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DAILY WITNESS

Last Edition.

Vol. XXXVIII., No. 166. MONTREAL, MONDAY, JULY 19, 1897. PRICE ONE CENT.

BEGINNING TO LOOK SERIOUS.

THE POWERS DEMAND A WRITTEN DECLARATION OF THE PORTE'S INTENTIONS.

THE QUESTION OF THE SUSPENSION OF PEACE NEGOTIATIONS AND THE ADOPTION OF COERCIVE MEASURES.

Constantinople, July 19.—The terms of the Turkish government as submitted to the Ambassadors by Tewfik Pasha, on Saturday, not only proposed a change of frontier but fixed the amount of indemnity at four and one-half million pounds Turkish, and renewed the demand for abolition of the capitulations granted the foreigners in the Ottoman Empire. It was regarded as clear proof that the intentions of the powers will be unchanged by anything by mere diplomatic negotiations.

Constantinople, July 19.—The ambassadors have informed the Porte that they want a written declaration as to the intentions of the Turkish Government, which have hitherto been communicated orally by Tewfik Pasha, and have stated that if this is not forthcoming they will suspend the negotiations and refer the whole matter to their respective governments with a view of adopting coercive measures.

Berlin, July 19.—According to a special despatch received here the Emperor Nicholas has telegraphed the Sultan demanding the immediate evacuation of Thessaly and threatening otherwise that the Russian troops will cross the frontier. It is said here semi-officially, to-day, that all the powers except Great Britain have consented to this course.

A WELL-EARNED REST.

THE DEPUTY POSTMASTER-GENERAL SUPERANNUATED AFTER FIFTY-ONE YEARS' SERVICE.

Ottawa, Ont., July 19.—Lieutenant-Colonel White, Deputy Postmaster-General has been superannuated after fifty-one years of service, partly under the Imperial Postmaster-General and partly under the Canadian. Dr. Robert Miller Coulter of Aurora has been appointed Deputy Postmaster-General.

AMERICANS OBJECT.

London, July 19.—The proposition to confer upon the Archbishop of Canterbury an official status as head of all branches of the Episcopal Church in all parts of the world, which was one of the most interesting questions before the last conference, will come to nothing. Englishmen were exceedingly eager to see the archbishop established as primate for the Church throughout the world, but the United States bishops, of whom there were a hundred and forty-four in the conference, arrayed themselves solidly against the proposal, and they had as allies several colonial bishops. A distinguished United States ecclesiastic said to the correspondent of the Associated Press today: 'The independent Church in America would never consent to surrender a particle of its independence.'

A prominent participant in the conference said today: 'Its most significant phase was the prominence given to the consideration of the social duties of the Church. There seemed to be an almost unanimous opinion that the work of the Church properly includes the consideration of problems of labor and capital.' Bishop Potter made a strong speech advocating the propriety of bishops officiating as arbitrators in labor disputes, and the United States bishops have been taking a leading part in the deliberations.

SHUTTING OUT AMERICANS

THE GOVERNMENT DETERMINED THAT NONE SHALL BE EMPLOYED ON THE CROW'S NEST PASS RAILWAY.

Ottawa, July 19.—At Saturday's Cabinet meeting the terms of the Crow's Nest contract with the C. P. R. were confirmed. It was agreed with the consent of the company to insert a proviso that neither the contractor nor any sub-contractor shall employ any alien on construction work except such persons as immigrants from Europe who reside in Canada, and who present a certificate from an authorized agent of the Department of the Interior to that effect and except it becomes impossible in the opinion of the Minister of Railways to secure a sufficient number of Canadians and European immi-

NOT AN IMPERIALIST.

Referring to Mr. Laurier's great success in England and the favorable impression which he created everywhere, the 'Signal' says: 'The imperialistic views attributed to him are not founded. In none of his speeches did Sir Wilfrid Laurier advocate the idea of imperial federation, but he simply said that Canada would be a gainer by having representatives in the British House of Commons, the same as it gains by having a high commissioner in London. Between that and the conclusion that Laurier is in favor of imperial federation there is quite an abyss. No, Sir Wilfrid Laurier never prostrated himself before Albion; on the British soil as well as on Canadian soil, he has been the same man, following the same path, speaking the same language, preaching the same doctrine, professing the same views, a Frenchman in his heart, loyal to the British Crown, and a Canadian before all.'

Further on, referring to the Canadian Premier's visit to France, the same article adds: 'Let us wait a few days, and Laurier, who has been the colonial lion in London, will be equally the lion of the day in Paris.'

CHILDREN AND THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Referring to the school question, the 'Signal' says: 'The well-to-do classes seem to make it a duty not to send their children, especially the girls, to the schools under the control of the commissioners. They prefer to have them trained in private schools, at really ridiculous prices, especially for girls' schools, and yet there is no good reason to justify such a course. The common schools are quite as good as these private schools, both as regards the studies and the teachers, and the fact is that, very often, the same order of teachers has charge of both schools. On the other hand, the inconveniences of such a system are numerous. It creates among the children a dangerous distinction and takes away from the government the control of inspection over a large portion of the teaching. Let us send our children to the public schools.'

THE BULLS HAVE ARRIVED.

The papal bulls appointing Mgr. Bruchesi Archbishop of Montreal, were received on Saturday evening by His Lordship Mgr. Moreau, Bishop of St. Hyacinthe, who is the senior bishop of the ecclesiastical province of Montreal, and this morning he sent a special delegate to hand them over to the archbishop-elect.

A cablegram will now be sent to Rome in order to obtain the necessary dispensation to have the consecration service held on Aug. 5, the general rule being that such ceremonies should be held on the feast of an apostle only.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

ALLEGED SERIOUS STATE OF AFFAIRS.

Ottawa, July 19.—It is said that the investigation into the affairs of the St. Vincent de Paul penitentiary reveals a state of affairs which eclipses anything at Kingston. Large quantities of material charged for cannot be accounted for. Some of the stone was found in a religious building adjacent to the penitentiary. A large rake-off on certain hospital supplies and high grade groceries not under contract is said to have been exposed. It is said that a certain high official of the penitentiary not now on duty has been communicating surreptitiously with the prisoners with a view of coloring evidence. All round it is said a pretty mess has been discovered, and the whole tale has not yet been told.

THE WEATHER AND CROPS.

The weather has been favorable for some time back for the ripening of the growing crops, and the hay, which was considered light, has been improved very much by the recent rains. The farmers are very busy now harvesting the hay and oat crop, the latter being heavy and of good quality for the most part.

The fruit, both large and small, is likely to be a larger crop than was expected, although later in ripening this year than previous years—in fact all the crops are later owing to the cold, backward spring weather that prevailed all over the Dominion. Peaches from the neighborhood of Niagara, and Windsor, Ont., are now coming to this market and it is expected the yield will be an average one. The same may be said of the grape crop in the same sections of country. Plums have been an unusually short crop all over the Dominion, and strawberries and raspberries are not as plentiful as in former years.

FIXING THE NEW STAFF.

Mr. Vallee, governor of the Montreal jail, had a busy time yesterday organizing the service among the numerous new guards just come in to replace those who were dismissed the previous day. Fortunately, several of the new hands were old officers who had been dismissed by the previous government and consequently had a full knowledge of their duties.

THE YUKON'S GOLDEN STORE.

Millions Have Already Been Mined and Yet There's Millions More.

ALL ABOUT THE LUCKY DISCOVERY.

WAS MADE ABOUT A YEAR AGO—BOUNDARY DISPUTE LOOMING UP.

Seattle, Wash., July 19.—A detachment of mounted police of the North-West territory, which passed through Seattle on their way to the Klondike gold region two years ago, struck it rich. Five of the twenty guards returned on the 'Portland' with gold amounting to $200,000. The other fifteen remained in Alaska to engage in mining.

Mrs. F. A. Gage, wife of the son of the Secretary of the Treasury, Lyman Gage, came down on the 'Portland.' She went north on it and was at St. Michaels. She said in an interview:—'The country is enormously rich. The present gold diggings are only a very small part of it, and there is little doubt that there are millions only waiting for the miners to come and dig it out. The men from the Klondike are not the men to exaggerate, for I have talked with people whom I knew to be truthful.'

It is declared that there is no danger of food giving out. All reports to the contrary are not honest. The North American Trading Company will not allow a man to take any food north from Portland, but it will guarantee to furnish him food for a year at less than four hundred dollars. He can secure such a guarantee before leaving this city, so that starvation will not be one of the difficulties to stare men in the face.

A letter received from Dawson City under date of June 18, contains many interesting facts. The writer, Arthur Perry, a well-known citizen of Seattle, says:—'The first discovery of gold on the Klondike was in the middle of August, 1896, by George H. Cormack, on a creek emptying into the Klondike on the south, called by the Indians Bonanza. He found $1.60 to the pan on a high rim. After making the find known as 'Forty Miles,' he went back with two Indians and took out $1,400 in three weeks, with three sluice boxes. The creek was soon staked from one end to the other and all the small gulches were also staked and recorded. About Sept. 10, a man by the name of Whipple prospected a creek emptying into the Bonanza, and named it Whipple Creek. He afterwards sold out, and the miners renamed it Eldorado.

Jimmy McLain took out $11,000 during the winter just in prospecting the dirt. Clarence Berry and his partner Anton Stander, panned out about the same in the same manner. Mrs. Berry used to go down to the dump every day to get dirt and carry to the shanty and pan it herself. She has over six thousand dollars taken out in that manner.

Mr. Liopin from Seattle has a rich claim and his wife has a sack of nuggets worth $6,000, that she has picked up on the dump.

When the dumps were washed in the spring, the dirt paid better than was expected. Four boys on a 'lay' in Eldorado took out $49,000 in four months. Frank Phiscater, who owned the Grand, had some men hired and cleaned up $94,000 for the winter. Mr. Lippin, I was told, has cleared up $54,000. Louis Rhodes, No. 25 Bonanza, has cleaned up $130,000 last winter.

'This is probably the richest placer ever known in the world. They took it out so fast and so much of it, that they did not have time to weigh it with gold scales. They took steel-yards and all the syrup cans were filled.'

MINERS FLOCKING TO THE SCENE.

Seattle, Wash., July 19.—A hundred men took passage on the steamer 'Al Ki' to-day, most of them starting on what is called the overland trip to Klondike. From Juneau they go a hundred miles further by water to Dyea, then over the mountain passes, down lakes Linderman and Bennett to the Yukon river, and from that river to the new discoveries. Among the crowd were many well-known men who have long been identified with the growth and development of the North-West. An immense crowd was at the dock, and when the 'Al Ki' threw off her lines and pulled into the bay, thousands of people gave cheers and shouts and bade her God speed. Every inch of her passenger and cargo space was taken.

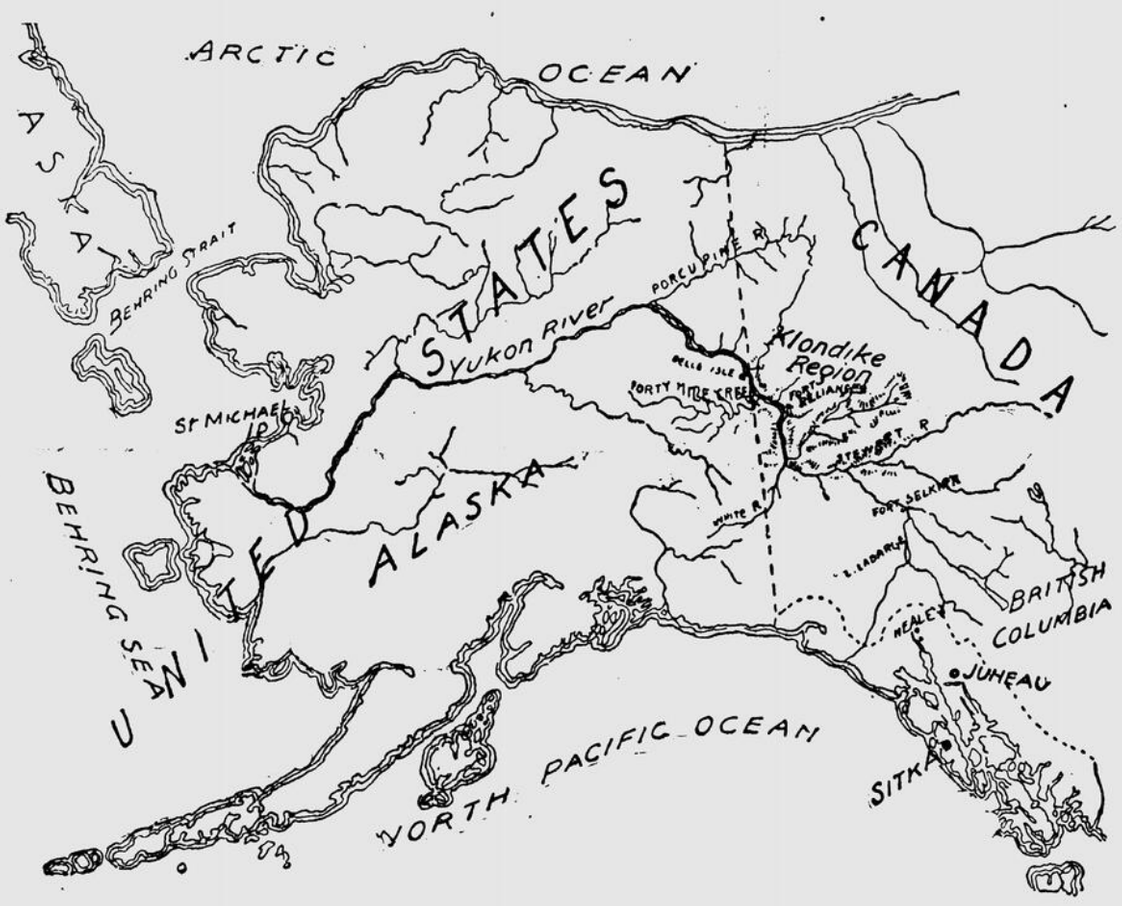
New York, July 19.—A special to the 'Tribune' from Washington says:—The increasing number of gold-seekers in the Yukon basin, not only in the Klondike region in British Columbia, but in Alaska also, has impressed officials of the government in Washington anew with the necessity of reinforcing the agencies of government in the latter. From Circle City, on the Yukon, during the last few months, have come the most urgent appeals and demands to have the mineral land laws of the United States extended over the surrounding region, and it is probable that in his first annual report to Congress, Secretary Bliss of the Interior Department will approve the recommendation of Commissioner Hermann of the General Land Office, that this be done, and also that a fully-equipped local land office be established at Circle City. Of course, neither of these things can be done until after authority has been given by Congress. Among members of that body a strong indisposition has been manifested toward the extension of the powers and agencies of the civil government over Alaska ever since the acquisition of the territory thirty years ago, because of the meagre population and the apparent lack of necessity of such legislation.

THE BOUNDARY QUESTION.

New York, July 19.—A special to the 'World' from Washington says:—The possibility of serious international complications between the United States and Great Britain as the result of the recent gold discoveries in Alaska, has become apparent to the State Department. Senator Davis of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, has been requested to secure the immediate ratification of a treaty for determining the boundary line between Canada and Alaska. In order to lessen the probable difficulty, Chairman Davis has announced his intention of calling this treaty up for action at the next executive session of the Senate. There is said to be no objection and prompt ratification is expected.

A CANADIAN VIEW.

Ottawa, Ont., July 19.—The reports from the Yukon country of the enormous richness of the placer gold deposits in the Klondike district have moved the government to consider what steps should be taken to protect the interests of Canada. Whatever dispute there may be as to the boundary line between Canada and Alaska there is no question at all about the rich Klondike fields being altogether and clearly in Canada. This being the case, the question arises whether Americans and other foreigners should be allowed to come in there and take away a million dollars without leaving anything in the country or contributing anything to the public revenue. In many of the states no one but a citizen of the United States can hold a mining license, but there the Canadian Government issues licenses to anybody on payment of a paltry fee. Whether under the present régime of retaliation and reprisal mining licenses should be confined to British subjects is a question which may be considered, but there seems hardly any doubt that in any event a substantial royalty should be exacted by the government upon all the gold taken from the soil, and the public revenue thus benefit from the public wealth. The great difficulty the government labors under is lack of definite information. If public opinion was expressed in the favor of a royalty of ten, fifteen or even twenty percent on all the gold taken away from the Canadian streams in the Yukon country, the government would doubtless be largely guided by it. At all events, an expression of public opinion would assist the government in reaching a conclusion, and the feeling here is that some action should be taken in time for next season.



