

MONTREAL, THURSDAY, AUGUST 11, 1898.

PRICE ONE CENT.

IN STATU QUO.

Peace Negotiations Receive an Unexpected Check.

SEÑOR DU BOSQ HEARD FROM.

WILL TEST THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT'S RULING UNLESS IT APOLOGIZES FOR CAUSING HIS EXPULSION FROM CANADA.

Washington, Aug. 11.—Up to noon today there were no important peace developments at the White House and no indications of immediate further progress in the situation. Secretary Alger and Attorney-General Griggs had a brief conference with the President during the morning at which there was a full discussion of the proposed government of Puerto Rico. While the conference was in progress a telegram of instructions for the guidance of General Miles in collecting tariff and other duties in Puerto Rico was sent after approval by the President. Secretary Alger smiled at a report from Boston that Blanco already had surrendered and said that was the last the President or he had heard of it. A few persons still believe the Spanish answer may be received to-day, but the majority, basing their judgment on the well known procrastination of the Spanish officials, have no hope of so prompt a return.

If any one phase of the campaign could influence the Spanish Government to speedy action in the consummation of this protocol it would be the attitude of the Cubans under Gomez in the northern part of Santiago province, just outside of the lines marking the territory ceded to the United States in Toral's surrender. The officials here have known that the Spanish garrisons in Holguin and some of the smaller towns on the north coast and interior were in desperate straits for food and water supplies, all had suffered an enormous percentage of loss from disease and had not the American forces under Shafter been checked in their operations by the epidemic of fever, a strong column would have been thrown out to the northward and forced a surrender of all these scattered detachments of Spanish troops. Now, however, the Cubans under Gomez apparently have determined to forestall the American commanders in this movement, and it is reported have occupied several small towns evacuated by the Spaniards and are pressing at the doors of Holguin.

PROTEST FROM MADRID.

Madrid, Aug. 11.—The 'Liberal,' moderate Republican, expresses the belief that President McKinley 'replied to Spain with suspicious rapidity.' It adds: 'We accept the sacrifice, knowing the responsibility falls upon the government. The best course is to avoid all excess procedure while the diplomats are negotiating. It is useless to make distinctions in language in order to reach a peace which is inevitable and all the more so while our blood continues to flow in Puerto Rico and at Manila. The last three years Spain has shed too much blood. It is time to stop and this is the only aspect of the question that at present can be considered. Any war, the press is unable to see its chief actors. All delay in concluding an armistice is criminal.'

AN APOLOGY DEMANDED.

SEÑOR DU BOSQ WANTS SATISFACTION FOR HIS EXPULSION FROM CANADA.

London, Aug. 11.—The firm of Hastie, Messers, London, acting on behalf of Señor Du Bosq, late Spanish Charge d'Affaires in Washington, has addressed a letter to Mr. Chamberlain, at the Office of the Secretary of State, in which he is saying that their client does not accept any compensation, but desires satisfaction for the illegality of his expulsion from Canada. Failing to receive any reply from the Colonial Office, the letter says that they intend to sue Señor Du Bosq to sue for a return of a fortnight and enforce his residence there.

It is stated in yesterday's 'Witness' that Señor Du Bosq's friend, Mr. Chamberlain, is present.

FIGHT AT CAPE SAN JUAN.

THE SPANISH FLEET AT FAJARDO DEFEATED.

San Juan, Aug. 11.—The 'Herald' has just received from Cape San Juan, Puerto Rico, dated Aug. 10: There was a battle before daybreak between the Spanish and American fleets. The Spanish fleet was defeated.

tempted to retake the lighthouse, which was guarded by Lieutenant Atwater, Assistant Engineer Jenkins, Ensign Bronson and Gunner Campbell. The Spaniards were driven back by shells from the 'Amphitrite,' 'Cincinnati,' and 'Leyden.' Refugees report that a hundred Spaniards were killed.

William H. Boardman, of the 'Amphitrite,' was seriously wounded. He was in the lighthouse.

The Spanish advance began from Rio Grande, whither the Spaniards had retreated after the first landing of troops at Cape San Juan last week. They marched through Luquillo and pulled down the American flag at Fajardo and replaced the Spanish flag.

The terrified refugees warned the light-house force the Spanish were coming. Sixty women and children were in an outbuilding of the lighthouse during the fight.

The Spaniards opened with a machine gun at a distance of three hundred yards. The 'Leyden,' Ensign Crosley commanding, rushed within a hundred yards of the shore and poured one-pounders into the Spaniards. Captain Barclay, of the 'Amphitrite,' used six-pounders, and the 'Cincinnati' five-inch guns.

The ships landed two hundred and fifty men during the fight and reinforced the lighthouse. A machine-gun, rifle and ammunition were left by the retreating Spaniards.

GIRARA OCCUPIED.

Santiago de Cuba, Aug. 11.—Lieutenant-Colonel Jane, of General Garcia's staff, has just arrived from the front with despatches announcing the occupation of Girara, on the north coast of the Province of Santiago de Cuba, by General Garcia's troops.

Girara was evacuated by the Spaniards. They left a thousand sick and wounded who are being taken care of by the Cuban commander. General Garcia, with four thousand troops, is besieging Holguin, now occupied by the Spanish general, Luque, whose surrender has been demanded.

THE CARLISTS.

London, Aug. 11.—Lord Ashburnham, the English agent of Don Carlos, the Spanish Pretender, declares that he has received no communication from his chief regarding a rising; nor does he believe that Mr. Rafael del Cordero, the representative of Don Carlos in New York, has received any. Lord Ashburnham says: 'The party is organized as it has been for years, to rise if ordered, but not otherwise, and the party discipline is perfect.'

THE STATE OF HAWAII.

HOW THE PEOPLE ACCEPT THEIR NEW STATUS.

Mr. Thomas Rain Walker, Her Majesty's vice-consul at Honolulu, Hawaii, on his way out to resume his duties after a visit to England, is of the opinion that the annexation to the United States of the islands will probably prove to be a good thing.

Asked to-day at the Windsor Hotel how the natives would be likely to regard it, Mr. Walker, who has large business interests in Hawaii, in addition to his official position, and who has lived in Honolulu for many years, said that he thought the former would rather regard the transfer with satisfaction. 'It will in all probability give them a new idea of their dignity, to think that they are an integral part of a powerful nation. They certainly did not relish being handed over to a number of wealthy sugar planters for purely financial reasons; but now that the question of their future has assumed such a different phase, and that they are united in stable relation to the United States, I believe they will readily acquiesce in the new order of things. As you know, the English-speaking element, whether American or British, is small numerically, and the natives form the great bulk of the population. They will probably be given the franchise, which cannot well be denied them seeing that it has been given to the Japanese.'

To the question as to whether the native races would in the immediate future prove themselves fit for citizenship, Mr. Walker replied that they were a most docile and fairly intelligent people and he saw no reason why they should not be educated up to the meaning and responsibility of the ballot.

As to British interests affected by the change, Mr. Walker said that from the British manufacturer's point of view, the change was undesirable, for instead of the ten percent duty British goods would now have to come under the American tariff; but, on the other hand, there would now be the element of security and stability, which was so much desired in all commercial relations.

As to the rights of the Japanese, according to treaty, Mr. Walker said that doubtless these would be conserved. The Japanese were a very conciliatory people, patient and willing to make their way with caution. He did not anticipate any trouble in this regard.

RUSSIAN JEWS FOR NEW YORK.

A hundred Russian Jews passed over the Grand Trunk last night bound for New York. They came by the SS. 'Ontario.'

'OUR OLDEST COLONY.'

Some Pungent Remarks on Her Condition.

GENERAL DASHWOOD THINKS THE ROOM FOR IMPROVEMENT IS A LARGE ONE.

The appointment of an Imperial Commission, at the instance of the colonial government, for the purpose of investigating the present condition of Newfoundland, as that is affected by French encroachments, suffices to give a fresh interest to all matters affecting the ancient British colony, which has suffered since from the indifference of the British Government and the corrupt practices of local politicians.

If one desired the most poignant form of the antithesis, he would simply need to contrast the Rev. Dr. Harvey, on the one side, and Major-General Dashwood on the other. Dr. Harvey is an optimist, who with his pen has painted the most brilliant pictures of a development which shall make a foggy island rich and happy; Major-General Dashwood laughs sardonically at the reverend gentleman's handbooks, in which he does not in the least believe, and points scornfully to present conditions.

Major-General Dashwood is a retired officer in the British army. He was stationed in the sixties, then a young man, in the Maritime Provinces, with his regiment for six years. Obviously, the Major-General is a mighty hunter. It could hardly be proved, one supposes, that he exclaims, with the proverbial Englishman: 'What a heavenly morning; let's go out and kill something;' but the love of sport is in his blood and bones. He has travelled through many countries in search of it. The crack of the rifle is music to his soul. He will fish, if need be, with the utmost patience, for salmon or the like; but let him hear the rush of the lordly stag and a wild joy possesses him.

For years and years Major-General Dashwood has been hunting pretty much up and down the world. This is his life. He could not content himself with a financial civilization. He delights in the large impress of nature, in lakes and rivers and mountains; he has the sportsman's eye, and coolness, and it may be added, modesty, for the genuine sportsman never boasts of his 'kills.'

And for thirty years Major-General Dashwood has known Newfoundland. He has hunted the deer and the beaver there; he has not disdained salmon fishing, when there was no more lordly sport; and he has been a keen observer of events.

It is the Major-General's candid opinion that the best thing that could happen Newfoundland is for it to revert to the position of a Crown colony.

'I do not see,' says the Major-General (smoking a clay pipe, with a peculiar wooden stem, fashioned by his own hands), in the parlour of the Windsor Hotel, to-day, 'I do not see how there can be salvation else. The colony owes thirteen million dollars. Her revenue only amounts to some three hundred thousand dollars, the bulk of which is swallowed up in interest. She has now entered upon a singular experiment with Mr. Reid, the contractor, in connection with the new railway and the opening up of the mineral resources of the country. Well, Mr. Reid is doubtless a shrewd contractor; he has not gone into the thing blindly; he has made about a million dollars clear profit out of the railway, so far, and he probably will make much more, if he discovers minerals; but what will the colony itself make out of this bargain? Very little, I should say; and the minerals are not certain, you know. It seems a little singular to build a line of railway five hundred miles long to find a coal mine. Better find your coal mine first and then build a line of fifty miles (which could have been done), which would have tapped your mine and brought the coal down to market. And, in any case, unless you can bring your coal to St. John's, as cheaply as Cape Breton coal is brought, what have you gained by your discovery?'

And Major-General Dashwood laughs openly at the assertion of the Rev. Dr. Harvey that the interior of the island is eminently fitted for farming operations. Why, he has been through it again and again, and there is not enough upon it to feed a goat. He was passing through the interior the other day, with the Rev. Principal Grant, who remarked upon the singular barrenness of the interior. 'Oh,' said the Major-General, with great simplicity, 'this is a beautiful farming country which the Rev. Dr. Harvey has described as surpassing for ranching purposes, the North-West.' The learned Principal uttered a prolonged 'Oh' which might mean a great deal.

In a word, according to the Major-General, the interior is a dry bog, covered with a sour grass, utterly unfit for cultivation, and the only farming which can possibly be done is upon the little bit of deltas discovered here and there towards the south.

'I will tell you,' said the Major-General, 'Dr. Harvey is a clever man, with an over-facile pen, which is employed for a purpose; that purpose, is partly political and partly personal. The doctor is not writing for love. But his statements as to the interior are utterly wrong and misleading. The idea of the railway opening up the country to farming is the veriest rot. The only hope of the railway lies in the possible discovery of minerals.'

With regard to the French shore question, the Major-General sums it up by the statement that every British statesman since Palmerston has desired to lead a quiet life at the expense of the colonists.

'Lord Salisbury is chiefly notable in this regard. There is talk of a commission, which may come to nothing. You know what it means when the government tells you it has taken the matter under consideration. The modus vivendi was to last for a year; it has already lasted seven. A quiet life—that is what the home authorities desire.'

If the local government strictly enforces the Bait Act, to which the British Government has been so long opposed, but to which they have at last consented, the French, according to the Major-General, will be had on the hip. For the herring make for the non-treaty ports first in the spring; and the French must have them, and if they cannot get them, they are dashed.

But Major-General Dashwood strongly condemns the role being played by Captain Burke, in command of the British warships; along the coast, in insisting upon the Newfoundlanders selling bait at the treaty coast to the French for half the price which the Americans pay. Indeed, the Major-General uses expressions in this connection reminding one of 'the army in Flanders.' He calls it an outrage, and he believes that the act is quite 'ultra vires' of the Captain's authority.

The main difficulty is in the lobster fishing. According to the terms of the treaty of Utrecht, the French had the right to catch fish along the treaty shore (fish meaning cod), and to erect temporary shelters for drying the same. When the first French fishing factory, with machinery and boilers, was erected, the French admiral himself was so struck with the glaring breach of the treaty, that he ordered its instant destruction. But the French Government insisted upon the right to erect factories, provided these did not hurt the English industry; and it was arranged that those which were doing business at the date in question should be continued—French and English. There is not a word in the treaty about factories, nor is there anything to show a right to half a mile inland from the shore—a claim which the French have persistently made. The Major-General has suggested that the colonists should, if possible, bring the lobsters two or three miles inland, and thus get rid of the terms of the law.

The reason Major-General Dashwood thinks the colony should become a crown colony is because he does not see any prospect of improvement. 'One government is as bad as another. Politics,' he says, 'has been the ruin of the island. Everything appears to be done to catch votes, just as the railway and mineral concessions have been given with a similar purpose.'

And the chief industry—namely, cod fishing, has been gravely damaged by the introduction of cod traps. The latter have almost untaught the fishermen how to catch a codfish with a hook and line—the only proper way of catching them, to have them in good condition. The trap, through the fish lying a considerable time in it, and through their not being bled (which latter process keeps them sweet and fresh) produces the fish in a soft, more or less bruised and damaged condition. If the wholesale men object to the quality of the fish, the fisherman says he has nothing better, and as the whole business is truck and not cash, there is no recourse. But one serious result of the cod traps is that the markets of the world have sent back shiploads of Newfoundland cod; another, that the traps in catching numbers of small salmon, more or less deteriorate that industry.

The Major-General thinks the terms of the hunter's license ridiculous. By restricting the number of stags to be shot, the character of the herd is affected, as the shooting off of old cocks, pheasants and grouse leads to improvement. The Newfoundlanders, however, according to the Major-General, resent any interference with their customs, and they are particularly indisposed to welcome the sporting Englishman. One can easily see the cholera of the gallant Major-General rising when informed by a native the other day that he was a foreigner. A foreigner? An Englishman a foreigner upon British territory? A stern look came into the General's keen blue eye; words of indignation rose to his lips; he did not hesitate to mention the fact that the English sportsman brought cash into a country which rarely saw any.

He was so angry, indeed, and said such incisive things, that the offending party humbly apologized. Even now, at the thought of it, the General's choler rose.

'But then,' he said, indulgently, 'they are narrow and ignorant, and will have to be forgiven.'

WANTS AN EXTENSION.

Vancouver, B.C., Aug. 11.—The Board of Trade has forwarded a petition praying the Minister of Customs to ask the government to extend the time for the new form of declaration in connection with the British preferential tariff, which comes in force on Sept. 1, to Oct. 1, setting forth that as the merchants of British Columbia did not receive the notice of the change until the end of July, they have no time to get the new declaration form before the present form becomes of no use.

BRITISH COLUMBIA CRISIS.

MR. TURNER MAY CARRY HIS COMPLAINT TO OTTAWA—THE OPPOSITION PRESS.

Victoria, B.C., Aug. 12.—Mr. Turner has declined to admit the constitutionality of his dismissal and replies to the lieutenant-governor in these terms, with the intention of complaining to Ottawa. Mr. W. W. B. McInnes arrived on Tuesday from Nanaimo and is believed to have been offered the Attorney-Generalship. Friends of Mr. Turner are urging him to meet Mr. Beaven with a view to a coalition with the Semlin following, but he declines. Mr. Beaven said that his probable course on the completion of his Cabinet would be to ask a dissolution and again appeal to the electorate.

Returns were received from Cassiar giving Clifford, government, 164; Irving, government, 123; and MacTavish, Opposition, 48; with eight places to hear from, which, however, do not collectively give more than fifty votes. The standing of the old parties is therefore exactly nineteen on each side.

ATTITUDE OF THE OPPOSITION PRESS.

Vancouver, B.C., Aug. 11.—All the Opposition press repudiates Mr. Beaven. They do not want him as Premier. The 'Columbia,' New Westminster, regards his selection as a distinct slight to the victorious Opposition. It regards Mr. Beaven's administrative capability as a failure.

The 'News-Advertiser' is inclined to think His Honor acted with undue precipitancy, and in a lengthy article informs Mr. Beaven that he has no influence among the Opposition, and that no member of the Opposition would stultify himself to serve under a man who ostentatiously repudiated the Opposition, and evinced neither sympathy with its aims nor confidence in its policy, during the years they were in opposition.

Victoria, B.C., Aug. 11.—Messrs. Semlin and Cotton, leader and first-lieutenant respectively, of the Opposition, were both offered portfolios by Mr. Beaven, but declined with thanks. They resent the calling of Mr. Beaven to form a ministry, and there now seems scarcely a possibility of his success in even getting a ministry together.

MR. RAMSDEN DEAD.

BRITISH CONSUL AT SANTIAGO DE CUBA PASSES AWAY.

Santiago de Cuba, Aug. 11.—Mr. W. Ramsden, for over thirty-five years British Consul at Santiago de Cuba, has just died at Kingston, Jamaica, in the fifty-eighth year of his age. He leaves a wife, three daughters and four sons, one of whom is British Vice-Consul at Manila.

Mr. Ramsden's services throughout the war, his efforts to bring about the surrender of Santiago with a view to avoiding further bloodshed, and his kindness to all Americans with whom he came in contact, entitled him to their consideration.

THE POPE INDISPOSED.

TOOK A CHILL YESTERDAY BUT RALLIED AGAIN THIS MORNING.

Rome, Aug. 11.—Owing to the sudden fall in the temperature the Pope contracted a chill yesterday. On the advice of his physician, Dr. Lapponi, who recommends rest, His Holiness has suspended all audiences.

The 'Osservatore Romano' declares that there is no cause for anxiety, but rumors are current that the Pope is suffering from extreme physical weakness and that all business is practically left to Cardinal Rampolla, the Papal Secretary of State.

Dr. Lapponi and all the Vatican authorities, confirm the statement that the Pope's illness is slight. The doctor did not stay through the night at the Vatican. The Pontiff shows symptoms of gastric inflammation, but he partook of nourishment yesterday evening and was in excellent spirits. He rose this morning at 5.30 and celebrated mass. Dr. Lapponi visited the Pope at eight o'clock this morning.

CHINESE ADVANCEMENT.

Interesting Suggestions by Marquis Ito for its Accomplishment.

A TAKU HORROR—MORE MISSIONARY OUTRAGES—PENNY POST-AGE IN JAPAN.

Vancouver, Aug. 11.—The SS. 'Empress of Japan' brings the following advice from the Orient: The Marquis Ito has gone on a visit to China. He urges the importance of adopting the following measures for the improvement of China's condition before the world: (1) The establishment of a large bank with a capital of about a hundred million yen; (2) the opening of military and naval colleges; (3) the amendment of the system of conscription.

An appalling story comes from Taku of the burning of a junk laden with spirits, which caught fire in the midst of a storm. Twenty-eight of her crew were half roasted to death and then in their frenzy jumped overboard and all perished to a man.

Better relations exist between China and Japan and the latter country is urged from Peking to continue to show her friendship by helping China in giving instructions to her people whenever desired and siding with Great Britain in trying to preserve the integrity of China.

It is reported in Peking that it is the intention soon to dismiss from military and naval services all foreign instructors, with the exception of British, American and Japanese officers.

The Protestant and Roman Catholic missions at Shunchein, in Szechuen, have been destroyed in a riot. Yunchan is disturbed by brigands, who have captured a French priest, for whom they demand a large ransom. Several natives have been killed. Much property has been destroyed. The situation is critical. Chun King is quiet. The foreign consuls are on the alert. Those engaged in the rebellion are natives of the place no great distance from those whence most of the chiefs and best fighting material of the Taiping rebellion sprang, and while the latter by their Christianity and their iconoclastic acts towards other religious bodies raised feeling of antipathy against them, the former will have the sympathy of the people drawn towards them by rapidly spreading the rumor that they are champions of their ancient forms of worship.

Business is at a standstill in some districts of Kwang-Si. Six hundred rebels are said to be forcing the natives to come to their aid, threatening that otherwise their houses will be burned and their occupants killed.

Chinese gunboats with a thousand soldiers have been sent to quell the disturbance. British warships have also been sent to the scene.

The officials of the Department of Communications of Japan are insisting upon the desirability of reducing the present rate of postage one-half, to make it correspond to the penny stamp postage adopted in England. They believe that the government receipts will naturally be reduced for the first two years, but that in the end it will be considerably increased. The government is said to be inclined to entertain the proposal.

FINANCIAL RETURNS FOR JULY.

Ottawa, Aug. 11.—The financial statement for July, first month of the fiscal year, has been prepared at the Finance Department. The revenue was \$918,198, as compared with \$844,106 for the same month last year. The customs revenue in this calculation is \$180,503, which does really not take into account any of the July collections for which the returns so far show \$2,436,691. The excise revenue so far received shows \$841,000 as against \$303,000 during July, 1897. The capital expenditure for July was \$683,659, as against \$301,935, for July '97.

HAWAIIAN COMMISSION SAILS.

San Francisco, Aug. 11.—The steamer 'Mariposa,' conveying the Hawaiian commissioners and a hundred and fifty-four members of the 1st New York Volunteers to Honolulu, sailed shortly after four o'clock this morning. She was detained at her dock all night waiting the arrival of delayed English mails.

FAIR AND WARM.

Toronto, Ont., Aug. 11, 11 a.m.—The following are the maximum and minimum temperatures:—Edmonton, 50-10; Qu'Appelle, 70-40; Winnipeg, 72-48; Port Arthur, 66-54; Parry Sound, 74-54; Toronto, 80-65; Ottawa, 80-58; Montreal, 74-53; Quebec, 70-60; Halifax, 80-62. Probabilities for the next twenty-four hours: Fair and warm to-day; Friday, thunderstorms in many localities.

Montreal, Aug. 11, 1898.

Readings by Hearn & Harrison's Standard Barometer at noon to-day, 30.02; yesterday, 29.97. To-day, temperature, max. 78, min. 58; yesterday, max. 76, min. 62.

Weekly Calendar.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 11.

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FUTURE MEETINGS.

2nd REGT. CANADIAN ARTILLERY.

Orders by Lieut.-Col. F. Menden Cole, Commanding.

The Regiment will parade for Gun Drill every Tuesday and Friday evenings, at 8.15, until further notice.
 44 non-coms and men will be chosen from each company for gun practice at Isle of Orleans on 24th, 40th, and 41st Quick Firing Guns.
 All applicants must report at once to their section commander.
 Detachments will leave Sunday, 21st inst. for Quebec and be quartered in the Citadel for preliminary training.
 Long service badges will be distributed to those entitled thereto before above date.
 By order.

ERNEST C. COLE, Captain, Adjutant.

QUEBEC LANDMARK GONE.

