

WHAT WILL THEY SAY?

G. T. R. Stockholders And the Increased Expenditure.

NOT HURT YET IN CONNECTION WITH THE CHANGED TRAIN SERVICE, SAYS MR. HAYS'S SECRETARY.

NO MORE AMERICANS COMING.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Grand Trunk Railway will be held on the first week of October. This will mark the second year of the incumbency of Sir Charles Rivers-Wilson of the high office of president of the company.

Speculation is rife as to the outcome of this important gathering. Since the last annual meeting there has been an entire change of management. Sir Charles Rivers-Wilson came to this country, addressed the officers and men, made a presentation, proceeded to the board of directors and appointed the present manager for a period of five years.

At the new idea was brought into play. Methods which had received the sanction of time, if not of dividends, were displaced. New men were brought in from the United States to assist Mr. Hays in the carrying out of the ideas, whose execution had made for success on the Wabash road.

From the first of January last, when Mr. Hays took office, till the present time, the work of reorganization has gone on steadily. More alertness has been displayed in all departments. Officers who showed a tendency to multiply have been consolidated. Officials who had grown gray in the service have been displaced by younger men from the United States. A new spirit has been infused into the system, which is everywhere alike at headquarters and all along the line. This, for want of a better name, may be called the spirit of modernity. Every change made has been in accordance with the idea which have appeared themselves in the United States material results.

The displacements have occasioned some grumbling; not a few business men have resented the bringing in of strangers who, however efficient they may be, can have little interest in the institutions of the country.

MR. HAYS'S FREE HAND.

Sir Charles Rivers-Wilson has always said, in answer to such resentment, 'The new manager must have a free hand to carry out his methods. We are not dealing with sentiment, but with shareholders who want dividends.'

And so the great officers have gone and new men have taken their places, able men, doubtless, who have already given a new aspect to all the departments.

The change was made in the hope of securing at once greater efficiency and economy. But fundamental alterations cannot be made without expense. It was something even to paint an old engine over to make it look like the engine with which past experience has been familiar. And although by the consolidation of offices and the concentration of power there will ultimately be saving as well as greater efficiency, there must necessarily be large preliminary outlay. This has actually been the fact, and the figures show an increase in working expenses of \$200,000 up to May last.

Now, while all that has been done since the new regime has met with the approval of Sir Charles Rivers-Wilson, it is to be supposed that all the shareholders share the views of the president. The annual meeting is likely to develop a warm discussion upon some of the new departures that have been made, especially those affecting the old affairs of the company, not a few of whom were held in highest esteem by the old staff in London.

THE SYSTEM MAY BE REVERSED.

Moreover, Sir Charles Rivers-Wilson has been elected by a small majority, and it is certain of the shareholders that the intention of buying up the stock in such quantity as to give a controlling influence to recalcitrant elements, with results which might, if carried out, overturn much of the work that has been set on foot by the new regime.

At the annual meeting of the 31st inst., 1896, of over \$53,000,000 of things as shareholders under a regime which was set on foot for the express purpose of

putting an end to the dismal story of deficits.

This decrease is accounted for by the authorities at the general offices, who were seen this morning, by the fact that during the corresponding period last year, the company had the carrying of the Knights Templars across the continent. 'Which,' as Mr. Logan, who represents Mr. Hays, says, 'was quite a nice little plum. You cannot get this every year, moreover, all the great conventions were held in the west this year, which also makes a difference. The corresponding period last year was in every respect exceptional.'

Locally, while the Americanizing tendency of the management has not been forgotten, there comes the proposal to reduce the local trains, as indicated in the 'Witness,' and this has been strongly resented by business men.

REDUCING LOCAL TRAINS.

The authorities at the passenger department say that this is to be done for the purpose of consolidating two trains in one, which will be ample for the public need. In the last analysis, it is admitted that the object is one of economy, the idea being to get the service to a basis which will be remunerative, without at the same time impairing its efficiency to the public. As Mr. Bell, the assistant general passenger agent, said this morning, 'As a matter of fact, very few people remain after September on the suburban route you mention, the St. Hyacinthe line. In any case, all things adjust themselves in time, and it will be so in this case. There may be some little grumbling, but it will soon disappear, more especially when it is seen that by the regular trains there will be no hardship imposed upon the public.'

This matter of the cutting off of the local service in the direction indicated, is not yet settled. Mr. Hays has been away for some time, and those who took umbrage at the proposition had no opportunity of airing their grievances.

'Mr. Hays arrived home this morning,' said Mr. Logan, 'and he will at once confer with the parties interested. It is a little premature to make a row before anybody is hurt. I have no doubt that the manager will be able to satisfy all parties. It is easy to write letters to the papers, and get up some excitement, and as the company does not respond, it looks as if it was always in the wrong. This is not the case, of course, for the company desires to give the best service and to accommodate the public in every reasonable way.'

SUBURBAN RESIDENTS PARCELS.

'And about that charge of twenty-five cents upon parcels of suburban passengers exceeding twenty-five pounds. Do you know that you have raised a hornet's nest about your heads for enforcing that rule upon business men who were accustomed to take almost what they liked without a word being said?'

'If you had travelled by the suburban trains as often as I have done for the last few months, you would agree with me that the necessity of the rule—which is no new rule at all, understand, and which is a joint rule of the two companies—was very urgent. I have seen men take up three seats with their baggage, and allow ladies to stand all the way in the middle of the car. One day I saw a man thus occupy three seats with his bundles. I gave my seat to the lady whom he had dispossessed, and told the conductor that if the passenger insisted upon having so much room to throw his luggage off at the next station. The custom of allowing free parcels has been awfully abused. Of course, those in the habit of abusing it feel a little angry because we enforce the rule for the first time. If a person who had an annual pass suddenly found himself cut off he would be angry, too. We enforce the rule in the interest of the summer residents themselves, because we often have to put on extra cars to accommodate the parcels, and thus lose time at the stations throwing them out on the platform. There is grumbling at the delay of the train, but this is what occasions the delay.'

GRAND TRUNK STOCK NOT SCARCE.

Mr. Logan smiled at the rumor of an opposition buying up the stock in London with the ultimate end in view of reversing the present policy.

'It won't be hard to buy up Grand Trunk stock if the money is forthcoming.'

'Any more Americans coming in, Mr. Logan?'

'I do not think so. None of the recent appointments or changes have been Americans. I do not believe it is the intention to bring any more Americans in.'

'And as to the displacement of train despatchers?'

'There will be no displacement. People have made a bugbear of possible changes in working, which, in any event, are away ahead. It is merely a foolish scare.'

NO GAMBLING ON THIS TRAIN.

THE GANG BADLY DISAPPOINTED.

HOW THE CHIEF OF THE PROVINCIAL REVENUE POLICE BROKE THE COMBINATION—THE WHEEL OF FORTUNE DID NOT WHEEL.

A little episode in connection with the recent excursion of La Société des Artisans to Ste. Agathe has come to light, which shows how officials ready to do their duty can do wonderful good to the public. The society on Saturday last left the Dalhousie Square Station of the C.P.R. for Ste. Agathe. Chief Legault of the Provincial Revenue Police was in the station at the time and noticed in the crowd the two men whose game was broken up on the Exhibition Grounds by Chief Carpenter of the Secret Service Agency. He saw them board the excursion train, and considering that they could not be there for any good, he also got on the cars to see what was going forward. After Mile End had been passed, he walked through the cars, and found in one of the refreshment carriages the two men actively engaged in arranging their gambling outfit. He was accompanied by Mr. L. O. Grothe, vice-president of the Artisans' Society, and going up to them asked them what they were doing. They protested that they did not mean anything wrong, and at once started to pack up their paraphernalia. Chief Legault said to them, 'I am with this excursion and will parade this train all the time, and if I find you starting any of your games, you and your outfit will be thrown off the train.' The men promised solemnly that they would not open up, and the chief passed through into another car. There he met an attaché of the gamblers carrying the boards which are always an adjunct to the game. 'Where are you going with this?' the man was questioned. 'Into the next car.' 'Then I will tell you, young man, if you do not look out, you and your boards will go out of this car so quick that you will not feel it. There is to be no gambling on this train.' That settled it. The fellow concealed the boards, and for once the gamblers had their trip for nothing. There was no wheel of fortune on this excursion, and the officers of the society are grateful to Chief Legault for saving its members from the operations of the swindling gang.

MANITOBA SCHOOLS.

MR. GREENWAY GIVES THE QUIETUS TO THE OTTAWA STORY.

Winnipeg, Man., Sept. 4.—The attention of Mr. Greenway was called to-day to the 'Mail and Empire's' Ottawa correspondent's despatch, with regard to a reference of the school question to the Pope, or that the interloper had anything to do with the settlement. The Premier replied that the 'Mail and Empire's' story was absolutely false and manufactured out of whole cloth. He added: 'We meet to-day to discuss the whole settlement of the school question.'

Winnipeg, Sept. 4.—The Hon. Robert Watson, Minister of Public Works for Manitoba, has returned from Ottawa to attend a Cabinet council in regard to the school question settlement. As to the vacant Interior portfolio, Mr. Watson had this to say: 'I think now that the appointment should be left to the discretion of Mr. Laurier. I do not believe he has made many mistakes so far, and with many others in the east I am of the opinion that there should be some settled understanding on the school question before any one from this province accepts the position. If the premier had selected a man to fill the vacancy before the removal of the school controversy from the arena of politics I think it would have prejudiced him on the question of settlement.'

The 'Progres de Valleyfield' says that most important things concerning the Church in Canada must be going on in Rome just now, for our bishops are leaving for the Eternal City in rapid succession, and having for some time kept public opinion alive with their mandements and speeches, they have now suddenly become as silent as the tomb. The article then adds: 'The discussion on the school question commenced in Canada seems to have been transferred to Rome. It has been stated that Mr. Laurier had advocates at the Vatican and that his cause would triumph. If the Liberal leader has friends in Rome, he never asked their help and probably does not know them. He is too prudent to implicate himself in intrigues, and if he obtains justice it will not be because he solicited it. It is quite likely that European friends of some Liberal Canadians may have taken steps, but their success or defeat cannot affect the

Liberal leaders. During the course of the present year, Mr. Laurier has probably spoken to one Catholic prelate only, the Bishop of Valleyfield, and the interview was very short and no remarks were exchanged concerning the school question.

TO GO FURTHER EAST.

THE NOTRE DAME HOSPITAL AUTHORITIES SECURE A NEW SITE.

It is learned on the authority of one of the directors of the Notre Dame Hospital, that steps are being taken to change the location of the institution. The ground on which the present building stands has been sold and a new site nearer the river and directly in the east end has been secured. The new site is that at present occupied by the old military prison, directly opposite to the Montreal Brewery, and close to the Montreal fall. The present building on the new site dates a hundred years back. It was erected by Commodore Molson as a residence, and for years was looked upon as one of the handsomest homes in Montreal. The family afterwards removed up town, and the building became vacant. Then during the military occupation of Montreal, it became a place of confinement for soldiers who had been guilty of dereliction of duty. Since then it has passed through many experiences. Regarding the present hospital site, it is understood that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company is the purchaser.

ANOTHER BIG HAUL.

The Provincial Revenue Police have been lying low for the past week and as a result next week there will be twelve persons before the Police Magistrate on a charge of keeping shebeens. There are five situated in the west end, two in the north and five in the east.

A BRAVE DEED.

AN R. & O. N. PILOT RESCUES TWO MEN FROM DROWNING.

On Wednesday afternoon, when the steamer 'Longueuil' was plying between Longueuil and Montreal it met a row boat with two men on board. They came too close, and the wash from the steamer upset the boat and threw both into the river. The pilot stopped the ferry boat and jumped from the upper deck, a distance of twenty-five feet, into the river, not even taking the time to take his coat off. He swam to the men, who were struggling in the water, and who could not swim. He gripped them both and held them up until a boat was lowered and the three placed in safety. The pilot had to strike one of the men on the head in the water who had fastened a death grip on him. The man who so bravely went to the rescue of the two drowning people is Pilot Goyette. He has been in the employ of the Richelieu & Ontario Company for many years, and is looked upon as one of the best officers in the service. His friends propose to petition the Royal Humane Society to give him the medal of the society in recognition of his brave act.

WELL WATER AND TYPHOID.

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE PROVINCIAL BOARD OF HEALTH TALKS.

Dr. Pelletier, of the Provincial Board of Health, told a 'Witness' reporter yesterday that from the reports received from the various districts the state of the province from a health point of view was very satisfactory. 'Typhoid and malarial fever,' said the doctor, 'are more pronounced than any other form of disease at present, particularly in the country, but that is always the case in the months of September and October. Of course there are various causes for this, but we ascribe the general one to the low water in the country wells. You must know that when a well becomes low it naturally drains from a larger surface, and is thus more likely to become permeated with a larger percentage of fever and other disease-bearing germs. It does not always follow that water causes typhoid, but its use has the effect of leaving the constitution of the consumer in a state peculiarly liable to absorb any disease microbes which may come along.'

REMEMBERED THE WIDOW.

Ottawa, Sept. 4.—The 'Citizen' of this morning says editorially: 'The Comptroller of Customs, the Hon. William Patterson, has done a kind and graceful act in handing over his sessional allowance to the widow of Mr. Clarke, the Liberal candidate for North Grey, who was successful at the general election, but who died so suddenly immediately afterward. It may seem a small thing, but it is one which a selfish man would not have thought of.'

MONEY IN THE UNITED STATES.

Washington, Sept. 4.—The treasury circulation statement shows that on Sept. 1 all kinds of money in the United States, outside of what is held in the Treasury, aggregated \$1,539,169,634, or \$21.48 per capita on an estimated population of 71,645,000. As compared with Sept. 1, 1895, the circulation shows a decrease of \$64,413,394. During the month of August, however, the circulation shows an increase of \$24,266,492, made up largely from the Treasury's loss of gold.

A CLERGYMAN WEDS.

Cornwall, Sept. 4.—The Rev. W. T. Keough, B.A., of Rawdon, Que., formerly pastor of the Methodist Church at Moulinette, was married on Wednesday, at Moulinette to Miss Edith Earle, of this place. The ceremony took place at the residence of the bride's mother, the Rev. Eber Crummy, late of Japan, officiating. The bride was given away by her uncle, Mr. Peter Campbell of Lacchute, Que. She was assisted by her sister, Miss Alice Earle of Cornwall. The Rev. R. C. McConnell, B.A., of Grantley, acted as best man.

LEGISLATION FOR THE FARMERS.

INTERESTING ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE.

Ottawa, Sept. 4.—An important meeting of members interested in agriculture was held this morning, with Mr. Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, present, and about thirty others. They discussed the depressed condition of agriculture in Canada, and the best means of helping the farmers. The high freight rates and other questions of transportation of products of the farm, the need of cold storage and the export of cattle were all discussed. It was agreed that the government should take some steps to reduce freight rates and also to consider a general scheme of cold storage all along the line. The Minister of Agriculture stated that the government would shortly perfect a scheme for keeping perishable products in cold storage from the farm to Liverpool. He also said he had not abandoned hope of removing the schedule from our cattle in Britain, but if it was hopeless, then we should modify our quarantine regulations. It was also the sense of the meeting that we should obtain entrance for our cattle to the United States ports for export, as shippers would get four dollars or five dollars a head more.

Mr. Dalton McCarthy made the statement that the C.P.R. was making all its profits over expenses out of Manitoba and a little west of Manitoba, and that the burden was too much for that country to bear.

A committee was appointed to prepare suggestions and lay them before the House Committee on Agriculture.

A private meeting of the Quebec members of the House was held this morning in the tower room. In the course of a speech made by Mr. Laurier there, the Premier declared that this government must do something for the farmers, and that quickly, otherwise the government would be condemned.

Dr. Landerkin was elected chairman of the Agricultural Committee this morning. Mr. Gibson will probably be chairman of the Railway Committee.

GREAT BRITAIN AND CHINA.

LORD SALISBURY'S PROPOSAL RE TRANSIT DUTIES SAID TO HAVE BEEN FAVORABLY RECEIVED IN PEKIN.

