

ORATORICAL SPEECHES.

Enthusiastic Gathering at Lafontaine Park.

FIREWORKS AT NIGHT—CLOSE OF THE ST. JEAN BAPTISTE CELEBRATIONS.

An immense crowd again gathered in Lafontaine Park yesterday afternoon, to attend the second part of the St. Jean Baptiste celebration, the re-naming of the park, and the hearing of patriotic speeches.

The proceedings opened with a short address by Mayor Prefontaine, who officially announced that the park would henceforth be known under the name of 'Lafontaine,' in honor of the illustrious champion of the constitutional liberties of the people in this country. Both the occasion and the day were fitting for such a mark of honor.

Mr. F. L. Beique, K.C., general president of the St. Jean Baptiste Society, thanked the City Council for having made the change. He briefly referred to the proceedings of the forenoon, which showed the happy union which existed in this land between religion and patriotism. "We must," he said, "take advantage of the teachings of such a demonstration; we must take into account the mission entrusted to us. Let us live united with the other races that inhabit the land, but at the same time let us remain firm in the defence of our rights."

The next speaker was the Hon. J. Israel Tarte. He said that this demonstration could give umbrage only to those who might have a desire to see the



THE PROCESSION PASSING ALONG ONTARIO STREET.

had reason to be proud of their progress. Two million strong in Canada, and about one million in the United States, in a few years they would number five millions, and in a few more years ten millions, for they followed the precept of the Gospel and multiplied rapidly.

Continuing, Mr. Tarte defended the study of classics in Canada. Having less wealth than their English-speaking compatriots, the French-Canadians had come to the front, thanks to the effective work of the classical colleges. But classical colleges were no longer sufficient, and education must be spread among the masses by means of primary schools. He warned his compatriots against the danger of traducing their own institutions. "Like every human thing," he said, "our system of education is not perfect, but we have nothing to destroy; all that we have to do is to perfect and preserve it."

Continuing, the speaker said: "My dear compatriots, allow me to give you some advice. My age and my already long public career authorize me to do so. Let us be industrious, let us be sober. Industry and sobriety go together. How many bright intelligences have I not seen wrecked on the rocks of alcoholism, during my career as a journalist and a politician! On this day of patriotism, let us make a firm resolution to devote all our energy and faculties, all our talents to the prosperity of our young and vigorous nationality. Besides, we are here a minority, and we must remember that it is the duty of minorities to be better than the majorities, who are stronger and do not need so much to conserve their forces. Shades of Wolfe and Montcalm, who both fell the same day on the field of honor; shades of Levis, whose last battle on the shores of the St. Lawrence was a supreme victory; shade of Montmorency Laval, who was the founder of the vigorous system of education, the benefits of which we now reap; shades of the martyrs of 1837-38, patriotic victims, whose blood produced our political liberties; shades of Lafontaine and Baldwin, champions of our constitutional rights; shade of Cartier, shade of Chapleau, shade of Mercier, you hover over our heads, you witness the spectacle of a whole nation gathered here to remember. When you

return to your celestial abodes, take with you the hymn of gratitude, the prayer of this nation, which knelt this morning before the altar of the Almighty to thank him and implore his protection for the future. My lord, this mass in open air, at which you officiated, this morning, was a grand spectacle. The Prime Minister, the Bishop, the chief dignitaries of the church and state were present. So long as the country continues in that way, hand in hand with its clergy, we have nothing to fear. My dear compatriots, I cannot but thank you for the great example which you gave. In that immense procession of 50,000 men, all were sober and dignified. Such a fact speaks highly for the honor of the country and the glory of the clergy who formed such a nation. In closing I repeat: Let us remain Canadians, let us proclaim it very high, for our race is such any other now under the face of the sun."

THE CLERGY SPEAK.
Archbishop Bruchesi simply said a few words, stating that he wished the St. Jean Baptiste celebration to go on for 365 days in the year, when they would be the best, most exemplary and happiest nation in the world. The Rev. Father Adams, S.J., said that the motto over the stand of the orators, 'God and Country,' showed the feelings of the nation, and they were right, for there was no country without God. The inscription 'Bruchesi-Laurier,' over one of the arches, was a proof of the union between Church and state, and that feeling was strongly rooted in the hearts of the French-Canadians. Christ, and then the state. The organizers of this grand demonstration had a Catholic heart, because they had a French-Canadian heart. It was proved that one could not be a good French-Canadian without being a Catholic at heart, in his conviction and in his work.

Mr. Godefroy Langlois was the next speaker. He called upon Chenier, Papienau and Lafontaine to consider the progress of the French-Canadians, and witness their present prosperity and peace. He invoked reform in the present school system. The Hon. Judge Landry, representing the Acadians of New Brunswick, then addressed the meeting. He pointed out that Canadians and Acadians had the same origin, and their religion, language and aspirations were the same. The Acadians, like their brothers of Quebec, had remained French, and they looked to the older province for sympathy and encouragement. The judge concluded his remarks by referring to the important part which the French race is called upon to take on American soil.

Major Francois Lapointe also made a few remarks. He was quite an interesting figure, in the Canadian Veterans' uniform. He wore on his breast the badge of the Canadian Veterans' Association, of which he is commander-in-chief; a Fenian raid medal of 1866; the badge of the Chicago Veterans' Association, and a decoration given him by President McKinley as a member of the Peace Committee organized after the Cuban war. After an absence of fifteen years the major has returned to Montreal to reside permanently. He is at present living with his family, at 1646 St. Hubert street.

Between the speeches music was discoursed by a brass band. During the afternoon balloons of peculiar design representing persons and animals and figures of various kinds, were sent up, to the great amusement of the children present. The early part of the evening was given up to promenading, etc. At the Monument National there was a special performance. It was called 'Les Petits Oiseaux.' Between the acts musical and vocal selections were given by local talent. The committee in charge of the fireworks at Lafontaine Park took pains to make the display artistic, and it succeeded. Bombs, rockets, Roman candles and elaborate devices were sent skyward in profusion for over an hour. Paper balloons in variegated colors and shapes diversified the display. The finale was a grand outburst of fire and rockets, which excited hearty applause. Incidental to the fireworks there was music and patri-

otic singing. Though the crowd was large the police arrangements kept everything in order.

There was comparatively little drunkenness observed during the day. It was undoubtedly one of the most successful celebrations ever held on St. Jean Baptiste day in Montreal. The street car company did a tremendous business, but not one serious accident has been reported.

THE SERMON.

PATRIOTISM HAS ITS SOURCE IN RELIGION.

In the course of his eloquent sermon at the service in Lafontaine park yesterday morning, the Rev. Abbe J. Bruchesi took the view that French-Canadian patriotism had its source in religion. The French-Canadians are patriots, he said, because they have a feeling of their duty towards society, and such a feeling can be implanted in the heart by religion only. Without religion there would be no French-Canadian nationality. The preacher then referred to the origin of the colony, showing that religion was the motive of the first settlers, and he argued that religion again was the support of their ancestors when the days of trial came. Now they were all happy to be French-Canadians and Roman Catholics. Let them always remain so. Let their patriotism daily, assert itself by speech and writing, in the family councils, and in the councils of the nation, through the press and in their different associations. Called upon by an act of providence to divide the soil with brethren of different creeds and races, their hearts should be large enough to love them all, and noble enough to work with them for the progress of the national patrimony, but they must preserve their dignity. They should recognize the qualities of prompt, clear and penetrating intellect, that characterized their compatriots of another origin, but it was their right and duty to exalt the feelings of energy, of chivalrous devotion and of generosity, which, in every

latitude and on every shore, bring out in relief the noble nation of the French. The abbe then pointed out that while admiring the institutions of European civilization, the work of ages, they must not despise their own, but allow progress to pursue its natural course in due time.

In the last part of his sermon the preacher said that they must not forget that the French people cannot dispense with religion, their fate depends upon it. Whenever old France, in a moment of forgetfulness, violated the charter of her alliance with Christ, she received the punishment for her infidelity. The French-Canadians were the sons of Frenchmen, and they were bound to continue the noble work of the first settlers who crossed the seas to continue in America the mission of France in Europe. Those settlers did so well that the province of Quebec is at present the most important centre of Christianity on the American continent. The present generation must not prevaricate, and must not allow themselves to be seduced by false prophets, who try to separate two things, which, for French-Canadians, are inseparable, patriotism and religion.

FAST ATLANTIC LINE.

Thirty Knot Service Offered by a United States Steamship Company.

GOVERNMENT PREPARING ANOTHER CALL FOR TENDERS.

Ottawa, June 25.—The government is getting ready another call for tenders for a fast steamship line between Canadian ports and the United Kingdom. The advertisement will be sent out in a few days, and in the meantime a correspondence is springing up which shows a revival of interest in the undertaking. Some time ago the Trade and Commerce Department received an offer from an American source for a twenty-six-knot service. Now the same party says he is able to supply one of thirty knots' speed which would revolutionize the passenger traffic of the world. Presumably he would make use of some other fuel than coal. Further inquiry will be made into this proposition, which, though startling, is perhaps not much more so than the changes of recent years in methods of travel.

Both Sir Richard Cartwright and the Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce have been in Montreal this week, and it has been said that their presence has had to do with the fast Atlantic service. What one hears here is that the Canadian companies are not inclined to enter into the fast Atlantic line contract unless the Dominion Government assumes the risk involved and gives them almost money enough in subsidies to set things going. By the fall it will be seen what truth there is in this version and how far the government and the companies are prepared to go. If the scheme goes through at all it will be a class of vessels that would compete with the best services to New York. They may come to Quebec, but a good many speak favorably of the natural advantages of Sydney, Cape Breton.

COMBINE IN SALT.

New York, June 25.—The Rockefeller and their assistants have formed a salt trust that will control the salt of the earth, including the National Salt Company of this country, the Salt Union of England and the Canadian Salt Company. These three companies have an output of from five to six million tons.

DIED IN CHURCH.

New York, June 25.—In St. John's Lutheran Church, in Pittston, Pa., a special to the 'World' says, during a service and while the congregation was singing 'Take me as I am,' Mrs. Elizabeth Koch, of West Pittston, sank to her knees and died.

ELGIN BASIN SEWER.

City and Harbor Board will Try to Come to Some Arrangement.

QUESTION OF GRAIN ELEVATORS WILL BE DISCUSSED ON WEDNESDAY, JULY 3.

The regular weekly meeting of the Harbor Commissioners was held this morning, the first after their trip to the west. The most important matter discussed was the sewer at present discharging into the Elgin basin, which is now in a shockingly polluted condition. The Mayor explained that the city, according to its charter, found it impossible to raise the money, even if it admitted its liability. He advised that the Harbor Commissioners arrange to do the work and bring a friendly suit against the city. It was important that the work should be done now, and if the courts declared that the city must pay, the Trust would be reimbursed with interest.

Mr. Robert Mackay, the president, considered the importance of immediately beginning the work so great that he was inclined to come to some such arrangement if the Trust could be sufficiently protected. Besides the paramount question of health, there would be a saving of thousands of dollars, if the sewer was extended at the same time that the harbor works were proceeding. The council of the Harbor Board, however, had declared that they were not liable for this work in any degree, while the City Council had always admitted a certain amount of liability. Eventually it was agreed to meet the Finance Committee to-morrow afternoon at two o'clock and try to come to some arrangement.

The Improvement Committee will inspect the harbor works in progress on Thursday afternoon, starting at four o'clock.

A special meeting will be held on Wednesday, July 3, to discuss the elevator question. Mr. Kennedy will then be ready with his report, containing his observations upon the commissioners' trip to the west, and there is likely to be a very animated debate. The question of exporters who have shipped goods from the port and failed to have their entries passed came up for discussion. Mr. Seath said the shipping agents were anxious that their ships should be cleared at the earliest possible moment, and held themselves responsible, but these were hundreds of dollars overdue now. Mr. Tompkins remarked that one firm alone owed \$3000 for wharfage charges at the end of last season. Mr. Seath was instructed to prepare a tabulated statement of arrears of wharfage charges to date.

The Dominion Bridge Company wrote asking to be allowed to tender for the steel work of the elevators.

Mr. William Stewart, superintendent of the Canada Atlantic Railway, wrote requesting the Harbor Commissioners to arbitrate the collision between the tug 'Francis,' of the company's line, and the tug 'St. Louis,' the property of the Harbor Board, whereby the 'Francis' sustained damages amounting to \$350. Mr. Kennedy contended that the harbor tug was not in fault, and he was asked to report in writing.

As the Harbor Commissioners hold their property in trust for the government, the council of the commissioners gave it as their opinion that Commissioners street cannot be turned over to the city until all the work of widening has been completed and the sanction of the government obtained.

The commissioners decided to ask the government for another \$150,000 of the loan, about \$176,000 balance being due on improvement works up to the close of the past season of navigation.

CITY ACCIDENTS

BODY OF MISS BRASH HAS BEEN RECOVERED.

Mr. Roy, of Boulevard St. Joseph, was taken to the General Hospital yesterday afternoon, with two deep cuts in the throat, said to have been inflicted by himself. He is recovering.

Raymond Plante, laborer, of St. Cuthbert, with some other men, was at work on the wharf yesterday, lifting a heavy piece of iron, when it fell and broke his leg. He was taken to the Notre Dame Hospital.

The body of Miss Brash, who was drowned on June 15 at Verdun, was found at Contrecoeur, below Boucherville, yesterday. The body was brought to the city, and will be buried at Miss Brash's home, in Ontario.

It was rumored yesterday that a woman had been killed in the crowds that watched the St. Jean Baptiste procession. There is, however, no record of this happening, but several citizens celebrated the day to such effect that they spent the night at the hospitals or police stations.

FAIR AND WARM.

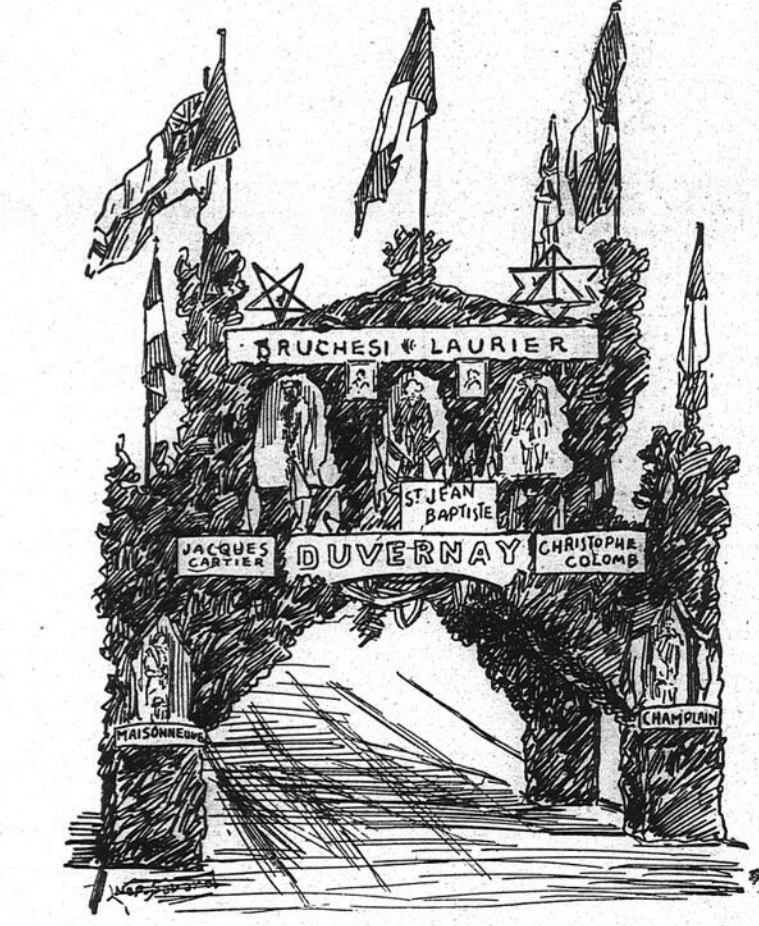
Meteorological Office, Toronto, June 25, 11 a.m.—The following are the maximum and minimum temperatures:—Prince Albert, 70-46; Qu'Appelle, 72-50; Winnipeg, 86-64; Parry Sound, 76-58; Toronto, 81-62; Ottawa, 86-64; Montreal, 76-62; Quebec, 68-56; Halifax, 69-54. Light winds, fine and very warm to-day and Wednesday.