Quebec, Aug. 11.—Mr. George Hough died last night, after some weeks' illness. Thus has passed away another of Quebec's old landmarks, and one of the best known horsemen, and finest whips in the province. The lively establishment of which he was the head is probably the oldest in Canada, and in the olden days before the advent of railways his father, the late Mr. Charles Hough, ran a line of stage coaches west to Montreal, and south to Halifax, while there are few of our Governor-Generals or distinguished visitors during the last thirty or more years for whom the deceased has not handled the ribbons on state occasions, in their drives around Quebec.

BURGLARS AT CORNWALL.

Cornwall, Aug. 11.—The safe in the office of P. Denny, lumber dealer, and the Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Company's agent here, was blown open last night, but there was no money in the safe, the burglars got nothing for their trouble. The safe was drilled through and a very powerful explosive must have been used for the bolts were fairly wrenched out of the door. No one seems to have heard the report and there is no clue as to the guilty parties, although they are probably the same persons who blew up the safe of Mr. A. L. Smith, town treasurer of Alexandria, on Monday night, as the job was done in much the same manner. They got no plunder in either case.

WILL JOIN THE NORMAL STAFF.

Kingston, Ont., Aug. 11.—Mr. A. F. Newlands, writing master in the public schools here, and the originator of the Canadian system of vertical writing, accepted the writing and drawing mastership in the Normal and Model schools, Ottawa. His duties will begin in September. Mr. Newlands has just returned from Martha's Vineyard, where he conducted writing at a summer institute. He also took part in a drawing competition with seventy supervisors of drawing and was awarded first prize.

A KINDLY REMEMBRANCE.

Kingston, Ont., Aug. 11.—The Kingston General Hospital nurses, who have successfully conducted an alumnae association, have done honor to the memory of one of their most enthusiastic members, and best friends, the late Mrs. (Dr.) Wood, formerly Miss Urquhart, superintendent of nurses. A room in the Watkins wing is to be fitted up by the association in remembrance of her and to be sustained by the 'Helen Wood Memorial Fund.' It is a graceful tribute to her worth.

PRISON INVESTIGATION.

Kingston, Ont., Aug. 11.—Mr. Douglas Stewart, conducting the penitentiary investigation, returns this week, and will proceed with the evidence with all speed. He has gone into the matter thoroughly, and will do his share towards the restoration of peace at the institution.

There is no binder twine in stock at the penitentiary. A great deal of it has been sold lately, and all the factory can produce can be sold.

FARMER'S EXCURSION TO LAKE ST. JOHN.

Quebec, Aug. 11.—A farmers' excursion, numbering about three hundred delegates from all parts of the province, and from the State of Maine, left by express for Roberval, yesterday, to inspect and report upon the Lake St. John country as a home for agricultural settlers.

REPUUDIATES THE STATEMENTS.

Winnipeg, Aug. 11.—Captain Constantine, of the Mounted Police, who recently returned from the Yukon, has written an official letter repudiating the statements attributed to him in alleged interviews, published by Pacific coast papers upon arrival from St. Michael.

AUGUST 31 F.M. 31						
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The Daily Witness.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 11, 1898.

An editorial writer in the 'Soleil,' the Quebec Liberal organ, has found himself miserable at Murray Bay or somewhere down the river because he could not get a whiskey soda at his hotel, and he is heeding a movement to facilitate the granting of licenses at watering places by making the holders pay a reduced fee in proportion to the length of time in the year they keep open. The residents of those resorts will not thank him for seeking to attract the drinking sort to them. The sojourners at the hotels in question especially will look upon the opening of bars as destructive to the good repute of the houses, and will change if they can. Parents have a way of getting their families as far away as they can from the crowd that cannot get on without whiskey sodas. When the writer in the 'Soleil' has growing boys of his own he will not be so anxious for the provision of whiskey soda at the places where they spend their vacations.

It would be quite in keeping with the course pursued by the late Prince Bismarck after his fall from power were his memoirs to contain matter gravely offensive to the Emperor William and maliciously intended to be compromising. A man of iron will, overbearing temper and implacable resentments, who regarded himself as an essential element in German unity, and a master-hand on the chess-board of European diplomacy, he could not become reconciled to dismissal or look with patience from his retirement on a world which ran along in its accustomed grooves quite successfully, although he no longer took part in the game. In nothing has the conduct of the Emperor shone to more advantage than in his treatment of the old chancellor since their disagreement. He was dignified, respectful, forbearing while sorely tried with the petulance, veiled insolence and meddlesomeness of his former minister. He never seems to have forgotten what the throne and the nation owed to his father's most trusted councillor, and submitted to much that one of his haughty nature must have found difficult of endurance. Should the memoirs when published bear out the character ascribed to them, the revelations they are said to contain will be discounted as far as may be as being the posthumous revenge of a man with a grievance. Bismarck was a great man, and played a great part in the most important national drama since the days of Bonaparte, but he outlived his influence, and with the world a living emperor will be greater than a dead chancellor, for that is the way of the world. To William I. he played the part of a Woolsey, and would, had he been allowed, have assumed the rôle of a Richelieu towards William II.

Now that there is every probability of peace being established between Spain and the United States, we may be prepared to learn something of the aftermath of the war. Already the reports, no longer devoted to the progress of naval and military operations, are giving sufficiently dismal accounts of wholesale misery, disease, suffering and death. But the whole true story may never be known in all its hideous details. These are not themes on which newspaper correspondents delight to linger, but occasionally they give us a side view, like that of the embarkation of the Spanish sick and wounded at Santiago. We have also seen in the accounts given of the voyages home of American transports containing wounded soldiers, how terrible were the penalties these men had to pay for their brief experiences of the glores of war. By-and-by the government will have to reckon, and the people will have to pay, the cost of the struggle in millions that will be a charge on the productive industries of the people for many a long year. But the cost in the destruction of life and in suffering can never be calculated. That has been paid on demand, so to speak, in the

field of action and in the hospitals. It may, however, be predicted that the press will continue to give accounts which ought to have the effect of damping the jingo spirit for a long time to come. As the troops reach home, and those who served return among their friends, the meaning of war and the actualities of it will be brought close to many a fireside with, it is to be hoped, a salutary, sobering effect on the nation. The horrors of war were not brought home to Americans this time as they were during the civil war, and the immense recuperative forces of the country will soon overcome the immediate effects of the disturbance. The experience gained, however, should be a warning against a rush to arms so long as the chances for the maintenance of peace are not exhausted.

Among those who once played a great part in the world, and who still linger among the living, bereft of all their greatness save the memory of a brilliant past, no more pathetic figure appears than that of the ex-Empress Eugenie, now seriously ill. On her last visit to Paris, towards the end of July, a correspondent of an English paper described 'a venerable lady, clothed in widow's garb, walking feebly every morning a few yards along the arcades of the Rue de Rivoli, accompanied by only one attendant.' Few among the throng that hurried by recognized in that bowed and sorrow-stricken woman the once beautiful empress who thirty years ago swayed the destinies of France, and who seemed to the Parisians of those days a veritable goddess in power, grace and beauty. Who that saw her then could have dreamed of this melancholy sequel to her career of glory and magnificence? Empress, emperor-husband, her son, the one hope of the dynasty, for the preservation of which she sacrificed France, all swept away, buried under the irremovable ruins of one of the greatest disasters which has overcome a nation since the downfall of Poland. What a retrospect must have come to that lonely widow of empire, as she passed along the gayest street of the gayest capital in the world, unknown, unnoticed, where once she rode in her imperial pride, surrounded by brilliant guards, amid the enthusiastic cheers of an adoring populace! The terrible man against whom she pitted her woman's wit, as Regent of France, in the dreadful days which preceded the catastrophe of Sedan, has passed away before her.

MR. MARTIN IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

During the last years the Liberal party spent in opposition there were two members of it who proved extremely entertaining to the general public, and therefore attracted much attention. They attracted and entertained people principally because of their blazing indiscretions, just as the enfant terrible of the family always finds a large and tickled audience, composed, for the most part, of people who are not so attached to the family as to prevent them from enjoying fun at its expense. Sir John Macdonald once referred to them as the 'Black Tart' and the 'Yellow Martin.' Both were men of much force of character, who did considerable service for the Liberal party and cause, and how it came about that when the Liberals triumphed and the Laurier Government was formed, one was taken and the other left, has never been publicly explained, so far as we can remember. Mr. Martin quitted Dominion politics and went to British Columbia, where he has speedily emerged from the main crowd and become one of the leaders, if not the principal leader, of the Opposition. Mr. Martin chose the right side in provincial politics; for there certainly was need of a change of government, the iniquities of some of the members of the Turner Government, including those of the premier, having attracted the attention even of the London 'Times.' But Mr. Martin's character has not changed at all, and he is as amusing on the Pacific slope as ever he was in eastern Canada, and there, as here, without at all intending to be so, which of course makes him all the funnier. The extraordinary course of the lieutenant-governor of British Columbia in dismissing his ministry peremptorily before the election returns are complete, and without giving it an opportunity to accept the decision of the new legislature in parliament assembled, has, as might be expected, the full approval of Mr. Martin, but the lieutenant-governor's act in calling upon Mr. Beaven to form a cabinet has Mr. Martin's most decided disapproval, as he most characteristically declares in public, together with the news that Mr. Beaven requested him to

join his proposed ministry, and how he declined doing so.

It is here that Mr. Martin becomes funny, without at all meaning it. He points out how if Mr. Beaven forms a cabinet at the invitation of the lieutenant-governor, he will have to accept the responsibility of the lieutenant-governor's course in dismissing the late ministry so peremptorily, and goes on to tell how when invited by Mr. Beaven to enter his cabinet, he took the opportunity to inquire of him how he proposed to justify the lieutenant-governor's course. Mr. Martin goes on to say: 'To my mind he entirely failed in suggesting even the shadow of a reason for the course taken.' The inference from all this is clear. Mr. Beaven is not fitted to become the chief adviser of the lieutenant-governor, who will have to call in some other person who can justify his course. As Mr. Martin has publicly declared that he agrees with the lieutenant-governor's course in dismissing the ministry, it is to be presumed that he has reasons which will justify that course which are as satisfactory to his own mind as those of Mr. Beaven were unsatisfactory. Mr. Martin makes clear enough in his interview whom he considers the man for premier, and who will be able to defend the lieutenant-governor, and whom, therefore, the latter would be wise to call on. Perhaps, however, Mr. Beaven had in his own mind reasons by which he intended to justify the lieutenant-governor's course, and which he did not confide to Mr. Martin any more than Mr. Martin confided to him the reasons which to Mr. Martin's mind justified that course. If Mr. Martin was careful not to supply Mr. Beaven with reasons, though thick as blackberries in Mr. Martin's mind, it is not improbable that Mr. Beaven was equally careful not to supply his rival, Mr. Martin, with his good reasons. Mr. Martin's earnestness and intensity are so great that they deprive him of all sense of humor, which accounts for the amusement others find in his sayings and doings.

PREFERENTIAL COTTON DUTIES.

Canada is now, as every one understands, under two tariffs, one a general tariff which since the first of August is levied upon importations from all foreign nations, including Germany and Belgium, as well as the United States; the other the preferential tariff, by which one-fourth of the duties levied under the general tariff is remitted upon importations from the United Kingdom and some of the colonies whose tariffs are as favorable to Canada as Canada's is to them. Under the general tariff the rates of duties levied upon cotton cloths imported from the United States are twenty-five percent ad valorem upon bleached cottons and thirty-five percent upon colored cottons. Under the preferential tariff British cotton cloths imported at the above rate, reduced by one-fourth, pay duties of eighteen and three-quarters percent ad valorem on bleached cotton cloths, and twenty-six and a quarter percent ad valorem on colored cotton cloths. These rates amount to a slight increase of the general cotton duties as compared with those under protectionist rule, and are no great decrease on the same goods coming from Great Britain. The 'Witness' has pointed out how these duties are too high, giving too great profits at the public expense to the Canadian manufacturers of cotton cloth and injuring those manufacturers which use cotton cloth.

The protectionist journals naturally oppose the 'Witness's' demand for further reduction of the cotton duties, and with them some of the Liberal journals, which count it their duty to defend whatever obtains under a Reform government at the moment, as if all necessity or opportunity for reform ceased from the moment a Reform government reached office. The reasons given by the Liberal journals for their opposition to a reduction of a highly protective duty, which would lighten the burdens of the people of Canada, is that as a great reduction has already been made in the duties on the British cotton cloths, the American cloths for importation to Canada must be sold at such a reduction of price in the United States as will enable them to be sold in Canada in competition with the British goods after having paid the higher duty. Thus it is argued that the effect of the preferential tariff duties upon British goods is either to prevent the sale of American goods or else to compel their sale at prices reduced by the amount of the British preference. It is concluded, therefore, that the Canadian manufacturer does not enjoy the protective rate of twenty-five to thirty-five percent levied under the general tariff upon American

goods, but only the eighteen and three-quarters to twenty-six and a quarter percent levied upon British goods.

One Liberal paper ingeniously averages these rates of duties as twenty-two and a half percent, as if the proportions of white and colored goods imported from either Great Britain or the United States were not factors in the calculation of the average, and as if the consumer of colored cloths could be consoled for being compelled to pay higher duties on his goods by the knowledge that the consumer of white goods paid somewhat lower duties, and that the average was not so high as the duty he paid. Four years ago the same Liberal paper would not have been so poor a political economist as to declare that, though the protective duties on American goods were twenty-five to thirty-five percent, yet as the protective duties upon the same classes of British goods were twenty-two and a half percent only, therefore, for all practical purposes, the protective duty the Canadian manufacturer can count upon is twenty-two and a half percent. This Liberal paper would then have been acute enough in its desire for the victory of its party at least to point out that the extra cost of transportation and other charges upon the cost of importation of British goods is greater by seven and a half percent of the cost of the goods than those upon American goods, and therefore that amount has to be added to the protection enjoyed by the Canadian manufacturer against both the British and the American manufacturer, even admitting the soundness of his general argument. So that the actual 'average' protection enjoyed would, by this Liberal journal's calculation, be at least about thirty percent ad valorem. If therefore twenty-two percent is the Liberal journal's idea of what the average protection on cotton should be, as it declares, there is still room for a reduction of at least seven and a half percent.

But in practice every importer of cotton cloths knows that British and American goods of the same classes may not, and do not in many cases, compete at all with one another on an equality in the Canadian market, even were the duties the same. Taste has so much to do with the demand for goods which enter into wearing apparel, that the comparative prices have much less to say in the choice, broadly speaking, of goods than is generally believed by economists who proceed upon theory rather than upon actual knowledge in their arguments. The taste of Canadians, so far as most kinds of both bleached and colored cotton goods is concerned, is evidently nearer that of the Americans than that of the people of the United Kingdom. Canadians like the patterns and styles of American-printed goods far better than those of the British goods, and they like the softer fabrics, woven pure and free from dressing, which the Americans manufacture, better than the stiff cloths, highly charged with china clay, manufactured by the British makers.

For this reason, even under the preferential tariff which gave British manufacturers an advantage of twelve and a half percent in the duties over American manufacturers, Canadian shirt and blouse manufacturers imported seventy-five percent of their printed goods from the United States, against only ten percent from Great Britain, and the greater firms expect no change under the more extreme preferential tariff this year, for they say that Canadian consumers will demand the American goods even at the extra cost. In woven colored goods the Canadian taste is suited better by the British goods, and over seventy percent of that class of goods used by the shirt and blouse manufacturers of Canada are imported from the United Kingdom, and only ten percent from the United States. It is reported that the British manufacturers of these goods have taken advantage of the reduction in the Canadian tariff to raise the price of their goods proportionately to Canadian importers, but this report lacks confirmation. In any case, however, it is certain that a considerable reduction in the duties on cotton cloths could be made with advantage to the Canadian consumers and without unduly exposing Canadian manufacturers to competition from either American or British manufacturers, for Canadian cotton manufacturers are, from the accounts even of protectionists, just 'coining money' as a result of their combinations under over-high protection.

TO HAVE A NEW SCHOOL.

It has been decided by the Protestant Board of School Commissioners of Outremont to erect a new school building for the accommodation of the pupils in that municipality.

CANADIAN SEALERS

In Defence of Their Interests

BEFORE THE QUEBEC CONFERENCE.

We have received from Messrs. Tupper, Peters & Potts, of Victoria, British Columbia, a memorial to the Governor-General signed by the Canadian sealers setting forth their interests and praying that they might be fully defended in the approaching international conference at Quebec. Sir Hibbert Tupper was one of the counsel of defence in the sealing arbitration at Paris, and for his conspicuous services received knighthood, and has since remained the counsel of the Canadian sealers in the subsequent arbitration at Halifax, at which the amount of the award received by them was fixed. The present memorial is for the information of the members of the Canadian Government who will take part in the international conference at Quebec, at which the question of the regulations under which pelagic sealing in future in the Pacific Ocean and Bering Sea is to be carried on, will be decided. The Paris arbitration provided for the reconsideration of the regulations then fixed at the end of five years, and that period will expire this year. Last year a year's advance of its expiry—the United States Government was very urgent to have the regulations reconsidered at once, with a view to their being made much more strict, and if possible a termination put to pelagic sealing altogether, but the Canadian Government refused to reconsider this question before the expiry of the period unless the United States consented to negotiate in regard to all matters under dispute between the two countries, together with reciprocity. This year the United States executive has consented to this proposition, and the Quebec conference will be the result.

In view of the very determined and urgent attitude of the United States Government in regard to this sealing question, and also of the great concessions which have already been made, as well as the fact that the holding of the conference turned so largely upon the sealing question, the Canadian sealers are naturally afraid that their interests may not be as rigidly guarded as they desire, and that in case further concessions are made their full rights in the way of compensation may be overlooked. These memorial states very concisely but fully how concession after concession has been made by the British Government of undoubted rights of pelagic sealers on the high seas, greatly to the injury of the business of the sealers, and without anything like adequate compensation for them, until their business, formerly a very profitable one, has become a loss, for these and other reasons, down and rendered much less profitable. They therefore pray that if pelagic sealing is to be further restricted or prevented, the compensation may be properly calculated, not on the basis of the present business, but on a fair basis of what the business might reasonably have been at the present time had it not been interfered with.

The memorial concludes with the following petitions:—

41. Under the condition of affairs which has obtained, your petitioners find themselves and their industry today as if they were in a strait, and are being gradually but surely driven to the wall by the operation of the regulations, and by the continued unwarrantable interference on the part of the United States Government, which is unable to exhibit the business as a steady source of revenue and benefit.
42. Your memorialists do not desire to conceal the fact that a decline in the value of seal skins has occurred in the value of seal skins, which is due to a change temporary or permanent in the public fashions and fancy, and the exclusive legislation on the part of the United States, or to both these causes. Nevertheless, had it not been for the exceptional interference with their business in the past years, it is claimed that your memorialists would have reaped such advantages from the condition of the market in the years that such contingencies as the present could have been provided against.
43. Your memorialists, in view of the foregoing facts, earnestly crave that special consideration be given to their peculiar situation, and that no adjustment or arrangement be agreed upon which ignores the causes and reasons for the present unfortunate and unsatisfactory condition of the sealers engaged in the fur seal industry.
44. It is submitted that the sacrifices which have been imposed upon your memorialists, and those whose interests are identical, on account of the foreign policy of the empire, should not be overlooked, or further concessions are to be made to the United States for Imperial reasons, for benefits to other British Canadian duties or interests, the principle of compensation should obtain.
45. Your memorialists also submit that, in the foregoing circumstances, the interests of your memorialists should not be sacrificed by the present rate of profit in the business.
46. Your memorialists would respectfully urge that no indemnity for the past, or further restrictions of this nature, be imposed, satisfactory or fair, which does not provide for payment of the capital actually invested, as well as for a sum sufficient to cover losses sustained by the sealers, in consequence of the restrictions already imposed, as well as those which may be imposed.
47. Your memorialists suggest that the sum of not less than two hundred thousand (gross registered tonnage) of sealers' vessels, be deemed the amount to be invested, and the losses sustained by the sealers.

The memorial shows that there are fifty-five sealing schooners, ranging from forty tons to a hundred and thirty tons, in the business, with a tonnage of 3,729 tons, and that the profits of such schooners as the 'Soleil' ranged from \$3,529.07 in 1892 to \$2,044.44 in 1891. At two hundred dollars for the compensation claimed amounts to the sum of \$745,800.

THE PLEBISCITE CAMPAIGN.

CONVENTION AT SHAWVILLE.

Shawville, Que., Aug. 11.—A convention of temperance workers of Pontiac County was held here, on Tuesday, in the hall of the Hotel. A large number of representative workers were present. Mr. John A. Nicholls called the convention to order, and the Rev. Mr. Knox, of Shawville, was elected chairman, and the Rev. T. A. Nelson, of Bristol, secretary. After singing, prayer was offered by His Lordship Bishop Bond, of Montreal. The plan of campaign was then laid before the convention by Mr. Nicholls on behalf of the Alliance, and after discussion it was unanimously voted to organize as the Pontiac Branch of the Dominion Alliance. The following officers were elected: President, Mr. James H. Lewis, sr., Shawville; vice-presidents, the clergymen of the county; secretary, the Rev. R. H. Whiteside, Shawville. Bishop Bond was then called upon to address the convention. He spoke of the necessity of putting forth every effort to stir the people to the utmost. "Let us," he said, "look up to God for wisdom and guidance. In family prayer plead with God that we may be guided in this contest. We want a true and honest vote of the convictions of the people. I would rather not have victory, than have it come as a catch vote. We must carry the people with us. I have no doubt but that if we can get at the true convictions of the people we shall have a majority with us. We must endeavor to get rid of lukewarmness and arouse the people to earnestness. Personal work is imperative. Use the papers, give the people facts, and they will be with us." At the close of the bishop's address conveners were appointed for every township in the county. Arrangements made for a thorough canvass of the voters' list and an extensive distribution of literature was made. In the evening a mass meeting was held in the Methodist Church, presided over by the Rev. W. Knox. A large choir rendered stirring and appropriate music, and addresses were given by Mr. John A. Nicholls, of Montreal; the Rev. Mr. Quincey, of Thornbury; the Rev. T. A. Nelson, of Bristol; and the Rev. W. A. Fyles, of Onslow. The executive will at once open an active campaign in the county.

MISSISSQUOI COUNTY.

Cowansville, Aug. 11.—The executive committee of the Mississquoi County Temperance Alliance, has engaged Mr. Robert W. Westover, of Sutton, as an organizer for the plebiscite campaign. Mr. Westover will organize local committees at the different centres throughout the county, to work in conjunction with the central committee, at Dunham. He spent Tuesday here canvassing the temperance people, and in the evening a meeting was held in the school house, over which Mr. Westover presided. Mr. Geo. A. Johnston, acted as secretary. It was decided to form one committee here to look after the three polling subdivisions of Cowansville, Sweetsville, and the Vale neighborhood. The committee consists of the Rev. W. Henderson, chairman; the Rev. Jas. A. Elliott, Dr. C. E. Jones, Mr. J. A. Nesbit, Mr. E. E. Lawrence, Mr. Wm. MacFarlane; Mr. J. L. Jones, Mr. W. P. Carter, Mr. Geo. A. Johnston, Cowansville; Sheriff Cotton, Sweetsville; Mr. P. F. Ferguson, Mr. Miles Jones, Sweetsville. To these will be added several names. The representative of the Vale district and several ladies of the Temperance Union, it is the intention of the committee to meet each evening. Prohibition literature is being secured and distributed, and arrangements made for large public meetings, at which speakers of note will be present. These latter will be the most important features of the campaign. The Temperance Endeavor Society of the county, which has prepared an excellent tract, is also endeavoring to secure a large number of copies, and will give it at a number of places in this vicinity.