London, Sept. 4.—A despatch to the 'Central News' from Shanghai says that the government at Peking are disposed to agree to the conditions proposed by Lord Salisbury in exchange for the increase of tariff by China that government shall concede the abolition of transit duties and permit free trade within the Empire.

WELCOME TO A DYNAMITER.

New York, Sept. 4.—Before six o'clock this morning a large number of Irishmen gathered at the barge office to take part in the reception to Dr. Thomas Gallagher, the dynamiter, who is booked to arrive on the American line steamer 'St. Paul.' There were men there representing the Irish National Alliance, the Fenian Brotherhood, the Clan-na-Gael, the Ancient Order of Hibernians, and all the county associations.

A MINISTER'S SUDDEN DEATH.

Pitzroy Harbor, Ont., Sept. 4.—The Rev. D. J. Hyland, the Presbyterian minister of this village, died this morning at 9.30, after a few hours' illness. It is thought possible that an inquest will be held.

THE PROHIBITION DEPUTATION.

THE TORONTO 'GLOBE' ON THE RESULT OF THE INTERVIEW WITH THE GOVERNMENT.

Toronto, Sept. 4.—The 'Globe' has an editorial on the Prohibition deputation which waited yesterday upon the government at Ottawa in which it says: The temperance people ought to be fairly well satisfied with recent events at Ottawa. The bar in the parliament buildings near the Commons Chamber has been abolished. We do not propose to overrate the gain that has been made in this way. The Senate will probably follow the example of the House of Commons. Another event of great importance was the meeting between the leading prohibitionists and several members of the government, including Mr. Laurier, Sir Oliver Mowat and the Hon. Sydney Fisher. The upshot of the conference was a declaration that the plebiscite, which is part of the Liberal programme, will take place before the next general election, and that legislation for that purpose will probably be introduced next session. This is businesslike and straightforward, and it ought to be none the less satisfactory to friends of the temperance cause, because the ministers spoke frankly about the necessity for restrictive legislation being backed by public opinion. To work effectively law must not march too rapidly; it must not be separated from its base of supplies. That is the question which the advocates of prohibition have to consider. The question of revenue was also mentioned. The public revenues from the liquor traffic, federal, provincial and municipal, amount to several millions of dollars, and the loss of this source of income, while not to be weighed against the benefit of a really effective prohibitory law, is a matter to be reckoned with.

The 'World's' Ottawa special says respecting the order to close the Commons bar: Barnett, who runs the restaurant both in the Senate and the House of Commons, understands to-day's orders to mean that no person can go to the bar for a drink, but that he must seat himself at one of the tables in the adjacent room, and, acting on this theory, drinks are still being dispensed beneath the Commons chambers. Should the committee decide to abolish the sale of intoxicating liquors then there will be a good many thirsty Commonsers, who will pay frequent visits to the 'corner store.'



SENATOR JOHN M. PALMER, Gold Democrat Nominee for President of the United States.

MANITOBA CROPS.

HARVESTING OPERATIONS PROCEEDING RAPIDLY THROUGHOUT THE PROVINCE.

Winnipeg, Man., Sept. 4.—With the aid of two or three thousand experienced farm hands from the eastern provinces harvesting operations in Manitoba and the North-West are proceeding rapidly. From all sections come reports that the crops are turning out better than even the most sanguine had anticipated and nowhere is there cause for complaint. An average for the whole country of twenty bushels of good wheat to the acre is considered a satisfactory result.

THE WEATHER.

Meteorological Office, Toronto, Sept. 4. 11 a.m.—The following are the minimum temperatures: Kamloops, 44; Calgary, 38; Qu'Appelle, 42; Winnipeg, 46; Port Arthur, 36; Parry Sound, 36; Toronto, 43; Ottawa, 42; Montreal, 45; Quebec, 44; Halifax, 60. Probabilities for the next twenty-four hours: Fine and cool.

Montreal, Sept. 4, 1896. Readings by Hearn & Harrison's Standard Barometer at noon to-day, 30.07; yesterday, 29.66. Temperature, to-day, max. 61, min. 45; yesterday, max. 69; min. 57.

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 50c, marriage notices for 50c, death notices for 50c prepaid. The announcement of funeral services is inserted for 50c extra; other extension to obituary, such as short sketch of life, two cents per word extra, except poetry, which is 50 cents per line extra—prepaid.

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

BIRTHS.

ANTLIFF—On Sept. 1, 1896, the wife of John H. Antliff, C.E., D.T.S., Ottawa, of a son.

TAYLOR—On Sept. 3, 1896, at 49th St. Urbain street, the wife of James D. Taylor, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

KINCAID—FARLEY—In the Church of St. John the Divine, Warden, on Tuesday, August 25, 1896, by the Rev. J. Thompson, B.A., James Kincaid, of North Adams, Mass., to Miss May E., fourth daughter of Wm. Farley, Warden, Que. Glasgow papers please copy.

LATOUR-INGRAM—On Aug. 25, by the Rev. D. Winter, E.H. Latour to Edith M. Ingram, both of Ottawa.

STRACHAN—DORION—On Sept. 2, 1896, at St. James' Methodist Church, by the Rev. Dr. Ross, Lillie Gertrude, only daughter of the Rev. J. A. Dorion, to Andrew B. Strachan, son of the late Dr. Strachan, all of Montreal. No cards.

DIED.

KINNEAR—At Kinnear's Mills, Que., on August 29, 1896, Albert Kinnear, aged 34 years and 8 months. Asleep in Jesus.

MURPHY—In this city, on Sept. 3, 1896, George Murphy, 63 years of age, for many years in the employ of Gault Bros. & Co., also late Chief of the Harbor Police of this city.

Funeral from 153 Cadieux street on Sunday the 6th inst., at 2:30 p.m. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

Cleveland (Ohio) papers please copy.

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

Notice received too late for this column are usually placed on the 6th page.

ADVERTISEMENT.

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Watchmaker and Jeweller,
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Watches cleaned, repaired, and warranted for one year, \$1. Main Spring and Clean, \$1.50.

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Striped shaker Flannel, 7c, worth 10c.
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Grey Flannel Twill, 12c.
Remnants Watered Moreen, 5c yard.
Remnants Butcher Linen.
Remnants Towelling.
Remnants White Cotton.
Remnants Dress Linings.
Remnants White Canton Flannel.
Remnants White Pillow Cotton.
Remnants White Sheet.
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Ladies' Heavy Kid Walking Gloves, Pique Sewn, Heavy Black Points and with two large studs, \$1.25 pr.

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Is that we keep the largest variety, i.e., the public have a choice of thousands of suits of an unlimited variety, secondly, their clothing is reliable, i.e., every suit has first-class workmanship put into it; thirdly, their prices are much lower than other stores.

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Boys' Stylish Made 2-Piece Fancy Tweed School Suits, \$1.35 to \$2.25 each.

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Boys' Well Cut and Made Navy Serge School Suits, \$1.60 to \$7.10 each.

Boys' Black Serge College Suits in good styles, \$3.98 to \$8.50 each.

BOYS' REEFER COATS.
BOYS' REEFER COATS.

Boys' Navy Serge Reefer Coats, nicely lined, with Anchor Buttons, in all sizes, prices, \$1.40 to \$5.25 each.

Boys' Navy Nap Cloth Reefer Coats, in all desirable weights, well made and lined, with Anchor or Black Buttons, \$2.25 to \$7.50.

Boys' Beaver Cloth Reefer Coats, lined Silk, Serge and Tweed, with Velvet Collars, \$5.50 to \$8.50 each.

Boys' Full Overcoats in new colors, nicely cut and made, \$1.90 to \$7.30 ea.

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BOYS' PANTS.

Boys' Navy Serge Pants, lined throughout, and well finished, sizes 22 to 28, 25c to \$2 pr.

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MENS' SHIRTS.

Boys' and Men's White Unlaundried Shirts, endless stays on sleeves and back facing, all sizes, 35c ea.

Men's White Unlaundried Shirts, reinforced fronts, endless stays on sleeves, back facings, 48c ea.

Our special White Unlaundried Shirts, Linen Bosoms, endless stays over shoulders and back facings, 75c ea.

Boys' and Men's Zephyr Negligee Shirts, in a variety of choice colors and patterns, with laundried collars and cuffs (the same line we have sold so many of), sizes 12½, 13, 13½, 15, 15½, 16, 16½, 17 inches, worth 55c. Our price, 39c ea.

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New weights, new makes and new qualities in Men's Fall Underwear.

Men's Natural Merino Vest and drawers, well made and finished, 39c.

Men's Pure Natural Wool Vests and drawers, fully shaped and finished, 63c each.

Men's heavier and better quality Natural Wool Vests and Drawers, extra finish, special value, 82c each.

Men's Heavy Wool Socks, 10c pr.

Men's All Wool Fancy Socks, in good colors, 17c pair.

Men's Fine Sanitary Wool Half Hose, free from Dye, 22c pair.

Men's Fast Black Cotton Socks, 15c pair.

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The Daily Witness.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, SEPT. 4.

CHIEF JUSTICE OF ENGLAND.

SAYS KIND WORDS ABOUT CANADA
AND CANADIANS.

HE ADMIRES HER INSTITUTIONS AND HER PEOPLE.

Ottawa, Sept. 4.—At the government dinner to Lord Russell of Killowen, Lord Chief Justice of England, on Wednesday evening, the First Minister, the Hon. Wilfrid Laurier, proposed the health of Lord Russell, to whom he paid a very high compliment in very graceful and eloquent language.

Lord Russell in reply said that it was impossible not to be moved by the gracious and kindly character of the reception. He took it as a compliment not only to himself but to the judicial body in England to which he belonged. The reception was a double compliment, first because it was of a non-partisan character, and secondly because the legal profession was so largely represented. No reputation was so well worth having as the reputation among one's own profession. He wanted to say one word about their government. He happened to be taking some count of the profession of its members, and if the government ever commits any grave constitutional fault, it will be a remarkable thing, because so many members of it are members of the Bar. He mentioned Sir Richard Cartwright as one notable exception, and there were also Messrs. Paterson, Fielding, Fisher and Tarte. The first thing that struck him upon visiting this continent was its immensity, grandeur, great natural resources, great rivers and almost boundless plains awaiting only the labor of man to turn to account those exhaustless resources which a bounteous Providence had placed within their reach. It certainly tended to make a man from Great Britain think less of himself. It was a capital thing for a man possessed of a superabundant self-conceit. It ought to be part of the education of Englishmen, especially public men who have anything to do with the government of Greater Britain, to become acquainted by actual travel with the great colonies of the Empire.

He had been greatly struck with the completeness of their educational equipments in Toronto, Montreal and Ottawa. He confessed to one fear in his regard, though he did not know whether his fear was well founded or not. They were turning out in great bodies, year by year, large numbers of lawyers, doctors and clergymen, and other members of the learned professions. It was a great thing that they should have this wealth of learned men, but were they quite sure that their education was sufficiently practical for a class which must be the backbone of any great society of men, the class from which the cities spring up, the agricultural class. They might obliterate their cities, but if they had a good agricultural population, that population would rear them up again. He questioned whether Canada could afford to spare so many of her sons for the professions, many of whom went to the United States and other countries, and he asked whether they devoted sufficient thought to the training in technical schools and to agricultural schools in

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A Cordial
Invitation

— TO ALL —

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NEW STORE

WHICH IS JUST OUT
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JAS. A. OGILVY & SONS,

THE FAMILY DRAPERY AND LINEN
WAREHOUSE,

Cor. Mountain and St. Catherine Sts.

No High Prices

But if anything Cheaper than
at old stand.

order to turn to the best account the agricultural class.

He was greatly struck by the multiplicity of churches in Toronto, Montreal and Ottawa. He hoped that this indicated the existence not of cold tolerance, not merely the recognition of the equality of all creeds before the law, not merely the cold Christian recognition of the Divine precept of loving your neighbor but, as the interests of the country required a warm, real union of hearts, recognizing the honest convictions of men who differ and who are willing to co-operate in all good, worthy, patriotic movements.

One thing might be said of their Parliament. The Canadian Parliament was neither better nor worse, nor anything else to be. Canada had a wide suffrage, and broad institutions based upon the people's will. He was much struck by the dignity and decorum of the proceedings in both branches of the Canadian Parliament, comparing favorably with those which marked any Parliament with which he was acquainted, and comparing most favorably with some.

He had an uneasy moment or two in the House of Commons the day previous. On Monday when he first visited the House, it was Private Members' Day, and uncommonly like Private Members' Day in the English House—not very lively. On Tuesday when he visited the House, the second time, things were changed, and the uneasy moment he felt was when he looked at his friend, Sir Frank Lockwood, seated on the other side of the Speaker. They had heard of an old war-horse scenting the battle from afar. He thought if it had not been for the stern look of repression which he more than once directed towards Sir Frank Lockwood, he would, prompted and inspired by the eloquence of Mr. Foster, have risen to his feet.

Lord Russell predicted a great future for Canada, which was largely in their own hands. He believed they would fulfill in good time the destiny which Providence had in store for them. They were illustrating how it was possible for men of different races and diversity of religious belief, on the same soil, imbued by the same patriotic instincts, to join in the common promotion of their Mother Land.

In proposing Mr. Laurier's health, the Lord Chief Justice said that he was much struck with the sentiments of loyalty and attachment to the old British institutions which have marked every public utterance of his, and that he was well everywhere he had gone in Canada.

In the course of his remarks Sir Frank Lockwood regretted that he had not had an opportunity while in the House of Commons of hearing a speech in French, so when Sir Henri Joly de Lotbinière proposed the health of the Opposition, he spoke in French for the benefit of Sir Frank, and Mr. Choquette afterwards sang a French song.

THE CZAR IN FRANCE.

Paris, Sept. 4.—The "Figaro" says that the Duc d'Aumale has invited the Czar to visit the Chateau of the Duc at Chantilly, but it is expected the Czar will decline the invitation upon the ground of the shortness of his stay in France.

MR. DAVIS WILL NOT BE OPPOSED.

Toronto, Sept. 4.—The "Mail and Empire" announces that the Conservatives will not oppose the re-election of Mr. E. J. Davis, new Provincial Secretary of Ontario.

BRITISH STEAMER IN COLLISION.

London, Sept. 4.—The British steamer "Ravenshoe," from Alexandria for Hull, came into collision off Finisterre yesterday with the steamer "Faustegama," from Antwerp for Leghorn, sinking the latter almost immediately. No lives were lost.

A FLOUR TRUST GOES TO THE WALL

Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 4.—The Northwestern Millers' Association, also known as the Flour Trust, has gone to the wall. It was organized a year ago to maintain uniform price of flour and do away with competition. The books were closed and every manufacturer of flour paid into the trust as a guaranty that he would keep faith, was divided among those who remained faithful.

FISHING LIMITS.

Ottawa, Sept. 4.—Mr. Thompson, Secretary of the American Anglers' Association of Alexandria Bay, has made applications to the department here for an extension of the limits within which American sportsmen may fish without license fee. At present the tract extends from Prescott to Snake Island light, west of Kingston. Now the Americans want the limits to be extended some miles further west and to include Horse Island, Reed's Bay.

CANADIAN FARM PRODUCE.

WHY IT FAILED IN SOME INSTANCES IN ENGLAND.
(Huntingdon "Gleaner," Aug. 20.)

There is not a shipper of horses across the Atlantic who will not say the heavier and the coarser the animal the larger the price. We think them clumsy and misshapen, but while our farmers raise horses to sell they must suit the tastes of those who are to buy them and not their own. The same want of consideration for the customer's views ruined Canada's trade in butter. We used to export every fall a large quantity of dairy butter. The trade dwindled until it ceased. The English got fresh butter from Denmark and powdered from Ireland, and would not take our salt butter at any price. The effort to introduce our creamery has been hampered by the same lack of tact in not trying to adapt the goods to the market. The people on the American continent like salty butter, and cannot comprehend that anybody should differ from them. The farmers who draw the milk and the dairymen who make it up personally like over-salted butter and they judge others by themselves, besides, we fear the undue increase in weight by putting in good allowance of salt has something to do with the universal practice that bars, as Mr. Grant says, three-fourths of our Canadian creamery out of the English market. It may be altogether wrong that the people in the old land prefer their butter either without salt or the least possible quantity, but as they pay the money for it, we should suit them so far as possible. We have tasted creamery in this district where the salt obscured the natural flavor, and yet the salesmen of these factories wondered why shippers would not look at it. The salt is not away, as Mr. Grant suggests, put in for preserving, for we have sampled creamery as heavily salted in October as it was in July. Situated as we are within a few hours' run of Montreal, the District of Beauharnois has a great opportunity to establish a reputation for freshly made and lightly salted butter in England, for the butter that leaves the ice-house of the creamery in the forenoon can be in the cold storage hold of the steamship before evening. A reasonable effort on the part of our creamery managers to meet the tastes and demands of the English market would put an end to fifty-cent the hundred milk.