THE NEW GOLD FIELDS

Map showing the location of the Klondike Region, where the rich discoveries have been made. It is 650 miles from Juneau, from which it can be reached overland. It can also be reached by boat up the Yukon River, whose mouth is at St. Michael Island, in Behring Strait.

NORWEGIAN CUSTOMS CHANGES.

Christiania, July 19.—The customs committee of the Storthing has adopted a report proposing the introduction of differential tariff duties on several agricultural products and giving greater protection to small manufacturing interests.

FRENCH CAVALRY KILLED.

WERE IN THE REGION OF TIMBUCTOO, IN PURSUIT OF A BAND OF ROBBERS.

Paris, July 19.—At to-day's meeting of the Cabinet, M. Lebon, Minister of the Colonies, announced that a force of French cavalry from Timbuctoo, while pursuing a band of robbers, met with a serious disaster. Two European officers, two non-commissioned officers and twenty-nine native Spahis were killed or are missing.

FAIR WEATHER.

Meteorological Office, Toronto, Ont., July 19, 11 a.m.—The following are the maximum and minimum temperatures:—Kamloops, 78—52; Edmonton, 70—52; Qu'Appelle, 70—46; Winnipeg, 80—62; Port Arthur, 72—54; Parry Sound, 90—64; Toronto, 82—66; Ottawa, 86—62; Montreal, 82—64; Quebec, 84—56; Halifax, 86—56. Probabilities for the next twenty-four hours: Moderate winds; fair; little change in temperature.

Montreal, July 19, 1897.

Readings by Hearn & Harrison's Standard Barometer at noon to-day, 30.27; yesterday, 30.25. Temperature, max. 85, min. 65, yesterday, max. 84, min. 60.

THE DINGLEY BILL.

REPUBLICAN CONFEREES AGREE UPON THE MEASURE.

SUGAR TO BE MORE HIGHLY PROTECTED AND THE DUTY ON PINE LUMBER RESTORED TO $2.

Washington, July 19.—When the Republican conferees on the tariff bill, representing the two houses of Congress, adjourned at six p.m. to-day the announcement was made, on behalf of each of the houses, that they had agreed upon all the items of the bill. The result was submitted to the Democratic members of the conference at a full meeting held to-day.

The bill as agreed upon, will, when made public, present an entirely new sugar schedule, at least in the main item of duty on raw and refined sugar, the fourth presented since the bill emerged from the recesses of the Ways and Means Committee. The wording of the new paragraph is as follows:—

'Sugars not above number 16 Dutch standard in color, tank bottoms, syrups or cane juice, melado, concentrated melado, concrete and concentrated molasses, testing by the polariscope not above 75 degrees, 95-100 of one cent per pound, and for every additional degree shown by the polariscope test, three and a half one-hundredths of one cent per pound additional, and fractions of a degree in proportion, and on sugar above No. 16. Dutch standard in color, and on all sugar which has gone through a process of refining, 125-1000ths of one cent per pound additional.

It will be observed that the modification of the sugar schedule still leaves the rate on pure sugar testing 100 degrees 1.95 cents per pound, which was the Senate rate. The differential on refined sugar is, however, one-eighth of a cent per pound, while the Senate differential was one-fifth. The House also secures the elimination of the one-tenth of a cent reduction allowed on low grade sugars testing below 87 degrees by the polariscope. It is claimed that the increase on the higher grades of sugar, which will result from the increase of the polariscopic graduation allowance, will add materially to the protection to the beet sugar industry. The refiners necessarily receive incidental benefit.

It is estimated that the changes in the sugar schedule will raise about $2,000,000 additional revenue.

Hides will be fifteen percent ad valorem, in place of the twenty-five percent fixed by the Senate. The House of Representatives made a strong fight to have hides restored to the free list, but they were compelled to submit to the unyielding demand of the Senate.

Wool (as heretofore sent out) will pay: First class, eleven cents per pound; second class, twelve cents per pound; third class, four cents per pound on that below twelve cents per pound in value, and eight cents on that above twelve cents in value.

Other rates are:—Lead ore, one and a half cents per pound; pig lead, two and a quarter cents, the Senate rates.

Coal, bituminous, sixty-seven cents per ton.

Tobacco, $1.75 per pound on imported wrappers.

White pine lumber was restored to the House classification and the House rate of $2 per 1,000 feet, instead of the Senate rate of $1.

The reciprocity clause has been transformed into a modification of both the Senate and House schedules, that is, the number of articles which can be used as bases for reciprocity agreements has been increased, but the President's discretion as to rates and the ratification of treaties by the Senate, which was the main feature of the Senate's provision, has been rejected.

One of the biggest victories won by the House was in the restoration to the dutiable list of burlaps, jute and jute bagging, cotton bagging, floor matting and cotton ties, which the Senate placed on the free list. While restored to the dutiable list, however, the rates are lower than they have ever been on this class of articles. Another victory of the House was the elimination of the Senate stamp tax on bonds and stocks.

Washington, D.C., July 18.—The House will probably allow two days' debate on the conference report on the tariff bill. The committee on rules will prepare a rule which will bring a vote on the report before adjournment on Tuesday. The programme in the Senate is much more indefinite an account of the wide latitude allowed for debate and the absence of any parliamentary method of bringing the report to a vote. The Democratic senators, it is safe to presume from their talk to-day, intend to assail the compromise on sugar, to which conferees agreed, and to make a pretty stiff fight against the restoration to the dutiable list of cotton bagging, cotton ties, burlaps, etc. They also will make strong opposition to the restoration of white pine to the House rate of $2 per thousand.

NEW CUSTOMS OFFICE AT LEVIS.

Quebec, July 19.—The United States Government has opened a new customs office at Levis, to examine the luggage of passengers going by the Grand Trunk and the Quebec Central to American points. It began operations to-day with an officer from Burlington, Vt., in charge.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Notices of births, marriages and deaths must invariably be endorsed with the name and address of the sender, or otherwise no notice can be taken of them. Birth notices are inserted for 25c, marriage notices for 50c, death notices for 25c prepaid. The announcement of funeral appended to death notice, 25c extra; other extension to obituary, such as short sketch of life, two cents per word extra, except poetry, which is 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.

BOA—At Point Fortune, on July 7, 1897, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Robert B. Boa. 19

ROBERTSON—On July 17, 1897, to Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Robertson, a daughter. 19

MARRIED.

CAMPBELL—McLENNAN. — On June 30, 1897, at the residence of the bride's parents, Lochinvar, Ont., by the Rev. J. W. McLean of Kirk Hill, Mr. Duncan A. Campbell, of the Township of Roxborough, to Miss Sarah Annie McLennan of Lochiel, Glengarry, Ont.
Port Hope and North-West papers please copy. 17

MARTIN—TAYLOR.—On July 15, 1897, by the Rev. Mr. Ammond, at the parsonage, Bella Taylor to Wm. H. S. Martin, both of Ottawa. 17

SHIELL—TYRRELL.—At Old St. Andrew's Church, Toronto, on July 10, 1897, by the Rev. Dr. Milligan, assister by the Rev. R. Pettigrew, Alice Mary, daughter of Edward Tyrrell, to Richard Telfer Shiell, B.A., M.B. 17

WALLIS—BORRETT.—On July 15, 1897, at Vankleek Hill, by the Rev. Mr. McLeod, Charles Wallis, Ottawa, to Florence Borrett of Vankleek Hill. 17

DIED.

HALL On the 16th July, at 13 St. Alphonse street, Turcot Village, Arthur, aged 3 months and 15 days, and on July 18th, Ernest Robert, aged 3 months and 18 days (twins), beloved sons of Robert Hall. Funeral private. 19

TARLTON—At Gananoque, Ont., on Sunday, July 18, Isabel Drummond, aged 3 years and 2 months, only daughter of Ed. I. Tarlton, formerly of Montreal.

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

ADVERTISEMENTS.

AU BON MARCHE,
ALPHONSE VALIQUETTE.
1883 & 1885 Notre Dame St.

All our friends will please remember that our July Chea Sale is drawing BIG CROWDS, and that we are truly having a July Cheap Sale, in all and every department. 14

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TRIMMED MILLINERY SALE.
TRIMMED MILLINERY SALE.
The Great Reductions in prices made on every Trimmed Hat, Toque or Bonnet in this department cause it to be crowded daily by hundreds of ladies attracted by the exceeding beauty of the goods and extremely low prices asked for them.
LADIES, don't fail to attend this great sale!

GREAT DRESS SKIRT SALE.
GREAT DRESS SKIRT SALE.
The Greatest Dress Skirt Sale of the season is now in full swing at the BIG STORE. Rich and fashionable dress skirts, ready to wear, are being sold at about the cost of material only.
DRESS SKIRT PRICES.
95 Fancy Duck Skirts, cut full, deep hem. Regular value, $1.25.
To-morrow's Price, 65c.
67 White Pique Skirts, well made and very stylish. Regular value, $3.50.
To-morrow's Price, $1.75.
127 Black Figured Mohair Skirts, special linings, bound velvet. Regular value, $1.69.
To-morrow's Price, $1.05.
230 Ladies' Black Diagonal Serge Skirts, cut full and well lined, bound velvet, extra finish. Regular value, $2.75.
To-morrow's Price, $1.95.
185 Ladies' Black Broche Skirts, Satin Cloth effect, lined and bound. Regular value, $3.85.
To-morrow's Price, $2.65.
37 Ladies' Black Brocaded Mohair Skirts, cut very full, special linings and velvet bound. Regular value, $4.75.
To-morrow's price, $3.45.
THE S. CARSLEY CO., LIMITED.

STYLISH WASH FABRICS.
125 pieces Creponettes with fancy colored stripes and Grass Linen grounds, regular value, 10c.
July Sale Price, 6½c.
175 Pieces Handsome Percales in White, Red, Blue, Green, Yellow and Pink grounds, with stripes and scroll designs, regular value, 11c.
July Sale Price, 6½c.
RIPPLE WASH FABRICS.
180 Pieces Ripple Wash Fabrics in pretty stripe and scroll designs, imported to retail at 15c yard.
July Sale Price, 9½c.
120 Pieces Linen Colored Crepons with bright stripes of Pink, Blue, Green, White, etc., also in black grounds with scroll designs, regular value, 20c yard.
July Sale Price, 12c.
ORGANDY MUSLIN.
150 Pieces Beautiful Organdy Muslins, exquisite patterns in Dresden and Pompadour designs. The colors are magnificent combinations and delicate tints of Pinks, Greens, Blues, etc., and is the lightest and coolest of fabrics. These charming goods are particularly adapted for ladies' shirt waists or summer costumes, and are sold regularly for 25c and 30c yard. Our Sale Price is 15c yard.
LINEN GRENADINES.
55 Pieces Stylish Linen Ground Grenadines, with elegant stripes in bright colors, as Pink, Yellow, Brown, Red, etc. This is one of the most fashionable fabrics and was imported to sell at 32c yard.
To-morrow's Sale Price is only 17c yd.
THE S. CARSLEY CO., LIMITED.

LADIES' SHIRT WAISTS.
'Like a torrent rushing' our great sale of Shirt Waists goes gaily on to the destruction of all high priced stores.
Many thousands of Pretty Shirt Waists, in light cambric and linen ground effects, in stripes and scroll designs. Regular value, 55c.
July Sale Price, 35c.
Ladies' Stylish Shirt Waists, beautiful patterns, rich designs. Regular value 70c.
July Sale Price, 45c.
2000 Ladies' Handsome Shirt Waists, perfect in style, pointed yoke, full sleeves, stylish patterns, rich effects. Regular selling price, $1.15.
July Sale Price, 65c.
THE S. CARSLEY CO., LIMITED.

DRESS GOODS BARGAINS.
15 Pieces Diagonal Worsteds in all the lastest colorings and shot effects. This line is exceptional value at 35c.
July Sale Price, 23c.
25 Pieces Fancy Metford Cloth in choice Sidney patterns on changeable grounds, one of the latest materials and sells regularly at 60c.
July Sale Price, 39c.
25 Pieces Rich Silk and Wool Capote Cloth, in beautiful shot effects and scroll designs. Regular price, $1.25.
July Sale Price, 88c.
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Special Sale of
MEN'S SUMMER CLOTHING
BIG REDUCTIONS!
STRIPED FLANNEL COATS. $3, for **59c.**
TWEED COATS and VESTS, for Men or Youths, $4.50, for **$2.25.**
NAVY BLUE TENNIS COATS, with Corded Edges, worth $2.50, for **$1.95.**
TENNIS SUITS, Light Grey or Fawn, $6.50, for **$4.95.**
TENNIS SUITS, Extra Quality, Perfect Fit and Finish, $9, for **$5.75.**
MEN'S WHITE LINEN COATS, worth $1.25, for **89c.**
MEN'S ALPACA COATS, Fine Finish, regular $2 ones for **$1.39.**
MEN'S WHITE FLANNEL PANTS, **$2.25, $2.75 to $3.85** a Pair.
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19

The Daily Witness.

MONDAY AFTERNOON, JULY 19.

LACROSSE.

Toronto Defeats Cornwall.

AQUATIC SPORTS.

CRICKET—TENNIS—QUOITING AND GENERAL SPORTING NOTES.

Cornwall, July 17.—Toronto, 4; Cornwall, 3, was the result of the championship lacrosse match here to-day between the above teams. It was one of those peculiar matches that are hard to analyze, inasmuch as the Cornwall players seemed to have seventy-five percent of the play in their favor. From a spectator's standpoint, the Torontos were outclassed from start to finish. The Cornwall home had the ball most of the time, and kept it among themselves, passing it back and forth with great speed and accuracy. Often a minute or two would elapse with the ball falling into a Toronto stick, but the Cornwalls did not shoot often enough, and when they did they generally found Allan or Patterson in the flags. They had some hard luck, too, and Turner scored at least one goal which the umpire did not see, and therefore, it was not counted. In the field, Cornwall had quite an advantage all day. The Cornwall defence played a good game, but the Toronto home were very tricky, and shot wickedly every opportunity they got. The Toronto defence played an admirable game Allen was a star in goals, and Patterson Shea and Moore were a regular stonewall. Indeed, the Torontos seemed to have taken a leaf out of an old Cornwall book, for their defence could not be drawn out at all.

The attendance was not as large as was expected, about six hundred people being present when the teams lined up.

The teams were as follows:

Toronto—Allan, goal; Patterson, point; Shea, cover point; Griffith, Moore and Murray, defence field; Reid, centre; Gale, Moran and Downey, home field; Smith, outside home; Nolan, inside home; P. McCullough, captain.

Cornwall—L. White, goal; A. Riviere, pt.; Crites, cover point; W. Broderick, J. White and Degan, defence field; P. White, centre; W. Black, O'Callaghan and J. Broderick, home field; Tobin, outside home; Turner, inside home; J. Riley, captain.

Umpires—W. Pollock and G. S. Copeland.

Timekeepers — P. Lillie and J. B. Macpherson.

Referee—D. Tansey, Montreal.

There had been a good deal of speculation all day as to whether or not Shea, the expelled Ottawan, would play with Toronto or not, and when he appeared on the field, the Cornwall captain filed a formal protest with the referee, claiming that Shea had not been released from the Capital Lacrosse Club, and had not been a member of the Toronto Club for thirty days.

Cornwall won the toss and played with the wind and sun. After some end to end work, the Cornwall home handled the ball almost continuously, but they did not shoot as often as they might. Turner made a grand effort, and reached the ball through the goal from behind, but Referee Pollock did not see it. Shea relieved, and after some dangerous work, Nolan scored.

The second game was repetition of the first, and so much did the Cornwalls handle the ball that after they tied the score with two short games the majority of the spectators expected them to win. Then came the longest game of the match. It was more even, although the home team seemed to have the best of the play. There were a number of fouls, and John White was ruled off. Nolan scored.

A nice piece of effective work in the sixth game gave Jack Broderick an opportunity, and he shot and made the score once more even.

The seventh game was a lively one, and although in it honors were more evenly divided than in the previous games, it was close and exciting till Moran scored for Toronto after eight minutes' pay.,

Thirty seconds yet remained to play, and the Cornwalls went out as a forlorn hope, but failed to score.

Cornwall will push the protest against Shea, and it is expected that the league will order the match to be played over in Cornwall.

Summary—

Game.	Won by.	Scorer.	Time.
1	Toronto	Nolan	9.00
2	Toronto	Smith	6.30
3	Cornwall	Turner	1.00
4	Cornwall	P. White	2.00
5	Toronto	Nolan	25.00
6	Cornwall	Broderick	3.00
7	Toronto	Moran	8.00
8	Unfinished.		

CAPITALS VS. SHAMROCKS.