1640 and 1642 Notre Dame st., Montreal, June 25, 1901.—Readings by Hearn & Harrison's Standard Barometer at noon: To-day, 30.04; yesterday, 29.90. Temperature: Max. Min. To-day 82 62 Yesterday 77 62

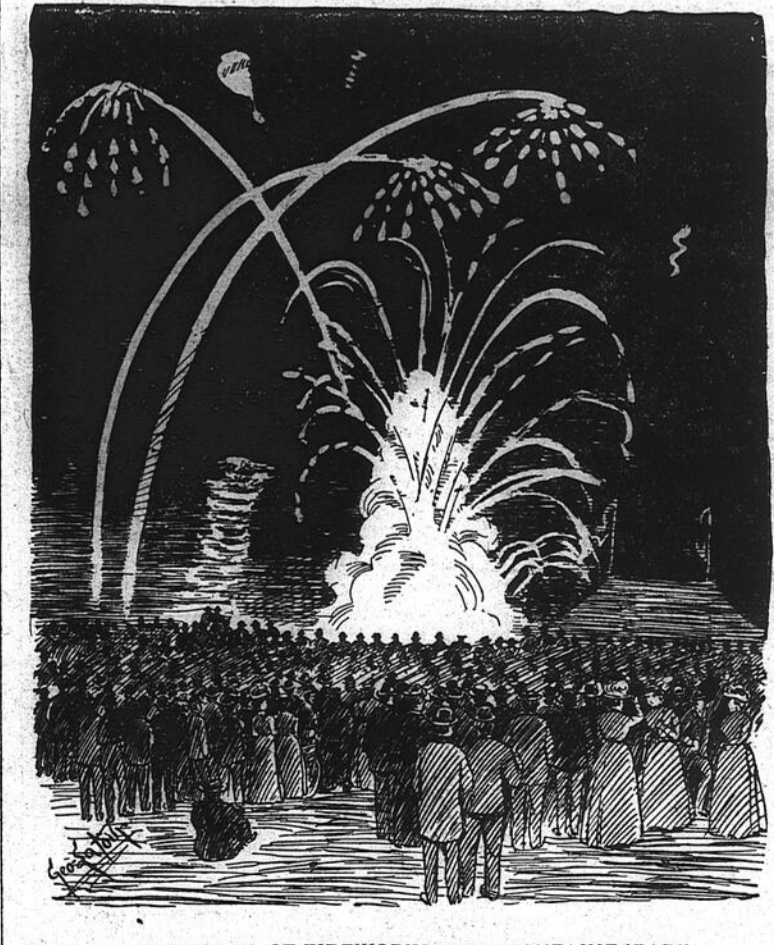


MR. ARTHUR GAGNON, Secretary-Treasurer of the St. Jean Baptiste Society.

French-Canadian race disappear, but, thank heaven, every well-thinking mind was convinced that the assimilation of races in Canada is an utopia. Besides, such an assimilation was not desirable, for it would take away well understood competition between the two races in the march of progress. He was in favor of the union of hearts and views. Whatever the language and the creed, all should worship their common country. Their English fellow-citizens represented commercial genius, and they, the French element, represented some of the great virtues, such as generosity, enthusiasm, and the love of letters, that had rendered France famous in the course of ages. They would not be ashamed of their origin, nor fear to proclaim themselves Catholic and French. It was their right and duty to assert their race. The French-Canadians



TRIUMPHAL ARCH CORNER OF BEAUDRY AND ONTARIO STREETS.



THE DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS AT LAFONTAINE PARK.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Notices of births, marriages, and deaths must be endorsed with the name and address of the sender, or otherwise no notice can be taken of them. Birth notices are inserted for free, marriage notices for 50c, death notices for 50c per line. The announcement of funeral appended to death notices, 50c extra; other extension to obituary, such as short sketch of life, two cents per word extra, except poetry, which is 50 cents per line extra—prepaid. Annual subscribers may have announcements of births, marriages and deaths (without extended obituary or verses) occurring in their immediate families, free of charge, in which case name and address of subscribers should be given.

BIRTHS.
ROBERTSON — On June 23, 1901, at 458 Grosvenor avenue, Westmount, to Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Robertson, a son, still-born. 24

MARRIED.
ARMSTRONG — CRAVEN. — At Los Angeles, California, by the Rev. Dr. Canine, Gertrude, youngest daughter of the Rev. James Craven, of Guthrie, Okla., to W. F. Armstrong, of Ottawa, Can. 25

GORDON-WESTLAND. — At the residence of the bride's parents, Ridgetown, Ont., June 19, 1901, by the Rev. G. Munro, D.D., Grace, daughter of H. W. Westland, Esq., to C. Howard Gordon, Ridgetown, Ontario. 25

GREIG-COWLERS. — At the home of the bride, Hampton, Conn., U.S.A., on June 5, 1901, by the Rev. J. W. Woodwell, James Greig, of Hampton, Conn., formerly of Allan's Cove, Que., to Miss Eva Kibbourne Cowles. 25

HUME-DOIG. — At the residence of the bride's parents, Lachute, on June 19, 1901, by the Rev. N. Wodell, B.D., Mr. Thos. Henry Hume to Miss Mary J. S. Doig. 25

LEASK — SMITH. — At the residence of the bride's mother, on June 20, 1901, by the Rev. A. U. Campbell, B.A., Mr. Geo. S. Leask, of Leaskdale, to Miss E. Smith, youngest daughter of the late Geo. Smith, of Sandford. 25

McASKILL — MORRISON. — At North Sydney, C.B., on June 20, 1901, by the Rev. T. C. Jack, B.A., John McAskill and Katie Ann Morrison, of North River Bridge, St. Ann's, C.B. 24

MIDDLETON-RIDDELL. — At the residence of the bride's parents, Lachute, Que., on June 19, 1901, by the Rev. N. Wodell, B.D., Mr. Archibald P. Middleton to Miss Ruth Anna Riddell. 25

SCOTT-ASHE. — At Smith's Falls, Ont., on June 19, 1901, at St. John's Episcopal Church, by the Rev. Mr. Stykes, Arthur Edward Scott, of this city, to Mary (Mollie) Beresford Ashe, daughter of the late Commander Ashe, R.N. 25

SEABARD — CHERRY. — At the residence of the bride's parents, 23 Somerset st., Ottawa, on June 21, 1901, by the Rev. Dr. Wardrope, formerly of Ottawa, Emma Florence Cherry, to Mr. John Shearer, both of Ottawa. 24

WATT — THOMSON. — At the residence of the bride's mother, 73 Fawcett street, on June 19, 1901, by the Rev. E. A. MacKenzie, Daniel Watt, of St. Louis, Que., to Bessie, fourth daughter of the late Robt. B. Thomson. 24

DIED.
BEDFORD-JONES. — At Dansville, N.Y., on June 22, 1901, the Ven. Archdeacon T. Bedford-Jones, LL.D., etc., rector of Brockville, Ont., in the 72nd year of his age. 25

CARPENTER. — At Cornwall, on Friday, June 21, 1901, Margaret, dearly beloved wife of Philip A. Carpenter, and daughter of the late Alex. McBean, lumber merchant, of Lancaister, aged 63 years and 11 months. 25

COWAN. — At his late residence, 283 East avenue north, Hamilton, Ont., on June 21, 1901, Robert D. Cowan, aged 90 years and 11 months, late of the Commercial Bank of Scotland, Edinburgh, Scotland. 25

CROZIER. — At 310 Lewis street, Ottawa, on June 22, 1901 Mrs. E. Crozier, wife of the late Thos. J. Crozier, in her 53rd year. 25

EARL. — On June 23, 1901, at 712 Dufferin street, Toronto, Jane Earl, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Robert Earl, aged 66 years. 25

FARQUHAR. — At Rocky Brae Farm, Lower Windsor, Que., on June 19, 1901, Hattie Louisa Victoria, daughter of the late Wm. Farquhar, aged 14 years, 2 months and 19 days. 25

HOBSON. — At Quebec, on June 20, 1901, Catherine Brethel, beloved wife of Walter Hobson, potter, aged 66 years. 24

KING. — In Galt, Ont., on June 18, 1901, at 8:30 a.m. Janet Brown, wife of Mr. Matthew King, aged 81 years. 24

MASON. — On June 5, 1901, at Fern Tower, Kilmindie, Glasgow, Scotland, George Mason, of George Mason & Co., 120 Buchanan street, aged 62. 25

McDIARMID. — Suddenly, on June 22, 1901, Charles McDiarmid, of Covey Hill, in the 47th year of his age. 25

THE S. CARSLY CO Limited

Notre Dame Street. Montreal's Greatest Store. St. James Street. JUNE 25th, 1901.

ENORMOUS SALE OF STYLISH DRESS GOODS.

Thousands upon thousands of yards stylish Dress Goods, all reduced FROM 33-1/3 PERCENT OFF TO LESS THAN HALF PRICE. This immense Dress Goods Sale eclipses its predecessors. If you only knew how ruthless the Dress Goods chief has slashed at the prices of absolutely new Dress Goods it would astonish you. Every piece CUT DOWN TO THE LOWEST. Every piece is reduced until all former figures become unrecognizable, and thousands of yards of new and fashionable Dress Goods go out at HALF PRICE and less.

COLORED DRESS GOODS LOTS.
NO. 1 LOT—This lot consists of Fancy Dress Material, suitable for Summer Dress Skirts, etc., the prices of which range from 27c to 40c. Your choice Tuesday.....19c
NO. 2 LOT—This lot contains many Fancy Dress Materials in newest designs and assorted weaves. They sold from 43c to 50c. To be cleared Tuesday.....25c
NO. 3 LOT—This elegant lot of Fancy Dress Goods, all new and stylish. Many of them sold at 55c and some of them up to 75c. Tuesday's Special Price.....38c

WHITE OUTING SKIRTS.

The chief charm of the Outing Skirt is the charm of novelty, along with lowness of price. Here they are. Ladies White English Duck Skirts, trimmed with blue band of same, perfect fitting and full sweep. Regular \$1.50. Special.....95c
Ladies' White Pique Skirts, latest style, tailor made, double stitched seams, deep plaits in back; finished wide hem, worth \$2.25. Special.....\$1.80
Ladies' White Pique Outing Skirts, tailor stitched, perfect hanging, finished straps of same, open plaits in front. Worth \$2.50. Special.....\$2.05
EXTRA SPECIAL—500 Ladies' Crash Outing Skirts, well made, new style back, full width, deep hem. Regular 68c. Special.....42c

SUMMER MILLINERY REDUCED.

Take note of this remarkable event, which is sure to create great selling. To-morrow and following days The Big Store will offer entire stock of Trimmed Hats at specially low prices to clear, each and every hat marked in plain figures. Here's some heavy reductions: Imported Model Hats, 33 1/3 percent off. All Trimmed Hats, 25 percent off.

COOL CLOTHING. SUMMER WRAPPERS.

COOL CLOTHING.
Boys' Fancy Print Shirt Waists. Special 35c
Boys' Striped and Fancy Print Sailor Blouses, 57c.
Boys' Crash Linen Sailor Blouses, white braid trimming, 63c.
Boys' Navy Duck Sailor Blouses, \$1.05.
Boys' White Lawn Sailor Blouses, embroidered, \$1.20.
Boys' Fancy Pique Blouses, \$1.55.
Boys' Fauntleroy Blouses, \$2.15.
BOYS' SUITS.
Boys' 2-piece Crash Linen Suits, strongly sewn and best finish throughout. Special.....\$1.75

SUMMER WRAPPERS.
To-morrow the Big Store offers special value in Ladies' Stylish House Wrappers, Ladies' Dainty Percale Wrappers, in blue, green, red figured effects, made with fitted lining, trimmed frills and lace. Regular \$1.25. Special.....91c
Ladies' Fancy Muslin Wrappers, in navy, turquoise, pink, bolero effects, skirt flounced, fitted lining, plain back, turnover collar. Regular \$2.00. Special.....\$1.55

BUTTERICK'S FASHION SHEET FOR JULY NOW OUT. The S. CARSLY CO., Limited, 1765 to 1855 NOTRE DAME ST. 184 to 194 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL.

In a Nutshell.
Our plan in a nutshell is this: Give to each and every customer the best that can be furnished in stuff, style and finish; and give it at the lowest prices consistent with highest workmanship. Don't you think we are right? Our 50 years record of fair dealing stands behind this statement. Trousers \$4.00 up.
ROBERT SEATH & SONS, MERCHANT TAILORS, 1817 Notre Dame St., Montreal.

DIAMOND RINGS
GENUINE DIAMOND, \$8, \$10, \$12, \$15. Best value in the city.
WEDDING RINGS
Full line of sizes and weights kept constantly in stock. 18 kar. Gold, \$3.50 to \$12; 14 kar. \$2.50 to \$10; 10 kar. \$1.50 to \$8.
Jewelry repaired and made over. Watches cleaned and repaired. Warranted for one year. \$1. Main Spring and Cleaning, \$1.50.
D. BEATTY, 137 ST. PETER ST., Opp. "Witness" Office.

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

HIGHLAND CADETS.
Following are the engagements for this week: Wednesday, June 26, battalion drill, full dress and march out; pipers and bugle band to attend. Sunday, June 30, annual church parade to St. Andrew's Church, at 2:30 p.m., full dress, pipe, and bugle bands to attend.

OBITUARY.
Brantford, Ont., June 25.—The death is announced at the age of eighty-two of the Rev. John Tennant, who came to Canada over fifty years ago and had occupied charges in Woodstock, Stratford, Burgessville, Port Stanley and the Indian reserve. He was a staunch Baptist.
Amherst, N.S., June 25.—Dr. J. W. Core died this morning after a year's illness from Bright's disease.

The Daily Witness.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 25.

LABOR NOTES.

NINE-HOUR DAY TO BE INTRODUCED.—OFFICERS ELECTED.
The Hibernian Knights executive committee have arranged to meet on Thursday evening at eight o'clock in the hall, 204 Notre Dame street, in order to meet and give welcome to the visiting knights from Boston, who will arrive in the city on that evening. On Monday evening, a moonlight excursion down the river by steam arrangement, the steamer "Three Rivers" having been chartered.

The shirt and collar cutters of the city and vicinity have been recently organized, and are making arrangements to secure a charter from the Knights of Labor.

The employment committee of the Harbor Commissioners has decided to recommend an increase of twenty-five cents per day for carpenters employed on the new part of the harbor.

Local branch 91 of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders met last night in the hall, 178 St. Catherine street, several new members were admitted. The question of taking part in the Labor Day demonstration was considered, but upon suggestion of the president it was decided to call a special meeting for July 2, at which this and several matters relating to the interests of the trade could be considered.

The regular meeting of the Garment Workers' Assembly of the Knights of Labor, was held in the Labor Hall, Notre Dame street, last night. Several candidates were initiated. The president reported that the work of organization was being vigorously carried out, and that a mass meeting of those engaged in the clothing trade would be held on the second Monday in July, when several well known speakers would address the meeting. It was also decided to hold a moonlight excursion on August 1. Messrs. McCamley, Walsh, Fitzpatrick and Morris, were nominated as a committee to arrange for the excursion. It was also agreed that the members should take part in the Labor Day procession, and at the demonstration and meeting on the Mascotte grounds. The election of officers then took place, the following being elected: Master Workman, F. Levy; worthy foreman, B. Mendeloch; sec.-recording, H. Fugelson; and the other officers by acclamation. Delegates to District Assembly No. 18, Messrs. H. Levy, H. Fugelson, J. Morris; delegates to Central Trades and Labor Council, P. Levy, B. Mendeloch, and J. Galt.

The Stonemasons' Union met last night in St. Joseph's Hall, St. Catherine street. Mr. L. Pilon, president, was in the chair. The election of officers was in consequence of the holiday, postponed. After some discussion it was decided to hold a mass meeting of the membership on Monday next to consider and arrange for starting the nine-hour working day on July 2. The contractors and other employers have been already notified that it was the intention of

JOHN MURPHY & CO.