COMMERCIAL.

WITNESS OFFICE,
Friday, Sept. 4, 1896.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

Cable advices to the Board of Trade this morning are as follows:—London, Friday, Sept. 4, 1896.—Cargoes off coast, wheat firm, red 3d higher, malted; cargoes on passage, wheat and maize rather firmer; English country markets, wheat dull; weather cloudy. Liverpool wheat and maize firm. Futures, wheat steady, 5s 14d Sept., 5s 14d Oct., 5s 21d Nov., 5s 24d Dec., Jan. 5s 3d; maize quiet, 2s 3½d Sept., Oct., 2s 3d Nov., 2s 3½d Dec., Jan. Paris, wheat, 18.80 Sept., 18.85 Oct., flour, 40.10 Sept., 39.90 Oct. In Milwaukee wheat opened at 55½¢ for Sept., and 58¢ Dec.

In Duluth wheat opened at 56½¢ bid Sept., and 58½¢ Dec.

In Detroit wheat opened at 60½¢ bid for Sept., and 64½¢ Dec.

In St. Louis wheat opened at 61½¢ Dec.

In New York wheat opened at 63½¢ bid Sept., and 65¢ Dec.

In Toledo wheat opened at 63¢ Sept., and 66¢ Dec.

In Minneapolis wheat opened at 54½¢ for Sept.

Flour—Values continue steady and volume of business of only fair dimensions. A sale of 5,000 sacks of Manitoba flour was made yesterday for export to Australia.

Wheat—The export trade is active, but local trading is slow. We quote as follows:—

Spring wheat patents . . . \$3.60 to \$3.80

Straight rollers . . . 3.75 to 3.90

Manitoba strong bakers . . . 3.40 to 3.60

Grain—The export trade is active, but local trading is slow. We quote as follows:—

Peas, per 60 lbs . . . 52c to 53c

No. 2 oats, per 34 lbs . . . 25½¢ to 25¾¢

Corn, . . . 35½¢ to 36½¢

Barley, feed . . . 32c to 32½¢

Rye . . . 40c to 41c

Buckwheat, per 48 lbs . . . 38c to 39c

Oatsmeal—The market is quiet and about steady. We quote rolled oats in car lots on track, at \$2.50.

Feed—The market is about steady and fairly active. We quote:—

Bran . . . \$10.50 to \$11.00

Shorts . . . 11.00 to 12.00

Provisions—The market continues dull and quiet for pork and prices are weak. Smoked meats are in good demand. We quote as follows:—

Canadian short cut, clear \$10.00 to \$10.50

Canadian, short cut mess 10.50 to 11.50

Hams, city cured, per lb. 00.07½ to 00.09½

Lard, Canadian, in pails . . . 00.07 to 00.07½

Bacon, per lb . . . 00.08½ to 00.09½

Lard, com. refined, per lb. 00.05 to 00.05½

Butter—The market continues weak and 18 cents would be an outside price for buyers.

Eggs—The market continues to gain in strength and we quote for fresh stock closely candled 11c to 12½c; 12c for single cases.

Cheese—Cable this morning was steady. On spot the market is decidedly firmer nominally, 3 cents being asked for August makes and from 8½c to 8¾c bid. For first best French 8½c to 8¾c is asked, and from 8¾c to 8½c bid.

Ashe—There is little business passing, and values are steady at the late range. We quote: Potatoes, firsts, at \$3.50 to \$3.55; seconds at \$3.05 to \$3.10; pearls at \$4.55.

MOVEMENTS OF GRAIN AND FLOUR.

Receipts.	Shipments.
At Chicago—	
Wheat, bush 129,600	6,000
Corn, bush 284,000	0
Oats, bush 84,000	0
Flour, brls 6,400	0
At New York—	
Wheat, bush 10,000	0
Corn, bush 143,000	0
Oats, bush 1,000	0
Flour, brls 1,000	0
Flour, sacks 14,000	0
At Milwaukee—	
Wheat, bush 31,000	0
At Duluth—	
Wheat, bush 30,000	0
At Detroit—	
Wheat, bush 20,000	0
At Minneapolis—	
Wheat, bush 10,000	0
At St. Louis—	
Wheat, bush 10,000	0
At Toledo—	
Wheat, bush 10,000	0

RECEIPTS IN MONTREAL.

Wheat, bush	G.T.R.	C.P.R.
Corn, bush 2,100	1,000	1,000
Peas, bush 1,000	0	0
Oats, brls 1,000	0	0
Flour, brls 1,000	0	0
Eggs, cases 1,000	0	0
Butter, pkgs 1,000	0	0
Cheese, brls 1,000	0	0
Lard, brls 1,000	0	0
Ashe, brls 1,000	0	0
Meats, pkgs 1,000	0	0
Hams and bacon 1,000	0	0
Leather, rolls 1,000	0	0
Petroleum, brls 1,000	0	0
Beef, grs 1,000	0	0
Canned goods 1,000	0	0

FARMERS' MARKET PRICES.—SEPT. 4.

Yesterday was not a favorable day for which to prepare large loads of farm produce. The market was dull, and only a few of the available space around the Farmers' Market and Jacques Cartier square was fully occupied with heavy loads of produce, and as the buyers turned up, the trade was active without much change in prices since last Friday excepting that tomatoes sell for about half the rate of a week ago, and new offered from 10c to 12c; the basket, plum and musk, were also considerably lower in price, the former selling at from 15c to 40c each and the latter at from 5c to 15c each, so that the grapes are declining and now sell at about 2c per lb. by the basket; plums and musk sell at from 60c to 75c the basket; plums 30c to 60c do.; apples, \$1 to \$2 per barrel; bananas, 75c to \$1.00 the bushel. New corn, 25c to 30c the bushel, and old, 20c to 25c the bushel. Old oats are some 5c dearer; potatoes are very plentiful, the best selling at from 35c to 40c the pair, and the cheapest, from 25c to 30c the pair. Onions, 35c to 40c do. There are very few turkeys or geese offered, but young ducks and chickens are very plentiful, the ducks selling at from 35c to 40c the pair, and the chickens, from 25c to 30c the pair. Eggs are being offered in large quantities by the farmers and sell at from 7c to 10c per pair. Butter continues to sell at from 15c to 16c per lb., and the butter from 20c to 25c do. Fresh laid eggs, 15c to 20c the dozen, but in some cases 25c is being paid for them. Haves at from \$7.50 to \$8.50 per 100 lbs. bundles of straw from \$3 to \$4 per 100 bundles of 12 lbs.

TRADE IN CANADA.

Toronto, Sept. 3.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade—Reports from Montreal are to the effect that there are some indications of improvement in certain lines of trade, but complaints are made of a general decline in the market. The fall millinery openings have attracted rather more visitors than usual, but their purchases are marked by cash buying. The dry goods trade has been aided by the influx of country dealers and there is a better demand from city retailers for general groceries, but the distribution of the

GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S WARRANTS.

A Note of Want of Confidence Moved by Mr. Foster.

GOVERNMENT'S DEFENCE.

MINISTER PROBABLY—THE SENATE.

Sept. 4.—At the opening of the day, Mr. Speaker announced that the meeting of the Internal Economy Committee, it had been resolved on by Sir Richard Cartwright that the Government's course was approved by business men, and asked whether it would not be well to appoint one of these business men as Minister of Justice and allow the study of law to be neglected.

MR. LISTER.

Mr. Lister caused much amusement by pointing out that the Conservatives after swallowing a number of constitutional camels, were now straining at a constitutional gnat. The Government had been assured by Sir Oliver Mowat, yet in Canada, that their action was perfectly within the constitution. The Conservatives should pay some respect to that ruling, for Sir Oliver Mowat had shown them many times how much more he knew of law than they did.

The Government was blamed for having postponed the meeting of parliament, but if it had met on July 16, how would any business have been transacted when the ministers had vacated their seats by accepting office, and could not have been in their places in parliament. But even supposing the constitution had been strained, which he did not admit, what difference did it make? No one ever pretended that the money had not been expended for the requirements of the public service and in a perfectly honest manner. The Opposition argument was simply the argument of lawyers, clothed in technicalities. All that there was in this question was that the late Government made no provision for the public service and when the Liberal party came into power they found no money in the treasury and had to borrow money in the only way constitutionally open to them. The people of the country would, he was sure, give the Opposition no credit for the factious opposition they were giving to the new government.

MR. LOUNT'S MAJORITY REPORT.

Mr. Craig followed in support of the amendment, although admitting that the Government was justified in using the first warrant, and then Mr. Lount, the new member for Centre Toronto, made his maiden speech, and at once established himself as one of the best debaters in a House which is remarkable for good speakers. He scored a point at the beginning, when in answering Mr. Foster's assertion that the safeguards of parliamentary institutions were endangered, he reminded the House that responsible government had been won for Canada by the Liberals, and it was that same party which had surrounded parliamentary institutions with their present safeguard. He showed clearly that the Government was perfectly within the constitution in its action. They had acted upon the advice of Sir Oliver Mowat, whose decision had in the past been endorsed, not only by the courts of Canada, but also by the highest court in the realm. This condition of affairs, when the present Government took power, clearly revealed a necessity for money for the public service, and the necessity was clearly unprovided for.

A BUSINESS MAN'S VIEW.

Mr. J. Ross Robertson, the Independent member for East Toronto, took a business man's view of the situation. The money expended under these warrants was needed for the payment of wages and salaries, and he thought it would have been to the discredit of this country if any other course had been adopted. He could not see any cause for censuring the Government for its action in this respect, and he did not think that the people would find fault with the Government for advising the issuance of these warrants or with the Governor-General for authorizing them. (Loud applause.)

MR. McINERNEY QUOTES.

Mr. McInerney endeavored to controvert Sir Oliver Mowat's legal opinion by quoting from Todd a despatch written by Lord Granville in 1866 concerning a somewhat similar situation in the colony of New South Wales. In that despatch Lord Granville declared that a temporary inconvenience to a few civil servants should not be regarded as an unforeseen emergency or a case of expediency that might justify a violation of the law, but Mr. Lount completely spoiled the effect of this quotation by pointing out that there was nothing like an Audit Act in New South Wales and that consequently the case did not apply.

MR. FLINT.

Mr. Flint defended the action of the Government, not only on legal grounds but also because of the necessity which existed for the payment of the country's just debts to its employees. If the Government had not taken the action they did the country would have rung with denunciations of a Government which kept its servants without their wages. Sir Hibbert Tupper asked for an adjournment of the debate, but the Premier declined and so the talk went on. Sir Hibbert talked for over an hour and a half upon the legal and historical and constitutional aspect of the case. The debate was finally adjourned at one a.m. The Premier announced that the House would not sit on Monday (Labor Day.)

STRENGTH OF THE GOVERNMENT.

The question of the Ministerial majority in the House of Commons has been a moot question since the elections. It was heralded after the recounts that the standing of the parties was 38 Conservatives, 113 Liberals and the rest Independent. The first vote to be taken on the amendment to supply now under debate, will probably show 122 Government and 89 Conservatives, or a Government majority of 33 in a full House.

A DEPUTATION REPRESENTING A HALIFAX-NEWFOUNDLAND STEAMSHIP COMPANY ARE HERE.

A deputation representing a Halifax-Newfoundland steamship company are here, accompanied by the Mayor of Halifax, to see the Government as to a proposal to grant a subsidy of \$25,000 a year to the company, provided they run three steamers for freight purposes between Halifax, St. John's and Liverpool.

ture, nor loyalty, nor patriotism." Sir Richard, turning to those behind him, declared that if the Liberals disapproved of the Government's action and thought they should instead have closed the post-office, the Government railways, the canals and the customs then they could vote to condemn them, and added, "in that event we know our duty."

DR. BORDEN.

Mr. Borden, who has a reputation as one of the leading lawyers of Halifax, condemned the Government for the violation of the constitution. His speech, as a rule, dealt with the subject from a legal standpoint. He ridiculed Sir Richard Cartwright's assertion that the Government's course was approved by business men, and asked whether it would not be well to appoint one of these business men as Minister of Justice and allow the study of law to be neglected.

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IN THE SENATE.
Ottawa, Sept. 4.—In the Senate yesterday afternoon Senator Loughheed's bill to compel United States Insurance Companies, doing business in Canada, to pay all their Canadian policies in gold, was read a first time.

Senator Ferguson moved for the two returns giving the Orders-in-Council appointing two fisheries overseers in Prince Edward Island, who were dismissed by the new Government, and a list of the employees of the Prince Edward Island Railway who have been dismissed since the recent election. Speaking in his motion, he read a letter from the Fisheries Inspector of the Island to two of the discharged officers, in which they were informed that the services were no longer required owing to the change in the administration. The letter stated that it was written under the instructions of the new Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Mr. Davies. He, Senator Ferguson, was astonished at the doctrine laid down in this letter. It was opposed to the principle enunciated by Sir John Macdonald, and heartily endorsed by the Hon. Edward Blake after the elections of 1878, and it persisted in, was sure to undermine the efficiency of the civil service.

Senator McInnis, British Columbia, believed in a permanent civil service, but did not see how it could be accomplished under the existing system of making appointments. Sir Oliver Mowat admitted the importance of what Senator McInnis had said, but he had not studied the question enough to express an opinion. The practice in Great Britain was the same as in Canada. He spoke of the letter of the Hon. Alexander Mackenzie in which he said that when he came to office in 1873, he found the offices of the government filled with political opponents, who, in matters of confidence, were not to be trusted. He could not deny that in the Province of Ontario they had never been troubled in this way. He believed that open and active partisanship by public officials should be sufficient cause for dismissal, but that such dismissals should be fully justified by the facts. He was confident the Minister of Marine and Fisheries had never seen the letter referred to by Senator Ferguson and that he did not know such a letter had ever been written.

Senator Power deprecated the intrusion of a debate of this kind upon the Senate when the matter had been fully discussed in the House of Commons, where the responsible Minister was in place. Sir Mackenzie Bowell had understood Sir Oliver Mowat to say that he believed that any public official taking an active part in elections should be dismissed. Did he mean that this principle should be applied to the Province of Ontario as well?

Sir Oliver Mowat replied that he had only said that it was a cause for removal. The question of removal was at the discretion of the Government. He frankly admitted that in the past officials worked for the common good. They had plenty of opportunity of considering what would happen then did a Conservative Government come in, but the fact was that a Conservative Government did not come in.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell said that there was scarcely an official in the employ of the Ontario Government who did not do active service for the Government. He instanced the case of a prominent official in Belleville who presided at a political meeting during the recent elections held in the interests of the Liberals, and who even introduced Sir Oliver to the electors of that town. As a matter of fact, all Ontario Government officials were pressed into service at elections and made to do service for the party.

The debate was continued by Senators McKay, McClellan, Scott, Boulton, Belrose and McInnes of Burlington, after which the motion passed.

In answer to Senator Macdonald, Prince Edward Island, Sir Oliver Mowat said that it was the intention of the Government to ask Parliament to grant aid in the construction of a roadway from the western end of King street, Charlotte-town, along the front of the Government House Farm to Port Edward in Victoria Park.

Senator Laundry moved that when the Senate adjourned, it stand adjourned until Sept. 15.

Sir Oliver Mowat said that such an adjournment was altogether too long and would obstruct the business of Parliament. The latest day the Senate could safely adjourn to was Thursday of next week. After some further discussion it was decided to adjourn until to-day.

