., June 20, 1898.

AN ANTI-PROHIBITIONIST TO HIS CRITICS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Although I have no desire to unduly prolong the discussion of the subject of prohibition, I must still entreat your permission to reply to some criticisms which have appeared in your columns to my former letter upon that subject, and in doing so I shall try to be as lucid as I can, so as to occupy as little of your space as possible, and, in the first place, allow me to thank you for your fairness in publishing a letter so much at variance with the well-known views of the 'Witness,' as was my former communication, as well as for the too favorable terms in which you introduce it to your readers; but although kindly meant, I must demur to the heading attached thereto, 'The case against prohibition.' My letter contained but a small part of the case against prohibition, had the full case been presented it would have required at least a page of the 'Witness.' For the sake of clearness let me briefly restate the positions which I took in my first letter. Firstly. That prohibition does not prohibit, as proved by the decided failure of the Scott Act. Secondly. As to the means necessary to its enforcement. Finally. As to its effect on public morals, and, fourthly, as to the attitude of 'the Church,' on the question of prohibition. The Rev. Mr. Cameron, is the only one who has ever tried to controvert any of my statements, and that chiefly as to my estimate of the Scott Act.

Allow me also to thank him for the very kindly sentiments which he expresses towards myself personally, and to assure him that they are most sincerely reciprocated by me. He is kind enough to say that it is not often that I get on the wrong side of a problem, and I am very far from admitting that I am on the wrong side of this one. I readily admit that I am on the unpopular side, which to most men (but not, I am sure, to Mr. Cameron) is synonymous with the wrong side.

I have never subscribed to the doctrine of 'Vox populi, vox Dei,' if it were so then, indeed, would God be a very changeable God. We have a very good example of this in the subject under discussion. The Scott Act was carried in many counties in Ontario by the voice of the people, and in three years was swept out of existence by the same voice.

In which of these cases was the voice of the people the voice of God? I have not the least doubt that under the influence of a vigorous pounding of the 'Drum ecclesiastic,' multitudes of voters will be driven to the polls and will record their votes in favor of prohibition, who, when the excitement shall have passed away will bitterly repent having done so—that is, if the government should be unwise enough to pass a prohibitory law, as they will not in that event be able to repeal it as easily as the Scott Act.

Mr. Cameron joins issue with me as to the operation of the Scott Act, in the County of Huron, and cites several instances in which he claims that it did prohibit.

I readily admit his testimony as to the instances he mentions, and, probably, many others; but, there is a larger way of viewing it than by isolated instances. Mr. Cameron will admit that all who voted for the Scott Act were prohibitionists, at least in principle, and that all those who voted for its repeal were 'antis.' I have not the majority by which it was carried (but think it was in the neighborhood of three thousand), but, the majority by which it was repealed was one thousand three hundred and ten. Now, how can Mr. Cameron account for so many prohibitionists becoming 'antis,' in the short space of three years, on the assumption that the act was a success? and not the rather, as I contend, simply because of its failure. More especially as the same thing was manifested not in Huron alone but in every other place where it was tried. Of course the ready excuse is that the Scott Act was imperfect. I readily admit this. So has every prohibitory law been that has yet been tried. Even the Maine law has sustained over fifty amendments since its inception, and it is reasonable to assume that there never will be a perfect prohibitory law framed. I contend, therefore, that the evidence proves my first proposition, that prohibition does not prohibit. Next in order comes the letter of Mr. Foley. I am not sure that I ought to pay any attention to it, as he evidently has not read my letter, or if he has done so, he has found the arguments unanswerable, and so sets up a man of straw for the mere pleasure of knocking it down.

He asks what I mean by 'taking away a man's liberty'; I have gone over my letter carefully and can find no such language in it, or anything of the same meaning, and must, therefore, conclude that Mr. Foley sat down to criticise my letter without taking the trouble to read it. However, he proposes a remedy which is worthy the attention of prohibitionists. He says, 'If Mr. Kernighan wants to know how the unchangeable God put sin out of Israel, let him read Deut. xxii., beginning at the twenty-first verse, and he will find out that faith without works is dead.'

I find that these verses refer to the sin of adultery, in its various forms and its punishment, which in its most heinous case was the death of both the participants. Are we to understand Mr. Foley as recommending the death penalty in the case of both the tavernkeeper and his customer? The punishment might be considered severe, but no doubt would be effectual; or, does he recommend only the death of the drinker, as the one who solicited the commission of the offence? It would, at least, have the advantage of being more logical than our present system of punishing the seller and allowing the buyer to go scot free.

It is a pity that 'T. W.' did not give his name, as an anonymous communication displays a moral cowardice on the part of the writer which seriously detracts from its value. He complains of my statement that 'all who oppose prohibition are set down by prohibitionists as being either drunkards or friends of the liquor traffic.' I think there are not many who would deny that such is the general rule, to which, of course, there might be exceptions, but I did not make the statement in that bald way, but gave it as my excuse for introducing a reference to my own personal habits in reference to total abstinence.

If Principal Grant's high position and well-known character could not shield him from the imputation of the basest motives by anonymous newspaper writers how could such an obscure individual as myself escape? But let that pass while we come to my third proposition: its effect on the morals of the community. Both Mr. Cameron and 'T. W.' deny that the existence of the evils mentioned in my letter is due to prohibition. Mr. Cameron says: 'I submit, Mr. Editor, that the Scott act is no more responsible for the perjury complained of than the Franchise act is responsible for the perjury at our election trials. In both cases the law merely uncovers the moral rottenness which already exists.' This is perfectly true, but I think if Mr. Cameron had seen where his reasoning would lead he would have hesitated before penning the sentence quoted above. Let us apply the same reasoning to drunkenness which he does to perjury and paraphrase his language thus. I submit, Mr. Editor, that the license law is no more responsible for the drunkenness that prevails than is the Franchise act responsible for the perjury at our election trials. In both cases the law merely uncovers the moral rottenness which already exists. This is what anti-prohibitionists have always contended and what must be evident to any thinking person, a prohibitory law even if entirely successful cannot change the heart it would only remove from the drunkard the opportunity of gratifying his sinful desire; the 'moral rottenness' would still remain in his heart, and in the sight of God he is as great a drunkard as when he was rolling in the gutter.

But if there was no connection between the two the existence of the Scott act and the prevalence of the evils mentioned how are we to account for the fact, a fact that will not be denied by any honest man, that since the repeal of the act these things have to a great extent disappeared. To make use of medical terms, the disease is now confined to sporadic cases, where formerly it was epidemic.

'T. W.,' whether intentionally or not I do not know, misquotes my language and makes me to say what I did not say. He says Mr. Kernighan says: 'Drunkenness is only one evil and even if this could be entirely banished it would only result in bringing in its place half a dozen others equally bad.' This

ADVERTISEMENTS.

SUFFERED FOR YEARS.

Joints and Limbs were Swollen Three Times Their Natural Size—The Sufferer in bed for a Year and a Half.

(From the 'Echo,' Wiarton, Ont.)

Mrs. Wm. Thew, who is well known in the town of Wiarton, was a sufferer from heart trouble and articular rheumatism for a period of fifteen years. Lately her condition has so much improved that a reporter of the 'Echo' called upon her to ascertain to what cause the change was due. Mrs. Thew, while not courting publicity, consented to give a brief statement of her case in hope that some other sufferer might be benefited. She said:—'My joints were all swollen up to three times their natural size, and for a year and a half I was unable to leave my bed. I secured medical treatment and the doctors told me I would never be able to walk again. I took medicine they prescribed, but it failed to give any relief. I took patent medicines but they did not help me. Having noticed an advertisement in a paper for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, I concluded to give them a trial and they gave me relief from the time I commenced using them, about the first of January last. I have taken ten boxes. I am now able to go around without assistance and do all my housework.' Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure by going to the root of 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 inclosed in a wrapper bearing the full trade mark, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

A bicyclist's opinion: Brilliant St. Antoine is the best substance for cleaning and giving a fine and durable polish to bicycles.

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A REWARD.

(See Page 9.)

you will observe is a positive statement, that if drunkenness could be banished entirely it would only result in bringing in other evils equally bad.

What I did say was, to put a hypothetical case thus: 'Drunkenness is only one evil, and even if you could succeed in banishing it entirely, if in doing so you bring in its place half a dozen others equally bad, what good have you accomplished? A very different thing from the words attributed to me by 'T. W.'

Mr. Editor, I feel that I am trespassing unduly on your forbearance, but I must say one word in reply to 'T. W.'s' reference to my charge that the 'Church (not ministers of the gospel merely, as he makes me say) has abandoned God's way of salvation and substituted prohibition and all kinds of human devices,' so that 'the preaching of the cross has indeed become to too many foolishness, which he says is a charge as base as it is false.' If the charge be false then indeed it is base, but what if it be true, and that it is true is suceptible of easy proof?

The very next number of the 'Weekly Witness' to that in which my letter appeared contained the report of a meeting held in Sherbrooke on May 19 at which the Rev. Mr. Sparling is reported as saying: 'They (prohibitionists) would be assisted (in their efforts) by a prohibition law which would be entered on the statute-books, and he believed that law would be worth more to them than all the sermons they could preach.' If that be not belittling the preaching of the gospel and exalting a prohibitory law then I do not know the meaning of language; and this is not an isolated case but only a specimen of the language that will be used on hundreds of platforms during the present contest by so-called ministers of the gospel. In conclusion, I would cite three facts (not theories) for the consideration of prohibitionists. Our Blessed Lord when here upon earth chose the manufacture of wine as the first manifestation of his divine power. He chose wine as the symbol of all the blessings procured to mankind by his death and enjoined its use upon all his followers until his return, and he has promised to drink it again with his people when that joyful event ocurs. (See Matt. xxvi., 29.) If prohibitionists can reconcile these three facts with their attitude I confess I cannot.

JOHN KERNIGHAN.

Benmiller, Ont., June, 1898.

'THE TIME OF THE END.'

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir, — I was much interested in the letter in the 'Weekly Witness,' of June 7, signed Wm. Greig. There is, I presume, very little doubt among earnest students of prophecy, that we are living in what the bible speaks of as 'the time of the end,' 'the last days,' etc.; not the end of the literal earth, but the end of the present dispensation, the end of the Gentile times and Gentile rule. But I think he is astray in thinking that either Great Britain or the United States, or both united, will escape the smiting which is to be done by the Kingdom of God. The Lord through the prophet Jeremiah, after mentioning over the names of many nations and kingdoms, to make it plain that none are excepted, says, 'All the kingdoms of the world, which are upon the face of the earth'; and says that they shall 'be drunken, and spue, and fall, and rise no more, because of the sword which I will send 'among you'': and, again, 'I will call for a sword upon all the inhabitants of the earth, saith the Lord of hosts'; and again, 'the Lord shall roar from on high, and utter his voice from his holy habitation, ... against all the inhabitants of the earth.' Read carefully Jer. xxv., 15 to 33.

It seems to me plain that the 'stone cut out without hands,' which is to smite the kingdoms of this world, and break them in pieces; and which is to become 'a great mountain (kingdom), and fill the whole earth,' is Christ's kingdom, with which his saints are associated. That it is Christ who is to do the smiting, see Psa. ii., 9, where God, in speaking of the Son, says, 'Thou shalt break them with a rod of iron; thou shalt break them in pieces like a potter's vessel.' Read the connections of this verse, also Psa. cx., 5, 6: Rev. xix., 15. That Christ's saints are associated with him in this work, see Psa. cxlix., 5-9: I. Cor. vi., 2: Rev. ii., 26, 27. This 'stone cut out without hands,' has been moulding and shaping during this gospel age, and, next to Christ, the Head, is composed of those who have consecrated their lives unto death in the service of Christ, following in his footsteps, as he said, 'He that overcometh, and keepeth my works unto the end (unto death), to him will I give power over the nations; and he shall rule them with a rod of iron; as the vessels of a potter shall they be broken to shivers; even as I received of my Father.' These overcomers (saints), are, the 'little flock,' to whom it is the Father's good pleasure to give the kingdom, 'the elect,' the 'hundred and forty and four thousand,' and 'the church which is his body.' Associated with Christ their head, they will be, the 'royal priesthood'; 'the new Jerusalem coming down from God out of heaven'; 'the sun of righteousness,' which shall 'arise with healing in his wings,' which shall soon, we believe, dispel all the darkness and mists of sin and error: and their reign will be the 'kingdom to come,' for which Christ taught his people to pray.

Mr. Greig says, 'Jerusalem shall be trodden down under the feet of the Gentiles for a time, times, and half a time,' quoting from Dimbleby I suppose, as there is no such statement in the bible. True, Jesus said, (Luke xxi., 24) 'Jerusalem shall be trodden down of the Gentiles, until the times of the Gentiles be fulfilled,' referring, no doubt, to the 'seven times,' of punishment, which God declared should come upon the Israelites, after all other minor forms of punishment failed to reform them — see Lev. xxvi., 18, 21, 24, 28. These 'seven times' of punishment upon Israel, began when God's typical kingdom ceased; when Zedekiah was taken captive, and the land of Israel left desolate; when God said, 'I will overturn, overturn, overturn, it; and it shall be no more, until he come whose right it is; and I will give it him'—Ezek. xxi., 27. It was then that the lease of power to Gentile kingdoms began, and God told Nebuchadnezzar through Daniel (ii., 37,38), 'The God of heaven hath given thee a kingdom, . . and hath made thee a ruler over them all'; and these times of Gentile rule, have a certain fixed limit, of 2,520 years, (360 x 7) from 606 B.C., to 1914 A.D.

Mr. Greig seems to think that the kingdom which is to break in pieces, and consume all other kingdoms, is wholly a material, or earthly kingdom. I think I have shown pretty clearly from scripture, that the smiting and breaking in pieces, is ascribed to Christ and his saints. But although their control will be spiritual (and it is the spiritual powers of this kingdom, which are now beginning to 'smite' the present earthly kingdoms, and which will ultimately break them in pieces), after the present earthly kingdoms have all been broken up, there will be earthly representatives of this spiritual kingdom, composed of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, and all the prophets, with John the Baptist—all the overcomers who lived and died before the gospel age. This is similar to Satan's limited control of this 'present evil world,' which is a spiritual control, but having earthly representatives; men who unwittingly do his will. For a fuller and clearer treatment of the kingdoms of this world, the kingdom of God, the times of the Gentiles, etc., see 'The plan of the ages,' chap. xiii., and xiv., also 'The time is at hand,' chap. iv.

If the Anglo-Saxon, or Celtic races could be clearly proven to be descended from any of the 'lost tribes,' of Israel, which I do not think has or can be done, that could not entitle them to any of the promises made to Israel, since only those who clung to the promises, and to their covenant of circumcision, were called of Israel; and those who lost sight of the promises, and ceased their covenant of circumcision, ceased to be called of Israel. Note that the bible nowhere speaks of any lost tribes, and everywhere after the Babylonian captivity, speaks of those who had returned to Palestine, as 'all Israel,' 'our twelve tribes,' 'the house of Israel,' etc. But although the Celts and Anglo-Saxons can lay no claim to the promises given to Israel, thank God the signs are not wanting, that the barren fig-tree (Jewish nation) is beginning to put forth leaves, and that consequently summer is nigh, when God's promises are to be fulfilled to fleshly Israel. St. Paul says (Rom. xi., 12): 'If the fall of them be the riches of the world, and the diminishing of them the riches of the Gentitles, how much more their fulness.' Ah, yes, soon we believe shall the blindness be taken away from fleshly Israel, and the knowledge of the Lord made to cover the earth, as the waters cover the sea; and 'all the families of the earth be blessed,' through the gracious ruling and reigning of the Prince of Peace (Rom. xi., 25; Isa. xi., 9; Hab. ii., 14; Gal. iii., 8, 16, 29).

'Haste ye along, ages of glory;
Haste the glad time when Christ appears,
O! that I may be one found worthy
To reign with him a thousand years.'

I remain, sir, your in the love and faith of Jesus,

LEONARD C PARROTT.

Colpoy's Bay, Ont.

TEACH THE GIRLS THE NECESSARY THINGS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—The summer vacation for school children is now just commenced, that is for those who are going back to school. For others, a large number of whom are girls, the end of their school days has arrived, and young though they be, they are brought face to face with the stern realities of life. The parents or guardians, no longer able to afford to support them at school, have to seek some way whereby these girls can be self-supporting, or at least partially so. Naturally the question arises, what can they do? If they have attended school any great length of time, and the scholar has been attentive, they have a slight knowledge of Scripture, spelling, French, history, arithmetic, geography, accounts, drawing, writing, reading, physiology, grammar and singing. Certainly, all very useful in their way if a thorough knowledge of each could be obtained in the limited time that the average workingman's child is enabled to attend school, but that being next to an impossibility, there remains only the groundwork, which, if not followed up, proves very superficial indeed. The evidence of this is proved when, with the exception of one or two subjects, the major portion of the subjects or the knowledge gained therein is totally forgotten in a year or two (sometimes in a few months) after leaving school. Why is this? It is simply because the school knowledge acquired is not the kind of education that is needed to perform the ordinary duties of life required from those who have to work for a living or who (and most girls hope some day to) shall have the management of a workingman's home. But previous to this the girl has to work, and there is no more honorable work than house work. How much of this has she learned at school? Probably a little cooking; perhaps not that. She cannot sew, nor wash, starch or iron, and not having sufficient education to go into an office, there only remains the factory, and if given a fairly free hand, by the time she gets married is about as useless to a workingman for a wife as it is possible to be. Still, there are many girls who have not had an opportunity to learn to sew, cook, wash, etc., before beginning to work, would gladly avail themselves of the opportunity, if presented, of learning these things in the evenings, and many young married women would also like the chance to take lessons in the art of cooking, sewing and fine laundry work, and it is a pity there is not some established school where these things could be learned at a minimum cost; it would do no end of good and be the means of brightening up many a home, as well as be a great aid to enable servant girls to demand a better wage, which it would pay mistresses to pay them for more intelligent services rendered. If any of our wealthy philanthropists desire to benefit this community by making happier homes and encouraging girls to fit themselves to take intelligently their proper stations in this life, let them start a good common sense evening school where girls can learn what so many of them now lack, and I venture to predict that ere long it would be self-supporting. In the meantime, let us seek to have a more common sense education for girls in our schools.

W. D.

METIS, QUE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Several letters about a post-office in the place above-mentioned have lately appeared in the 'Witness.' As I lived twenty-three years in that part of Her Majesty's dominions, I know something about it, and, therefore, can a few tales unfold which may be new to many even of those whose visits to it have not been few.

The original name of the seigniory was Peiras. When it was taken, and why it was changed to the present one—Metis, which means 'half-breed'—I do not know. The proper name for what is sometimes called 'Leggat's Point,' sometimes, 'Dead Men's Point' is 'Dead Men's Bay' (LAnse des Morts). The Ecossais (English-speaking inhabitants) invariably call it by its French name. Tradition says that while Canada was La Nouvelle France, a French frigate was wrecked there. All perished save twenty-nine, who reached land, only to be killed, except two, by the Indians. These two, it is said, buried treasure in the neighborhood. Several attempts have been made to unearth it, but though the explorers have always wrought at the 'witching hour of night,' the supposed lucky hour, they have invariably struck where the treasure was—not. The bay is close to the Presbyterian burying-ground, which is part of the manse grounds. At one time two wooden crosses marked graves on the point outside the latter, but many years ago they were so much decayed that they fell down. They have never been replaced. A large number of persons drowned in different shipwrecks, lie in the burying-ground. For many years the spot was marked by a great hollow caused by the earth sinking. At length, I succeeded in getting a mound in place of it. This was sodded, then on it was placed a substantial headstone of grey granite, bearing a suitable inscription.