Butterick's Patterns and Publications!

Important Notice!

Extraordinary Sale of Blousewear!

We have cleared a manufacturer's stock of BLOUSEWEAR almost on our own terms, and for three days of this week, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, we will offer this large and beautiful assortment of the latest BLOUSE NOVELTIES at prices far below what is usually paid to the manufacturers for these goods by the wholesale houses. The reductions on regular values will be at the very least something like 50 percent. For example, a Blouse that generally retails at \$1.50, will be sold by us on the above days at 75c. No lady shopper should miss this opportunity!

JUST RECEIVED

One case VOILE DE PARIS, the latest novelties in Dress Goods, plain and silk striped, in Black and all the new shades!
100 pieces NEW FANCY DRESS MUSLINS, all the latest shades, 15c, 20c, 25c per yard.
50 pieces NEW FRENCH ORGANDIES, silk striped, 50c per yard.

WRITE FOR OUR CATALOGUE OF "SUMMER NEEDS."

JOHN MURPHY & CO.,

2343 St. Catherine St., Cor. Metcalfe St. Telephone Up, 933.

the trade to introduce the reduced hours of working on that date. A scheme for the establishment of a time employment bureau in connection with the local union, was presented and adopted.

SHIPPING NEWS.

The Dominion Coal Company's SS. Cape Breton, which went ashore off St. Antoine on Sunday morning, as previously reported, was successfully floated at two o'clock yesterday afternoon. To accomplish this the wrecking tug Lord Stanley, with a number of barges are working alongside of her, and they expect to float her to-day. Messrs. Kingman & Co. state that they have not yet received any report as to how the wrecking tug and her crew are proceeding to sea again they will undergo a survey.

The SS. Bogstad was hauled off at 2 o'clock this morning and is now on her way to Montreal under her own steam. It is thought that she has received little or no damage as a result of the mishap.

SS. NUMIDIAN PASSENGER LIST.
The Allan line SS. Numidian, Captain Main, arrived at Quebec at 4:30 yesterday afternoon, and she reached Montreal at noon to-day.

NEW R. & O. BOAT FOR LAKES.
Toronto, June 25.—The Kingston, the big new R. & O. Navigation Company's vessel, which was launched in the city on July 2. Her builders, the Bertram Co., claim that she has been constructed in less time than any other large vessel on the lakes. She was launched in winter, the ice being cut in the slip to let her in, and the experiment of all-the-year round ship-building in Toronto has been proven to be completely successful.

HEAD LINE MOVEMENTS.
The SS. Inishewan Head arrived at Dublin on Saturday and will sail again for Montreal on June 30.

The SS. Torr Head arrived at Belfast on Monday afternoon. She will likely sail on July 4 direct for here.

The SS. Rathlin Head passed Father Point last night and will arrive here on Wednesday about noon.

The SS. Bryn Head is expected to arrive here on Friday next.

SHEPPY ALLISON LOADING DEALS.
The SS. Sheppy Allison, Capt. Williams, has arrived in port from Avonmouth. She is moored at Hochelaga where she will load a cargo of deals for the United Kingdom shipped by Messrs. W. J. Sharples & Co., the agents are Messrs. McLean, Kennedy & Co.

VANCOUVER ARRIVES AT PORTLAND.
The Dominion line SS. Vancouver, Capt. McDonald, from Liverpool, on June 13, arrived at Portland at 7 a.m., yesterday. She was detained 44 hours off Portland harbor on account of fog.

SS. CORINTHIAN IS REPORTED.
The Allan line SS. Corinthian from Montreal for Liverpool, passed Tory Island, at 5 a.m. yesterday and will arrive at Liverpool to-day.

SS. FREMONA SAILS TO-DAY.
The Thomson line SS. Fremona, Capt. Ritchie, sails this morning for Leith with a full general cargo, 387 cattle and 815 sheep.

HAS PLAGUE ON BOARD.
Washington, D.C., June 25.—Surgeon-General Wyman, of the Marine Hospital Service, yesterday was informed by Dr. McKay, quarantine officer at San Diego, California, of the arrival at that port of a plague-infected ship. The vessel is the British steamer Carlisle City, which sailed from Hong Kong on May 16 via Yokohama and Honolulu. Dr. McKay reports that there were six deaths on the voyage, five of which were certainly caused by plague. The Carlisle City carried one European cabin passenger and twelve Chinese steerage passengers.

VESSELS IN COLLISION.
Quebec, June 25.—The brigantine Blenheim, outward bound, with lumber from Quebec, returned to port last evening, badly damaged, having been run into above the Traverse by an outward three-masted steamer, supposed to be a cattle boat from Montreal, which passed on without stopping to inquire if any one was hurt, or any assistance needed.

MONTREAL COAL LADEN BARGES AROUND.
Ogdensburg, N.Y., June 24.—The steamer Odelema, in running out of the left lock in the Edwardsburg canal, broke her rudder chain, and being struck broadside

AN INTERESTING RELIC

CARVED SWORD PRESENTED TO THE BUFFALO HISTORICAL MUSEUM.

Mr. Thomas J. Best, superintendent of Messrs. Warden King & Son's works, Craig street, recently visited Buffalo to attend the annual meeting of the American Foundrymen's Association, of which he is vice-president. Incidentally he visited the Pan-American Exhibition and the Museum of the Historical Society of that city. As a result of the acquaintance which Mr. Best formed with Mr. Strickland, the secretary of the society, Mr. Best recently secured from the Historical Society an interesting souvenir of events which transpired in this province over a hundred years ago. The memento consisted of a full sized sword, carved by Mr. Best out of oak wood as explained by a silver tablet which was affixed to the sword, and reads as follows:

"This sword was taken from the wood of the British gunboat 'Royal Sauvage,' sunk at St. Johns, Que., in 1775, by General Montgomery, and raised in 1858."
Relative to the donation Mr. Best has received the following letter:
"Dear Mr. Best: The sword containing the sword, made from the wood of the British gunboat 'Royal Sauvage,' arrived late in the afternoon yesterday, and was opened this morning. The sword is so skillfully done, and so handsomely finished, that it is most pleasing to the eye as well as appealing to the historic sense. I am thoroughly delighted with this memento, and it is with genuine pleasure that I add it to our collection. You deserve great credit in the taste you have shown in the form that relic has, when it is so easy to make something light and showy. In the name of the Historical Society of Buffalo, I thank you right heartily for your gift."
Very truly yours,
E. D. STRICKLAND, Secretary.

Buffalo, N.Y., June 18, 1901.
The wood has become black through being so long under water, but it is still perfectly sound and remarkably tough and pliable. A walking cane of the same material was recently presented to President McKinley. Mr. Best possesses a similar one, and several prominent persons have been presented with penholders made of the same wood.

Y. M. C. A. CAMP.

The Young Men's Christian Association will have representatives at the Militia camp at Three Rivers this year as usual. Mr. John Dyke of this city, and Mr. H. Rowland, of the Sherbrooke association, will be in charge. They will open either in a large tent in camp or have quarters in the exhibition buildings near by and hold meetings in the evening. Every amusement will be provided and cricket and baseball clubs will be organized.

MR. JOHN DYKE HERE.

Mr. John Dyke, who was Canadian Government agent at the port of Liverpool for 21 years, is visiting friends at Westmount as an authority on the history of the port known on both sides of the Atlantic, having entered the Government service in Ontario in 1868, proceeding to Europe in 1872, and making the first propaganda for the Canadian North-West in Great Britain and the Continent in 1874. He is also well known in connection with the Canadian live stock and general export trade. He expects to leave for Liverpool by the SS. Numidian next Saturday.

MANUAL TRAINING.

CLOSING EXERCISES OF MRS. E. A. CALDWELL'S CLASS.

On Saturday morning the closing exercises in connection with Mrs. E. A. Caldwell's juvenile manual training class, took place at 213 St. Andrew street. A number of parents and friends of the children having expressed a desire to see the work done by the children, Mrs. Caldwell invited them to be present at the closing demonstration.

Mrs. Caldwell believes in developing in children the aesthetic and physical in the study of art. It is the brain and not the hand, she says, that is to be trained. For this reason she has chosen to take children in the nascent period—from six to nine years most of them—and teach them, first, love and appreciation of Nature; secondly, a technical knowledge—of terms of color and design; and thirdly, the manual work has been taken for a foundation or nucleus for the system Mrs. Caldwell is evolving for her pupils. His ideas are thoroughly approved by her, but she is adopting for the use of private classes of the most refined pupils what Mr. Tadd has formulated for public school work. The scope of the instruction imparted to these little children of mere kindergarten age, includes black-board exercises in drawing at arms' length, with both hands, simultaneously, but in opposite directions; painting with oil colors, modelling in clay and sketching. They are shown in the works of the best masters, and the technical and historical details are pointed out and impressed upon their minds. They are taught and comprehend to a remarkable degree such phases of art as the effects of the atmosphere on the landscape. The works of Landseer, Raphael and Ross Bonheur were chosen as text books. Horizontal, perpendicular and diagonal lines have been explained; the manner in which lines fit into or radiate from a certain point has been pointed out; tangential radiations, graceful curves, perfect balance and similar minutiae have been brought to their attention, and these points have been mastered by these very young children in a manner that astonished the visitors on Saturday. The aim in all this is to give a technical knowledge of art and love of Nature rather than to make designers and painters of very one.

THE BIDDEFORD KNIGHTS.

Bradford Commandery, Masonic Knights Templar, of Biddeford, Me., which arrived in the city on Sunday evening, were entertained yesterday by the local air knights. They watched the St. Jean Baptiste procession in the morning, and spent the afternoon in driving around the mountain and running the Lachine Rapids. In the evening they paraded along with their hosts, the members of Richard Coeur de Lion preceptory, No. 7 K.T., and the Royal Scots pipers and drummers. The route was from the Windsor Hotel, by St. James street, Beaver Hill, Sherbrooke street and Dorchester street, to the Masonic Temple, where a pleasant evening was spent in speeches, songs and music. They leave this evening for Quebec.

PRIZES FOR MODEL PUPILS.

The pupils of the McGill Model School will assemble at the school for the annual distribution of prizes on Friday next, June 28, at 10 a.m. The Rev. Frin. Rexford will preside. Parents and friends are requested to attend.

WILL WELCOME PASTOR.

The officials of Mountain Street Methodist Church invite the members and adherents of the church to meet at the church this evening for the purpose of extending a welcome to their new pastor, the Rev. Melvin Taylor and family.

FOR ST. PAUL'S LACHINE.

A fancy fair is to be held at Upper Lachine on Wednesday and Thursday next, June 26 and 27, in aid of the organ fund under the auspices of the ladies of St. Paul's Church. There are to be several novel attractions. The fair will be open each day from 3 to 11 p.m. Cold collation from 6 to 8. The Park and Island cars pass the grounds.
The ladies who will take part in this entertainment are Mrs. Henry, Mrs. Barnes, Mrs. Coulson, Mrs. Jarvis, and Mrs. Whitlam. These will be assisted by the Misses Winslow, Mussen, Barnes, Henry, Strathy, Dawes, and others.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A Rare Event.—Every lady ought to know the wonderful event that makes The S. Carsley Company so busy these days. The great sale of New Dress Goods attracts considerable attention and makes things hum generally. Stylish Dress material reduced from 33 1/3 to 60 percent off.
Does It Interest You?—We're sure it does; that is if you wish to dress well for little money. Never before has such an opportunity offered itself as the Great Dress Goods Sale at The S. Carsley Company, 33-1/3 to 60 percent off new, stylish and reliable materials is a remarkable concession.

Notices received too late for this page may possibly be in time for page 4.

SPORTS

Syracuse and Montreal Played an Exciting Game Yesterday.

AN INTERESTING PIECE OF LACROSSE NEWS - CANADIAN OARSMEN WIN AT BUFFALO - YACHTING, FOOTBALL, CRICKET AND LAWN TENNIS.

Although the lacrosse season is hardly more than well commenced, yet sufficient matches have been played by the senior league teams to give an idea of the relative merits of each aggregation, and also to form a fair estimate as to the probable outcome of the season's struggle.

In the seventh Montreal made a great effort to tie. Quinlan was safe on Madison's short arrow, but was forced second by Felix on an attempted sacrifice.

In the ninth Montreal made a great effort to tie. Johnson beat out a grounder to Madison and made second on a passed ball.

The Montreal and Shamrock second teams will play their first match in the inter-provincial intermediate league series here on Saturday next, and from present appearances, there will be one of the fastest intermediate contests of the season.

CORNWALL DEFEATS VALLEYFIELD.

Cornwall, June 25.—The Cornwall II. team played their first match in the inter-provincial intermediate league series here on Saturday next, and from present appearances, there will be one of the fastest intermediate contests of the season.

AN EXCITING GAME.

Vancouver, B.C., June 25.—The Westminster lacrosse team, so-called world's champions, narrowly escaped defeat on Saturday at the hands of the new Young Men's Christian Association team.

A RATHER EXCITING GAME PLAYED YESTERDAY.

The game played yesterday afternoon between Syracuse and Montreal teams was probably one of the most exciting ever seen on the local baseball grounds.

YOU WILL NEVER BE SATISFIED WITH YOUR BICYCLE UNTIL YOU HAVE IT FITTED WITH DUNLOP TIRES.

other. There are rules governing ball players while on the diamond, but a little more pressure should be brought to bear on umpires who at times are liable to lose their heads and give decisions which turn victory into defeat.

At Brooklyn— Chicago 000000100-1 9 1 Brooklyn 00100100x-2 3 1 Batteries—Waddell and Kahoe; Hughes and McGuire.

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COLONIAL HOUSE, PHILLIPS SQUARE.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS DEPT.

Men's Colored Cambric Shirts. Men's Colored Cambric Shirts, Open Front and Back, with Detachable Cuffs, price \$1.00. Men's Colored Shirts, in French and English Cambrics also Oxford and Zephyr Cloths, prices \$1.25 and \$1.50.

Men's Soft Front Cambric Shirts with Detachable Cuffs, price \$1.00. Men's Soft Front Colored Shirts, in French and English Cambrics, at \$1.25 and \$1.50. Men's Soft Bosom Plaited Front Shirts, in White, price \$1.50. Boys' Colored Cambric Shirts, Soft Fronts, two Separate Collars, at 65c, 75c, 85c.

Henry Morgan & Co., MONTREAL.

Nearly all the above Goods are Our Own Make and are Made Extra Large and Roomy; all Button Holes Hand Made.

MAIL ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN.

SOME POINTS IN HOSPITALITY. (Flora Kickmann, in 'The Lady's Companion'.)

Of course it is proper for relatives to meet, but it is by no means always convenient for the mistress of the house to receive her relatives at the time they propose to visit her, despite the fact that she might be very glad to see them.

THE HIGH REPUTATION

For excellence in all classes of Dyeing and Cleaning has secured to the B. A. Dyeing Co. orders from the highest clerical dignitaries and politicians to the humblest of our citizens, and all are equally pleased with the satisfactory manner in which the goods are finished.

BRITISH AMERICAN DYEING

Offices: 215 McGill, 2433 Notre Dame, 1595 St. Catherine Streets. Gold Medalist Dyers.

people will press and urge a friend to visit them and then say: 'I knew you would not mind sharing Kate's room, the house is so small.' And, perhaps, the friend may find it absolutely impossible to sleep in a room shared with another, even though it be a child. A little detail of this kind may spoil their whole visit. Therefore, if you can only give your visitor half a room, say so beforehand.

Again, many people are under the impression that it is a mark of hospitality to tell a visitor that they make no stranger of her, but treat her as one of themselves. Yet a visitor ought by rights to be regarded in just the reverse light. She should be especially honored, and made to feel that she is there to enjoy herself, and not merely to drop in along with all the others. Do not expect your visitor to do your sewing when she is staying with you; neither should she have too much of the children. If you invite her, it presupposes that you wish to give her pleasure; therefore everything that would entail work on her part, or that might prove irksome, should be carefully avoided.

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BUFFALO LOST TO WORCESTER.