A CUSTOMS SEIZURE.

THE AUTHORITIES HAVE A PECULIAR CASE ON HAND.

The Department of Customs at Ottawa, through the local customs office here, is dealing with a very interesting case in which false statements in reference to the uses of certain goods imported are charged. The present tariff admits silk for hat linings and trimmings free to the manufacturer of these articles, but silk for tailor's trimmings and other purposes has to pay duty. All the hat lining manufacturer has to do to have his goods passed is to swear to an affidavit that the goods consigned to him are solely for the purpose named.

Last week Special Customs Officer O'Grady seized several cases of goods in a manufacturer's warehouse on the ground that they had been admitted improperly. The allegation was that instead of using the imported silk for hat linings he had sold it to tailors and others for tailor's trimmings, etc. The Customs Department, after making the seizure submitted the whole matter to Ottawa.

A reporter called on the collector this morning to ask him for further information. "The rules of this department," replied the official, "are to the effect that nothing relating to seizures can be given to the public."

A SUDDEN DEATH.

Mr. Fred J. Whatmough, traveller for the American Fire Company of Toronto, died very suddenly yesterday in his room at the Balmoral Hotel, of heart failure. The deceased gentleman was twenty-five years of age and was well known and well liked in Montreal. Relatives here have taken charge of the remains, and will send them to Toronto to-night, the home of the deceased's parents, for interment.

PRIZE-WINNERS AT SHERBROOKE.

AWARDS IN THE POULTRY AND INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENTS.

Sherbrooke, Que., Sept. 4.—The weather bureau man was not kind yesterday and a heavy downpour of rain had a most depressing effect on the attendance at the great Eastern Townships exhibition. Still people came in by every train and even the prospects of a wet day did not seem to dampen the ardor of visitors who made up their mind that this fair is well worth seeing. However, it is an ill wind that does not blow somebody good, for the exhibitors in the main building and machinery hall had the full benefit of almost every one that passed through the turnstiles. In fact these two places were literally packed all day and the exhibitors there were not slow to take advantage of such an opportunity.

THE PRIZE WINNERS IN THE INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT AND AMONG THE POULTRY ARE AS FOLLOWS:—

POULTRY.

FOWLS AND CHICKENS.

Light Brahmas—Fred. J. Luce, cock, 1; hen, 1; cockerel, 1; pullet, 1; B. R. Graves, cock, 1; hen, 1; cockerel, 1; pullet, 1; N. H. cockerel, 2; pullet, 1.

Dark Brahmas—U. Bonnevillie, Danville, cock, 1; hen, 1; cockerel, 1; pullet, 1; C. J. Wright, cock, 1; hen, 1; cockerel, 1; pullet, 1; Buff Cochins—W. H. Reid, Kingston, cock, 1; hen, 1; cockerel, 1; pullet, 1; White Cochins—W. H. Reid, cockerel, 1; pullet, 1; Victor Fortier, Montreal, cockerel, 1; pullet, 1.

Partridge Cochins—W. H. Reid, cock, 1; hen, 1; H. J. Elliott, Danville, cock, 1; U. Bonnevillie, cock, 1; hen, 1; B. R. Graves, cock, 1; hen, 1; C. J. Wright, cock, 1; hen, 1; H. E. Baldwin, cockerel, 1; pullet, 1.

Dorkins—C. J. Wright, cock, 1; hen, 1; Reid, hen, 1; H. B. Daniels, St. Johnsbury, Vt., cock, 1.

White Plymouth Rocks—F. B. Wilson, of Sherbrooke, cock, 1; hen, 1 and 3; cockerel, 1 and 3; pullet, 2; George P. Moore, St. Johnsbury, Vt., cock, 1; cockerel, 1; pullet, 1; J. E. Merrill, Coaticook, cock, 2; hen, 2; H. E. Baldwin, Coaticook, pullet, 3rd.

Barrd Plymouth Rocks—A. E. & C. E. Stockwell, Danville, cock, 1; cockerel, 1; pullet, 1; H. B. Daniels, cock, 1; hen, 1; cockerel, 1; pullet, 1; C. H. Norris & Son, Newport, Vt., pullet, 3rd.

Buff Plymouth Cocks—James Hillman, of East Angus, cock, 1 and 2; hen, 1 and 2; cockerels, 1 and 2; H. E. Baldwin, cockerel, 3; pullets, 3.

White Wyandottes—L. D. J. Gauthier, cock, 1; hen, 2; Luce, cock, 2; hen, 3; A. F. Fraser, Sherbrooke, hen, 1; cockerels, 1 and 2; pullets, 1 and 2.

Golden Wyandottes—J. D. Bush, Sherbrooke, cock, 2; hen, 3; cockerel, 3; Wm. Patterson, Coaticook, hen, 2; C. J. Wright, cock, 1; pullet, 1.

Silver Wyandottes—C. Lacey, East Angus, cock, 1; hen, 2; cockerel, 3; pullet, 2; J. E. Terrill, cock, 2; hen, 1; cockerel, 1; pullet, 1; Luce, cock, 3; Patterson, hen, 3.

Buff Wyandottes—F. B. Wilson, cockerel, 1 and 2; pullets, 1 and 2.

Black Spanish—O. Fournier, Sherbrooke, cock, 2; cockerel, 2 and 3; pullet, 2 and 3; Reid, hen, 1; A. A. Blodgett, St. Johnsbury, cockerel, 1; pullet, 1.

Black Minorcas—J. D. Bush, cock, 1; W. M. Osborne, cockerel, 1; pullet, 1; R. Sawyer, cock, 2; Pease, pullet, 2; Robert Scott, cock, 1; pullet, 1.

Red Caps—Baldwin, cock, 1; hen, 1; Fortier, cock, 2; hen, 3; Terrill, cock, 3; hen, 2.

White Leghorns—W. J. Slawright, cock, 1; hen, 1; cockerel, 1 and 2; pullet, 1 and 2; B. R. Graves, cock, 2; Osborne, cock, 2; pullet, 3.

Brown Leghorns—A. F. Fraser, cock, 1; cockerel, 1; pullet, 1; E. H. Norris & Son, cock, 2; hen, 2; cockerel, 2; pullet, 2; Terrill, cock, 3; hen, 3; Luce, hen, 1; cockerel, 3; pullet, 2.

White Polands—Fortier, cock, 1; hen, 1; 2 and 3; cockerel, 3; pullet, 2; Reid, cockerel, 1; pullet, 1.

Golden Polands—Fortier, cock, 2 and 3; hen, 1; C. J. Wright, cock, 1; Reid, cockerel, 1; pullet, 1.

Silver Polands—Fortier, cock, 1; hen, 1; Luce, cock, 2; hen, 2; Fortier, hen, 1 and 3; Sawyer, cockerel, 2; pullet, 2.

Black or Brown Breasted Red Games—Bonnevillie, cock, 1; hen, 1; cockerel, 1; pullet, 1; Allen, hen, 2 and 3.

Pyle Game—Bonneville, cock, 1; hen, 1; cockerel, 2; pullet, 1.

Duckwing Game—Bonneville, cock, 1; hen, 1; cockerel, 1; pullet, 1; J. D. Bush, cock, 3; hen, 3.

White Wonders—Moore, cock, 1; hen, 2; pullet, 2; Heath, cock, 2; hen, 1; cockerel, 1; pullet, 2.

Any other variety—Fortier, cock, 1; hen, 1; pullet, 2 and 3; Reid, cock, 2; hen, 3; Leavett, cock, 3; Osborne, hen, 2.

INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.

Kingston Vehicle Company, exhibit carriages and sleighs, diploma.

The McLaughlin Carriage Company, Oshawa, carriages and sleighs, diploma.

Copp, Bros., Hamilton, stoves and furnaces, silver medal.

Kelly Bros., Sherbrooke, grave stones, monuments, etc., diploma.

Rock Island Hardware Company, sugar arches and evaporators, diploma.

E. H. Heney Co., Montreal, road carts, sleighs, harness and carriages, diploma.

G. H. Grimm Manufacturing Company, fruit and sugar evaporators, diploma.

George Gale & Sons, Waterville, iron and brass bedsteads and wire mattresses, gold medal.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

WE ARE GIVING

BIGGER VALUES FOR YOUR HARD EARNED DOLLARS THAN EVER BEFORE. THE AMERICAN WRINGER COMPANY IS THE HOUSE-HOLD WORD FOR RELIABLE GOODS.

AT MODERATE PRICES. ALTHOUGH OTHER DEALERS ARE CRYING HARD TIMES, WE ARE DOING A GOOD BUSINESS. AND WHY? BECAUSE WE STUDY YOUR INTERESTS. PEOPLE COME HERE FROM ALL PARTS OF THE CITY FOR THEIR FURNITURE, CARPETS, and HOME FURNISHINGS.

WHENEVER THEY NEED ANYTHING IN OUR LINE THEY THINK OF US. WE HAVE FURNISHED MORE COSY HOMES THAN WE CAN POSSIBLY NAME. WE HAVE DONE IT TO THE OWNER'S SATISFACTION AND WE CAN DO THE SAME THING FOR YOU. CASH OR CREDIT.

THE AMERICAN WRINGER CO.

Successors to Metropolitan Mfg. Co.
1678 & 1680 Notre Dame street.
T. A. EMMANS, Manager.

MARRIAGE LICENSES

ISSUED.

MONEY TO LEND.

BY—
JOHN M. M. DUFF,
ACCOUNTANT AND COMMISSIONER,
107 St. James st. and 343 Prince Arthur st.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE PRIZE KANSAS BABY CITY MO.

SEE THAT you do your utmost to please and bring a SMILE To the faces of those you cater for. Good pastry is apt to do it. This end is attained by using

The Cook's Friend

BAKING POWDER.

MARRIAGE LICENSES

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MONEY TO LEND.

CUSHING, DUNTON & BARROW,
NOTARIES & COMMISSIONERS,
110 St. James Street.

REED'S PATENT ASPHALT CEMENT

Roofs. mends all Leaky Roofs.

DO IT YOURSELF.

Directions on every can. Put Up in 5 and 10 lb Tins.

Ask your hardware dealer for it, or

G. W. REED, Manufacturer,
783 and 785 CRAIG STREET.

MONEY TO LEND

At Low Rate of Interest and on favorable terms, on first-class property.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE CO. of Canada

INSOLVENT NOTICE.

In re J. E. HANDFIELD,

5599 Notre Dame street, Montreal.

Sale by Auction at No. 69 St. James st., Montreal, on Friday the 11th September, 1896, at 11 o'clock, of the assets as under:—
Stock of Dry Goods, Carpets and Gent's Furnishings \$6,315.97
Fixtures \$6,700.87
Book debts, per list \$49.55
Store will be open on 10th inst.

KENT & TIERCOTE,
97 St. James street, Montreal.

MARRIAGE LICENSES

ISSUED.

INSOLVENT NOTICE.

In re LEONIA MATTEY, of Montreal,

Milliner, Insolvent.

The above named has made an assignment of her estate and effects to me in trust for the benefit of her creditors. Claims should be filed, duly attested, within 15 days.
H. J. ROSS, Trustee.
Office of H. J. Ross, Accountant, 180 St. James street, Montreal, 3rd Sept. 1896.

FACTS.

The "BUFFALO" Hot Water Heater

Manufactured by H. R. IVES & CO.

Was awarded MEDAL and DIPLOMA of Highest Merit at World's Exposition, Chicago.

It consumes the least Coal.

It gives the greatest amount of Heat.

It is the easiest managed.

It is in use at Rideau Hall, Ottawa, and in Churches, Convents, Public Buildings, Banks, Warehouses, Greenhouses, and private dwellings throughout the Dominion.

We guarantee satisfaction.

CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

QUEEN STREET, MONTREAL.

Established 1859.

The Boys' Page.

The Great Fighters of Europe.

GENERALS WHO WOULD TAKE THE FIELD IN CASE OF WAR.

(From the 'Argosy'.)

A brief glance at the chief generals of Europe who would move these great forces upon the battlefields in case of war may not prove out of place considering the imminent possibility of hostilities.

The last great war in which Germany was involved was that with France in 1870-71. All the German corps commanders of to-day shared in that war. Only the head of the army, Emperor William, was not there. Yet by all past indications of his temperament he would take the field in person should Germany again find herself involved with her neighbors.

After the emperor would come the grand old warrior, Albert, King of Saxony, the only commander now in activity who was a field general in the Franco-Ger-

ried the septuagenarian, Prince von Noer, who six months after the wedding died, leaving his widow \$4,000,000. She married Count Waldersee two years later.

Prince Frederick of Hohenzollern has a distinguished record as a cavalryman. His most brilliant achievement was on the field of Mars la Tour, where he covered the retreat of a sister regiment by repeated charges against overwhelming odds. He is but fifty-two years of age.



PRINCE ARNULL OF BAVARIA.

and is doubtless booked for an important cavalry command.

About the youngest corps commander in the German army is Prince Arnull of Bavaria, who is but forty-three. He is the virtual sovereign of Bavaria and an enthusiastic soldier.

Stout old Field Marshal Von Blumen-thal, of whom every one has heard, is practically out of it so far as ever taking the field again goes. There are other



KING ALBERT OF SAXONY.

man war. It was he who, on the famous battlefield of Sedan, crushed in the left wing of the ill-fated French army, thus dealing the final blow necessary to defeat the enemy. King Albert is now in his sixty-eighth year, but full of vigor and activity.

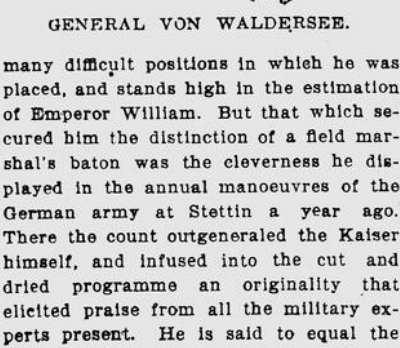
Count Waldersee would undoubtedly obtain high command in the German army in case of war. He won great glory in the Franco-German war in the



GENERAL DE SAUSSIER.

noted German generals who would take high command in case of war and of whom more will some day doubtless be heard.

No other nation can marshal such an array of generals as Germany. The French army, which once could boast the finest warriors of Europe, has suffered severely in recent years by the retirement of its most conspicuous chiefs. The command of the French army has devolved upon General Saussier, who is



GENERAL VON WALTERSEE.

many difficult positions in which he was placed, and stands high in the estimation of Emperor William. But that which secured him the distinction of a field marshal's baton was the cleverness he displayed in the annual manoeuvres of the German army at Stettin a year ago. There the count outgeneraled the Kaiser himself, and infused into the cut and dried programme an originality that elicited praise from all the military experts present. He is said to equal the



PRINCE FREDERICK OF HOHENZOLLERN.

great Von Moltke as a tactician, and to be second to none in respect to dash and energy in action.

Americans should be especially interested in Count Waldersee, as his wife is the daughter of a New York merchant. Originally Miss Mary Lea, she first mar-



GENERAL DUCHESNE.

described in an official document as 'about seventy, about five feet eleven inches, very unhealthy looking, enormously stout, mounts his horse with difficulty, driving, when possible, in an omnibus horsed by the artillery. During an action he remains sitting on the ground. To the casual observer he appears physically incapable of commanding in the field; and in spite of good antecedents and undoubted ability, reasons of health, in any other army, would have shelved him long ago.'

But by no means should Saussier be counted 'hors de combat.' His mental energy is undimmed and he can plan and carry out a successful campaign if he can only be moved about without disturbing his physical equilibrium.

The Frenchman who made himself famous in the Madagascar campaign of '94-'95 by cutting his way through impenetrable swamps and wiping the hordes of Hovas almost out of existence, now commands the Fifth Corps, and although a very young general of division, stands high in the minds of Frenchmen. General Duchesne would occupy an important position on the field and in the councils

of war should France again be brought into a conflict.