At Cape Lookout, a short distance east of the manse, in the night of Oct. 23, 1846, while a snow-storm was raging, a vessel was wrecked. Only the captain, whose name was James Warren, and twelve sailors, were on board. All got into the ship's boat, and started for the shore. But before reaching it the boat swamped and all were drowned, except two, who wandered about, wet, cold and weary, till daybreak, when they found themselves near the house in which the late Mr. James McEwing used to live, to the west of the manse. All the bodies were found, and laid in the burying-ground. Captain Warren was buried by himself. A neat headboard, with an inscription carved on it, marked the spot for many years. When I made the changes already described, his remains were put beside the others, of which mention is made in the inscription on the granite stone.

At Metis Point there is a reef called 'The Amanda Rocks,' because, on it one Sabbath morning in 1842, the 'Amanda,' a ship from Britain, was wrecked. About fifty perished. It took place in good daylight. Some who witnessed it have told me that the storm at the time was most furious, and the cries of those on board heart-piercing. The words of the poet—slightly altered—could very fitly be applied to the scene:

'Like mountains, the billows tumultuously swell,
In vain those on board call on mercy to save;
Unseen hands of spirits are ringing their knell,
And the death-angel flaps his broad wing o'er the wave.'

All the corpses were found and buried. In the hair of many sea-urchins had made nests for themselves.

I have been told that Mount Misery was so named on account of the miserable circumstances in which some who had escaped a watery grave, spent a few days beside it.

T. FENWICK.

Woodbridge, Ont.

CANADA AND THE BRITISH NAVY.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In to-day's paper there is an article upon the navies of the world, in which the question is naturally asked, 'What is Canada doing to support the splendid British navy? Other colonies of Britain are asking themselves the same question. On the coast of England and Scotland, and perhaps Ireland, are training-ship stations where lads undergo a regular training for the navy. It seems to me that something of this kind should be established here, and that a training-ship be stationed at Halifax, St. John, N.B., or on the Pacific coast. One station might be enough for Canada. There might also be a volunteer naval service on the St. Lawrence, such as now exists in New York and other parts of the United States. In this way, if we do not supply ships, we would be in a position to provide men for the navy. This is a crude but suggestive statement of what could be done.

J. P. A.

Montreal, June 20, 1898.

POPULAR SPEECHES.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Have we, in this much vaunted fourth quarter of the nineteenth century, reached such a stage of mental development that public speeches, in order to be popular, must be essentially humorous?

Coming home yesterday from the closing exercises of her school, a little girl said: 'Papa, what is there funny about it when my teacher is going to be married?' The father felt that an answer to that question should be given by the clergyman who in addressing the school had made the usual facetious remarks about marriage.

It was commendable in the other clergymen who addressed the scholars that they had such good taste, and were inspired by such high motives that they made no reference to that topic, and spoke with the object of elevating public taste to a higher standard, rather than with the desire to make popular speeches by stooping to a lower standard. Some parents are endeavoring to train their children to consider marriage as a sacred thing; when some of our clergymen still continue to exert a counter influence how are our children to know who are right—their parents or their ministers? There is 'a time to laugh.'

PATERFAMILIAS.

Montreal, June 24, 1898.

THE RISE AND FALL OF THE PAPACY.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—At the time when there seems to be everywhere a state of perplexity and alarm among statesmen as to what is likely to take place in the near future, one turns with a certain degree of eagerness to the reading of any publication which professes to lift even in part the veil that hides things shortly to take place.

Of course, there are many books written in the attempt to interpret prophecy, and of these, what Lord Beaconsfield said of books in general, holds emphatically true: 'The few clever books are written to refute the silly books.' Many books are justly characterized as romancing, in which the imagination has been given a loose rein, and are positively hurtful. Fanciful and unscholarly interpretation of this kind is strongly to be reprobated. For instance, the explaining of the name Laodicea, as meaning 'conqueror of the people,' and as thus referring to what is called the rise of clerisy, is surely puerile. Yet a writer of this class, counting upon the 'esprit moutonnier' of a sect, has taken upon himself to hold up to scorn what is rightfully an ordinance of God,—a ministry responsible for the pastoral care of various churches.

Conspicuous among the few successful attempts at prophetic interpretation is a work written in 1701 by Robert Fleming, a learned and pious Presbyterian divine, under the title, 'The Rise and Fall of Papal Rome.' The work is a brief sketch of the great events of prophecy, commencing with the rise of the temporal power of the pope and extending to the consummation. But what probably most concerns the men of this generation is the fact that Fleming predicted the upheaval at the French Revolution, the disturbance of the papacy in 1848, and—what I believe will shortly take place—the overthrow of Islamism, in or about 1900. After the overthrow of Mahomet's false religion will be the downfall of popery and then the ushering in of the millennium.

To all those who desire to be helped into an insight and understanding of prophecy, Fleming's is just the book. It can be read at two sittings, and will not cost more than forty cents, and can be procured from Messrs. Houlston & Sons, publishers, London, England.

N. R.

Montreal, June 18, 1898.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

MRS. M. GAGNON,

Cured After Two Years of Severe Female Weakness—No Doctors, No Remedies Could Even Relieve Her.

SHE TOOK DR. CODERRE'S RED PILLS AND THEY HAVE CURED HER IN A WONDERFUL WAY.

The Highest Endorsements by Hundreds of Women Given to Dr. Coderre's Red Pills That Were Ever Given to any Medicine in the World's History.

No other medicine in the world is recommended so highly, so strongly and so earnestly, and by so many well-known ladies, as Dr. Coderre's Red Pills remedy. They are recommended to the sick by amost everybody as the surest cure. They are recommended everywhere as the greatest of all health-restorers. They invariably give strength to the tired, overworked and worn-out women. They make pure, rich, vitalized blood and strengthen and invigorate the nerves of those who are nervous, nerve-weakened and nerve-exhausted. Dr. Coderre's Red Pills are recommended by women whose word is always the very essence of truth, and who recommend, to all weak, nervous and suffering women to use Dr. Coderre's Red Pills, because they have cured them; because they have absolute personal knowledge that they are a sure restorer of health and strength; and because they wish all women to have the full advantage of this truly wonderful medical discovery. They desire that health, strength and vigor shall take the place of weakness prostration and despair, and they are happy to publish the marvellous facts of their own cures over their own signatures, so that all women may know that to take Dr. Coderre's Red Pills means to be restored to health, reinvigorated, rejuvenated, revitalized with new hopes, renewed powers, energies and ambitions. Here, for instance, is the testimony of a respectable lady. She says: 'For over two years I was troubled with terrible headache, backache, swelling of the limbs, coldness of the hands and feet, and I was also a great sufferer from female weakness. After doing all I could with doctors and medicine, I was discouraged and gave up all hopes. Two months ago I began taking Dr. Coderre's Red Pills, and they have cured me in a wonderful way. I am now able to do all my work alone. Dr. Coderre's Red Pills are surely the cheapest and best remedy I have ever used. They have cured me.' (Signed) Mrs. M. Gagnon, 391 Amherst street, Montreal.



MRS. M. GAGNON.

We never publish testimonials without the full consent of the lady concerned, together with full address for identification. If you cannot find these 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.

Dr. Coderre's Red Pills are a certain cure for female weakness in all its forms. They cure leucorrhea, irregularities, painful periods, constipation, bearing-down pains, side and backache, stomachache, pain between the shoulders, palpitation of the heart, fainting spells, dizziness, headaches, nervousness, loss of sleep, loss of appetite, pain in the womb, nervous dyspepsia, St. Vitus' dance, thinness and pale faces. Dr. Coderre's Red Pills banish all unhealthy conditions and promote perfect regularity. They are the only known remedy in the world that makes motherhood easy and almost free from pain, and increases the constitutional strength of both mother and child.

Women suffering from any form of female weakness are invited to consult our physician specialist. You can consult him by letter ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT COST. He will answer every one of your letters. Send him a full description of your case, or if you wish, send to us for a symptom blank. THEY ARE FREE. Our physician will give your case all his attention. He will describe your sickness He will tell you how to take Dr. Coderre's Red Pils in the manner most appropriate to your case. Address your letter to the 'Medical Dept., Box 2306, Montreal.' Our physician alone will open your letter and keep it confidential.

BE CAREFUL not to buy red pills by the dozen, by the hundred, or at 25c a box. Those red pills represented to you as being as good as our Dr. Coderre's Red Pills are only an imitation of them. You must refuse them, because those imitations always contain arsenic, strychnine or morphine, and are dangerous for your health.

REMEMBER that our Dr. Coderre's Red Pills are always sold in little round wooden boxes of 50 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 us 50 cents in stamps for one box, or $2.50 by registered letter or money order for six boxes. Dr. Coderre's Red Pills are the grandest, greatest and cheapest of all medicines. A box of Dr. Coderre's Red Pills lasts longer than any liquid remedy that you pay one dollar for. We send them to any part of Canada and the United States. No duty to pay. Always give your full address, in order to prevent all delays of shipment.

ADDRESS: 'FRANCO-AMERICAN CHEMICAL COMPANY, BOX 2306, MONTREAL, CAN.

Montserrat
LIME FRUIT JUICE

No other brand of Lime Juice can compare with "Montserrat" for purity. It has many imitations but no equals. Some other brands have even gone so far as to collect old "Montserrat" bottles and fill them with their inferior article in order to get sale for it.

High-class grocers everywhere sell and recommend "Montserrat" Lime Fruit Juice above all other brands.

Always ask for "Monteerrat."

M. WALSH & CO.

(LATE WITH E. CHANTELOUP),
562 Craig Street.
If you want satisfactory work done in Gas and Electric Light Fixtures, PLUMBING, STEAM and GAS FITTING, and GENERAL JOBBING, also wiring for ELECTRIC LIGHT, BELLS, &c., we should be glad to furnish you with estimates and prices. Bell Tel. 2744. 13

ADVERTISEMENTS.



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.

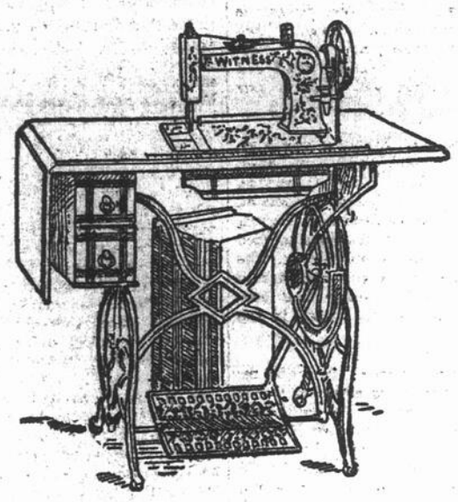
ADVERTISEMENTS.

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 uses 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 Feller 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 as 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.

FARM GLEANINGS.

There is no prospect of a surplus of manufactured twine, says 'Farm Implement News,' and at the same time, the blockade of Manilla, the port from which almost all the manilla hemp is shipped, has sent the price of raw material up beyond all recent quotations. Manilla hemp in New York is now quoted as high as the manufactured twine in Chicago. Sisal, partly out of sympathy for manilla and partly because of the heavy prospective demands, has made a strong advance. Current quotations on raw material are above the prices of the manufactured sisal twine.

The second reason why we should not wait to start the cultivators till the weeds show, lies in the fact that often wet weather and weeds come together and get full possession for a time. If we have the corn clean, we can enjoy the wet weather; if not, the weeds worry us. Hence it is safest to keep the ploughs going sometimes when the appearances do not really require it. By doing this we steal a march on the weeds that they never recover from. The old plan of waiting till corn is large enough to plough before giving any cultivation is a dangerous one to follow, and often gets the farmer into trouble by giving the weeds a start which they keep all summer.

Another practice which has come into vogue of late years is harrowing the grain crops at intervals during the growing season. Where extensive areas of cereals are cultivated, and most of the crops are sown broadcast, horse-hoeing is out of the question, but harrowing is an excellent substitute, and has the advantage of being much cheaper. It has been found beneficial to harrow the crops at intervals, until they are over a foot in height. No injury results from such a proceeding; in fact, it has the effect of making the plants stool better, while, at the same time, it destroys weeds, breaks the crust which forms after rain, aerates the soil, and enables the crops to make rapid progress.

In some sections, says 'American Cultivator,' it has been a common practice to turn the yearlings, two-year-olds, three-year-olds and sometimes the brood mares and all the rest of the stock not used for work or carriage purposes, out to pasture on May 10, and let the animals shift for themselves. They are not stabled either at night or during the cold storms, and get nothing except what they gnaw from the barren pastures. Under such conditions it is not surprising that the animals lose flesh, run at the nose, have coughs and sore throats, swelling of the legs and occasionally pneumonia. It is a great change from a clean bed on a dry plank floor to a cold one on the damp ground, and fortunately, both for the comfort of the animals and pocketbooks of their owners, this practice is being abandoned. The change from stable to pasture should be gradual. As soon as the surface of the ground is so dry that the sod will not be torn up by their hoofs, the animals which are to run at pasture during the summer should be turned out an hour or two the first day, when they will probably take pretty violent exercise. After remaining out not more than two hours, they should all be stabled again. If the weather be pleasant the followig day, they can remain an hour longer at pasture, after which they should be stabled again. In the course of about a week they can be turned out to pasture in the morning and remain until night. They should be stabled every night, however, for two weeks longer, or until the top of the ground becomes warm and dry, if it is a month. It requires some labor to carry out such a plan, but as a rule it will prove the most profitable labor than can be employed.

RELIGIOUS LIFE ALONG THE AMERICAN FRONTIER.

(By a Quebec frontier minister in 'Presbyterian Review.')

In order to give a proper conception of the state of religion along the frontier a few facts may be stated.

There are many families on both sides of the 'lines' who attend no religious service except on funeral occasions. As a rule they are more religious after they are dead than while alive. No matter how wild or wicked, or careless and indifferent a man's past life may have been, when he dies, a funeral sermon must be preached over his remains. I know of a church on the American frontier which for years was used only on funeral occasions. There was no Sabbath service except when some one was being buried. We got permission to give an occasional Sabbath evening service in this church. Seeing the great needs of the field, we brought the matter before the Montreal presbytery. A student was sent to labor there. He found it very discouraging and up-hill work at first. 'In one home,' the student stated to me, 'I proposed to have family worship.' 'You may if you wish,' said the head of the house. The student then read a chapter from the bible, then knelt in prayer, and father, mother and children sat still in their seats and looked on as though he were going through some performance for their entertainment. The fact is, by a very large proportion of those who regard themselves as Christians, public worship is treated as an entertainment, not as an act of worship.

Here is a sample. Not long ago I preached in a church close to the frontier. The congregation was an old one, and had had the same pastor ministering to them for years. Of course I expected to find a model congregation. Instead of that, what did I find? I found that the leader of the choir had all the hymns selected for the service I was to conduct that day. Moreover, he gave me to understand that he always did this by saying, 'Our minister seldom selects the hymns himself; he leaves that to me,' handing me at the same time a copy of the hymns. We began the service by saying, 'Let us all unite in the public worship of God.' The hymn had no earthly connection with the subject of my discourse. The choir rose and sang beautifully. The people sat and looked on. I then read a portion of Scripture. The people sat and looked on. I did not see a single soul in the whole audience turn up his bible and follow me in the reading of God's Word. I then said, 'Let us pray.' The people sat, as before, and looked on. There was no change of attitude—no bowing of the head. To me these people seemed to have come there just as some people go to a concert—to be entertained.

Sabbath observance is sadly neglected all along the frontier. I have travelled through Canada from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and the most heathenish sight I ever witnessed was seen on the American frontier. It was a field full of men, women and children busily engaged in picking hops on Sunday afternoon. Supposing me to be a clergyman, they began to make insulting remarks about me as I passed. I was thankful I got off as safely as I did. When out of reach of their hearing, I asked an elder who was with me, 'Are all these people without religion of any kind?' 'Oh, no,' was the reply, 'they go to mass in the morning and pick hops in the afternoon.'

The teachings of the Church of Rome are responsible for much of the Sabbath desecration to be found not only along the frontier but throughout the whole province.

Not long ago I was shown through, by its principal, a new and magnificent Roman Catholic college. The principal was very gentlemanly and obliging. After having shown me the inside of the building he took me to see the play-ground, on which the students were playing a game of football. After we had watched the progress of the game for a minute or two the principal remarked quite innocently, 'They had a matched game last Sabbath afternoon, and they are going to have another next Sabbath afternoon.'

A HISTORICAL BOOKCASE.

(Made by the Rev. John Williams, of Erromanga.)

Dr. Brown has in his study at Gordon, near Sydney, Australia, a bookcase which was put together, with his own hands, by the Rev. John Williams, the first of the 'martyrs of Erromanga.' It is a piece of very respectable carpentry, made of a hard wood called 'tamanu,' in Samoan tongue, and 'ndamanu,' by the Fijians, which would be a valuable addition to the stock of our Australian timber merchants. It is as enduring as English oak, it has a fine grain, and is so tough that not even the Samoan white ants could make their way into it. It bears marks of their attacks in one place, where a small piece of sap-wood appears to have been left in, but they evidently found it too hard even for their boring apparatus, and they abandoned it in disgust. The bookcase may perhaps find its way to the museum of the London Missionary Society. After Mr. Williams's lamentable death, it came into the hands of the late Rev. George Pratt, of Samoa, who, when he was leaving the islands, sold it to Dr. Brown. It is authenticated by a formal certificate signed by the Rev. John Williams's son, the late Mr. J. C. Williams, formerly H. B. M. consul at Samoa.—'The Spectator.'

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

The Emperor and Empress of Russia have accepted a copy of the new report of the Scripture Readers' Society for Ireland.

Professor Salmond, editor of 'The Critical Review,' has been appointed successor to the late Dr. Brown in the principalship of the Free Church College, Aberdeen.

A northern newspaper says that Mr. Gladstone's mother was the originator of Sabbath-schools in the Highlands, the first Sabbath-school in Dingwall having been conducted by her.

The Archbishop of York has returned to England much improved in health. He is still suffering much pain from acuto rheumatism in the right arm, but is resuming his usual work.

Sir William Muir has, it is said, offered to the Church Missionary Society securities valued at nearly five thousand pounds, with which to build a home for women at Allahabad in memory of the late Lady Muir. The society has provisionally accepted the offer.

The choir boys of St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle, in accordance with ancient custom, have the right to claim five shilling as 'spur money' from any military man wearing his spurs in church during service. On a recent Sunday an officer had innocently infringed this regulation, and at the close of the service the boys, to his surprise, demanded the fine.

Over ten thousand homeless men are lodged and fed year by year by the London Congregational Union; thirty thousand garments are distributed among the needy and deserving; missions are sustained in various parts of London for meeting the requirements of the immediate neighborhoods; children's free meals are provided during the winter; new homes are found in British colonies for suitable men, and interwoven with all these efforts there is the one aim—to make the religion of Christ an ever-increasing power in moulding the life and character of the people.

Dr. Dillon gives information about the increase of the Jewish community, which is, indeed, startling. He says that even in Poland, in spite of the unfavorable conditions under which the Jews exist there, they are increasing in the towns and cities at twice the rate of their Gentile neighbors, while in the towns and cities of European Russia outside of Poland they are increasing at four times the rate. In the towns and cities of Roumania the Jewish element is actually increasing seven times as rapidly as the Christian, so that, to quote Dr. Dillon, 'If it were not for the influx of the Christian element from the country the year might be fixed when the entire population of the cities and towns of Roumania and South Russia would consist exclusively of Jews.'—'Friend of Israel.'

Writing to the 'Regions Beyond' regarding her work in China, Mrs. Howard Taylor says of some native Christians: 'During our absence this last time they have been led out in a new line. The Lord has used them repeatedly to cast out devils and heal those oppressed of Satan. Only this morning, among the multitude of women who were here at and after the morning service, were two elderly women who have both been thus healed within the last few weeks. It was so interesting to us to meet them for the first time as believers in Jesus, knowing that for many years (in one case for twenty years) they had both been tormented almost as if already in hell. I am longing to send home an appeal for prayer for our dear native Christians; we do so feel the need of prayer, when God is thus working—prayer that the precious souls that are coming under the influence of the gospel in such numbers may be truly born again and kept by the Holy Spirit.'