The general sentiment here is very favorable for prohibition. Numbers of moderate men, who are not connected with the cause themselves, but who are anxious to make a trial of prohibition, are animated by their intention of voting in favor of it, at the plebiscite. As Dr. Johnston said at the Tuesday evening meeting, it is votes which will count in this campaign and it will take more than the votes of the enthusiastic temperance people to make a majority favorable to prohibition. The votes of the moderate thinking class and of those who have not connected themselves with any temperance movement must be secured, in order to carry the battle to a successful issue.

THE PEOPLE KNOW BEST.

We have tested local prohibition in various parts of Canada with the result, in the Maritime Provinces, at least, that the Scott Act or other local prohibition law has been adopted, it has been removed. The State of Maine has passed a prohibitory law for nearly a century. Some say it is a failure. But the people of Maine, who are most interested in the matter, and who have had the law in operation for nearly a century, have not only never given it up. They have shown that it has nearest to New England, and will no doubt have its full effect. St. John N.B., "Sun," Aug. 5.

THE PROHIBITION VOTE.

It is announced, the wire-communications of both the Reform and Conser-

vative party have agreed on a certain line of inaction on the prohibition question and Mr. Edward Farrar, acting for the government, has been able to convince the distillers and brewers that to adopt a policy of unconditional surrender is the wisest course to pursue. True, there isn't much principle or pluck in that sort of game, but then confidential assurances have been forthcoming that everything will be ultimately serene, if the trade will lay low and bide the issue. There may be a rude awakening from this cowardly plan of procedure. It is quite possible that the temperance people, not being opposed, may roll up such a vote in the various provinces that the government of the day will be forced to take action and the mastery inactivity business may not be as successful as was fondly hoped. The date selected for taking the vote is Sept. 29, and though the word is being passed quietly round by local politicians to vote it down, and thus endeavor to get rid of the question, we expect to see a very large vote in its favor, and if the full force and organization of the prohibition party be exercised there is likely to be a lively time after the ballots are counted.

MR. GLADSTONE'S TEMPERANCE WORK.

Many years ago two young men, residents of Hawarden, became notorious because of their drinking habits, and it occurred to the late distinguished statesman that he would make an attempt to reclaim the erring youths. With this view Mr. Gladstone arranged to see them at the castle, where, alone in the library—the historic 'Temple of Peace'—he impressively appealed for their reformation, and then knelt and fervently asked God to sustain and strengthen them in the resolve henceforth to abstain from the use of that which had hitherto occasioned so much mischief. The sequel is best told in the language of one of the men. 'Never,' he says, 'can I forget the scene, and as long as I have memory the incidents of the meeting will be indelibly impressed on my mind. The Grand Old Man was profoundly moved by the intensity of his solicitation. My companion is now a prominent Baptist minister in Wales, and neither of us from that day to this have touched a drop of intoxicating drink, nor are we ever likely to violate the undertaking so impressively ratified in Mr. Gladstone's library.'

Mr. Gladstone at Liverpool, 1892: 'Let us all carry with us, deeply stamped upon our hearts, a sense of shame for the great plague of drunkenness which goes through the land sapping and undermining character, breaking up the happiness of families, oftentimes choosing for its victims not the worst, but the most susceptible. Surely there is hardly one amongst us who has not seen the pestilent results to which this habit leads. We should carry with us a deep and adequate sense of the mischief, and an earnest intention to do what in us lies to remove it.'

On Friday, Oct. 2, 1891, at Newcastle-on-Tyne, Mr. Gladstone spoke as follows: 'There is a subject that I must give you to-day—the subject of temperance. You are so much agreed in regard to it that it does not require detailed discussion. But I have a word to speak of congratulation and of hope. I congratulate you, gentlemen, on the ground that has been made. Although the proceedings of 1890 were negative and not affirmative—although they appeared to consist of a substantial only in the rejection of a bad plan and not in the adoption of a good one, yet they had this effect, that they disposed—I really believe for all time—and here I must believe that my right hon. friend, Sir William Harcourt made large contributions to that result—they disposed of the perfectly monstrous and enormous claims for compensation which must have been made, in the extinction of licences, and with regard to which I do not hesitate to say on the foundation of the bill then introduced, it would have proved an impenetrable and impregnable fortification when the time came to deal with the drink traffic. There have been, however, some positive results also. In various parts of the country it appears that a new life, a more equitable and a bolder spirit, has been infused into the proceedings of the boards of magistrates—the licensing boards. I wish also to speak a word of hope. I trust that most of you who are here present—I should be glad to say all of you, except that I fear that there are some who are approaching the period of life to which I have myself attained—that most of you may witness a thorough and effective reform of the laws connected with the traffic in alcoholic liquors, and that among the conditions of that improvement you may find a fair and just acknowledgment of the rights of local populations to deal with the question whether there shall or shall not be within their borders any acknowledgment of the public house traffic at all, a right just as effective as the right that is now possessed, and is now exercised without exception, to determine that important question by the owners of the soil.'

When the Temperance Convention deputation waited upon him and Sir William Harcourt on Dec. 6, 1893, Mr. Gladstone said: 'I adhere to the doctrine that it is the just right of the population to exercise, under fair conditions, that control in respect of granting licences for the sale of liquors by retail which has heretofore rested without dispute in the hands of the proprietors of the soil. And I will go a little further and say that I am not deprecating the possession of this power on

the part of the landlord. On the contrary, I do not say it is unjust that he should have it, but I do venture to say that, so far at least as my information goes, in every case where he has exercised that power in a restrictive sense his exercise of it has been eminently beneficial. I beg you to remember that we did not only undertake before the country or by declaration in the House of Commons to bring in a bill for the establishment of local option, but we likewise took another measure which has been always understood to convey the highest sanction and the firmest pledge that a government can give by advising a distinct reference to that subject in the speech delivered from the throne, it being understood on the one hand that, when a government deliberately contemplates the introduction of a measure which it regards as not only good in itself, but of cardinal importance, the proper mode of marking the character they attach to it is to include in it that scheme or outline of business for the year which is habitually presented to parliament in the Queen's speech at the opening of the session; and as that mode of proceeding conveys a just and appropriate tribute to the importance of the measure, so that you may rely upon this that it is the most stringent mode at the command of a government for pledging itself to a measure which it so announces.

JOSH BILLINGS ON LAGER BEER.

I have finally cum tew the conclusion that lager beer as a beverage is not intoxicating. I hev bin told so by a German who sed he had drunk it al nite long, just tew tri the experiment, and wuz obliged tew go hum entirely sober in the morning. I hev seen this salm man drink 16 glassoz, and if he wuz drunk he wuz drunk in German, and nobody kould understand it. It is proper enuff to stat that this man kep a lager-beer salune, and would hev no objection in stating what was not strictly true.

I beleived him to the full extent ov mi ability. I never drunk but 3 glassoz ov lager in mi life, and that made mi hed untwist az tho it wuz hung onto the end ov a string, but I wuz told that it wuz owin to mi bile being out ov place; and I guess it wuz so, for I never biled over wuss than I did when I got hum that nite. Mi wife tho I was goin to dye, and I wuz afraid that I shouldn't, for it did seem as tho everything I had ever eat in mi life wuz cummin to the surface, and I do reely beleive that if mi wife hadn't pulled off my butes just az she did, they wud hev cum thunderin' up to.

O! how sick I wuz! It wuz 14 years ago, and I kan taste it now. I never had so much experience in so short a time. If eny man should tell me that lager beer wuz not intoxicating, I shud' beleive him; but if he shud tell me that I wuzn't drunk that nite, but that mi stummok wuz out of order, I should ask him to state over in a few words just how a man felt when he wuz well set up. If I wuzn't drunk that nite, I had sum ov the most natural stumptoms that a man ever had and kep sober.

In the first place it wuz about 80 roda from the place where I drunk the lager to mi house, and I wuz over two hours on the rode, and hed a hole busted thro each of my pantaloons neez, and didn't hev my hat, and tride to open the dore by the bel-pull, and hiccuped awfully, and saw everything in the room trying to git round on the back side of me; and in sitting down in a chair I didn't wait long enough for it to get exactly under me, when it wuz goin' round, and I set down a leetle too soon, and missed the chair about 12 inches, and cudn't git up soon enuff to take the next one that cum along; and that ain't awl, my wife sed I wuz az drunk as a beest, and az I sed before, begin to spin up things freely.

If lager-beer iz not intoxicating it uzed me mighty mean, that I know. Still I hardly think lager beer iz intoxicating for I hev bin told so; and I am probably the only man livin' who ever drunk enny when his liver was not plum. I don't want tew say ennything again a harmless temperance beverage, but if ever I drunk enny more it will be with mi hands tied behind me and mi mouth pride open. I don't think lager-beer is intoxicating, but if I remember rite, I think it tastes like a glass of sope-suds that a pickel has bin put tew soke into.

AN UTTER MOCKERY.

So long as religion stands by—silent and unprotesting against the temptations with which men, greedy of gain, and government, greedy of revenue, surround the wretched victims of this base vice—it appears to me an utter mockery for her to go with the Word of God in her hand teaching them to say, 'Lead us not into temptation.'—Thomas Guthrie, D.D.

PLEBISCITE CAMPAIGN IN QUEBEC

Five thousand dollars are necessary for the prosecution of the plebiscite campaign in the Province of Quebec. All congregations and all religious and temperance societies are asked to cooperate with the Dominion Alliance in obtaining this amount. Collections and individual subscriptions for this province should be sent to me. In cases where the names of individual subscribers are forwarded with the collections, the public acknowledgment will be made in like form. The finance committee are very anxious that those intending to contribute to this fund should send in their contributions at once, as the work cannot go on except as the money comes in. S. J. CARTER, Treasurer, 82 St. Peter street, Montreal.

OTTAWA VALLEY NOTES.

A PLEASANT SUMMER RESORT.

Arnprior, Aug. 9.—Mr. W. J. Stiles left on Monday for Toronto and western Ontario, where he will represent the Oddfellows of this district at the approaching annual general meeting of the above society.

The new railway which is at present being constructed from Pembroke to Golden Lake, in the County of Renfrew, where it will join the Ottawa, Arnprior & Parry Sound Railway, is nearing completion, the work being pushed forward rapidly by the well-known contractor, Mr. John Brennan, of San Point.

The fast growing and ever increasing summer resort known as Marshall's Bay, situated about three miles east of Arnprior, on the banks of the Ottawa river, has of late made wonderful strides in growth. Besides long streets of up-to-date cottages erected lately, there has been completed a beautiful little chapel for worship. It is to be dedicated by His Lordship Bishop Hamilton, shortly.

A very shocking accident occurred on Wednesday of last week near Fitzroy Harbor. Miss T. Mitchell, companion to Mrs. McLaren, of Ottawa, who is spending the summer there, accompanied by Miss Lizzie McNeen, were returning from the river in a heavy farm wagon and when ascending a steep hill they paused to give the horse a rest, the heavilyladen vehicle overpowered the animal. Upon the wagon upsetting Miss Mitchell was instantly killed. Miss McNeen's head was badly cut, and it is feared she has received internal injuries also. This terrible calamity has moved the whole community to the deepest sympathy, and expressions of regret are expressed on every side for the sorrowing friends and relatives.

The booklet, 'Sports and Pleasures in the Valley of the Ottawa,' being issued by the Tourists' Association, will be ready for distribution in the course of a few days. In it will be found all information necessary for the guidance of those who intend to give the upper Ottawa valley a visit.

The difficulty existing between the Arnprior separate school board and the Sisters of Charity in regard to their teaching, has been terminated by the Sisters sending in their resignation to the board, the same having been accepted. Bishop Lorrain of Pembroke was present at one of the meetings and urged upon all parties present to come to a peaceable and reconciled conclusion.

It is stated in official circles that the Union Bank of Canada will open up branches of this institution shortly in Carleton Place and Arnprior. Several gentlemen connected with the bank have been visiting these places recently, and will report to the authorities in favor of the establishment of the branches.

The erection of a new Baptist Church is contemplated by the German residents of Hagarty, County of Renfrew, and in consequence the Rev. Mr. Choane is paying visits to the several places throughout this district soliciting aid for the same, and he is meeting with splendid success.

A small body of temperance workers assembled in the Methodist Church, Arnprior, on Wednesday last, for the purpose of opening up the siege in the coming plebiscite campaign, and also to effect organization. The representation was small, but included some of the hardest workers of the different temperance societies in this district. Not much notice of the meeting was given out, and it was on this account there was not a large gathering. A resolution was adopted recognizing the importance of immediate action in the coming contest, and it was decided to call another meeting after the secretary had notified all the temperance organizations on a date to be fixed by the president and secretary pro tem. At the next meeting all officers and committees will be appointed so that work can be commenced at once. The Ottawa Valley Tourists' Association has sent a letter to each of the different municipalities throughout the district setting forth the objects of the association and asking for a grant and assistance from private sources. These communications have all been favorably received and there is not the least doubt but that financial aid will be forthcoming from each and every one to whom the appeal has been sent.

The Rev. John Coleman, M.A., and Mrs. Coleman, accompanied by their daughter, arrived in Arnprior last week from Kingston, where they will spend their holidays among the beauties of the Ottawa Valley.

Mr. A. Miller returned home to Pembroke from Chicago last week. He will not return to the United States, as he prefers Canada.

The action of the gentlemen who have formed the Ottawa Valley Tourists' Association to place before the people of the world the claims of Canada as a summer resort has received the endorsement and approval of every well-thinking citizen of this district. Here in the Ottawa Valley alone we can offer attractions to tourists that will put most of the world to shame. Our scenery is beyond compare; our fishing and hunting fields unlimited; our rivers and lakes beautiful; our climate salubrious, and our hotels, steamboats and railways offer elegance and first-class accommodation, and prices are always the lowest. It is now time that this matter should be pressed, and if we set about it in the right way we will be able to turn the attention of wealthy tourists this way. The association, which has been recently formed at Ottawa, and is composed of some of the most influential and wealthiest citizens of the Ottawa Valley, will thoroughly advertise the health and plea-

ADVERTISEMENTS.



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sure resorts within its territory, and the result will surely be a great rush of tourists in the near future. The Canadian Pacific Railway will give us good rates and all possible inducements, so that there will be nothing to hinder the progress of the association in the line of railway accommodation. It is hoped that this matter will be pushed with all energy as our beautiful Ottawa Valley, with its incomparable scenery, fine steamers, grand hotels and summer resorts will be sure to profit greatly.

The annual picnic held under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church of Eganville was held in that town on Saturday last and was a pronounced success. A large excursion was run from Ottawa, and intermediate points over the C.P.R. and as usual that road gave the large excursion party the greatest satisfaction as to the excellent accommodation provided for them. The usual sports were indulged in, such as lacrosse, baseball and other games. The lacrosse match, which was between Arnprior and Pembroke clubs, was won by the former by the score of seven goals to one, the Pembroke being no match for the brilliant stick handlers from Arnprior. The baseball match between Renfrew and Almonte teams was won by the former after a well contested game. The other sports were keenly contested. A large revenue will be the result of the day, and is to aid in the church building fund.

Nothing as yet has developed lately in the murder case which so shocked Almonte and the surrounding country some few weeks ago, when William Grey lost his life at the hands of some unknown person or persons. But it is understood that every effort is being put forth by the authorities to capture the guilty ones.

The beautiful hotel which has lately been erected at Temiscamingue by Mr. Alex. Lumsden, M.P.P. for Ottawa, is now open for the accommodation of tourists, and the travelling public in general. In this house can be found all the comforts of any city hotel, and as for furnishings and equipments cannot be surpassed. It is beautifully situated, overlooking the banks of the Upper Ottawa River, and in due course of time will be the headquarters for that magnificent country.

A CANADIAN'S COURAGE.

The 'Canadian Medical Review' pays an enthusiastic tribute to Surgeon-Captain Scott, the Canadian medical man who, when recently in action at Sierra Leone, was wounded thrice in the chest, ankle and thigh, and yet, amid the awful pain, propped himself up and went on tending the wounded. Later he succumbed to the strain but a sea voyage partly restored him, and the bullets are to be extracted with the assistance of Roentgen rays.

'Then may we not hope,' says the 'Review,' 'he, too, will receive the greatest earthly reward possible to a British soldier, the Victoria Cross, which, as it lies upon the breast of a brave man, causes the hearts of his countrymen to glow with delight because they can claim him. Let us hope that we shall see it resting in the uniform of Surgeon-Captain Scott, whose deed of bravery, if possible, excelled that of Piper Fendler. Music, even when played under suffering, will rouse enthusiasm in the heart of the sufferer, and thus strengthen him to bear and to do, but nothing except the most noble spirit of self-sacrifice could prompt so Christ-like a deed as the conquest of one's own agony in order to help that of others.'

Surgeon-Captain Scott is a Trinity man, and a grand-nephew of Dr. Conerton, of Toronto. He was house surgeon in the Toronto General Hospital for the years 1883-4.

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INTERNATIONAL CUP RACES.

The Final Seawanhaka-Corinthian Cup Trial Races will Take Place To-morrow Morning.

RUMOR OF A PROTEST—MR. JARVIS IS COMING.

The great international yacht races for the Seawanhaka-Corinthian cup are drawing nearer, and considerable interest is manifest, not only among yachtsmen but the public generally, all over the Dominion and the United States. The chief topic of conversation at the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club house is about Mr. G. Herrick Duggan's health. This morning Mr. A. Fry, a prominent member, said that Mr. Duggan would not sail the 'Dominion' on Saturday, but hoped to do so on Monday, and Wednesday, if there is a third race. Mr. Duggan has almost recovered, and is in no serious condition, but the doctor has ordered him to keep indoors; still, there is much likelihood of his yet being seen on the deck of the 'Dominion'.

The club house was rather quiet this morning, but Mr. Crane and his crew were not idle. They brought down the 'Seawanhaka' from the shed, and took her out for a spin around the course at Pointe Claire. His crew was composed of himself, with his brother, Mr. H. Crane, and Messrs. L. Stackpole and Hoyt. Mr. Crane has nothing to say regarding the famous 'Dominion' of the catamaran type, but he evidently thinks a great deal, and it is generally understood that a protest will be put in. In the event of this, the protest will be carefully considered by the sailing committee of the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club, whose decision will be final, and if the Seawanhaka-Corinthian people do not approve of it they will have to go home. At the same time it was said this morning, and on reliable authority, that matters reached such a crisis Mr. Duggan would not press a race with the 'Dominion,' but would ask them to race with the 'Speculator,' which is undoubtedly a beautiful sailer, and would be a splendid defender. She is very fast, but the 'Dominion' outruns her in every respect. However, Mr. A. Hamilton possesses a craft of which he may well be proud.

The 'Dominion' was in the alley this morning, undergoing a thorough rub down, and receiving her winning coat of varnish.

The 'Speculator' was also under similar treatment, and the 'Challenger,' Mr. C. H. Crane's fast yacht, was reclining on logs in the shed upside down. A workman was fixing her rigging ready for the great trial day—Saturday. There is no speculation now as to which boat Mr. Crane will select for the challenger as it has been proved time and again that the 'Challenger' by name and nature will be the one to compete. The 'Challenger' will not stand much knocking about. She appears to have been built for about three good races only as she is so frail. The boat is made of 3-16-inch boards and it is said that after a good race in a stiff breeze she will be in poor condition. When sailing fast she bends very much.

This morning Mr. J. J. Riley, the official measurer, went around the course laying out the logs and the proper buoys were laid this afternoon on screws, not anchored down as was the original intention.

The 'Strathcona' was out this morning with Mr. Fry as skipper, and a miscellaneous crew. She sails beautifully and when alongside of the 'Seawanhaka' the latter was simply nowhere.

To-morrow morning final trial races will take place, when the 'Dominion,' 'Speculator,' 'Manitou,' and the 'Strathcona' will be out.

It was rumored to-day that Mr. Duggan would sail the 'freak' to-morrow, but later the report was denied, and the name of Commodore Jarvis, of Toronto, was substituted.

The fact of the matter is the condition of Mr. Duggan is being kept in the dark. The crew of the defender is not known and it will not be selected until to-morrow or Saturday morning.

MR. JARVIS IS COMING.

Toronto, Aug. 11.—Commodore Aemilius Jarvis was seen this morning by the 'Witness' correspondent respecting his acceptance of the invitation to sail Mr. G. H. Duggan's yacht in the Seawanhaka cup races on Lake St. Louis on Saturday. Commodore Jarvis considered it a matter for sincere regret that Mr. Duggan had been taken ill and said his acceptance was entirely conditional upon Mr. Duggan not recovering sufficiently to sail his yacht himself. He will take the Canadian Pacific express at 9.30 to-night and arrangements have been made for the train to make a special stop at Dorval to enable him to reach the yacht without loss of time in the morning. He is not familiar in any way with the unique yacht which it appears he is so suddenly called upon to sail. It is, he remarked, many times as small as the 'Canada,' with which he gained such international fame. He understands that it is to be sailed by four men in all whose weight shall not exceed six hundred pounds. His three men will be the crew which was to have sailed her with Mr. Duggan.

The course as well as the boat will be equally new to Mr. Jarvis, who remarked that the course for the race is entirely different from the trial course over which he sailed in the competitions of

last year. He then won a race with the yacht 'Glencairn,' which he had never sailed in before, and had on several occasions won races in strange boats. He will spend to-morrow studying up the peculiarities of the much talked of sailing craft. Commodore Jarvis expressed the opinion that the yacht would prove very fast. Mr. Jarvis has arranged for his yacht 'Merrythought,' which is scheduled for the Citizens' regatta at Niagara-on-the-lake, to be sailed by Mr. Sydney Small. Other events in which the 'Merrythought' was to have raced to-morrow will probably be postponed until Commodore Jarvis returns from Montreal.

SPECIAL TRAIN SERVICE FOR THE RACES.

Beginning with Saturday, the first day of the races, the Grand Trunk will run a daily special train at 9.15 a.m., to the Lachine wharf to connect with the press steamer, the 'Duchess of York,' and other steamers. This steamer service will continue until the races are over.

THE AMERICA'S CUP.

CHALLENGE OF SIR THOMAS LIPTON TO BE CONSIDERED THIS EVENING BY THE NEW YORK YACHT CLUB.

New York, Aug. 11.—The preliminary challenge of Sir Thomas Lipton, of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club, for the 'America's' cup will be considered to-night at the special meeting of the New York Yacht Club. Commodore J. Pierpont Morgan will preside, and from the replies received by the secretary, Mr. J. V. S. Oddie, to the notices sent out calling the meeting, there will be a good attendance on the part of members.

A committee will probably be appointed to confer with the Royal Ulster Yacht Club about the formal challenge. Mr. Oddie expressed the belief that the contest would not take place before next June, although the ten months' clause may be waived by mutual consent. When questioned about the report from Newport, R.I., that Captain Nat. Herreshoff, of Bristol, was to build a new cup defender, Mr. Oddie said he knew nothing of any such project.

PAINFUL ACCIDENT.