In their match with the Young Capitals of Ottawa here on Saturday the Young Shamrocks of Montreal had the luck against them throughout. They entered the field with several of their best men missing, while on the other hand their opponents were unusually strong. The match, which resulted in a victory for the Young Capitals by a score of 7 to 3, was not a very exciting one or remarkable for very brilliant play. It was merely a plucky fight on the part of the Young Shamrocks against a superior force. Nevertheless with the full strength of their team in the field the Young Capitals will find them a dangerous enemy. Hoobin's absence was keenly felt on the home. Currie and Dobby played good lacrosse and the two juniors Listow and Brennan showed up well. The Ottawa players were much the heavier team and had the best of the play throughout the match. The teams lined up as follows:—

Capitals—Brennan, goal; Kelley, point; Shore, cover point; Lafleur, Powers and Binks, defence; Hyde, centre; Cope, Ralph and Murphy, home; Ketchum, outside do.; Donaldson, inside do.; W. Stuart, captain.

Shamrocks—Haggerty, goal; Connors, pt.; Gaffney, cover point; Dobby, N. Wall and Hickey, defence; Currie, centre; Feeney, Cafferty and Mines, home; Brennan, outside do.; Liston, inside, do.; W. Cunningham, captain.

Umpires—W. Traynor, A. McMillan and D. Evans.

Timekeepers — Mr. D. Tansey and Mr. O'Neill.

Referee—D. Gillillan.

Summary—

Game.	Won by.	Scored by.	Time.
1	Shamrock	Brennan	6.50
2	Capital	Ketchum	2.30
3	Capital	Murphy	14.40
4	Capital	Murphy	2.00
5	Capital	Murphy	3.30
6	Capital	Murphy	4.55
7	Shamrock	Liston	4.55
8	Capital	Donaldson	3.00
9	Shamrock	Brennan	4.00
10	Capital	Cope	1.00

The Shamrocks rushed the play in the first game. Curry and Dobby did some very fast work, and after the ball had been in play about seven minutes Brennan scored. The loss of the first game steadied the Ottawa's defence and after this they refused to be drawn out. The second game was won by the Young Capitals in two minutes. The Shamrocks claimed the third game, but it was not allowed to them as the referee claimed he had blown his whistle before it was scored. This seemed to discourage the Shamrocks and the next four games went to the Capitals. The Shamrocks scored the seventh. The Capitals took the eighth game. The Shamrocks then rallied a little and won the ninth, which was scored by Brennan, but they were again beaten in the tenth game.

M. A. A. A. LACROSSE.

Although having no teams on the field this year, the M.A.A.A. has not abandoned the game altogether. There have been practices of more or less importance taking place all along. As an encouragement to the boys the directors decided to give thirteen gold medals for competition amongst the players. Two teams were picked, one captained by Bert Andrews and the other by Dave Paterson. A series of three games were to be played, and the first match took place on Saturday before about four hundred spectators. The match showed that there are in the M.A.A.A twenty-four lacrosse men who can put up a splendid game. The teams were a little late in turning out, and when at about four o'clock they lined out they occupied the following positions:—

Greys—Virtue, goal; A. Hamilton, point; Robertson, cover point; Reid, Davidson, J. Strachan, defence field; McCallum, centre; Watt, Irvine, Field, home field; Hasley, outside home; Matthews, inside home. D. Patterson, captain.

Blacks—Pierce, goal; Murphy, point; Haynes, cover point; Taylor, W. Strachan, Pettigrew, defence field; Porteous, centre; Gilmour, Brown, McKay; home field; Hamilton, outside home; McEwing, inside home. B. Andrews, captain.

Umpires—A. Cameron and F. Larmonth.

Referee—W. Maltby.

The Greys won by a score of three to two.

THE OTTAWA TROUBLE.

Ottawa, July 19.—It is altogether likely that the lacrosse case will not be heard by Mr. O'Gara, the defendants will ask for a trial by jury, and anyway the magistrate is averse to disposing of cases of such very serious nture. The proceedings before the magistrate will simply be of a preliminary nature. The friends of the two defendants in the case are very indignant at the turn affairs have taken. They say that before this case is done with the public will learn a great deal about the inner workers of the Capital Lacrosse Club. They will, they say, now that the club has taken the aggressive, give away every thing to the public. Mike Shea is expected to return and play with the Caps.

CRICKET.

McGILL VS. ST. JOHNS STANDARDS.

McGill paid their opponents on Saturday on their ground, the compliment of putting into the field almost their full strength, with the result that they won easily. This easy victory to a very great extent was due to the efforts of Hill who, with Shaw, was the only one to make double figures. Had the fielding been up to the mark the total would have been much less, 18 extras being a great eyesore. The visitors were very weak in batting, doing very little against Hill and Philpott, who divided the wickets. All cricketers were pleased to see Philpott on the field again after his severe illness, and it is to be hoped that he will now be able to play regularly. W. Clayton showed splendid defence, and should make in time a good bat. Some members of the McGill team seemed to think it derogatory to their dignity to assist the bowlers by fielding the ball, allowing them to do it themselves, whether this was brought about through the fielders doubting their own powers or simply through laziness we cannot tell, but from either cause it is not an edifying spectacle for the onlookers, and as it has been pointed out in these columns before a game having been advertised in the papers, presumably with the idea of attracting an audience, it is the duty of the players to make the game as interesting as their powers allow, if only for the sake of those who pay them the compliment to attend. As long as cricketers in Montreal play the game, as so often happens in a half-hearted apathetic way, so long will the game languish, for no true lover of cricket will go to see the game he loves prostituted. These remarks apply to no one individual or club, for all clubs in Montreal are offenders in a greater or lesser degree. The great majority of the players in Montreal have played the game in the Old Country, then let them play with the same spirit which must have inspired them there, and show that the game can be played with as much enthusiasm and 'go' here as in the land of its birth.

Hill, for the victors, hit in his accustomed style for 40, and Shaw put together a creditable 19. Hainsworth was the mainstay of his side bowling in good form, and, what is better, with effect, and set an example to the whole field for energetic work. With improvement in batting the Standard will in another year make a better showing against the Montreal clubs. Score:—

STANDARD — FIRST INNINGS.

A. Hainsworth, c and b Hill	2
T. Pugh, c Wonham, b Philipot	2
J. Clayton, b Philipot	0
J. J. Boyes, c Hoad, b Philipot	2
P. Wood, b Hill	0
W. Clayton, not out	3
G. Gingell, b Philipot	0
H. Clayton, b Hill	0
J. Millar, b Philipot	5
A. Cotton, b Hill	1
S. Jones, b Hill	2
Byes	2
Total	19

McGILL—FIRST INNINGS.

Richardson, b Boyes	8
G. Lyman, c and b Hainsworth	5
W. Philipot, b Hainsworth	9
H. C. Hill, c W. Clayton, b J. Clayton.	40
A. B. Wood, b H. Hainsworth	0
H. F. Hoad, c Boyes, b Hainsworth	8
E. Lomax, b Hainsworth	0
G. A. Shaw, b J. Clayton	19
Wonham, retired out	0
A. R. Oughtred, not out	1
J. J. Blythe, absent	0
Byes	16
Wides	2
Total	108

ANALYSIS OF BOWLING.

Standard, first innings—

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Hill	13	10	7	5
Philipot	12	6	10	5
McGill, first innings—				
Hainsworth	20	6	29	6
Pugh	3	0	6	0
Cotton	4	1	5	0
Boyes	5	0	25	1
P. Wood	2	0	13	0
J. Clayton	5	1	11	2

POINT ST. CHARLES AND 'VETS.'

A match was played on Saturday between the Point St. Charles Cricket Club and its old members which resulted in a win for the 'Vets.' The following is the score:—

PAST MEMBERS.

A. Moore, lbw	5
T. Burn, c Jenkins, b Adams	10
N. McNeilage, b Adams	8
W. Blore, b Fox	7
T. Pearson, c Kennedy, b Edison	3
J. Farrar, b Annand	11
T. A. Pownald, b Edison	0
B. Hoyland, b Annand	0
P. Drummond, b Edison	2
F. Duckett, b Edison	0
W. H. Fern, b Edison	7
Hayles, not out	0
Extras	4
Total	57

PRESENT MEMBERS.

E. E. Fox, c Burn, b Moore	5
W. H. Morgan, b Moore	2
W. Edison, b Pearson	3
J. Glass, b Moore	0
F. Adams, b Moore	0
T. Jenkins, lbw	3
P. J. Smith, c Moore, b Pearson	5
Annand, b Moore	0
S. Kennedy, c Hoyland, b Pearson	0
S. Windsor, not out	3
H. Nicholson, b Pearson	0
W. Colbeck, b Pearson	1
Extras	1
Total	23

AQUATICS.

EDWARD H. TEN EYCK.

Edward H. Ten Eyck, the winner of the Diamond Sculls at the Henley regatta, is a young American, who comes from a family of famous oarsmen, his father and grandfather having been champions in their respective days, and he promises to be the greatest of the lot. He is barely eighteen years old, but he has done wonders. The first race he ever won was the junior single sculls in the New England Amateur Rowing Association regatta in 1895, and last fall he won the senior single sculls in the regatta held by the same association.

EDWARD H. TEN EYCK.

Young Ten Eyck first created a sensation in the rowing world when he broke the Saratoga course record on Aug. 12 last, covering the distance in 9 minutes and 50 seconds. He was then only seventeen years old, and his feat was considered very remarkable. He is the second man to take the Diamond Sculls out of England. The first foreigner to win them was Ooms, a Dutch oarsman.

In the course of an interview, young Ten Eyck said: 'All I can say is that I am very glad it is all over, and that I won fairly and squarely. There was no hitch of any sort. I don't say I did not work hard. I did, but I was not nervous in the least. There was a great deal of cheering for my opponent, Blackstaffe, all along the course, but I was quite satisfied with my reception at the finish. I have been splendidly treated. My victory apparently aroused not the slightest ill-feeling. I shall return to America on July 24. I don't believe I will enter for the race next year.'

HANLAN AND GAUDAUR.

Toronto, July 19.—Hanlan seems to be very much in earnest in settling on a match with Gaudaur. He said last night that he was prepared to row Gaudaur on Toronto Bay for $1,000 a side, and the world's championship within a reasonable time after signing articles.

ARGONAUT'S REGATTA.

Toronto, July 19.—A brilliant social gathering witnessed the Argonaut mid-summer regatta here on Saturday afternoon. The preliminary heats in various races have been engaging the attention of the club for the last fortnight, and only the semi-finals and finals were programmed for the regatta. All of the events were keenly contested.

McDONALD LOOKING FOR A MATCH.

Brockville, July 17.—Harry McDonald, the well known Ottawa oarsman, has written a Brockville man asking as to the chances of getting a race on here during the C.A.A.O. regatta with P. Murphy, trainer for the Winnipeg crew. McDonald wants $150, if that amount can be raised. The matter will be duly considered.

VAUDREUIL REGATTA.

The annual regetta of the Vaudreuil Boating Club will take place on the July 24 and judging from the list of aquatic events it ought to draw a large number to see them.

LACHINE REGATTA.

The Lachine Boating and Canoeing Club will hold their thirty-fourth annual regatta on July 31. The events, which will take place, from all appearances, will be well contested, as the Lachine waters are admirably suited to small craft.

A SWIMMING RACE.

London, July 17.—The long distance amateur swimming championship, from Kew to Putney, a distance of five miles, was won by Cavill, of Australia. Hart was fourth.

THE WHEEL.

HAMILTON DEFEATED BY SANGER.

Denver, Colo., July 17.—Walter C. Sanger, of Milwaukee, defeated W. W. Hamilton, of Denver, in a two-mile race, paced by tandems at the Denver Wheel Club track today. The race was a pretty one, Hamilton leading slightly to within a few yards of the tape, when Sanger, by a desperate spurt, caught him, and won by a foot. The time was 4.00 3-5.

A RECORD BROKEN.

Toronto, July 19.—Between the hours of eleven p.m. on Tuesday and eleven p.m. on Wednesday, J. J. Wright and John Smith, of the Queen City Bicycle Club, broke the twenty-four hour record by 6¾ miles. This plucky pair started from the 'World' office at eleven p.m. on Tuesday to break the record, which they succeeded in doing. The previous mark was made by Dr. Roberts of Stratford, 225½ miles in twenty-four hours, while this pair rode 261¾ miles in the same time. The following figures are from the certificates carried by the wheelmen, with the signatures of the timers: Left 'World' office, 11 p.m.; Hotel Bristol, Colborne, signed, Teasdale, 7.24 a.m.; Gibson House, Belleville, signed, J. Hunter, 9.35 a.m.; B. A. Hotel, Kingston, signed, Thomas Crate, 1.40 p.m.; Gibson House, Belleville, signed, C. Hunter, 7.20 p.m.; Wicklow, signed, J. Dark, 10.41 p.m.; Grafton, signed, Michael Mitchell, 11 p.m.

CANADA WANTS THE WORLD'S MEET.

Toronto, July 19.—C. W. Richardson, of the Tourist Club, Toronto, sailed last evening from Quebec, to represent the C.W.A. at the annual championships of the International Cyclists' Association in Scotland. He carries full credentials from the C.W.A. as their representative, and the executive decided on Richardson from his showing at Chatham, and in fulfilment of their promise in that respect. Dr. P. Doolittle and Mr. B. C. Fisher have also received their credentials from President Orr, and they will represent the C.W.A. at the annual meeting, with instructions to make a hard fight for the world's championships to be held in Canada in July, 1898. If Canada is successful, and they have every assurance that they will win, it will bring to this country the fastest amateur and professional riders in the world. The races in Scotland take place on July 30, 31 and August 2, and Richardson's entry has been accepted.

QUOITING.

MONTREAL DEFAULTS.

In the league match on Saturday with the Montreal and Riverside Clubs, the Montreal Club defaulted and gave the match to the Riverside Club.

LAWN TENNIS.

CANADIAN CHAMPIONSHIPS WON.

Niagara, Ont., July 17.—This morning L. Ware, of Harvard, won the Canadian tennis championship, defeating Edwin P. Fischer, of New York, in three straight sets. Mr. Fischer was the favorite in spite of Ware's brilliant victory over Whitman yesterday, but Ware, in a game showing the soundest judgment and the highest tennis, captured the Canadian trophy. He took all Fischer's smashing drives in fine form, and his playing and lobbing was irreproachable. Miss Juliette Atkinson, of Brooklyn, champion of the United States, has for the second time won the Canadian championship, and had no difficulty this afternoon in beating Miss Davis, of Oakville, the finest player that Canada can produce. Harry Avery, of Detroit, surprised everyone in the handicap, and this morning beat Beldon, who was owing him only four-sixths of fifteen, in two straight sets, and in the afternoon he disposed of R. V. Beach. Avery will meet Ware in the finals on Monday morning, and the Canadian champion will owe him four-sixths of fifteen. On Monday afternoon the final doubles will be played, Fischer and Whitman against Ware and Sheldon. To-day's scores:

All comers, final—Ware beat Edwin, 6; Fischer, 8—6, 6—1, 6—3.

Ladies' championship—Miss Atkinson, of Brooklyn, beat Miss Davis, Oakville, 6—4, 6—2.

Handicap—H. E. Avery, Detroit, beat G. P. Sheldon, Yale, 6—3, 6—4. P. E. Avery, Detroit, beat R. V. Beach, New Haven, 6—3, 7—5.

Doubles—Ware and Sheldon, beat B. Wright and Fincke, 3—6, 6—3, 7—5.