Buffalo, June 25.—Worcester and Buffalo played the second match in the inter-provincial intermediate league series here on Saturday next, and from present appearances, there will be one of the fastest intermediate contests of the season.

TORONTO WON FROM PROVIDENCE.

Toronto, June 25.—Neither Dunkle nor Altrock was batted freely yesterday. Three errors by Sullivan, a fumble by Flournoy, Bannion's single and a home run by Bemis gave Toronto five runs in the seventh and won the game.

AT BROOKLYN—

Table with columns: Club, Won, Lost, Per cent. Pittsburgh 31

Weekly Calendar.

TUESDAY, JUNE 25.

Young Men's Christian Association, DOMINION SQUARE.

The Foreign Delegates who were expected to arrive in the city this evening and speak in the Association Building at 8 o'clock, will not arrive until Wednesday evening, and the meeting is therefore cancelled.

D. A. BUDGE, Secretary.

PICTURESQUE and LOVELY TRIP TO CARILLON, \$1.00

Palace Steamer "SOVEREIGN," Take 8 a.m. train for Lechite.

Sailors' Concert, TO-NIGHT. MONTREAL SAILORS' INSTITUTE.

Choir of Stanley St. Church and Sailors.

FREE

Cooking Lessons

...RESUMED IN...

Y.M.C.A. Building

DOMINION SQUARE,

Tuesday, June 25th, at 7.30 p.m.

Wednesday "26th, at 3.30 "

Thursday "27th, at 3.30 "

Every Lady Welcome.

Art Association, PHILLIPS SQUARE.

GALLERIES OPEN DAILY, 9 A.M. to 6 P.M.

Admission, 25 cents.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE.

DR. BORDEN AND MAJOR-GENERAL O'GRADY-HALY PRESENT AT THE CLOSING EXERCISES.

Kingston, Ont., June 25.—The Hon. Dr. Borden and Major-General O'Grady-Haly were present at the closing exercises of the Royal Military College, yesterday, when the results of the examinations were announced as follows:—For Royal Engineers Company, Sergt.-Major T. C. Keefer; for Indian Staff Corps, Sergeant C. A. Robertson; diplomas of graduations were awarded to the following cadets of the first class, the three first-named being with honors: C. B. Hughes, K. M. Cameron, A. R. Chipman, I. C. Keefer, C. C. MacLennan, W. B. Young, C. A. Robertson, A. Stewart, and F. H. Maynard. These cadets received pass diplomas, conditional on their passing a supplementary in chemistry; J. McL. Mudie, J. F. McFarland, R. H. Harcourt, and in physics, W. F. Sparrow.

The college prizes have been awarded as follows: Governor-General's gold medal, B. S. M. Hughes; Governor-General's silver medal, C. S. M. Cameron; Governor-General's bronze medal, C. S. M. Chipman. Class prizes, first class: C. S. M. Cameron; second class, Sergt. Edgar; third class, Cadet Lucas. Subject prizes, first class, civil surveying, science, civil engineering, military engineering; C. S. M. Cameron; military surveying, etc., military drills and exercises, B. S. M. Hughes. Subject prizes, second class, tactics, military law, etc., mathematics, geometry and engineering, drawing, Artillery Sergeant Edgar; English, Corp. Reid; French, Corp. Panet. Dominion Artillery Association prizes: C. S. M. Cameron, Corp. Gordon; musketry, prize, Cadet Francis.

THE DUKE OF YORK'S VISIT.

A correspondent writing to the 'Witness' as 'K. J.', suggests that the Victoria bridge should be illuminated on the occasion of the Duke of York's visit to Montreal, and thus recall the celebration of 1860.

SALVATION ARMY.

The results of the recent self-denial week effort in this command are coming in and are proving very satisfactory. Kingston heads the list, having raised \$350; Quebec and Ottawa raised \$300 each; Peterboro, \$175; Barre, \$130; Sherbrooke, \$111; Burlington, \$101; St. Johnsbury, \$100; and Cornwall, \$100 each. Ten other places report from \$50 to \$80 collected in connection with this effort. The reports of the city corps have not all been handed in, but they promise to be up to the average. Fifteen stations in this command will be changing officers shortly. In this connection Ensign Yerec, of Newport, Vt., will go on furlough, and Capt. Bethune, who has been resting, will take charge of 32d St. A. corps.

Calendar table for June 25, 1901, showing days of the week and dates.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Witness, \$3.00; Weekly Witness, \$1.00, with reductions to clubs; Northern Messenger, thirty cents; 10 copies to one address and over, twenty cents per copy, postpaid in each case, to United States, Newfoundland and Canada, excepting Montreal.

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

To those removing to the seaside or country twenty-five cents per month will secure the 'Daily Witness,' post-paid, in Canada or the United States.

The Daily Witness.

TUESDAY, JUNE 25, 1901.

The law of the Salic Franks precluded women from rulership altogether. The law of the Russian succession cannot properly be called a salic law as it only precludes women so long as there is an heir-male within a certain degree. It is within the power of any czar moreover to proclaim a new law of succession. The present Czar could therefore settle the succession on any one of his three daughters if he chose. History shows, however, that this would be a dangerous course. The reason which first asserted the preference for a male succession, namely, the capacity to bear arms, has not entirely passed away. Whenever a limitation of this sort has been overstepped it has generally resulted in warlike endeavors on the part of the disappointed prince to assert himself. There is this to be said for queens, however. Although they have been few as compared with male rulers, their reigns have been on the average more glorious than those of kings. There have been no such reigns in England as those of Elizabeth and Victoria. Catharine of Russia, whatever else is to be said of her, was a most pious sovereign. If we search the records of antiquity or of barbarism we get a like result.

When summer vacation comes school children are divided by circumstances into two general classes, those who spend the summer in the city and those who go to the country. The latter are the fortunate ones, and it is a pity that their privileges cannot be enjoyed by all. Childhood seems incomplete and warped when wholly separated from green fields and summer woods. The two should be associated with each other, for the play-day of life should be spent in nature's play-house. To the majority of city school children this is impossible, and the long summer days are spent in town, with often no better playground than the sweltering streets. Children must do something to amuse themselves and pass the time. They cannot be expected to spend two hot months about the house, and yet the wanderings abroad of city children are attended with considerable danger and much anxiety to parents. Vacation schools are being tried as an alternative for vacation in the streets, and the experiment has proved successful in several of the American cities, particularly in New York and Philadelphia, where such schools are carried on under the control of the regular educational authorities. The best rest is said to be change of occupation, and this principle is applied to vacation schools. The many books and lectures with which the children have been employed during ten months are all put aside and wholly new employment provided in which instruction and recreation are judiciously blended. Manual training, industrial work and nature study make up the course, combined with outings, excursions and summer playgrounds. The vacation school keeps the children off the street and relieves the mothers of their care during a portion of the day. The children are entertained rather than burdened, but in such a way as to educate; they spend their summer days under as pleasant and healthful conditions as under the circumstances it is possible to provide. A vacation school is being established in Minneapolis, and one of the best public school buildings and two of

the most spacious playgrounds have been placed at its disposal. The civic park committee will furnish and put up pavilions and swings on the grounds, and instructors in manual training have volunteered their services. Only children under sixteen years of age will be admitted. The experiment will cost only five hundred dollars, and if it proves a success a system of vacation schools will be established next summer.

THOSE WHOLESALÉ LICENSES.

The 'Herald' corrects some of our recent strictures on the Parent Government, which we accused of wiping out as with a stroke of a pen the immunities of the municipalities of the province, which have hitherto been able to exclude the liquor business from their borders. The circular which we spoke of as giving instructions to inspectors to issue wholesale and bottlers' licenses wherever applied for, was the same, the 'Herald' says, which has been issued every year. It says that the law authorities have long held that the province had no power to refuse these and also that if a law were passed empowering the government to do so it would be disallowed at Ottawa. It explains that in the case quoted by us where upon the vigorous protest of the people such a wholesale license was recalled it was because the law forbids the granting of licenses, wholesale or retail, in the vicinity of a mine. This last is rich; the place where the thing occurred was Ormstown. We do not know what mine it is near. We are under the impression that in all the license or no-license contests which have taken place in Ormstown the proximity of a mine has never been so much as mentioned. This mine protection will be news to those who have fought for temperance there. If the issue of licenses at Ormstown was against the law wherever all these contests? We have been quite aware of the vacillation of the governments on the question of their power to regulate wholesale licenses and we have watched with regret the victory of the view which best serves the provincial treasury. Our own view has always been, and there have been judgments on this very point which have maintained it, that the provinces have absolute power over licensing of all sorts and are free to determine what conditions and limitation shall be put upon them. We presume that the government will not deny that at Confederation the power of municipalities in Quebec to control the issue of licenses was regarded as a privilege which must be asserted and that its continuance was then guaranteed; that practically this power has secured to a very large portion of the province immunity from the licensed liquor traffic; that the invasion of parishes which had protected themselves by-by-law against the liquor trade with these so-called wholesale licenses issued by the government is a mere subterfuge, the business proposed by the licenses being essentially a retail business which could only flourish in the absence of retail licenses; that the result of the issue of such wholesale licenses by the government is practically to abrogate the privilege of the parishes to control the liquor business within their borders, and that it does away with all selection as to who may and who may not or how many may do business. If the government had been anxious to defend these most valuable and benign municipal privileges it would have thrown the doubt in their favor and assumed their inviolability and would not have surrendered them until forced to do so by a clear decision of the courts. Instead of that they have assumed, very gratuitously we think, an interpretation against the general rights of the province and subversive of the clear intent of the powers conferred in municipalities.

THE SITUATION IN CHINA.

The European powers are retiring from China, disillusioned, if not discomfited, through the knowledge and experience they have gained by their combined expedition to Peking. They have achieved little or nothing of which they planned when they so confidently set out a year ago to avenge the massacre, as they supposed, of the ambassadors. The allied forces rescued the ambassadors and pillaged Peking and its environments, and have accomplished nothing more as yet. The Empress Dowager, Prince Tuan and their political adherents have not been beheaded, imprisoned or deposed from authority. The Emperor has not been placed in power at Peking, with a cabinet of foreign ambassadors as advisers in the administration of his empire. The empire has not been partitioned up into spheres of influence calculated to develop gradually into empires for each of the greatest powers. The doors of the empire have not been 'flung wide open' to the trade, commerce and industry of the world. China is to-day pretty much in the position it was in just a year ago, when the naval guards were being hurried from Tientsin to Peking for the protection of the embassies, except that Peking and some districts of the province of

Chihli have been looted. Another set of ambassadors are in Peking, and they are protected by a larger guard, but the governments do not feel at all certain that the danger of being shut in and besieged which existed a year ago does not exist now, since the armies have been withdrawn. Massacres of native Christians are threatened to-day, as a year ago, and they are once more gathering together and fortifying their houses.

We do not seriously apprehend another Boxer outbreak or another attempt at a general rising in Chihli and Shantung. The Chinese are probably convinced that there is nothing to be gained by renewed attacks upon foreigners at present. But that the attitude of China toward the powers or that the policy of the Chinese imperial authorities in regard to the government of China has been changed, or that the situation in China has been altered as a result of the operations, military or diplomatic, which have been carried on for a year is very doubtful. The Empress Dowager, with Prince Tuan apparently as her chief adviser, rules to-day, as she did a year ago, in perfect security at Sian, out of reach of the powers, instead of at Peking. In order to induce the powers to withdraw from China she has promised to move the court back to Peking, but has postponed the date of doing so. Now that the foreign forces are gone, and the ambassadors are at Peking under protection of forces numbering thousands of well armed and well provisioned forces, the Empress further postpones her arrival until September, and has in the meantime ordered the destruction of the imperial archives at Peking, and this was carried out, though it involved the destruction of a large part of the imperial palace. This may be a preparation for a new departure in the domestic policy of the empire, but it looks far more like a beginning of the work of dismantling Peking as the capital of the empire. It is not improbable that the Empress has determined to maintain the court at Sian, or perhaps reestablish it at some city still less accessible. It is reported that a cable is to be laid along the bed of the Yellow river from Tientsin to Sian, but this is probably a mere rumor arising out of the apprehension in European minds at Shanghai that the Empress does not intend to come back to Peking. At Sian the imperial court would be free from foreign intimidation, as it would not be at Peking, surrounded by ambassadors occupying forts and guarded by their own garrisons, and with all Chinese fortifications between Peking and Tientsin razed to the ground. It seems doubtful, therefore, that the powers will succeed in getting the imperial authorities of China into their power at Peking, at least so long as the Empress Dowager lives, and after she dies Prince Tuan, the father of the heir apparent and regent, will evidently have to be reckoned with as the next most influential imperial authority. So far from Europe gaining any real hold upon China by the recent war, it is beginning to be realized that even Russia's position in Manchuria is less secure than it was deemed before the trouble, and it appears anything but certain that she will be able to maintain her power in that province.

Then as to the betterment of the commercial and industrial position of Europeans in China it does not appear that concessions of any great value have been secured. The free navigation of the rivers of China, together with the power to improve the rivers, would be of great value. But it does not appear that beyond some limited concession in regard to the Yangtze anything of the kind has been secured. European governments have learned from their connection with China that the country is not as valuable a market for their produce as they supposed it to be, and that the poverty of the great masses of the people will, for a long time at least, make China a disappointing customer. Sir Claude Macdonald, late British representative at Peking, in an interview at Chicago on his way to England, points this out. The Chinaman, he says, is a poor customer; he works for small pay and lives on almost nothing, and though industrious is neither a great producer nor consumer. He describes China as a land of immense natural resources, thickly populated by the most industrious and frugal race on earth, and therefore likely to become a large producing and exporting nation. Its iron and coal mines are perhaps the richest undeveloped ones in the world. It is likely, then, with cheap labor exploited by Europeans to become a rival of the European nations in manufactures rather than a customer. Nor are they a timid people, for they make excellent soldiers, are easily disciplined, endure hardship uncomplainingly, require only a simple commissariat, and will fight bravely if properly led and regularly paid. Add to these qualities a willingness and quickness to learn, and it will be easily seen that, once they absorb western ideas and a really able man becomes emperor, the nations will have a greater and far more difficult problem than they now anticipate to solve in dealing with the Chinese.

GOSPEL OF LABOR.

NEW YORK PASTOR SAYS WE FOLLOW IT TOO CLOSELY.

New York, June 24.—The Rev. Minot J. Savage said yesterday in his sermon at the Unitarian Church of the Messiah:—

'One of the most popular gospels of the modern world has been that of work; work has been preached to us as though it were the one great essential of life, the one gospel that could lift up and redeem mankind, the one thing that was always a virtue, though there might be a question about everything else. There are large numbers of people who pride themselves upon the fact that they are ceaseless workers; they do not yield to the weakness of resting. I have heard men now and again say, 'I have not taken a vacation for so many years'; and you could see that the man bridled a little as he said it, and took to himself a certain kind and degree of credit for being above this weakness of resting. If he cannot rest, cannot take a vacation, he can appeal to me successfully for sympathy; but he cannot make me regard it as a virtue. There is no virtue in work for its own sake, any more than there is in play. Neither of them are ends in themselves, they are only means looking to something beyond, conditions of attaining something outside of themselves.

I do not wonder, sometimes, when people consider what work has accomplished that they fall into this misconception. In one sense it is true that the difference between barbarism and civilization is purely and simply the difference that has been wrought by human labor. The world has been made over by toil; and yet it is still true that there is no virtue in work for its own sake. Work is good for what it is able to give the world, but too much work may be just as bad as too much idleness, or too much play. For when we look over the world, on the other hand, how large a part of the world's work has been wasted; how many thousands of years of toil might as well have been years of idleness, so far as the accomplishment of any permanent or high or noble results are concerned. And when we look around to-day, not considering the wasted efforts of the thousand years that have gone, how large a part of what men are now doing might be spared. One-half of the effort and struggle of the human race at this present time we could very well do without; the world would be the better were it blotted out of existence.

I need not go into detail in pointing it out; all that which concerns itself with the world's warfare; all that which goes into the production of those things which work injury to the race as they are used and consumed; all that enters into the world's jurisprudence, the legal side of affairs, the courts, the police, the jails. If men were wise all this labor would be blotted out, and the world would be the better for it. So that it is not always true that work is an advantage to the race, work pure and simple, and for its own sake. And I believe that, leaving one side these exceptional matters I have referred to, it is true that the world as a whole works too much to-day, works far too much.'