A little boy met with a painful accident yesterday on Shaw street. In playing with a companion the latter threw a small piece of wood at him. The missile struck him in the pupil of the right eye, inflicting a wound which the hospital authorities state will deprive him of its sight.

ALMOST IN RAGS.

'Cannot the newspapers do something for us?' said a forlorn and not too well dressed constable to a reporter yesterday. 'Here I am with three pairs of boots and a pair of trousers owing me since a year back. I feel so shabby that I am ashamed to go on the beat and when I am on it I keep as close as possible in out-of-the-way corners where the public won't see me.'

A DRINK TRAGEDY.

NEW YORK POLICEMAN SHOTS HIS WIFE, MOTHER, TWO CHILDREN AND HIMSELF WHILE INTOXICATED.

New York, Aug. 11.—Policeman Henry C. Hawley, of the Tenderloin station, while in a fit of drunken rage to-day shot his wife, his mother, his son, four years old, and his daughter, six years old. He then shot himself in the head. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital, where he died soon afterwards. The others were taken to the New York Hospital, where it was said that they would die.

AN INTERESTING CASE.

Ottawa, Aug. 11.—A case which promises an abundant crop of legal difficulties has come before the Department of Justice, in the form of a request from the Spanish Vice Consul, at Halifax, for the payment to him, of a large amount of money, found by the American fishing schooner 'Florence,' of Gloucester, upon the body of Candia Diaz, a Spanish passenger, who lost his life in the 'Bourgoigne' disaster, sixty miles south of Sable Island. The claim is made under the convention between Spain and the United Kingdom, which gives foreign consuls the right of possession of the goods and property of subjects of their government who may have died in the vicinity where they reside. In this case the property included drafts in Paris for between 200,000 and 300,000 francs.

On the other hand, the American captain may claim salvage. Although domiciled in Spain the deceased died on a French ship, and, therefore, on French territory, hence this may bring in further complications. It would seem that authority in the matter does not, at any rate, rest here, but there are a number of important questions of international rights at issue, which will have to be determined somewhere.

OBITUARY.

Brantford, Ont., Aug. 11.—Joseph G. Snell, of Snellgrove, one of the largest importers of fancy cattle in Ontario, died yesterday morning at five o'clock. While working in his barn on Saturday last he fell a distance of twenty-eight feet. He leaves a widow but no children. The funeral will take place to-morrow, Friday, afternoon.

PENNY POSTAGE.

CHEAPER RATES TO GO INTO EFFECT ON CHRISTMAS DAY.

(Toronto 'Evening Telegram' Cable.)

London, Aug. 11.—Imperial penny postage will not go into effect on Nov. 9, as formerly announced. The date has been changed to Christmas Day, when the penny rate will apply. All the colonies will enter at the same time by proclamation of the Crown. Legal authorities here express the opinion that the Hon. William Mulock's original proclamation in regard to reduced postage was undoubtedly within the rights of the Dominion Government.

The form of the next proclamation, it is said, must be precisely the same as that originally issued. Many colonial representatives admit that Mr. Mulock's persistence alone carried the postal conference, otherwise the rate would have been two pence. It is openly conceded in Parliamentary circles that Canada's action was a master stroke. The opinion is general that the Hon. William Mulock carried the day.

'It is altogether likely that the British penny stamp and the Canadian stamp will mark an event in postal communication,' says the 'Daily Mail,' just as was the case with inter-imperial trade. To the Hon. William Mulock, the enterprising Postmaster-General of the Dominion, is due the chief credit of bringing the proposal from a stage of endless controversy to full fruition. The 'Mail' further says the Queen decided to knight Mr. Mulock, but the latter repudiates rumors to the effect that he will accept such an honor.

NIU CHANG CONTRACT.

INTERESTING ANNOUNCEMENT IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS BY MR. BALFOUR.

London, Aug. 11.—In the House of Commons, Mr. A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury, and government leader, admitted the facts set forth in the 'Pekin' despatch to the 'London Times' to-day were substantially as therein set forth. The correspondent of the 'Times' stated that the Tsung-Li-Yamen had given formal assent to all the conditions imposed by the Russian Charge d'Affaires, M. Pavloff, regarding the contract for the Niou-Chang railway extension loan, these conditions being in direct conflict with the terms of the signed contract and designed to block the final completion of the contract, the whole movement being designed as a blow at British concessions. After making the admission referred to to-day, Mr. Balfour added that the matter was 'engaging the serious attention of the government.' This statement was received with cheers.

London, Aug. 11.—A despatch received here to-day from Gibraltar says the departure from that place of the British military squadron, which was fixed for to-day, has been countermanded and the squadron has been ordered to remain at Gibraltar, while awaiting further orders. It is not known whether this change in the Admiralty's plans has any connection with the situation in the far east.

MONSTER NUGGET.

IT WEIGHS NINETY-FIVE POUNDS, AND WAS FOUND IN AUSTRALIA.

Perth, West Australia, Aug. 11.—Admiral Coolgardie says thousands of people are rushing to the vicinity of Lake Gwynne, close to Kanowna, where a nugget of gold, weighing ninety-five pounds, was recently discovered. The excitement in the mining districts is reported to be intense.

EXPLOITING CANADA.

Ottawa, Aug. 11.—Mr. Will. J. White, who has had charge of the two large American Press Association trips through Canada to the Pacific coast in the interests of the immigration department, returned to Ottawa this morning. Of the results of this venture Mr. White says that the Canadian agents throughout Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois and Minnesota will have a very different field to work in, as the newspapers in almost every town and village have learned what this country really is, and are speaking of Canada through the columns of their papers in most flattering terms. Exhibits are being prepared for all the western fair fairs, comprising Canadian natural products.

IMPORTANT RAILWAY DEAL.

New York, Aug. 11.—A controlling interest in the Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville Railway, better known as the 'Monon,' has been acquired by the 'Big Four,' says the 'Herald,' and negotiations are under way for the acquisition of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton. The latter deal, however, has not yet been perfected, although it is believed in Wall Street that it is only a question of a few days before an agreement will be reached.

LORD SALISBURY LEAVES LONDON.

London, Aug. 11.—The Marquis of Salisbury left London yesterday for the summer vacation.

DANGEROUS WRECKAGE.

Halifax, N.S., Aug. 11.—Captain L. Gerrard, of the schooner 'Union,' from Pictou, reports having passed on Aug. 5, at 1 p.m., a piece of a ship's port side, about eighty feet long. It had heavy waterways with two heavy moorings and iron bits attached. The poop rails and stanchions were painted white. The wreckage had apparently not been long in the water, and would have answered for a wooden ship of about a thousand tons register. Captain Gerrard considers the wreckage very dangerous to navigation. It is floating low and could not be seen far off. Seal Island bore E.S.E. about twelve miles at the time. The government steamer 'Newfield' will look for this menace to navigation on her return from the Bay of Fundy this week, and will bring it in or destroy it. It is thought that this wreckage may have some connection with the rumor heard in Liverpool yesterday that an ocean steamer had been lost on the western coast.

CARRIAGE UPSET.

ACCIDENT TO AN EX-MAYOR OF LONGUEUIL.

Mr. Normandin, ex-Mayor of Longueuil, met with an accident while driving on Craig street at half-past one this afternoon. Near Gain street the carriage in which Mr. Normandin, who is nearly sixty years of age, was seated, was run into by another vehicle, overturning it and throwing its occupant into the road. Besides a considerable shaking up, the ex-Mayor sustained a dislocation of the right shoulder. On the arrival of an ambulance Mr. Normandin got in and was driven to the Notre Dame Hospital, where he remained.

SEIZURE OF LIQUOR.

On Board the Steamer 'Paul Smith.'

CHIEF LEGAULT OPENS A MARINE CAMPAIGN.

Mr. D. Legault, chief of the provincial revenue police, made one of the most important seizures of liquor this morning known in the history of Montreal. For some time past—in fact, since the opening of navigation—the steamer 'Paul Smith' (Captain T. Beaudin) was known to have a bar in full swing without any license. The 'Paul Smith' runs from Montreal to Berthier, and there were numerous complaints about the conduct of drunken persons on board the boat. Sunday particularly was said to cause more bad conduct on board than any other day, there being no difference in the matter of keeping open the bar.

Chief Legault sent his officers on board last Sunday, and secured sufficient evidence for legal action to be taken at once. Summonses were issued against Beaudin, and it was also determined to seize all the liquors on board. To this end, this morning Chief Legault and a posse of officers proceeded to Jacques Cartier wharf, and, going on board, seized fifty cases of whiskey and beer, valued at some four hundred dollars. The stuff was taken to the office of the revenue collector. The case will come up on Saturday next.

THE FAST LINE.

PETERSEN-TATE CONTRACT ABANDONED—BAD CANADIAN BACON.

(Toronto 'Evening Telegram' Cable.)

London, Aug. 11.—Twenty-two tons of Canadian bacon which arrived by the steamship 'Malwaukee' has been declared wet, green and putrid. A portion of the bacon will probably be saved by smoking, but such must be passed by a medical practitioner before it can be offered for sale.

In reply to a question asked by Mr. Hogan in the House of Commons to-day, the Hon. Joseph Chamberlain stated that the Petersen-Tate contract had been abandoned. The British Government, he said, had not been asked to co-operate with the Dominion. A contract would be made with the Canadian, not the British, Government.

Mr. Chamberlain also said that until the Imperial Government received definite proposals from all colonies, no further steps would be taken in the matter of the Pacific cable.

SALVATION ARMY.

Some interest attaches to the announcement that the emptying of the devil's stocking will be part of the programme at the St. Alexander street Temple this evening.

Lieutenant Tracey has arrived at Point St. Charles and has been favorably received by the corps there.

Ensign H. Collier and wife, the new officers appointed to take charge of the Light-house, arrived from Hamilton last evening. Brigadier H. Bennett left for Toronto last night on a business trip to the headquarters of the Army.

Captain A. Norman, who has been in the city for a few weeks on furlough, leaves to-morrow for Kingston, where she will remain for Sunday, and proceed thence to Pembroke to resume charge of the corps at that town.

A CHILDREN'S BAZAAR.

The children of Lansdown avenue, Westmount, propose holding a bazaar in aid of the Day Nursery and other charities, on the grounds corner of Sherbrooke street, and Lansdowne avenue, on Saturday afternoon and evening next, Aug. 13. There will be for sale fancy and useful articles, toys, ice cream, cake, home made candy, etc. There will be music, and the grounds will be illuminated in the evening, and the admission will be free.

STRONG AND ACTIVE.

A GOOD MARKET WITHIN A RESTRICTED AREA.

(Witness Office.)

August 11, 1898.

The quiet feeling that prevailed on Monday has given way yesterday and to-day to a considerably active feeling. This morning, despite the fact that trading was not extensive, C.P.R., M.S.R., Gas and Toronto R.R.s each had a turn opening strong and closing at even or higher figures. C.P.R. led the way opening a point higher than yesterday and advancing to 85½, but subsequently receding to 84½ or ¼ above opening figures. Sales amounted to 575 shares. Thirty-six shares of M.S.R. sold at an advance of ½. Gas which closed on Tuesday at 194 opened this morning at 194½, and further advanced after sales of 289 shares to 195. Toronto R.R.s opened ½ higher, 250 were sold and the stock closed at 190½. War Eagle was also active, a block of 6,500 sold at \$2.65, yesterday's figures, but a further lot of 1,500 only fetched \$2.64½. Bell Tel. Rights sold extensively at somewhat lower figures.

The sales at the afternoon board were:—C.P.R., 100 at 84½, 150 at 85½, 125 at 85, 150 at 84½, 50 at 84½; M.S.R., 25 at 27½, 1 at 27½, 10 at 27½; Gas, 25 at 194½, 138 at 194½, 1 at 194½, 125 at 195; Toronto Railway, 25 at 190½, 150 at 190½, 25 at 190½, 50 at 190; War Eagle, 6,500 at \$2.65, 1,500 at \$2.64½; Bell Tel. Rts., ¼ at 71, ¼ at 71, 44 at 70, 2½ at 70, 2½ at 70, 25 at 70, 15 at 70, 3 at 70, ¼ at 70; Duluth Com., 150 at 3; Jacques Cartier Bank, 62 at 110½; Dom. Coal Co., 100 at 23; Hochelaga Bank, 1 at 155.

Reported for the 'Witness' by Mr. G. R. Marier, Banker and Broker, 1721 Notre Dame St.

Buyers.	Sellers.	Counter.
New York Funds, 1-15	1-22 dia. 1-15 to ¼ prem.	
Sterling, 60 days, 1-15	¼	8½ to 9
Sterling, demand, 9-15	¼	9½ to 9¾
Sterling Cables, 9-15	318	9½
Paris Cheques, 5-15		9½

Reported by Messrs. Nichols & Marier, Stock Brokers, 1734 Notre Dame street.

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

Canadian Pacific	100	84½	84½
Duluth Com.	100	3	3
Do. Pfd.	100	27½	27½
Commercial Cable	100	100	97½
Richelieu & Ont. Nav. Co.	100	27½	27½
Montreal Street Railway	100	27½	27½
Central Canada Ry. (New)	100	125	125
Halifax Elec. Railway	100	100	100
Toronto St. Railway	100	100	100
St. John Elec. Railway	100	100	100
Montreal Gas Co.	100	100	100
Montreal Electric	100	100	100
Montreal Telegraph	100	100	100
Halifax Heat & Light	100	100	100
Bel Telephone Co. 1 Right	100	100	100
Dom. Coal Com.	100	23	23
Do. pref.	100	111	111
Montreal Cotton	100	151	151
Can. Col. Cot. Mills Co.	100	151	151
Dom. Col. Cot. Mills Co.	100	151	151
War Eagle	100	265	265
Bank of Montreal	100	265	265
Bank of Toronto	100	265	265
La Banque Jacques Cartier	100	110½	110½
Merchants Bank	100	180	180
Do. do. of Halifax	100	180	180
Quebec Bank	100	180	180
Union Bank	100	110	110
Canadian Bank of Commerce	100	110	110
Dom. Bank of Commerce	100	110	110
La Banque Ville Marie	100	92	92
Bel Telephone Bonds	100	212	212
Imperial Bank	100	100	100
Molsons Bank	100	100	100
Hochelaga Bank	100	100	100
Intercolonial Coal	100	100	100
Do. do. pfd.	100	100	100
North-West Land	100	100	100
Land Grant Bonds	100	100	100
Com. Cable Coupons	100	100	100
Do. do. Reg'd Bonds	100	100	100
Richelieu & Ont. Nav. Co. Bonds	100	100	100
Halifax Heat and Light Bonds	100	100	100
Halifax Ry. Bonds	100	100	100
Montreal Gas Bonds	100	100	100
Dom. Coal Bonds	100	100	100
Dom. Coal Bonds	100	100	100

NEW YORK STOCK LIST.

(Furnished by J. R. Meeker.)

Opening and Closing Prices—10 a.m. and 3 p.m.	
Atchafalpa	100
Can. Pacific	100
Can. Southern	100
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	114½
Clev. C. & St. Louis	100
Com. Cable	100
Del. & Hud.	100
Del. Lack & West.	100
Erie	100
Ill. Central	100
La. Shore	100
La. Shore	100
Manhattan Consolidated	100
Missouri Pacific	100
North American	100
Nor. Pac. pfd.	100
New Jersey Central	100
Nor. West.	100
N. Y. Central	100
Omaha Common	100
Pacific Mail	100
Reading, Philadelphia	100
Richmond Terminal	100
United States Leather	100
Rogers & Loomis	100
S. Pac. (Chgo. & Minn.)	100
St. Paul Minn. & Man.	100
Texas Pacific	100
Union Pacific	100
Wabash Com.	100
Wabash pfd.	100
Western Union Tel.	100
Sugar	100
Lead	100
Gas Chicago	100
Gen. Electric	100
Toledo Ann Arbor & Nor. Mich.	100
Kaiser & M.E.	100

AFTERNOON CHEESE CABLE.

The Liverpool cable this afternoon quotes white cheese at 35s 6d and colored at 35s 6d.

SPANISH FOURS.

London, Aug. 11.—Spanish fours closed at 43½.

Paris, Aug. 11.—Spanish fours closed at 43.17½.

BANK OF ENGLAND STATEMENT.

London, Aug. 11.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes as compared with the previous account:

Total reserve, increased	£252,000
Circulation, increased	319,000
Bullion, increased	33,955
Other securities, decreased	610,000
Other deposits, decreased	720,000
Public deposits, increased	440,000
Notes reserve, increased	229,000
Government securities, decreased	4,000
The proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to liability is 45.42 percent, as compared with 44.50 percent last week.	
The Bank of England's rate of discount remains unchanged at 2½ percent.	

LONDON PRICES.

London, Aug. 11.—4 p.m.—Consols for money, 110 15-16; do., for the account, 110½; Canadian Pacific, 98½; Grand Trunk, 78½; Erie, 14½; Erie first preferred, 38½; Illi-

ois Central, 12½; Mexican ordinary, 20; St.

ROAD COMMITTEE.

SEVERAL MATTERS CONSIDERED YESTERDAY — A JAUNT TO THE UNITED STATES.

The Road Committee had a meeting yesterday. The first question taken up was the appointing of inspectors for paving to be done on various streets.

After some discussion it was decided to appoint Messrs. Gagnon, Lafrenay, Warshawsky, Samois, Côté and Cartier, to supervise the paving of Maisonneuve street, and the repairs to St. Catherine street east. The city surveyor reported, at the request of the Water & Power Commission, asking to be allowed to lay pipes from the main on Mount Royal avenue, through the municipality of De Launay, to Iberville street, and various other streets, in order that the company might give a better water service to St. Denis Ward. The city surveyor was of the opinion that it would be better to propose a better route than this, and so it was decided to leave the matter over for discussion till next meeting.

It having been stated that the work of paving Craig street had just been commenced by the contractors, Messrs. Bell, Gagnon, Dillon & Company, the chairman, Ald. Brunet, took the opportunity to say that the best of the blocks taken from this street should be used in repaving the block paving on St. Catherine street east. The whole committee agreed with the suggestion, and the city surveyor was instructed to store the blocks until they could be used later on.

The members of the Road Committee, the city surveyor, left for Mariboro, N.B., last night, to inspect the sewage works at that point. The intention of the committee is to see if it would be better to have such a farm for the disposal of sewage, in St. Denis Ward, than to have pipes and drain the ward either into the St. Lawrence or the Back River.

On the way into the St. Lawrence the cost of the farm was estimated at \$237,000; to drain into the Back River, \$126,000; while a sewage farm would cost, it is thought, about \$80,000. The advantage of a sewage farm is that it is not necessary to drain into the Back River, the sewage being entirely disposed of by a system of pipes, which would allow the earth to absorb it.

MARKET COMMITTEE.

The above committee held a short session yesterday afternoon. A protest was made to the committee, by a delegation from the Butter and Cheese Association, against the by-law which imposes a tax upon traders who sell small quantities of cheese, while it allows the wholesale dealers to escape the tax. The delegation asked that the by-law either be amended or abolished altogether.

The committee decided to take the matter into consideration. Ald. Jacques took the occasion to say that he had taken it upon himself to suspend for the present the by-law, which was passed by the Council a few weeks ago, on account of the complaints that had been made against it by various farmers and dealers. Section 12 of the by-law is as follows:—

"It is also, that nothing herein contained shall prevent dairy and farm produce arriving in the city with their owners, when the same are consigned by them to a dealer, from selling said goods at a discount, however, of live stock, and of the wharves, market boats, or other vessels, subject to a daily market fee of 10 cents, when less than 15 bags, parcels, or boxes of hay or straw, boxes or barrels of any kind, or of any other goods, are offered for sale or sold, and of 5 cents for every subsequent box, basket, bale, box or barrel, when more than 15 of the same are offered for sale or sold."

BOX FOR NEWSPAPERS

MADE BY THE RESIDENTS OF JACQUES CARTIER SQUARE.

The residents of Jacques Cartier square are petitioning the post-office authorities for the placing of a box for the delivery of newspapers and other like matter in the neighborhood. They have already a letter-box placed on the southwest corner of the City Hall and have made their postal arrangements complete. They ask for the newspaper-box to be placed in the square, as the Bonaventure and Windsor stations, as also the St. Lawrence Hall and Windsor Hotels, are provided with these conveniences, and should not be excluded, particularly as the square is the great highway to the harbor and river steamers, as well as the House and Bonaventure market.

The residents fail to see under these circumstances why if they or the public should bring them to the square a newspaper they should be obliged to carry it to the post-office.

BURNED CHURCH TO BE REBUILT.

The new St. Jean Baptiste church have been awarded as follows: H. Duford; woodwork, H. Duford; masonry, Hamilton Bridge; painting, G. Depatie; brick, H. Duford; roofing, D. Oumet; plumbing, H. Duford; heating, Elois & Co.

OPEN FOR PRACTICE.

The St. Luke ranges will be open for the afternoon for the use of the fishermen, from whose boats it is claimed to be no dan-

THE ANCIENT CAPITAL.

Quebec, Aug. 11.—An exploring party sent out by the Provincial Government left Chicoutimi a few days ago to investigate the reports of gold deposits at the headwaters of the Bersimis river.

The Chateau Frontenac is contemplating the running of its buses to the railway stations and steamboat landings by electricity next year.

It is said that a syndicate of Montrealers and Americans has acquired the falls of the Jacques Cartier river, near the railway station at St. Gabriel for electric lighting and power purposes and with the view of giving competition in Quebec to the Montmorency Falls Company, whose rates are claimed to be double for light and power to those charged elsewhere.

A young woman named Alain is reported dead from poisoning at St. Raymond, Portneuf. It is said that she was sprinkling her potato garden with a mixture of Paris green and water and that some of the mixture got into a sore on her cheek, causing blood poisoning. She had only been married a month.

Bussiere's flour store in Lower Town was broken into on Tuesday night and a quantity of flour and lard stolen.

The Chicoutimi Pulp Company has just shipped to England via Quebec by the SS. "Manchester Trader," a thousand tons of pulp. It took twenty-nine railway cars and seven schooners to bring this consignment to Quebec. Twelve more schooners have arrived, bringing another lot of a thousand tons for shipment this week.

BELL TELEPHONE WIRES.

PROPOSAL TO LAY THEM UNDERGROUND MEETS WITH OPPOSITION IN QUEBEC.

Quebec, Aug. 11.—The Bell Telephone Company's scheme to lay some of its cables and wires underground here was pretty roughly handled in the civic road committee last night. The local manager, Mr. Dauphin, and Mr. Tower, from Montreal, were present to explain the project, but as it appeared that their plans did not provide for the removal of all the street poles, some very hot words were exchanged. Mr. Tower showed that it would be necessary to have some of the poles standing for distribution purposes, but Mayor Parent and the committee insisted that all of them should come down, whereupon Mr. Tower said that whether or not the corporation assented the company had the power of laying its wires underground conferred upon it by provincial charter, and would do so.

In Montreal a similar application had been resisted and the case had been decided against the city by the Privy Council.

Here the Mayor emphatically informed Mr. Tower that he had better go ahead if he already had the power asked for, and asked him what he meant by coming and asking for what his company already had.

Continuing, Mr. Tower said that his company did not ask the city for permission to lay the wires underground but simply to give the corporation notice that it would do so, and asked it to provide a supervisor for the work, as stipulated in the charter.

The Mayor said that the company in that case had better get to work at once, as at the next session the city would take steps to have some charters changed.