Arrivals at the Grand Hotel, Caledonia Springs, for week ending July 15.—Rev. P. Desiere, D. McInnis; Vankleek Hill, Ont.; L. H. Carroll, Concord, N.S.; Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Barton, Mr. and Mrs. D. A. McCaskill, Miss Ethel Abbott, Miss Dora Asely, Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Hannen, the Misses Hannen, and maid; M. J. W. Ridgeway, Miss Johnson, Miss J. Johnson Sami Saxe, J. Saxonhof, Colonel Whitehead, Philip Holland, Geo. L. Cains, Ernest H. Stuart, Hon. A. W. Ogilvie, P. E. Hart, Chas. M. Hart, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Holden, Mrs. Angus, A. E. Peel, Mr. McLean, Mr. and Mrs. J. Fogerty, Miss D. Fogerty, Miss N. Fogerty, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Raymond, Miss Raymond, Cornelius Hogan, Miss S. S. Stewart, Rev. Frank Charters, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Mitchell, C. Rowen, Mrs. L. Cohen, D. Cohen, Mrs. and Miss St. Denis, D. L. Lockerby, R. Smith, Mrs. Jas. Johnson, Mrs. Johnston, Mrs. L. B. De Gonzaque, J. G. Lanthier, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Eaves, Miss Eaves, Mrs. Lemoin, Miss Stella Lomlein, Master B. Lomlein, Mrs. L. A. Lilly, W. F. Lewis, Wm. Tatley, Montreal; Mrs. Geo. Ross, Miss Georgia Ross, Mr. and Mrs. D. Munroe, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. McDonell, Cornwall, Ont.; Isaac Smith, Miss Brighan, Peter V. Casey, Douglas Brymner, Mo., Firth; Wm. B. Renaud, F. J. O'Leary, Ottawa; C. W. Taylor, Brockville; Geo. Devlin, Perth, Ont.; Hon. Wm. and Mrs. Owens, Montebello; Jos. Smith, Cowansville; Que.; Dr. and Mrs. Geo. B. Rowell, Barton Landing; Vt.; Dr. Decheseau, Terrebonne, Que.; Mr. and Mrs. Hiram Robinson, Hawkesbury Mills; Ira O. Miller and wife; Miss Miller, New York; F. G. Moore, W. D. Flint, I. Cormier, St. Johnsbury, Vt.; P. H. Colton, Miss Colton, Pembroke; A. Lanthier, Boston; Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. E. Meyers, Miss Mabel Shirley, Miss Myers, Chesterville, Ont.; W. B. Biggs, Pembroke, Ont.; Mrs. Boyd, Caldwell, Almonte; Rev. A. Labelle, Aylmer, Que.; Dr. T. W. Mount, Montreal, Mrs. Caldwell, Miss Caldwell, Toronto, Master Donald Fraser, Almonte.

JAMES A. OGILVY & SONS' Advertisement.

THE WARM WEATHER

is here. We may think the weather a very common-place matter for talk, but it forces itself upon us, and commands consideration. We must dress as the weather dictates.

FOR THE HOT WEATHER

there is a demand for HOT WEATHER GOODS at

OGILVY'S.

We have the Lightest and Coolest of Fabrics, all the latest novelties, suitable for SUMMER. Our talk is interesting because seasonable, and July means a break in prices that does not occur at any other time of the year.

The Height of Perfection in **BLOUSES**

Is at OGILVY'S, judging from the many pleasing remarks that ladies pass on the excellent range we have. They all declare that our

Styles, Patterns, and Colorings

Have no equal in the city. We bought a large stock, but not too large, every one being up to our standard of quality. Our 49c Blouse is the greatest value in Montreal.

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The word 'Sale' is oftentimes misleading to many people, as it often means a collection of Unseasonable goods. It is not so at

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All the goods are the most seasonable. In our Millinery Dept. we have made SWEEPING REDUCTIONS.

Sweeping Reductions 33 1-3 off

TRIMMED MILLINERY, including Pattern Hats, specially imported for our trade, as well as the choice productions from our own workroom.

Special Reductions in Children's Headwear.

Thus enabling every mother to procure the best at the least expense to the household purse. Every Hat or Bonnet is of the daintiest conception.

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Our Ribbon Dept. keeps well up with the fashionable times. We are constantly adding to stock. Ladies desiring Ribbons for all purposes will find our range of

RIBBONS

Of the finest quality, all the newest shades and latest novelties, at the lowest price.

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Our Lace Department offers many lines in Lace at greatly reduced prices to clear.

The Latest Skirt Binding, THE LIP.

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Still a few Remnants left of our Beautiful Black and Colored Dress Goods, that were previously reduced. With the previous reduction we must clear these out at Half Price of the reduced price.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.

James A. Ogilvy & Sons

THE LARGEST EXCLUSIVE DRY GOODS STORE IN CANADA.

St. Catherine Street and Mountain Street.

ILLICIT WHISKEY.

REVENUE OFFICERS HAVE PLENTY OF TROUBLE.

About twelve months ago a Police Court warrant was issued for the arrest of Arthur Patenaude, of St. Marc, Vercheres County, on the charge of keeping an illicit whiskey still in that vicinity. Revenue Officer Brazeau and Detective Cinq-Mars located the illicit whiskey still in question, but failed to discover Patenaude, who it appears had made good his escape to the United States. When the officers seized the still they removed it to the wharf sheds at Beloeil, ready for transportation to Montreal, but before the work could be accomplished, they entered the shed and carried off the still. This was very annoying to the revenue officers, and strenuous efforts were made to effect Patenaude's arrest, as it was suspected that he was implicated in the robbery as well as being wanted for breaking the revenue laws. All efforts were fruitless, and he escaped the hand of justice for a time. Last week Patenaude evidently thought that the old score had been forgotten, and he frequented his haunts, only to fall into the hands of the police. Deputy Constables Bissonnette and Lambert, on his return, and on Saturday night arrested him. This morning Patenaude was arraigned in the Police Court, and he pleaded guilty, consequently he was remanded for trial. It has since been discovered that the illicit still is at present in the bush near St. Marc, and the revenue officers, and Detective Cinq-Mars are endeavoring to find it.

MOUNT ROYAL LODGE, I. O. G. T.

Mount Royal Lodge, Independent Order of Good Templars held a successful reception in their Hall on Saturday evening on the occasion of a fraternal visit from the members of Maisonneuve Lodge, No. 184, on the return of one of its members from the front, Sergeant Allan Pope, of the 5th Fusiliers, who had visited the Old Country as a member of the Jubilee Regiment. After the programme, which was opened by Bro. W. S. Walker, District Templar, occupied the chair, and the following members took part:—Sisters Miss. Mitchell, E. and L. Walker, K. Hodgson, Jones and Clarke, and Brothers Slater, Hutchison, Machlair, Norwood and Byrd. Prizes gained at competition held on the previous meeting were presented to Sisters Mitchell and Walker, and Brothers Norwood and Byrd.

A DESPERATE CHARACTER.

AN ATTEMPT TO STAB A DETECTIVE.

Detectives Picard and Vaughan were on duty on Saturday night in the vicinity of St. Gabriel and Commissioners streets, when they came across a man acting in a disorderly manner. Detective Picard ordered him to 'move on,' when he drew a pocket-knife, and attempted to stab the officer. The blow was parried, and the man arrested and taken to the police station. This morning he was found guilty, and Mr. Lafontaine, the magistrate, remanded him for sentence.

A CONSTABLE IN TROUBLE.

In the Police Court this morning an ex-constable of Outremont was arraigned before Mr. Lafontaine on the charge of stealing cents from a boy named Gross indecency. The offence is said to have been committed at Christmas a year ago, when the accused was acting as a special constable. At that time a warrant was taken out for his arrest, but he left the country. Last Friday Detective Gladu arrested him on Monday morning. The prisoner pleaded guilty, and the case was remanded till Wednesday.

MORTALITY RETURNS.

The rate among children in the city has again been very heavy, there being 111 deaths from various causes under five years of age. The number of interments last week was 205, and 18 Protestants, and 4 deaths were caused by consumption, 3 by chest diseases, Diphtheria 1, measles, 1, and whoop-

SUDDEN INSANITY.

A STRANGE WOMAN TAKEN TO THE ASYLUM

When the C.P.R. cars from Halifax arrived in Montreal yesterday morning a respectable-looking woman, apparently about forty years of age, alighted on the platform and before ten o'clock last evening she was sent to the Verdun asylum a raving maniac. She afterwards described herself as Mrs. Jemima Smith of St. John, N.B., and it seems that some time last week she left home for the purpose of joining her husband in Owen Sound, Ontario. Mrs. Smith arrived in Halifax on Saturday by the steamship 'Portia' and left that city the same evening for Montreal. On arrival at Windsor station, being a stranger and not knowing where to go, she was directed by somebody to a small restaurant on St. James street, near the Bonaventure station. There she took a lunch and was afterwards shown a room where she intended to wait until her train started for Owen Sound. Soon after the woman of the house had left her it is surmised that she became nervous and wandered out of the place. Subsequently Mrs. Smith was found at the house of Mr. Watson on Lansdowne avenue where she had asked for a drink of water. Mrs. Watson acted the good Samaritan and gave the woman a good meal. As she conducted herself in a very peculiar manner and showed signs of mental derangement, on the advice of Mr. E. W. T. Raddon, who happened to be visiting Mr. Watson, it was thought advisable to remove the unfortunate woman to the St. George's Home. This was done, but at that place her nervousness became so intense that No. 6 Police station officials were notified and it took three policemen to hold her. Dr. Bouchard, the police surgeon, was next sent for and pronounced her a maniac. Eventually she was conveyed to Verdun Asylum.

SUNRISE CAMP.

Through the courtesy of Capt. Goulet, of the steamer 'Filgate,' there are many well equipped camping parties at present on Isle Gros Bois, amongst others 'Sunrise Camp.' This party pitched tents on Saturday the 17th instant, and is composed of the following ladies and gentlemen:—Mrs. J. R. Parkin, Miss Lena T. Sloan, Miss T. Parkin, Miss Sadie Elliott, Miss Flossie Parkin, Miss Maud Walt, and Little Allie and Georgie Parkin, the Rev. Charles R. Cook and Messrs. Charles P. Tucker, Frank Mariotti, Harry Mason, Jack Sloan, Chuck Parkin and Eddy Roberts. Pegs will not be drawn for a few weeks, during which time fine weather is all that is required to ensure a most delightful holiday.

A ROGUISH CABMAN.

Yesterday Mr. J. B. Gauvreau arrived at the Windsor Station from Boston, Mass., and hired a cabman to drive him to the Riendeau Hotel. He got into the vehicle and after a somewhat tedious drive arrived at his destination. He proceeded to give the cabman the proper fare of twenty-five cents but the fellow demanded a dollar and after much argument he got it and went off. Mr. Gauvreau afterwards discovered that the cabman had taken a long way round so as to extort from him a dollar which is four times the regular fare. Thus it is that some cabmen will take advantage of strangers and people visiting Montreal should beware of such defrauders.

ST. MATTHEW'S SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Saturday's ideal picnic weather brought out a large number of excursionists to Otterburn Park, the occasion being the annual Sunday school excursion of St. Matthew's Presbyterian Sunday school. The day's outing was thoroughly enjoyed with races, games, etc.

DEATH OF A PUBLIC OFFICIAL.

Mr. Georges Adolphe Theophile De Guerry Languedoc, for over fifty years an officer in the sheriff's office, Montreal, died on Saturday last at his residence, Outremont, at the age of sixty-nine years, after a long and painful illness. The funeral will take place tomorrow morning at eight o'clock.

AMERICA AND GREAT BRITAIN.

AN IRISH MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT ON THE PRESENT CONDITION OF AFFAIRS.

THINKS THE SEALS ARE VALUABLE, BUT A PEACEFUL UNDERSTANDING IS WORTH A GREAT DEAL MORE.

London, July 19.—Mr. T. P. O'Connor, the Irish M.P., in yesterday's 'Weekly Sun' says: Mr. Sherman, the American Secretary of State, is a useful reminder to the rulers of the country that the world is not all peace and friendship to Great Britain. It must appear to every humane man something of a pity that these constant bickerings should take place between two nations so bound up by common interests and great common heritages as America and England. There are doubtless sections of opinion in America which are distinctly pro-English. The section of which this can be said with the most certainty is the Episcopalian body. Episcopalians of the United States have strong affiliations with the Anglican Church, and in religion blood is thicker than water. Moreover, this body, though not numerically very large, is very influential. Some of the greatest financiers of America are Episcopalians(and financiers all over the world have a good deal to say on the great issues of peace or war). This section of opinion is dead against any misunderstanding, much less conflict, with Great Britain, but, after all, the truth must be faced. There is in the United States a very powerful, very constant and, at times, a very rabid current of hostility to England and statesmen will be foolish who do not recognize this fact, and recognizing it, take steps to bring it to an end.

'Meantime, it is somewhat to be regretted that diplomatic correspondence between the two governments cannot be carried on in language a little more restrained. The American statesman is a little too downright for the language which men are accustomed to use when they are dealing with such dreadfully inflammable forces as national passions. I see that some of the Americans frankly criticise the tone of Mr. Sherman's despatch, and, in the face of that criticism, it is not necessary for British journalists to say much more. Lt us hope that the wisdom and good sense of the government of Lord Salisbury will see this country through this imbroglio. Seals are valuable things in their way, but the real interests of the two countries is a peaceful and cordial understanding, and that is worth a good many seals.'

MUST WEAR UNION MADE SHOES.

Chicago, July 19.—Every man who marches in the big Labor Day parade must wear union-made shoes, with the union label imprint on the soles. A committee has been appointed to inspect every shoe in the line of march, and any man found guilty of wearing non-union shoes will be dealt with accordingly. The action to this effect was taken at the meeting of the Chicago Federation of Labor on the suggestion of William Jones, of the Boot and Shoe Union of America. Mr. Jones demanded that the boot and shoe makers' union label be given the same place as printers, cigar-makers, coopers, and horse-shoers' copyrighted devices. He argued that the labor leaders had decided no horses shall be ridden in the parade which are not shod with union-made horseshoes bearing the Journeymen Horse-shoers' label, and, following the same line, he declared that the men must also be union shod.

TO SPY OUT THE LAND.

Ottawa, July 19.—An immigration officer will leave Montreal to-day with a party of Scandinavians from New Hampshire and Connecticut, who are going to the west to see the character of the country as a suitable home for themselves and friends. They will be joined at Winnipeg and the west by delegations from Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin and Dakota.

AN AMERICAN GIRL IN LONDON.

London, July 17.—Miss Greene, a beautiful American, long prominent in London, is engaged to be married to a member of the ducal family of Hamilton. She gave a concert on Monday evening at the house of Lady Blandford, at which Mme. Melba and other musical celebrities appeared.

ENTOMBED IN AFRICAN MINES.

Capetown, July 17.—Reports from Kimberley are to the effect that several Europeans and fifty natives were entombed as the result of an accident at the De Beers Mine last night. Twenty natives were rescued. There is little hope of effecting a rescue of the others.

JEAN INGELOW ILL.

London, July 19.—Miss Jean Ingelow, the distinguished poet and novelist, now in her seventy-seventh year, is seriously ill.

MORE RAIN IN INDIA.

Simla, India, July 18.—There has been a satisfactory rainfall throughout the north-west provinces, and the authorities intend to reduce the extent of the relief works.

WINNIPEG'S SUMMER FAIR OPENED.

Winnipeg, Man., July 19.—Winnipeg's big industrial fair was formally opened at noon to-day. The industrial has grown to marvellous proportions for such a young organization and is now thoroughly representative of the great Canadian west. Visitors from eastern Canada declare that it even rivals Toronto's big exhibition, and they are astonished at its size and completeness. It is certainly much better this year than ever before, in every respect. Winnipeg is already crowded with visitors, the hotel and other accommodation being severely taxed. Not only are thousands in attendance from all portions of Manitoba and the Territories, but this year many have come from the neighboring states, so many, indeed, that the management has decided on having an American Day when the Stars and Stripes will be very much in evidence. All this week Winnipeg will be completely given over to the exhibition and with favorable weather its success should beat all previous records.

FAST ATLANTIC LINE.

FALSE IMPRESSION REGARDING THE ATTITUDE OF THE BRITISH ADMIRALTY.

Ottawa, Ont., July 19.—A cablegram stating that the British Admiralty had declined to accept the type of vessel submitted by Messrs. Petersen, Tate & Co. for the new fast Atlantic line, is believed to have emanated from those who have from the first opposed the contract. The Admiralty did at first object to anything of a turret type of vessel, but did not persist, and sent a communication stating some modifications which in their opinion it would be better to adopt in the style of the vessel. This showed clearly that the Admiralty had approved of the turret or bottle-nosed variety of vessel, and merely suggested some improvements, which suggestions were agreed to. It is unlikely that the authorities have changed their minds.

AN AERONAUT'S FATAL FALL.

Redwood, N.Y., July 19.—A bad accident occurred here to-day during the balloon ascension at Shark's circus. The balloon had reached a distance of between two and three hundred feet from the ground when it caught fire and burned. The parachute failed to operate in time and the balloonist, M. C. Griffith, fell to the ground and sustained fatal injuries.

SWIMMING THE ENGLISH CHANNEL.

(New York 'Times.')