Mr. T. C. Churcher, of Sousse, Tunisia, North Africa, remarks in the 'Sword and Trowel': 'Two days after I had been to Kairouan, Mr. Cooksey opened a bible depot there—only to have all his scriptures seized by the police. Up to the present, we have only been prosecuted and prevented from giving away or selling pictures in public places, and we were told that there was perfect liberty to sell in shops. The scriptures were returned a day or two afterwards, without explanation or apology, and now a "boycott" by the Moslems has been commenced. Whenever an Arab is seen in the shop, the first well-dressed Moslem who passes calls him out, and he does not generally return. Meanwhile, there are more applicants for tickets for the Medical Mission than can be supplied, and our drug account is overdrawn. The work in Sousse goes on steadily, yet have we much need of Divine wisdom. I sometimes recall Mr. C. H. Spurgeon's advice in a sermon: "If your soul is among lions, don't pull their tails."'

For some years the Evangelical Alliance in the United States has followed a line of work somewhat different from that of the foreign branches. The original idea of the Alliance was distinctly world-wide unity of Christian purpose and action and the furtherance of general religious liberty. In the United States this was broadened out to include efforts for the co-operation of churches in domestic work and the furtherance of Christian unity in evangelistic enterprises. This has been largely under the influence of the secretary, Dr. Josiah Strong, who, as is well known, has written much on this topic. Of late, however, it has been evident that he wished to develop those ideas still more fully, and also that this would involve a still wider departure from the original conception of the Alliance. Accordingly, it has seemed best to separate the work, and Dr. Strong has resigned his position as secretary of that body and purposes to continue his work, if possible, by the formation of a society specially adapted to it. The Alliance will resume its original form of effort.

The German Crown Prince and Prince Eitel Friedrich were confirmed at Potsdam on Sunday. Both the princes recited in an audible voice their confessions of faith. 'That of the Crown Prince' (writes the Berlin correspondent of the 'Times') 'was to the effect that he gave thanks to God for his kind and faithful parents and for his teachers; he intended steadfastly to adhere to the faith; he would ask God to show him no other way than that of the earnest discipleship of Jesus Christ; he would love his parents and his brothers and sister and all his fellowmen with all his heart; he would make no difference between high and low, and would learn gentleness and mercy from the pattern of Christ. In his position he had not only more rights than others, but also more duties; in his walk and conversation he knew that he ought to be an example to others. The concluding words of the confession were: "I promise that I will always try to be the first in my resolve to serve my King and my country to the last drop of my blood and ever to approve myself a living member of the Evangelical Church, so help me God, Amen!" At the close of the service the Emperor, the Empress and the Empress Frederick embraced and kissed the young princes.'

BRITISH NEWS.

ENGLAND.

The Queen will visit Aldershot this summer to review the troops for the last time during the Duke of Connaught's command.

Three new kinds of birds have established permanent and thriving colonies in London during recent years—the wood-pigeon or ring-dove, the moorhen, and the dabchick.

At the marriage of Mr. A. Howard and Miss E. Payne at Wadhurst on Whit-Monday a section of the wedding party arrived at the church on tastefully decorated bicycles.

Tea has been supplied to Chertsey Workhouse at 9½d. a pound. A member sent a sample to the analyst, who replied that he could not analyze pieces of wood, and that he could not boil them down.

A post has been found for Piper Findlater in Her Majesty's household and he will no longer appear at the Alhambra Music Hall, an engagement that has been looked upon with disfavor by the powers that be.

A Bournemouth gentleman, on visiting the grave of his wife in the cemetery, was about to remove a wreath of immortelles which had been placed there, when he discovered underneath a robin sitting on a nest of young birds.

The Crystal Palace firework memorial of Mr. Gladstone consists of the largest fire picture ever produced. It is seven hundred feet in length, and a laurel wreath in green fire surrounds the letters 'W. E. G.'

Over a hundred members of the English aristocracy are said to be tattooed. Twenty percent of them are ladies. The Duke of York, who is tattooed on his back and neck, is said to have been responsible for the fashion.

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.

A large birthday cake was made as usual in the kitchen at Windsor, and forwarded to Balmoral to appear upon the royal table on Her Majesty's birthday. The cake is still made from a recipe given to George IV. The ingredients include cherries.

Over two hundred and eight pounds in pence was thrown to the children of the South Metropolitan Poor Law District School at Sutton by people passing on their way to the Derby. The money will be used for giving the youngsters a day's outing.

What was probably the smallest cheque ever drawn was signed recently by the Elham Board of Guardians, the amount being seven pence! This small account, which was due to an engineering firm, was paid by cheque to avoid confusion of accounts.

The Hon. Somers Somerset, son of Lady Henry Somerset, whilst riding with his wife near Eastnor Castle, Herefordshire, was thrown from his horse, which he had just hired, and sustained serious injuries to the head. He was conveyed in an unconscious state to the castle, his mother's residence.

Mr. W. L. Wyllie, A.R.A., the well-known marine painter, who has done so much to make real and vivid the life and hardships of North Sea trawlers, has, with his wife, had a very narrow escape from drowning in the Medway, being capsized, thrown into the water, and picked up in an exhausted condition.

The Nottingham Corporation are applying to parliament for leave to establish a fire insurance fund, which, in the event of a fire, shall be available for the purposes of rebuilding and restoring property belonging or on loan to, or in the control of, the corporation. No such fund is at present in existence in any municipality.

One of the most curious of toy railways ever built is the little line that runs through the grounds at Duffield, in Derbyshire. This railway was built by Mr. Percival Heywood, and is complete in every detail, says the 'Rambler.' The gauge of the rails is fifteen inches, and the length of the 'system' is about a mile.

Another antiquarian find has been made at Winchester during some excavations that have been in progress in Trafalgar street. Several fragments of Roman-British pottery were brought to light, as also some late Roman coins, one in an excellent state of preservation being a small brass of the Emperor Maximanus.

The Darlington school board are availing themselves of the resources of civilization and mean to render truancy less fascinating than formerly. Two of the school wardens have been equipped with bicycles with which they are to track absenting boys to earth, and when once the latter are sighted by the keen eye of the 'School Board man,' their liberty will be short-lived.

In auditing the Barnet Union accounts the district auditor found that a farthing was missing. He directed the officials to clear up the mistake and to report to him before the conclusion of the audit. The search occupied four hours, and the trouble and extra expense involved in attending the audit a second time will cost the ratepayers a sovereign.

Lady Butler, first known to fame as the painter of the 'Roll Call,' lives at Dover Castle, of which her husband is Constable. She is now engaged on a picture of Wellington saluting a dead drummer-boy; and, when showing her work, she remarked, 'I always think it is so touching that a great general should salute a private—less than a private in this case—when he is dead.'

A curious incident occurred recently as the congregation was leaving St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle. The choir boys, in accordance with an ancient custom, claim 5s from any military man wearing his spurs during divine service. An officer who had innocently come to church in his spurs, was noticed by some of the choristers, who, much to his surprise, demanded the fine as he was about to quit the Castle.

Mr. Gladstone's death reduces the number of men living who were members of the House of Commons when the Queen opened her first parliament in 1837, to four. These are Sir Thomas Asland, who was member for West Somerset; Earl Fitzwilliam, who then represented Malton as plain Mr. Fitzwilliam; Mr. Hurst, then member for Horsham; and Mr. Leader, who sat for Westminster.

An order has been published by which the taking or destroying of wild birds' eggs is prohibited within certain areas in Kent for two years; while the taking or destroying of the eggs of certain specified wild birds is forbidden in other portions of the same county. The close time for the killing and taking of wild birds, except as regards the common wild duck, is also extended from March 1 to Aug. 12 in each year.

The Admiralty recently ordered the sale of Her Majesty's ship 'Nelson,' one of the last of the 'wooden walls of old England.' Launched at Woolwich in 1814, and considered at the time the finest British battleship afloat, she has been lying in the harbor of Melbourne for many years past. She has now been sold by auction for £2,400. The purchaser intends breaking her up and turning her timbers and copper to profitable account.

During a thunderstorm at Skewan, South Wales, a meteorite weighing several pounds, crashed through the roof of a cottage. At Gloucester a house adjoining the historic premises in which Robert Raikes conducted his first Sunday-school, was struck by lightning. A woman was killed by lightning while travelling by train near Helmshore. A woman was struck dead at her own door at Colne. A woman overtaken by the storm at Willaston, died from fright.

The funeral has taken place at Surbiton of Mr. George Alexandre Pigache. The deceased was celebrated as being one of the fattest men in England. At the time of his death he weighed thirty-five stone. The remains were placed in an enormous polished mahogany casket, and altogether the weight was fully three quarters of a ton. Eighteen men had to be employed in lifting the casket from the hearse to the grave.

The shallow excavations made in connection with the electric light installation at Winchester have brought to view a well-preserved small brass of the Emperor Probus, who is said to have introduced the vine into England in the third century, small coins of slightly later date, belonging to the time of Constantine the Great, and a much defaced coin of Tetricus, Queen Mary is represented by a silver groat, and some 'tokens' issued as substitutes for money, probably in connection with St. Mary's Abbey.

There was a large gathering at Southend-on-Sea lately to witness the unveiling of the handsome statue of the Queen, presented to the inhabitants of the borough by Alderman B. E. Tolhurst, in commemoration of Her Majesty's Diamond Jubilee. The ceremony was performed by Lady Rayleigh, the wife of Lord Rayleigh, Lord-Lieutenant of the county of Essex. It stands in a commanding position on Pier Hill, and overlooks the river Thames. It has been beautifully executed by Mr. J. W. Swynnertown, in his studio at Rome. It is over twenty feet in height, the statue and pedestal being of Carrara marble. The Queen is seated on a Gothic chair, holding in her left hand the sceptre, and pointing with her right hand over the water.

At Bow Street, London, Mr. Lushington granted a summons against an employee of the House of Commons bar for having illegally supplied a member of the public with intoxicating liquor without a license. Counsel stated that the facts were not in dispute, it being notorious that the defendant did not possess a license. The matter had been discussed in the House, and it had been decided to submit the matter to a court of law.

SCOTLAND.

Complaints come from the Shetlands of the Faroe cod-fishing season. Two Shetland smacks have just reached Lerwick with but three thousand small cod apiece. The voyage will scarcely pay expenses.

The anniversary of Drumclog was commemorated at Ayr the other night, when a special covenanting memorial service, conducted by the Rev. George Anderson, was held in the Original Secession Church, George street. One of the flags carried at the battle was displayed in the church. The sermon was preached from Joshua v., 18: 'The people that jeoparded their lives unto the death in the high places of the field.'

Mr. John Morley visited Arbroath recently for the purpose of assisting at the inauguration of a public library which has been presented to the town by Mr. David Corsar, manufacturer. The affair was made the occasion of a great outdoor procession of school children, tradesmen and benevolent societies, which took about half an hour to pass a given point, and the entire town was lavishly decorated with flags and bunting. The opening ceremony was witnessed by an assemblage of between fifteen and twenty thousand people.

A public park acquired by purchase as a Jubilee Memorial has been opened at Kirkintilloch—Provost Stewart formally declaring the ground open. The ground acquired is known as the Peel, and contains the remains of an old Roman fort of the time of Agricola. Although the greatest part of the ancient works have now been levelled, and almost every vestige of their masonry removed, there is still enough left to show the great size of the ditch in front of the fort, and the height of the earthen mound, from forty to fifty feet in thickness, on which the walls had stood.

The sub-committee of Glasgow Pen and Pencil Club appointed to carry into effect the scheme for the marking by tablets of historical places and events in Glasgow, report that five tablets, all in bronze, are in preparation, and will be ready soon for erection, as follows: (1) Thomas de Quincey—On building occupied by the Prudential Assurance Company at 79 Renfield street, on the site of which stood the house where De Quincey resided, 1841-43; (2) Edward Irving and Thomas Carlyle—On tenement 34 Kent street, in which Irving resided, and where Carlyle visited him in 1820; (3) Sir John Moore—On the building 90 Trongate, occupied by Bank of Scotland, standing on the site of tenement formerly 88, in which Moore was born; (4) William Motherwell—Birthplace, tenement in High street, at south corner of College street; (5) Site of the Old Glasgow College, in High street, now a North British Railway station.

IRELAND.

An ex-convict named Ryan, charged at the Kilmallock Petty Sessions with failing to report himself to the police, was sent to jail to complete his unexpired term of four hundred and eighty days.

Some ladies conceived the idea of a Waterloo ball, which was to be held in Enniskillen on the night of June 17, being the eighty-third anniversary of the famous ball given by the Duchess of Richmond at Brussels on the eve of the famous fight, and which was interrupted by the news of the advancing French and the departure of the Duke of Wellington.

One remarkable feature of Mr. Gladstone's funeral was the Hereditary Earl Marshal of England, the Duke of Norfolk, a Roman Catholic, and very many other Roman Catholic gentlemen attended the funeral services. While this is a matter of frequent occurrence in England, it is not permitted in Ireland, where the Roman Catholic people are forbidden to attend Protestant services.

A man was shot dead by a policeman at Freshford, a village near the town of Kilkenny, recently. Michael O'Neil is the name of the man who was killed. The constable, whose name is Carmichael, had been in O'Neill's debt, and while the latter was standing outside a window of the barracks Carmichael, it is alleged, fired a charge of buckshot, which entered O'Neill's lungs. Death ensued almost immediately.

Crime in Ireland, we are glad to say, is steadily diminishing. The last blue book returns show that the number of offences committed in 1895 was 187,990, as contrasted with 221,697 for 1894. Unfortunately this is the last record of crime published, but when it is compared with the return of previous years it shows a steady decrease in crime. In the matter of drunkenness the whole of Ulster stands well compared with the rest of Ireland, but Leitrim appears amongst those counties in Ireland which have the worst record in this respect.

An alarming occurrence took place at Cork at the promenade concert in aid of the fund for the relief of distress in the south of Ireland. The concert was held in the cricket ground, illuminated with oxyhydrogen lights. One apparatus exploded, and shot several feet into the air. The illuminating material, composed of naphtha and fluids, burst and injured all within reach. In the panic which ensued several young people were injured. A number of persons were treated at the hospital, the most serious cases being those of Mr. Walton, Miss Maybury, two brothers named Hileney, and a man named Murphy, all lacerated or scalded.

The Sligo Board of Guardians has been overruled by the Local Government Board in its desire to give such a high salary as £50 to one of the Sisters of Mercy as head nurse of the Sligo Workhouse Infirmary, and very properly. Why should it give more for a lady, who is an untrained nurse, than it would give to a regularly trained nurse? The Local Government Board think that the salary to be allowed to each of the nurses should not exceed £35 a year, and they also suppose the Sisters of Mercy are prepared to undertake night as well as day nursing in the infirmary. It is to be hoped the Guardians will see that this expectation will be fulfilled, as the night nursing is, if anything, more important than that of the day.

It is pitiful to read some of the accounts of the destitution in the west. Ordinary reports may be exaggerated, but it is not likely that the teachers of national schools will write fanciful pictures of what comes under their daily observation, and therefore sympathy is awakened when one reads of the following, and they are only a few out of the many cases:—From the teacher of Cloghernagh School, county Mayo, May 2.—It is a pity a small supply of clothing could not be given, as the very poorest children are unable to attend for want of clothing. From the teacher of Sneem Female School, county Kerry, May 3.—We have at present between a hundred and thirty and a hundred and forty pupils, most of whom are in need of food. From the teacher of Belfarsad School, Achill island, May 3.—I can truthfully say that it is the very worst in the entire west. Starvation is to be seen in all those children's faces, from the tallest to the smallest, without exception.

A vigorous letter in the Dublin 'Freeman' of Monday complains bitterly of the fifty-ninth clause, which the writer says is a muzzle of degradation to prevent the Irish clergymen from being members of the County Council. He does not object to the fact that clergymen are disqualified from being magistrates, or members of parliament, as the exclusion extends to the United Kingdom, but Ireland is the only place where the clergy are debarred from being eligible to the county councils. He expects the Irish people will oppose such an encroachment, and fight against it, and then follows this important passage: 'Are clergy expected to pay the rates the district and county councils will impose? Will freedom-loving men consent to tax them or levy the taxes upon them in their positions of inferiority? Will the clergy themselves pay such taxes in the imposition of which they can have no representation? Assuredly, they will be taxed; but on every principle known to progressionists in modern times not a penny should they pay till they are accorded equal liberty before the law with freemen.'

A most important case to the whole Church of Ireland was heard at the presentment sessions of Cavan last month. The claim of the Representative Church Body, per the rector of Castleterra parish, diocese of Kilmore, for £23 compensation for the malicious destruction of a beautiful white marble Celtic cross headstone in the churchyard on the night of Dec. 30 last, was allowed. The case was strenuously opposed, and able legal advocates engaged on both sides. It has created much excitement, a defence fund having been started, and though the police swore to the maliciousness of the act, those were not wanting to bear testimony to the contrary. The stone had been erected by Mrs. Alice Redding, of 28 Harcourt street, Dublin, to the memory of her husband. The presentment next goes before the county grand jury and judge of assize in July, and it remains to be seen if the present statute law protects the memorials of the dead. It will be remembered that in this graveyard a second headstone was desecrated on Feb. 5 last, and thrown into the Ballyhaise river, where the sexton found it. The claim in this case has been withdrawn, the select vestry agreeing to re-erect at their own cost. This monument was similar in character to the other.

ADVERTISEMENTS.



ADVERTISEMENTS.

A SOLDIER'S STORY.

Serving His Queen, in Various Countries, he Fell a Victim to Rheumatism.

Suffered Unspeakable Torture for Many Years—Every Remedy Failed to Help Him, till he Used Dodd's Kidney Pills—They Cured Him.

Windsor, June 24.—I have suffered for many years from chronic Rheumatism,' writes Mr. F. G. Fenton, of this city. 'I have seen active military service on different occasions, in different climates, and the hardships I have borne, sowed the seeds of the disease in my system, and nourished it, till it had me completely in the toils. I went through the North-West campaign, 1885, and after my return home, I thought I would never be of any use again.

'My sufferings were past the power of words to describe. Every joint was a furnace of fiery burning pain. Every movement seemed to tear my flesh asunder. I used remedy after remedy, but with always the same result—Failure.

'Finally, thank God, I was advised to use Dodd's Kidney Pills. I did so, and the result is told in three words—They Cured me.

'I have served in the 33rd (British) Regiment, through an Indian campaign, and in No. 2 Co., R. R. C. I., and my comrades in the latter corps can vouch for the truth of these statements.'

Mr. Fenton is a man who has earned an honorable record in the service of his Queen and country. He knows whereof he speaks, and his word cannot be doubted. Is not his experience with Dodd's Pills enough to prove beyond dispute that Dodd's Kidney Pills are the one, the only cure on earth for Rheumatism?

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, Ont.

Brilliant St. Antoine once used always used.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE BEST PAIN REMEDY IN THE WORLD!

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF,

Applied externally, instantly stops all pains, whether arising from Colds, Sprains, Bruises, or any cause whatever. Stops Cramps, Stops Neuralgia, Stops Rheumatism, Stops Headache, Stops Toothache, Stops Lumbago, Stops Sciatica, Stops Backache, Stops Pains in the Chest, etc. Internally, a half of a teaspoonful in a half tumbler of water, and applied according to printed directions.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Stops Diarrhœa, Stops Summer Complaints, Stop Dysentery, Stops Colic, Stops Cholera Morbus, Stops Nausea, Stops Vomiting, Stops Heartburn, Stops Spasms, Stops Cramps in the Stomach, Stops Malaria Stops Chills and Fever, quicker than any other known remedy.