THE LIGHTING CONTRACT.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.') Sir,—Your editorial of yesterday is well timed, but the danger is not over. A large bait may be offered at the last moment. A public meeting should be called and special arrangements made to have one or two citizens wait on each of the aldermen and secure definite pledges, and failing pledges serve them with protests. No time is to be lost. We must strike now or allow our fair city to be bound over for ten years to a grasping monopoly. A RATEPAYER.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.') Sir,—I have just received the following letter from F. F. Ingram, president of the Detroit Public Lighting Commission:—

Detroit, June 21, 1901. Dear Sir,—I received the newspaper clippings and your letter regarding the various tenders to the Montreal Council for public lighting.

You say the correctness of the published cost of 2,000 candle power arcs in Detroit has been challenged. Cash cost (operating and maintenance) of same, as published in our last, the fifth annual report, is correct, \$49.20, and deducting from same certain charges born by the Public Lighting Commission, not incident to public lighting, and receipts that come from other sources than taxes, the net cash cost to the taxpayer is \$37.78. This of course does not include interest on investment.

Montreal's lowest bid, \$54.75, is reasonable, while if based upon her exceptional natural wealth, water-power, it should afford good profit to the company, especially if they do commercial lighting also. Detroit is obliged to use coal and is not permitted to do commercial lighting. Can't understand from the clippings why the representatives of the taxpayers should hesitate between paying \$54.75 and \$55. Yours respectfully, (Signed) F. F. INGRAM.

In view of the above, I hope that not one Montreal alderman will hesitate to vote for the lowest tender, that of the St. Lawrence Power Company. TAXPAYER.

Montreal, June 25, 1901.

THE OUTREMONT SCHOOL.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.') Sir,—At the present time there is but an apology for a school-building in Outremont. Two of the trustees, Mr. L. D. Perham and Mr. Wallace, wishing, as every resident should, that the children should not be obliged to go to schools in the city, have exerted themselves to get a new school-house built and to raise \$30,000 to build the same. Some of the wealthiest property holders scouted the idea, and some time ago a meeting was called of the Protestant rate-payers, but was voted down. A deputation then went to Quebec to have

the School Board of Education cancel the arrangements, which, so far as the \$30,000 is concerned, was done. But the Board of Education is willing to grant \$20,000. The trustees, in view of the \$30,000, have had plans and specifications made out, and now wait the action of the board. But a body of the Protestant rate-payers are at their old game again, to have the \$20,000 quashed. You can picture one of Outremont's big proprietors rushing into the architect's office and wishing to have the plans, etc., cancelled. But he was too late.

Such men, Mr. Editor, have been the ruin of Outremont, and did the Board of Education in Quebec fully understand the position in which the town of Outremont has been placed by such rate-payers, they would pay no heed to them. These very men who are opposing the school movement saddled the town with a debt of \$150,000 to benefit the town, part of which was squandered by mismanagement. The result of their beautiful management is shown when property in the best part of the town has been purchased for ten cents per foot for the school. Give it a thought, Mr. Editor, ten cents a foot, after spending \$150,000. I am informed that the same management is arranging to borrow \$50,000 more. But the school is the issue. Prospects look brighter than ever now for Outremont. We are in the hands of the Montreal Street Railway, and with a good school, we will be O.K. Let me ask, through your columns, for the Board of Education at Quebec to take no notice of men who, to save their own pockets, will see the rising generation grow up in ignorance around rather than have a school for the children of our town to go to, in preference to sending them to the city. The architects employed by the trustees are Messrs. Hutchinson & Wood, and this fact is a guarantee that the \$20,000 will be judiciously spent. There is, I understand, a mass meeting to be called at an early day to petition the Board of Education in favor of not having a school. Some think \$10,000 enough to vote for the school. It cannot be done for any such money. But there is no doubt in my mind that \$20,000 is a very fair amount for a good building, and Outremont with it will boom. The \$20,000 alluded to pays for land, a good brick school, heated with hot water, and room for 240 scholars.

WILLIAM PERRY.

THE LATE MR. GOODHUE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.') Sir,—In common with hosts of your readers, I was deeply shocked by the tidings in your issue of to-day of the tragic death of Mr. George O. Goodhue, of Danville. It was my privilege to meet him at the mission last winter, and I was much impressed by his gentleness and Christian courtesy. I could see then that he was suffering keenly from nervousness. His whole soul was in the temperance movement, and the repeal of the Drinkin'-Act simply broke his heart. This tragic loss, but another to the awful list of woes attributable directly or indirectly to the fearful abuse of the traffic in intoxicants. Mr. Goodhue will not have died in vain if his despairing call shall only call attention to the horror that has really slain him. How long are the men and women of Canada to suffer this saloon abomination to desolate the homes of this fair land? In God's name let us awake! The barefaced advocacy of the horrid traffic with which we are famished, as it has opened mine, I am, as you know, not a prohibitionist, but as for the shameless abuse of the traffic on every side, my soul loathes it, and I will fight it till I die!

Let us take our stand like men, and meet this devouring monster with 'the sword of the Spirit, which is the Word of God.' Over the grave of George Goodhue all who knew and loved him should consecrate themselves afresh to the cause for which he died. The steady development of a race of sturdy Christian abstainers will be a saloon in God's good time, and save our nation from its shame. May he hasten the day! Yours in sincerity, G. OSBORNE TROOP.

St. Martin's Rectory, Montreal, June 24, 1901.

TORONTO TOPICS.

Toronto, June 25.—The cause of the death of Miss May Ireland, which occurred at St. Michael's Hospital, is ascribed to the presence of two hairs in her stomach. Miss Ireland, an eighteen-year-old girl, was brought to the hospital in a serious condition with appendicitis. Her condition was such that an immediate operation was considered necessary, and the operation was performed last Friday, but the young woman succumbed to blood poisoning. The surgeons searched for a cause for death, and discovered that two hairs, one red and the other black, had perforated the walls of the stomach, and had produced virulent blood poisoning.

The announcement of a provincial election in London has created surprise. Many people are at a loss to know the cause, it having been very generally understood that Colonel Leys had withdrawn his resignation. It would appear from the paragraph in Colonel Clarke's 'Practice and Procedure' that a resignation made in good faith and according to law, cannot be recalled. In consequence of a complaint made by a Chinaman who claimed to have been robbed of \$100 in a fan-tan game at the premises of Kwong Yook Sui, Queen Street east, a posse of constables raided the establishment early this morning. The banker was not on hand, but the paraphernalia used in the game of fan-tan and \$50 in cash was, and these were seized by the police.

THE ECUMENICAL COUNCIL.

Ottawa, June 25.—The Rev. Dr. Shaw, of Montreal; the Rev. Dr. Rose, of Ottawa, and one layman—probably Mr. Samuel Finley, of Montreal, will represent the Montreal Methodist Conference at the Ecumenical Council meeting, which takes place in London, England, during August. In all there will be twenty-five delegates from Canada.

Advertisements.

Genuine Carter's Little Liver Pills Must Bear Signature of



Very small and as easy to take as sugar. FOR HEADACHE. FOR DIZZINESS. FOR BILIOUSNESS. FOR TORPID LIVER. FOR CONSTIPATION. FOR SALLOW SKIN. FOR THE COMPLEXION.

CURE SICK HEADACHE

Whole Wheat Flour For Brown Bread, BRODIE & HARVIE, 10 Bleury Street.

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MARRIAGE LICENSES, INSOLVENT ESTATES. JOHN M. M. DUFF, CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT, 107 St. James Street and 5 Selkirk Ave., Guy St.

The Grand Old Staple COOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER. Is NOT "Cheap" Goods, but "Good Goods" cheap. Forty years on the market with continuous large sales, proves its high merit.

R. A. DUNTON, B.C.L., NOTARY, &c. Funds for Investment, MARRIAGE LICENSES. TEMPLE BUILDING, 135 St. James St.

REDUCED FARES FOR DOMINION DAY. New cars, a perfect road-bed, the country at the zenith of its beauty, and Bout de l'île Park more than ever beautiful. All this for a 25 cent return fare July 1st.

BLONDIN STILL A FREE MAN. Boston, June 24.—Messrs. Pierce and Watts, secretary and chief inspector of police headquarters, after investigating the reported arrest of J. Wilfrid Blondin in Brushton, N.Y., have decided that the real Blondin is still at large.

AFFAIRS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN. New York, June 25.—The London correspondent of the "Tribune" says: The state of affairs in the Mediterranean is causing much concern. It is well known that several naval officers have addressed strong remonstrances to the Admiralty in regard to the strength and war organization of the squadron, but Lord Beresford's action in making his communication thereto public is not approved of.

AN INDIAN TRAGEDY. Denver, Col., June 25.—A special from Albuquerque says: Tom McCormack, a Wallapai Indian, murdered his wife, threw her body in a fire, then shot himself and plunged into the flames. McCormack is said to have been an educated Indian who objected strenuously to the guardianship of an Indian agent, claiming he was a free citizen. It is said the Indians are in an angry mood over the tragedy.

A HEAVY RAINFALL

OVER FOUR INCHES FELL YESTERDAY AT HALIFAX IN EIGHT HOURS.

Halifax, N.S., June 25.—Yesterday's storm was particularly severe here. Rain fell in great quantities, accompanied by heavy thunder and bright flashes of lightning. The rainfall on the level in eight hours was over four inches and it did great damage to the streets.

St. John, N.B., June 25.—The storm on Sunday night and Monday morning was very severe here, and much damage was done. Basements were flooded and large holes scooped in the streets.

FRENCH RIVER SCHEME

MR. TARTE WILL INSPECT ROUTE IN A CANOE.

The Hon. J. Israel Tarte, Minister of Public Works, announces that he will start to-day upon an inspection trip along the French river, in company with two engineers of the department. Mr. Tarte says:

I shall visit Toronto first, when I wish to examine something in connection with the harbor works. From Toronto I go to Collingwood, thence to North Bay. After that I shall make an examination of the French river. Two of the engineers of the Department of Public Works will join the party, and Mr. McColl, M.P. for Nipissing will also come along.

GEN. CAILLES' SURRENDER.

THE INSURGENT LEADER WEPT WHILE ARMS WERE BEING GIVEN UP.

Santa Cruz, Province of Laguna, P.I., June 25.—When General Cailles surrendered here yesterday, with 650 men and 500 rifles, he entered Santa Cruz to the music of native bands, which were drawn up in six lines in the churchyard. Cailles and his staff entered the church, and mass was celebrated by Chaplain Hart, of the 8th United States Infantry.

CONFERENCE OF COLONIALS. NAMES OF THE DELEGATES WHO WILL BE IN ATTENDANCE. London, June 24.—The following is a list of the men who will represent the colonies at the conference to consider the question of the constitution of the final court of colonial appeal.

MINERS' STRIKE OVER. Wilkesbarre, Pa., June 25.—The strike of miners at the Mosanaga colliery of the West End Coal Company has been settled and the six hundred employees returned to work to-day.

CONFERENCE OF COLONIALS. NAMES OF THE DELEGATES WHO WILL BE IN ATTENDANCE. The Secretary of State for India has appointed Sir John Edge, a member of his council, to attend the conference on behalf of the Government of India.

TRIED TO PASS A WORTHLESS CHECK.

Chicago, June 25.—Warren Stoner, the son of a prominent Kentucky family and a relative of a well known turfman, was arrested at Washington Park race track on the charge of attempting to pass a worthless draft on a bookmaker.

OUTPUT OF YUKON.

HEAD OF THE MOUNTED POLICE SAYS IT WILL AMOUNT TO TWENTY-FIVE MILLION DOLLARS.

Vancouver, B.C., June 25.—The steamship "Hating" arrived yesterday from Skaguay. The most prominent passenger on board was Major Wood, head of the Yukon Mounted Police.

GRIZZLY BITES SMALL BOY. HIS HAND MURT BADLY, OWING TO THE FATHER'S IN-DISCRETION. (New York Post.) William Schwitzer, five years old, of No. 194 Scholes street, Brooklyn, was bitten on the hand by a bear at the Central Park menagerie.

MONTREAL PRESBYTERY. THE REV. DR. McDONALD ELECTED MODERATOR FOR THE ENSUING TERM.

THE REV. DR. McDONALD ELECTED MODERATOR FOR THE ENSUING TERM. The quarterly meeting of the Montreal Presbytery was opened this morning with devotional exercises, the Rev. Dr. Mowatt in the chair in the absence of the moderator, the Rev. P. H. Hutchinson, M.A.



DR. BROCK.

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SUNDAY'S FLOOD.

DAMAGE NOT AS GREAT AS AT FIRST ANTICIPATED.

New York, June 25.—The Norfolk and Western offices in this city have received the following telegram from the general passenger agent at Roanoke, Va.:

Restoration of telegraph line develops the fact that reported damage by flood through coal fields was exaggerated. The loss of life will not exceed 60 or 75, and the damage to property, including repairs to railway and coal operations, will not exceed \$500,000.

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Advertisements.

FAN MOTORS FOR OFFICE AND STORE. GASOLINE ENGINE SPARKING OUTFITS. JOHN FORMAN, ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES, 708 and 710 Craig Street.

Get Grant's Great Guard. If your Eyeglasses fall off, slip or work loose GET GRANT'S GREAT GUARD. They will fit, and stay to fit any shape of nose. A wonderful and ingenious masterpiece. Invented by Prof. Sam'l S. Grant, Refracting Optician. Fitted and adjusted at the optical establishment of HENRY GRANT & SON, 2172 St. Catherine St. Hours 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Appointments Tel. Up 1333.

THE HEAT TRIES STRENGTH of texture as well as strength of arm, and washboard too. Use the soap that makes all this easier—that lubricates the rub of the texture and makes less work whether in hand washing or machine laundry. For hot weather use only STRACHAN'S GILT EDGE SOAP. ASK YOUR GROCER FOR IT.

Public Instruction gave a grant of two hundred dollars for this school last year. Dr. Thomson's assistant was severely hurt by a stone the other day and has been confined to the house since. No clue has yet been obtained as to his assailants. It is disgraceful and not at all creditable to our Christian civilization that such attacks are made on these peaceful and industrious foreigners.

RUSSELL BIGAMY CASE. London, June 25.—In the Old Bailey Court this morning the grand jury returned a true bill against Earl Russell for bigamy, and the recorder announced that the trial would take place in the House of Lords.

NOTES AND NOTICES. The Aerial, Pianola and Aeolian play everything; anybody can play them. Simple, artistic. If you have not yet heard them, please call at our new piano rooms, 2461 St. Catherine street, or send for catalogues. L. E. N. Pratte & Co., sole agents of the Aeolian Co., Kranich & Bach, Mason & Hamlin, Gabler, Fischer, Tonk & Regina Company, of New York.

COMMERCIAL

Montreal Wholesale Markets.

WITNESS OFFICE, June 25, 1901.

The grain market is still unchanged. Roll- ed oats are five to ten cents dearer, and beans are firmer and stronger. Seconds creamery butter and Eastern Townships dairy and also stronger. Eggs are slow at unchanged prices. Cheese is getting stronger.

GRAIN—No. 1 Ontario spring wheat, 22 1/2; No. 2, 21 1/2; No. 3, 20 1/2; No. 4, 19 1/2; No. 5, 18 1/2; No. 6, 17 1/2; No. 7, 16 1/2; No. 8, 15 1/2; No. 9, 14 1/2; No. 10, 13 1/2; No. 11, 12 1/2; No. 12, 11 1/2; No. 13, 10 1/2; No. 14, 9 1/2; No. 15, 8 1/2; No. 16, 7 1/2; No. 17, 6 1/2; No. 18, 5 1/2; No. 19, 4 1/2; No. 20, 3 1/2; No. 21, 2 1/2; No. 22, 1 1/2; No. 23, 1/2; No. 24, 1/4; No. 25, 1/8; No. 26, 1/16; No. 27, 1/32; No. 28, 1/64; No. 29, 1/128; No. 30, 1/256; No. 31, 1/512; No. 32, 1/1024; No. 33, 1/2048; No. 34, 1/4096; No. 35, 1/8192; No. 36, 1/16384; No. 37, 1/32768; No. 38, 1/65536; No. 39, 1/131072; No. 40, 1/262144; No. 41, 1/524288; No. 42, 1/1048576; No. 43, 1/2097152; No. 44, 1/4194304; No. 45, 1/8388608; No. 46, 1/16777216; No. 47, 1/33554432; No. 48, 1/67108864; No. 49, 1/134217728; No. 50, 1/268435456; No. 51, 1/536870912; No. 52, 1/1073741824; No. 53, 1/2147483648; No. 54, 1/4294967296; No. 55, 1/8589934592; No. 56, 1/17179869184; No. 57, 1/34359738368; No. 58, 1/68719476736; 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The Boys' Page.