If Peter McNally accomplishes the feat he says he will undertake to-morrow or Sunday of swimming from Dover to Calais in less than twenty hours, he will beat all the long-distance swimming records. To be sure, Ernest von Schoening swam all the way from Pier No. 1 North River to Norton's Point, Coney Island, a distance of about twenty miles, one day in August, 1880, in eight hours and forty-five minutes, but he had the tide with him both ways. In crossing the English Channel McNally will have no such advantage, while the Channel waters at their best are much more difficult for a swimmer to breast than those of New York Bay on an August day. The distance from Dover to Calais in a straight line is twenty-six miles. The late Capt. Webb swam from the English to the French port in the summer of 1875, but it was computed that the tides carried him so far out of his way that he swam about thirty-five miles. His time was twenty-one hours and forty-five minutes, and the swimmer who excels that record will become justly famous, for the tides in the Channel have a velocity of about one knot an hour, which means that every hour McNally is in the water he will surely be carried one knot off his straight course in one direction or the other. A very different sort of feat this will be, therefore, from von Schoening's, in which the swimmer was sustained in his course each way by a very swift tide. Webb once swam, with the tide, in the Thames River, forty miles in nine hours and fifty-seven minutes.

McNally is unquestionably a strong long-distance swimmer, and his feats are well remembered in Boston, but he has no 'official' record and he is not an acknowledged 'champion.' His reputation for veracity is good, and the author of the cable dispatch which credits him with declaring himself 'champion long-distance swimmer of America' was probably misinformed.

The men who by feats of this description test human endurance and prove man's ability, unaided, to propel his body for many hours through the water are positively benefactors of the human race. Any incident which directs general attention to the art of swimming, too, and serves to stimulate interest in it, is of genuine importance. It is doubtless true that most men, and more women than formerly, can swim, after a fashion. But the number of deaths by drowning in sight of land does not perceptibly diminish from year to year. Swimming as it is generally practiced is a rather pleasing accomplishment of little or no practical value. In crossing the Channel McNally can do no more than swim well; though, of course, both his endurance and his courage are his own special attributes. His art is so simple, though, that all who undertake to learn it should master it thoroughly.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

COLONIAL HOUSE,

Phillips Square.

MILLINERY, &c.,

Half Price Sale.

On Monday, July 19th, we will offer the balance of TRIMMED HATS and BONNETS at Half Price, less 5 p.c. for cash.

LADIES' SHIRT WAISTS, all Reduced.
LADIES and MISSES' PARASOLS, all Reduced.
Ask to see SUMMER CORSETS, at 50c per pair.

CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

July Annual Sale will start in this Department on Monday.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS DEPARTMENT.

20 p.c. off.

For the balance of the month entire stock of MEN'S COLORED CAMBRIC SHIRTS, in both Soft and Stiff Bosoms, at the above discount.

MEN'S NEGLIGEE SHIRTS, in Silk and Wool and Flannelette, less 33⅓ p.c.

Odd Pieces and Broken Lines in MEN'S UNDERWEAR, to clear at Half Price.

MEN'S WASHING TIES, in White and Fancy Pique, less 33⅓ p.c.

HENRY MORGAN & CO.,

Montreal.

DEATH IN A LIGHTHOUSE.

MR. LOUIS DAOUST PASSED AWAY SUDDENLY.

Mr. Louis Daoust, the keeper of No. 3 lighthouse on Lake St. Louis, was found dead in his bed at the lighthouse on Friday night by Mr. Crevier, keeper of the lighthouse at Pointe Claire.

Mr. Crevier had noticed on the previous night that No. 3 lighthouse did not show any light at all. When Friday evening came round and again there was no light to be seen at No. 3, he resolved to ascertain the reason, so he jumped into a boat and rowed over to the lighthouse. He called Mr. Daoust by name, but, receiving no reply, he entered, to find the old keeper in his bed apparently asleep. But he was dead. A doctor was summoned, who said that apoplexy was probably the cause of death. Coroner McMahon was at once notified, who made enquiry into the circumstances and, finding that death was due to natural causes, did not summon a jury. The deceased had been in charge of the lighthouse for the past four years. He leaves a widow and three grown-up children, one of whom, Mr. Arthur Daoust, is the assistant secretary-treasurer of Lachine. The funeral took place this morning.

HOSPITAL NOTES.

There died at Notre Dame Hospital this morning, Mrs. Lowen, seventy-five years of age, who met with a serious street-car accident on June 30 last, at Maisonneuve. She had sustained a broken ankle, wounds to head and arms and grave internal injuries. An inquest will be held this evening at 7.30.

Early yesterday morning the ambulance was called to No. 8 Police Station, on Seigneurs street, for a man named Dominique Goyer, aged sixty, who was suffering much pain caused by drinking part of a bottle of pain-killer. He was reported this morning as doing pretty well.

Little Alfred Ravel, the most seriously injured victim of the Sohmer Park explosion, is still alive and it was reported this morning that there was even some slight improvement to be noticed in his condition.

DEATH OF A SAILOR.

William Scullion, the seaman of the steamship 'Buenos Ayrean,' who was so badly injured by falling down the hold of that vessel on Thursday night last, died at the General Hospital, shortly after five o'clock yesterday morning. He had sustained a bad fracture of the spine and it was found impossible to save his life. Coroner McMahon held an inquest at the hospital this morning. The evidence showed that deceased must have missed his footing at the edge of the hold and so have fallen in. He was a very sober and steady man. The jury, after a brief deliberation returned a verdict of accidental death.

ACTIONS AGAINST THE CITY.

Dame M. C. Gagnon has entered an action for $436 damages against the city, and a similar action for $699 has also been entered by Mr. E. Pigeon. The plaintiffs complain of loss and damage through their cellars having been flooded during the recent heavy rains.

SAD FATALITY.

On Saturday night a young carpenter named Ormiras Martin, living on Querbes street, Outremont, was leaving a house at which he had been visiting and in the dark missed his footing at the top of the staircase which resulted in his falling down the entire flight of stairs. He was picked up in an insensible condition and bleeding badly from ears, nose and mouth. Medical attendance was promptly secured but the doctors pronounced Martin dead for he had broken his neck. The coroner was communnicated with and Mr. Lacroix, the deputy coroner, investigated the facts for Mr. McMahon. It was ascertained that death was due to accident so a jury was not summoned. The unfortunate young man was buried this afternoon in Cote des Neiges cemetery.

NOT SPREADING.

No more cases of smallpox have been discovered by the health officers. The last patient taken to the hospital pavillion is seriously ill, while the other patient in the place is making rapid recovery.

Mr. Doré, sanitary engineer, is making special efforts to keep the city clean. He is very anxious that certain citizens should stop the practice of putting out their garbage barrels in the morning, as they cannot be emptied before six p.m., and are the cause of much annoyance.

PLEADED GUILTY.

At noon to-day Detective Lamouche arrested a checker named Marineau, on the information of Captain Goulet, of the steamer 'Filgate,' on the accusation of defrauding the company at different periods, to the extent of one hundred and fifteen dollars. The prisoner appeared before Mr. Lafontaine and pleaded guilty to the charge. He was remanded for sentence.

INTRODUCED ON 'CHANGE.

The following introductions were made on 'Change on Saturday:—Messrs. A. M. Quick, New York, by Robert Meighen; F. J. Head and C. H. Monnier, N.Y., by H. J. Coon; J. C. W. Band, Toronto, by James Carruthers.

Mr. Choing Hoy of the firm of Robert Jack & Co., general merchants, Hong Kong, was introduced on 'Change this morning by Robert Meighen.

WANT THEIR PAY.

Some returning officers and other persons employed by the government during the last local elections complain that they have not yet been paid for their services.

A COURT HOUSE CHANGE.

Mr. L. J. Lacoste, formerly of the sheriff's office, has been transferred to the Court of Appeal offices as special clerk to the judges of the Court of Queen's Bench.

AN ACTION FOR LIBEL.

Mr. J. A. Drouin, advocate, has entered an action claiming $500 damages from the 'Minerve' for alleged libel.

Weekly Calendar.

MONDAY, JULY 19.

DELIGHTFUL AND CHARMING.
Is the trip to Carillon by Palace Steamer 'Sovereign.' $1.00.
Take 8 a.m. train for Lachine.

ART ASSOCIATION, Phillips Square.

Galleries of Paintings.
Open daily, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.
ADMISSION, 25c.
25

FUTURE MEETINGS.

An IDEAL River and Ocean TRIP
The Popular Steamship
'COBAN'
of the BLACK DIAMOND LINE
is intended to sail from Montreal on or about July 29th, visiting
BAY OF ISLANDS,
Newfoundland,
and CAPE BRETON,
Nova Scotia.
The steamer will remain three or four days at Bay of Islands, giving passengers ample time to take advantage of the excellent fishing, shooting, etc.
About SIXTEEN Days in the River and Gulf of St. Lawrence, for $50
including meals and berth for the entire trip.
Secure passage early. Only limited accommodation. Apply to
KINGMAN, BROWN & CO.,
14 Place Royale.
12

SAGINAW STREET RAILWAY TIED UP.

Saginaw, Mich., July 19.—The Street Railway systems of Saginaw are tied up and everybody walks. This is a result of the fight which has been going on for several months between the city and the Union Street Railway Company, which culminated recently in a decision of the Supreme Court sustaining the right of the city to resort to extreme measures to compel the railway to settle for special improvement taxes long past due. The council adopted a resolution forfeiting the franchise, and the board of public works ordered the track to be torn up. The street cars ran as usual up to eleven o'clock on Friday night. Then the chief of police, acting under orders of the Mayor, had a big steamer road-roller weighing ten tons run from its shelter to the street railway where it was placed directly across the tracks leading to the main lines. W. G. Gage, attorney for the company, refused to-day to state what course would be pursued, but it is probable an appeal will be made to the Supreme Court of the United States. Several hundred men are thrown out of employment by the tie up.

WELSH GETS TWENTY YEARS.

Windsor, Ont., July 19.—Joseph Welsh the escaped convict who shot Detective Mahoney in the leg while endeavoring to avoid arrest, was on Saturday morning sentenced by Judge Horn to twenty years' imprisonment. Welsh pleaded guilty to the three indictments, each of which was serious enough to send him up for life. Judge Horne said his record was a bad one throughout; that he had twice been sent to the penitentiary and had an unfinished sentence before him. He had deliberately fired at an officer who was doing his duty, and might have killed him. 'But I did not try to kill him,' interjected the prisoner. 'That makes no difference,' the judge went on calmly. The penalty for your offence is imprisonment for life.' Welsh almost collapsed and the judge said he would exercise all possible leniency and let him off with a twenty-years' term. While he was being taken back to jail Welsh said to one of the guards, 'I wish I had killed that fellow Mahoney, but I won't serve out my sentence, I will kill somebody down there first.' Detective Mahoney and Sparks, jailer at Windsor, took Welsh to Kingston to-day.

BEAUHARNOIS CONTESTED ELECTION.

Referring to the intervention in the case of the Beauharnois contested election, the 'Progres de Valleyfield' says that as there are in the Province of Quebec some people who are more Catholic than the Pope, so there are also Liberals who are more Liberal than Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and it asks whether those who are at present striking so hard at Mr. Bergeron do not do so with a view to reach the leaders of the Liberal party, or at least to be nasty towards them.

A GOOD SUGGESTION.

Referring to school-books for children the 'Signal' says: 'Why do not the school commissioners themselves purchase the school-books in large quantities, so that the pupils may have the advantage of a reduction in prices, which, we are assured, would be most important. The profits now go to the head of each school. We would rather have the parents get the benefit.'

☽ F.Q. 7 ○ F.M. 13			JULY		☾ L.Q. 21 ● N.M. 29	
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SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

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

For Great Britain add $1.04 per annum for postage on Weekly Witness; 26c on Northern Messenger; $3.60 on Daily Witness.

The last edition of the DAILY WITNESS is delivered in the city every evening of publication at $4.00 per annum.

ADVERTISING RATES.

DAILY WITNESS.

Five lines and upwards, 10c per line. Contract on favorable terms.

WEEKLY WITNESS.

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

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

The Daily Witness.

MONDAY, JULY 19.

MANNERS.

We are glad to be able to quote the testimony of an evidently competent observer to a distinct improvement in manners among the younger men of the Atlantic cities. As he confines his observations to the idle classes, his report could only have a secondary interest for those who have no time for club life, were it not that the manners of the leisure classes are not only reflected but, as in an imperfect looking-glass, exaggerated and distorted in the ways of society generally. Our observer speaks slightingly of the Grandisons who were old in the sixties and, as he knew only the idle ones, his criticism may be just, but never was there a less pleasing contrast than that between the stately courtesy and solicitous, tolerant and kindly consideration manifested by the well-remembered elders now all gone—we refer of course to those who had the advantage of early breeding—and the contemptuous salutations, or rather sniffs, of the generation to which this writer assigns himself. Our contemporary ascribes the decadence to the prevailing fad of the upper class in Britain—and doubtless with reason, for that class has in its keeping the manners of our race. It is its one distinctive mission to supply manners to those who have less time and opportunity to cultivate them, and if it supplies none, vulgarity will rule. When the removal of the veneer of formality reveals genuine good breeding one is glad of the change, but in the majority it reveals something else. One only needs to attempt for a moment to imagine young gentlemen and ladies of the best society to-day conferring with each other in the shapely diction used by the same class as described by Miss Austen to see how utterly manners have changed. A certain ring of unreality has certainly been got rid of with the adoption of the bluff, direct slangy intercourse of to-day. We can never go back, or want to go back, to the artificiality which condemned the past, but we are glad that an era of better manners, an era of consideration for equals and respect for seniors, is coming in.

P. E. I. ELECTIONS.

The elections to the legislature of Prince Edward Island take place on Thursday next, and are for some reason looked forward to with more than usual interest by the people of the Dominion generally, probably out of curiosity more than anything else as to whether the unbroken line of Liberal successes in general elections is to be continued. A Liberal government is in power, led by Mr. Fred. Peters, an able lawyer and one of the Dominion counsel in the Behring Sea sealing arbitration over the question of damages to the seized schooners. The Conservative Opposition is making a hard fight, and candidates representing both parties have been nominated in every constituency. Formerly, the province had a double-chambered parliament, composed of a council of thirteen members elected by freeholders of property of three hundred and twenty-four dollars in value, and an assembly of thirty members elected practically on a basis of manhood suffrage. In 1893, under a Liberal government, with a view to economy and the simplification of government, the two houses were amalgamated, and the assembly is now composed of fifteen councillors and fifteen assemblymen elected on the same basis as formerly in fifteen constituencies, but exercising the same rights, privileges and functions equally in the chamber. There is no very important issue before the province. The government is charged with failing to keep its promises of instituting strict economy and bringing about an equilibrium between receipts and expenditure. The government takes credit for various economies, and also defends the increases in expenditure, which have been upon education, which has cost eight thousand dollars a year more than before, and upon improved ferry accommodation to the main coast, always an important matter to the island province. The Peters Government appeals, too, for a continuance in office in order that it may have an opportunity of completing the settlement of the accounts between the Dominion and the province, which it declares it has pressed with good prospects of success. Charlottetown will also vote on the question whether the Scott Act shall be repealed or not. The prohibitionists have carried on a very vigorous campaign, and are confident of confirming the act.

THE NEW GOLD REGION.

There is no reason to doubt the reports of the extraordinarily rich yield of gold of the placer mines of the Klondike district. The Klondike, or Trondek, river is a small tributary of the Yukon, about two hundred and forty miles above Circle City, the centre of the gold mining river on the Yukon, which has hitherto attracted so much attention and so many miners. Circle City is on the frontier line between the Canadian North-West Territory and Alaska, the richest mines of the district being in Canada. The newly-discovered Klondike region, two hundred and forty miles further up, must be well within Canadian territory, though the Yukon river runs nearly along the line of the frontier for some distance above Circle City. All the despatches from the Pacific coast come from United States points, and the most of them state that the Klondike district is in Alaska, but that is probably owing to the carelessness or ignorance of the writers. It is very curious that the rich mining districts of the Lake of the Woods region of the Koo-tenay river and of the Yukon, though near the frontier, are in Canadian territory. The Klondike district seems to have been only discovered a year ago next month, and since that time over a million dollars' worth of gold has been taken out, according to the most moderate reports, some probably greatly exaggerated accounts placing the total value at over five millions. If even the smaller estimate of the value of gold taken out of the region during the first year be true, it probably beats all records of first yields, whether in California, Australia or the Transvaal. The largeness of the immediate yield is, of course, owing to the fact that the gold is found free, and simply needs to be washed out by the ordinary placer methods, which can be worked by two or three men rapidly, and by even one man more slowly and laboriously.