There is in Italy a much-be-moustached, plain, grey headed man, who is fond of quiet and peace, but fonder still of war. He loves pomp of only one sort—that of military display. As a stickler for the forms of court, which it is his hereditary privilege to maintain, he is a disgrace to royalty. King Humbert prefers to drive his thoroughbreds about the streets of classic Rome to perspiring under the conventionalities of state etiquette.

He is no politician. He is a soldier. He loves war, and if war should come he would be the first to reach the field of battle and the last to leave it.

Unfortunately it is not a soldier that the almost decrepit state of Italy needs; it is a statesman, a financier who can re-establish her credit. Signor Crispi is the nearest approach to a statesman the country can produce, but he is not sufficient. King Humbert takes little heed of this deficiency, for his thoughts are of war, and he feels that he can defend his people against all comers in case of peril. General Baldissera, now operating in Abyssinia, would probably be next to the king in command in case of war. Poor Baratieri has been disgraced by his terrible defeat in Abyssinia, and it is reported that his mind is unhinged. He will probably never again go to the front.

(To be Continued.)

ANIMALS AND THEIR WAYS.

PORCUPINE QUILLS.

The quill of a porcupine is like a bad habit; if it once gets hold it constantly works deeper and deeper, though the quill has no power of motion in itself; it is the live, active flesh that draws it in by means of the barbed point. One day my boy and I encountered a porcupine on the top of one of the Catskills, and we had a little circus with him; we wanted to wake him up and make him show a little excitement, if possible. Without violence or injury to him, we succeeded to the extent of making his eyes fairly stand out from his head, but quicken his motion he would not—probably could not.

What astonished and alarmed him seemed to be that his quills had no effect upon his enemies; they laughed at his weapons. He stuck his head under a rock and left his back and tail exposed. This is the porcupine's favorite position of defence. 'Now come if you dare,' he seems to say. Touch his tail and, like a trap, it springs up and strikes your hand full of little quills. The tail is the active weapon of defence; with this the animal strikes. It is the outpost that delivers its fire before the citadel is reached. It is doubtless this fact that has given rise to the popular notion that the porcupine can shoot its quills, which, of course, it cannot do.

With a rotten stick we sprang at the animal's tail again and again, till its supply of quills began to run low, and the creature grew uneasy. 'What does this mean?' he seemed to say, his excitement rising. His shield upon his back, too, we trifled with, and when we finally drew him forth with a forked stick his eyes were ready to burst from his head. Then we laughed in his face and went our way.

Before we had reached our camp I was suddenly seized with a strange, acute pain in one of my feet. It seemed as if a large nerve was being roughly sawed in two. I could not take another step. Sitting down and removing my shoe and stocking, I searched for the cause of the paralyzing pain. The foot was free from mark or injury, but what is this little thorn or fang of thistle doing on the ankle? I pulled it out and found it to be one of the lesser quills of the porcupine. By some means, during our 'circus,' the quill had dropped inside my stocking, the thing had 'took,' and the porcupine had his revenge for all the indignities we had put upon him. I was well punished. The nerve which the quill struck had unpleasant memories of it for many months afterward.

When you come suddenly upon the porcupine in his native haunts he draws his head back and down, puts up his shield, trails his broad tail, and waddles slowly away. His shield is the sheaf of larger quills upon his back, which he opens and spreads out in a circular form so that the whole body is quite hidden beneath it.—St. Nicholas.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Vinolia Soap

Causes no blotches

Keeps the Complexion Clear.

15c
20c
25c
35c
\$1.00

ADVERTISEMENTS.

MUNYON ALWAYS SOUGHT

Vast Numbers of the Large Multitude of People in Montreal Seek Relief from Disease by the use of Munyon's Remedies.

His Remedies are Pleasant to Take, Are Absolutely Harmless, Give Immediate Relief, and Quickly Effect a Permanent Cure of All Diseases.

Hundreds of Montreal's Best Known Citizens Testify to This—They Have Been Cured After Physicians of all Schools Had Failed to Relieve.

Prof. Munyon's Offices, 2444 St. Catherine Street, are Open Daily, 8 a.m. to 9 p.m., Where Expert Specialists are in Attendance, Will Give Those Needing Advice Absolutely Free.

If you are sick procure a Vial of one of Munyon's remedies at your druggist's, and get well. If you need the advice of a physician, call and be examined free of charge.

Cured of Kidney Trouble of Years' Standing with One Bottle of Munyon's Kidney Cure.

Mr. JOHN TRAYNOR, living at 184 Plateau street, says: 'I have been troubled for years with an affection of the Kidneys and Bladder; the doctors could give me no relief. I had severe pains down the back and loins and frequent micturition, especially at night. Three doses of Munyon's Kidney Cure relieved me. I am completely cured after using one bottle.'

For Eight Months Could Not Write His Signature—Cured in Two Weeks with Munyon's Rheumatism Cure.

Mr. E. HORNER, aged 53, who resides at 610 City Hall Avenue, tells of his most wonderful cure as follows: 'I have been suffering with rheumatism in the right hand for the past eight months, so badly swollen was it that it was impossible for me to sign my name; the pain was intense. I tried several doctors and various so-called cures, but obtained no relief until I used Munyon's Rheumatism Cure. I was at once relieved, and now, after two weeks' treatment, am completely cured. Munyon's Remedies are truly wonderful.'

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Eminent Doctors at Your Service Free.

Munyon's Homeopathic Remedy Company, 2444 St. Catherine street, is an institution for your benefit. Make use of it whenever you have an ache or pain. No charge whatever for diagnosing your case. Open from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. Eminent doctors at your service free.

Treatment by Mail.

Those living at a distance who are unable to come to the office, will be furnished, free, upon application, a question blank, by the aid of which we can treat every form of disease successfully at a distance. Write for a question blank, if you live at a distance. Learned doctors will carefully answer all questions, and advise you how to get well. Office open day and evenings, 2444 St. Catherine street.

A full line of MUNYON'S REMEDIES kept in stock by JOHN T. LYONS, corner Craig and Bleury streets. Sent by mail on receipt of price to any part of Canada or U. S.

MONTREAL MODEL YACHT CLUB.

The Third Series of Fortnightly Races will be held on SATURDAY, Sept. 5, at 3 o'clock, on same course as usual. Pond at the head of St. Denis street.

HENRY E. CODD, Purser, 25 Bleury st. Sept. 4, 1896.

BUSINESS CARDS

COMMERCIAL PRINTING OF ALL KINDS NEATLY DONE At the 'Witness' Office JOB DEPARTMENT. Corner Craig and St. Peter streets, N.B.—Mail orders promptly attended to.

Spencerian

SCHOOL OF SHORTHAND.
Y. M. C. A. Building, Montreal.
RE-OPENS FOR FALL TERM SEPT. 1.

An up-to-date school, conducted under such methods as will enable pupils to secure a working knowledge of Shorthand and Typewriting in the shortest possible time. Individual and class instruction—entirely individual for the first two months of a pupil's course. No expensive text-book to buy; a common sense method of presenting the subject. Reasonable tuition. Our pupils secure positions, and give satisfaction; no graduates at present without employment. Pupils admitted. Write, call, or telephone (3860) for circular and other information.

NEW CLASSES FOR 96-7.

Mr. JOHN HARLAND, Homerton College, London, first class trained English Teacher, Science and Art Master, and Medalist of the City of London, holding first class Diploma, Quebec, will commence a class for boys at 127 Lussignan street, Montreal, on 7th September, 1896. Pupils prepared for University. AN AFTERNOON CLASS for YOUNG LADIES will be commenced on the 14th September. The special features of the class will be Mathematics, Literature and Drawing. Mr. Harland has been two years a Master in Collegiate Institute of this city.

For terms, etc., apply personally to 127 Lussignan street, between 10 and 12 a.m., or by letter.

PROTESTANT BOARD

School Commissioners.

The High, Senior and Public Schools, under the control of this Board, will reopen for the session of 1896-97 on TUESDAY MORNING, September 1st, at nine o'clock. Applications for admission may be made on that day to the Principals at the several schools.

E. W. ARTHUR, Secretary.

PRINCE ALBERT SCHOOL.

ST. HENRY and ST. CUNEO, Montreal.

Will be reopened at 9 o'clock a.m. on TUESDAY, SEPT. 1st. In addition to the Elementary Department, classes will be organized for the purpose of teaching Model and High School Subjects. NEED for such being greatly felt in our rapidly increasing municipalities. The headmaster will be in attendance at the school every day after the 23rd inst. between ten o'clock a.m. and one o'clock p.m., for the purpose of enrolling pupils, etc.

TRAILL OMAN, M.A., Headmaster, late of Fettes College, Montreal.

THE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG

LADIES, conducted by Miss SYMMERS and Miss SMITH, will re-open on TUESDAY, the 15th September. Pupils who desire to be prepared for the McGill University Examinations for Matriculation, or for the Certificate of Arts, may enter. After Tuesday, the 8th September, Miss Symmers and Miss Smith will be at home daily from ten till six to receive visitors on school business. 916 Sherbrooke street.

TRAFALGAR INSTITUTE. (Affiliated to McGill University.) SIMPSON STREET, MONTREAL.

For the Higher Education of

YOUNG WOMEN.

President, REV. JAS. BARCLAY, D.D. Vice-President, REV. A. T. DRUMMOND, D.D. Principal, MISS GRACE FAIRLEY, M.A., Edinburgh. The Institute will re-open on TUESDAY, 15th SEPTEMBER, AT NOON.

For prospectus and other information apply to the Principal or to A. F. RIDDELL, Sec'y, 22 St. John st., Montreal.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION. An examination for girls proposing to enter the Institute Classes will be held at the School on SATURDAY, September 12, at 10 a.m. Names of intending candidates should be in the hands of the Principal as early as possible.

BISHOP'S COLLEGE, LENOXVILLE.

LECTURES in Arts and Divinity for Michaelmas Term, 1896, begins on 17th September. Matriculation and preliminary examinations on September 14th, at 9 a.m. For Catalogues, etc., apply to the REV. T. ADAMS, D.C.L., Principal, or to A. D. NICOLLS, Bursar, Lennoxville.

BISHOP'S COLLEGE SCHOOL. Michaelmas Term begins on September 10th, 1896. For information as to preparation given for Collegiate or College training, and generally as to system of residential life and discipline, scientific and physical instruction, games, etc., apply to the headmaster, H. J. HAMILTON PERRY, M.A., or to A. D. NICOLLS, Sec., Lennoxville. Mr. Perry is in town for a few days, and will be glad to call upon friends. Address, 74 Shuter street.

DEFECTIVE SPEECH, IMPERFECT HEARING

STUTTERING, STAMMERING, Etc. The Mackay Institution for Protestant Deaf Mutes and the Blind, Notre Dame de Grace, Montreal, in consequence of extensive improvements being made, will not reopen until FRIDAY, the 18th September. Articulation and Speech Reading given to children born deaf. The classes for those who are hard of hearing, or who suffer from defective speech, are distinctly separate from the classes for the totally deaf. SUBJECTS taught alike to those in Common Schools. Thorough instruction is also given in one of the following trades:—Printing, Chair-Caning, Carpentry, Cabinet, Shoe, Mattress and Dreammaking. H. E. ASHCROFT, GEO. DURNFORD, Superintendent, Secretary.

THE HARMON SCHOOL

FOR YOUNG LADIES. (Incorporated 1892.) Corner Elgin and MacLaren sts., Ottawa, P. Ont. Handsome new building, best sanitary arrangements. A thorough course in English, Latin, Music and Art. Native, German and French masters. The number of resident scholars is limited. School reopens Tuesday, Sept. 18. For prospectus apply to Miss A. M. HARMON, Principal.

95 DUROCHER STREET.

MISS SMITH and Miss FRARY will reopen their School for Young Ladies and Children on THURSDAY, Sept. 10.

Educational.

SHORTHAND INSTITUTE.

ENGLISH & BUSINESS TRAINING SCHOOL, Established 1888.

110 Mansfield Street, Montreal.

Principal, Mrs. BULLOCK.

Formerly of Temple Building.

Certified Professional Teacher and Founder of the Syllabic Method of Teaching, assisted by a staff of certified teachers.

15th Session commences September 1st.

COURSE OF EDUCATION:—Practical English Education.

SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING.

Individual Tuition in Pitman's Shorthand and the Syllabic Method of Teaching, assisted by a staff of certified teachers.

Training in verbatim reporting, lectures, etc. Speed classes for writers of all systems. Scientific Type-writing.

COURSE:—Bookkeeping, Penmanship, Arithmetic, etc. Lectures on Commercial Law delivered twice a week by Mr. H. V. Truell, B.A., B.C.L., member of the Ontario Bar.

FRENCH COURSE:—Written and spoken (in charge of Miss Cecile Huguenin, teacher of French at Trafalgar Institute).

CIVIL SERVICE TRAINING:—Thorough preparation for all branches. Reduced Fees.

Write, call or telephone 1287 for Circular giving full information.

ROSLYN COLLEGE.

For the Education of Young Ladies.

85 MACKAY ST.

Patroness Her Excellency the Countess of Aberdeen.

—PRINCIPAL—

J. PORTER'S AERIAL, F.E.S., Edin.

Univ. Lady Principal, MRS. ARNOLD.

The classes will be resumed on WEDNESDAY, 9th SEPTEMBER.

The Principal will be in attendance from the 4th to enrol pupils. Prospectus may be had at the school, or from the principal bookellers.

S. John the Evangelist's School.

1723 Ontario street, Montreal.

25 Boarders, 40 Day Boys, Five Masters. Boys are thoroughly prepared for all entrance examinations and for business. The numbers are strictly limited. The classes are small, no pains spared to secure the thorough progress of the boys. Thoroughness and a good moral tone are the acknowledged features of this school. Special advantages for backward or sickly boys. The Headmaster will be at home to see parents daily, on and after Sept. 7. School meets Wednesday, Sept. 8th, at 10 o'clock. For prospectus apply at the school or in writing to the

Rev. ARTHUR FRENCH, B.A., Oxford, Headmaster.

Principal, JOHN W. TUCKER, B.A.

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Situations Vacant.

WANTED, SERVANT GIRL; MUST HAVE best of references and willing to work; good wages. 83 St. Mark street. 4

WANTED, RELIABLE NURSE (PROTESTANT) to take entire charge of two young children; references. Apply Mrs. CORISTINE, 198 University street. 4

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, GOOD GENERAL Servant; no washing. 35 Shuter st. 4

TEACHER WANTED FOR NO. 5 PROTESTANT School in St. Gabriel West. Salary \$30 per annum. Apply to WM. GOODY-FELLOW, Sec.-Treas., Vancartier. 4

WANTED, A GENERAL SERVANT. Apply before 10 a.m. or after 6 p.m.; 30 McTavish street. 4

WANTED, A GOOD GENERAL SERVANT where Nurse is kept: Apply 151 Metcalfe st. 4

WANTED, GOOD COOK WITH CITY references. Apply at 105 Mackay street, between 3 and 6 o'clock. 4

WANTED, YOUNG GIRL, as GENERAL Servant, or to assist in housework; three in family. 92 Dorothea street. 4

WANTED, GENERAL SERVANT, WITH references. 93 Union avenue. 4

WANTED, A GOOD COOK, WILLING to do Washing and Ironing. Apply to Mrs. BUDGE, 198 Milton street. 4

WANTED, EXPERIENCED HOUSEMAID for Royal Victoria Hospital. Apply between 2 and 6 p.m., to HOUSEKEEPER. 3

WANTED, AN EXPERIENCED GENERAL Servant; must be a good cook, and have city references; no washing or ironing. Apply 62 Simpson street. 3

WANTED, A GOOD PLAIN COOK; ALSO Housemaid. Apply to 1262 Dorchester st. 3

WANTED, A YOUNG GIRL TO HELP mind children, and assist with housework; small family; Protestant preferred. Apply 55 Fort street. 3

NURSE WANTED; MUST BE A PROTESTANT; and able to sew well; city references. Apply 200 University street, between 12 and 2, and 6 and 3 p.m. 3

WANTED, A GENERAL SERVANT FOR a family of two; references required. Apply at 126 Stanley street. 3

WANTED, HOUSEMAID; MUST HAVE good references. Apply at 268 Peel street. 2

FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; references required. Apply 34 Stanley street. 2

WANTED, GOOD GENERAL SERVANT; references required. Apply 193 Mance st. 2

WANTED, GOOD PLAIN COOK, ALSO Housemaid, for family of four; must have city references. Apply 417 Metcalfe ave., Westmount. 2

WANTED, AT ONCE, A COMPETENT General Servant. Apply with references at 60 McTavish street. 1

WANTED, THOROUGH GENERAL SERVANT; no washing, assist with ironing; references. Mrs. GEO. McBEAN, 443 Elm avenue, Westmount. 2

WANTED, GENERAL SERVANTS and nurses immediately for all parts of the city; good wages. Apply to Mrs. POPE, 17 Brandon avenue, west of Fulford, off St. Antoine street. 2

WANTED, GENERAL SERVANT, GOOD Plain Cook; Protestant. Apply at 83 Mackay street. 2

Agents Wanted.