How Monahan Won his Shoulder Straps

(Mrs. John Inglis, in 'Ledger Monthly'.)

"G. Melville Monahan," he wrote his name, I paused over G. Melville Monahan, and smiled, picturing to myself a tall, would-be fashionable youth, afflicted with much affectation; but it was the first day of school, and in the excitement of getting my part of our educational machine in running order, G. Melville's name was forgotten and did not occur again until a few days later when I was engaged in the laborious task of making an attachment between my list of names and the hundred and fifty faces before me. The owners of these faces were to be divided into four divisions, and then it was that I found G. Melville.

I called his name once, glancing about the room for the man of my fancy—no answer; twice—then from under my very eyes a red, freckled hand waved timidly, a ruddy face and pale blue eyes smiled upward and a thatch of wiry red hair seemed to rise in greeting.

I could only stare. Was this tiny bunch of rose-colored humanity to be addressed as G. Melville? It could not be, so I said without ceremony:

"Monahan, report in division B."

"Yes, um," he answered faintly, but the smile was luminous and undiminished, and I could see that, although badly frightened, G. Melville was game.

I endeavored to learn more of Monahan that day, but discovered only one thing—that he had come down from Berthoude, a little mountain town, for the purpose of attending the High School. More than this it was impossible to learn, for in the confusion attendant upon the first week of school, G. Melville's identity had not impressed itself very strongly, and he was as yet a youth to fortune and to fame unknown.

So I was forced, for the time, to content myself with the above meagre information until I could learn more from the boy himself.

This was a trifle difficult, for although Monahan responded to my friendly interest, and in the days that followed would often hang about my desk after the day's session was over, he was very reticent concerning himself, and I was forced to draw my information from observation and stray remarks that he let fall.

I discovered that the red hair covered a slow but conscientious brain; that if the carnation tints of his face were any index, he was alive with feeling; that his unassuming blue eyes were honest eyes, and I decided, for various reasons, that the small body had been stunted in its growth by overwork. G. Melville was eighteen, but no taller than a well-grown boy of twelve and eight in addition. His figure, however, was materially erect, and often, when watching the lines through the halls, I could catch the gleam of Monahan's hair in the distance and have to smile from pity and amusement at the obvious effort he made to assume a military bearing.

We boasted a cadet corps in the High School, and our soldier men were the delight and envy of all the lower-grade boys. This institution was a mighty lever, a god to the lazy, a stimulus to the indolent, and a further incentive to the already ambitious; for once in the High School proper, the corps was open to all applicants of good standing and proper dimensions.

Not a day passed after the fall term was fairly started without the appearance of a new uniform. We invariably followed the same order of procedure, the youth proudly sheepish and conscious of his new buttons, the girls admiring, with now and then a stifled giggle, and the teacher outwardly severe but inwardly amused.

I confess that I waited for Monahan's appearance with anxiety. I wondered how the uniform would hang on those rounded shoulders and shrunken limbs; but although Monahan came day after day he was in civilian's dress and I seemed doomed to disappointment, nor did I regret it much.

Then the boy's work dropped off and the painful discovery was made that the grade, after we all got well into the term, was too advanced for his past training.

I tried to bolster him up, but all to no purpose, he fell lamentably behind, and thereafter tried only in a half-hearted way that was painful because so hopeless.

There was but one thing to be done, and I told Monahan kindly that he had better drop to the grade below until Christmas time.

"Yes, um," he answered manfully, and speaking in his queer, cracked voice; "Oh, surely," said I, "and after the review you will have no further trouble with this work." And then, because I could think of nothing more to say, I patted him on the shoulder; but Monahan could not stand the touch of sympathy. He dropped his books and fled.

He came into my room late in the afternoon, with a tall, slender, brown-eyed woman.

"Miss Groves," he said, "not without a hint of pride, 'this is my mother'; then he left us together. We had quite a talk, and I found G. Melville's mother a very interesting woman. Her theme was, of course, her boy, and I was not an unwilling listener. I got my little friend's history from his cradle. It seems that they had come west when she was first married, for her husband's health. He had died immediately after the boy's birth, and she had struggled along, God knows how, through the years of his early boyhood. But as soon as Monahan was able he had helped in one way and another to lighten the burden of poverty, and together they had eked out an existence.

She spoke with pride of the various things Monahan had done.

"You could hardly believe," she said in conclusion, "that such a small boy could do so much mechanical labor, but during the last two summers in the

mountains, Melville travelled with the Western Union telegraph men, climbed the poles for them and attached the wires to the insulators.

Suddenly one day came the news that an aunt of hers had seen fit to die, and had bequeathed to her a sum of money, the interest of which kept them comfortably. They lived along in the little mining town for a few months after this windfall, then decided to come down to Los Angeles for the purpose of sending Melville to school.

He had long dreamed of going to a High School, but when he came and found, in addition to its other attractions, a cadet corps, his joy was unbounded. His life had been so starved of all brightness that the very buttons on the uniform appealed to him; he dreamed of them day and night, and could scarcely wait to make his application for entrance into the ranks. Here Mrs. Monahan's eyes filled.

"And it did seem too bad," she said, "that he couldn't get on. His father was a captain in the Civil War; we had talked it over so often, and I had drawn the money to buy his suit, when the poor child came home from school and told me he could not enter because he was not tall enough.

"And I'll never be any taller, mother, that's the worst of it," he said; and now this." She was crying again, at least the tears were rolling down her cheeks, and she got up and closed the window noisily.

"Well, we talked it over; I explained to her how infinitely better it would be for Melville to review the work than to go on under the circumstances, and argued to such a purpose that she finally assured me she was content, and withdrew, saying:

"I really feel worse over the cadet part than for this; for I fear that he will never grow any taller." She pulled her veil down with nervous fingers and was gone.

I did not meet her again for several months, but Monahan I saw every day, for the crowded condition of the city school made it necessary for us to give up the first floor of our building to the eighth grade. Owing to this I often saw Monahan passing to and from his classes. I scarcely knew what I had expected, but I was pleased to behold him as erect as ever, and stepping out as gallantly as any soldier dared.

There were busy days, however, and so crowded with work that, before I knew it, the half year was up and Monahan again in my department. I was glad to see him bright and cheerful, but his path was not exactly strewn with roses. In some way the story of his ambition had crept out, and the cadets—and there were numbers of them—looked upon him with manifest pity and superiority. All this made me sorry for Monahan. Day after day, when, on my return home, I passed him, leaning against the stone balustrade in front of the building and watching the daily drill with eyes of pining longing. Poor Monahan! I even regretted that he had left Berthoude; but the time came when, in a few short moments, Monahan, hiffling, stunted Monahan, became the hero of the school.

One day in early June, upon my return from lunch, I noticed a manifest commotion in the halls; the girls were talking in excited whispers, and the boys calling out:

"What's wrong? What's the matter?" Dead silence reigned for a moment, for the girls had seen my approach; suddenly Emily Des broke from a group and, running up to me, exclaimed, breathlessly:

"Oh, Miss Groves, there are three girls on the roof. They found the keys to the belfry somewhere, and locked every door after them as they went up, and now the trap-door on the roof has caught in some way and they can't get down, for they left the keys in the last door."

"How do you know all this?" I asked, sternly, and inwardly terrified, for the space on the top of the roof was narrow, and should the girls become frightened—

"Why, they called down to some of the girls who stayed here the lunch hour,"

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Emily continued; but they sent word for us to stay inside and not let the principal find it out, and to send some of the boys to pick or break the locks. They are doing it now.

Just here a far-away scream interrupted Emily. Consternation fell upon us. What could it mean? Collecting my wits, I sent for the janitor to bring his tools. Another scream and another. We ran downstairs and into the open, but, meeting the janitor and the principal on the way, I told the trouble. They hurried upward as fast as they could, and I followed the crowd.

(To be Continued.)

NOT A HERO.

My first experience with bears is worth recording, writes Mr. Vachell, in 'Life and Sport on the Pacific Coast.' He was walking down a path, leading his horse, and looking for deer. Suddenly the horse snorted, and four silver-tips stood directly in his path! At the same moment the horse tore the bridle from his rider's hand and galloped back to camp.

Meantime the bears had not stirred, although the biggest of them was staring disdainfully straight into my eyes. I was idiot enough to drop on one knee and fire pointblank into the grey, grim faces.

The unearthly roar that followed shook the garment. I was cool till I pulled the trigger; but that hideous bellow, running the gamut of sound between rage and surprise, and culminating in a shrill scream of agony, undid me. The air seemed to be full of bears.

In a jiffy I was up a tree, rifle in hand. It is my honest conviction that I pulled myself up to the first branch with one hand, a feat that I have attempted many times upon a horizontal bar, and never accomplished. Perched aloft, my wits returned to me. I looked down, peered through the leaves; the bears had vanished like the thick fog.

I descended very cautiously, feeling myself no hero.

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NEW SHOES A TORTURE, But All Suffering may be Avoided By Using Foot Elm.

Mrs. Francis M. Norris, Nanton, Alta., N.W.T., has this to say of Foot Elm: "I have suffered for years with tender feet, and it has been perfect torture to wear a pair of new shoes, no matter how soft and easy. I am very glad to say that Foot Elm has given me relief and it is a very valuable remedy for tired feet."

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CAREFUL MOTHERS Feed Their Babies on Lactated Food.

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The thousands of infants who suffer in the hot summer weather are improperly fed. The lives of the vast majority of little ones out in summer, could be saved if fed and nourished on health-giving Lactated Food.

When the mother is out of health, her milk is positively dangerous for her child. The ordinary prepared foods for infants conduce to the common infantile troubles—cholera infantum, diarrhoea and dysentery. The ordinary cow's milk is too often stale and sour, and the seeds of disease lurk in it.

Lactated Food is a saver of babies' lives; it gives the proper nourishment to the little ones that builds them up in flesh, bone and tissue. It has saved thousands of weak, puny and frail babies; it will save yours, dear mother, and bring it safely through the perils of the hot weather. At all druggists.

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ONLY 25c A BOTTLE.

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ST. ANDREW'S COLLEGE, TORONTO.

A Residential and Day School for boys.

WEEK IN ONTARIO

LIGHT ON THE FRIGIDITY OF THE ROSS GOVERNMENT TOWARD TEMPERANCE.

Toronto, June 24.—There are not lacking indications that the provincial political situation is volcanic. Some facts which have leaked out respecting the doings of the Ontario License Holders' Protective Association fortify the declarations in the Dominion and Ontario Alliance convention calls that a crisis regarding temperance legislation and law administration exists in this province. While the secretary of the liquor men has been boastful in his utterances, the secretary of the Alliance has been trenchant in his. The liquor men will hold a two-days convention next week at Barrie, and in addition to a tone of self-glorification in their organ, openly announce their intention to make arrangements to prevent the license law changes which are to be made at the next session, telling against their interests, and to organize their vote and influence to control the next legislature. The Alliance secretary has recently declared the Ontario license law to be a mongrel measure, which had been changed during the past few years in the interests of the liquor traffic, but when addressing the public meeting in connection with the meeting of the Good Templars Grand Lodge he declared it to be behind the times; that it had an 'iniquitous' proviso which rendered nugatory the minor clause, and that if the government would not stand by the boys and girls of the province he would leave the government, although a Liberal, and stand for the children. There was another incident of some note in the doings of the Good Templars Grand Lodge, the unanimous refusal to substitute government control of the liquor traffic for that of the traditional prohibition policy. The tone of the liquor association officials, the paralysis of the Ross government with regard to temperance legislation, and the action of the government and legislature at the recent session, indicate that whether government control of the liquor traffic would be a step forward or a step backward for the temperance forces the present condition of affairs is, in this province, liquor control of the government. Owing to Premier Ross's identification with the temperance movement, since as an organizer of the Sons of Temperance, he, thirty years ago, won his first recognition as a public speaker of rare gifts, and of his known personal feelings of friendliness toward the temperance cause, temperance leaders and the rank and file have been loth to discard the suggestion that he was and is an unwavering friend and champion of the prohibition cause. When the 'Witness' some months ago, in an editorial upon the temperance situation in Ontario, referred to the Ross government's attitude as 'frigid,' the article was read incredulously by many of the most devoted friends of the cause. That description is now widely accepted as an accurate definition, and a determination is manifested to raise the political temperature, of which the Alliance secretary's utterance is one manifestation.

over, that early and favorable action may be brought about, and the attitude of the government transformed, and that the remedy lies completely in the hands of the prohibitionists of Ontario. It is to enthusiastically respond to the Alliance call for the July convention, adopt the suggestions made by the executive, to arrange for a thorough organization of the temperance electorate, and for the local workers in the various ridings to vigorously co-operate with the Alliance officers. Authoritative assurances have reached the 'Witness' correspondent that if the prohibitionists will manifest their strength as a united, aggressive electoral force within the next few months, that the license bill to be introduced at the next session will be a disappointment to the traffic. It may be added that official declarations are continued that the government has not changed its intention of holding the provincial elections in May, 1902.



June 30, 1901.

WHATSOEVER I WILL STRIVE TO DO WHATEVER HE WOULD LIKE TO HAVE ME DO.

(John xv, 7-10; Matt. xxviii, 19-20.)

"If he abide in me, and my words abide in you, ye shall ask what ye will, and it shall be done unto you. Herein is my Father glorified, that ye bear much fruit; so shall ye be my disciples.—John xv, 7-8.

When hearts are full of yearning tenderness For the loved absent, whom we cannot reach, By deed or token, gesture or kind speech, The spirit's true affection to express, When hearts are full of innermost distress, And we are doomed to stand inactive by, Watching the soul's or body's agony Which human effort helps not to make less— Then like a cup capacious to contain The overflowings of the heart is prayer; The longing of the soul is satisfied, The keenest darts of anguish blunted are; And tho' we cannot cease to yearn or grieve, Yet we have learned in patience to abide.—Trench.

There is no more delicate service in the whole round of human action than that of intercessory prayer. It is so hidden as to have a special beauty on that account. While the men are all unconscious of it, that we are thinking of them, we fold our arms about them and bring them up before God for blessing and guidance. Intercessory prayer may be defined as loving our neighbor on our knees. The common objection, "What good can it do? Will not God bless men just as much without our prayers as with them?" seems to have a certain amount of weight. But a very little reflection shows that it does not amount to much. Even though intercessory prayer did nothing more than put us who pray in a desirable frame of mind toward those for whom we pray, it would be an exercise of great value. However, as a matter of fact, it accomplishes much more than this. Besides making our feeling of fellowship stronger, it really brings something to those for whom we offer our petitions. Human life is as closely bound up on the spiritual side as on any other side of our being. It is quite certain that if we withhold the duties of service in other ways, God does not supply our lack, so far as we can see, but in man's life suffers through our neglect. If man's life suffers through our neglect, the spiritual part of life stands alone and is not affected by spiritual service? There is from analogy every reason to suppose that those who are not prayed for suffer spiritual loss on that account.

The height of Christian friendship can not be reached without intercession. It has been pointed out by a spiritual teacher that it makes a great difference in our feelings toward others if their needs and their joys are on our lips in prayer; as also it makes a vast difference in their feelings toward us if they know that we are in the habit of praying for them. There is no charm in society that cannot be firmly and permanently bridged by intercession; there is no feud or dislike that cannot be healed by the same exercise of love.