In the case of the Transvaal mines, the gold has to be extracted by a costly process which involves large reducing establishments, as well as expensive deep mining. The Klondike mines, may, though there is no reason to suppose it, prove less profitable ultimately than the Transvaal mines, which grow richer the farther down they are dug. But the fact that the gold is near the surface, and is easily taken out by hand labor, will attract thousands of working men and laborers under the idea that as little or no capital is needed for mining or working in such a region they will not need money to start with. But this is a mistake. The Klondike region is almost under the Arctic circle. From Victoria, B.C., to Juneau City is about eight hundred miles by sea as the crow flies, and from Juneau City to the Klondike region across a sea of mountains is about four hundred miles, also as the crow flies. To transport oneself and the provisions, clothing and tools necessary to Juneau City is costly, though comparatively easy, as steamers ply, but the rest of the journey over mountain passes afoot and down rivers by boats built by the traveller himself, requires an exceptional combination of health, strength, skill and pluck. An easier but more costly way of reaching the district is by steamer and sailing boats by the Behring Sea and up the Yukon river. Even this route involves much labor and even danger. From all accounts, even with plenty of supplies, life on the Yukon river is exceedingly trying. Winter lasts for seven or eight months, during the most of which, at least near Circle City, mining could not be carried on, and the miners found it very difficult, shut up in their little huts for months, to keep body and mind in any degree of health. Long periods of idleness always demoralize men in such mining camps.

In the Klondike region it appears that it is possible to carry on operations throughout the winter months. All things taken into account, gold is dear to come by even in the Klondike district, as well as elsewhere. It may be doubted whether the new discoveries, no matter how rich, will do much for the development of Canada. Miners from all over the world will of course rush in, and many will get very rich, but they and their riches will not stay in the pleasant parts of the North-West Territories, not to speak of those parts which lie nearly under the Arctic circle. There can be no after-settlement and development of the country, as of California. A few Canadians will get rich, and probably many more people who start for the Yukon gold districts will reach Canada than will ever get to the Pacific coast, not to speak of Klondike river, and these may help develop the more stable resources of the Dominion. The discoveries will of course advertise Canada as gold discoveries alone can do. The United States press is working hard to create the impression that the rich districts are in Alaska, probably with the idea of booming Alaska gold mining shares, but the truth will quickly be known everywhere.

GERMAN AFFAIRS.

Berlin, July 17.—Dr. Reimbold of Wiesbaden, the newly-appointed professor of social science at the University of Berlin, took occasion at a farewell banquet tendered him, to make a speech ridiculing the government's fear of socialism. He said that the method of governing now in vogue in Prussia was a danger for Prussia and for the whole of Germany, and predicted that the German people in the coming elections would show plainly that they intended to be ruled no longer as at present. He concluded:—'Monarchism is powerless to accomplish radical reformatory measures. Only a free people, though one with a strong government, can accomplish radical reforms.'

The Emperor William is greatly displeased with the decision of the court of arbitration which deprives his brother-in-law, Prince Adolf Schaumburg-Lippe, of the right of succession to the regency in Lippe-Detmold. The regency is worth 240,000 marks a year. Prince Adolf is comparatively poor. He has gone back to Bonn to resume his military duties. The Emperor's telegram to the Prince, after the decision by the King of Saxony in favor of Count Lippe Biesterfeld, has caused a great deal of excitement among the German particularists. It contains the following sentence:—'Detmold could never have a better and worthier master and mistress than you two.' Special offence has been given to this reference to the princess, whose escapades are a familiar topic of gossip in court circles. The tenor of the whole telegram, and the fact that the Emperor addresses his brother-in-law with the familiarity of private correspondence, shows that he did not intend his despatch for publication.

A UNIQUE SERVICE.

PUEBLO ABANDONS HER CHURCH SERVICES TO LISTEN TO BOOTH-TUCKER.

Pueblo, Colo., July 19.—Sunday was unique in the religious history of Pueblo. Most of the regular church services of the day were abandoned and two immense union meetings, each attended by several thousand people, were held at the mineral palace under the joint auspices of the churches of the city. Commander Booth-Tucker of the Salvation Army presided at each, taking for his morning theme, 'The Christianity of Christ,' and for the night, 'The Indian and social operations of the Salvation Army.' The commander and party left for New Mexico at eleven o'clock last night for Santa Fe., N.M., in the private car placed at his disposal to continue his inspection of lands for his proposed colony.

A COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS SUSPENDED.

Owen Sound, July 19.—Mr. James C. Stephens, collector of customs here for the past fifteen years, has been suspended and Mr. Shaw, Kingston, is temporarily in charge of the customs office. The reason for Mr. Stephens's suspension has not been made public, but as it follows the inspection of the offices by Mr. A. McKay, Inspector of Customs, it is evidently owing to a report of the inspector.

A CARDINAL'S HAT PREDICTED.

Referring to the approaching consecration of Mgr. Bruchesi, the 'Progres de Valleyfield' says: 'The Bulls are on their way here, and the future successor of Mgr. Taschereau in the College of Cardinals will be consecrated in a few days.'

OFF FOR THE POLE.

LIEUT. PEARY EMBARKS ON HIS LONG PROMISED VOYAGE.

Boston, July 19.—The steam sealing bark 'Hope,' with Lieutenant R. E. Peary and party on board, bound for Northern Greenland, left this port at daybreak to-day, fully equipped for the voyage. The object of the voyage is to bring about the establishment of a settlement at a remote northern point in Greenland which shall be used as a base of supplies for an expedition in search of the North Pole under Lieutenant Peary in 1898. To this end, a party of Esquimaux will be established at the new settlement and will during the next year be engaged in making preparations for Lieutenant Peary's expedition.

In the party which left here to-day are forty-three persons, including, besides Lieutenant and Mrs. Peary and their daughter, their servants and the crew, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Lee, of Meriden, Conn.; Robert Stein, of the United States Geological Survey; Albert Operti, the famous Arctic scenic artist, and several investigating parties—one under the direction of Professor C. H. Witchcock of Dartmouth, who will study glaciers and the relics of the old Norse colonists from Iceland, and another from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, under R. W. Porter, who will remain in the north through next winter, to hunt the big game of the country and bring back zoological specimens. There are also on board two representatives of the National Museum, who are expected to bring home several tons of fossil flora for various museums.

The 'Hope' will make direct for Sydney, Cape Breton, where she will take on coal for the remainder of the voyage. The ship will skirt the coast of Greenland, dropping the scientific parties at various points and taking Lieutenant Peary to Whale Sound, where his plans for establishing a settlement will be carried out. The return voyage will be begun, it is expected, in about five weeks and the parties will be picked up on the way back.

INCORPORATION WANTED.

Messrs. Duncan Macpherson, K. W. Blackwell, P. W. St. George, G. R. Starke, Dr. H. B. Yates of Montreal, and R. W. Leonard of Beauharnois are applying for incorporation under the name of the Macpherson Frog and Switch Company, with a capital stock of fifty thousand dollars.

Messrs. E. G. Scott of Quebec, M. J. Butler of Napanee, F. G. B. Allan of Napanee Mills, R. C. Carter of Kingston, S. Rathbun of Deseronto, and J. N. Greenshields of Montreal are applying for letters of incorporation under the name of the St. Lawrence Portland Cement Company, with a capital of twenty-five thousand dollars.

Messrs. J. King, J. P. Taché of Quebec, W. Yuill of Montreal, J. De Labroquerie Taché of St. Hyacinthe, and Louis Gendreau of St. George's, are asking incorporation under the name of the Central Quebec Gold Fields Company, with a capital stock of six thousand dollars.

THE ST. BRUNO DOMAIN.

Messrs. E. L. Pease, B. H. Brown, T. J. Drummond, Dr. A. A. Browne, G. E. Drummond, W. M. Doull and J. T. McCall, all of Montreal, are applying for incorporation under the name of the Mount Bruno Association, with a capital stock of fifty thousand dollars. The object of the new company is extensive, and includes the following powers:—To purchase, lease or otherwise acquire the domain St. Bruno; to build and maintain roadways and streets, waterworks, electric light plant, cottages, houses, clubhouses, hotels, stables, mills and other structures, an electric railway, gasworks, a drainage and sewage system for the said domain; to lay out and prepare a park, garden or grounds for recreation and amusement, and other powers.

A SUSPENSION REVERSED.

Mr. Richard Meehan, one of the four guards suspended on the occasion of the recent escape of the three prisoners from the Montreal jail, has resumed duty. The investigation held by the Attorney-General, the Hon. Mr. Archambault, went to show that he was entirely blameless, and the only reason for his suspension at the time was that at the moment it was impossible for the governor to fix the blame of the occurrence on the proper shoulders. Yesterday morning all the recently appointed guards went on duty for the first time.

TWO EXCURSIONISTS.

Two young men in camping-out uniform crossed from Victoria square along St. James street this morning, and with slouch hats, knapsacks, surmounted with axes, etc., were picturesque enough to draw general attention. They were Messrs. Harte Haltman and Ernst Newbauer, fresco painters, from Boston, who have for the last week been walking and camping around the three lakes at Ste. Agathe, and are now on their way back to Boston. Victuals were prepared in the way usual on such expeditions, and the tramp would have been altogether enjoyable if mosquitoes had been fewer and if the fish had been as numerous as they were said to be.

EXAMINATION OF CULLERS.

The examination of candidates desirous of obtaining a license as wood cullers will be held at Hull on Aug. 11.

FAST RUN ON THE G. T. R.

Toronto, July 19.—A Grand Trunk special train with the passengers from the Boston express, made a remarkably fast run from Montreal to Sarnia. The train was running to make the connection with the Grand Trunk Chicago express, and left Montreal at 12.50 midnight on Friday. Toronto was reached at 9.05 a.m. on Friday, and Sarnia tunnel at 12.48 in the afternoon. The entire distance, 503½ miles, was covered in eleven hours fifty-eight minutes, the time between the two points being cut down by two hours and seventeen minutes.

CAPTURED A HARVARD SCHOLARSHIP.

Toronto, July 19.—Mr. W. M. Stewart, B.A., son of the Rev. Dr. Stewart of this city, and one of this year's graduates of the University of Toronto, has been notified of his appointment to a university scholarship in Harvard. Mr. Stewart's record as a student has been exceptionally brilliant, his name having ranked first in the department of modern languages during each of the four years of his undergraduate course in Toronto. On this record he has received the unusual distinction of an appointment in Harvard University without previous residence there. Mr. Stewart will pursue his postgraduate studies at Harvard and at one of the German universities.

A NEW STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

Kingston, Ont., July 19.—A Watertown, N.Y., despatch says:—'Within a very short time a new steamboat company will be organized and incorporated. This new company will purchase the 'Island Belle' and the 'New Island Wanderer,' now owned by Messrs. Holmes and Inglehart, and operate a new line on the St. Lawrence river over the same territory which the Alexandria Bay company covered. The two boats will be run in competition to the Thousand Island Steamboat Company, and a strenuous steamboat war than ever will be waged. The new company will be composed of Jefferson county men.'

ANOTHER ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Kingston, Ont., July 19.—The Sisters of the House of Providence have begun the erection of a handsome chapel in connection with the house to cost $35,000. Archbishop Cleary laid the foundation stone several days ago. The body of the church will be 94 feet by 45 feet; the chancel 27 feet 6 inches by 25 feet. On each side of the chancel will be a 'sanctity,' one for the priests and one for the Sisters. Each of these places will be sixteen by fourteen feet. The edifice will be built of stone throughout and French Gothic design of architecture.

A DOCTOR'S SUDDEN DEATH.

Kingston, Ont., July 19.—Dr. Edward M. Higgins of Hot Springs, Ark., died early yesterday morning from apoplexy. He was stricken while spending the evening with friends. Dr. Higgins suffered from rheumatism contracted by shipwreck in November on the steamer 'Sarmatian,' off Halifax twelve years ago. Deceased was forty-two years of age and a graduate of Queen's University. His father resides here and Dr. Higgins was spending the heated term with him. One sister is a nun in the Ursuline Convent, Quebec, and his wife is a daughter of the late Mr. Crookhall of Berlin, Ont.

KRIBS VERY UNWELL.

Toronto, July 19.—Mr. Louis P. Kribs, the well-known newspaper man and licensed victuallers' advocate, is lying seriously ill at his residence in Weston. He was taken down on Thursday night last with hemorrhage of the stomach, and on Friday his condition was so serious that but little hopes were held out for his recovery. Dr. W. J. Charlton of Weston and Dr. R. S. Tyrrell of Toronto are in attendance on him. Mr. Kribs rallied on Saturday and is now said to be improving. He is able to sit up for a few minutes at a time.

TO FIGHT SUNDAY CARS.

Kingston, Ont., July 19.—The Lord's Day Alliance will be ready to contest the right of the Kingston Street Car Company to run on Sundays as soon as the company attempts to carry passengers on that day. A meeting was held last week and two hundred and fifty dollars subscribed to test the rights of the Kingston charter. This amount will be increased to four hundred dollars, the amount required before the government will issue a fiat.

CROW'S NEST PASS STAFF.

Kingston, Ont., July 19.—Kingston will be well represented on the engineering staff of the Crow's Nest Pass railway. Messrs. McRory, W. E. Mann and Miles Cotton, son of Lieut.-Colonel Cotton, assistant adjutant-general, have been engaged, and have left for the scene of their labors.

G. T. R. SHOPS CLOSED.

Brantford, Ont. July 19.—The Grand Trunk shops, employing some three hundred men, will close up here to-day. This has long been one of the principal industries in Brantford. A number of the men will secure other employment here, and the balance will go to London.

HAYMAKING IN QUEBEC.

Quebec, July 19.—Haymaking has begun throughout this district. The yield promises to be larger than at first expected.

HISTORICAL JUDAISM.

ITS GRANDEUR AND SUBLIMITY AS SHOWN BY RABBI ASHINSKY.

The Rev. Rabbi Ashinsky preached in [illegible] street synagogue on Saturday [illegible] to the tenets of orthodox [illegible]. In the course of his sermon [illegible] "There was when our most bitter [illegible] strongest antagonists were [illegible] to recognize that the nearest [illegible] approach to perfection in the ser[illegible] in domestic and social as [illegible] spiritual life, was the task of [illegible] Although though the individual [illegible] his shortcomings, it was [illegible] that the Jewish community, [illegible] never swerve or falter in [illegible] reach this ideal. Thus, [illegible] was sent for to curse Israel, [illegible] 'How goodly are thy [illegible] thy sanctuaries, O Is[illegible] The name "Jacob" represents [illegible] Hebrew in his domestic and social [illegible], while "Israel" presents him at [illegible] in his sanctuary.

[illegible], unfortunately, the tendency [illegible] reversed, and in the [illegible] lower ideals for Juda[illegible] curtailment and dimi[illegible] tasks and observances. [illegible] gone up and is heard [illegible], "The burden is too [illegible] must lighten it." This ten[illegible] abolish, to entirely obliterate [illegible] honored tenets and forms of [illegible] shows itself in two aspects. [illegible] is one of sluggish, lethargic in[illegible] which may not inaptly be il[illegible] by the familiar figure of a wo[illegible] sleeping in a boat which floats on [illegible] face of a vast ocean, while around [illegible] neck is a broken necklace of pearls [illegible] whose severed ends the jewels drop [illegible] after the other, to be forever lost in [illegible] bottomless abyss.

"Though Judaism has suffered much [illegible] the hands of the indifferent, the sec[illegible] class of foes within Israel's camp [illegible] wrought far greater damage and in[illegible] to our faith. For, while the first [illegible] merely passive the latter are per[illegible] actively active and determined in their [illegible] hostility to every ordinance whose crime [illegible] that it is not of yesterday or, better [illegible] of to-day, that its origin is ancient, [illegible] its beginning was in former years, in [illegible] days of old. Now the question pre[illegible] itself to us, "Is spiritual poverty [illegible] preferable to spiritual wealth? Is na[illegible] more desirable than sufficient [illegible] dignified apparel? Is the arid [illegible] better than the smiling orchard? Is self-degradation nobler than self-re[illegible], or contempt for one's origin a [illegible] sentiment than decent respect for the past and reverence for the great who [illegible] in the dust?" Upon somebody de[illegible] the task of answering these start[illegible] questions.

"Let us, then, stand firm in the charge [illegible] the eternal God, cling to the majestic [illegible] system of faith and works we have re[illegible] at the hands of a glorious ances[illegible] and which bears the honored name [illegible] historical or orthodox Judaism. So [illegible] us constitute our community a cita[illegible] of truth, a stronghold of Jewish [illegible], Jewish sincerity and Jewish fidel[illegible] and let us exclaim after the manner [illegible] the aged father of the Maccabees: "Though all fall away from the religion [illegible] their fathers, yet will I and my breth[illegible] walk in the covenant of our fa[illegible]."

PERSIA'S NEEDS.'