Mr. Tower retorted that this had been tried before and had failed.

A good many of the aldermen protested that the telephone company, like a good many other monopolies, was riding roughshod over the city and finally it was decided, before allowing the company to proceed with the work, to send the city engineer and another party with Mr. Tower around the city to find out exactly what it is proposed to do.

HARD ON ZOLA.

Paris, Aug. 11.—The strength of the anti-Zola prejudice prevailing here was again illustrated to-day. When the appeal of M. Zola in the libel suit brought against him by the handwriting experts, MM. Belhomme, Varinard and Gouard was called up in the Court of Appeals, M. Zola was not represented, and permitted the case to go by default. The Court then took the unusual step of raising the damages imposed upon M. Zola and Perrieux, manager of the "Aurore," from 5,000 to 10,000 francs for each of the three plaintiffs.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

Ottawa, Aug. 11.—A local paper claims authority for the statement that English capitalists will develop the peat bogs at Eastman's, twelve miles from here.

Two Quebec provincial detectives went up to Eardley last night to work up evidence against Riopelle in the Boyer alleged murder case.

The body of Fred. Barbeau, of Aylmer, mer, drowned in the Ottawa river, was found last night.

The employees of the W. C. Edwards sawmill at Rockland have demanded a ten-hour day without loss of pay. They have given Mr. Edwards till Sept. 1 to reply.

A REQUEST FROM VANCOUVER.

Vancouver, B.C., Aug. 11.—The secretary of the Vancouver Board of Trade has forwarded a letter to the Hon. David Mills, Minister of Justice, Ottawa, petitioning for the appointment of a judge in Admiralty and an Admiralty Court at Vancouver.

SCRAPS.

FAMILIAR PHRASES.

In spite of Scott's continued popularity, few people remember that from "Old Mortality" we have "A sea of upturned faces," and Byron is never thanked for "Flesh and blood can't bear it."

The "most humorous and least exemplary of British persons" is known to have thought "They order things better in France," and "God tempers the wind to the shorn lamb," but we seldom credit him with "I saw the iron enter into his soul." Yet that keen image of grief so often on our lips may also be found in the "Sentimental Journey."

Cowper is comparatively little read—the immortal "John Gilpin" always excepted—therefore we may be forgiven if the source of "hand and glove" or "Her dear five hundred friends" has slipped our memories.

The same may be said of Rogers's "To know her was to love her," Congreve's "Marry in haste and repent at leisure," Farquhar's "Over the hills and far away," and Southey's "March of intellect."

Sir Philip Sidney, who was poet, philosopher, and best of all, hero, should share a better fate. How many can tell that it was he who first said in English, "God helps those who help themselves?" —Christian Work.

ANECDOTE OF COMMODORE SCHLEY.

How Commodore Schley got his first command is an amusing episode in his early career. After leaving the "Niagara" he was promptly promoted to a lieutenant, and assigned as executive officer to one of the ninety-day gunboats, the "Owasca," of the Gulf Squadron. Her commanding officer—his name is of no consequence, and he is dead now—was a devotee of John Barleycorn, and periodically had to retire to his cabin for repairs, where he usually stayed a week.

The "Owasca" was stationed off Mobile, and was one of a small squadron of which Captain James Alden, of the "Richmond," was senior officer.

One day a quartermaster of the "Richmond," reported to Captain Alden that the captain's gig of the "Owasca" was approaching, and the captain's pennant flying. Supposing his visitor to be the captain of the "Owasca," Alden put on his uniform coat, the side boys were ordered, and the boatswain's mate made ready for his three pipes at the gangway. When the "Owasca's" gig came alongside the man who sprang up the ladder was Lieutenant Schley.

"I expected to see Captain," of the "Owasca," said Alden, with slight sarcasm.

"I am commander of the 'Owasca,' sir," said Schley.

"Since when?" asked Alden.

"An hour ago, sir," said Schley.

"Where is Captain?"

"Locked up in his cabin, sir, drunk."

"Who locked him in?" asked Alden.

"I did. I first put him under arrest and then shut him up in his cabin. Then I took command of the ship, and here I am to report for orders."

Alden was fond of a joke, and he was at first disposed to laugh at the young man's summary action, but he said:—

"Well, the first order I'll give you is to lower that pennant in the gig, go back to your ship, sir, unlock that cabin door, and restore Captain—"

Then report in writing if the captain's illness still incapacitates him, and I will know what to do. Don't be in too great a hurry to get command of a ship, Mr. Schley!" —"Tit-Bits."

SHAKESPEARE AND THE BIBLE.

Read the following curious parallels between Shakespeare and the Bible. They will be found interesting:

Bible — "But though I be rude in speech," II. Cor. xi, 6.

Othello — "Rude am I in speech."

Bible — "Consume thine eyes and to grieve thine heart," I. Samuel ii, 33.

Macbeth — "Show his eyes and grieve his heart."

Bible — "Thou hast brought me into the dust of death," Psalms.

Macbeth — "Lighted fools the way to dusty death."

Bible — "Look not upon me because I am black, because the sun hath looked upon me," Solomon's Song i, 6.

Merchant of Venice — "Mistake me not for my complexion; the shadowy livery of the burning sun."

Bible — "I smote him; I caught him by the beard, and smote him, and slew him," I. Samuel xviii, 35.

Othello — "I took him by the throat, the circumcised fox, and smote him."

Bible — "Opened Job his mouth, and cursed his day; let it not be joined unto the days of the year, let it not come into the number of the months," Job iii, 2, 6.

Macbeth — "May this accursed hour stand as an accused in the calendar."

Bible — "What is man that thou art mindful of him?" For thou hast made him a little lower than the angels, thou hast crowned him with glory and honor. Thou madest him to have dominion over the works of thy hands," —Psalms viii, 4, 5, 6.

Hamlet — "What a piece of work is man! How noble in reason, how infinite in faculties! In form and moving, how express and admirable! In action, how like an angel! In apprehension, how like a god! The beauty of the world, the paragon of animals," —"Alliance News."

A WHEELMAN'S PARADISE.

The finest cycling road in the world is in India, between Lahore and Calcutta. Mr. John F. Fraser, who has cycled in the Far East, says there are not three consecutive miles of road in England as good for wheeling as the twelve hundred

miles stretch of road from Lahore to Calcutta. He declares that the Grand Trunk Road of India are the finest cycling roads in the world, and these may be traversed for thousands of miles throughout the greater part of British India, which has an area larger than that of the Continent of Europe without Russia. That a good deal of cycling is done in India is proved by the fact that one of the P. and O. boats, on her passage to Bombay, carried nine hundred machines. Northern France has some of the finest cycling roads in Europe. It has unimpeachable roads, with a surface like a billiard table, excellent wayside inns, and some of the prettiest scenery imaginable, making a cycling trip through Normandy as agreeable as the most exacting wheeler could wish.

THE ANSWER.

"The Whelps of the Lion answer him." —Recent anonymous poem in English paper.

The old lion stands in his lonely lair; The noise of the hunting has broken his rest;

He scowls to the Eastward: tiger and bear Are harrying his jungle; he turns to the West;

And sends through the murk and mist of the night, And thunder that rumbles and rolls down the trail;

And tiger and bear, the quarry in sight, Crouch low in the covert, and cower

and quail; For deep through the night-gloom, like surf on a shore,

Peals thunder in answer, resounding with ire;

The hunters turn stricken: they know the dread roar;

The whelp of the lion is joining his sire.

—Thomas Nelson Page, in "Harper's Weekly."

NEVER THIRSTY!

There are in the world several kinds of animals that have never swallowed a drop of water in all their lives; these include the lamias of Patagonia and certain gazelles of the Far East.

A parrot lived fifty-two years in the London Zoological Gardens without drinking a drop, and some naturalists think that hares take no liquid except the dew that sometimes forms on the grass that they eat.

A considerable number of reptiles—serpents, lizards and certain butrachians—live and prosper in places where there is no water at all. Finally, there are even in France, in the neighborhood of the Lozère, herds of cows and goats that almost never drink, and which, nevertheless, produce the milk of which, the famous Roquefort cheese is made. —Cosmos.

A BRIDAL CAT SUPERSTITION.

Superstitious people ought to get married at Aston Church. It is averred, with what truth I know not, that if a black cat follows into church a couple about to be wed the union will be a happy one.

In the neighborhood of Aston Church for some months there has been an ownerless black cat who seems to devote its leisure to dogging the footsteps of couples who tie the matrimonial knot at the parish church.

I should imagine it is a lady cat, judging by its partiality for wedding ceremonies—no sooner sees a couple enter the sacred edifice than it stalks quietly up the centre aisle and takes up a position near the pulpit.

No one knows to whom it belongs, but my readers can rest content that it is not neglected. Perhaps the headle may be able to account for the animal's presence.

It may be he knows the superstition of the young bride, to whom the presence of a black cat suggests innumerable blessings and unbounded earthly prosperity. —"Birmingham Daily Mail."

FRENCH HUMOR ABOUT AMERICANS.

A recent article in the "Figaro," of Paris is devoted to the American colony in that city. It says that the colony has

ADVERTISEMENTS.

DRY DOCK.

Harbor Commissioners OF MONTREAL.

Invite offers for furnishing them with land suitable for the site of a Dry Dock. The land must be on the north bank of the River St. Lawrence, between the St. Lawrence Sugar Refinery and the Longue Pointe Church.

Lots offered must have a depth of not less than 600 feet from the boundary of the Harbor lands to the Quebec Turnpike Road, the breadth required being about 600 feet, or a sufficient area of land for a dry dock 600 feet long. The offers are to be upon forms which may be obtained at this office.

They are to be sealed and endorsed "Tender for Land" and addressed to the undersigned, and to be delivered at this office not later than 2 o'clock p.m. of Tuesday, 18th inst.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all offers.

By order, ALEXANDER ROBERTSON, Secretary.

Harbor Commissioners' Office, Montreal, 5th August, 1898.

TITHERINGTON & CO., General Machinists, BICYCLES, TYPEWRITERS, PRINTING MACHINERY.

Repairs sent for and returned promptly. 684 CRAIG ST. (next door to "Witness" Office) Tel. MAIN 3154

always played an important and brilliant role in society chiefly because most of the Americans were 'Americaines.' It is certain," continues the "Figaro," "that out of ten 'Americaines' residing in Paris there is but one American. Affairs—'business,' as they say over there—absorbs the sterner sex in the United States. In that country the men have neither the inclination nor the opportunity for much leisure, and only pay us very short visits. While their wives install themselves here, the 'good' husband only makes flying visits, and is very seldom referred to in the elegant salons of the wives." The writer continues: "I was at an official ball not long ago where one of them was the hero of a curious 'histoire.' He wore on the lapel of his coat a brilliant star, which struck me as original and somewhat curious in form. Although very artistic, the order was unknown to me. Some indiscreet person interrogated the Yankee as to what order it was. The Yankee replied in a phlegmatic tone, 'It is my own composition.'"

NO MANNERS BY TELEPHONE.

An attorney whose offices are located in one of the big buildings near Broad and Chestnut streets, is noted for his extreme politeness, especially toward members of the fair sex. Yet he never uses the word please in asking the young women who manipulate the switchboards at 'Central' to connect him with a telephone the owner of which he may happen to want to talk to. Yesterday an "Inquirer" reporter asked him how it was. "I'll tell you," he replied. "It is simply because in so doing I would complicate matters. For instance, say I wanted to be connected with 77,423. Of course there is no such number, but I'll use it for illustration. I take down the receiver and sing out, 'Give me 77,423, please.' The chances are ten to one that the young woman at the other end of the line will come back with 'What number did you say?' The word 'please,' unless it is uttered slowly and distinctly, confuses her and makes her think it is a part of the number called for. If I simply say '77,423,' she understands it at once and everything is lovely. I've just as much respect for the telephone girls as for the wealthiest ladies in the land, and my seeming lack of politeness isn't a lack at all. It is simply business, and I believe the 'hello' girls appreciate it." —Philadelphia "Times."

Employment Wanted.

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

GEORGE HAYSEY, 106 Alexander street, is now prepared to take orders for Mantel and Window Draperies, Re-Upholstering, Furniture, Window Seats, Mattresses and Window Shades. All orders promptly attended to. Eleven years with Henry Morgan & Co.

WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Woman, washing at her own home. Apply at 330 St. Lawrence street.

WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Woman, washing, ironing, or housecleaning, by the day. Apply at 380 Elm avenue, Westmount, downstairs.

WANTED, BY GOOD LAUNDRESS, Family's washing to do at home. 404 St. Dominique street.

Bargains.

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

FOR SALE, VERY CHEAP, CASE OF Optical Trial Lenses. Address M., 10, "Witness" Office.

FOR SALE, \$50, Fine Square Piano, new, by tuned and in perfect order. Also, a large Bookcase, \$35. Address R., 47, "Witness" Office.

FOR SALE, FOR THE MILLION, KIND, King, 42, Cut Maple, \$2.50; Tamarac Blocks, \$1.75; Mill Blocks, \$1.50; cut any length; delivered anywhere in the city. J. C. MACDARMID, Richmond square. Bell Telephone 8353

Wanted.

WANTED, TO PURCHASE, A MODERN Tenement House, north of Dorchester and west of Bleury street. Address, stating terms, T. 440, care "Witness" Office.

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

Personal.

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

To Let.

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

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

TO LET, A STORE, SECOND DOOR from St. Denis street on Ontario street; heat supplied; rent moderate. Apply 121 Mansfield street.

TO LET, 21 BISHOP STREET, Very Convenient, lower tenement, Daisy Furnace, immediate possession. Apply to J. D. L. AMBROSSE, Customs Examining Warehouse, McGill street.

Situations Vacant.

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

TEACHERS—1,000 CANADIAN TEACHERS needed to take the places of those teachers who went to Cuban War. UNION TEACHERS' AGENCIES, Pittsburg, Pa.

WANTED, GENERAL SERVANT, SMALL family; no washing; elderly person would suit. Apply 100 Alexander street, Longueuil.

WANTED, A YOUNG GIRL ABOUT 17 as Bookkeeper and help to serve in Grocery Store in West End of City; must have references. Address G. 20, "Witness" Office.

WANTED, GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE-work in family of three. Apply 12 Brunswick street at one p.m.

WANTED, BOOKFOLDERS AND SEWERS. FLOW & SULLY, 448 St. James street.

WANTED, A GIRL, FOR GENERAL housework; wages, \$5 to \$10 per month; small family. Address Mrs. J. D. DESJARDIN, Randolph, Vermont.

WANTED, FOR SCHOOL AT CASCADES, West Hill, one teacher, holding a Model School diploma, and having had several years successful experience in teaching; term of school eight or nine months; salary, twenty dollars per month. Also, a teacher for Kirk Perry School; term of school three months; salary, fifteen dollars per month. Apply to C. A. DEWAR, secretary-treasurer, Chelsea, Aug. 8th, 1898.

WANTED, A PROTESTANT TEACHER for school section No. 1, Aylmer Road, near Ottawa city; one holding a McGill Normal Diploma, with some experience preferred. Address stating salary, DAVID STEWART, Sec.-Treas., Aylmer, Que.

WANTED, 50 STONECUTTERS, APPLY TO RYAN & McDONALD, Rockland, Ont.

WANTED, STOCK CUTTERS, APPLY IN Factory to Mr. O'HARA, H. SHOREY & CO., Clothing Manufacturers, 1886 Notre Dame street, city.

WANTED, KINDERGARTEN TEACHER for the Gault Institute, Valleyfield, Que., for scholastic year, commencing September 1st, 1898; must be proficient in vocal and instrumental music; salary, \$300. All applications to be in by August 20th. Apply to DR. W. SUTHERLAND, chairman of School Board, Valleyfield, Que.

WANTED, a Lady Teacher, for Montreal South School; must have a Model Diploma; also an Assistant for the Longueuil School. Applications, with references, will be considered on Monday, 15th. F. HAMILTON, Sec.-Treasurer, P. O. Box 117, Longueuil.

Rooms and Board.

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

BOARD, DURING AUGUST, AT ORMS-trove, in private family; beautiful maple grove. For terms and particulars call at 11 Belmont street, from 6 to 8 p.m., and Saturday afternoons.

BOARDERS WANTED; GOOD BOATING, Fishing and driving. For particulars, apply to JAMES ARMSTRONG, Lakefield, Que.

PUPILS WANTED TO BOARD AND lodge in a private family and attend the Academy. Rates, \$105 per school year, including tuition and washing. Academy opens 25th instant. L. E. DYER, Westmount, Que.

BOARD FOR SUMMER MONTHS, PRICES moderate; good steamer and train service. Apply to W. W. JOHNSTON, Stonefield, P.Q.

TO LET, TWO ROOMS, ONE SMALL, on bathroom flat, and a large front room furnished. Apply 9 Drummond street.

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

The Boys' Page.

The Dayville Sensation.

(By Mary S. Daniels.)

"Well, all I kin say is, I see 'em," said Uncle Aaron, with the air of at once inviting and rebuking contradiction.

Uncle Aaron Slocum was the news-vender—unlicensed but fully authorized—of Dayville. The Birkett family had just risen from breakfast when he presented himself at the kitchen door on the morning after the great rain, wet, muddy, but bristling with importance.

"Had eels for breakfast?" he inquired jocularly, after the usual greetings. "Eels? Bless me, no! Where'd we get eels?" said Mrs. Birkett. "But the pancakes was real good, and there's some butter left in the crock yet. Have some, if I take 'em right up, nice and hot?"

But Uncle Aaron's business this morning did not admit of delays, even though the object were Mrs. Birkett's piping pancakes.

"Kinler wet this morning," he remarked, and paused. "Pretty hard rain last night, wuzn't it?" I reckoned I knew what rain wuz, but it's the first time in my life—an I ain't young—that I ever see it rain eels."

"Eh? What?" exclaimed Mrs. Birkett. "Rain eels?" cried old John Birkett, with incredulous contempt. "pooh!" "Humph!" grunted Miss Jane, his sister, adding something indistinct about cats and dogs.

"Well, all I kin say is, I see 'em," said Uncle Aaron, now fairly started. "I wuz up middin' early this morning, an' things I, I'll just go down to the Corners and see if the rain done any damage, fer you know it come down mighty hard 'bout three o'clock, an' them new houses ain't all enclosed yet. Besides, I thought it might 'a' struck some-where. So I wuz a-pekin' my way along down the road, when I heard Mrs. David Johnson a-callin' to me over her fence."

"Uncle Aaron!" says she; "Uncle Aaron Slocum!" Just step over here a minute," says she. "An' there she stood, out on the wet grass, a-holdin' up her skirts an' a-pokin' around with a clothie-sock."

"Did you ever see the like of this?" says she. "There's eels all over my yard," says she. "An' goodness only knows where they come from, fer I don't know. I've found five already, an'—O-ah! ow! there's another!" an' she give a little scream, springin' clear up on the stoop.

"Sure enough, there they wuz—five or six of 'em, a-squirmin' around the yard. I don't know, no more'n you do, how they got there, but there they wuz."

"My!" exclaimed Mrs. Birkett. "Well, pretty soon, Miss Spink, she called over from her yard that there wuz eels there too, a dozen or more. Her an' her hired girl wuz out a-stirrin' 'em up, an' they wuz both awful excited. So I thought I'd go along and see if I heard of 'em being anywhere else. An' I saw some on the road before I got to Professor James's, an' two in his place, an' one or two next door, but Miss Spink, she had the most. An' folks all say they must 'a' rained down in the night."

"My!" said Mrs. Birkett again. "I wonder if we got any?" "Don't believe a word of it," said her husband, who was a skeptic by nature. "Tain't accordin' to sense."

"Ner I don't believe it, neither," said Miss Jane, scornfully. "Well, all I kin say is, I see 'em," repeated Uncle Aaron more sturdily than ever, balking himself to the next house with the news that was already spreading with all the speed of the marvelous."

"Guess Uncle Aaron's goin' silly," said Mr. John Birkett.

"Always was, I should say," replied Miss Jane.

"Well, I do wonder—" said Mrs. Birkett, who was weak and of a credulous turn. "I've a mind to go out and see."

"No," said her husband, testily. "I won't have the neighbors see my folks makin' fools of themselves, an' I don't want to hear any more of sech nonsense."

Twenty minutes later, Miss Jane, going around the house with her skirts tucked up and a poker in her hand, met her brother coming in the opposite direction stirring the wet grass with his cane.

"Thought I'd look and see if the gray hen had stole a nest anywhere," said she.

"Come out to see if the bridle I lost last week could 'a' dropped off of sight in this long grass," said he.

At precisely half-past two o'clock Mrs. Rachel Spink, having reminded herself of dinner time that she had been intending all the week to devote that afternoon to calling, set out, in her best black and white sprayed dimity gown and lace bonnet, to pay a few visits.

Mrs. Spink enjoyed a certain consideration in Dayville, partly because she was the sister of Professor James, the famous philologist, who lived on the edge of the town, and partly also because she was the unencumbered owner of a pretty cottage often referred to as 'one of the most attractive residences in our village.' The unaccountable presence in her back yard this morning of a num-

ber of wriggling eels, in which she had begun to feel a distinct pride of proprietorship and which were now left in charge of Sarah, the 'help,' with explicit instructions that none were to be removed from the premises or allowed to escape, had suddenly given her an added distinction.

The first call was upon her neighbor, Mrs. Holmes, who promptly introduced the subject of the eels, feeling that for once politeness and curiosity were not at variance.

"Well, it was like this," said Mrs. Spink, discreetly. "I can't say positively that I saw eels raining down in my yard, for I always like to keep on the safe side of a story. But I couldn't sleep a wink while the storm lasted, and two or three times I heard something different from rain—something heavy-like-falling on the roof. It wasn't hail—I knew that much—but I couldn't for my life tell what it was, and I broke out in a cold sweat."

Then, all at once, I remembered I'd had the spare room open all day to air, it being so pleasant and breezy, and I couldn't recollect shutting the window. It made me nervous, for if the rain came in that window the carpet would be ruined and the parlor ceiling besides. Seems as if I couldn't get up in all that thunder and lightning, but you know how it is—I hadn't a minute's peace till I did."

The window was shut, after all. But while I stood there, there came an awful flash of lightning that fairly blinded me, and I thought I saw something black squirming down right past the window. I don't say it was an eel, but I remember now I thought it looked like one. I hurried back to bed, and just before I got in I looked out of my window, and there I saw another black thing coming down the same way."

"Well, this morning, when Sarah went to sweep out the dooryard, she came running in—I was just getting up—and her face was all white and scared-looking, and she says, 'Oh, Mrs. Spink, there's eels in the yard.' I stepped on one, and it did give me such a turn. I couldn't believe it, for you see I'd clean forgotten what I'd seen in the night. But she stuck to it there were eels in the yard, so I hooked up my dress and we went out. Sure enough, we found eight or ten in the grass, and on the gravel walk. Says Sarah, 'They must 'a' rained down in the night.' She's superstitious, and thought it might be a warning or something."

"Pretty soon I saw Mrs. Johnson coming around her house with a clothie-sock in her hand, and she said there were eels in her yard too. I could hear her giving little screams when one wriggled near her. Uncle Aaron Slocum came along and saw them too. And I've heard of other people having them, but there were the most in my yard of anywhere. And if they didn't rain down, where'd they come from?"

"Bakers and Confectioners."