"In one sense, God is always speaking; he is never still. Just as in prayer we are firmly and permanently bridged by intercession; there is no feud or dislike that cannot be healed by the same exercise of love.

"In one sense, God is always speaking; he is never still. Just as in prayer we are firmly and permanently bridged by intercession; there is no feud or dislike that cannot be healed by the same exercise of love.

DECISIVE ACTION NECESSARY. There is good reason for saying, however, that early and favorable action may be brought about, and the attitude of the government transformed, and that the remedy lies completely in the hands of the prohibitionists of Ontario. It is to enthusiastically respond to the Alliance call for the July convention, adopt the suggestions made by the executive, to arrange for a thorough organization of the temperance electorate, and for the local workers in the various ridings to vigorously co-operate with the Alliance officers. Authoritative assurances have reached the 'Witness' correspondent that if the prohibitionists will manifest their strength as a united, aggressive electoral force within the next few months, that the license bill to be introduced at the next session will be a disappointment to the traffic. It may be added that official declarations are continued that the government has not changed its intention of holding the provincial elections in May, 1902.

Advertisements.

Seal Brand Coffee

(1 lb. and 2 lb. cans.)

is selected from the very highest grades grown. It is HIGH GRADE PURITY—its fragrance proclaims its excellence.

ALL GOOD GROCERS. CHASE & SANBORN, MONTREAL AND BOSTON.

THE DOMINION BURGLARY GUARANTEE CO., (LIMITED),

No. 181 ST. JAMES STREET, Insurance Against Burglary

Parties who purpose going to the Sea Shore or Country for the summer months should take out a policy covering the contents of their dwellings against loss or damage by burglary.

Houses insured with us, and left vacant, are visited periodically by our staff of Special Constables.

Rates and full information on application.

OHAS. W. HAGAR, General Manager.

Tel. Main 1234.

LAPRAIRIE BRICKS

Use LAPRAIRIE SHALE BRICKS and secure Safety from decomposition, with Elegance in Appearance.

Office—204 ST. JAMES STREET

ROOFING.—Sparham Fireproof Cement Roof

Protected by Trade Mark and Patent.

The Only Reliable Roof for our climate—25 years' proof.

ADVANTAGES.—Roofs guaranteed 10 years. Smooth, snow blow off it. Any defect located at once, easily repaired.

GUARANTEE.—Roofs guaranteed 10 years. Prices accordingly.

A guarantee is worth only what it is behind it. Give it value. THE SPARHAM FIREPROOF ROOFING COMPANY, capital \$250,000, gives written guarantee with the roof, and that is irrevocable.

Apply 204 ST. JAMES STREET.

THE SPARHAM FIREPROOF ROOFING CO'Y.

W. L. MALBY, Man. Director. CAMPBELL & GILDAY, Agents.

CADBURY'S COCOA, ABSOLUTELY PURE, THEREFORE BEST. NO CHEMICALS USED.

Wholesale Agents for Canada, Frank Magor & Co., 16 St. John St., Montreal.

TRITICUMINA BREAD

For people troubled with Indigestion. This is made from Malted Wheat.

TRITICUMINA INFANTS' FOOD

For the Baby. Many fine children in this city have been brought up on it.

JAMES M. AIRD.

Bell Tel. Main 1025.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned have accepted, under benefit of inventory the residue of the Estate of the late John B. Young, in his lifetime of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, viz: Laura Frances Young and Ida Maude Young.

25

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.

No. 2030.

HECTOR MACKENZIE and JAMES POWER CLEGGHORN, both of the City and District of Montreal, Merchants, carrying on business at Montreal, in co-partnership under the firm name of J. G. MACKENZIE & COMPANY, Plaintiffs,

vs.

CHARLES PEARSON, son of Chas. Pearson, junior, of the Parish of St. Pierre du Lac (Cedar Hill), in the County of Matane, in the District of Rimouski, heretofore carrying on business at Cedar Hill, aforesaid under the firm name of CHS. PEARSON & COMPANY, Defendant.

The Defendant is ordered to appear within one month.

Montreal, 21st June, 1901.

EDMUND BARRY, Deputy Prothonotary.

Groceries, Provisions, &c.

Strawberries! Strawberries!

This will be the Best and Cheapest week for preserving strawberries. 2,000 Quarts received daily at lowest market prices. To ensure prompt delivery leave orders one day ahead.

WALTER PAUL, Family Grocer.

Yet sinners weep not for themselves, nor hearken to the warning of certain destruction. 'Oh, that they were wise, that they would consider 'heir latter end,' (Deut. xxii., 29.)

READABLE PARAGRAPHS

IT ANSWERED THE PURPOSE.

'I can't see,' said the visitor, 'why you have your genealogical chart hung so high. Such things are extremely interesting, but no one can examine it where it is.' Here Mr. Porcine took him gently by the arm and led him into the library where they could be alone. 'Mrs. Porcine,' he explained, 'was bound to have one of them things, and as we didn't have one right handy, I just framed my prize greyhound's pedigree and hung it high.'—Chicago 'Post.'

HAVE YOU THE GOIT?

The following cure for the goit is taken from an old work: First, the person must pick a handkerchief from the pocket of a maid of 50 years who has never had a wish to change her condition; second, he must wash it in an honest miller's pond; third, he must dry it on a parson's hedge who was never covetous; fourth, he must send it to a doctor who never killed a patient; fifth, he must mark it with a lawyer's ink who never cheated a client; sixth, apply to the part affected, and a cure will speedily follow.

EASIER WAY.

'I suppose you people down here are boring new oil wells every day,' the stranger said.

'That,' responded the business-like Texan, 'would, indeed, be running things into the ground. We find it easier and more profitable to bore into the pockets of the tenderfeet.'—Chicago 'Tribune.'

Magistrate—'Now, my boy, you are on your oath. Do you know what that means?' Witness—'Er—no, sir; not exactly.' Magistrate—'Do you know what you're expected to tell?' Witness (promptly)—'Oh, yes, sir; the lawyer that brought me here wrote it all down so's I could learn it off by heart.'—'Tit Bits.'

EQUAL TO THE OCCASION.

Antiquity Dealer—'Madam, this Spanish coin is old—more than 100 years old.' Madame—'H'm; it is stamped 1870.' Antiquity Dealer—'Is that so? Well, that, of course, is a misprint.'—Chicago 'Record-Herald.'

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

Actor—'When I am acting I forget everything about me. I see nothing but my role. The public disappears entirely.'

Friend—'I don't wonder at that.'

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

See the sign of **Chas. H. Pritchard** in every bottle.

Advertisements.

RICE'S STUDIO,

284 ST. CATHERINE STREET.

Beautiful Portraits. Latest and most artistic finishes. New Mountings. Telephone Up. 3475.

NEW PICTURES,

FOR THE SPRING TRADE, NEW MOUNTINGS and FRAMES Cheaper than ever.

G. W. WILSON & SON,

Manufacturers of Mountings and Frames 288 Craig St., Next door to the 'Witness' Office.

G. & J. E. GRIMSON

ARTISTS IN—

BENTGLASS,

409 and 411 St. James St. Repairs attended to at once. Phone M 1945

GOING TO BUFFALO!!!

KODAKS TO RENT FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

R. F. SMITH,

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COLLYER & BROCK

Electrical Engineers and Contractors

52 STREET RAILWAY CHAMBERS

Also WIRING & FITTING FOR PRIVATE HOUSES, Etc.

Cancer, Cancer

Dr. Percy's Anti-Cancer

Is very highly recommended for the Relief and Cure of Cancer, Tumors, Scrofula and Diseases of the Skin. Sufferers are invited to give it a trial. For sale by

J. A. HART, Druggist,

1780 Notre Dame St.

Country orders promptly filled.

ST. MARGARET'S COLLEGE, TORONTO.

A Boarding and Day School for girls, in the finest residential part of Toronto.

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THE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Conducted by Miss SYMMERS and Miss SMITH, will reopen in September.

Pupils who desire it are prepared for the McGill University Examinations for Matriculation, and for the Certificate of Associate in Arts.

For prospectus and further information, apply to 816 Sherbrooke street.

Stationery, &c.

HAVING PURCHASED the business, Stock-in-trade and Plant of the Estate of TIMMIS, NOBLE & CO., we beg to offer several choice lots Blank Books, Journals, Ledgers and office requisites, which will be sold at P.C.

The TIMMIS-NOBLE CO.,

759 Craig Street.

Professional.

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Canada Life Building, Montreal, Also Toronto, Ottawa and Washington.

SMITH, MARKEY & MONTGOMERY,

ADVOCATES, BARRISTERS, &c.,

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ROBT. C. SMITH, Q.C. FRED. H. MARKEY. GEO. H. A. MONTGOMERY.

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Bakers and Confectioners.

R. S. AULD,

Cor. Atwater Ave. and St. Antoine St.

Whole Wheat Bread, Fancy Bread, Choice Confectionery and Cakes, Boston Brown Bread and Baked Beans on Saturday.

WINNER OF THE SILVER CUP, THE HIGHEST PRIZE FOR CANADA, given by Colonial Bread Show, Sept. 8 to 15, London Eng.

Tel. Mt. 13.

GIVE BULLER BREAD A Fair Trial.

D. HARRISON, 1 Dunlop Place, Westmount. TEL. MOUNT 384.

DR. A. W. CHASE'S 25c. CATARRH CURE...

is sent direct to the diseased parts by the Improved Blower. Heals the ulcers, clears the air passages, stops droppings in the throat and permanently cures Catarrh and Hay Fever. Blower free. All dealers, or Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co., Toronto and Buffalo.

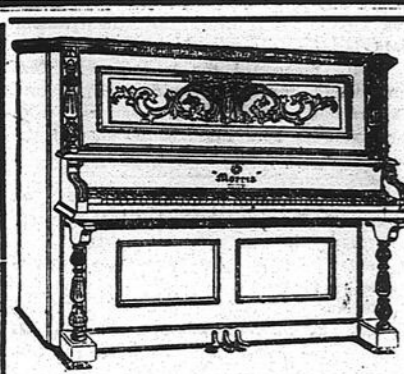
Advertisements.

Have you tried a

Londonderry

"Split"

Fraser, Viger & Co.,
DISTRIBUTORS.



MUST REDUCE STOCK
Before starting alterations to my Building.
Therefore solicit offers from immediate cash or instalment purchasers on—
25 NEW UPRIGHT MORRIS PIANOS.

W. H. LEACH, 2440 St. Catherine St. OPEN EVENINGS.

WHATEVER YOU WANT

Whether it's a Suit for a formal occasion, or just for business, or an outing, it ought to be well made and ought to fit. A choice line of Tweeds and Worsteds to select from. Price moderate.

R. C. ANDERSON,

Fashionable Tailor,
2327 St. Catherine Street.

The Little Folks..



THINK IT WAS A GRAND SCHEME WHEN MOTHER BOUGHT THE

IMPERIAL OXFORD RANGE,

Because Susan isn't cross any more on baking days, and they can "sneak" all the cakes they like without making her mad. And Father and Mother and Susan are just as pleased as the children though for different reasons. Wouldn't you like to examine this favorite new range and thoroughly understand what its splendid improvements offer you?

Sold by Leading Dealers All Over Canada.

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LAING'S

Sugar-Cured Ham

IS NOTED FOR ITS APPETIZING APPEARANCE AND DELICATE FLAVOR. THE BEST MATERIALS AND FACILITIES ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR ITS PERFECT CURE.

THE LAING AND PROVISION CO., Ltd.
PACKING Eight Retail Stores.

THE BOER WAR.

LORD KITCHENER CONTINUES TO GATHER THE ENEMY IN.

London, June 25.—Lord Kitchener cabled the War Office under yesterday's date that since his last report forty-one Boers have been killed, twenty-seven wounded, and 160 prisoners taken. Seventy burghers surrendered, and the British also captured forty-one rifles, 800 rounds of small arm ammunition, and 264 waggons, besides horses and stock.

YELLOW JOURNALISM

INTERESTING SUIT AGAINST THE LONDON 'DAILY SUN.'

London, June 24.—A gentleman applied at the Bow Street Police Court on Saturday for a warrant against the proprietors of the London 'Sun,' on the charge of obtaining money under false pretences. He told the magistrate that he was induced to purchase a copy of the paper because of a placard displayed by it reading 'Boha's Surrender.' A warrant was refused, because the copy of the paper in question had not been purchased within the jurisdiction of the court. The gentleman said he would renew his application at the Lord Mayor's office next Monday.

AMERICAN INVASION OF THE RAND.

London, June 24.—The Johannesburg correspondent of the 'Daily Mail' contributes a long letter to his paper, in which he describes the American trade invasion of the Rand, aided, he alleges, by British apathy. The correspondent asserts that Americans are quietly buying up Kafir shares and are pushing their efforts in every direction.

LESSONS OF THE WAR.

London, June 25.—An interesting paper written by Jean de Bloek (the Russian councillor of state and member of the Russian ministry of finance) on the lessons of the Transvaal war was read at the United Service Institution yesterday afternoon. The Russian councillor declared the South African war had proved that military service, as practiced to-day, was absurd and that the sacrifice made on the continent to support conscription was unnecessary. The war showed that the theatrical spectacles called manoeuvres were in no way related to real warfare.

CAPT. OGILVIE.

YOUNG CANADIAN OFFICER ATTACHED TO THE GORDON HIGHLANDERS.

Ottawa, June 25.—A despatch received at the Militia Department states that Captain J. H. Ogilvie, who was offered a captaincy in the Gordon Highlanders, has been attached to the first battalion of that famous regiment. Captain Ogilvie was formerly a member of 'B' Battery, Quebec, and served with the Canadian Artillery in South Africa. Later he went out again with Col. Steele, of the constabulary.

HAY FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

THE GOVERNMENT HAS AN ORDER FOR TEN THOUSAND TONS MORE.

Ottawa, June 25.—The Department of Agriculture is keeping up a good business in hay shipments at the order of the Imperial War Office for use in South Africa. Yesterday more orders came in for ten thousand tons of hay to be shipped during August. This makes over fifty thousand tons of hay that has been shipped from Canada since the beginning, and between thirty and forty thousand since January last. There is more hay now offering than there was last

Advertisements.

Malt Breakfast Food

For Weak and Overtaxed Stomachs in Summer Time

Sir William Roberts, M.D., F.R.S., the great authority on 'Foods and Their Values,' says: 'Not a few of those who bear a large and vigorous part in the world's work, and may perhaps reach a green old age, are plagued half their days with dyspeptic troubles.' The use of Malt Breakfast Food each morning speedily brings all the comforts and blessings of perfect digestion and robust health. Malt Breakfast Food keeps up a full supply of energy in the hot weather when you most need it. Your Grocer sells Malt Breakfast Food.

month. The crop is an abnormal one, and the farmers are receiving between three and four dollars more per ton than they would have done had the sale not been thus unusually extended. On top of the last good crop, the price would have gone materially down, but the demand from Capetown has kept the market continually empty, and the values have remained.

To-day the 'Tansgra' sails from St. John, N.B., with a large load. Next Saturday the 'Eretria' sails, and further sailings will be approximately as follows: 'Pendosia,' July 2; 'Kentigern,' July 21; 'Leucota,' July 21; 'Cumaxa,' July 31, with one vessel more to be chartered, and to sail some time about the middle of the month. The vessels for August sailings have not as yet been chartered.

LLOYDS MUST PAY.

APPEAL COURT HOLDS CORPORATION LIABLE FOR VALUE OF GOLD TAKEN BY THE BOERS.

London, June 25.—Considerable interest has been aroused by the success of the Transvaal authorities. This was before the South African war had broken out, for the Boers did not enter Natal until Oct. 11, 1899, though the Orange Free State, on Oct. 6 of the same year, had seized eight hundred tons of coal in transit belonging to the government of Cape Colony. The report of the seizure of the £500,000 in gold was repeated on Oct. 4, 1899, and it was further said that the amount was commandeered while on its way from Johannesburg to Capetown, being the week's shipment of gold, insured at Lloyd's, from the Rand. The gold was subsequently taken to Pretoria.