Mr. Baba Yooseph delivered an inter[illegible] missionary address on 'Persia and [illegible] needs' in Sherbrooke Street Meth[illegible] Church last night. He drew strik[illegible] comparisons between the Christian [illegible] Mohammedan religions, especial[illegible] with regard to the lives and aims of [illegible] respective founders. Christ gave [illegible] for mankind. He died for all; M[illegible] gained had not only not saved lives, [illegible] and his votaries had deprived mil[illegible] of their lives. Mohammedans [illegible] not allow Christians to read or [illegible] touch their sacred book, the Koran. [illegible] Jesus, on the other hand, wished [illegible] should read the Scriptures, yet M[illegible] Mohammedans are true to their prin[illegible] and faithful in the performance of [illegible] religious duties. If Christians had [illegible] faithful in carrying out their [illegible] principles there would not now [illegible] five million Mohammedans in [illegible]. Mr. Yooseph, though speak[illegible] decidedly foreign accent, is [illegible] good, and is impressive in [illegible] delivery. He is a student of Vic[illegible] and intends to devote him[illegible] missionary work.

[illegible] CHAPEL SUNDAY-SCHOOL.

[illegible] School held their annual picnic [illegible] at Penniston's beautiful Grove [illegible] Rapids. The weather was all [illegible] be desired, and the officers, [illegible] scholars and friends of the Sun[illegible] filled the four expresses to over[illegible] being nearly a hundred and [illegible] present. Lachine was reached [illegible] and all at once selected their [illegible] sports. Games of every description [illegible] were engaged in by old and young. [illegible] of the scholars took a ramble [illegible] beautiful woods near the picnic [illegible]. The committees in charge of the [illegible] did their duty to the satis[illegible] full. Hot water was amply sup[illegible] abundance of milk had been [illegible] from Mr. Penniston for the chil[illegible]. The iced milk was greatly [illegible] by the scholars. A little while [illegible] parties returned to the city the [illegible] were seated in a large circle, and [illegible] had been given for the school, [illegible] officers, teachers, etc., each [illegible] presented with a substantial bun [illegible] treat, which was greatly en[illegible] the homeward journey a hearty [illegible] given to the minister, the Rev. [illegible] as his residence was passed. [illegible] Ryde street was reached [illegible] o'clock. All thoroughly enjoyed [illegible] and the picnic of 1897 was voted [illegible] successful. Hope Sunday-school [illegible] carried out.

A WISE JUDGE.

AND HOW HE SETTLED A LONG STANDING LAWSUIT.

St. John, N.B., July 18.—Judge Forbes of the St. John County Court, is making a name for himself as a discourager of litigation. His latest good deed was in settling a case between two farmers and families that has been in the courts for ten years. In 1887 there lived at Oak Point, King's County, on the River St. John, families by the name of Inch and Flewelling who up to that time were on the most friendly terms. They used to worship in the same little school building before the present places of worship were built. In 1887 George Inch fenced in a certain spring, which created all the disturbance of the after years. George Flewelling opposed this tooth and nail, and, claiming the spring, tore down the fence, but after this was done no agreement could be reached, because when surveyed by two surveyors, it was found that the survey of one gave the spring to Inch, while that of the other gave it to Flewelling. The battle began anew, and one afernoon that spring was the scene of a quarrel, when Inch sought to fence on the line favorable to him, while Flewelling opposed it. Inch then sued Flewelling, and when the witnesses were coming down in the steamer a quarrel arose, which ended in one person being knocked down, and, of course, this ended in another lawsuit with Flewelling as defendant, and Flewelling won. His case was tried at Hampton, the shire town of Kings, as was also the action for trespass. In the latter suit forty witnesses were examined on each side, and Inch won. But although Inch won he did not so readily recover the amount of the verdict. Wm. A. Beckett advanced the money for Flewelling to carry on the suits at law, taking a deed of the Flewelling property for so doing. Beckett mortgaged the property to his mother, who this month gave notice of sale under the mortgage. This stirred up Inch again, who brought up Flewelling for examination under the judgment, and subpoenaed Beckett as a winess. Inch's claim was partially reduced by payment, and now amounted to about $600. Beckett claimed $997. Things were shaping splendidly for a big equity suit when Judge Forbes suggested that the case be settled all round, and asked each claimant what they would take to give up their claims to Flewelling. After considerable talk Inch agreed to take $150, and Beckett, not to be outdone in generosity, reduced his claim to $535. Mr. Barnhill, a lawyer, was just passing, and Judge Forbes called him in, and while the iron was hot had it arranged that Barnhill would draw up the necessary papers whereby the Flewellings would get their property back, Beckett get his amount and Inch his, all to be concluded in ten days. But even then the judge was not satisfied. He turned to the litigants and said:—'Now you must shake hands and make up friends.' These old neighbors were evidently longing to do so, for the genuine heartiness of their handshake made up for all the lapses of the past years, and thus the chasm of years was bridged by the happy thought, energetic words and kindly action of the County Court judge.

THE ANCIENT CAPITAL.

WHISKEY SMUGGLING.

Quebec, July 19.—About a fortnight since, a large schooner, the 'Ste. Anne,' owned by Mr. A. Gagnon of Pentecost River, and commanded by Captain O. Bernier, arrived at Chicoutimi to discharge a cargo of coals for the Lake St. John Railway. Nothing to provoke suspicion occurred until a few days since, when Preventive Officer Blair, at Chicoutimi thought that everything was not all right and, sending for Mr. Dubé of River du Loup, placed the vessel under arrest and under guard. It appears that she came from Miquelon and that her manifest shows that she cleared with 125 tons of coal, twenty-five tons of old metal, $800 worth of furs, two puncheons of gin and forty-one cases of the same liquor regularly consigned to a Quebec hotel-keeper named Dallaire. All the papers appear to be correct, and the captain claims that it was his intention to regularly pass the entry for the liquor at the Quebec Customs after he had discharged his coal cargo at Chicoutimi. On the other hand, it is alleged that in addition to her legitimate cargo, the 'Ste. Anne' had a large quantity of smuggled liquor on board, but that it was successfully run ashore by the smugglers before Mr. Blair got wind of what was up. This suspicion seems to be confirmed by the statement that there is on board a young man named Mathieu who is given out as having acted as a sort of clerk to the captain during the voyage, but who is now said to have only joined the schooner on her arrival at Chicoutimi, whither he went by the Saguenay boat from Quebec.

WILL FIGHT FOR THE CONTRACT.

The 'Evenement' announces that its publishers, in whose favor the contract for the printing of the 'Official Gazette' was renewed by the ex-Flynn Government shortly before its retirement from office, intend to contest before the law courts the action of the Marchand Government in annulling the renewal and giving the contract to the 'Soleil.'

NOTES.

An action for $10,000 damages has been entered against the 'Soleil' Publishing Company for publishing an article, which Mr. W. D. C. Morency of Levis protests against as a libel upon his invention, known as the Morency apparatus for the production of acetylene gas.

Sir Alfred Jephson, son-in-law of Mr. Archibald Campbell, one of the Quebec prothonotaries, has written as follows to Mr. Campbell:—'Sir Wilfrid Laurier has been the very centre second figure of interest during the jubilee festivities, next only to the Queen. It is curious how quickly the people recognized, not only his personality, but the importance of his stay here, to the country generally. He was recognized and cheered everywhere, and must have felt extremely gratified.'

Mr. John Barry, of the Commercial Hotel, St. Peter street, while cleaning the brass railing of his counter, had the misfortune to scratch his right hand. The wound seemed trifling, but next day it began to swell, and now serious consequences are feared.

The city's health was never better than at present, there being only a few cases of scarlet fever and measles reported.

Ten men were more or less seriously injured this week near Chicoutimi by the fall of a scaffolding on which they were working.

THE FIRE RECORD.

St. Albans, Vt., July 17.—The Welden House, one of the best appointed hostelries in New England, was burned late last night. A number of guests were unable to secure any of their property, the value of which is estimated at $10,000, making the entire loss $35,000.

Quebec, July 18.—Last night, shortly after nine o'clock, fire broke out in the confectionery establishment of Mr. Ruthven, on St. John street. The store was pretty well wrecked by fire, smoke and water, and the stock was ruined. The house over the store, occupied by Mrs. Hunter and used as a boarding house, was also injured.

Toronto, July 18.—The fire losses in Canada for the past six weeks show increased insurance losses, but a slight decrease in fire losses. Insurance losses were $2,611,480, and fire losses $3,666,640.

LACHINE LIBERALS.

A demonstration was held at Lachine on Saturday by the Liberal electors of Lachine in honor of Messrs. Charest, M.P.P. for Jacques Cartier, and Robert Bickerdike, M.P.P. for St. Antoine division of this city. Mr. Bickerdike, it should be mentioned, for a long time has been one of the prominent citizens of Lachine. A public meeting was held at the town hall, at which the Mayor of Lachine presided. An address was presented to both members, who made brief speeches in reply.

TO MEET IN BUFFALO.

Chattanooga, Tenn., July 17.—At a meeting of the board of managers of the Baptist Young People's Union of America to-day, Buffalo, N.Y., was selected as the next place of meeting.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

Ladies: A New Trunk for You—The New Bonnet Trunk.—Attractive to the eye; light in weight; exceedingly useful for the purpose intended. Half a dozen bonnets and hats can be safely packed in it. It is just the article you have wished for. Ask to see at the same time the Henley Steamer Berth Trunk. Also the handsome and handy Bureau Trunk. Our aim is to bring out the latest improvements for the benefit of the travelling public. All the newest and best kinds of trunks and travelling bags manufactured at our establishment. Your damaged trunks and bags neatly repaired and returned to residence. Telephone: Store, 438; factory, 6963. J. Eveleigh & Co., 245 St. James street.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

SOME REASONS WHY YOU CAN DEAL WITH US.

In Housefurnishing lines we keep the goods that you are looking for—not the high-priced out-of-reach sort, nor the cheapest trashy goods, but we certainly do show a magnificent line of medium priced articles.

We think that it pleases a customer to have a variety of selection in just the right-priced goods, and we make it a feature of this business to always keep on hand a stock just a little more varied, and at prices a bit more attractive than do our competitors.

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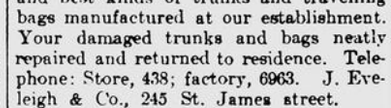
We take cash, but don't insist upon it. We are in a position, and do arrange very liberal terms of credit.

The American Wringer Co., Successor to METROPOLITAN MFG. CO., 1678 and 1680 Notre Dame St. T. A EMMANS, Manager.



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Soft, White Hands with Shapely Nails, Luxuriant Hair with Clean, Wholesome Scalp, produced by CUTICURA SOAP, the most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap in the world, as well as purest and sweetest, for toilet, bath, and nursery. The only preventive of inflammation and clogging of the PORES.

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BABY HUMORS Itching and scaly, instantly relieved by CUTICURA REMEDIES.

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THE LAKE HOUSE LAKE GEORGE, N.Y. THE FINEST SUMMER RESORT IN THE ADIRONDACKS. LIGHTED WITH ELECTRIC LIGHTS. DIRT TENNIS courts. Baseball ground. A new fleet of cedar boats. Billiard rooms, bowling alleys, etc. First-class fishing all season. First-class service. Special rates to families and young men. For particulars address A. H. RUSSELL, Lessee and Proprietor. 17

HOTEL WOODFIN, Superbly situated, on the banks of 'Beautiful Lake George.' The House accommodates two hundred guests, is new and airy and clean as a pin. ONLY $1.00 PER DAY. People say it is the finest $1.00 house they have seen. Free 'bus. Boating, driving, fishing. S. H. SMITH, Manager, Crosbyside, P.O., Lake George, N.Y.

BELLEVUE HOTEL, NOTRE DAME DU PORTAGE, will be opened June 25th. Terms very moderate. Beautiful view; near the river; good bathing. Close to English Church. Reference to Mr. D. BENTLEY, 1746 Notre Dame street. FERDINAND LEVEILLE, Prop. 13

HIGHGATE SPRINGS, VT. THE FRANKLIN HOUSE and COTTAGES, Open June to October. Twenty-eight years under the same management; bowling and Lawn Tennis and Bathing Houses; good fishing and boating. Send for circulars and prices. J. L. SCOTT, Proprietor. 10

ST. LEON SPRINGS HOTEL.

Martin O'Brien, Manager.

This famous summer and health resort is one of the most delightful and agreeable summer resorts on the continent. Rheumatism, neuralgia, indigestion and other similar complaints St. Leon Mineral Water will cure when other remedies fail. The baths are a special feature of the springs. Their effect is simply marvellous. For terms, etc., address Mr. CHAS. A. NEHER, Room 60, Canada Life Building, Montreal, or to MARTIN O'BRIEN, St. Leon Springs, Que. 9

MOUNTAIN VIEW. This Summer Resort, situated on the shores of Brome Lake, will be open the first of June; good board and accommodation guaranteed. Boats free to guests. Early train Monday morning to Montreal. For rates apply to A. KILBURN, Foster, Que. 11

A FEW SUMMER BOARDERS can be accommodated at Mystic House; pleasantly situated; terms reasonable. Address JAMES M. HALL, Mystic, Q. 24

CASCADE HOUSE, Little Metis, now open for Guests. One of Canada's healthiest and most popular Summer Resorts. For particulars write J. MACNIDER.

COUNTRY BOARD OBTAINABLE IN pleasant locality, near water, for several adults or families; can furnish city references. Address COUNTRY, 'Witness' Office. 17

ELM COTTAGE, CALEDONIA SPRINGS.—Persons desiring home comforts can obtain same at reasonable rates. For further particulas apply to S. DECAIRE, Jr., Caledonia Springs, Ont. 13

WHITE MOUNTAINS, NEW HAMPSHIRE.

CRAWFORD HOUSE,
FABYAN HOUSE,
TWIN MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
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WHITE MOUNTAINS.

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BARRON, MERRILL & BARRON.

These celebrated Hostelries were planned on a grand and liberal scale, and located, by gentlemen of artistic instincts, on sites not exceeded for grandeur and beauty in the world. From their broad verandahs a wondrous view of lake, hill, and magnificent mountains is revealed. Pen or canvas cannot do justice to the vast extent of wildness, majesty and beauty. One must see the outlines of the mountains pencilled against the morning sky, in all the golden glories of sunrise, or at evening, when the afterglow of the sunset flushes them with tints as soft as line the heart of a seashell.

Post and telegraph offices in each hotel. Through parlor and sleeping cars from Montreal to Hotel grounds. 14

WHITE MOUNTAIN HOUSE, WHITE MOUNTAINS, N.H. One mile from Fabyan's; $2.50 per day; transient, $10.50 per week. R. D. ROUNSEVEL, Proprietor.

ASQUAM HOUSE, SHEPARD HILL. J. C. BLAIR & SON, Managers. P. O. address, Holderness, N.H. Also managers of BLAIR'S HOUSE, Campton, N.H. P.O. address, Blair, N.H. Send for circulars. J. C BLAIR & SON, Proprietors.

WILLEY HOUSE, CRAWFORD NOTCH. Oldest, Most Celebrated, and Historical. Central for excursions to any part of the Mountains and return same day. Six trains each way daily. House newly enlarged and refitted. Guests met at Crawford Station. J. F. WHALEN, Proprietor.

BETHLEHEM, N.H.

THE ALTAMONTE AND COTTAGES. Accommodates 100 people. Now open. Rates, $12 to $18 per week. GEORGE F. PARKE, Manager. (Formerly of Rossin House, Toronto.)

THE HIGHLAND HOUSE AND COTTAGE. Accommodates 100. Lighted by electricity. Furnace heat. First-class accommodation. J. H. CLARK, Proprietor, Bethlehem, N.H.

THE HOWARD HOUSE. Central, and desirable location. Comfortable and home-like. Moderate rates. F. E. DERBYSHIRE, Proprietor, Bethlehem, N.H.

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BETHLEHEM HOUSE. Open July to October. Rates reasonable. J. H. A. BRUCE, Proprietor. Bethlehem, N.H.

THE ALPINE and COTTAGES. At the West End. First-class accommodation for 100 guests. Send for Circulars. C. H. CLARK, Proprietor, Bethlehem, N.H.

THE UPLANDS and COTTAGES. Accommodates 150. Highest location in Bethlehem. F. H. ABBOTT, Proprietor, Bethlehem, N.H.

JEFFERSON, N.H.

WHITE MOUNTAINS.

THE WAUMBEK JEFFERSON, N.H. Open July, Aug. and Sept. DAVID B. PLUMER, Manager.

THE JEFFERSON, A select family hotel, at moderate rates, under control of THE WAUMBEK. FINE GOLF LINKS WITH A PROFESSIONAL GREEN KEEPER. Our WINTER RESORT is the LAUREL HOUSE of LAKEWOOD, N.J. Open Oct. 1.