WANTED, LADY AGENTS, TO INTRODUCE in the city and suburbs, An article of inestimable value to invalid ladies. Apply or address GENERAL MANAGER, 167 Pine avenue. 2

Miscellaneous.

WANTED, TO PURCHASE, CAST-OFF Clothing, Furs, Carpets, Musical Instruments, Fire Arms, Bicycles. Good prices paid on account of having great demand. Address M. FRANK, 669 Craig street. 2

PERSONAL—BOSTON DENTAL PARLOHS 1866 Notre Dame. Beautiful Sets of Teeth for Ten Dollars. Fit and quality guaranteed. Painless extracting a specialty. All charges moderate. 25

Bargains.

FOR SALE FINE BRED SINGING CANARIES; also a few Scotch Fancies. Apply to J. GREGORY, 317 Letourneau ave., Maisonneuve. 4

FOR SALE, A FIRST-CLASS WOOD TOP Wagon, suitable for Grocer, Butcher or Laundry; cheap to prompt buyer. Address 101 Dubord street, near St. Denis. 4

FOR SALE, A NUMBER OF PURE-BRED Fox Terriers. Apply to T. BARNES, "Edgewater," Longue Pointe. 9 minutes walk from Notre Dame street terminus, Montreal Street Railway. 3

FOR SALE, SOLID 18 k. GOLD WATCH; would exchange for second-hand Bicycle. B.L.T. "Witness" Office. 2

FOR SALE, BICYCLE, MEDIUM SIZE, perfect order, cheap; or would take Boys' Wheel in part payment. 15b Bleury st. 2

FOR SALE, LIGHT BRAHMAS, COCK scores 82 points, and 8 Pouter's. \$3 each. W. ULLEY, Victoria square, Montreal. 2

FOR SALE—ULLEY'S POULTRY FOOD makes chicks grow rapidly and hens lay; it makes them moult quickly—one pound, 25 cents; three pounds 50 cents; crushed Oyster Shells, one dollar a hundred lb. bag. W. ULLEY, Victoria square, Montreal. 25

FOR SALE, FOR THE MILLION, KINDLING, \$2; Cut Maple, \$2.50; Tamarac Blocks, \$1.75; Hardwood Blocks, \$1.50; cut any length, delivered anywhere in the city. J. C. McDIARMID, Richmond square. Bell Telephone 8852. 25

Board and Rooms Wanted.

NOTICE.

Persons desirous of having Medical Students lodged or boarded are requested to communicate by letter with MR. JAMES COOK, Junior Medical Department, McGill University. 4

... 6 clock. The rink

His Lordship R. F. LaBrecque, Bishop of

audience has increased much of late.

4

1

1990

St. Lawrence Resorts.

VICTORIA HALL,
NIAGARA FALLS, CENTRE, ONT.

Newly furnished throughout; all modern conveniences; Electric Lights, large Croquet and Lawn Tennis Grounds. Special inducements to families for the season. Rates on application to GEO. H. YOUNG, Proprietor.



EUROPE, EUROPE, EUROPE.

TICKETS BY ALL LINES.
ALLAN DOMINION AND BEAVER LINES.
NETHERLANDS, GUION, HAMBURG-AMERICAN, WHITE STAR, CANADIAN PACIFIC, NORTH-GERMAN LLOYD, GENERAL TRANS-ATLANTIC, STATE, ANCHOR, TRANSPORT and RED STAR LINES, via NEW YORK, to all ports in SOUTH AFRICA, FLORIDA, WEST INDIES, &c.
Call or write for lowest quotations before leaving.
Saloon rates, \$40 upwards; steerage at lowest rates.
Send for new pamphlet of rates and sailings or call at my new address, 124 St. James street, opposite Temple Building. My special winter rates MONTREAL to LONDON and back, weekly, via NEW YORK, 1st Saloon and rail only \$65.
D. BATTERSBY, Agent.
Office Telephone, No. 1507. House Telephone, 3081.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON.

From Piers 14 and 15, North River, New York.
(Foot of Fulton street.)

St. Paul, Sept. 9, 10 a.m.
St. Paul, Sept. 10, 10 a.m.
St. Paul, Sept. 11, 10 a.m.
St. Paul, Sept. 12, 10 a.m.
St. Paul, Sept. 13, 10 a.m.
St. Paul, Sept. 14, 10 a.m.
St. Paul, Sept. 15, 10 a.m.
St. Paul, Sept. 16, 10 a.m.
St. Paul, Sept. 17, 10 a.m.
St. Paul, Sept. 18, 10 a.m.
St. Paul, Sept. 19, 10 a.m.
St. Paul, Sept. 20, 10 a.m.
St. Paul, Sept. 21, 10 a.m.
St. Paul, Sept. 22, 10 a.m.
St. Paul, Sept. 23, 10 a.m.
St. Paul, Sept. 24, 10 a.m.
St. Paul, Sept. 25, 10 a.m.
St. Paul, Sept. 26, 10 a.m.
St. Paul, Sept. 27, 10 a.m.
St. Paul, Sept. 28, 10 a.m.
St. Paul, Sept. 29, 10 a.m.
St. Paul, Sept. 30, 10 a.m.

Shortest and most convenient route to London.
No transfer by tender. No tidal delay. Close connection at Southampton for Havre and Paris by special fast twin-screw Channel steamers.
Rates of passage to Southampton, London or Havre, \$40 and upwards.
Second cabin passage, \$10 to \$60.
SPECIAL ROUND TRIP TICKETS AT REDUCED RATES.
Steerage at Very Low Rates.
For freight or passage apply to
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION CO.,
No. 1 Bowling Green, New York.
W. H. HENRY, 143 St. James street,
J. F. EGAN, 124 St. James street, Montreal.
J. Y. GILMORE & CO.,
24 St. Paul street, Montreal.

DOMINION LINE

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

LIVERPOOL SERVICE.

Steamer. From Montreal. From Quebec.

Angloman, Sept. 5, daylight, Sept. 5, 2 p.m.
Scotman, Sept. 12, daylight, Sept. 12, 2 p.m.
Ottoman, Sept. 19, daylight, Sept. 19, 2 p.m.
Labrador, Sept. 26, daylight, Sept. 26, 2 p.m.
Angloman, Oct. 3, daylight, Oct. 3, 2 p.m.
Ottoman, Oct. 10, daylight, Oct. 10, 2 p.m.

SS. CANADA will sail from Liverpool Oct. 1st, and Montreal Oct. 17, 1896.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

FIRST CABIN—Montreal or Quebec to Liverpool or Londonderry, \$52.50 to \$90; return, \$100 to \$162, according to steamer and berth.

SECOND CABIN—\$34, \$36.25 and \$40; return, \$68.75, \$69 and \$76.

STEEERAGE—To Liverpool, London, Londonderry, Queenstown, Belfast or Glasgow, including outfit, \$24.50, \$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. Sacramento st., General Agents,
Montreal.

REFORD AGENCIES.

DONALDSON LINE

WEEKLY GLASGOW SERVICE

Sailing from MONTREAL every

From WEDNESDAY Mornings. From Glasgow. Steamships. Montreal.

Aug. 14, SS. Amaranthia, Sept. 3
Aug. 21, SS. Alcides, Sept. 10
Aug. 28, SS. Warwick, Sept. 17
Sept. 4, SS. Concordia, Sept. 24
Sept. 11, SS. Tritonia, Oct. 1

Agents—Glasgow, Donaldson Bros.

THOMSON LINE

LONDON AND NEWCASTLE SERVICE

Sailing from Montreal on or about

From Newcastle. Steamships. From Montreal. On-Tuesday. Sept. 12, 1900.

Aug. 27, SS. Huron, Sept. 12
Sept. 3, SS. Huron, Sept. 18
Sept. 10, SS. Huron, Sept. 25
Sept. 17, SS. Huron, Oct. 2

All the London steamers will take cargo for Newcastle on Tuesday.

EAST COAST SERVICE.

Aberdeen, Letham and Dundee at intervals.

SS. Fremont for Letham, Sept. 24
SS. Avonia for Aberdeen, Oct. 10

Agents—Cairns, Young & Noble, Newcastle-on-Tyne; E. Low, Son & Carter, 27 Leadenhall street, London; E. G. G. V. Turnbull & Co., Leith; W. Thomson & Sons, Dundee, Scotland.

Special accommodation for Butter, Cheese and Provisions; also Cattle, Horses and Sheep.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING

Granted by any of the above Lines or from any point in CANADA OR WESTERN STATES.

For further particulars apply to HENDERSON BROS., Chicago, Ill.; J. D. RIDDELL, Stratford, Ont.; or ROBERT REFORD & CO., 23 and 25 St. Sacramento street, Montreal.

BEAVER LINE STEAMERS.

SUMMER SERVICE.

Direct sailings between MONTREAL AND LIVERPOOL.

From LIVERPOOL. Steamships. Montreal.

Sat. Aug. 8, Lake Huron, Wed. Aug. 24
Sat. Aug. 22, Lake Superior, Sat. Sept. 3
Sat. Aug. 29, Lake Winnipeg, Wed. Sept. 16
Sat. Sept. 12, Lake Huron, Wed. Sept. 30
Sat. Sept. 19, Lake Superior, Wed. Oct. 7
Sat. Sept. 26, Lake Ontario, Wed. Oct. 14
Sat. Oct. 3, Lake Winnipeg, Wed. Oct. 21

And Weekly Thereafter.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

FIRST CABIN—Single, \$45, \$50 and \$55. Return, \$80 and \$100, according to steamer and location of berth.

SECOND CABIN—To Liverpool or Londonderry, \$24, return, \$36.75; Glasgow, \$27.50; return, \$45.00.

STEEERAGE—To Liverpool, London, Glasgow, Belfast, at lowest rates.

NOTE—Steerage passengers by the Beaver Line are provided with the use of bedding, and eating and drinking utensils, free of charge.

Freight carried at lowest rates and to all important points both in Canada and Great Britain on through bills lading. Special facilities provided for the carriage of butter, cheese and perishable freight.

For further particulars as to freight or passage, apply to

D. & C. MACIVER, D. W. CAMPBELL,
Tower Buildings, Manager, 15 Hospital st.,
Liverpool.

Other Canadian Resorts.

TO LET FOR THE SUMMER. A Cottage at Lacute; sitting, dining and three bedrooms and kitchen furnished, and three unfurnished bedrooms; garden with vegetables, fruit and shade trees; rent moderate. Address MRS. MASSIAH, Box 121, Lacute, Que.

Saratoga Resorts.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N.Y.

United States Hotel,

SEASON OF 1896.

Open from June 15 to October 1.

Special rates for June, July and September. For rates and other particulars apply to TOMPKINS, GRACE & PERRY.

23

OTTAWA RIVER

NAVIGATION COMPANY

LABOR DAY

EXCURSION TO OTTAWA & RETURN

\$2.00.

Tickets good to go Sept. 5 and return Sept. 9.

Take 8 a.m. quick train for Lachine Wharf to connect with steamer.

LABOR DAY—Sept. 7.

EXCURSION TO

OKA, HUDSON AND CARILLON

By Palace Steamer SOVEREIGN, \$1.00.

Take 8 a.m. train for Lachine Wharf—Home by the rapid.

Tickets at Windsor and Balmoral Hotels, 138, 143 and 178 St. James street, and the Bonaventure station.

R. W. SHEPHERD, Managing Director.

Groceries, Provisions, &c.

FRUITS

FOR PRESERVING.

PLUMS, PEACHES, PEARS, BLUE-BERRIES, GRAPES.

RECEIVED DAILY AT

CASSELLMAN BROS.,

GROCERS.

54 Aylmer street, cor. Berthelot.

Ask our prices before buying elsewhere.

GRANULATED SUGAR, 22 lbs for \$1.00.

TELEPHONE 3640.

FRUIT

FOR NEXT TO NOTHING.

NOW IS THE TIME TO MAKE PRESERVES.

Fine Preserving Plums for 25c per gal.

Fine Preserving Peaches, 25c Basket AND UPWARDS.

PEARS VERY LOW.

Catawba, Roger, Brighton and Niagara

Grapes from 30c per basket.

—AT—

Walter Paul's.

23

A Beautiful Sight

Of Fruits

THIS WEEK.

AT BAKER'S NEW GROCERY.

78 University Street.

And they are cheap.

Fine Preserving Plums, 20c gal.

Fine Peaches, Pears, Grapes, Apples and Tomatoes at very low prices.

Still selling 22 lbs. best Granulated Sugar for \$1.00; our 40c Breakfast Tea for 25c, and 5 lbs. best Creamery Butter, \$1.00.

Telephone 5019.

Machinery, &c.

ANDREW YOUNG

ENGINEER, MACHINIST & BLACKSMITH

11 and 13 Busby Lane.

SHAFTING, HANGERS AND PULLEYS, &c.

REPAIRS PROMPTLY ATTENDED.

Housefurnishings, &c.

CARPETS, CURTAINS, ETC.

New Patterns just received for Fall Furnishings.

CHEVILE CURTAINS AND PORTIERES, WHITE AND CREAM LACE CURTAINS, WINDOW SHADES, etc., etc.

W. & J. M. FARQUHAR, 354 St. James st.

HOUSEKEEPERS' NOTICE

BARGAINS IN CARPETS

Carpet and Upholstering work in all its branches neatly and promptly executed. Carpets beaten.

HENRYMAN, 274 274 St. Urbain st.,
TELEPHONE 1749.

J. E. TOWNSHEND,

EST. 34 YEARS.

PURE BEDDING PATENTED.

Call or ring up 1495 and get prices for Bedding.

Mattresses, Pillows, &c., before removing. Also every description of Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Cots, &c., Hair, Moss and Wood Mattresses.

1 LITTLE ST. ANTOINE STREET.

Cor. St. James street, only.

NO BRANCH STORES

CENTS FOR SALE

Apply at the "WITNESS" OFFICE.



CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

INDUSTRIAL FAIR,

TORONTO.

August 31st, to September 12th, 1896.

Round trip tickets will be sold as follows:

Sept. 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, - - - \$10.00

Sept. 5, 7, - - - 7.00

All tickets valid for return not later than Sept. 14th, 1896.

E. STERN TOWNSHIPS EXHIBITION

SHERBROOKE.

Sept. 4 - - - - - \$3.35

Valid for return until Sept. 7.

CENTRAL CANADA FAIR,

OTTAWA.

Tickets Good Going

Sept. 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 25, - - - \$3.50

Sept. 22, 24, - - - 2.55

All tickets good to return until Sept. 23.

CITY TICKET and TELEGRAPH OFFICE,

129 St. James street (next P.O.)

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

EXHIBITIONS.

TORONTO AND RETURN

Tickets Good Going

Sept. 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, - - - \$10.00

Sept. 5, 7, - - - 7.00

All Tickets valid for return until Sept. 14, 1896.

SHERBROOKE AND RETURN.

Tickets Good Going

Sept. 4 - - - - - \$3.35

All tickets valid for return until Sept. 7th.

OTTAWA AND RETURN.

Tickets Good Going

Sept. 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 25, - - - \$3.50

Sept. 22, 24, - - - 2.55

All tickets valid for return until Sept. 23.