Lloyd's published a report on Oct. 3, 1899, to the effect that an amount of gold valued at £500,000 (\$2,500,000) in transit had been commandeered or seized by the Transvaal authorities. This was before the South African war had broken out, for the Boers did not enter Natal until Oct. 11, 1899, though the Orange Free State, on Oct. 6 of the same year, had seized eight hundred tons of coal in transit belonging to the government of Cape Colony. The report of the seizure of the £500,000 in gold was repeated on Oct. 4, 1899, and it was further said that the amount was commandeered while on its way from Johannesburg to Capetown, being the week's shipment of gold, insured at Lloyd's, from the Rand. The gold was subsequently taken to Pretoria.

IS CECIL RHODES PARALYZED?

New York, June 25.—Max O'Rell cables the 'Journal' from London as follows: Cecil Rhodes, the diamond king, is sailing from the Cape to England on July 3. He may never be able to return to South Africa. Although his illness is kept secret, his friends know he is threatened with general paralysis. His now decrepit form, gaping mouth, hanging lips and staring, haggard eyes are in strange contrast with that lively, erect stature I can remember when I met him in 1893. Cynic and dreamer he appeared to me, but a marvellously powerful personality, a dreamer who was preparing a new map of South Africa and a cynic who was prepared to carry out his plans regardless of means. To-day the man is a wreck, so an intimate acquaintance of his just returned from the Cape told me yesterday.

Max O'Rell is a humorist, and nothing is too sacred for his purpose, not even the truth.

SITUATION IN CHINA.

THE PERSECUTION OF CHINESE AROUND PAOTINGFU ON THE INCREASE.

Pekin, June 24.—Many memorials in favor of educational reforms are being presented to Li Huan Chang, but few of them show a thorough grasp of the situation. One of the best movements of this kind was that of eighty former students of the university who invited Mr. Allerdyce, formerly a professor in Hanlin University, and of late an interpreter in the British section, to start a school of English classes. This school has just been established with two assistant Chinese instructors.

Chen Pi, one of the administrators of the Chinese city, recently sent a memorial to the Chinese government, Chinese who have acted as English interpreters. The ministers insist on an immediate investigation of this matter before the evacuation of the city by the foreign troops, as the foreign representatives are desirous of protecting those against whom unjust accusations may be made. A report has been received here that the persecution of Chinese converts in places adjoining Paotingfu is on the increase. A majority of the converts have escaped to Paotingfu for protection. The Catholic converts at several points have fortified themselves more strongly, as they fear a renewal of the attacks on them.

Dr. Sheffield, of the American Board of Foreign Missions, yesterday brought from Muncho sixteen thousand taels, which completes the indemnity for the losses suffered there by native Christians and the destruction of the village chapels.

LOOTED BY AMERICAN MARINES.

Pekin, June 25.—The China Merchants Company, owners of the premises at Tientsin, at first occupied by the marines and afterwards by Lisicum's command as barracks, have completed their claim against the United States government for valuables which they aver were carried off by the marines. The list comprises many valuable furs, rugs and jewels, including diamonds. The total of their claim is four hundred thousand taels. The company says that the premises, being a part of the foreign concession, were willingly lent for military necessities, but that they were not subject to looting, as they would have been if they had been in the Chinese city.

THE COMBINE IN KNIT GOODS.

Albany, N.Y., June 24.—The representatives of thirty-seven of the largest knit-goods mills have decided to continue the temporary organization formed a short time ago until October 1, 1901, and to name it 'The American Knit Goods Association.' The association has decided to maintain the prices and terms of the schedule adopted May 7, in effect until August 1, 1901, when another advance will probably be made.

THE GRAPEVINE

IN NOVEMBER.

(Republished by request, from the 'Witness' of Nov. 8, 1882.)

Those who have many vines, or a vineyard, will have fixed upon some method or 'system' of training and pruning, which they will follow so far as the vines will allow. But we have advocated the planting of vines wherever there is soil enough for their roots, whether on the largest farm or in the smallest village yard, and have advised their training along fences and upon buildings, whenever there was no room for a trellis. We have advised growing grape vines in the best way, if possible, but at any rate, and under unfavorable conditions, to plant one or several vines, and do the best with it that circumstances will allow. Those who have followed our advice will naturally ask what shall be done with their vines, now that the season for pruning is at hand.

It is probable that the vine of each reader will be unlike to, and require a different treatment from that of every other reader. In whatever condition the vine may be, when the fruit has been gathered, and the leaves have fallen, the observance of a few simple points will allow any intelligent person



Figure 1.

to treat it properly. The vine, as one stands before it, after the leaves are off, is made up of old wood and new. The stems more than one season old have no buds, but they bear smaller stems, that grew in the season now closing. In spring and early summer, they were green and tender, and we mentioned them as shoots. Now that they have ripened and are hard and brown, we call them canes. Every vine, large or small, is now mainly made up of these canes. There may be in a young vine but a few of them, but a large old one will show a mass of such canes. Now, however perplexed and confused an old vine may seem it is really a repetition of the same parts. There will be some old stems, but the mass is of last summer's growth.

Take one of these canes by itself, whether there are but two or three upon a young vine, or a multitude upon an old one, examine and understand it, and see what it will do next year, and its treatment will become plain. Let figure 1 represent a cane, whether the only one from a very young vine or one of many upon an old vine. It may be but three feet long, or it may have grown to the length of twenty feet, but long or short, large or small, it will show buds on alternate sides, which are separated by a portion of stem, which is longer or shorter according to the variety. These buds are placed at a point where the leaves of last summer were attached. Aside from the old stems, which grew a year (or several years) before, the whole vine is made up of repetitions of such canes. No

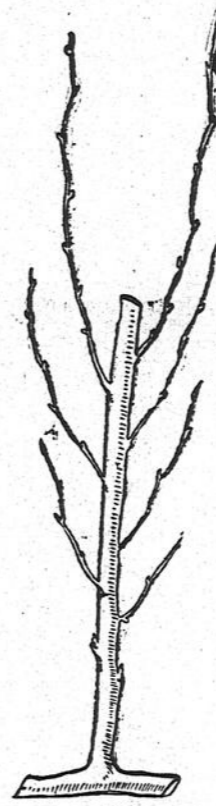


Figure 2.

matter how many they may be, or how much confused they may seem, this is all that the vine has at this season. WHY DO WE PRUNE? We would, at the risk of repetition, impress the fact that the whole vine (save the old stems) is made up of buds, separated by sections of variable length (three inches to a foot or more) of cane. Another point important to bear in mind, is that all growth of next year, shoot, leaf and fruit, will come from these buds and from nowhere else, as a

Advertisements.

Line of Life

on PEARLINE users' hands should be deep and long. PEARLINE lengthens life by removing the evils of the old way of washing; cramped bending to rub, long breathing fetid steam, weary standing on feet, over-exertion, exhaustion. Doctor Common Sense tells you this is bad. With PEARLINE you simply soak, boil and rinse. Quick, easy, sensible, healthful—proved by millions of users. 639

ELECTROTYPING DONE IN

the very best style and with despatch at 'Witness' Office

rule, though on a vigorous old vine, chance or adventitious shoots may appear upon the stems. Unless it is desired to have a cane just there, such shoots should be broken off as they appear. It will be seen that these buds are important points; not only next year's growth, but the whole future of the vine depends upon them.

Suppose we did not prune, what would happen? If the cane (fig. 1) were left as the fall of the leaf found it, its buds would next spring push into shoots. The uppermost buds, according to a well-known law of growth, would start first, and push their shoots; the next lower ones, starting later, would produce smaller shoots, and these would be a series of smaller shoots as we go down the cane, as in fig. 2, while the lowermost buds, being deprived of sap by the upper shoots, may not start at all. It will be seen that the most vigorous shoots will be from the upper buds, while the lower buds, which were formed earlier in the season, and are most likely to contain the rudiments of fruit, are quite starved and useless.

Each year, if the vine goes unpruned, the new growth will be further from the root, and the best developed buds, starved, as it were, by the more rapid growth of those above them, and but very little fruit will be produced.

Suppose, instead of allowing the cane (fig. 1) to go unpruned, we at this season cut it off, as shown by the line, leaving but two buds. Next spring, these two, having all the nourishment that would otherwise have gone to the buds above them, will push with great



Figure 3.

vigor, and, being the oldest and best developed, will probably bear fruit abundantly, and next autumn would present the appearance of fig. 3, as contrasted with that of fig. 2. We prune, then, to be more sure of fruit, and to avoid growing a great number of shoots for which we have no use. We wish to direct the energies of the vine to the production of fruit, rather than to the forming of a great mass of shoots and leaves. Now, if one understands this as to a single cane, the pruning of the whole vine is plain.

One should use his imagination, and knowing that the future growth will come from the buds, now plainly seen, he can at a glance tell what to remove. Standing before an old vine, no matter how complicated it may seem, let him bear in mind that each bud next spring will push a leafy, and maybe a fruiting, shoot. If there are too many canes, so many that even one or two shoots from each will cause crowding, let him cut them out altogether. Then cut the canes, that are allowed to remain, back to two buds each, keeping in mind the fact that each of these two buds will produce a shoot, which next autumn will appear as a cane, just like the one he has now before him. With an old and neglected vine we can only give these general directions, which if intelligently followed, will produce good results. There is greater danger that too many buds will be left, than that too many will be cut away. In pruning it is rarely desirable to provide for more than two shoots from a cane, but it may be well, especially in severe climates, and to guard against accidents, to leave three or four buds in pruning at this season, and then late in February, or early in March, at any rate before the sap starts, cut away the extra buds, leaving but two to grow. An intelligent consideration of the few simple facts stated here, will allow any one to bring a neglected old vine into a fair condition of fruitfulness. The same principles apply to the treatment of young vines, but these, if our directions heretofore given from time to time have been followed, will be less perplexing to the novice.—American Agriculturist.

A GLIMPSE OF THE RAINBOW CITY.

Montreal Newspaper Men Visit the Pan-American Exhibition.

A SUPERB SPECTACLE AND A FINE DISPLAY OF PRODUCTS OF AMERICAN ART AND INDUSTRY.

How the Exhibition Impresses a Canadian—Something About the Principal Canadian Exhibits.

All roads lead to Buffalo this summer, for the great Pan-American Exhibition is proving the central point of attraction for a large proportion of this year's tourist travel.

The Montrealeers certainly saw the big exhibition under most favorable auspices. Saturday was a beautiful day, along the shores of Lake Erie as well as in Montreal.

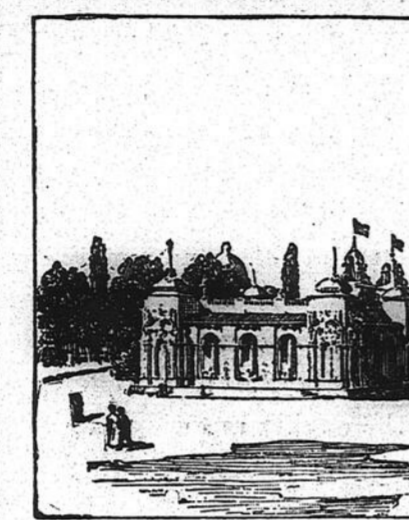
It is the general artistic success of the exhibition that is the first feature to impress itself upon the mind of the visitor. When the Pan-American Exhibition was in its nebulous state, when it existed but in the mind of a few enthusiasts, its character as a thing not merely of passing beauty, but of actual artistic merit was settled.

The heavy cornices and elaborate facades of the building are most delicately colored, the tile roofs are a bright red, while the well-proportioned dome of the United States Government building is painted blue.

The Montreal party on Saturday entered the fair grounds by what is known as the water gate. The grounds cover three hundred and fifty acres in all, including a part of Delaware Park.

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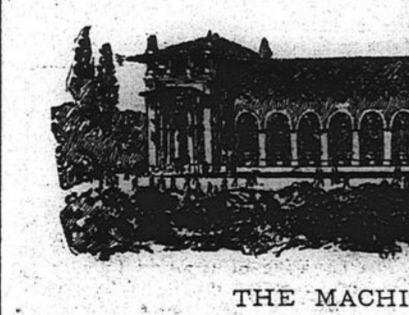
crowned with a magnificent, symmetrical city of handsome, well-proportioned, cunningly painted buildings. It might almost have been a vision of fairyland on a large scale.



THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BUILDING.

It was, according to the first plans, to have held the art display of the exhibition, but could not be completed in time, and so another beautiful temporary building had to be constructed for the purpose.

Thanks to a most elaborate and ornate system of pretty canals lined with trim Normandy poplars, groups of stately and tropical and flowering shrubs one can make most complete tours of the grounds in launches and gondolas.



THE MACHINERY AND TRANSPORTATION BUILDING.

and lagoon system itself, give quite a Venetian aspect to the exhibition.

The Montrealeers on Saturday disembarked from the launch at the Delaware Park lake, near to the model life-saving station of the United States Government, where skilled crews daily give exhibitions of life-boat and breeches buoy drill, etc., etc.

A short walk among beautiful shrubbery and fragrant flower beds brought the party squarely in front of the great electric tower, so often described, really a thing of great beauty, which, with its elegant proportions and extreme height of 375 feet, forms the climax of the group of buildings.



MINES, ARCHITECTURE AND GRAPHIC ARTS BUILDINGS.

esplanade larger than the Champ de Mars. Two hundred and fifty thousand persons can comfortably assemble here. Directly before him are cascades and fountains to the very base of the big tower.

The buildings, as were those at Chicago, are built of 'staff' or cement, and the stately groups and other structures are of the same material.

In the main hall there is a fine and most artistically arranged display of the Dominion agricultural products and trophies of the chase.

In the industrial arts building the Gorham Manufacturing Company and the Tiffany have immense displays, the Tiffany showing among other things the Tiffany diamonds and the swords of honor presented to Schley, Evans, Hobson, Miles and other heroes of the late war.



Another interesting exhibit is one of a dozen or so of the monster new locomotives alongside of the little original American locomotive and train.

The best bands in the United States and Ontario have been engaged to furnish music for the exhibition. Two or more will be in service throughout the season.

Paris, June 24.—A recent census shows that the population of Paris has increased 177,294 in the last five years, and is now 2,714,968.

ed with all the display of military precision so dear to the simple republican minds of our good cousins across the lines.

So much as to the personnel and spectacular aspect of this truly unrivalled spectacle. A few words as to the exhibition and charmed with the princely treatment they received at the hands of Messrs. Charlton and Lott, the Grand Trunk's representatives with the party.

ABOUT HOTEL CHARGES. In view of statements which have been made as to the insufficiency of hotel accommodation at Buffalo and the alleged overcharging of visitors for accommodation, the representative of the 'Witness' made special inquiries on these subjects.

From passengers it is learned that the train while going at a very high rate of speed, ran into an open switch at Monaca, and the entire train went over an embankment, some 35 feet high.



ROCHESTER MILK ROUTES. Rochester, N.Y., June 24.—For several weeks John Sutherland, of Ottawa, and representatives from Toronto and Montreal, associated with Mr. Paddock, of Watertown, N.Y., have been busy securing options on milk routes in this city.

Winnipeg, June 25.—Mr. Rogers, building inspector, had, up to noon yesterday, given out permits for buildings to the value of \$975,000, and he expected other applications which would bring the total value up to over a million dollars.

POPULATION OF PARIS. Paris, June 24.—A recent census shows that the population of Paris has increased 177,294 in the last five years, and is now 2,714,968.

as at the Pan-American. It is the very life of the big show, not only by night, but also by day. At night the presence of the transmitted energy of Niagara is made manifest in a display which simply baffles description.

The Montreal newspaper men returned home yesterday enthusiastic about the exhibition and charmed with the princely treatment they received at the hands of Messrs. Charlton and Lott, the Grand Trunk's representatives with the party.

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FLYER IN A WRECK

TWO PERSONS KILLED AND OVER FORTY INJURED.

Pittsburg, June 24.—By the wrecking of train No. 23 north bound on the Pittsburg & Lake Erie Railway at Monaca, Pa., 28 miles from this city, this evening, two persons are dead, three fatally injured, and 40 others more or less hurt.

From passengers it is learned that the train while going at a very high rate of speed, ran into an open switch at Monaca, and the entire train went over an embankment, some 35 feet high.

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