R. S. AULD.
Reputation does not make a surety more sure, yet we repeat: As before, that if you desire to be only bread made on hygienic principles, let us have a chance to sell you this. During the next week.

Cor. Atwater and St. Antoine st., or Tel. 8003

TOO WEAK TO WORK.

A Collingwood, Ont., painter tells how Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills strengthened his heart, invigorated his nerves, and restored his health.

Weak heart and weak nerves mean weak body. No one can be strong and vigorous with the heart and nerves disordered or diseased. Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills not only overcome all danger due to irregularity of the heart beat, but through regulating that organ, strengthening the nerves and enriching the blood they give new vitality and energy to the whole system.

Mr. Geo. Gray the well-known painter, corner of Napier and Simcoe Sts., Collingwood, Ont., says: "For fifteen years past I have been afflicted with very weak nerves and heart trouble. I never could obtain sufficient sleep and felt as tired when I got up in the morning as when I went to bed. In addition to this I suffered much from palpitation of the heart and shortness of breath. My blood was thin and watery and I soon lost flesh and became debilitated. It was a great task for me to walk any distance or follow my usual occupation."

"In March last I got a box of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills and they did me so much good that I bought another box. The great change for the better they have worked on me is wonderful. My nervous system is now as strong as ever, my blood has been enriched and my heart beats strong and natural. I now walk and work as well as ever I did and am only too glad to recommend these pills to all who suffer as I did."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills 50c. a box or 3 boxes for \$1.25, at all druggists. T. Milburn & Co., Toronto, Ont.

LAXA-LIVER PILLS cure Stomach and Bileousness. Price 25c.

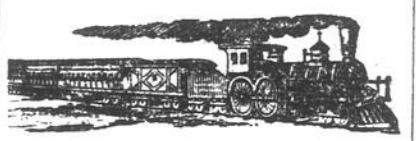
down, where did they come from, I'd like to know?" And Mrs. Spink politely took her leave.

(To be Continued.)

Lord Wolseley's success is undoubtedly due to his unique apprenticeship in the art of war. Rarely has a soldier's career begun under more critical, but auspicious, circumstances. Garnet Wolseley had a great opportunity, and he took advantage of it. His soldier's life has been one of persistent defiance of danger, and it is to that characteristic, more than to anything else, that Lord Wolseley owes his proud position of Commander-in-Chief of the British army—"Tit-Bits."

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Summer Home Requirements.
If you are going to your summer home or to the country for the holidays, don't forget to take a supply of Abbey's Effervescent Salt with you, unless you are sure there is a druggist where you are going. The daily use of Abbey's Effervescent Salt keeps you in good health. It is unequalled as a summer beverage, cooling the blood and invigorating the system. 60 cents a large bottle. Trial size 25 cents. Sold by all druggists.



CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

WILL RUN	AT RETURN	RATES.
HARVEST	Winnipeg, Portage La Prairie, Brandon, Deloraine, Estevan, Regina, Mooseomin, Winnipegosis.	\$28
Excursions	Regina, Yorkton, Prince Albert, Calgary, Edmonton.	\$30
To the Canadian	Red Deer, Edmonton.	\$35
North West		\$40

From Aug. 30th, returning until Oct. 29th, '98. Going Sept. 13th, returning until Nov. 12th, '98.

FISH ARE BITING.

Lakes Temiscamingue and Kippewa. ASK AGENT HOW TO GET THERE.

SEASIDE THROUGH CAR SERVICE.

(From Windsor St.)
Portland, Me., and Old Orchard Beach—Sleeping Car, 8:20 p.m. daily, Parlor Car, 9 a.m. week days.
And Andrew's, N.B.—On Fridays, until Sept. 2nd, 8:00 p.m.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

NEW ROUTE via North Sydney, steamer Bruce and Newfoundland Railway. Particulars on application.

FARM LABORERS' EXCURSION

MANITOBA & ASSINIBOIA.

Good going, leaving Montreal, August 23rd, 1898. Particulars on application.

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

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM.

HARVEST EXCURSIONS

All Stations in Ontario and Quebec, via Chicago and St. Paul, to

MANITOBA, MINNESOTA and NORTH DAKOTA. Round Trip Fare only \$28

Tickets good going August 23rd, Sept. 13th. Good for return until October 29th, 1898, November 12th, 1898.

Full particulars on application to Grand Trunk Ticket Agents.

FARM LABORERS' EXCURSION

Manitoba, Minnesota and North Dakota, VIA CHICAGO AND ST. PAUL.

Going date AUGUST 23rd.

One way rate from all stations east of Kingston in Canada, \$10.00. With privilege of returning to starting point on or before November 15th on payment of \$15.00 additional.

SATURDAY TO MONDAY EXCURSION TICKETS

are now on sale to numerous points, particulars of which may be ascertained by obtaining from Grand Trunk ticket offices "Weekly Excursions" pamphlet.

PORTLAND-OLD ORCHARD BEACH.

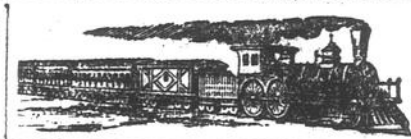
Leve. MONTREAL, 8:00 a.m. Daily. Arr. PORTLAND, 5:45 p.m. 8:45 a.m. Arr. OLD ORCHARD, 6:22 p.m. 9:22 a.m. Sleeping Car on 8 a.m. train and Buffet Sleeping Car on 8:45 p.m. train.

FAST EXPRESS TRAINS—TORONTO AND WEST.

Leve. MONTREAL, 9:00 a.m. Daily. Arr. TORONTO, 5:45 p.m. 8:45 a.m. Arr. NAGARA FALLS, 8:40 p.m. 10:40 a.m. Arr. LONDON, 10:00 p.m. 12:00 a.m. Arr. DETROIT, 11:30 a.m. 1:30 p.m. Arr. CHICAGO, 2:00 p.m. 9:10 p.m.

For Tickets, reservation of space in Sleepers and all information apply to Company's Agents.

CITY TICKET OFFICES, 127 St. James st., and Bonaventure station.



CANADIAN GOVT. RAILWAY SYSTEM.

INTERCOLONIAL DIVISION.

On and after Monday, June 20th, the trains leaving Union Station (Bonaventure) Montreal, as follows:

MARITIME EXPRESS.	
Depart Montreal	7:05 p.m.
Arrive St. Hyacinthe	8:15 p.m.
Levis	11:55 p.m.
Riv. du Loup	3:10 a.m.
Little Metis	5:57 a.m.
Campbellton	8:40 a.m.
Moncton	1:50 p.m.
St. John	5:00 p.m.
Truro	5:55 p.m.
Halifax	8:00 p.m.

SEASIDE EXPRESS.

Depart Montreal	8:05 a.m.
Arrive Levis	1:15 p.m.
Riviere du Loup	5:10 p.m.
St. Flavie	8:00 p.m.
Little Metis	8:25 p.m.

NIGHT EXPRESS.

Depart Montreal	11:00 p.m.
Arrive Levis	1:30 a.m.
Depart Levis	8:00 a.m.
Arrive Riviere du Loup	1:20 p.m.
Cacouna	1:45 p.m.
Rimouski	4:18 p.m.
Little Metis	6:00 p.m.
Campbellton	10:45 p.m.

CITY TICKET OFFICE.

143 St. James Street - Montreal.



GRAND SATURDAY EXCURSION

AUGUST 13th.

SOMETHING NEW. The steamer "CHATEAUGUAY" will leave No. 1 Canal Basin, foot of McGill street at 2 p.m., passing around the Chateauguay Islands, then through Lake St. Louis to Beauharnois. Parties will have two hours in this beautiful Lake side town; returning by N.Y.C. Railway, arriving in Montreal at 10 p.m. Round trip, 55c. Bonaparte's Orchestra in attendance. J. REAY, Manager.

MONTREAL & ROCHESTER TRANSIT CO. (May of Quinle Line.)

Steamer "ALEXANDRIA." E. B. SMITH, Master.

Electric Lighted, Search Light. SUMMER EXCURSIONS:

ROCHESTER and return (Coney Island, Lake Ontario) \$17.00

CHARLOTTE and return via Charlotte Island, Lake Ontario) 17.00

BUFFALO and return via Buffalo and Pictou on QUINTE and return 10.00

BELLEVILLE on QUINTE and return 11.00

Thousand Islands by Daylight. All St. Lawrence Rapids.

GOOD MEALS, COMFORTABLE CABINS. SAILING EVERY THURSDAY, at 10 a.m.

Arrive Pictou, Saturday, 5:30 a.m. Belleville, 5:50 a.m. Charlotte (Port of Rochester), 10:45 p.m.

Tickets, fares, and all information from captain on steamer or from A. W. Hepburn, Manager, Pictou, Ont.; D. Battersby, Gen'l Ticket Dept., 173 St. James street, Montreal; W. Foster Brown, Bookkeeper, 232 St. Catherine street, Montreal; or James Woodhouse, No. 1 Flour Shed, Canal Basin, Montreal.

BOX SAGUENAY Breeze.

AVOID HEAT AND DUST. And take a trip to the Saguenay.

Steamers leave Quebec, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at 8 a.m.

Meals and berth included. Steamers leave week days 10 a.m.

For further information and tickets, apply to H. FOSTER CHAFFEE, Agent, 128 St. James st., opp. Post Office, Tel. 1731.

TICKETS.

STEAMSHIP AND RAILROAD TOURIST TICKET OFFICE.

ALL LINES. BEST ACCOMMODATION. LOWEST RATES. Agency—THOS. COOK & SON, W. H. CLANCY, Agent, Grand Trunk Ticket Office, 127 St. James street.

ELECTROTYPING DONE IN

the very best style and with dispatch at Wilson's Office.



DOMINION LINE

ELDER, DENPSTER & CO.'S Regular Line of First-Class Steamships Between MONTREAL and BRISTOL (Avonmouth) and LONDON.

Steamers of the above line are fitted up with all the modern improvements for carrying Live Stock, Butter, Cheese, Grain, and every description of general cargo, and are intended to be despatched from MONTREAL as follows:

TO BRISTOL (Avonmouth). On or about
SS. MONTCALM (old storage) Aug. 15
SS. LYCIA, 16
SS. MERRIMAC, 22
SS. MONTEREY, 29

And Weekly Thereafter.

The Railway lines at Avonmouth run right alongside the ocean steamer, and as they are in direct communication with most of the principal towns in England, through traffic can be handled with the greatest possible despatch.

TO LONDON. On or about
SS. YOLA, 15
SS. ASHANT, 22
SS. MEMNON, 29

And Weekly Thereafter.

For rates of freight and other particulars apply to ELDER, DENPSTER & CO., 219 Commissioners St., Montreal.

R. DAWSON HARTING, 26 Wellington St., Toronto, Chicago Agency.

JNO. E. HARLE & CO. 6 Sherman St. A limited number of Cabin passengers, carried by above steamers at moderate rates.

Black Diamond Line.

The All Steamers of this Line leave Montreal about every eight days, taking Passengers and Freight to

Charlottetown, P.E.I., Sydney, C.B., and St. John's, N.F.

SS. ROXAVISTA, about Sat., Aug. 6
SS. CORAN, 13
SS. B'NAVISTA, 20
SS. O'BAN, 27

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

QUEBEC STEAMSHIP COY. ST. LAWRENCE LINE.

SS. "CAMPANA" 1,700 TONS.

Is intended to leave Montreal on MONDAY, August 15th, at 2 p.m.

And afterwards on every alternate MONDAY during season.

For FATHER POINT, GASPÉ, MALBAY, PERCE, SUMMERSIDE, CHARLOTTE-TOWN, GORRONTOWN and SOURIS, P.E.I. and PICTOU.

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

No cargo received after noon of sailing day. Tickets for sale at all the principal ticket offices.

For Freight, Passage and Staterooms, apply to J. C. BROCK & CO., Agents, 211 Commissioners st.

THE NORTH AMERICAN TRANSPORTATION CO. (Limited).

Montreal to Gaspe and New Carlisle, Steamer "ADMIRAL"

Will sail from Montreal on Monday, Aug. 22, at 2 p.m.

and every alternate Monday thereafter calling at all intermediate ports.

Freight will be received at Custom House Basin until noon on day of sailing. First-class accommodation for passengers. For further information apply at the office of DAVID ROBERTSON & CO., Agents, Bell Telephone No. 151, 71 St. Peter st.

OTTAWA RIVER NAVIGATION COMPANY.

DAILY ROYAL MAIL LINE STEAMERS. (Sunday excepted).

MONTREAL and OTTAWA

Day Trips to Carleton, Hudson, Com., etc.

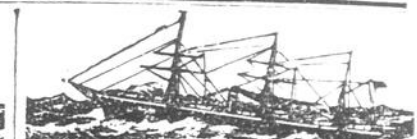
The most pleasant day's outing in Canada. Pleasant shady groves and charming drives at Carleton. Take 8 a.m. quick train for Lachine to connect with steamer SOV-REIGN.

Rapids Excursions to Lachine, 5 p.m. to 10 p.m. Rapid Excursions to St. Anne's, 1:30 p.m. to 8 p.m.

Rapids Excursions to Hudson, on Lake 1000 Islands, by 1:30 p.m. train, sail, and return only. Trip 80c.

Market Lines Steamers. Str. Princess to Carleton, etc., WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 8 a.m. from Canal Basin, foot Nazareth street.

Str. Maude - Brown - Vaar, Papeauville, etc., every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 6:30 p.m.



BEAVER LINE

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS Sailing Weekly Between Montreal, Quebec, and Liverpool, calling at Kingston, and Montreal, each way, to embark and land passengers and mails.

From LIVERPOOL, Steamers, MONTREAL: Sat. July 31, Lake Ontario, Montreal, etc. Sat. Aug. 6, Tonawanda, etc. Sat. Aug. 13, Lake Huron, etc. Sat. Aug. 20, Lake Superior, etc.

Steamers sail from Montreal, Wednesday, etc. Passengers embark the evening previous after 6 p.m. and those so desiring from Montreal and the west can do so by taking the P.C. & N.Y. train, Grand Trunk Depot at 9:00 p.m. Wednesday, etc.

FIRST CABIN, To Liverpool, etc., single, \$40 to \$50. Return, \$80 to \$100, according to steamer and berth selected.

SECOND CABIN, To Liverpool, etc., single, \$20 to \$30. Return, \$40 to \$60, according to steamer and berth selected.

STEELHARPE, To Liverpool, London, Glasgow, etc., and Belfast, \$25.00.

For further particulars as to freight or passage apply to D. & C. MACIVER, D.W. CAMPBELL, Tower Buildings, 22 Water Street, LIVERPOOL.

G. M. WEBSTER & CO., Quebec.

MANCHESTER LINERS,

JOHN - MURPHY - & - CO.

for Friday and Saturday!

SPECIAL IN HOSIERY AND THE DEPARTMENT.

300 dozen Men's Hose, bought at a bargain, worth from 30c to 40c. Take Your Choice for 15c.

BIG TIE ANNOUNCEMENT.—Ties ranging in prices from 10c to 40c, about 2,000 dozen in the lot. Take Your Pick while they last for 5c.

WASH GOODS DEPT.

100 pieces Finest Dress Linens, Plain and Fancy, all the choicest Goods, just what is now wanted. Note the clearing prices: Dress Linens, 50c, 55c and 60c, for 20c; 30c, 35c and 40c for 15c.

2,000 yds. Pure French Organdie Muslins, all this season's Goods, but must be sold at once. Here is a snap. Muslins worth from 20c to 30c for only 10c per yard.

Fancy Linen Costume Ducks, assorted colors, all new patterns; regular price 25c, choice for Half-Price, 12 1/2c per yard.

300 Remnants Wash Goods, Prints, Gingham, Muslins and Satens; choice of the lot Friday and Saturday for Half-Price.

SILK DEPARTMENT.
3,000 yards Fancy Silks, Stripes, Checks and Broches, all new colors and designs. Here is a special for to-morrow; Silk worth 55c, 70c and 75c, all one price, 30c per yard.

25 pieces Fancy Broche Silks, all the best colors to select from; this line cheap at 50c, for Friday and Saturday 35c per yard.

300 yards choicest French Foulard Silk, Paris designs, finest quality, cheap at 85c, will be sold Friday and Saturday for 55c per yard.

DRESS GOODS DEPT.
Special Lots for this sale.
25 pieces Assorted Dress Goods, All-Wool Crepons, Fancy Plaids, Shot Groat Cloths, etc., this lot worth from 50c to 1.50, all one price for Friday and Saturday, 15c per yard.

700 yards Finest Colored Silks, all colors, suitable for the season; regular prices \$1.00, \$1.15, \$1.25; Friday and Saturday, 35c per yard.

50 pieces Colored Dress Goods, regular prices from 40c to 75c, all one price Friday and Saturday, 25c per yard.

LINEN DEPARTMENT.
1,000 Sample Doilies, in all sizes, in Hemmed Stitches, Tambours and Net; here is a great bargain; prices from 5c each.

50 dozen Bleached Linen Damask Doilies, Fringed, Round and Square, 50c, for 25c per dozen.

5 Cases Famous White Quilts, same price as before, worth \$1.25, for 87c each.

CURTAIN DEPARTMENT.

300 Opaque Window Shades, assorted colors; complete shades for 25c.
600 Fancy Buckles, 25c and 30c, FOR 25c each.
3,000 yards Furniture and Drapery Fringes, choice for TWO DAYS ONLY AT HALF-PRICE.

SPECIALS IN FANCY GOODS.
300 Ladies' Leather Belts, in assorted colors; value 25c, for 12 1/2c.
600 Fancy Buckles, 25c and 30c, FOR 5c EACH.

300 White Metal Belt Pins, 5c and 10c, for 2 1/2c each.
FANCY BELTS, not marked at Fancy Prices, but WHOLESALERS AND 20 PERCENT OFF.

INDUCEMENTS at our NOTION COUNTER
350 pairs Fine Quality Dress Shields, 20c, for 10c pair.
425 Sets of Dress Stays, Silk Stitched and worth 20c, for 10c pair.

1,000 yards Best Lip Skirt Binding, assorted colors, worth 5c, 7c and 8c yard, now 4c, 5c and 6c yard.
10,000 Wire Hair Curlers, price 15c, now 7 1/2c doz.

1,000 pairs Curling Tongs, worth 10c, while they last 2 1/2c pair.
800 Pretty Atomizers, 25c and 30c, for 17 1/2c each.

SNAPS IN TOILET SOAPS.
500 Boxes of VIOLET ROQUET, refreshing and cheap, 15c, for 9 1/2c box.
3,000 Cakes of VIRGIN CASTLE SOAPS, 35c, for 22c doz.

2,500 Cakes of Olive Oil Soap 40c, for 34c box.
190 Boxes of Hyacinthe and Butter-milk Soap at 9 1/2c box.

LACE SCARFS.
To clear at about half their regular prices; colors, Cream and White, 60c for 37c, \$1.00 for 57c, 75c for 45c.
ASCOT TIES FOR LADIES, WORTH 60c, FOR 30c EACH.

Big Sale of Leather Goods.
3,000 SAMPLES TO CLEAR AT FACTORY PRICES. Purses, Card Cases, Pocketbooks, Dressing Cases, etc., etc. Now is your time to BUY, don't wait till the assortment is broken.

PORCELAIN LINED PRESERVING KETTLES. All first quality goods, 4-quart size, 28c; 6-quart size, 36c; 8-quart size, 43c; 10-quart size, 46c; 14-quart size, 58c.

STAR ENAMEL PAINTS. In all colors, gives a splendid porcelain finish; just the thing for chairs, tables, and all fancy work; equal to any 45c tin of enamel; our price, any color, 15c tin.

GOLD ENAMEL. Can be washed with soap and water; never comes off; makes old picture frames like new; equal to gold leaf; in two sizes, 20c and 35c.

FIBRE TUBS. Best made, in four sizes; for Friday our price is 90c, \$1.15, \$1.35 and \$1.54.

2nd FLOOR.

MILLINERY! HATLES! PARASOLS! SHAWLS!
We are offering the balance of our Summer Hats, trimmed and untrimmed, at large reductions.

A lot of Straw Hats for Girls, Ladies, Boys and Men, all reduced at Half-Price.

The balance of our Summer Jackets and Capes to clear at large reductions. See our Children's Jackets, assorted sizes, in good Light Tweed, only \$2.25, Navy Serge Reefers from \$1.75.

Ladies' Fine Cloth Capes, trimmed with Lace, regular price \$3.00, for to-morrow \$2.95.
Ladies' Cloth and Tweed Jackets, regular prices from \$7.50 to \$9.00; to-morrow your choice for \$5.00.

Fancy Silk Capes, trimmed with Lace, also very Fine Cloth Jackets all reduced 20 percent.
The balance of our large stock of Hep-tonette Waterproofs, all reduced; reduced prices from \$1.95.

Shawl Wraps from \$1.50; Good Heavy Travelling Shawls in Scotch Plaid, from \$3.00.

BICYCLE COSTUMES.
1 lot to clear at \$3.50; regular value \$5.50 and \$6.00.
Orders for Millinery, Dress and Mantle making executed at short notice.

3rd FLOOR BARGAINS.
BLOUSES.
We are offering all our Blouses away below cost prices.

Fancy Muslin Shirt Waists. Beautiful shades in green, pink and mauve; worth and sold regular 75c; Friday, only 25c.

—ALSO—
Fine Shirt Waists in stripes and checks, fast colors, detachable collars; every one worth \$1.00; your choice only 35c.

American Shirt Waists, \$1.25 value, Friday only 50c.

COSTUMES.
Summer Costumes in light and dark colors. Reduced away below cost. Regular \$7.50, \$7.75, \$8.00 values; your choice only \$3.95.

WILLOW CLOTHES BASKETS. Made of best white willow, three sizes worth 85c, \$1 and \$1.25; Friday's price, 65c, 75c and 85c.

HARDWOOD STEP LADDERS. All made of hardwood, well finished, with new clamps for holding it perfectly secure. These ladders are generally sold for 15c a step; our price is 60c for 3-foot; 72c for 6-foot; 84c for 7-foot.

WRAPPERS.

Fine Print Wrappers, perfect fitting; fashionably made; regular price, \$1.25 and \$1.35, your choice, only 93c.

SKIRTS.
Silk Underskirts, Taffeta Silk Skirts; regular \$7.50 value; in beautiful checks, your choice only \$4.25.

SUMMER JEWELLERY.
And this is the way we sell it.
500 Blouse Sets, assorted styles; prices, 35c to 60c, for 25c each.

3,000 Stick Pins to clear at 5c, 10c, 15c, 20c, 25c and 50c each.
100 Ladies' Black Silk Watch Chains, silver mounts, 50c for 25c.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS.
Special Sale of Men's White Goods.
A FEW EXAMPLES.

100 dozen Men's White Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, 13c ones for 6 1/2c each.
15 dozen Men's White Silk Four-in-Hand Ties, 25c for 17 1/2c each.

100 dozen Men's 4-in-1 Collars, in leading styles, worth 15c, for 9c each.
25 dozen Men's 4-in-1 Cuffs, worth 25c for 15c pair.

50 dozen Men's Heavy Twilled Cotton Night Shirts, 75c, for 47 1/2c each.
30 dozen Men's fine quality Night Shirts, trimmed, \$1.00 for 68c.

100 dozen Men's Unlaundered White Shirts, worth 75c for 47c each.
50 dozen Men's Special Quality Unlaundered Shirts, \$1.00 ones for 68c each.