25 Cents a Bottle; sold by all Druggists.

DR. RADWAY & CO.,

7 St. Helen st., Montreal, Can.

FOR SALE.

ENGINES and BOILERS.

One 30 h.p. Monarch Economic Boiler, and 25 h.p. Robb-Armstrong Engine, with pump, heater, and connections. A bargain, as owners are retiring from business.

One 6 h.p. Horizontal Engine, with vertical boiler, in first class order.

One 75 h.p. Horizontal Slide Valve Engine, with steel tubular boiler, duplex pump and connections. Will be sold at one-third cost price. Guaranteed in perfect order.

One Steel Tubular Boiler, 14½ feet long, 5½ dia., 84 3½ in. tubes.

One Steel Tubular Boiler, 14 feet long, 5 ft. dia., 64 3½ tubes.

Two Steel Tubular Boilers, 10 ft. long, 4 ft. dia.

One 10 h.p. Horizontal Engine.

The above are offered at slaughter prices for a quick turn-over.

CANADA MACHINERY AGENCY,

W. H. NOLAN, Manager, 298 St. James street.



A luxurious article for the bath.
Delightfully refreshing.
Ask your Druggist for it.

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A REWARD.

(See Page 9.)

ADVERTISEMENTS.

This Beautiful Girl

Found Dead Recently at a New York Hotel, was a Suicide.

Fearing she had contracted consumption, she took this means of forestalling its long-drawn-out misery. Every person who takes repeated colds and neglects them, is virtually committing suicide! In these days of enlightenment every one should know how important to their well-being, and how delicate is the mucous membrane that lines their whole respiratory system. Paroxysms of coughing rack and inflame this delicate membrane and unfit it for its office, until finally it becomes weak and flabby and succumbs to the bacilli of consumption. Before this happens try



Shiloh's Cough Cure. It is made of the best materials known to the scientist—healing balms and herbs and extracts—precisely what a physician would prescribe for you in Latin, and you would have made up at a chemist's at triple the expense of Shiloh's ready-made cure. Do show some common sense in the matter and save yourself suffering and greater expenditures of money. Our motto is, "No cure, no pay." United States and Canada, 25c., 50c. and $1 a bottle; in England, 1s. 2d., 2s. 3d. and 4s. 6d.

S. C. Wells & Co., Le Roy, N. Y. GENTLEMEN:—I wish to say a few words in praise of Shiloh's Consumption Cure. We have used it a long time in our family and never had anything to equal it. My husband never goes to bed without a bottle at hand, on account of his asthma, as it relieves him and lets him sleep.

ELIZABETH HITCHINGS, Scranton, Pa.

(ASSESSMENT SYSTEM).

WOMEN OFTEN OBJECT

When the husband or son joins a Court in a Society because it takes up one or two nights a month, but when they are bereaved of their helpmeet and receive the Insurance so long worked and planned for by the loved one who has been called hence, opinion changes quickly. There are no stronger friends of the Canadian Order of Foresters than the 3,500 widows and orphans who have been kept from possible want and poverty by the Insurance and Sick Benefit moneys paid by the Society. This is not a charity, the money is fairly earned, and not the least part of the consideration is the self-sacrificing work of the Brethren who attend lodge and conduct the business of the society without fee or price for their services. It is for the benefit of wives, sons and daughters, fathers and mothers, that the C.O.F. carries on its great work, and its noble principles have been amply sustained by Canadian womanhood.

Benefits. Each Court may provide for Sick and Funeral Benefits and the attendance of a skilled physician during illness.

The High Court gives a weekly allowance of from $3 to $5 during illness or disability as provided in the Sick and Funeral Benefit Law, and on the death of a member contributes $30 towards his funeral expenses.

After satisfactory proof of the death of a member in good standing, the wife, children, or designated payees of deceased, receive from the Order the amount of insurance provided for, as named in their Insurance Certificate or Certificates, which may be $500, $1,000, $1,500 or $2,000.

For further particulars enquire of any of the Officers or Members of the Order, or address

R. ELLIOTT, *H.C.R., Ingersoll.* THOS. WHITE, *High Sec'y, Brantford.* or ERNST GARTUNG, *Brantford.*

A CHANGE

For Machinists, Newspaper proprietors and Manufacturers, if they will study carefully the undermentioned list of articles for sale:

IRON PULLEYS.

No. Pulleys.	Diam.	Face	Bore.
3	5¼ in.	2½ in.	1¼ in.
1	12 in.	3½ in.	1⅞ in.
1	12 in.	6 in.	1¼ in.
1	14 in.	12 in.	17-16 in.
1	13½ in.	6½ in.	115-16 in.
1	13⅜ in.	3½ in.	1¼ in.
1	15½ in.	7½ in.	115-16 in.
1	16 in.	4 in.	1⅞ 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.
1	1 in.	½ in.	23-16 in

IRON SPLIT PULLEYS.

1	16¼ in.	10 in.	115-16 in.
1	24 in.	4½ in.	27-16 in.
	10 in.	4 in.	27-16 bushed to 1⅝ in
	16 in.	6 in.	2⅜ in " " 1⅝ in

IRON CONE PULLEYS.

1	4 speeds	14 in. to 6½ in.	27-16 in. bore.
1	3 "	6 in. to 4 in.	1⅛ in. in bore.
1	3 "	6 in. to 4 in.	1⅛ in. in bore.

DODGE WOOD PULLEYS.

Diam.	Face.
14 in.	5in.

1 Wood Pully, 32 diam. 6½ face.

FOR NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS.

One Attachment Folder for extra fold, Mailing.
Two Forsyth Folding Machines.
One Chambers Folding Machine.
One Stonemetz Folding Machine.
These machines will cut, fold and paste, and will be sold for $100 each.
One Stereo Casting Box, 1 ft. 7 in. by 7 ft. 6 in.

Address or apply to

J. BEATTY, 'Witness' Office, Montreal.

Montreal Foundling and Sick Baby Hospital.

43 ARGYLE AVE.

The only hospital in the city taking babies under years.

Young Women desiring training in baby nursing Apply to Dr. WARD, at the above address.

HOME DEPARTMENT

A CHRISTIAN GENTLEWOMAN.

How to Use Strawberries.

MANNERS AND CUSTOMS.

SOLOMON AND THE BABY—HOUSEHOLD REWARDS—SUN BONNETS REVIVED—PREPARATION FOR EMERGENCIES.

THE LATE LADY BRUCE.

A BEAUTIFUL CHRISTIAN.

The zeal and generosity of Sir George Bruce are known to all, says the London 'Presbyterian,' but only his more intimate friends are aware that it has been largely owing to Lady Bruce that he has been able to devote so much time to religious work.

Helen Norah Simpson, daughter of Alexander Horatio Simpson, Esq., of Paisley, writer to the signet, was born on May 15, 1825, and was married to Mr. George B. Bruce, on March 16, 1847, being then in her twenty-second year. She was a lineal descendant of the Rev. Thomas Boston, the well-known author of the 'Crook in the Lot,' and the 'Fourfold State,' who was minister of Ettrick, from 1707 till 1732.

When the Queen was pleased to confer the



LADY BRUCE.

honor of knighthood upon Mr. Bruce, in 1887, all his friends felt that it was well deserved, and that Mrs. Bruce was well entitled to her share of the distinction. A devoted wife, a loving mother, an unselfish, kind, and faithful friend, a humble, earnest Christian, she had long lived in the hearts, not only of her husband, her children, and her grandchildren, but of a large circle of admiring friends and relatives. Never were congratulations more sincere or more cordial than those received by Sir George and Lady Bruce last year, when they celebrated their 'golden wedding'; but, in all the rejoicings of that auspicious occasion, there was an audible undertone of sadness. Lady Bruce had been a sufferer for nearly two years, and her medical advisers held out little hope of her restoration to health. But she faced the future with Christian fortitude, and continued to bear her weakness and suffering with exemplary patience and characteristic unselfishness, until the twenty-fourth of May, when, at at the age of seventy-three, she passed peacefully away, and entered into rest.

On Sunday morning, at St. John's Wood, Dr. Monro Gibson made feeling reference to the great loss the congregation had sustained in the passing hence of Lady Bruce. The text on which Dr. Gibson based his sermon was Rom. viii. 35: 'Who shall separate?' He said that for more than two years Lady Bruce had been sadly paralyzed and communication had become increasingly difficult, so that those who saw her could only guess from the bright look in her eye, the peaceful smile on her face, how the spirit, long accustomed to a rich and full life, bore the narrow limit to which it was at last reduced. These pleasing signs of abiding peace and patience continued until the nervous weakness became so great that she could not bear even the least excitement without breaking down. This particularly distressing turn of the disease seemed to interpose a barrier between her and the love of her dearest friends. But there remained one love which does not tax the very weakest nerves; 'and I firmly believe,' said Dr. Gibson, 'that when she was most shut out from the enjoyment of intercourse with her friends, she was most shut in to the love of Christ, from whom even the extremity of nerve prostration could not separate.' The quality which was most impressive in Lady Bruce was the strength of her love. Her sympathies were very wide. Though the circle of her friends was very large, she was never unwilling to welcome new-comers. In the early days —when the congregation was small—she would entertain them all at once; in later times there was none more willing than she, and none more able to make herself at home with every one, and every one with her. The love which showed itself in large hearted sympathy with all, became a passion in the more tender relations of her life. Hence the agony of her sorrow in her home trials. She never really rallied from the overwhelming grief of her youngest daughter's death. But even this did not separate her from the love of Christ, for she had an abiding trust in her heavenly Father's love. She sometimes relieved her heart by putting her thoughts in poetic form. Some of these little lyrics are too sacred to be quoted. One of her pieces, dating as far back as 1853, speaks of the abiding joy of Christians who are rich in faith, the joy abiding with them, even in the surges of death. The closing prayer of the poem, after nearly half a century, has now received its answer.

'For that rich gladness, Lord, I do not plead,
But for this blessing I would intercede—
That, when death finds me, I may tranquil lie,
And in Thy wondrous mercy, trusting, die.'

So it has been, and that beautiful face, seemed lovely as ever in the sweet tranquility of the last sleep.

'Who shall separate us from the love of Christ?'

STRAWBERRIES IN MANY FORMS.

(New York 'Observer.')

There may be now and then a person who clings to the old belief that 'a strawberry cooked is a strawberry spoiled,' but the most of us hail with delight every new method of serving this delicious fruit, even though forced to admit that no culinary skill can improve the natural flavor of the fresh, well ripened specimens.

Strawberry Shortcake—While the old-fashioned shortcake may have lost its supremacy, it has by no means been supplanted by the newer cakes and puddings. Then, too, it has been decidedly improved, and without losing any of its old-time excellence. Instead of baking in one thick loaf, then splitting it and spreading with the prepared fruit—a process which of necessity injured its delicacy—we now have individual cakes made by rolling the dough into a sheet, a half inch thick, brushing the top with soft butter, folding the two sides together, and cutting into round or oblong shaped cakes. If the dough is made by stirring rightly proportioned, say, two cupfuls of flour, one of milk, one tablespoonful of butter, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder and one of salt, ingredients together with a fork or a spoon, instead of kneading, the cakes are sure to be light and delicate when served. Or, rather, they will be if the prepared fruit is warmed in the oven, and the upper half of the cakes placed crust downwards. Serve with sweetened whipped cream poured over.

Strawberry Sponge Cake—Sponge cake and strawberries are names to conjure with. The woman who first conceived the idea of combining them must have been a genius, for, surely, no other 'foundation' accords so perfectly with the delicate substance and flavor, and the tempting appearance of the berry itself. We first give a formula for the original sheet shaped cake, although the superiority of individual cakes, which obviate the necessity of cutting when warm, is fast being recognized. Add one teaspoonful of baking powder to a cupful of flour, and sift three times. Beat the yolks of three eggs with one cupful of powdered sugar; add the prepared flour and a saltspoonful of salt; then two tablespoonfuls of boiling water, and, lastly fold in gently the whites of the eggs beaten to a stiff froth. Bake in an oblong shaped shallow pan, and be careful now to jar by opening and closing the oven door. Cut the berries for filling into halves or quarters, and then sweeten.

Make an icing by boiling a cupful of granulated sugar and four tablespoonfuls of water until the syrup strings. Beat the white of one egg stiff; add one-half of a teaspoonful of cream tartar to the egg, and pour the hot syrup over gradually, beating all the while, and beat until cold. Put the berries in the oven upon removing the cake; cut the latter crosswise at the centre; spread one section with the warm berries (rejecting the syrup); lay the other half of the cake gently over, and spread the top and sides with icing. Have a few handsome whole berries to ornament the top of the cake, placing them regularly and in a standing position so that one will come in the centre of each piece as it is served. Make a sauce of plain cream and the fruit syrup, and pour round as it is served.

Strawberry Cottage Pudding — Sprinkle powdered sugar over a generous supply of berries, and allow them to stand one hour. Bake plain sponge or delicate white cake in patty pans or cups; place the cakes in individual dishes; pour the prepared berries over, and serve warm or cold, as preferred, with sweetened whipped cream.

Strawberry Rice Pudding—Wash half a cupful of rice in three waters; put in a farina boiler with one cupful of boiling water, a pinch of salt and a teaspoonful of butter. Cook half an hour without stirring —take off the cover, and with a fork stir in one teaspoonful of butter, and remove from the fire. Butter a quart pudding mould; put in a layer of the rice, then one of the sweetened strawberries, and so on until the dish is nearly full, having the last a layer of fruit. Cover with a thick meringue; set in a slow oven long enough to brown a delicate tint, and serve warm or cold, as preferred.

Strawberry Custard Pie — Line a deep earthen pie plate with rich paste and bake. Make a cream custard by putting two cupfuls of milk, a pinch of salt and a piece of butter as large as a walnut in a farina boiler, and when it boils, add three tablespoonfuls of sugar and the well beaten yolks of three eggs, stirring the mixture constantly until it becomes a thick cream. Brush the pie shell with the white of egg; spread a heaping cupful of sweetened berries evenly at the bottom; strain the hot custard over them; cover with a sweetened meringue made of the whites of the three eggs, and set in a cool oven long enough for the latter to stiffen, but not to brown. Serve very cold.

Strawberry Floating Island—Make a boiled custard as above, and strain it over a heaping cupful of sweetened berries that have been placed in a glass serving dish. Heat half a pint of milk boiling hot, beat the whites of the three eggs and one and one-half tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar to a stiff froth; carefully drop heaping tablespoonfuls of the same (shaped evenly) into the boiling milk to set, and let them remain one minute. Lift out carefully and drain on a plate. When all are set lay them evenly over the top of the custard, place a handsome fresh berry in the centre of each island, and serve very cold.

Strawberry Jelly—Soak two ounces (half a box) of gelatine in half a cupful of cold water until soft; then pour over it one cupful of boiling water and stir until thoroughly dissolved. Add half a cupful of sugar, and flavor or not as desired. Strain into a deep bowl, and as soon as it begins to harden, whip with a wire egg beater until it is frothy all the way through. Then add one pint of strawberries that have been chopped rather fine, covered with pulverized sugar for an hour, and drained from the liquid. Beat gently till well mixed; pour into moulds that have been wet in cold water, and set in a refrigerator to harden. Serve very cold with whipped cream.

Strawberry Pudding Sauce. — Mash one pint of ripe berries with a potato masher. Beat a piece of butter as large as an egg and one and one-half cupfuls of powdered sugar to a light cream; add the white of one egg beaten to a stiff froth, and just before serving, stir in the mashed berries.

Delicious Strawberry Cream—Scald one pint of milk in a double boiler. Beat the yolks of six eggs and two supfuls until it thickens, stirring constantly. Remove from the fire, add one pint of cream, and when cold one quart of strawberries that have been mashed through a colander, and freeze.

FIRST REQUISITE FOR DISH-WASHING.

BY JEANNIE.

In washing dishes properly all the year round, the first requisite is a knife. How many will agree with me in that? Now, not a single knife that you require for the meals will answer; this knife has only one purpose, that of scraping the dishes before they are washed. An ordinary dinner knife is about the size, but it must either have been worn thin from use or ground thin on purpose. No one who ever used such a knife would ever think of keeping house without, ever after.

A very great claim I am going to make for the one who, under every circumstance will, whether with scanty or ample appliances, turn dishes off her hands, looking as they should. I claim that, like the poet, such a dishwasher, 'is born, not made,' and I claim, too, that after years of precept and example, the one, not 'to the manner born,' will persist in her old practices, and will handle fine china as another would not; even rude earthenware, and seem to take special delight in chipping and cracking your very choicest and most treasured pieces. Your spotless linen towels, justly your pride, will, in a short time, be about the shade of the dust on the street, and gashed with many a knife. The dish-cloth, that in your own hands vied with the towels in whiteness, will be soon a sour, disgusting wad, scarcely lighter in color than the pots and pans it has been associating with. The pot-cloth itself has been utterly scorned, and has disappeared, no one knows whither.

Instead of carefully handling the fine and delicate pieces first, big, greasy dishes with food that, scraped off might almost have fed a dog or cat, are plunged into half-cold water, ('forgot to heat any dish-water'), and so the sickening process goes on, until, in despair, you fly from your own kitchen, or with suddenly acquired strength (alias, excitement), you gird up your loins, and vow that henceforth none but your own hands shall wield the dish-cloth.

Having cleared the kitchen of its 'presiding genius,' you forthwith go to work. The first day's dish-washing will be the very hardest. With your nose screwed up into a knot I think I see you lift the stove-lid and drop in what ought to be the dish-cloth. Having scoured everything appertaining to the business on hand, and provided yourself with fresh towels and wash-cloth—the latter, like the towels, at once firm and soft, leaving no lint upon the dishes, with a stiff little brush, dipped slightly in borax, pearline or soda, you vigorously go all round the handles and remove all blemishes. When you get to rinsing and wiping the knot will begin to undo itself out of your nose, and the wrinkles out of your forehead.

You will wash the same dishes in quarter the time next day, for you will, without an effort almost, keep them from stains. The knives, your treasured ivory handled ones, are, unlike the dishes, beyond remedy. Having 'lain among the pots,' and in the bottom of the dish-pan, the handles are trying to cut the acquaintance of the blades.

COMPETITION WINNERS.

We have been asked to repeat the announcement of the 'Dish-Washing' prizes. There were about ninety papers sent in for this competition. The first prize was awarded to Miss M. E. Richardson, Montreal. Five prizes (each a year's subscription to the 'Weekly Witness'), were awarded to the following ladies:—L. L. Newell, Waterloo, Que.; Mrs. E. B. Cooke, St. Lambert, Que.; Mrs. Thomas McC. Fraser, Trenton, N.S.; Mrs. Wm. B. Garvock, New Edinboro, Ottawa; Mrs. C. Thomas, St. Andrews, Que.

SOLOMON AND THE BABY.

BY M. H. WINDSOR.

I.

Solomon is an Indian, and he's very odd and queer,
But a harmless sort of fellow whom a kitten need not fear;
He does some simple duties, and he likes a quiet smoke,
But no higher aspiration his spirit ever woke,
Till something came last summer to the neighbor's house next door,
That made roses bloom for Sol'mon, where thistles grew before;
Their beauty and their fragrance sweet gave him such joy, maybe,
He never would have known but for this cooing baby.

II.

Come Sol'mon, Sol'mon, Baby cries,
Come rock her in your arms to rest;
And soothe her with soft lullabys,
As she lies nestling 'gainst your breast.
Hush, little papoose, he'll be here soon,



SOLOMON AND THE BABY.

He'll haste by the light of the silv'ry moon,
For Sol'mon loves the baby.

Swing low, swing high, she's all agloe,
For Sol'mon holds her kind and true
Now Babe's a birdie on a tree,
And now she sails the light canoe.
Oh, Sol'mon's sky was dull and grey,
Before this sunbeam cheered his way,
His neighbor's winsome baby.