City Ticket Offices, 143 St. James Street,

And Bonaventure Station.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

DON'T FORGET,

When you want to drink a pure and palatable Ginger Ale, Cream Soda or Soda Water, to ask for

The 'L' BRAND

It's made from pure syrup and the natural soda water of the Laurentian Springs.

Laurentian

Spring Water Co.,

90 BEAUDRY STREET.

Telephone 695.

FIRE. FIRE.

30 HIGH-GRADE BICYCLES

Slightly damaged by smoke, Otherwise in perfect order.

FOR SALE TO CLOSE OUT AT \$47.50 each for cash.

A great bargain. Apply at once to the

CHANTELOUP CO., Ltd.

Remember only 30 left. We have no agents.

ELECTROTYPING DONE IN

At my best style and with despatch at the "Witness" Office

Professional.

SMITH & MARKEY,

ADVOCATES, BARRISTERS, &c.

TEMPLE BUILDING,

185 ST. JAMES STREET.

ROBERT C. SMITH. FRED. H. MARKEY.

N. W. Trenholme, Q.C.,

Has Resigned Practice.

ROOM 33 MECHANICS' INSTITUTE,

24 ST. JAMES STREET.

PROF. O. BRUNEAU,

Veterinary Surgeon,

Assisted by DR. W. A. PICHÉ

Late Veterinary Surgeon of the United States Army for the past 9 years. Office and Infirmary at

Nos. 7 and 9 Hermine street.

Includes every modern appliance.

SETH P. LEET, B.O.L.

ADVOCATE, BARRISTER, &c.,

BRITISH EMPIRE BUILDING,

1734 Notre Dame Street,

TELEPHONE 618.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

What is

CASTORIA

Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrup, and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays feverishness. Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd, cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves teething troubles, cures constipation and flatulency. Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

Castoria.

"Castoria is an excellent medicine for children. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its good effect upon their children."

Dr. G. C. Osmond,

Lowell, Mass.

"Castoria is the best remedy for children of which I am acquainted. I hope the day is not far distant when mothers will consider the real interest of their children, and use Castoria instead of the various quack nostrums which are destroying their loved ones, by forcing opium, morphine, soothing syrup and other hurtful agents down their throats, thereby sending them to premature graves."

Dr. J. F. KIRCHLOP,

Oonaway, Ark.

Castoria.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me."

H. A. ARCHER, M. D.,

111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

YESTERDAY'S SHOOTING.

Some Good Scores Piled up Under Adverse Circumstances.

THE GRAND AGGREGATE.

VERY FEW MONTREAL MEN AMONG THE PRIZE-WINNERS.

Ottawa, Sept. 4.—Some remarkable shooting was done yesterday in the Kirkpatrick match. A right wind prevailed but it was not sufficient to clear away the smoke that hung heavily over the valley between butts and targets. At intervals the rain and smoke made the atmosphere thick, but the shooting continued good, although at times an occasional bad score would be reported. Corp. T. Pugh, 5th R.C.A., British Columbia, distinguished himself by putting on ten consecutive bull's eyes at the 500 yards range in the Kirkpatrick, and other good ones at the same range were made by Gunner Miller, 6th R.C.A., 49; Captain Moore, 20th, 49; Sergt. R. Corigan, 59th, 48, and Lieut. Ogg, 1st B.F.A., 48.

The 5th Royal Scots, of Montreal, were well to the front up to noon. Sergt. Broadhurst was leading with 340, but he 'broke' at the 600 yards, where he put on 36 and dropped down on the list. There was a tie at 351 for first place in the aggregate between Sergt. H. C. Blair, 78th and Trooper A. Langstroth, 8th Cavalry.

Pte. C. S. Scott made 94 and won the Kirkpatrick match, which makes three first landed by that popular battalion at the meeting.

KIRKPATRICK MATCH.

A challenge cup presented for annual competition by Lieut.-Col. the Hon. G. A. Kirkpatrick, Lieut.-Governor of Ontario, and \$67 added by the Association. Total, four team and eighty-seven individual prizes. Ranges, 500 and 600 yards; ten rounds at each range. The winners were:

\$20—Pte. C. S. Scott, 43rd, 94.
\$15—Pte. Abbott, 59th, 82.
\$12 each—Troop. Langston, 8th Corp. Gould, 1st B.F.A., 81; Sergt. J. Drysdale, P.W.R., 80.

\$10 each—Pte. H. Heller, Royal Grenadiers, 90; Capt. R. J. Spearing, 53rd, 90; Pte. W. Hutton, 47th, 90; Capt. W. P. Moore, 20th, 90; Lieut. J. Carmichael, 56th, 89.
\$8 each—Staff-Sergt. Goodwin, 7th Fus., 89; Capt. H. J. Harris, 1st C.A., 89; Sergt. H. C. Blair, 78th, 89; Lieut. J. Ogg, 1st B.F.A., 89; Lieut. P. H. Stephenson, 71st, 88; Capt. G. B. Thompson, R.L., 88; Lieut. Davidson, 8th R.R., 88; Pte. Fitzgerald, 57th, 88; Sergt. R. Corigan, 59th, 88; Corp. Kerr, Highlanders, 87; Lieut. W. L. Ross, 13th, 87; Capt. M. S. Mercer, O.Q.R., 87.

\$5 each—Mr. C. H. Barker, B.C.R.A., 87; Staff-Sergt. Milligan, 14th, 87; Capt. W. B. White, 14th, 87; Col.-Sergt. D. A. Redburn, R. Scott, 87; Lieut. J. Ogg, 1st B.F.A., 87; Lieut. C. L. Macadam, 3rd Vics., 87; Pte. A. T. Pearson, 43rd, 86; Staff-Sergt. McRae, 3rd Vics., 86; Staff-Sergt. F. Bartlett, 78th, 86; Capt. R. M. Kinner, R.L., 86; Corp. R. Rennie, O.Q.R., 86; Capt. A. Curran, 12th, 86; Sergt. J. M. Crockett, 82nd, 86; Corp. J. H. Ellis, G.G.F.G., 85; L. Jodoun, Mattawa R.C., 85; Sergt. R. J. Norton, 8th R.R., 85; Capt. W. J. Davidson, 5th Rifles, 85; Surgeon-Major J. Ross, 77th, 85; Color-Sergt. E. Skedden, 13th, 85.

\$5 each—Pte. E. Lippert, 29th, 85; Lieut. J. A. Williamson, 45th, 85; Lieut. D. Cartwright, 47th, 85; Corp. E. Holt, R.C.A., 85; Corp. A. W. Spencer, 13th, 85; Pte. A. W. Mishaw, 48th Highlanders, 85; Pte. H. Wall, 11th, 85; Capt. J. E. Hutchison, 43rd, 85; Pte. P. C. Pike, 45th, 85; Sergt. Major J. Hughton, 4th Hussars, 84; Capt. W. Hara, 14th, 84; Q. M. Sergt. B. Carter, 93rd, 84; Capt. J. Suckling, 78th, 84; Staff-Sergt. J. W. Marks, 6th Fus., 84; Pte. W. Swaine, 14th, 84; Pte. M. Kerr, 21st, 84; Pte. J. S. Stevenson, 42nd, 84; Dr. G. Hutchison, O.Q.R., 84; Gun. J. L. Beckett, B.C.G.A., 84; Col.-Sergt. R. J. Taylor, 43rd, 84.
\$4 each—Staff-Sergt. D. Mitchell, 13th, 84; Lieut. G. A. Witty, 54th, 84; Sergt. W. S. Smith, 1st B.F.A., 84; Corp. C. Wyndatte, Royal Grens., 84; Lieut. R. Carter, 93rd, 84; Sergt. S. D. Macnab, 5th Royal Scots, 84; Staff-Sergt. W. E. Inman, 90th, 84; Lieut. B. B. Whalen, 54th, 84; Pte. J. W. Smith, 21st, 84; Staff-Sergt. W. Harp, 48th Highlanders, 84; Major H. H. Hart, 62nd, 83; Sergt. Lieut. T. W. Bertram, 77th, 83; Lieut. E. S. Kinner, 3th Vics., 83; Staff-Sergt. D. Garson, 13th, 83; Staff-Sergt. G. Lavers, 6th Fus., 83; Pte. W. E. Forbes, 73rd, 83; Corp. A. Kirkpatrick, O.Q.R., 83; Sergt. H. Harris, 13th, 83; Lieut. D. C. Monroe, 44th, 83; Capt. M. Pope, 3rd Vics., 83; Staff-Sergt. J. R. Nutting, G.G.F.G., 83; Capt. S. W. Vermilyea, 16th, 83; Pte. L. A. Langstroth, 74th, 83; Lieut. W. C. King, 45th, 83. One eighty-three counted out.

TEAM PRIZES.
Kirkpatrick cup and 40—Third military district, 433.
\$35—Second military district, 4th, 419.
\$25—Second military district, 2nd team, 419.
\$25—Fourth military district, 59th Batt., 419.

BANKERS' PRIZE GRAND AGGREGATE.
value \$600, to be awarded those competitors who have made the highest aggregate scores in the Hamilton Powder Company (MacDougall), Dominion, Minister of Militia, Kirkpatrick and the Henrich matches. Owing to a number of ties there are to be several 'shoot-offs' to-morrow. Sergt. Blair of the 78th, and Trp. Langstroth are equal for first place at 351 each. For fifth place Sergt. Major Ross, 77th, Capt. Hutchison, 42nd, and Sergt. Broadhurst, 5th Royal Scots, have each 376, and will also shoot off. The aggregates follow:—

Points.
N.R.A. medal and \$30—
Sgt. H. C. Blair, 78th, 381.
D.R.A. medal, badge and \$25—
Trp. A. Langstroth, 8th Hussars, 381.
Badge and \$20—
Lt. R. J. Davidson, 8th R.R., 379.
Badge and \$18—
Col.-Sergt. Skedden, 13th, 378.
Badge and \$16—
Surgeon-Major Ross, 77th, 376.
\$14—Capt. Hutchison, 43rd, 376.
\$12 each—Sgt. Broadhurst, 5th Royal Scots, 376; Lieut. Kinner, 3th Vics., 376.
\$10 each—Staff-Sergt. Codwin, 7th Fus., 374; Staff-Sergt. Smith, 59th, 374; Corigan, 59th, 373; Pte. H. Heller, R.G. 372.
\$8 each—Gun. Miller, 5th R.C.A., 372; Corp. A. Kerr, 48th, 372; Lieut. G. A. Witty, 54th, 372; Capt. Spearing, 53rd, 371; Pte. A. T. Pearson, 43rd, 370; Lieut. J. Williamson, 45th, 370.
\$6 each—Staff-Sergt. Marks, 6th Fus., 368.

BRITISH CHALLENGER SHIELD.
Shield presented by the auxiliary forces of Great Britain to the active militia of Canada, with \$185 added by the D.R.A., open to teams of four:—

Points.
Shield and 40—Royal Grenadiers, 1st team, 261.
\$31—13th Battalion, 245.
\$28—43rd Battalion, 237.
\$25—Price of Value, 234.
\$22—48th Highlanders, 222.
\$20—5th Canadian Artillery, 220.
\$15—Royal Scots, 224.
Next in order—
48th Highlanders, second team, 224.
G.G.F.G., second team, 222.
G.G.F.G., first team, 222.
Royal Berks, 220.
3rd Vics., 220.
57th Battalion, 219.
53rd Battalion, 199.
Royal Grenadiers, second team, 180.
In the total of the two military matches the 48th Highlanders had 700; 43rd Batt., 692; Price of Value, 660; 13th Battalion, 658; second team G.G.F.G., 654; first team G.G.F.G., 652; Garrison Artillery, 652; 5th Royal Scots, 616; 3rd Vics., 610; Royal Grenadiers, 602; 53rd Battalion, 592; and Royal Berks, 564.
The best for the Governor-General's shield for the first twenty will be the 48th Highlanders.

PERSONAL.
Having returned from the country the Rev. S. Massey will preach in Richmond Square Mission Hall on Sunday evening.

370; Capt. W. White, 14th, 369; Lieut. King, 45th, 369; Capt. Moore, 20th, 368; Lieut. C. L. McAdam, 3rd Vics., 368; Capt. Davidson, 8th R.R., 368; Sergt. B. Garson, 13th, 368; Pte. Campbell, 15th, 368; Corp. C. A. Armstrong, R. 368; Major Hartt, R. Inf., 368; Lieut. R. Carter, 93rd, 367; Sergt. J. Drysdale, P.W.R., 366.
\$5 each—Lieut. W. L. Ross, 13th, 366; Pte. W. S. Wain, 24th, 366; Corp. C. Wyndatte, R.G., 366; Color-Sergt. Taylor, 43rd, 366; Corp. Gould, 1st B.F.A., 365; Pte. Michaud, 48th, 365; Capt. Sutherland, 43rd, 365; Sergt. T. Mitchell, 13th, 365; Staff-Sergt. Hayhurst, 13th, 364; Pte. J. W. Smith, 21st, 364; Pte. J. O. McKay, 62nd, 364; Pte. L. A. Langstroth, 64th, 363; Corp. Ellis, G. G. G., 362.
\$4 each—Pte. H. Wall, 71st, 362; Captain Wetmore, 74th, 362; Sergt. Major Huggins, 13th, 362; Captain Blackburn, 73rd, 362; Pte. C. S. Scott, 43rd, 361; Corporal C. W. Spencer, 13th, 361; Lieut. Carmichael, 56th, 360; Pte. E. Runions, 56th, 360; Pte. V. Ammond, 43rd, 360; Lieut. J. Ogg, 1st B.F.A., 359; Pte. J. H. Simpson, R.G., 359; Private W. Mitchell, 32nd, 359; Staff-Sergt. G. Muligan, 14th, 358; Surgeon T. A. Bertram, 77th, 358; Sergt. E. L. Brown, 59th, 358; Sergt. C. J. Wilson, 71st, 358; Captain McMillan, 44th, 358; Captain J. M. Kinner, R.L., 357; Captain Curran, 12th, 357; Capt. Rennie, 20th, R. 357; Lieut. Munro, 44th, 357; Staff-Sergt. H. Bertram, 77th, 357; Pte. W. Jefferies, R.G., 357; Captain Rogers, 43rd, 357; Pte. M. Kerr, 21st, 356; Lieut. Gibson, 14th, 356; Pte. W. E. Forchies, 73rd, 356; Lieut. Colonel Anderson, R. L., 355; Bomb. Pugh, R.C.A., 356; Pte. T. Boyles, R.G., 355; Trooper McNaught, 6th Cav., 355; Sergt. Craine, 12th B.F.A., 355; Capt. McRobbie, 4th Hussars, 355; Staff-Sergt. Luman, 40th, 354; Sergt. H. Harris, 13th, 354; Captain H. L. Weller, 50th, 354; Staff-Sergt. A. Bell, R.G., 254; Pte. J. F. Abbott, 59th, 354; Lieut. C. A. Ross, 13th, 354; Staff-Sergt. Harpe, 48th, 353; Staff-Sergt. J. Lavers, 6th Fus., 353; Sergt. Clarke, P.W.R., 353; Lt. Gilchrist, 1st B.F.A., 352; Captain Smith, St. John Rifles, 352; Lieut. Munro, 5th R.C.A., 352; Pte. E. Lippert, 29th, 351; Sergt. Major Hutton, 8th Hussars, 351; Lieut. Crooks, O.Q.R., 351; Lieut. Boile, 43rd, 351; Gunner Campbell, 1st C.A., 351; Lieut. Rennie, 20th, 351; Staff-Sergt. Brooks, R.G., 351; Gunner Sharpe, 2nd R.C.A., 351; Captain M. Pope, 3rd Vics., 350; Pte. R. Woodie, 2nd Vics., 350; Sergt. P. Armstrong, R.G., 350.
Langstroth defeated Blair in the shoot-off for N.R.A. medal badge and \$30 in the grand aggregate, Blair getting \$26 and D.R.A. medal.

Broadhurst, 5th Royal Scots, won the fifth place in the grand aggregate as against Surgeon Ross and Captain Hutchison who takes sixth and seventh respectively. Corp. McNab, 5th Royal Scots, tied with Odell, 43rd, in the first round for 1st place, the hundred and with a bull's eye to Odell's inner won the place.