35 dozen Men's Dressed White Shirts, \$1.00 values for 88c each.
Men's White Flannel Suits, \$6.00 ones for \$2.99 suit.

PERFUMES.
100 4-oz. bottles of Violet Water, worth 75c for 45c.
150 4-oz. bottles of Tribby Cologne, worth 50c for 37c.

600 bottles of Johann Maria Farina's Cologne, 40c, for 27c.

HOSIERY.
300 dozen Men's Sox at a sacrifice in Silkette, Lisle, and Cotton, black and colored, plain or fancy, worth 20c, 35c, and 40c a pair; clearing prices, 15c pair.

The above goods are marked at less than 50c on the dollar, and are all new fresh goods.

to-day by a big margin. The football park furnished small seating room and the three thousand present crowded around the field and two base hits were the limit. It was an even thing up to the seventh, after which Toronto jumped on the Indian and rapped out seven doubles and four singles for ten runs in the eighth and ninth. It was a regular league game. Doerschler did not turn up, and the two managers unplanned. Following is the score:

Score—	R.H.E.
Toronto	0 0 0 1 2 3 5—16 23 5
Wilkesbarre	1 2 0 0 0 3 0—6 11 5
Batteries—Baker and Snyder; Jimeson, and Smith.	

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Montreal	50	37	.575
Toronto	50	42	.543
Wilkesbarre	44	29	.605
Buffalo	50	44	.528
Syracuse	43	47	.478
Ottawa	43	48	.473
Springfield	37	46	.446
Providence	37	50	.425

NATIONAL LEAGUE GAMES.	R. H. E.
At Cincinnati (first game)—	
Cincinnati	2 0 0 1 0 0 10—4 10 1
Boston	0 4 0 0 0 0 3 0—7 11 8
Second game—	
Cincinnati	0 0 3 0 1 1 0 0 0—5 10 4
Boston	0 0 0 0 0 0 1 5 x—6 8 4

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Cincinnati	65	35	.650
Boston	61	35	.635
Cleveland	59	35	.623
Baltimore	52	28	.657
Chicago	54	44	.551
New York	52	42	.548
Pittsburgh	50	44	.528
Philadelphia	43	49	.467
Brooklyn	36	56	.391
Louisville	36	61	.371
Washington	32	60	.348
St. Louis	29	70	.296

WHEELING.
L.A.W. MEET.
Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 10.—The weather to-day was perfect for racing. The morning trial heats were witnessed by large crowds. Newby Oval was thoroughly dry and the conditions were of the best. The trial heats were as follows:

The mile handicap, professional, first heat, twelve starters—F. C. Bald, the only scratch man, went up at the half. Result: E. C. Bald, scratch, first; J. S. Johnson, 10 yards, second; O. L. Stevens, 20 yards, third; C. R. McCarthy, 40 yards, fourth. Time, 2:06 4-5.

Second heat, fifteen starters—J. E. Welch, 110 yards, first; Sam Murbarger, 150 yards, second; O. S. Kimble, 40 yards, third; H. B. Freeman, 10 yards, fourth. Time, 2:02 2-5.

Third heat, seventeen starters, bunched at the half, with Major Taylor in lead until the five-eighths, when Bowler went to the lead, Taylor following. Result: Major Taylor, scratch, first; John Fisher, 50 yards, second; Tom Butler, 30 yards, third; J. B. Bowler, 40 yards, fourth. Time, 2:00 1-5, within one-fifth second of the world's handicap record.

Two-mile championship, amateur, first heat, seven starters—G. Cole, New Haven, Conn., first; Charles S. Porter, Detroit, second. Time, 5:51.

Second heat, three starters—Charles M. Ertz, New York, first; Lee Heller, Fort Wayne, second. Time, 5:17.

Third heat, six starters—John P. Rogers, Philadelphia, first; F. S. Robbins, Middletown, Ohio, second. Time, 5:14 1-5.

Fourth heat, eight starters—E. C. Krauser, New Haven, Conn., first; F. C. Krauser, Newark, second. Time, 4:48 2-5.

Fifth heat, seven starters—C. R. Pease, Indianapolis, first; Harry Gibson, Cincinnati, second. Time, 5:11 4-5.

The two-mile championship professional, was run as follows:—
First heat, six starters—F. McFarland, first; Tom Cooper, second. Time, 5:28 4-5.

Second heat, seven starters—E. C. Bald, first; H. B. Freeman, second. Time, 4:55 2-5.

Third heat, six starters—Arthur Gardiner, first; O. L. Stevens, second. Time, 5:14 1-5.

Fourth heat, six starters—Owen S. Kimble, first; Major Taylor, second. Time, 5:00 2-5.

Two mile amateur, national championship, final—C. H. Collett, New Haven, 1; E. S. Hausman, New Haven, 2; J. P. Rogers, Philadelphia, 3. Time, 4:28.

Multi-cycle, handicap, professional—Becker, Martin, Mertens and Nat Butler (scratch) 1; Forwall, Monroe and Johnson (75 yards) 2; Taylor, Eaton and Bowler (125 yards) 3. Time, 3:25 3-5. World's competition record.

Five-mile, inter-state pursuit race—Earl Peabody, 1; E. C. Peffer, Indianapolis, 2. Time, 12:15 1-5.

EVENING RACES AT BRANTFORD.
Brantford, Ont., Aug. 11.—A crowd of two thousand five hundred people witnessed the bicycle races last evening at the park. A four cornered race between Alf. Sherritt, Brantford; Frank Moore, Toronto; W. Barnes, Hamilton, and J. F. Finn, Buffalo, was the leading event of the evening, and was won by Sherritt, the C. W. A. representative to Vienna, with Moore, of Toronto, second. Sherritt also won the mile open with Gardie of Tonawanda, N.Y., second.

Summaries.
Bankers race, one mile—1, Willoughby; 2, Colville; 3, Gibson; time, 3:08.
Half mile match championship—1, Alf. Sherritt, four points; 2, F. Moore, three pts; 3, W. Barnes, two points; 4, J. T. Finn, one point.

Manufacturers' race, one mile—1, J. J. Dixon, Waterous; 2, W. Aslin, Cotton Mill; 3, J. B. Lazee, Massey-Harris Company. Time, 2:38.
One mile, open, amateur, three heats final—1, Sherritt; 2, J. D. Gardie; 3, R. Axton. Time, 2:20.

Matched race, one mile, two heats, final—1, Alf. Sherritt, eight points; 2, F. Moore, six points; 3, W. Barnes, four points; 4, K. Aliska, one point. J. T. Finn represented in two heats by K. Aliska on account of accident.

Exhibition half mile by Moore, paced by triplet, time, 57 seconds.
Two mile, handicap, scratch—1, D. Gardie; 2, W. Barnes; 3, R. Axton, also started. J. T. Finn, A. Mott, M. Muir, F. Thompson, R. Brophy. Time, 4:45.

THE RIBBON MEET.
What should prove to be one of the most noteworthy races on the calendar, the multi-cycle race at Queen's Park on Saturday, which will be something new for Montreal, a quad, triplet, tandem and single, each competing against the other. The tandem pursuit race should be a large entry, some of the best racers in Montreal, that is to say a team from each club have already signified their intention of riding, and no doubt such men as Cousinrat and Drury, Holvater and Adcock, Provancher, and Tetreault, might keep the people guessing as to who should be the winner.

LACROSSE.
THE INTERMEDIATE CHAMPIONSHIP.
The Sherbrooke are coming to play the Shamrocks on Saturday next on the Shamrock grounds for the intermediate championship. The visitors are expected to win this season, and have already defeated the Quebecers twice, and the Nationals once. They are now on even terms with the Shamrocks, so that the match on Saturday will practically settle the question of the champion for this season. The Shamrocks will turn out a lively team for the match and expect to win.

YACHTING.
THE CABLEGRAM PRIVATE.
New York, Aug. 10.—Among yachtsmen, Sir Thomas Linton's coming challenge for the "America's" cup continues to be the subject of daily discussion, and the arrival of the challenging document itself is anxiously awaited. The early receipt of the challenge, however, may depend wholly upon the result of the special meeting of the club, to be held to-morrow night, to take action on the cablegram which was received by Secretary Oddie late Saturday night.

The text of the cablegram, which is a mystery to the outside world, its contents have not been made public, and are being carefully withheld for the present. This precaution may be due either to club ruling or a request from the sender of the cablegram.—Secretary Hugh C. Kelly, of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club, who has the text of the cablegram in his possession, has declined official action by the club, but that as it may be of club officials, who have read the cablegram carefully, refrain from discussing the purport of the message.

At the club yesterday little news of importance regarding the challenge could be obtained. After hastily opening his early morning mail, and before taking a hurried departure for his country home, Secretary Oddie said, "I assure you that the cablegram received on Saturday night was not a challenge. A challenge for the cup, added Mr. Oddie, before it can formally be considered as such, must, according to the New York Yacht Club's by-laws, contain the full and complete dimensions of the challenging yacht, as well as many other details that cannot afterward be altered essentially. Also, the custom house entry of the yacht must be sent as soon as possible. Therefore before a challenge can be accepted under the rules, these details, some of them minute, must be passed upon and some under consideration," concluded Mr. Oddie.

There was some talk at the club yesterday to the effect that Sir George Newnes, of the London Yacht Club, who the cable has reported, is anxious to make a bid for the cup, may yet obtain the preference if he desires. The fact that Sir Thomas Linton has signified his desire to compete for the cup does not in any way bind the New York Yacht Club to an acceptance of his challenge yet to come. The club's motto in dealing with challengers, as voiced by Commodore Morgan is "first come, first served." The receipt at this time of a cablegram containing the dimensions of Sir George's prospective challenging craft might take precedence at the meeting to-morrow night over the cablegram of Secretary Kelly of the Royal Ulsters.

AQUATICS.
THE ROSSEAU REGATTA.
Rosseau, Ont., Aug. 11.—The Rosseau annual regatta and ball was held here to-day, and proved a decided success in every particular; the weather was all that could be desired. About noon the crowd began to come in from the various small steamers and pleasure yachts. The steamer Niagara arrived about one o'clock p.m. with a large crowd on board. All the events were keenly contested. In the evening the Regatta Hall was beautifully decorated and lighted for the occasion, and was a scene of gaiety.

At 8.30 the orchestra struck up "Hail Britannia" as Their Excellencies, the Lord and Countess of Aberdeen, and guests arrived. His Excellency made a very enjoyable speech, remarking on the beautiful Muskego, and also the very elaborate decorations and attention given them by Mr. A. Cockburn, of the Muskego. Navigated by M. Gordon, Mrs. Wm. Mulock, J. W. Cummings, Mrs. Bisby, the Hon. Arthur Gordon, Mr. A. P. Cockburn, Major J. A. A.D.C., Arthur Monmouth, Arthur Warwick and a few others. Shortly afterwards Their Excellencies and party left the hall to the music of "God Save the Queen," and after visiting the Montebello House, they left about midnight by special steamer "Kenosha" for Gravenhurst and Toronto.

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SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

Third Defeat of Syracuse by Montreal Yesterday.

L.A.W. ANNUAL MEETING—AMERICA'S CUP NEWS—GENERAL SPORTING ITEMS.

Syracuse, N.Y., Aug. 10.—Montreal won handsily to-day, largely through the poor playing and throwing of Burrill, their first two runs being due entirely to his work.

Score	AB	R	BH	PO	A	E.
Syracuse	2	1	0	2	0	0
Lush, 3b	0	1	0	2	0	0
Garry, cf	0	1	1	3	0	0
Smith, 2b	0	0	1	3	0	0
O'Brien, lf	0	1	1	1	0	0
Lezotte, lb	4	0	2	11	0	0
Lawrence, rf	4	0	0	1	0	0
Burrill, c	4	0	0	5	2	2
Bone, ss	2	0	0	0	0	0
Becker, d	4	0	1	0	1	0

Totals	32	2	5	27	3	2
Montreal	AB	R	BH	PO	A	E.
Schubeck, ss	3	0	0	3	2	0
O'Brien, 2b	3	0	1	3	2	0
Bannon, lf	3	1	0	2	0	0
Shearon, rf	4	1	1	1	0	0
Barry, c	3	1	3	1	0	0
Dooly, lb	3	1	0	12	0	0
Butler, c	1	0	1	0	3	1
Herry, 3b	4	0	0	5	0	0
Souders, p	4	0	0	0	4	0

Totals	39	4	6	27	14	1
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Score by innings—
Syracuse 0 0 0 0 0 0 2—2
Montreal 0 1 0 1 0 0 2—4

Summary.
Three base hit Henry; stolen bases Garry, Smith, Lush, Dooly, Bannon, Shearon, double play, O'Brien to Dooly; struck out by Becker; 5: Souders, 4; first base on balls, off Souders, 8; left on bases, Syracuse, 8; Montreal, 5; time, 2:10; umpire, Gruber.

SPRINGFIELD WON.
Ottawa, Aug. 10.—Springfield won the game to-day by three runs to two. Pappalau pitched an excellent game for Springfield, only three hits being made off him. Harper's curves were of little avail and Springfield batted him pretty

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THE "IDEAL" BREAKFAST TEA.

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Cooked English Brawn.

Sliced ready for use. Makes a nice and appetizing dish for either luncheon or tea. We make this daily, and you can always rely on it being fresh, no bones or waste, and made from the FINEST QUALITY of meat. It cannot fail to give satisfaction. Various other kinds Cooked Meats always on hand.

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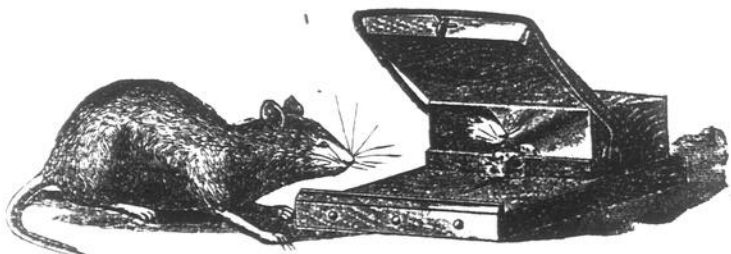
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It's a popular delusion that plated Quadruple has been plated four times. It's not the case. There is nothing to prevent a dishonest manufacturer from stamping quadruple on the finest plated ware. BUT if you see this trade mark on a knife, fork or spoon you may know that the plate is of the best quality—the kind that will look well in 20 or even 30 years. It's the trade mark of the celebrated class of Quadruple.

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ONTARIO CROP REPORT.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT'S
AUGUST BULLETIN ISSUED.

Toronto, Ont., Aug. 11.—The Ontario Agricultural Department issued its August crop report last night. The result of the high temperature of July, combined with the scanty rainfall, was to hasten the ripening of all grain crops and advance the harvesting season. The crop of fall wheat is one of the best ever harvested in the province. The grain is described as being plump and in many cases goes considerably over standard weight. Spring wheat, like other cereals, ripened early, owing to the hot weather, which in some neighborhoods prevented the heads from filling well. The yield, as a whole, however, will be considerably above the average, especially in eastern Ontario, where the crop is the best for many years. The barley crop is generally good, and with few exceptions the grain is bright and in fine condition, though in some places light in weight, owing to the heat and lack of moisture. Slight losses from smut and rust have been observed, but there appears to have been a marked exemption from the ravages of destructive insects. There will be about an average yield of oats as regards quantity, the crop, which promised splendidly during the early part of the season having suffered considerably from the late frost, and to a still greater degree from the hot, dry weather which caused premature ripening. The yield is better in the extreme eastern counties, both in quantity and quality than elsewhere.

The greater part of the rye crop is fed green to supplementing pasture, and the results this season have been satisfactory. The yield will be slightly above the average, except in the late Ontario counties in some of which there was a small yield.

Peas are more or less affected by drought and frost, but despite these drawbacks it will be almost up to the average for yield.

Peas got a good start but the continued drought checked growth, and caused the vines to ripen early. The frost of July 10 also did considerable injury to this crop. The straw, though short, is bright and will make a good fodder. The yield runs all the way from ten to thirty bushels per acre. While old meadows did not do so well, newly-sown fields gave large yields of hay. Three tons to the acre are frequently reported, and four and five tons per acre are also mentioned. The average will be about two tons, or, say, fifty percent above the average. In addition to the general yield the crop generally has been saved in first class condition. Cutting was earlier than usual. Alsike did not do so well as red clover or timothy, and there will be a remarkable scarcity of seed. There promises to be a fair crop of corn in the Lake Erie counties, but in the other districts much injury has been done by frost. Drought has also told against the crop in every section of the province. The potato crop will be considerably below the average in most localities owing to the late frosts in June and July, which were very destructive in the northern counties and some low-lying lands elsewhere, and the more recent drought, the effects of which have been generally felt throughout the province. A good yield is anticipated in the St. Lawrence counties where the conditions have been more favorable. The large majority of reports as to the root crops are encouraging, the only drawback being the excessive and long-continued drought which has retarded development in many localities.

Owing to a number of Western flax mills having closed down during the last two years the acreage of flax has fallen off greatly. The crop will be only middling in quality, frost and drought having told upon both seed and stalk.

The apple harvest will be a light one this season, the yield in most localities being considerably back of the average. Winter apples will be particularly scarce. Plums have sustained a good deal of injury in many places from the attacks of the curculio, and the yield as a whole will be below the average. Peaches as a rule have done but poorly, and the crop will be small. Pears have been the most successful of the larger fruits and are likely to be abundant. There was a good yield of cherries, although some losses from black knot are noted. Grapes will also be plentiful. The drought proved injurious to small fruits, which promised an immense yield. Strawberries yielded fair, but raspberries were small and dry.

Pasturage was excellent during the spring and early summer, and the yield of hay was large, but the recent dry.

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parching weather has been severely felt, many farmers being compelled to feed hay to their stock. The condition of live stock generally is good throughout. They are inclined to be thin in localities where the pasture is exhausted. The prospects for fall and winter are highly encouraging, as there are ample supplies to winter the stock.

BRITANNIC'S RIFLED MAIL

TRYING TO TRACE STOLEN BONDS—TO SEIZE VALUABLES SENT TO ENGLAND.

New York, Aug. 11.—Further evidence of the alleged conspiracy among some of the officers of the White Star liner 'Britannic' to steal and smuggle has been reported to Chief of Police Benjamin Murphy of Jersey City by Detective William Prescott, of the headquarters staff. The detective, acting under orders from the chief, visited the 'Britannic' at her pier in New York, and searched the rooms of the third officer, John Kynaston, who is under arrest in Jersey City, and of the first officer, J. W. Jago, who disappeared after the arrest of Kynaston on Friday last. The detective reported that he had found in the rooms of the first officer what he had been sent after. He took back to Chief Murphy three receipts for registered packages, mailed on Friday in New York, at Station C, at Bank and Hudson streets.

These packages, it is charged, were sent by Jago to London on the Canarder 'Etruria,' and are due in London next Friday. The Chief searched the names of the persons to whom the packages were addressed, and it is his belief that they contained money and valuables stolen from the 'Britannic' during her trip over.

The 'Britannic' arrived in New York on Friday, and the packages were placed in New York soon afterwards. Chief Murphy to-day communicated with the post-office authorities here, and the London postal authorities were informed of the names of the persons to whom the packages were addressed, and told to hold them. The detective reported that he also found in Jago's apartments three pieces of wax candle and some sealing wax. These Chief Murphy said might have been used in showing light into the hold in order that the cargo could be rifled, and in closing letters opened by the conspirators on the way over, after valuables had been extracted from them.

Chief Murphy has learned that the lace which the assistant stewards, as charged, tried to smuggle from the 'Britannic' to the dock was part of the cargo of the vessel, and that the shippers of the lace were out in the plot to defraud the government. Chief of Police Murphy said to-day that he would ask the British representative in New York to take action against those accused of rifling mail on the Atlantic. The chief said that as the White Star line was a British corporation, and as English mail was opened, the British authorities had jurisdiction in the matter.

John Kynaston, who tried to have twenty coupons from United States bonds cashed in Jersey City, will be examined. He did not explain how he came in possession of the coupons, and his arrest on suspicion of having stolen them led to the investigation which developed into the discovery of the smuggling and robbery of the mails. Kynaston told Chief Murphy that the coupons were given him by Jago. Chief Murphy, when he searched Kynaston after his arrest, found some papers containing a memorandum with the name 'A. S. Sparks, of Hanks, Hudson street, New York,' on them. Detective Prescott found F. R. Sparks, manager of the Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Company, of No. 82 Hudson street, New York. The detective learned from him that George H. Page, of London, had informed him that he had mailed forty coupons from United States bonds, each calling for ten dollars, the money to be used in settling Mr. Page's account with the milk company. Mr. Sparks had not received the coupons, and these coupons were, it is believed, taken from the 'Britannic's' mails, the twenty Kynaston tried to cash being part of them.

THE HOOLEY CASE.

ACCUSED DENY THE INSOLVENT COMPANY PROMOTER'S CHARGES.

London, Aug. 10.—On the resumption to-day of the examination into the affairs of Mr. Ernest Terah Hooley, the bankrupt company promoter, the Registrar announced that Mr. Hooley was ill, and that his examination must be adjourned. But it was decided to allow those who have been charged with receiving bribes to make sworn statements. Mr. Duguid, formerly financial editor of the 'Pall Mall Gazette,' explained that the £3,000 which Mr. Hooley paid him was a compensation, explaining that Mr. Hooley appointed him city editor of a newspaper, but was unable to fulfil his contract owing to the objections of Mr. Harry Marks.

The Earl de la Warr was next sworn. He admitted having received £8,000 through Mr. Broadley, Mr. Hooley's agent, after the flotation of the Dunlop Company, but witness said he never received anything to transmit to the Earl of Albemarle, nor had he received £2,000 for introducing Mr. Hooley to Lord Grenville. A cable despatch was read from Lord Norbury, who is now in British Columbia, denying that he

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Peaches, Pears, Plums, Apples, Blackberries and Raspberries, Bananas, Blueberries, Oranges, Lemons and Melons all at low prices.

We have also cut down our prices on all groceries for the month of August, principally on Tea, Sugar, Butter and Canned Goods.

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California Fruit,

And Fruit from all parts purchased at auction and sold Retail at Wholesale Prices.

PEARS, PEACHES, PLUMS of all kinds, GRAPES, PINE APPLES, BLACK BERRIES, GOOSEBERRIES, BLACK CURRANTS, ORANGES, LEMONS, BANANAS, MELONS, BLUEBERRIES, &c., &c.

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NOTICES.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
District of Montreal.

SUPERIOR COURT.
No. 214.
Dame Delia Dompierre, wife commune en Biens, of Jean Baptiste Laviolette, butcher, both of the City and District of Montreal, and the said Dame Dompierre, duly authorized by the Court.

vs. Plaintiff.
Jean Baptiste Laviolette, butcher, of the same place, Defendant.

An action in separation of property has been instituted against the Defendant on the 25th July, 1898.

Montreal, 25th July, 1898.

TANCREDE PAGNUELO,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

had received £1,000 to join the Singer board.

Mr. Praed, the manager of Lloyd's Bank, said the statements of Mr. Hooley in regard to the bank were absolutely false, and he produced documents empowering the bank to sell or otherwise dispose of the securities it held against Mr. Hooley's overdraft. Continuing, witness said Mr. Hooley once remarked to him: 'You know, Praed, I have lied to everybody in nearly every case, but I have always told you the truth.'