Two children of the forest free,
His childlike nature with her's blends,
A babe, a man of thirty-three,
They're playmates, comrades, lovers, friends
Would'st see? just go across the way,
You're sure to find at close of day,
Solomon and the baby.

—Rice Lake, Ont.

SOCIAL USAGES.

A Boston paper, the 'Congregationalist,' gives the following hints as to what is customary in that city:

A person who is invited to an afternoon tea may, if she has a visitor in her home unknown to the hostess, bring her to a small function of the kind without formality.

Cards of congratulation should be left in person, and the caller should make a brief visit before leaving the card. Not so on occasions requiring condolence. Unless the relationship be very intimate there should be no intrusion. For the entire family at such a time a single card suffices.

It has been the fashion to be old-fashioned in certain ways. Just now we are returning to the old-time names for flowers. It is more fashionable to say 'daffadowndillies' than jonquils, and 'Johnny-jump-ups' than pansies. Instead of bouquets we hear 'nosegays' and 'posies.' Perhaps we shall yet carry sprigs of lavender and bergamot or a handful of caraway to 'meetin'' in imitation of our grandmothers.

We wish the custom of serving the hostess first at formal luncheons or dinners were more general than it is. There are so many novelties in the way of silver utensils and so many passing fancies in the manner of serving that it is difficult to know them all. One would not fear embarrassment if he knew he had only to observe and to follow the example of his hostess, who knows how she wishes her guests to be served. In this connection a New York paper tells a good story. A lady who was a guest of honor at a fashionable dinner found herself embarrassed by having a platter handed her which held, apparently, a whole turkey. She glanced it over with quick apprehension and could see no evidence of it being carved. Thinking that frankness was the best way out of the situation, she appealed to her hostess for instruction and found, to her chagrin and relief, that the turkey was in a condition to yield to the touch of a fork inserted at any part of the fowl of which she wished to partake.

Not to begin to eat until others are served is an obsolete rule, but in a family where the serving must be done by those at the table it is often better manners to wait until the host and the hostess are ready to begin their meal. Under such circumstances also children should be taught to help pass the food and to wait patiently until father is through with carving or mother with serving the pudding instead of being allowed to eat and run the moment they have finished their portion.

HOUSEHOLD REWARDS.

It is often argued that mothers and those in authority in the household should never pay children to do what is required of them. Children should not be allowed to exact pay. But it is well known how great an incentive a little reward will prove. I well remember the case of a child who on being asked to perform some trifling service, replied, 'What will you give me if I do?' The parent who had made the request turned and said pleasantly, 'The approbation of your mother.'

That was enough. The little task was willingly performed, and the mother's gratified smile was all the child asked or received. On another occasion, however, when the same child was to be left in the care of a servant, the mother promised that should she behave well and obey what was said during her absence, she should receive a reward which would please her. Strangely enough, the little girl committed so naughty an act while the mother was away that the promised reward was withheld. This by no means proves that simple approval means more to a loving child than a tangible reward. It is simply one known case, where, what would seem the lesser return, proved more potent than the greater one.

Reward is another word for incentive. And it is a bait that attracts everyone, both old and young. It also often means encouragement and stimulant. Mothers of large families frequently offer payment in money to children in return for household services. One lady paid her little girl five cents each Saturday to thoroughly dust the parlor. The child could have been compelled to do the dusting without the payment. But it trenched on her time for play, and it was only just that the faithful manner in which every little article and crevice and corner was gone over, so that the feather duster would dust sufficiently until another Saturday, should receive some visible proof of the value of the nicely performed duty.

I have frequently heard a mother promise a reward to a child if it would avoid some fault. This might be some crudity she wished omitted at the table, or some inadvertent habit of a trying or disgusting nature. This does not seem to be a mistake. Children are by nature forgetful and heedless, but the forgetfulness is very likely to vanish before some coveted little reward, and the heedlessness gives way to caution with a dazzling little incentive to assist in its vanquishment.

No mother, as we look at it, need be afraid of weakening her authority over her children by promising a reward in case some special duty is well done, provided she is in the habit of exacting obedience wherever simple obedience is required.

Ah! on that last condition hangs the whole danger and mischief of attaching reward or payment for anything whatsoever that is required of a child. The parent who secures obedience and acquiescence to her wishes by bribing, is guilty of a weakness which makes itself only too apparent as the young will grows stronger and is less easily bought. Against this danger and culpable weakness we cannot urge parents too strongly to be on their guard.

But once the habit of obedience is properly established, do not hesitate to lighten the slight burden of work by a little shining bait at the end of the line, and this, with the added approval of a loving parent, will make many a little task or the breaking up of an unfortunate habit, a much easier thing to accomplish. — 'Christian Work.'

HOW DID SHE FIND HER HOME?

About seven weeks ago, Mr. A. M. Sargent of Lynn, brought from the town of Haverhill, a favorite cat, and placed her in his store on Union street. The cat remained in the store, apparently quite contented, for three or four days, but one morning, upon opening the store she was missing. Nothing more was heard of her, and it was supposed that she had been killed, when one day this week she was heard scratching at the window of her old home in Haverhill. She looked jaded and weather beaten, but was otherwise in fair condition. The time that had elapsed between her departure from Lynn and her arrival in Haverhill was just six weeks and one day. Whether she was travelling all that time is of course not known. She was brought in a close box, on the railway, by the way of Georgeown, Danvers and Salem, and the distance she must have travelled on her return could not have been less than thirty to forty miles. How she succeeded in finding her old home, which was a mile and a half westerly of the centre of the town, without any scent or possible means of guidance, except her own instinct, crossing the Merrimac river, and several small streams which lay in her direct track, must ever remain a mystery. If one knows of a more remarkable case of instinct in a cat we should like to hear of it—'Lynn Reporter.'

SUN-BONNETS REVIVED.

Golf bonnets have come to stay, says 'Harper's Bazar.' In evidence to some extent last season, they promise this year to be ubiquitous. Not golf lovers alone, but all girls who believe in making the most of a fetching fashion, are laying in a goodly supply of the article. In cut and finish, set and shape, the bonnets are just like the old fashioned sun bonnet. There is the same well stitched or slatted hood, the gathered crown, the full cape, and the streamers that tie under the chin or go a-flying, just as the wearer chooses. Dimity of pure white or rose pink is the material most often chosen, though fabrics with a dainty pattern of their own are also used. The Turkey red golf bonnet is popular, as is but logical in a game whose color is scarlet. One great charm of the bonnets is that they are so made that a day in the laundry makes them as fresh as ever. The smart thing is to have a bonnet to match each shirt waist. So pretty and becoming a species of headgear is by no means relegated to golf alone, however. It is likely to be much worn in the country this year for bicycle riding, not to say strolling and driving. A pretty girl never looks prettier than when her face is in the half shadow of a sun bonnet scoop, and it is to the credit of latter day fashions that there should be a revival of so fetching a mode. —'Harper's Bazar.'

FOR SUDDEN ILLNESS.

I was strongly impressed by a novel plan put into execution at a friend's house where I happened to stop for a short time, says a writer in the Philadelphia 'Times.' I discovered it through an accident which happened to my hostess's little daughter, who had been severely stung by a bee. Instead of the usual tearing madly around in the search of something to relieve the pain, the little sufferer was carried into the store room, where on the wall hung a huge card with the title 'Accidents!' It hung upon the wall like a map. At the top was printed in big letters what to do and how to do it.

At the bottom was the name and address of several good doctors to be called in if the case warranted it. Between followed a list of accidents or diseases that are suddenly developed and common among children, and what to do for them.

The first on the list was bites, in plain, large letters, to the left of the card. Below this, and to the right, were written in a plain, large hand, the remedies.

Then followed the other things written in the same way, so that the list of ailments and accidents stood out clear and plain, and could be read at a glance. Among them were broken limbs, bruises, fainting, convulsions, croup, cuts, fits, falls, nose bleeding, poisons, scalds, sprains, substances in eye, nose, etc.

Beside the card hung a big box fastened to the wall, containing all the remedies needed—bandages, linen thread, cord, needle and thread, pins, court plaster, absorbent cotton and lint.

The idea filled me with admiration. Who but a woman could have thought of so simplifying matters? When an accident does occur every one is apt to lose his head and can neither recollect remedies nor where to find them. By means of this arrangement the most ignorant or inexperienced can do the proper thing and help until the doctor can be called.

THE PRINCESS AND THE PLUMES.

Those who thoughtlessly display feathers in their hats, says an editorial writer in the London 'Christian,' obtained at the cost of cruelty to living creatures, would do well to follow the example of the Princess of Wales in her endeavor to discountenance the practice. Her attention being drawn to an article dealing with the agonies inflicted on the egret in order to obtain 'osprey' feathers, she has publicly authorized the writer to say that she disapproves of the custom strongly. It is understood that the Princess is always careful to inquire when purchasing bonnets what are the feathers used upon them, and never knowingly wears feathers or plumes that it has involved cruelty to obtain. If she were followed in this by all tender hearted women, one of the most debasing customs would speedily be shamed out of existence. Beauty enhanced by the needless sufferings of the brute creation is surely doubly 'vain.' —'The Christian.'

Editor Home Department,—Could you or any of the members of the Home Department tell me how cocoa nibs are used. They look much like coffee beans and taste like very bitter chocolate. Are they just boiled, or do they require to be ground? If any one can tell me I would be very much obliged.

MARTHA SMITH.

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THE LATE SIR ROBERT RAWLINSON.

Sir Robert Rawlinson, K.C.B., the eminent engineer, whose death took place recently in England, was born in 1810. His father was a mason and builder, carrying on business at Chorley, Lancashire, and he himself began life as a working stonemason. At the age of twenty-six he worked on the Blisworth contract of the London and Birmingham Railway, under Robert Stephenson, and in 1840 was appointed assistant surveyor to the Corporation of Liverpool, and while serving that body was engineer of the Bridgewater Canal, and designed and constructed the hollow brick ceiling of St. George's Hall, Liverpool. In that city,



THE LATE SIR R. RAWLINSON.

too, he first turned his attention to the subject to which he devoted the energies of his long life—sanitary engineering. In 1848, on the passing of the Public Health Act, he was one of the first superintendent inspectors appointed. In that capacity he visited and inspected numbers of towns all over the country, pointing out the defects in their methods of sanitation. His main sewering system has been adopted all over the world. During the Crimean war, Sir Robert Rawlinson was one of the Royal Commission sent out to enquire into and alleviate the condition of the British troops in the Crimea. The steps he took out there were so efficacious that the mortality in the hospitals, which had been frightful, was soon reduced to 1.01 percent a month. In 1863, when the cotton famine was causing terrible distress in Lancashire, he was sent into the country to institute relief works for the sufferers. He was made C. B. for his services. On the constitution of the Local Government Board he became chief engineering inspector. He was knighted in 1883, and on his retirement in 1888 he was K.C.B.

COMMUNION HYMN BY MR. GLADSTONE.

A correspondent sends to the 'Hampstead and Highgate Express' a poem by Mr. Gladstone, which he was allowed to copy in Hawarden Church some months ago out of Mrs. Gladstone's copy of 'Jeremy Taylor's Prayers,' in the fly-leaves of which the verses were written in Mrs. Gladstone's own handwriting. The verses are evidently to be interpreted as a prayer between the time of the congregation retiring from church and the celebration of Holy Communion after the morning service. The poem is headed, 'Verses by my own husband of 1836,' and the first three stanzas are as follows :—

Lord, as Thy Temple's portals close
Behind the outward parting throng;
So shut my spirit in repose,
So bind it here Thy flock among,
The fickle wanderer else will stray
Back to the world's wide parched way.

Here where Thine angels overhead
Do warn the Tempter's power away,
And where the bodies of the dead
For life and resurrection stay,
And many a generation's prayer
Hath perfumed and hath blessed the air,

O lead my blindness by the hand,
Lead me to Thy familiar Feast;
Not here or now to understand,
Yet even here and now to taste
How the eternal word of Heaven
On earth in broken bread is given.

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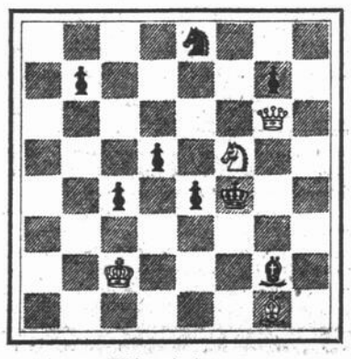
Chess Column.

All communications for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor, 'Witness' Office. Problems, solutions and criticisms solicited.

Saturday, June 25, 1898.

PROBLEM NO. 158.

Black—8 pieces.



White—4 pieces.

White to play and mate in three moves.

White—K on QB 2; Q on KKt 6; B on KKt sq; Kt on KB 5.

Black—K on KB 5; B on KKt 7; Kt on K sq; pawns on JKt 2; QB 5, Q 4, K 5 and KKt 2.

PROBLEM NO. 159.

White—K on KKt 7; R on QR sq and KR 4; B on QB 8, and KB 2; Kt on QR 3 and KB 8; pawns on QB 5, K 3 and K 4; ten pieces.

Black—K on K 4; R on QKt 5; B on KR 7; Kt on KR sq; pawns on QR 5 and K 2; six pieces.

White mates in two moves.

PROBLEM NO. 160.

White—K on KB 2; Q on QR 2; R on Q 4 and Q 5; B on KKt 7; pawns on QR 3 and Q Kt 3; seven pieces.

Black—K on QB 6; Q on Q sq; B on Q Kt 3; pawns on K 2 and KB 6; five pieces.

White mates in two moves.

PROBLEM NO. 161.

White—K on KKt 3; Q on QB 6; B on Q B 5 and K 4; four pieces.

Black—K on K 4; B on KR 2; pawns on Q 6 and K 2; four pieces.

White mates in two moves.

SOLUTIONS.

Problem No. 150, two moves—Key move, R—B 2; if Black, K—Q 6, Q—R 7, mate; if K—K 4, Q—K 2, mate; if P—Q 6, Q—K 6, mate.

Problem No. 151, two moves—Key move, Q—K B sq; Black moves K—Q 3, and Q—R 6, mates.

Problem No. 152, three moves—Key move, Q x P (ch); Black, K—Kt 6, Q—Kt 44 (ch); K—R 7, Q—R 3, mate.

Problem No. 153, in two moves, is solved by Kt—B 5.

Correct solutions of Nos. 150, 151, and 153, received from Mr. M. Howard, St. Lambert, June 17; Nos. 150 and 151, Mr. Louis C. Wurtele, Actonvale, June 17; No. 150, Mr. J. J. Grignon, Ste. Scholastique, June 13. Three different incorrect solutions received of No. 152, the simplicity of which seems to have been a snare; two of No. 153, and one of 151.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Dr. Gold.—Thanks for contributions. Will see about your paper.

J. J. Grignon—Quickness is commendable; correctness more so. Let us hear again.

GAME NO. 172.

In the second round of the Vienna tournament the following game was played between Pillsbury, the American champion, and Lipke, who won second prize in the Dresden tournament, a few years ago, Tarrasch being first. The notes are by Mr. J. E. Narraway, who holds the Canadian championship.

Petroff Defence.

	White. Lipke.	Black. Pillsbury.
1	P—K 4	P—K 4
2	Kt—K B 3	Kt—K B 3
3	Kt—B 3	Kt—B 3
4	B—Kt 5	B—Kt 5
5	Castles.	Castles.
6	P—Q 3.	P—Q 3
7	Kt—K 2	Kt—K 2
8	Kt—Kt 3	P—B 3
9	B—R 4	Kt—Kt 3
10	P—B 3	B—R 4
11	P—Q 4	P—Q 4
12	Kt x P	Kt x Kt
13	Q Kt x Kt (a)	P x Kt
14	Kt x Kt	R P x Kt
15	P—B 3	B—B 4
16	P x P	Q B x P
17	Q—Kt 4	B—B 4
18	Q—Kt 5 (b)	R—K sq
19	Q x Q	Q R x Q
20	B—K Kt 5	P—B3
21	B—Kt 3 (ch)	B—K 3
22	B—K R 4 (c)	B—Q B 2
23	K R—K sq	B x B
24	P x B	P—R 3
25	P—Q Kt 4 !	K—B 2
26	R x R	R x R
27	R—K sq	R x R (ch)
28	B x R	K—K 3
29	B—Kt 3 (d)	B x B
30	P x B	K—Q 4
31	K—B 2	K—K 5
32	K—K 2	P—K B 4
33	K—Q 2	P—K Kt 4
34	P—Kt 4 (e)	P—K Kt 3
35	P—Q Kt 3	K—B 5
36	K—Q 3	K x P
37	P—B 4	K—B 5
38	P—Kt 3 ch (f)	K x P
39	P—Q 5	P—B 5
40	P—Q 6	P—B 6
41	P—Q 7	P—B 7
42	P—Q 8 (Q)	P—B 8 (Q) (ch)
43	K—B 2	Q—B 4 (ch)
44	K—B 3	P—Kt 5
45	Q—B 7 (ch)	P—Kt 7
46	Q x Kt P	P—Kt 6
47	Q x R P (g)	Q—B 3 (ch)
48	K—Q 3	K—R 8
49	Q—Kt 7	Q—B 6 (ch)
50	K—Q 4 (h)	P—B 4 (ch)
51	Resigns.	

Notes.

(a) After illustrating successively the Petroff, Four Knights Game, Double Ruy Lopez, and Guioco Piano, the positions prior to this move are exactly identical. White now breaks the spell, seeing a chance to obtain two small advantages, viz:—The superiority of pawns on the queen's side, and the doubling of an adverse pawn.

(b) Trusting to the superior disposition of his pawns for the ending, White endeavors to force exchanges, though he loses time by so doing.

(c) B—B 4—in order to prevent B—Q B 2, seemes preferable.

(d) Weakening his pawns quite needlessly. Evidently White overrates his position.

(e) Ingenious, but useless, as Black was not likely to accept the pawn until it suited him. This was probably the losing move.

(f) This second sacrifice was necessary to carry out his idea—but he has overlooked that Black queens with a check.

(g) His only chance was to try for prospective check—and this capture seems to be unwise, as placing the queen out of play.

(h) An awful blunder; but, of course, the game was hopeless. This game does not reflect much credit on Pillsbury, as Lipke may be said to have defeated himself, and forced the play throughout.

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GAME NO. 173.

Following is the game played at the Vienna tournament, on June 4, between Pillsbury and Schwartz, before the latter dropped out. The notes are by Mr. N. Jasnogrodsky, the European expert:

French Defence.

	White. Pillsbury.	Black. Schwartz.
1	P—K 4	P—K 3
2	P—Q 4	P—Q 4
3.	Kt—Q B 3	P x P
4	K x P (a)	Kt—K B 3
5	B—Q 3 (b)	Kt x Kt
6	B x Kt	P—Q B 4 (c)
7	P—Q 5 (d)	P x P
8	B x P	B—Q 3
9	Kt—B 3	P—K R 3 (e)
10	Castles	Castles
11	B—K 3	Q—B 2 (f)
12	Q—Q 2 (g)	K—R 2
13	Q R—Q	R R—Q sq
14	Q—Q 3 ch. (h)	P—Kt 3
15	Q—B 4	R—Q 2
16	Q—K R 4 !	B—B sk
17	B—K B 4	Q—Kt 3
18	Kt—K 5	P—B 3 (i)
19	B x R P (j)	Resigns

Notes.

(a) A variation of the French defence played by that veteran English player Bird against Steinitz, and afterwards adopted by Lasker, with success.

(b) Stronger than Kt—Kt 3 which Steinitz played in the match with Lasker.

(c) The continuation is given by Mr. Lasker as the best, but it has its weakness, as White retains three pawns against two on the queen's side. P—K B 4, as played by Mr. Bird, in his game against Mr. Steinitz, is more attacking, and gives Black better prospects, although the king's pawn is weak, as is usual in the French defence.