NURSERY AGGREGATE.
Open only to competitors eligible to compete in the Nursery match, and awarded to those who have made the highest scores in the Nursery, Hamilton Powder Company, Minister of Militia and the Kirkpatrick:—

Points.
\$12—Pte. Wall, 71st, 199.
\$10—Gunner Miller, 58th R.C.A., 198.
\$8—Pte. C. Ivens, Man. R.A., 196.
\$6 each—Lieut. G. S. Kinner, 8th Huss., 192; Pte. J. O. McKay, 62nd, 191; Sergt. R. Stewart, 1st, 189.
\$5 each—Trooper J. Wall, R.E., 183; Pte. W. J. Ammond, 43rd, 187; Sergt. J. M. Crockett, 82nd, 186; Sergt. C. J. Wilson, 71st, 186; Corp. G. MacLeod, 58th, 185; Major Bertram, 77th, 184; Mr. C. Barker, B.C.R.A., 183; Lieut. Whalen, 54th, 182; Capt. Kirkpatrick, O.Q.R., 183; Pte. D. DeRoche, 55th, 183; Corp. Elliott, 48th, 183; Lieut. C. R. Ball, 183; Corp. E. Thomas, 3rd Vics., 183; Pte. G. B. Hall, 5th Dragons, 182; Pte. W. T. Mountain, 53rd, 182; Pte. J. J. Steele, 77th, 181; Pte. H. J. Ritchie, 57th, 181; Sergt. J. Horton, 56th, 181.

GZOWSKI MILITARY MATCH.

Challenge cup presented by Colonel Sir Casimir Gzowski, A.D.C., with \$245 added by association. Open to teams of five in skirmishing, volley firing and independent firing.

Cup and \$50—48th Highlanders—Skirmishing, 206; volley, 78; independent, 84. Total, 468.
\$45—43rd Battalion—Skirmishing, 230; volley, 82; independent, 84. Total, 417.
\$40—10th Royal Grenadiers—Skirmishing, 253; volley, 78; independent, 82. Total, 411.
\$35—G.G.F.G.—Skirmishing, 269; volley, 73; independent, 88. Total, 430.
\$30—First Prince of Wales—Skirmishing, 235; volley, 72; independent, 81. Total, 428.
\$25—57th Batt.—Skirmishing, 280; volley, 66; independent, 66. Total, 417.
\$20—Fifth Royal Scots—Skirmishing, 238; volley, 63; independent, 53. Total, 401.
Next in order—
18th Battalion—Skirmishing, 266; volley, 65; independent, 72. Total, 403.
5th Royal Canadian Artillery—Skirmishing, 263; volley, 54; independent, 33. Total, 401.
3rd Vics. Montreal—Skirmishing, 261; volley, 32; independent, 97. Total, 390.
58th Batt.—Skirmishing, 260; volley, 41; independent, 85. Total, 385.
Royal Berks—Skirmishing, 305; volley, 56; independent, 63. Total, 324.

MILITARY LEAGUE PRIZE.
For the prize presented by Col. Massey, president of the C.M.R.L., for teams of eight, who participated in this year's rifle league.

59th Battalion won. Scores: Points.
Captain Weller, 229.
Lieutenant Runions, 222.
Staff-Sergt. Smith, 222.
Staff-Sergt. Brown, 222.
Private Abbott, 235.
Sergeant Corigan, 224.
Private Runions, 224.
Private Derches, 225.
Total, 1,873.

Next in order—
13th Battalion, 1,870.
43rd Battalion, 1,870.
48th Battalion, 1,801.

SHIELD AND 40—ROYAL GRENADIERS, 1st team.

Shield and 40—Royal Grenadiers, 1st team, 261.
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\$25—Price of Value, 234.
\$22—48th Highlanders, 222.
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PERSONAL.
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SOUND MONEY DEMOCRATS.

MR. PALMER OF ILLINOIS THEIR CANDIDATE FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

AND EX-GOVERNOR BUCKNER, OF KENTUCKY FOR VICE-PRESIDENT—THEIR PLATFORM.

Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 3.—The National Democratic Convention which opened here yesterday, closed to-day, and adjourned sine die. The nominees are: Senator John McAuley Palmer of Illinois for President; ex-Governor Simon Bolivar Buckner of Kentucky for Vice-President. Both candidates were born in Kentucky. One wore the blue, the other the gray, so Louisville, the capital of the 'Dark and Bloody Ground,' was appropriately designated as the place of notification for both candidates, Sept. 12 being the date assigned.

The convention was rich in oratory throughout, but the speech of Colonel W. C. P. Breckinridge of Kentucky easily took rank as one of the most effective of the campaign utterances heard in recent years. Before adjourning the convention took the precaution of clothing its executive committee with full power to take all proper steps to secure recognition for the ticket in States where the Australian ballot law or other legislation might interpose obstacles to the recognition of two Democratic tickets, each claiming to be regular. This difficulty is anticipated in Ohio and some other States in the accepted battle-ground of the middle-west.

THE PLATFORM.

The platform adopted is substantially as follows:—This convention has assembled to uphold the principles upon which depend the honor and welfare of the American people; in order that Democrats throughout the Union may unite their patriotic efforts to avert disaster from their country, and ruin from their party. The Democratic party is pledged to equal and exact justice to all men of every creed and condition; to the largest freedom of the individual consistent with good government; to the preservation of the Federal Government in its constitutional vigor, and to support States in all just rights; to economy in the public expenditure; to the maintenance of the public faith and sound money, and it is opposed to paternalism and all class legislation. The declarations of the Chicago Convention attack individual freedom, the right of private contract, the independence of the judiciary, and the authority of the President to enforce federal laws.

They advocate a reckless attempt to increase the price of silver by legislation to the debasement of our monetary standard, and threaten unlimited issues of paper money by the government. They abandon for Republican allies the Democratic cause of tariff reform to court the favor of protectionists to their fiscal heresy. In view of these and other grave departures from Democratic principles, we cannot support the candidates of that convention, nor be bound by its acts. The Democratic party has survived many defeats, but could not survive a victory won in behalf of the doctrine and policy proclaimed in its name at Chicago.

POPLISTS A RAIGNED.

The sum derived by the Treasury from tariff and excise levies is affected by the state of trade and volume of consumption. The amount required by the Treasury is determined by the appropriations by Congress. The demand of the Republican party for an increase in tariff taxation has its pretext in the deficiency of revenue, which has its causes in the stagnation of trade and reduced consumption, due entirely to the loss of confidence that has followed the Populist threat of free coinage and depreciation of our money and the Republican practice of extravagant appropriations beyond the needs of good government. We arraign and condemn the Populist conventions of Chicago and St. Louis for their co-operation with the Republican party in creating these conditions, which are placed in justification of a heavy increase of the burdens of the people by a further resort to protection. We, therefore, denounce protection and its ally, free coinage of silver, as schemes for the personal profit of a few at the expense of the masses, and oppose the two parties which stand for these schemes as hostile to the people of the Republic, whose food and shelter, comfort and prosperity, are attacked by higher taxes and depreciated money. In fine, we re-affirm the historic Democratic doctrine of tariff for revenue only.

The experience of mankind has shown that by reason of their natural qualities, gold is the necessary money of the large affairs of commerce and business, while silver is conveniently adapted to minor transactions, and the most beneficial use of both together can be assured only by the adoption of the former as a standard of money measure and the maintenance of silver at a parity with gold by its limited coinage under suitable safeguards of law. Thus the largest possible enjoyment of both metals is gained with a value universally accepted throughout the world, which constitutes the only

practical bimetallic currency, assuring the most stable standard and especially the best and safest money for all who earn their livelihood by labor or the produce of husbandry. They cannot suffer when paid in the best money known to man.

THE GOLD STANDARD.

We assert the necessity of such intelligent currency reform as will confine the government to its legitimate functions, completely separated from the banking business and afforded to all sections of our country a uniform, safe and elastic bank currency under governmental supervision measured in volume by the needs of business.

The fidelity, patriotism and courage with which President Cleveland has fulfilled his great public trust, the high character of his administration, its wisdom and energy in the maintenance of civil order in the enforcement of laws, its equal regard for the rights of every class and every section, its firm and dignified conduct of foreign affairs and its sturdy persistence in upholding the credit and honor of the nation, are fully recognized by the Democratic party and will assure to him a place in history beside the fathers of the Republic.

Chicago, Sept. 4.—The nomination of Gen. Palmer for President and of Gen. Buckner for Vice-President by the gold Democrats was to-day favorably commented upon at Republican headquarters. Chairman Hahn of the speaker's bureau declared the ticket 'as strong as the Democrats could have made it,' and added that if the nominations had been made by the united Democrats he would consider it a very strong ticket.

CHEAPER FRUIT.

IF THE RAILWAYS REALIZED THEIR OPPORTUNITIES.

A large shipper of apples, a grower, from Ontario, called at the 'Witness' office yesterday, and remarked that he had read with great interest the article published Wednesday relating to cheap fruit. 'I have taken the 'Witness' for a great many years, and let me tell you your article is all right; but we who grow the fruit are getting nothing out of it. I have a thousand barrels of apples here and probably I shall not touch one of them. From eighty cents to a dollar is all we can expect to get for apples here. Look what we have to pay for freight to the railways. The railways get all the profits. We get nothing, and will send no more apples at that rate.' 'How do you mean that the railways get everything?'

'Here are the figures, and you can read for yourself. To send a barrel of apples we must pay for the barrel twenty-five cents; for the railway freight, forty-two cents (about); for picking at least ten cents; for packing, five cents; for drawing, two cents; for board, at least twelve and a half cents. That makes ninety-six and a half cents it costs us to put our apples down in Montreal. How can we live on this, if we have to sell for eighty cents to a dollar per barrel?'

'Surely your freight seems to eat up much of your profits?'

'Yes; if we even paid the same price for a barrel of apples as we do for a barrel of flour we should have that much to the good and would be able to bring down to the people this great God's blessing of an abundant fruit crop.'

'Do you mean to say the railways charge you more for a barrel of apples than for a barrel of flour? That looks absurd?'

'Yes; but it is true. We send down say from Drummond, Ont., to Montreal, flour, which weighs two hundred pounds, and the barrel besides, for twenty-five cents. We are actually charged for apples by the carload twenty-five cents for a hundred pounds, so that a barrel of apples weighing about a hundred and sixty-four pounds, costs just the difference of the sixty-four pounds—something over sixteen cents additional. That is why I say the railways take all from us and also cheat the consumer out of getting even cheaper fruit; because I tell you the whole Province of Ontario teems with fruit, and if the railways will give even a living price we can move it to the consumer. If they do not, how can the consumer expect us to move it at a loss? It will simply go to waste.'

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Mr. B. Tansey, in behalf of the St. Patrick's Orphans, tenders his sincere thanks to the following:—To the committee of management and lady attendants of the Fresh Air Fund, the former for their kind invitation to the orphans (on several occasions), to their picnic at Sherbrooke Park, where the little ones spent a thoroughly enjoyable time, and to the latter for their kind attention to the orphans on their several trips; to the directors of the Mount Royal Incline Railway for passes given Mr. Tansey for the orphans' use throughout the summer season; to the Shamrock Athletic Association, who so kindly allowed the orphans to use their grounds whenever they wished, and to Mr. McDonald, of the Street Railway Company, and his attaches, for their great efforts to make the rides given the little ones so pleasant and enjoyable.

THE ANCIENT CAPITAL.

A SUICIDE IDENTIFIED.

Quebec, Sept. 4.—The body of the unfortunate man who committed suicide by throwing himself into the river at Levis a few days ago, has been recovered and identified as that of Pierre Laforge of St. André, Kamouraska, who was on his way to Montreal to visit a married sister there.

FORGERY OR ROBBERY.

The 'Electeur' declares that the letter from Beauce addressed to Mr. Pacaud, which the 'Evenement' published a few days ago, claiming that it was found on one of the local wharves, is either a forgery or a robbery, and that it never reached Mr. Pacaud's hands. It also announces that an investigation will be made by the post-office authorities to ascertain whether it was stolen or not.

THE LUNCH TO LORD RUSSELL.

INTERESTING REMARKS MADE BY THE LORD CHIEF JUSTICE.

The lunch given yesterday by the Montreal Bar to the Lord Chief Justice of England and his travelling companions was a pleasing affair. The Bench and Bar were largely represented and as a social event the occasion was one to be long remembered by those participating.

In rising to propose the health of 'Our Guest,' the batonnier, the Hon. Mr. Robitoux briefly referred to the brilliant career of the eminent jurist, both as a lawyer and as a politician, and expressed the pleasure which it afforded the Montreal Bench and Bar to honor the distinguished visitor and his companions.

In his reply, Lord Russell of Killowen after thanking the judges and lawyers for their courtesy and kindness, took up the principal points referred to in the chairman's remarks. Speaking of his professional career, he said that what he had most desired to obtain, and what he flattered himself he had obtained, was the esteem and approval of his brethren in the profession. Referring to the Behring Sea arbitration he said: 'Although I am far from thinking that the Dominion interests were not somewhat lessened and somewhat restricted by that august tribunal, I feel most strongly that the fact of the establishment of that tribunal presided over by a great statesman of the Republic of France, the fact that the great English-speaking nations had agreed to refer their matters of difference to a peaceful arbitration was a grand step in advance in connection with the relations between sovereign powers.' He referred in flattering terms to the services rendered on that occasion by Mr. Christopher Robinson and Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper. Speaking of his connection with the Irish question, Lord Russell said: 'I regret nothing that I did on that question. I am no longer an active politician, but I look back with pride to the fact that on the back of the first bill to give Ireland right, of local government, that on the back of that bill, in conjunction with that of Mr. Gladstone and that of Mr. Morley, my own name appears. I have said that this is a question which divides political parties, and I will not further dwell upon it beyond saying that while in the part I took I was anxious to serve the interests of the land of my birth, my advocacy of that cause was not merely given for Ireland itself, but because in giving it for Ireland I was giving it for the interests of the whole Empire.'

The next point taken up by the Lord Chief Justice was that of the standing of the legal profession. He said that nothing had struck him more in Canada than the exalted and important place occupied by members of the profession in public affairs. On the previous night he had alluded to the fact that in Mr. Laurier's government, with one or two exceptions, all the members of the cabinet have been or are now in the profession. That spoke volumes for the confidence which the community place in the ability and integrity of the lawyers. Continuing, Lord Russell said that in the case of the judge charged with the responsible duty of the administration of the law, he had sometimes thought that the state did not recognize sufficiently the position that these judges fill. Even in England it is true to-day that in the cases of nine out of ten appointed to hold office in the Supreme Court they have to make great sacrifices in taking a seat on the bench. He did not mean to say that the payment of judges should approach the very great incomes of the leading individual lawyers, but he ventured to say that in England and here the remuneration and position of the judges ought to be such as to attract the ambition and desire of the best men in the profession.

Lord Russell concluded as follows:—'You are working out on this great continent an experiment which the world is noticing. You are showing to the world, demonstrating to the world, that men who are of different races, different nationalities, different creeds and different languages can yet live in harmony together.'

'Yes; if we even paid the same price for a barrel of apples as we do for a barrel of flour we should have that much to the good and would be able to bring down to the people this great God's blessing of an abundant fruit crop.'

'Do you mean to say the railways charge you more for a barrel of apples than for a barrel of flour? That looks absurd?'

'Yes; but it is true. We send down say from Drummond, Ont., to Montreal, flour, which weighs two hundred pounds, and the barrel besides, for twenty-five cents. We are actually charged for apples by the carload twenty-five cents for a hundred pounds, so that a barrel of apples weighing about a hundred and sixty-four pounds, costs just the difference of the sixty-four pounds—something over sixteen cents additional. That is why I say the railways take all from us and also cheat the consumer out of getting even cheaper fruit; because I tell you the whole Province of Ontario teems with fruit, and if the railways will give even a living price we can move it to the consumer. If they do not, how can the consumer expect us to move it at a loss? It will simply go to waste.'

'Surely your freight seems to eat up much of your profits?'

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