The examination was adjourned until Friday next.

In the Queen's Bench division of the High Court of Justice to-day, Mr. Justice Wright granted counsel for the official receiver of the Hooley estate permission to serve notices upon the Earl de la Warr and Messrs. Broadley, Bradshaw and Rucker that on Friday next a motion will be made to commit them for contempt of court in attempting to induce Mr. Hooley to falsify his evidence.

Summer Resorts.

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House is situated three miles back of Keeseville, N.Y., at the entrance to the mountains proper, near to the Ausable river. Auger Lake lies at foot of Porcupine Mountain, Ford-Way and Bald-Face Mountains. Free from mosquitoes, black flies; elevation 1,000 feet. Special rates for balance of season. Booklets at office of 'Witness,' C. B. WHITE, P.O. address, Keeseville, Essex Co., N.Y.

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This well known house on the shores of Bromie Lake will be open for guests on May 20th. Boats free. Good bathing and fishing. For terms, address A. KILBURN, Proprietor.

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The Abenakis House and Mineral Springs are delightfully situated on the west bank of the St. Francis River, near its confluence with the majestic St. Lawrence at Lake St. Peter, 60 miles from Montreal.

BOATING AND BATHING.
Boat and Bath Houses on the Beach.
The river affords ample and excellent opportunity for boating and fishing. The management of the House have provided a large number of well kept boats, the use of which are free to the guests; and have erected bath houses on the beach, for ladies and gentlemen, the use of which are also free.

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The Richelleu and Ontario Navigation Company's steamer 'Birch' leaves Bonsecours Market Wharf, Montreal, every Tuesday and Friday, at 1 p.m., for Abenakis Springs.

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THAT PROTOCOL.

Text to be Cabled to Madrid for Concurrence.

MORE TROOPS FOR THE PHILIPPINES—ACTIVITY AT THE VATICAN.

Washington, D.C., Aug. 11.—The preliminary negotiations looking towards the confirmation of peace advanced a long stride, yesterday, when the Secretary of State and the French Ambassador agreed upon the terms upon which future negotiations for a treaty are to be conducted, and reduced these to the form of a protocol. This protocol, it is true, is yet to be signed, and is to be submitted to the Spanish Government before the formal signatures are affixed, but the Administration's view as to the progress made, yesterday, was set out in Secretary Day's remark: 'It is expected that this protocol will be executed.'

HEARD IN MADRID.

AMERICAN REPLY TO SPANISH NOTE EXPECTED TO-DAY—SPANISH ATTACK ON MANILLA DENIED.

Madrid, Aug. 11.—'M. Cambon,' says 'El Herald,' gives the impression that President McKinley, under reserve and subject to the opinion of his council and secretaries, accepts the contents of the note, to which Madrid will not have a reply before Thursday. The ministers believe that orders will already have been issued suspending hostilities in Cuba, Puerto Rico and the Philippines.

The government denies that the Spaniards attacked the American camp near Manila on the night of July 31.

London, Aug. 11.—The Madrid correspondent of the 'Standard' says:—The fate of the religious orders in the Philippines excites much interest, because it is believed that both the Americans and the natives will insist upon, if not the expulsion of the orders, certainly a curtailment of their influence and a disestablishment of their property. Though it is admitted that some such reforms are needed the government is bound to approach the subject cautiously, in order to avoid offending the Vatican and playing into the hands of the ultramontanes and Carlists.

London, Aug. 11.—The Madrid correspondent of the 'Times' says:—The suggestion that the Cabinet ought to resign finds little favor among those having the country's interests at heart. It emanates from the parliamentary free-lancers who are anxious to escape the sweets of office but possess only a small following in the Chamber of Deputies.

The Carlist agitation seems suspended for the moment, and the best authorities are convinced that there will be no rising until peace is concluded.

ACTIVITY AT THE VATICAN.

Rome, Aug. 11.—The 'Tribuna' says that the Vatican is in constant communication with Archbishop Ireland, Mgr. Martinelli, apostolic delegate in the United States, and Duke Almedovar de Rio, the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs, endeavoring to secure clauses in the treaty of peace that will safeguard the religious interests of Catholic residents in countries to be ceded by Spain to the United States.

THE 'IRENE' INCIDENT.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE TURNING DOWN OF THE GERMAN WARSHIP IN SABIG BAY.

Vancouver, B.C., Aug. 11.—According to advices brought from Hong Kong by the 'Empress of Japan' there is no truth in the report that the United States has been negotiating for a coaling station in China.

Manila reports say that all sorts of stories are rife about the relations of the Germans and Spaniards, but the Germans emphatically deny that they have in any way given assistance to the Spaniards. The feature of the situation attracts the attention of those who are watching the political side of it and that is the diplomacy shown by Admiral Dewey. He is managing the blockade with marked skill, using diplomatic as well as naval expedients. Of all men in the fleet he probably worries least over the conduct of the Germans. He knows and watches everything they do and yet his relations with the German admiral seem most agreeable. It is reported an excellent authority that the German admiral has informed Admiral Dewey that he has intended in no way to give offence to America and his movements are not in the least to be construed as a demonstration. Admiral Dewey is also thought to have told the German admiral that perchance it would be better if matters were managed a little differently. Everybody is expecting to see an end in the near future to all this German 'business,' whether it is required by orders from Washington and Berlin or by independent action of the admirals themselves.

One thing is certain, Dewey's backbone is strong and it needs no strengthening. THE 'IRENE' INCIDENT.

An extraordinary story is told in connection with the capture of the Island of Rio Grande at the entrance of Subig Bay. It seems that on the mainland the rebels had succeeded in capturing village after village until at last the Spaniards were obliged to take refuge on the island. The rebels having previously captured the Spanish steamer 'Philippines,' made preparations for attacking the island. The German cruiser 'Irene,' which was in the bay, intervened, however, threatening to protect the Spaniards if the insurgents opened fire. Upon this the 'Philippines' proceeded to Manila Bay and the incident was reported to Aginaldo, who at once informed Admiral Dewey. Captain Coghlan was ordered to Subig Bay with the 'Raleigh' and 'Concord,' his instructions being to capture the island and hand it and the prisoners taken over to the rebels. As soon as the American ships made their appearance the 'Irene' got under weigh and left for Manila. During the parley the Spaniards expressed their willingness to surrender if the Americans would take charge of them and not hand them over to the insurgents, and Captain Coghlan sent the 'Concord' to Manila Bay for further instructions. Admiral Dewey's reply was 'obey your orders,' whereupon the Spaniards were informed that their request could not be complied with and they were summoned to surrender. At first they refused, but a few shells, one of which struck the Spanish commander's house, brought up the white flag. The prisoners, four hundred soldiers with arms, a hundred sick and a hundred women, were handed over to the insurgents. Four hundred rounds of ammunition, which was captured was taken on board one of the American vessels.

Aginaldo states that both the Spaniards and the Germans have made overtures to him. He is, however, silent as to their import.

MORE TROOPS FOR THE PHILIPPINES.

Washington, D.C., Aug. 10.—The War Department has received a despatch from San Francisco saying that two thousand troops sailed to-day for Manila. There are about five thousand more soldiers now at San Francisco who will be sent to Manila as soon as transports can be obtained. Secretary Alger cabled General Merritt asking when the transports now returning from the Philippines to San Francisco should arrive. He has had an offer of two ships for transports, but the price he deems excessive and he believes the transports now on their return to this country will reach San Francisco in time to take the remaining soldiers to Manila.

A SPANISH STORY. Madrid, Aug. 10.—An official despatch received here from San Juan de Puerto Rico says: 'American forces returning from Guanamo attacked the heights of Guanani. A guerrilla force under Major Cervera kept up a continuous fire for an hour and held the position, the enemy's attack being ultimately repulsed. We suffered no loss. The enemy's losses are not known.'

The village of Gamao has been attacked by a largely superior force and had to be abandoned. Our troops are retreating. (Signed) 'MACIAS.'

SURVIVED THE SHOCK.

New York, Aug. 11.—Charles Poppe, an electrician employed by the underground trolley company operating the Lenox avenue line, touched a live electric wire yesterday afternoon at Lenox avenue and 135th street, and though two thousand volts went through his body, he is alive to tell the tale. Poppe was called to the conduit at 135th street and Lenox avenue during the afternoon to correct some defect. He climbed into the manhole and soon completed his task. While getting out he placed both hands on the channel rail and received the full force of the current. He was picked up, apparently dead, but in a few minutes he revived, and, beyond several serious burns on his hands, he seemed none the worse.

DAWSON CITY A BOG HOLE.

St. Catharines, Ont., Aug. 11.—Three members of the Dawson Klondike party which left here about a year ago have returned, namely Mr. George Dawson, his son, John Dawson, and nephew, John Dawson. They lived in tents all winter six or seven miles from a regular camp and say it is a tough place to winter. The air seems to be very light, in fact so light that one can hardly get enough to breathe. The thermometer dropped to sixty-eight degrees below zero but they worked all through it. They report Dawson City as a dirty place in fact a regular bog hole. It is mostly tents, but still not so tough a place as reported. They have been fairly successful, having only been prospecting, and expect to go back in the spring.

WILL ADVISE SIR JAMES WINTER.

St. John's, Nfld., Aug. 10.—The Newfoundland Government will send the Hon. Charles Dawe, member of the Cabinet without portfolio, to Quebec as fishery adviser to Sir James Winter, who will serve on the international commission at Quebec. Mr. Dawe is one of the leading fish merchants of the colony, and a high authority on all questions relating to the North Atlantic fisheries, and the effect of the proposed arrangements upon the colony's rights in the matter.

FRANCE AND SIAM.

FALLING OUT OF DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES CAUSES STRAINED RELATIONS.

Vancouver, B.C., Aug. 11.—The 'Empress of Japan' has arrived from the Orient with a large budget of news. Strained relations exist between France and Siam, and the outlook is serious. News received from Singapore, via Hong Kong, says:—The greatest excitement reigns in Siamese official circles in Bangkok on account of the alleged conduct of M. Montmittonet, a member of the French legation. Under the French-Siamese Convention of 1893 all Laotians in Siamese Territory must be allowed and even assisted by the Siamese Government to cross to the left bank of the Mekong. In the Watana district owing to high water in the Mekong, a caravan of Laotians under French guidance, quits Siamese soil every year. This year they were superintended by M. Montmittonet and he met Mr. Robyns, the representative of the Siamese Gov-

different reports were referred to the several committees. Fraternal greetings were received from Court Manchester No. 71, Canadian Order of Foresters; Court Grand River, Ancient Order of Foresters; Friendship Lodge, Canadian Order of Oddfellows. An invitation was received from Mr. James E. Kerr, vice-president of the Galt public library, extending the use of the reading-room to the delegates during their stay. Also an invitation from Waterloo Lodge No. 107, of Galt, to take part in a demonstration at the park in the afternoon, which, on motion, was accepted. The Grand Lodge then adjourned until this morning.

The Grand Assembly of the Daughters of Rebekah closed to-day.

THE STATIONARY ENGINEERS.

Hamilton, Ont., Aug. 11.—At yesterday morning's session of the Canadian Association of Stationary Engineers the constitution was amended so as to provide that the executive secretary be elected for a two years' term instead of one. There was much discussion in regard to the bill which was to have been introduced in the Dominion Parliament last year legalizing the status of the association. The main provision of the bill required the licensing of engineers.



MRS. FLORENCE ANNA MARIA DRUCE.

This is the woman whose attempt to establish the claim of her son to the Dukedom of Portland has attracted wide attention. Mrs. Druce has succeeded in getting a court order for the opening of the grave which contains the body of Thomas Charles Druce, who she asserts, was in reality the fifth Duke of Portland.

Both are new to diplomatic service and it is alleged that the Frenchman treated the Siamese representative in an intolerably overbearing manner. Prince Devawongse has practically commanded the French Government to dismiss M. Montmittonet and demands that he may be punished. The relations, therefore, between the Siamese and French Governments are extremely strained at present. The Siamese, it is said, threaten to shoot down any Laotians who cross from Siamese territory without Siamese passports. Numbers of them have done so and this seems to be the cause of the rupture.

ONTARIO ODDFELLOWS.

FORTY-FOURTH ANNUAL GRAND LODGE MEETING IN SESSION AT GALT.

Galt, Ont., Aug. 11.—The forty-fourth annual session of the Grand Lodge I.O. O.F. of Ontario, opened this morning in the Town Hall. Grand Master J. A. Young, of Thamesford, presided. A large number of representatives and the following officers were present. Messrs. J. E. Farwell, deputy grand master, Whitby; James McClurg, grand warden, Woodstock; J. B. King, grand secretary, Toronto; W. J. McCormack, grand treasurer, Toronto; W. H. Hoyle, P.G.M., grand representative, Cannington; Thomas Woodruff, P.G.M., grand representative, Brantford; Geo. Geddes, grand marshal, Tillsonburg; R. H. Perry, grand conductor, Fergus; J. W. Simpson, grand guardian, Parkhill; R. H. Rowe, grand herald, Pembroke; the Rev. A. Green, grand chaplain, Belleville; Henry White, jr., past grand master, Port Hope.

The business transacted yesterday consisted of receiving the credentials of the delegates and the conferring of the Grand Lodge Degree on the new representatives, of whom there were about two hundred and twenty-five. The reports of the grand master, grand secretary and grand treasurer were submitted in pamphlet form and were very exhaustive statements. The grand master's report referred to the work of the order throughout the year and showed that during the term he had instituted four new lodges and the expenditure for relief alone amounted to \$82,818. The increase in membership had been three times that of the previous year. The

The Minister of Justice decided that the matter was beyond the jurisdiction of the House. The object of the discussion was to frame a bill so as to get over the objection, but no proposition of this nature was introduced.

The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows:—Mr. W. F. Chapman, Brockville, president; Mr. R. C. Pettigrew, Hamilton, vice-president; Mr. J. G. Robertson, Montreal, secretary; Mr. G. C. Morring, Toronto, treasurer; Mr. William Bear, Dresden, conductor; Mr. John Wendell, Waterloo, door-keeper.

Berlin was decided upon as the next place of meeting. Last evening the members banquetted at the Waldorf Hotel.

DINED BY MR. PARKER.

London, Aug. 11.—Mr. Gilbert Parker, the Canadian novelist and dramatist, gave a dinner last night in honor of the four Canadian ministers who are at present in England, Mr. Mulock, the Postmaster-General; Mr. Fitzpatrick, the Solicitor-General; Mr. Fisher, the Minister of Agriculture, and Mr. Blair, the Minister of Railways. The other guests included Lords Donoughmore, Lock and Fergus, Sir Francis Jeune, the well-known judge; Sir Walter Besant, Mr. Moberley Bell, the Hon. Charles Russell and Colonel Hutton, the newly-appointed commander of the forces in Canada, who, with Mr. Russell, sails from England to-day.

BLESSINGS FOR LORD AND LADY ABERDEEN.

They are leaving Canada after a sojourn, in which the official duties pertaining to the high office which they have held, were not allowed in any measure to detract from or interfere with the social functions that usually pertain to the position. During their residence in Canada Lord and Lady Aberdeen have gone from one end of the Dominion to the other, they have participated in more public functions, they have formed a wider range of acquaintances, and have got into closer touch with all classes of the people than any of their predecessors. The people of Canada with good reason, feel very kindly toward Lord and Lady Aberdeen. In the highest and best sense they have been all that a governor-general and his consort should be. Their influence has ever been on the right side and they have held up the loftiest ideals for the people to imitate. They will carry to their native land the heartiest blessings of a warm-hearted and grateful people.—Winnipeg 'Tribune,' Aug. 4.

ONTARIO FORESTERS ADJOURN.

Chatham, Ont., Aug. 11.—The High Court of Ontario, Independent Order of Foresters, concluded its business yesterday afternoon and the delegates have about all dispersed. For delegates to the Supreme Court meeting, which will be held in Toronto on Aug. 25, forty-three names were put in nomination. The twelve delegates were the members allotted to this High Court, and the choice fell upon the following:—Messrs. A. H. Backus, Aylmer; W. R. Hickey, Bothwell; R. A. Hughes, Chatham; James Clancey, M.P., Wallaceburg; the Rev. J. H. Courtney, Port Stanley; W. H. Wardrope, Hamilton; G. H. Proctor, Sarnia; W. L. Turnbull, Brantford; John Dauncey, Exeter; J. D. McDermid, West Lorne; Dr. Cameron, Galt; R. A. Harrington, Chatham. The newly-elected officers were installed and general business gone on with. The report of the committee on the state of the order referred in flattering terms to the condition of the work in this jurisdiction, particular mention being made of the work of the retiring High Chief Ranger Backus. The appreciation of the High Court was extended to the local Foresters and citizens generally for their uniform hospitality. The retiring H. C. R. was voted two hundred and fifty dollars for the work he had performed during the year, and the high secretary's salary was fixed at five hundred dollars.

Among the delegates was E. Laine Bercot, a full-blooded Indian and quite a scholar, from Court Kanyengah, Brant county.

MR. CURZON'S APPOINTMENT

MUCH INTEREST EXCITED OVER IT—A BRILLIANT CAREER.

London, Aug. 10.—Mr. Curzon, the new viceroy of India, will probably start for Calcutta in November.

The appointment excites quite unusual interest. All the morning papers publish, in addition to editorials, special articles reviewing his strikingly brilliant career, wishing him success and generally expressing approval of the appointment, though some doubts are suggested on the score of his comparative youth as a statesman, and the fact that he is supposed to advocate a 'forward policy,' regarding the north-western frontier of India.

The 'Times' says: 'It is a striking appointment and a great experiment. At thirty-nine, Mr. Curzon obtains what may truly be called the most splendid position under the Crown, the position which, to most men, would be the crowning reward of a life's ambition, but which to this favored child of fortune, may prove to be but a step. We sincerely trust, for the sake of both Mr. Curzon and the empire, that Lord Salisbury's very interesting experiment will succeed. The first requisite must be Mr. Curzon's restoration to health. Until recently he has enjoyed robust health in eastern lands. He has youth, wealth, and cleverness, and as the society of Calcutta and Simla will soon discover, he has a charming wife. These are no common endowments, which ought to assure success on the social side of his career. His friends say that his present indisposition is the result of overwork, and that they are confident that India will prove his salvation. He finds the late hours of Parliament, combined with his official duties, at the Foreign Office, extremely trying.'

The 'Daily Chronicle' says: 'Mr. Curzon risks his whole career on this shining peak; unless he makes a great success he will make a great failure. Many American ladies have graced the society of the old country as the wives of prominent men, but to none of them has it been given to play such a part in the British Empire as Mrs. Curzon will enjoy.'

The 'Standard' says: 'Mr. Curzon is suffering from a recrudescence of his spinal malady. He had to be on a couch in his private room in the House of Commons, on Tuesday night. Much sympathy was expressed in the lobby at his breakdown at such a period in his career.'

JAPANESE EXCLUDED.

MAY NOT LAND ON THE SHORES OF AUSTRALIA WITHOUT A PASSPORT.

Vancouver, Aug. 11.—Advices per SS. 'Empress of Japan' state that the Japanese Foreign Office has received the following telegram from the Japanese consul in Queensland: 'The government has decided upon prohibiting from henceforth the landing of Japanese at any port within its jurisdiction unless they are in possession of a passport for that place. This is owing to the fact that fifty-nine Japanese emigrants with passports for South Australia recently landed at Thursday Island.'

TRAIL SMELTER BUSY.

Rossland, B.C., Aug. 9.—The Trail smelter has blown in one furnace and is treating a hundred and eighty tons daily. In ten days a second furnace will be blown in, when the capacity will be three hundred and fifty tons a day. When the lead stock is completed, Slocan ores will be treated, and five hundred tons of ore of all varieties will be smelted daily. Eighteen thousand tons of Rossland ore is now ready for treatment. The ore is of higher grade than formerly.

SITUATION IN THE EAST.

MR. BALFOUR SEES NO CAUSE FOR ALARM.

London, Aug. 11.—Replying to the attacks of Sir Charles Dilke, Advanced Radical, and the Liberal leader, Sir William Vernon Harcourt, in the House of Commons, yesterday, Mr. Balfour, the government leader, contended that there was no evidence of preference having been given to foreign manufacturers or traders in China, nor of an intention to put up barriers against British subjects. It was impossible, he contended, to foresee how the struggle for concessions would end, but he saw no reason for the pessimistic views entertained in some quarters.

Regarding Shan Tung, Mr. Balfour said: 'We must treat Germany as we expect her to treat us.'

Referring to Russia, Mr. Balfour said he saw no necessity for taking a pessimistic view of the situation, and he would be surprised if the British concessions did not get their full share. Mr. Balfour's speech appears to have been intended as a statement of the government's policy in China, which the opposition had been demanding before the close of Parliament. He did not enter into details of the complications, and the drift of his explanation was that the government's critics expected impossibilities.

During the course of his remarks, Mr. Balfour said it could not be pretended that the British Empire alone or in alliance with another empire, could prevent the legitimate development of other commercial and military empires. Mr. Balfour then said: 'Though we may not anticipate maintaining our old relative superiority in China, it is expected that the volume of British trade will increase as rapidly in the future as in the past. The question of equal facilities of trade is distinct from the question of concessions.'

London, Aug. 11.—The Peking correspondent of the 'Times' says: 'The Tsung Li Yamen (Chinese Foreign Office) has given formal assent to all the conditions imposed by the Russian charge d'affaires, M. Pavloff, regarding the contract for the New Chwang Railway extension loan. These conditions are in direct conflict with the terms of the signed contract and are designed to block the completion of the final contract.'

DENMARK ALARMED. Copenhagen, Aug. 11.—Some excitement has been caused by the sudden measures that are being taken to place the seaports of Copenhagen in a state of military efficiency. It is supposed that these measures are due to fears of a conflict between Great Britain and Russia.

The official organ announces that the government has expended 500,000 kronas in ammunition, and awaits an additional grant by Parliament.

London, Aug. 11.—The 'Daily Mail' says, this morning:—'We understand that the Franco-Belgian contract for the construction of the Peking-Hankow railway has been ratified by the Tsung Li Yamen, and actually signed.'

TO RULE OVER HAWAII.

QUITE PROBABLE THAT PRESIDENT DOLE WILL CONTINUE TO PRESIDE OVER OUR NEW DOMAIN.

Washington, Aug. 11.—President Sanford B. Dole, of Hawaii, is so confident to exercise the functions of that executive of Hawaii until such time as a congress shall receive the report of the commission appointed to devise a form of government for the islands and shall have enacted a statute for their government. There is to be no government of Hawaii appointed by the President for an indefinite time, if at all.

The attention of the State Department having been called to the reports that President Dole was to be appointed governor, as well as to another report that United States Minister Harold Sewall was to be named for the place, reference was made to the annexation act passed by the last Congress, which in effect provides until Congress shall provide for the government of such islands, as the civil, judicial, and military powers exercised by the officers of the existing government in said islands shall be vested in such person or persons and shall be exercised in such manner as the President of the United States shall direct; and the President shall have power to remove said officers and to fill the vacancies so occasioned.

It is said at the State Department that, acting within the spirit of the section, the President will continue to office the present officials of the Hawaiian Government.

A RAILWAY FATALITY.

Winnipeg, Aug. 11.—Joseph H. was killed by a gravel train last night while lying asleep on the Crow's Pass Railway between the fifth and sixth sidings.

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

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