(d) Mr. Pillsbury is showing in this game his wonderful judgment of position, by at once taking advantage of the weakness of his opponent.

(e) Very weak, almost unnecessary. This move loses Black the game, as will be seen later. A good example that P—K R 3 must not be played unless absolutely necessary.

(f) In order to play the queen's knight out, as he could not play Kt—Q 2, as White would reply B x B P ch, R x B, Q x B.

(g) Threatening B x R P, demonstrating the weakness of Black's ninth move of P—K R 3, which sacrifice would win at once.

(h) Beautifully played. He brings over his queen for the final coup with great ability.

(i) Black's game is now hopeless. This move, bad as it looks, is as good a one as he had.

(j) The crowning move to a finely played game. If 19 B x B, 20 Kt—Kt 4, and Black cannot escape the mate. Mr. Pillsbury can be heartily congratulated by all chess players for playing this beautiful game.

NOTES.

The Vienna tournament is being followed with keen interest by chess players in all countries. It will be seen early next week whether Tarrasch or Pillsbury is to have the honor of leading the first part, and one is as likely as the other. The last mentioned was less than two percent behind the German champion at the adjournment on Wednesday night.

Dr. Tarrasch, some consider the best living player (though his professional duties handicap him.) Maroczy is a coming man. The admiration for a great past, and the possibility that he may again demonstrate his ability to cope with the master of to-day, lends an interest to Steinitz's presence. Nor is he doing too badly, as when last heard he was but four percent behind the third player. Full results are given in our columns daily, and games published will have the annotation of well-known players.

DISCOMFITED SPARROWS.

The sparrows who for years have been in the habit of frequenting Madison square are both bewildered and distressed by certain recent alterations made there. Since the character of the fountain has been changed, and the jet of water, tossed into the air, keeps the basin in a constant state of turbulence, the birds have no longer a quiet bathing-place such as they have enjoyed for so long. Now they find it difficult even to drink. A row of them is always to be seen on the iron rail which protects the fountain. Here they sit and look on in amazement. Some who are venturesome make hardy attempts to quench their thirst. They alight on the steep, slippery sides of the stone coping, and having no way of hanging on, they are constantly sliding down into dangerous and alarming proximity to the water that dashes up about them. In this hazardous position they try to drink from the wet surface of the stone where a drop or two of spray has by chance scattered. It will be interesting to see how the new generation of birds, to be born in the spring, will adapt themselves to the turbulence of the fountain—whether they, with the inexperience of youth and its love of adventure, will overcome fear, or whether they will overcome their love of a dip and forego the morning bath altogether. —'Harper's Bazar.'

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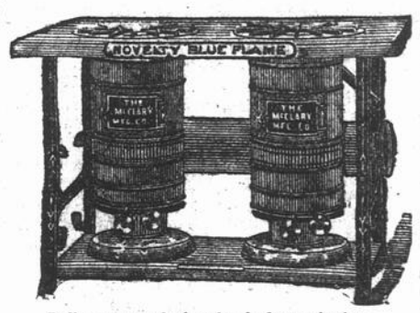
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The Boys' Page.

'Badge.'

('Youth's Companion.')

George found our badger, nearly two years ago, at the bottom of a ravine one day while out hunting. Apparently the little thing had fallen over the cliff, but landing in a soft bed of dead leaves had not been hurt. A queer, flat, furry creature he was, with a gray coat beautifully striped with pure white from near the tip of his nose to the middle of his back, where the stripe broke, to begin again a little farther down and continue to the base of his stubby tail.

There were other white stripes from his dainty black nose back to his ears; his feet were black and armed with claws that even then looked formidable, but his eyes were fast shut, and there was not a tooth in the little mouth that opened feebly and emitted a faint cry when George picked him up. The little thing was almost flat, with the queerest legs—surely the shortest and most comical ever given any animal.

George dropped the baby badger into a pocket of his shooting-jacket, and apparently comforted by the warmth and darkness it at once went fast asleep.

There was quite a sensation when the baby badger was introduced into the family circle. Midnight, the cat, at once betook herself out-of-doors and up a tree; Naylor and Poney, the beagles, retired growling; and even Ben and Bonnie, the two Irish setters, circled gingerly around the stranger, making feints and then retiring, as though experience with its kind had taught them to be wary.

None of the human members of the family knew what the creature was. Its like had not been seen by any one in the vicinity before, and there was a good deal of speculation as to what it might be.

'It can't hurt any one now, that's certain,' said Grandmother Storm, 'for it has no teeth.'

'Whatever 'tis, it's too beautiful to be killed,' was Grandfather Storm's verdict; and George was eager to raise it.

A nursing-bottle was procured and the queer baby took it readily. In a few days the bright little eyes opened, and white dots of teeth began to appear in the small mouth.

'That is a badger,' said a mighty hunter from up the canyon, who came down to see the unknown beast. 'I haven't seen one about here in years. They never were very common.'

Sure enough, the little fellow proved to be a very lively specimen of a rare species of the badger kind, Meles labradorica, seldom seen outside of California and Texas, and not now common in either of those states.

Having plenty of good Jersey milk, he will, unless watched, overturn the pan, taking one edge in his forefeet, which he uses cleverly as does a bear or a monkey, lifting it up and flopping it over.



BADGE.

'Badge' waxed fat apace, and became as mischievous as any monkey. Fond of society and playful as a kitten, he was constantly under-foot. His unexpected appearances in sitting-room or parlor, when he was supposed to be securely excluded from the house, alarmed more than one visitor.

'He looks like an animated door-mat,' one said, and the description was not inapt. Whoever tried that mat, however, would receive a queer scolding. Badge's voice is like that of a very young, crying baby, but a baby with the lungs of a Sandow. When he 'tunes up' it is as though a hundred pins were pricking that baby all at once. Sometimes, if very angry, Badge will squeal like a pig, and then, although he has never but once attacked any one, it is deemed discreet to leave him unmolested.

He is really the best-natured of creatures, albeit an inveterate tease. A favorite trick of his is to secure a certain rubber ball, the cherished property of Bess, a young fox-terrier, and worry and bite it until its owner comes to the rescue.

Quick and eager, Bess is more than a match for the badger, who is as yet no fighter, and can only manage to retain the ball by stratagem. He will tuck his queer little head between his forepaws and roll himself into a hard, compact furry ball. It is too heavy for Bess to move, and the long, thick, shining hair is as good as a coat of mail against her teeth, so she can do nothing but dance barking around it, in an ecstacy of impotent fury, until Badge may chance to show his nose.

Then—presto! Bess has him by the head, shaking him until he is glad to drop his booty and beat a retreat, which he usually does backward, for he can run almost as well backward as forward. His hind legs are shorter, if possible, than his fore legs, but this makes no difference in his getting about.

Badge is so fat that it is impossible to feel his bones, and watching his movements one is tempted to believe he has none. When he sees a distant object that takes his fancy, instead of running toward it he will roll over and over, with astonishing rapidity, until he reaches it. He will also do this at the word of command; and the sight is worth witnessing, for one would almost as readily expect a platter to roll over as Badge's flat body.

I have seen him lie flat on his back, then raise himself to an upright position for a moment, apparently standing on his stump of a tail, and then drop on all fours without so much as winking, though he weighs fully thirty-five pounds.

The creature's strength is amazing. He is scarcely two feet long, but he shoves with ease a heavy, solidly packed Saratoga trunk whose weight is a load for two men. In like manner he once moved the heavy kitchen range from its corner to the middle of the floor.

He is not to be trusted alone near the stove, for it is his greatest delight to open the door and rake, with his long claws, all the ashes and coals out upon the floor. Were he a fighter he would be a terrible foe, for his claws are three or four inches long, while his teeth are sharp and strong. He has a grip of the jaw that is more to be dreaded than that of the bulldog.

He owes this grip to a peculiar formation of the jaw, in which the badger differs from all the other mammals. The lower jaw is jointed with the upper by a transverse knuckle of bone that locks firmly into a long cavity in the skull, so that it is almost impossible to dislocate the jaw. With his sharp teeth Badge can bite clean through a good-sized bone.

Badge is a model housekeeper in his way. He is very fond of cherries, nibbling the fruit daintily and rejecting the pit. When he has finished eating the cherries he carefully carries the pits to a knot-hole in the floor of the porch and drops them through it to the ground.

Every morning, when he gets up, he carries his bed out of his little house, shakes it thoroughly, and throws it over the boards that fence him in. At night he always carries it back, but through the day it gets thoroughly aired.

He will beg and scold vociferously if he is not given his daily bath. This he takes in a large dripping-pan, washing first his face and paws, then getting in, first on his belly, then turning on his back. When a mere baby he fell into a tub of water, which gave him such a scare that any large amount of water will still frighten him; but he enjoys his shallow pan immensely. His bath finished he will, unless watched, overturn the pan, taking one edge in his forefeet, which he uses cleverly as does a bear or a monkey, lifting it up and flopping it over.

He holds his food in his 'hands,' and is very gentlemanly indeed in his table manners. Nor could any fine gentleman be more particular as to his diet. He is fond of game and has to be rigorously kept from the chicken-yard. He is particularly fond of squirrels, and always expects George to bring him one when he goes out with his gun. If the squirrel is not forthcoming a scolding is sure to be.

Milk toast is a favorite luxury with him, as are most fruits, for the badger is both carnivorous and graminivorous. One morning, standing by the kitchen stove, he daintily ate nine buckwheat cakes, but could never again be persuaded to taste one.

Grandmother Storm is the only one who ventures to correct the badger for his michievous acts. No one else would dare strike him; but she spanks him ignominiously when his misdeeds are flagrant. He always stands perfectly still and takes his chastisement, grunting in the funniest fashion at every blow, and, the ordeal over, usually turns and offers to kiss and make up.

Badge does not seem to be in the least treacherous. Any ill-treatment awakens his prompt resentment, and the offender will do well to retire for the time being; but he is peaceable and forgiving, and rarely holds resentment. When strangers appear he will shake hands sociably, and is always glad of company.

A great effort was made to secure Badge as an exhibit at the Midwinter Fair in San Francisco, but Grandmother Storm would not part with him.

So Badge remained in seclusion on his porch, from which he has never been allowed to stray since the day when he got under the house and seriously threatened its foundations by his rapid mining operations.—Adeline Knapp.

THE RAFT SPIDER.

What is known as the raft spider is the largest of the British species. It receives its name from the fact that it constructs a raft of dried leaves and rubbish united by threads of silk, and thus pursues its prey.—'Popular Science News.'

[For the Boys' Page.

An Intelligent Animal.

BY COLIN DEWAR.

There have been some wonderful stories about the intelligence of animals in the Boys' Page of the 'Witness,' which are very interesting, and no doubt the boys appreciate them very much, as apart from their bearing upon natural history, they are just such stories as claim a boy's attention, besides encouraging a taste for good, wholesome reading, such as is to be always found in that paper, and the 'Witness' ought to be congratulated for devoting so much space to them. The following story of a remarkable dog (and which is true in every particular) shows a great degree of intelligence even in a shepherd's dog, which, according to naturalists, is one of the kinds having the greatest development of brain:—

Many years ago, when the writer was living in the county of Argenteuil he had two very fine collie dogs of the same litter and of the breed known as the shepherd dogs of the Highlands of Scotland. They grew up to be intelligent, docile animals, useful on the farm among cattle, besides being splendid watch dogs.

When they were about two years o'd one of them must have been accidentally poisoned, as we found him dead a short distance from the house. When the team started out in the morning the carcase was put on the sleigh and taken to the bush and laid on the snow. All that day the other dog seemed very uneasy and restless. Having evidently missed his late companion, he ran from the house to the main road, looking up and down, as if he expected him to return that way. The next morning he followed the team to the bush, and the writer, wishing to see what he would do when he discovered the dead body of his late brother, stationed himself a short distance away, but in full view of them both. It was interesting to note the changes that came over his appearance when he first caught sight of the other, joy and sorrow being plainly visible. He pricked up his ears, seemingly delighted to find him again, but as he drew nearer he evidently thought that something was wrong, for he stopped for a moment looking eagerly and affectionately at the dead dog; then, moving slowly along, came up beside him, but, meeting with no responsive movement, stood gazing at him as if in deep thought. But it was only for a moment, for in that brief space of time he had decided on his course of action, and that was to cover up the body. With this purpose, he began pushing up the snow with his nose, and pressing it down with his under jaw. This he did until the whole body was covered, even to the tips of the toes, and not a part visible. When he had completed his task he stood still, calmly surveying the covered heap, and, being satisfied with its appearance, he trotted off to chase birds and squirrels, and never seemed to think of his companion again. Naturalists tell us that that trait or peculiarity of ceasing to remember an old friend is not as common among four-footed animals as it is among the larger kind of birds, such as the parrot or cockatoo.

The labor performed by that faithful and affectionate animal was really of greater magnitude than at first sight appears from the above meagre description. When the size of the dead animal is taken into consideration and the area of snow removed, with only the nose to accomplish it, it does seem almost incredible.

And now, when he had finished what would in a human being be regarded as a labor of love, did he not display a large amount of intelligence of a very high order, and even reasoning powers as well? It is farthest from the writer's intention to touch upon this or any other such subject in an irreverent manner, but who can say that reason is alone confined to man? That dumb animal acted to the best of his ability as a human being would have done in burying the dead out of his sight.

There are many anecdotes in books of natural history illustrating not only the instincts, but also the intelligence and affection of dogs, but the writer has never read of any that would compare with what has been here narrated of a dumb animal displaying such an amount of intelligent and affectionate solicitude, which might well put to shame many of the human species.

[For the Boys' Page.

Intelligence Shown By Pullets.

(By G. A. K. McKean, West La Have Ferry, N.S.)

When I was a little boy of six years, we had three pullets which had their home in the porch. We named them Crow, Speckle and Golden Bill. They were very tame, so tame that they would eat out of our hands.

When they were about three months old mother put them with the hens.

One night she heard a great noise in the hennery. On going out she found a fox destroying the fowls. When she approached it ran off.

Next morning Crow, Speckle and Golden Bill were missing. After searching we found Crow, very much torn, by the garden gate; Speckle turned up uninjured; Golden Bill was nowhere to be seen.

When mother fed Speckle she noticed that she took the food in her bill and carried it around the house. This happened every time Speckle was fed.

In the evening as I was playing outside I saw her carry piece after piece under the porch. I told mother and we watched her. We saw her carry the food and lay it down before Golden Bill, who had taken refuge from the fox in a dark corner under the porch. Then Speckle laid some nearer the entrance and some by the hole. In this way she coaxed her poor, frightened little sister out of her hiding-place. The love and intelligence shown by this pullet in providing for and helping her sister were wonderful.

A Child of the Sun.

(By D. Alcock, author of 'Dr. Adrian: A Story of Old Holland,' etc., in 'Sunday at Home.')

CHAPTER V.—(Continued.)

An old Indian—a very, very old Indian—lay on his couch in one of the huts of an Indian village not far from Cuzco. These Indians were very long-lived, and it is said that many of them reached, as this one had done, the century full told. Though his frame was weak and his eyes had long been sealed, his mind was still clear and bright; and his memory, which had failed for recent things, still held the glories of the past, and the dear story of his race, with a grasp which only death could loosen. It was not often that Ollentay found among the conquering race, a willing listener to his tales of the Incas. One such of these there was, however, the pale sad-looking Spanish priest who was sitting by his side. This man had come as a missionary to the Indians, bringing with him a great reputation for sanotity, which his life among them only tended to confirm. Much to his honor, he had taken the trouble to acquaint himself with their language, the Quichua. The Spaniards whispered among themselves that there was some mystery about 'Patre' Juan—some scandal, perhaps, that had caused him to leave his native land, and bury his talents, allowed to be remarkable, among the Indians in far Peru.

But in reality the mystery was nothing more, and nothing worse, than a suspected leaning to the 'New Doctrines,' and a friendship with the earliest of the Spanish Reformers, Rodrigo Valer. His family, fearing the Inquisition, and taking advantage of his ardent zeal for missions, had contrived in this manner to send him out of the way of danger.

As he sat by the couch of Ollontay, the old Indian told him the story of his childhood, and of the beginning of his bond of brotherhood with the much-loved and deeply-lamented Inca Prince, which had been sundered only by death.

When he had finished the Patre was silent for a few moments. Then he said, not without emotion, 'My friend, it has seemed to me oftentimes, and more than ever it seems to me to-day, that your Inca kings were greater and wiser than they knew. That which the Inca did with the son of his pride and his love, who should reign after him—that to which the Prince also was willing to humble himself—is not all this a figure? Have I not told you of one who left the glory of his Father, who took upon him the form of a servant, becoming a poor man with the poor, a sufferer with the sufferers, that in all things he might be made like unto his brethren, and be able in all points to sympathize with them?'

Then the feeble hand of Ollontay made the sign of the cross, and his lips murmured the Name that is above every name. 'Lord Jesus—great Inca!'

Presently the Patre went on. 'But the days of his humiliation are over now. Long ago, he went back into the glory which he had with his Father before the world was. In that glory he is now. And in that glory he will come again, and all the holy angels with him. And then, like the Prince you tell of, he will own and recognize those who have loved him and been faithful to him, in his low estate.'

'Were there any such?' asked the old man, with a gleam of animation. 'Did any love him while he was on earth, as I loved Manco?'

'Truly. Many did so love him, even enough to die for him. And many there be upon earth, who so love him still.'

'Ay,' said the old man, slowly. 'But—he is in heaven—and nevermore can any prove their love to him as I proved mine to Manco.'

The Patre opened a little book into which he had copied some simple portions of the Gospels, as he had himself translated them. Slowly and reverently he read aloud:—

'Then shall the King say unto them on his right hand, Come, ye blessed of my Father, inherit the kingdom prepared for you from the foundation of the world: For I was an hungered, and ye gave me meat: I was thirsty, and ye gave me drink: I was a stranger, and ye took me in: Naked and ye clothed me; I was sick, and ye visited me: I was in prison, and ye came unto me.

'Then shall the righteous answer him, saying, Lord, when saw we thee an hungered, and fed thee? or thirsty, and gave thee drink? When saw we thee a stranger, and took thee in? or naked, and clothed thee? Or when saw we the sick, or in prison, and came unto thee?'

'And the King shall answer and say unto them, Verily I say unto you, inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me.'

THE END.

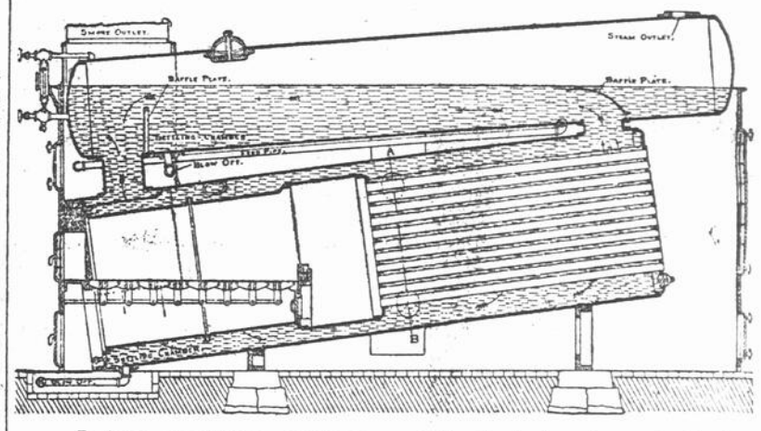
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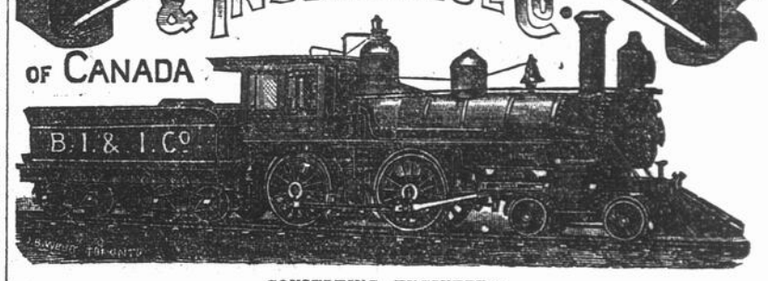
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17

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A REWARD.
(See Page 9.)

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'THE FALSE CHEVALIER.'

BY W. D. LIGHTHALL.

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CHAPTER XVII.—THE SAVING OF LA TOUR.

Jude, who had the instincts of a Spanish Dominican, kept the closest watch upon the judicial proceedings against the highwaymen. He was promptly at the Chatelet at the time of their brief and summary trial, and procuring a 'caleche" sped Versaillesward to retail the news to the Noailles household. Having done so with considerable 'eclat' to her Excellency, he pictured to himself an entrancing dream—that of awaking a joyful sympathy between himself and Cyrene through this highly congratulatory matter. She would smile upon him so divinely, so highly applaud his zeal, and begin to compare him favorably with that new butterfly, Repentigny, whose day must thenceforth come to an end.

It was night before he discovered her whereabouts, for she was at a ball, accompanying the Marechale de Noailles, chief lady of honor of the Queen. The Marechale was just then occupying the suite of apartments allotted to her in the Palace, and there Jude waited impatiently until half-past three before the young widow arrived in her boudoir accompanied by her maid.

'You did not expect me here, Madame Baroness,' he said.

'In truth I did not, sir,' she replied with cold surprise.

'I am the bearer of good news to you.'

'Indeed!'

'Madame was robbed last month at Fontainebleau.'

'And you bring back my jewels, good Abbe?' She began already to seem more radiant to him than he had dreamed.

'Not that quite.'

'You mystify me.'

'Madame will remember that three of the villains were caug....'

'And Monsieur de Repentigny has found the others?' she cried, her countenance lighting again.

The Abbe's face fell.

'No, I have more agreeable news.'

'You are too slow, as usual.'

'Complete justice has been done!'

Her face suddenly turned to motionless marble.

'You mean on those three men?' she asked, with horror, which surprised him.

'Certainly.'

'How?'

'Their legs will crack this very morning in Paris at eight o'clock.'

'Those living beings whom I have seen, that cruel death!' she cried. 'Where is the Prime Minister? Christ help me!'

She took no heed of her flimsy, incongruous dress, her fatigue, her need of sleep. Her soul was overwhelmed with the Christian desire to save, and in her sudden energy the girl over-awed the reptile before her.

'Why do you wait, sir?' she exclaimed. 'Conduct me to the Minister instantly!'

'What, at this hour? In this manner? Does my lady reflect what will be said to-morrow throughout the town?' he ejaculated.

'You have my command,' she answered him, motioning to her maid to follow.

Sometimes leading, and sometimes instructed where to go, the Abbe preceded her through a long maze of chambers and passages, in each of which sentinels were posted, until they came to the antechamber of Monsieur de Calonne.

By good luck, the Minister, like herself, had not yet retired, but was signing papers.

His astonishment was unbounded at both her appearance and her agitated and remarkable request.

'Baroness,' said he, 'these men for whom you have such singular though meritorious sympathy have flagrantly wronged yourself and the King. How much better are they than the thousands who suffer the same fate every year under the well-weighed sentences of the bench?'

'What rends me, sir, is to see human beings die, into whose faces I have looked.

'That speaks well for your heart, Madame; but what about the laws?'

'Are laws just under which three lives are set against a few trinkets?'

'Well, Baroness, that is the business not of you nor me, but of the magistrates. You admit at least the guilt of the criminals against society?'

'What has society done for these creatures? What have we who live at ease in Versailles done to make them good citizens? But I cease to argue, your Grace, and know that in doing so I am presuming beyond any rights I might have. Listen, then, with your good heart all France—for knows the good heart of Monsieur de Calonne—to the intercession of a woman for three of her dying, neglected, and miserable fellowmen.'

'They have a fair and powerful advocate,' he said, smiling agreeably.

Calonne no longer resisted her appeal, but wrote the necessary order. Putting profound gratitude as well as respect into her three parting curtseys, she flew with it to her chamber.

'Get me an "enrage," she exclaimed to Jude. An 'enrage' was one of those lean post-horses specially used for quick travel to and from Paris, a distance they could make in a couple of hours.

She would trust no one with the Minister's order, but rapidly threw on a cloak and cap during the absence of the Abbe.

'Enrages' were generally to be had on short notice day or night, but this night it seemed as if there were none in all Versailles; her anxiety and impatience increased, and she paced the room in agony of mind. At last Jude returned, and announced the vehicle.

Descending hastily, she stepped into it, still commanding the Abbe to accompany her. As it rattled forward, she kept her eyes fixed impatiently upon the face of her watch. Half-past six—three-quarters—seven—the quarter—the half—at length they were checked at the Chatelet by the crowd surging and swaying around them, with the wave-like confusion of the riot, heard the musketry, and learned from a guard who ran to protect her the cause of the trouble, and that the execution was about to take place on the Place de Greve.

Jude, in cowardly terror, fell back in a stupor, but the coachman was of that Parisian type to whom popular danger was like champagne, and on the promise of a louis he lashed his foaming horse to the Place de Greve. The shrieks of the second victim and the shouts and drums informed Cyrene only too well what was passing. She leaped from the cabriolet, and rushed for the platform.

The strange sight of a beautiful Court lady in ball dress, pushing her way forward in such agitation, had an instantaneous effect on the crowd, and they opened a way to the centre. Stumbling past them, she threw out the paper she carried towards the officer-in-command, and fell fainting at his feet. Hughes de la Tour thus escaped execution.

CHAPTER XVIII.—MADAME L'ETIQUETTE.

The Oeil de Boeuf, the famous hall of the courtiers, had a magical enchantment for Lecour. When he first rested his red-heeled shoes upon its polished floor, having entered in the train of the Prince de Poix, the courtiers were awaiting the passing of the King. There were many faces he had not seen at Fontainebleau, and even those familiar showed no sign that he was remembered here. The person who stood at his elbow was an old officer, who had likewise entered with the Prince.

'I am come from the Province of Saintonge,' said he, seeming glad to unburden his confidences, 'and I am at Court to obtain a great honor for my son, who deserves it—my son, sir, the Chevalier de la Violette, a very gallant youth. At Santes, under de Grasse, he led the boarding of two of our frigates, one after the other, which had been taken by the enemy, and recovered them both. After the battle, he was taken up for dead, wounded in eleven places. The deck was literally washed with his blood. I am positive the thing has only to be mentioned to the King himself for him to recognize my son's claims and appoint him sub-lieutenant in the Bodyguard. I seek that for him because of the great advantages and favors attached to it. The Prince de Poix must first be induced to recommend him, for the prize is in his company; but I have had the wit to secure in my favor the Princess's secretary, an Abbé to whom I have given forty good louis, and who is to have a hundred more in case of success. The secretary, sir, is very important. What a shame how these low-born knaves rob us poor nobles, and make officers and canons. We must, perforce, 'monsieur' them, and salute them a league off as if they were their masters. The secretary even of the wife is very important. The secretary is more important than the mistress nowadays; and the old officer laughed at his provincial witticism.

Lecour's eyes fell on a young guard, standing with sword drawn at the door of the King's ante-chamber. 'How secure is the place of these!' he sighed to himself; 'how insecure is mine!' A friendly voice sounded, and he noticed de Grancey stood before him. 'Follow me before the King arrives,' said he. 'My service is on the Queen to-day.' Germain followed him. The air of mystery, characteristic of the courtiers, seemed concentrated in their looks towards him as he passed. Their speculations pieced together his entry with a powerful Prince, and his familiarity with a favored officer of the Bodyguard; and his pleasing figure was judged to give him the probability of advancement to what height in the royal favor no one could foretell. Those among whom he passed bowed low to the mysterious fortune of the debutant.

The door through which they went led into the great Gallery of Mirrors, a much more vast and beautiful hall than the Oeil de Boeuf. It was the most attractive, in fact, in the Palace, for its range of long windows commanded, from the centre of the eminence, the whole view of the terrace and 'parterres,' which was reflected upon the opposite side of mirrors lining the walls. Every space, every door-panel here, even the locks, was each an elaborate work of art. The ceiling was covered with the great deeds of Louis Quatorze from the brush of Le Brun. Antique statues and caskets of massive silver, mosaic tables of precious stones, and priceless cabinets, encrusted with the brass and tin-work executed by the celebrated Buhl, furnished the Gallery.

Quitting Lecour, de Grancey stepped to the centre, and gave the word—

'Gentlemen of the Bodyguard, to your posts of honor!' and thus taking command of the detachment who were gathered in a corner of the hall he entered on his duty of disposing and inspecting them. No sooner was this completed than a rustling in the Oeil de Boeuf informed them that the King was passing. Shortly afterwards a noise like thunder was heard and the throng of courtiers poured in from the Oeil de Boeuf and filled the great Gallery of Mirrors. They had scarcely arranged themselves when Germain heard a cry of 'The Queen!' and beheld the radiant Marie Antoinette advancing. The beautiful mistress of France passed along in state with her suite bestowing on one and another the attention she considered due, to some a smile, to two or three a curtsey, to many merely a glance. Noticing the humble worship in Germain's eyes, his face and the exploit at Fontainebleau came back to her. She stopped, therefore, as was sometimes her wont, and said graciously, 'Monsieur, we do not forget brave men,' passing onward again. Instantly the Court noticed the event, and exalted him in its esteem accordingly. But before he could enjoy it, the entire scene was driven temporarily from his thoughts and became a whirl about another figure of which in the passing train he became suddenly aware. It was the cold, impassive, scrutinizing face of an aged dame of such overweening pride and keenness that he seemed to feel himself pierced through by her gaze. He had heard of the severity of the Marechal de Noailles—'Madame l'Etiquette'—Cyrene's patroness, and knew intuitively that this was she. The danger of his situation became instantaneously real. The train, accustomed to confusion, continued their advance. Only then did he notice that in charge of this old dragon walked Cyree, her look fixed brightly upon his face.

(To be continued.)

The Widow's gift into the treasury was an expression of a self-sacrificing love. She gave all her living because she gave all her love. Love's gifts are never small. Their quality makes them valuable not their quantity. The gem is valued by its quality, so is love's offering. Christ sits over against the treasury to note the quality of our gifts. What a picture of human meanness does the collection plate reveal. The treasurer of a church needs especial grace to count the offerings and still have faith in Christian character and confession. Malachi rebuked Judah for the offerings of the blind, halt and diseased animals upon the altar of the Lord. What could not be sold in the shambles would do for the sacrifice was the pious hypocrite's reasoning in those days. What an earthly governor would refuse was good enough for God. That sort of offering is not all over in the Church yet.—Isaac W. Forman.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE SAME OLD WAY
Dyspepsia and Other Stomach Troubles Yield to Only One Treatment.
They Can be Cured Only by Using Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets - That is Why Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets Have so Many Imitators.

When gangrene or blood-poisoning attacks a man's arm, there is only one way known to medical men of checking it, and preventing death. That is to cut the arm off. No doctor on earth would think of doing otherwise in such a case.

When an arm has to be cut off, there is only one way known to medical men, of doing it. That is, with the surgeon's knife and saw. No doctor on earth would dream of cutting it off with a knife such as is used for pruning trees.

The rule is equally as firm and iron-bound in the treatment of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Biliousness, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Flatulence, Headache, Catarrh of the Stomach and all other stomach troubles.

There is only one thing to do—remove the cause, which is imperfect digestion.

There is only one way to do this—that is by the use of Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets.

Thousands who have suffered the tortures of Indigestion, etc., and who tried other remedies will tell you this. Nothing did them the slightest good till they began to use Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets.

Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets digest the food you eat. They dissolve it into a milky fluid, which easily passes into the other digestive organs.

Besides thus removing the cause of all stomach troubles, Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets remove all possibility of their return, by restoring the stomach to a healthy condition, so that it can afterwards digest the food itself.

Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets 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.

A REWARD.
(See Page 9.)

DAILY THOUGHTS.

SATURDAY, JUNE 25.

'What hast thou here?' (Isa. xxii., 16.)

'Here we have no continuing city, but we seek one to come.' (Heb. xiii., 14.)

Brethren, go! The Lord be with you;
He who sends will surely guide,
Resting in His care while sleeping,
Resting in His love while weeping,
Keep up ever by His side.
—Strong.

SUNDAY, JUNE 26.

'Where is their God?' (Joel ii., 17.)

'Holy, holy, holy, is the Lord of hosts: the whole earth is full of his glory.' (Isa. vi., 3.)

'In his hands are the deep places of the earth: the strength of the hills is his also. The sea is his, and he made it.' (Psa. xcv., 4, 5.)

Christ never asks of us such busy labor
As leaves no time for resting at His feet;
The waiting attitude of expectation
He ofttimes counts a service most complete.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

For the Picnic Party.

No picnic party has everything required until a bottle of Abbey's Effervescent Salt is added to the basket. A teaspoonful of this standard English preparation, in a tumbler of water, makes a delicious and healthful drink. Don't go without it if you want to enjoy your outing thoroughly. Sold by druggists everywhere at 60 cents a large bottle, Trial size 25 cents.

A Sarnia Shoemaker.
The Pains and Aches all Driven From His Back by
Doan's Kidney Pills.

The peculiar position that a shoemaker has to sit in while at his work is hard on the kidneys. They get cramped and strained by the constant bending over. Then the back begins to ache. No use trying to take out the aches with liniments and plasters. You must get at the kidneys, which are the cause of the trouble.

The best remedy for sick kidneys is Doan's Kidney Pills. The best remedy for all kinds of bad backs—lame, weak and painful backs—is Doan's Kidney Pills. Mr. Thos. Calladine, the well-known shoemaker, has found this out, and here's what he says about it.

'Some years ago I was attacked with pain in the back, which has constantly grown worse, and was especially severe in the morning.

'Since taking Doan's Kidney Pills I am perfectly cured. I have no more trouble with the pain and am greatly improved in general health.'

Doan's Kidney Pills are the only remedy in the world for backache, Bright's disease, diabetes, dropsy, urinary troubles, rheumatism, lumbago, puffiness and dark circles under the eyes, urinary weakness in children, female complaints, severe headaches, feeling of languor, etc. Sold by all druggists or sent by mail on receipt of price 50 cents a box or 3 for $1.25. The Doan Kidney Pill Co., Toronto, Ont.

Remember the name 'Doan's' and refuse all others.

Silver-Plated
KNIVES, FORKS, SPOONS,
Which bear this Trade Mark 1847 WM ROGERS are warranted to be the best of Silver-Plate. Our own interest would prevent our sending out a single spoon bearing this mark which was not up to standard.
Other makers TRY to make theirs "just as good."
SIMPSON, HALL, MILLER & CO.,
Wallingford, Conn., U.S.A. and Montreal, Can.
25

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

Horse-shoeing and Blacksmithing.

ALEXANDER LINDSAY
HORSESHOER AND BLACKSMITH
73 and 75 St. Maurice street
(Cor. St. Henry st.
Quick Service, Good Work, and Low Prices

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Pond's Extract Ointment first soothes, and then permanently cures itching or bleeding piles, however severe. It is a specific in all skin diseases, and gives quick relief in burns and bruises. Testimonials from all classes prove its efficacy. Price 50 cents; trial size 25 cents. All druggists, or sent by mail. Put up only by POND'S EXTRACT CO., 76 Fifth Av., N.Y. City. There isn't anything "just as good."

CADBURY'S
COCOA,
ABSOLUTELY PURE, THEREFORE BEST
NO CHEMICALS USED.
Wholesale Agents for Canada,
Frank Magor & Co., 16 St. John St., Montreal.

Long live Brilliant St. Antoine, the only polish for metals which is guaranteed without acid.
23



TURKISH BATHS
AT HOME.
TREE'S Improved Folding Hot Air and Vapour Bath Cabinet, gives Turkish, Russian, Sulphur, Medicated or Perfumed Baths in the privacy of your own room at a cost of 6c. Better than water baths for cleansing.
AS A COMPLEXION BEAUTIFIER it has no equal, it clears the skin of pimples, eruptions, blotches and other disfigurements, and restores the blood to its warm pink glow, showing (in the skin) the beautiful tint so much admired.
Cures Rheumatism, Kidney Troubles, Blood and Nervous Disorders in nature's way; by driving the uric acid from the blood, it gives instant relief.
Guaranteed the Best Bath Cabinet made for the price, complete with heater, vaporizer, instructions and formula, for $5.00.
E. M. TREE & CO.,
54 Canterbury Street,
St. John, N.B.

Educational.

STANSTEAD WESLEYAN COLLEGE
Reopens on Thursday, Sept. 1, 1898
COURSES OF STUDY.
Model and Academic.
Matriculation in Arts.
Undergraduates Course in Arts.
First two years in McGill University.
Course in Instrumental Music (Piano, Organ and Violin) and Vocal Culture.
Course in Elocution and Physical Culture.
Students of all ages received. Board $3 per week; Tuition reasonable.
FOR CALENDAR AND FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO
REV. PRINCIPAL FLANDERS, B.A., D.D.
Stanstead, Que.

Groceries, Provisions, &c.

A TREMENDOUS LOT OF
Strawberries
Are Received and Sold Daily
At BAKER'S GROCERY,
78 UNIVERSITY ST.
Also PEACHES, PLUMS, APRICOTS, PINEAPPLES, BANANAS and ORANGES,
ALL SOLD AT BOTTOM PRICES.
We sell PINT GEM JARS 5c
" " QUART GEM JARS.....6c.
" " HALF GALLON GEM JARS, 7c.
Goods delivered quick to all parts of the city.
Telephone 5019.
23

Pine Apples, Pine Apples.
A FINE LOT,
PURCHASED AT AUCTION AT A VERY LOW PRICE.
Now is the time to preserve.
Call and leave or else send your orders to
WALTER PAUL,
Corner Metcalfe & St. Catherine st.

Professional.

JOHN B. ABBOTT,
ADVOCATE, SOLICITOR, &c.
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Tel., 1642. Over the Star Office.

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FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO.,
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WILLIAM F. SHARSWOOD,
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ADVOCATES, BARRISTERS, &c.
TEMPLE BUILDING,
185 ST. JAMES STREET.
ROBERT C. SMITH. FRED. H. MARKEY.
GEO. H. A. MONTGOMERY. 21

WHAT OMAHA

IS SHOWING THE WORLD.

The Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition.

The Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition which is now in progress at the City of Omaha, the metropolis of the thriving State of Nebraska, will for the first time in the history of the United States illustrate to the world the almost limitless wealth-producing power and the vast extent of the productive industries of the Trans-Mississippi region. All the western states have sent representative exhibits, materials for which were collected by the various commissions appointed by the governors of the several states and territories, while the United States Government exhibit is comprehensive and complete, differing from exhibits made at former expositions The exhibition opened on June 1 and will remain open until the end of October. Omaha was selected as the exposition city by a body termed the Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress, composed of delegates from every state and territory west of the Mississippi River, whose vote on the matter was unanimous. And, on looking at the map of the United States every one will readily acknowledge that no better place could have been chosen for the purpose than the city of Omaha. Situated at the geographical centre of the United States—the gateway to the western half of the continent—the Nebraska metropolis enjoys natural advantages possessed by few cities of its class, and this unquestioned pre-eminence is an augury of the ultimate success of the exposition. The progress of Omaha is fairly typical of the substantial growth of the vast region beyond, whose population has multiplied threefold during the past twenty-five years, and to-day approximates twenty millions. The area of the Trans-Mississippi region is more than two million five hundred thousand square miles, and embraces the great granary of America, nearly all the cotton and sugar-producing lands, vast forests of merchantable timber, and practically all the precious minerals produced in the United States.

By direction of President McKinley, the State Department at Washington extended invitations to rulers of foreign nations soliciting them to participate in the Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition. These official invitations were supplemented by formal invitations transmitted by the president of the exposition, which were addressed to the governments of all nations with which the United States maintains diplomatic relations. Not a few favorable responses were received.

Lord Salisbury officially notified the Secretary of the Treasury that the English Government would do all in its power to disseminate information about the exposition and afford all assistance to intending exhibitors. In consequence, the English commercial organizations and chambers of commerce in London, Liverpool and other cities in Great Britain manifested an active interest and have encouraged the sending of large exhibits of products of the United Kingdom.

Germany, Switzerland, Austria, China, the South American republics, and many other countries will be represented, among which Canada will take by no means a back place. The Dominion Government is officially represented at the exposition and there is a large and complete display of the agricultural products and manufactures of this country. A number of other British colonies are also interested in the show and are represented. The Congress of the United States appropriated the sum of two hundred thousand dollars for the exposition and made further provision for a government building and exhibits. The latter includes a splendid display of farm products by the Department of Agriculture and a separate exhibit by the District of Coumbia. The Postmaster-General at Washington has caused to be issued some special Trans-Mississippi Exposition postage stamps.

As may be expected, Nebraska, the exposition state, has been very liberal towards its own show. The State Legislature appropriated $100,000 for a building and exhibit. Douglas county, of which Omaha is the seat, voted bonds in the sum of $100,000 for exposition purposes; other counties of the state have also made issues of bonds to the same end. The other western states participating were also generous in the amount of their appropriations.

The exposition grounds are situated upon a broad plateau, well within the city limits on the north side, and are easily accessible from all points of the compass. Kountze tract, six hundred and seventy feet wide, defined by Sherman avenue on the east and Twenty-fourth street on the west, was selected for the focus of the group of main buildings. This ground is nearly half a mile long, and in the centre a canal extends the greater share of the distance. This basin is a hundred and fifty feet wide at the east end, while at the west end it runs into a trefoil or three-lobed lake fully four hundred feet across. On the east, lying at right angles to Kountze tract, is an area of sixty acres stretching along the bluffs and overlooking the river and country beyond. The remainder of the exposition grounds lies north of Kountze tract, west of Sherman avenue, and includes the old fair grounds and the land beyond it, embracing in all about eighty acres.

The architecture displayed in the construction of the various buildings is of a very high order, as can be seen from the appearance of the buildings represented in the accompanying illustrations.

Visitors going by boat the length of the basin to the Sherman avenue viaduct will pass all the main buildings—the United States Government, Agriculture, Administration Arch, Mines, Machinery, Art, Auditorium, Liberal Arts, Boys' and Girls' and Manufactures buildings and the Arch of the States. This arch, which forms the main entrance to the exposition, is one of the most noticeable in the group of structures, and is decorated with a frieze composed of the arms of the trans-Mississippi states, the whole being surmounted by sculpture figures bearing the United States shield.

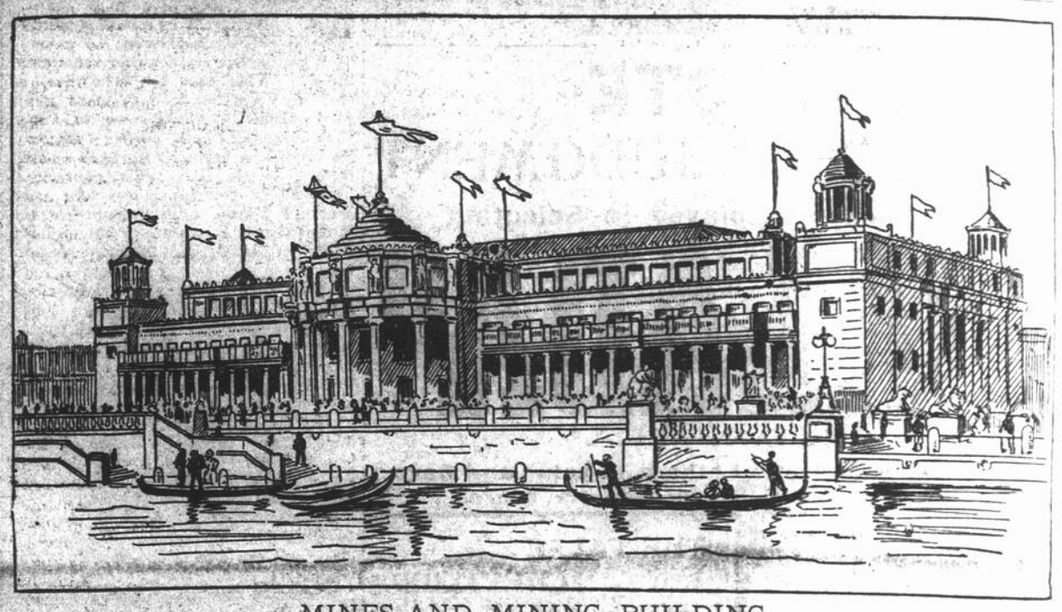
The exhibits include, among others, a collective mining exhibit which excels any former exposition of the products of American mines. All agricultural products are shown in a way to set forth their value and the proportionate part they take in the products of the west. The various branches, dairying, horticulture, poultry, stock growing, etc., are cared for in separate buildings specially erected and adapted to them. No other exposition has given so much space proportionately to the horticultural exhibit, and especially to the fruit-growing industry. Nearly eighty acres of land at the north end of the vast enclosure has been set apart for a racing course, live stock stalls, a ten-acre irrigating exhibit in operation, agricultural exhibits, etc.

A number of the most valuable electrical collections in the world form part of the electricity section, among which is Prof. Elihu Thompson's valuable historical collection of electrical appliances.

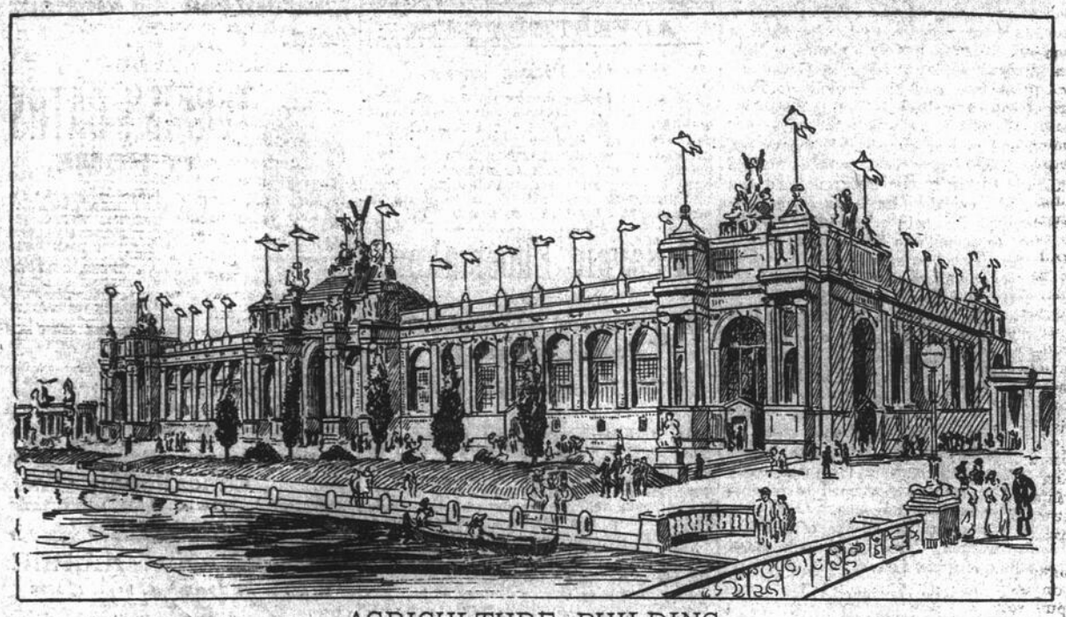
There is a splendid collection of fine arts in paintings, sculpture and statuary, an educational exhibit, not of a dry order, but one calculated to interest visitors of all ages, and an amusement section which comprises shows of the wild west, waxwork collections, cycloramas, foreign villages, baby incubators and several other novel features.

In a word the corporation in charge of the exhibition have spared no pains to ensure its being a grand success, and it is expected that before its close upwards of two million visitors will have passed the turnstiles.

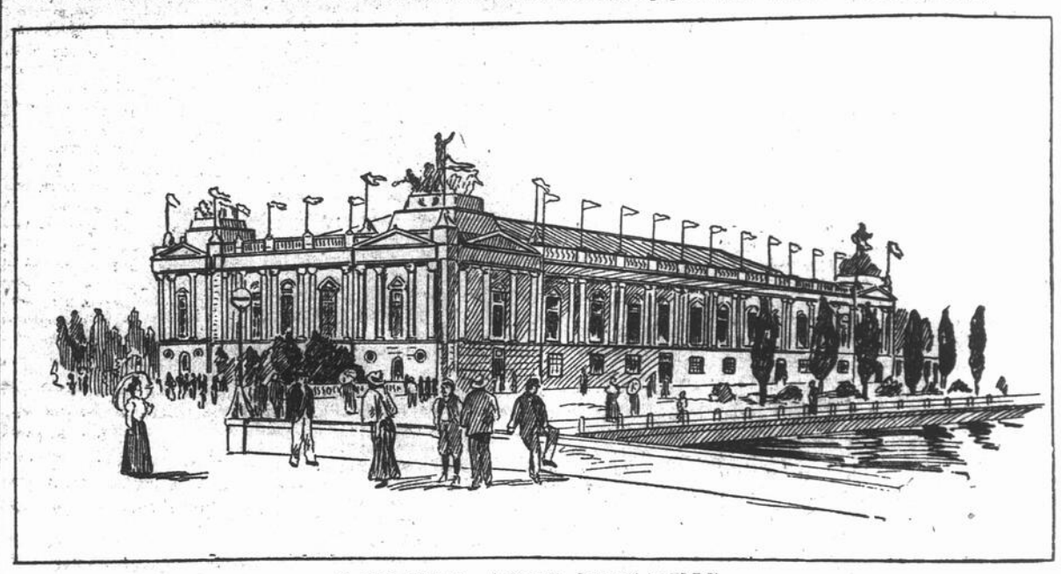
Omaha is a most important railway centre, no fewer than fourteen important lines of railway converging on the city, which can be easily reached from any point either in Canada or the United States. The population is not far off two hundred thousand, and the hotels are of such magnitude that they can accommodate no fewer than fifty thousand visitors. The means of transportation in and around the city are as perfect as can be devised, and special railway stations have been erected right on the exposition grounds. A club, composed of persons who formerly lived in Great Britain or in some of her colonies, has been organized for the purpose of extending courtesies to those of British and Canadian extraction who may come to Omaha to attend the exposition. The club is termed the 'British and Canadian American Club,' and has a permanent headquarters at 431 Ramage Building, at the south-east corner of Fifteenth and Harvey streets, in Omaha, where all visitors will be gladly made welcome and supplied with any information that they may desire.



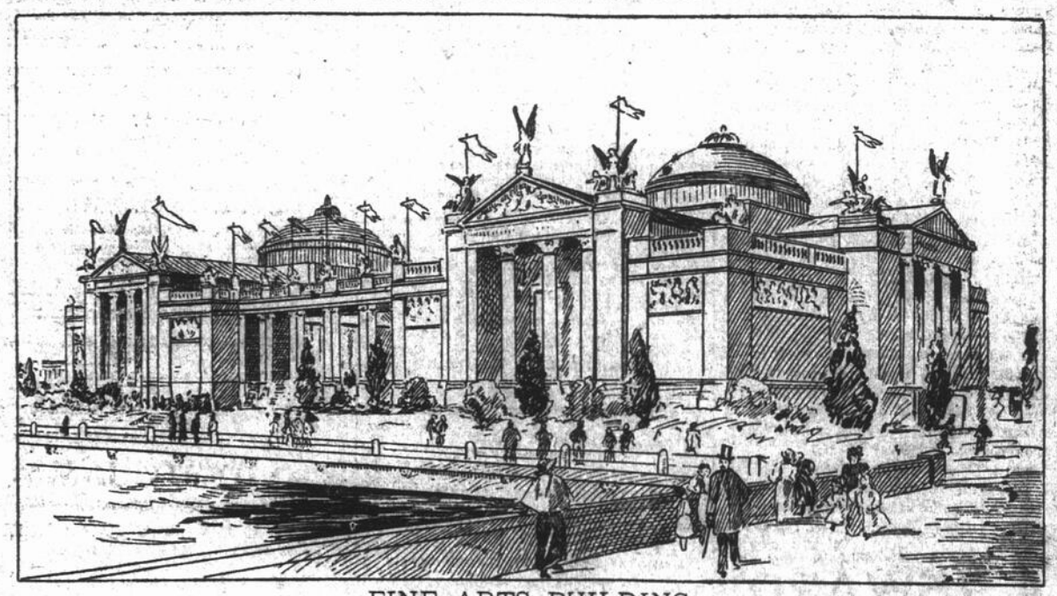
MINES AND MINING BUILDING.



AGRICULTURE BUILDING.



LIBERAL ARTS BUILDING.



FINE ARTS BUILDING.

The year 1809, in which Mr. Gladstone was born, also witnessed the birth of Lincoln, Darwin, Tennyson, Mendelssohn, Chopin, Oliver Wendell Holmes, General Von Mantuffel and Admiral Keppel. Most of these famous men lived to a great age. The last named survives.

MORLEY ON READING.

BOOKS AND NEWSPAPERS BOTH HAVE THEIR PLACE.

Mr. John Morley made a speech recently at the opening of a free library at Arbroath, Scotland, in the course of which he said:

He was not going to attempt to expatiate upon the delights of the use of books and of reading. Nearly all that could be said upon that great and admirable subject had been said by a far wiser and greater man than he could pretend to be. He had told them what literature did for them, what books could do for them if rightly used; how they enriched life, how they refreshed it, how they consoled it. They had been shown that after the first absolute necessities of life had been satisfied then the taste for wise reading and the cultivation of habits of reading was almost the next quality in a full and well-lived life. From books, and books alone, from libraries rightly used, and from them alone, they could have the quickening of the intelligence, the wakening up of drowsy thoughts and slumbering impulses. He could only say one thing more, and some day or another if they would allow him he would come to Arbroath and deal with it a little more fully—and as he was now a life member of the library he had plenty of time—he would show them what, after all, was the real purpose of being what was called a well-read man. Show him a man or a woman whose reading had made him or her tolerant, patient, candid, a truth-seeker, and a truth-lover, then he would show them a well-read man. He had always thought that an admirable definition of the purposes of libraries and of books by an admirable man of letters years ago, when he said their object was to bring more sunshine into the lives of our fellow-countrymen, more good will, more good humor, and more of the habit of being pleased with one another. He would make a little addition to that—namely, 'the purpose is to bring sunshine into our hearts and to drive moonshine out of our heads.'

Mr. Morley put in a word for newspaper-reading, rightly done:

Of course, they must not believe all that they read in newspapers, and if they read a paragraph about a quiet, peaceable member of parliament changing his faith (an absurd rumor that Mr. Morley had turned Catholic had been printed) they should hesitate before they accepted it. When he was told that there were four persons going into a newsroom for one that went into a library to get a book or consult a book he was not discouraged. It was a very fair proportion and division of interest, because there could be no more keen and wholesome curiosity than curiosity about our own times. It would be absurd to suppose that the only times in which they were not to take a serious interest were the times in which they happened to live. Newspapers did some of the best work that used to be done by books, and they did it extraordinarily well. He could recollect when the 'Times' newspaper in London never thought of having a notice of a book. To-day not only the 'Times' but all the great daily prints devoted a large space to the doings of the literary world, and he was assured by those who knew that there was no department of a newspaper that was more popular' or more indispensable.

His complaint, if he had any complaint to make about the matter, was that people read so much of newspapers, but did not get as much out of newspaper reading as they might. That was to say, they did not follow up the really interesting things which a newspaper suggested. He was amazed that people were content not to know where the places were that they read about, when a man that they read about was born, and where he was born, and what a word meant, when there was in the next room or in the next street at all events, some dictionary or encyclopedia which would at once tell them all that they ought to know. He suggested not long ago that an excellent institution would be a newspaper class in connection with a free library, where they would have somebody who could impartially, neither Whig nor Tory—he did not know such a man and he did not want to—but he meant one who for this purpose would be neither Whig nor Tory, but who could simply explain and elucidate from books of travel or dictionaries and encyclopedias the events of the day which they had read and passed over very lightly. That hint which he threw out some months ago was taken up by one of the institutions in London, and he understood no class had been more popular and nothing had added more to the attractions and usefulness of the institution.

THE INDIRECT COST OF TYPHOID FEVER.

If we had not the facts to sustain the assertion, it would be hard to believe what ignorant obtuseness can still be found, although we are constantly boasting of the 'enlightenment of the present age,' and saying, 'everybody knows about the contagiousness of typhoid fever,' etc., etc. Over in England they are now ruefully counting up the results of the typhoid epidemic that began in September and lasted for four months, where in a town—Maidstone—of 33,000 people there were 2,000 cases and 132 deaths. Those who are conversant with the facts have no question that the infection came from London hop-pickers who polluted the town's water-supply. There has been a general demand for an investigation; but the Town Council is opposed to it, and the Mayor says:—'An inquiry will do no good, because the cause of the epidemic cannot be learned.' He represents a class of obstinately ignorant men, like the King's Lynn citizen, who put the jar of water taken from a typhoid-infected supply in his window, calling attention to it as taken from that supply, and adding the legend: 'None better can be found.' But not all the survivors are so dull. In the midst of the panic large numbers of nurses were needed, and they volunteered from all over the kingdom; and now it has been voted to give each of them a medal in commemoration of their generosity in daring to nurse so contagious a disease.

It is calculated by expert sanitarians that for every death by typhoid there are ten cases, which, after a longer or shorter illness, recover; and it is also calculated that the average pecuniary loss by death is $1,000, while each case of sickness costs a hundred dollars in direct expense, loss of wages, etc. Applying this reckoning to Maidstone, the loss by the whole epidemic was $332,000—more than enough to supply pure water, and this does not take any account of the grief and misery of the survivors because of the loss of beloved ones.

But we need not go across the water to find instances to point the moral of the superiority of prevention. The great mortality from typhoid in Philadelphia is notorious from one end of our country to the other, and at a meeting of the Water Committee of Councils on the tenth of February, there was a delegation of physicians from the various medical societies of the city, to influence such action as will be likely to result in the purification of the water-supply from typhoid germs.

Dr. S. Solis-Cohen said that the mortality from typhoid during the last ten years had been somewhat over 5,000 cases, representing about 50,000 cases of sickness, and, calculating the money loss on the above-mentioned basis he declared that by their neglect the citizens of Philadelphia have suffered an actual money loss of $10,000,000—a sum that would more than have paid for filtering the water.—'The Independent.'

OXFORD'S LOSS.

All Oxford men of the present generation will regret to learn that 'Oriel Bill,' the brindle bulldog, is dead. He was one of the best-known figures in the classic city and one of the most popular. He was an easy-going, good-natured animal, ready to be entertained by every one, though his favorite colleges were perhaps Oriel and Merton, and he would often take up his abode for a week in the 'digs' of some undergraduate of one of those centres of light and leading. He was often to be found in the Mitre, and on sunny days would lie outside, while occasionally, especially at the beginning and end of terms, he would go down to the station to welcome or say good-bye to his friends. The one drawback to his otherwise happy life was the long vacation, which he found too extended. Two days ago he was noticed to be even more lethargic than usual, and, still more ominous sign, a little irritable. In the afternoon he stumbled along the High to the Mitre, lay down in the hall, and expired. He is to be buried in Oriel.—London 'Telegraph,' May 25.

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