THE WHITE MOUNTAINS. THE PLAISTED HOUSE, Jefferson, N.H. From 250 feet of Piazzas may be seen the peaks of 45 distinct mountains. Table of the very best. Poultry, Milk, Butter and Eggs, fresh from the hotel farm. B. H. PLAISTED & SON, Proprietors

CLOVERDALE COTTAGE WHITE MOUNTAINS. Terms moderate. Vegetables, Milk, Eggs, &c., fresh from the farm. L. D. KENISON, Prop., Jefferson, N.H.

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Not show better judgment by investigating? If right, follow it. It WILL BE RIGHT if you are advised to use

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CLAWBONNY and COTTAGES KEESEVILLE, N.Y. Fine Location, beautiful Mountain Scenery; large airy rooms; sanitary plumbing; hot and cold water, bath rooms; terms moderate. Apply for particulars to E. A. JORDAN, Prop. 13

LAKEVIEW HOUSE, In the Adirondacks. Capacity, 20 guests. For rates address D. S. MERRILL, Merrill, N.Y. 2

THE CASCADE, CASCADEVILLE, NEW YORK. Elevation 2,045 feet; best of trout fishing in our own lakes; music, boating, tennis, bowling, etc.; telegraph and post-office in house. Send for circular. S. F. WESTON, Manager. E. M. WESTON, Proprietor.

ADIRONDACKS. THE BERKELEY, SARANAC LAKE, N.Y. Open all the year. All modern improvements. Send for Circular. J. A. DENISON, Proprietor. GEO. B. O'CONNELL, Manager. 13

LAKE PLACID. MRS. GREEN'S COTTAGE in the Adirondacks; pure air; large rooms; good table; hot and cold water; bath and closets. A fine place for a summer holiday. MRS. H. J. GREEN, Lake Placid, P.O.

THE ADIRONDACKS. Balsam Grove Cottage, Lake Placid, N.Y. Comfortably furnished rooms; good board; close to Mirror Lake. For particulars apply to E. LENGFELD, M.D., Lake Placid P.O.

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

ADIRONDACKS. STEVENS HOUSE, LAKE PLACID, N.Y. Heart of the Adirondack Mountains, 2,063 feet above tide. The largest and finest hotel in this part of the region. Most beautifully located between Lake Placid and Mirror Lakes. Surrounded by mountains towering five thousand three hundred feet high. Fine tennis courts, new golf links, baseball grounds and beautiful drives. Send for photographic circular. J. A. & G. A. STEVENS, Owners and Proprietors, Lake Placid, N.Y.

HOTEL DEL MONTE, SARANAC LAKE, N.Y. C. F. CARPENTER, Proprietor. Three dollars per day. 13

SARANAC LAKE, Riverside Inn, in the Adirondacks. For Terms and Circulars, address WALLACE MURRAY, Proprietor.

EDGEWOOD INN, SARANAC LAKE, N.Y. NOW OPEN. Rates 12 to $17.50. For particulars, apply T. & W. DEWEY, Proprietors.

AMERICAN & CANADIAN SEASIDE

AVENUE HOUSE.—PEAKS' ISLAND, PORTLAND HARBOR, ME. This popular Seaside House will open about June 24th to summer travel. Special rates to families. Correspondence solicited. 16

KENNEBUNK PORT, MAINE, Cape Arundel; improved grounds; ocean and river view; terms reasonable. Address GEO. N. STEVENS, Kennebunk Port, Maine. 5

FURNISHED ROOMS AT PEAK'S ISLAND, Me. The house is now open, and is beautifully situated, with gallery on three sides; mountain and sea air combined; a splendid view of bay and islands; away from all noise; smooth beach; steamboat leaves every hour for Portland. For further particulars apply to MRS. McDONALD, Peak's Island. 16

BOARDERS CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with MRS. J. G. DRINKWATER for the season; fine view of the water; broad piazzas; situated on high land, near post-office: steamers from Portland several times a day; terms $5.00 per week. Address MRS. J. G. DRINKWATER, Cousins Island, Maine. 16

SEA BATHING—PERSONS WANTING A quiet retreat for the summer months can have good board and accommodation at Ocean House, Little Metis, Que. MRS. A. McLAREN.

RIDGE HOUSE, L. M. HAMILTON, Proprietor, Cousins Island, Me. Opening July 1st, 1897. Cousins Island is one of the most beautiful islands in Casco Bay. It is situated nine miles from Portland, and six miles from Freeport. Two steamboats touch at the island, each four times a day, bringing the mail daily from Portland. There are good facilities at this island for bathing, fishing, yachting, etc. The Ridge House is 100 rods from either steamboat landing. 39

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MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED. MONEY TO LEND. CUSHING, DUNTON & BARRON, NOTARIES & COMMISSIONERS, 110 St. James Street.

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

TARIFF REFORM.

LATEST CHANGES IN THE DINGLEY BILL ANNOUNCED.

Washington, July 19.—The following are among the changes made by the conferees on the tariff bill: The following is the paragraph agreed upon anthracite coal in the free list: Coal, anthracite, not specially provided for in this act and coal stores of American vessels, but none shall be unloaded. The conference restored raw cotton to the free list.

The changes in the wool schedule made in conference leaves the duties on disputed items as follows: Paragraph 354: The duty on wools of the first class which shall be imported washed shall be twice the amount of the duty to which they would be subjected imported unwashed, and the duty on wools of the finest and second classes, which shall be imported scoured shall be three times the duty to which they would be subjected if imported unwashed. The duty on wools of the third class of imported in condition for use in carding or spinning into yarns, or which shall not contain more than eight percent of dirt or other foreign substances, shall be three times the duty to which they would otherwise be subjected.

The following was substituted for the paragraph on hewn lumber:—Timber hewn (sided or squared) not less than eight inches square, and round timber used for spars or in building wharves, one cent per cubic foot.

The paragraph relating to sawed boards and planks was amended by striking out words 'white pine' at $1 per thousand feet, and the rate on all the other items of the schedule making the rates fifty cents per thousand feet for each planed or finished, $1 for tongued and grooved, and $1.50 if planed on two sides and tongued and grooved. The legislative proviso for this paragraph inserted by the Senate, was changed so as to read as follows:—That if any country or dependency shall impose an export duty upon saw logs, round, unmanufactured timber, stave bolts, shingle bolts or heading bolts, exported in the United States or a discriminating charge upon boom sticks, or chains used by American citizens in towing logs, the amount of such export duty, taxed or other charge as the case may be, shall be added as an additional duty to the duties imposed upon the articles mentione in this paragraph when imported from such country or dependency. Fence posts are reduced from twenty to ten percent ad valorem.

THE GALLANT SCORCHER.

HE RAN HER DOWN, THEN RAN AWAY.

Mrs. J. Binette, residing on Amherst street, was the victim of a bicycle accident yesterday afternoon, and of course was severely hurt, while the bicyclist was prompt to get away. The lady in question was crossing Notre Dame street east yesterday afternoon about five o'clock, when she was run into by a bicyclist and knocked down. Although the coward made off, other people came to Mrs. Binette's assistance and carried her into the caretaker's quarters of Messrs. Viau Freres' biscuit manufactory. She was severely cut and bruised about the head and face. A doctor was sent for, who dressed Mrs. Binette's injuries, after which she was able to go to her home.

YACHTING AT DORVAL.

The 'Avoca' was not started in the trial race in the Ross series at Dorval on Saturday, Mr. Duggan starting in her place 'Glencairn II.' The race resulted as follows:—

	Start	1st round.	Finish.
'Rogue'	3.30	4.26.32	5.31.30
'Glencairn II.'	3.30	4.24	5.31.15
'Glenowen'	3.30	4.27	5.32.39
'Millie'	3.30	4.25.23	5.31.00
'Islander'	3.30	4.29.24	5.35.00

ACCIDENT AT THE C. P. R. SHOPS.

A man named Joseph Chevalier, aged forty-five, living at 150 Wolfe street, was badly hurt this morning at the C. P. R. shops on Delorimier avenue by an iron rail falling upon him. He was conveyed to the General Hospital in the ambulance, and on his arrival was found to have sustained a compound fracture of the tibia and fibula.

PERSONAL.

The Rev. George H. Smith, B.D., of Thamesford, Ont., is in town, and is officiating during the pastor's absence in Taylor Church.

Mr. J. Porteous Arnold, F.E.I.S., principal of Roslyn College, and Mrs. Arnold, have gone to Quebec, to be absent for a few weeks.

CITY ITEMS.

A large party of English immigrants who came out by the SS. 'Parisian,' and have been staying at the Albion Hotel, left this morning for their various destinations.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Earnings from July 8 to 14:

1897	$379,299
1896	373,038
Increase	$6,261

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The M. S. P. W. & C. gratefully acknowledges the following subscriptions:—A. A. Ayer & Co., $5; H. J., $3; R. H. Routh, $2; M. Francis, $2; E. B. Greenshields, $5; Robertson, Fleet & Falconer, $5; S. H. Ewing, $5.

BAD WORK OF A VICIOUS DOG.

New York, July 19.—A vicious bulldog, owned by 'Father Bill' Daly, the well-known horseman, attacked Mrs. Calvin Owens and her child, which she was drawing in a carriage in Gravesend, last night. The child was bitten so severely that it will die, and the woman was lacerated about the arms. Owens is a policeman. When he learned of the biting he went to Daly's place and seeing a bulldog shot him and to make sure of killing the right one shot two other dogs.

EXCLUSION OF FOREIGN BREADSTUFFS.

Berlin, July 17.—The Farmers' Alliance has forwarded a memorandum to the Chancellor, Prince von Hohenlohe, to the Secretaries of the Foreign and Interior Departments, and to the entire Prussian Cabinet, urging the immediate exclusion of foreign breadstuffs, this exclusion to continue for a period of six months, or until the price of home grain reaches a moderate level previously agreed upon.

MR. ROSS'S CONDITION.

Quebec, July 19.—The report this morning regarding the condition of the Hon. D. A. Ross is that he is very low, and that his doctors entertain no hope whatever of his recovery.

COST OF THE DIAMOND JUBILEE FLEET.

Few of the many thousands who have visited the fleet at Spithead have any conception of its cost. The following brief summary of facts may, therefore, be of some interest and value. Taking the whole of the ships present, it may be said that there were a hundred and forty-one which may fairly be treated as deserving a place on the 'combatant' list. In this number are included the 'Northampton' and four vessels of the 'Comus' class; but the 'Agincourt' and 'Minotaur' are not included. Of 'battleships' there were twenty-one, eleven designed by Sir William White, eight by Sir Nathaniel Barnaby, and two by Sir Edward Reed. The last-mentioned vessels, 'Thunderer' and 'Devastation,' have, however, been re-armed, re-engined, and in other respects greatly modified in recent years, so that they are really 'reconstructed' vessels. The eleven modern battleships represent a total expenditure of nine and a half millions sterling in round figures; the ten ships designed before 1886 represent about six and a quarter millions; the aggregate value of the battleships is, therefore, about fifteen and three-fourths millions. The most costly ship in the fleet is the 'Inflexible,' designed in 1873-74, and finished about 1881. On her about £950,000 was spent, exclusive of armament. The six vessels of the 'Majestic' class cost, on an average, about £900,000. They are about three thousand tons greater in displacement, have engines nearly twice as powerful, and are fully four knots faster.

The first-class cruisers numbered thirteen, including the 'Northampton,' whose speed is greatly below the standard appropriate to modern conditions. Eight of these cruisers were designed by Sir William White, and five by Sir Nathaniel Barnaby. The former group cost about £3,800,000; the latter about half as much. There were twenty-six second-class cruisers, of which twenty-four were 'protected' and two partially protected. All but three of these have been designed and built since 1887, and represent a total outlay of close on five millions sterling. The two partially protected vessels ('Leander' and 'Phaeton') and the 'Mersey' were designed by Sir Nathaniel Barnaby, and cost about £670,000; of smaller cruisers, including the 'Curlew' and 'Landrail' in the group with the 'Comus' class,' there were eleven. Six of these were designed before 1886, and cost about £776,000; five have been designed by Sir William White, are 'protected,' and have much higher speeds. They represent an outlay of about £720,000. It will be seen, therefore, that of the vessels present designed before 1886, ten battleships were associated with fourteen cruisers, only four having high speed; whereas of the vessels designed since 1886, eleven battleships were associated with thirty-six cruisers, all of high speed.

Turning to the smaller craft, there were twenty torpedo gunboats, eighteen of which (costing about £1,100,000) date subsequently to 1886; while two ('Rattlesnake' type), representing rather more than £80,000, date from 1885. The thirty 'destroyers' are of quite recent design, and probably represent about one and a quarter millions. The twenty torpedo boats, with four exceptions, date from 1885-86, and their cost reaches about £300,000. For the one hundred and forty-one vessels the aggregate cost, therefore, exceeds thirty-one millions sterling, over twenty-one millions having been spent on the ninety-nine vessels (including four torpedo boats) laid down since 1886. Probably with armaments and stores these vessels represent close on forty millions sterling. The estimate made by Sir William White for the total first cost of the royal navy in 1813 may be put alongside these figures. He stated that the fleet then contained between 480 and 490 vessels for sea service. About one-fourth were ships of the line, an equal number were frigates—the cruisers of that period—and about one half were post ships, brigs, sloops, etc. The total first cost, excluding armaments, was about ten millions sterling. A first-class battleship of eighty years ago cost less than a third-class cruiser does now. —London 'Times.'

TREE PLANTING IN CITIES.

(H. Nicholas Jarchow, LL.D., in New York 'Independent.')

Trees planted on the streets in cities exercise a beneficial influence on an atmosphere which is rendered arid by constant contact with the heated walls of the buildings. They also contribute to the comfort of walkers by their grateful shade, and effect a decorative beauty which is the more conspicuous as contrasted with the monotonous lines of ordinary city buildings. For these reasons in all newly laid-out cities special attention is given to tree-planting. The people of New York last year awoke to the importance of tree planting and formed two associations for this purpose. The general public does not, however, exhibit great interest in this matter, perhaps because similar efforts in the past have proved unsatisfactory. Lately Col. Waring, our street commissioner, in a published letter opposed the project on the ground that the health of the people would be impaired by excluding air and sun rays from the buildings, and that street cleaning would be rendered more difficult by the masses of caterpillars produced in the trees. Now it is true that unhealthy influences are fostered in dwellings where proper ventilation is excluded by dense tree shade, but this can be avoided by the selection of the proper species of trees. As to the caterpillars this plague can be controlled by the pruning shears after the leaves have dropped; and by the use of proper spraying mixture in spring. But the most formidable enemies to trees planted on streets are the electric wires running through the foliage and the gas leakage under the pavement. The first danger we may evade by completing the work already begun of laying the wires under the pavement; but the prevention of leakage of gas is more difficult. The best that can be done is to inclose the gas pipes either in other pipes in which the escaped gas is caught and led into the sewer by connections, or to imbed the gas pipes in asphalted layers. Certainly this will increase the cost of tree planting on the streets considerably; but sooner or later something like this will have to be done to prevent increasing accidents caused by explosions in soils saturated with gas.

Tree planting on streets requires the exercise of much more judgment than is usual with gardeners. For this reason the large cities on the European continent employ specially educated and trained 'city gardeners,' to whose care the small city parks and trees on the streets are given. The principal functions of these men consist in removing, as far as possible, the many obstacles which prevent, or at least retard the growth of trees on streets; and, if this is not practicable, to furnish the trees with other favorable conditions of growth by which they become enabled to withstand the unfavorable influences.

We given the following hints in regard to the principal details:

1. Trees should not be planted at a less distance than fifteen feet from a building, and they should be twenty feet apart. This will give ample room for development and secure an agreeable shade without impairing ventilation.

2. The trees planted should be of the best quality, with these points: Capable of taking the pyramidal form, so that the trunk can be cleared of the side branches to any desired height; strong and healthy, with ability to withstand the damaging influences; rich foliage; exemption from attacks of insects as near as possible; elasticity of the branches; vigorous growth, tested and established by repeated transplanting in the nursery.

3. The selection of the proper species of trees depends upon the locality and the conditions of life. The size reached by a tree in its normal development is of great importance in determining its adaptability to the width of the streets and sidewalks. Very frequently tops of street trees are cut off after they have reached a certain height. This is bad treatment. It spoils not only their beauty and usefulness, but saps their vitality and renders them an easy prey to heavy winds. On the ground of their size reached at maturity we generally distribute the street trees in three classes:

(a) Trees with small tops and adapted for narrow streets (forty to forty-five feet wide), to be planted at least twelve feet distant from the houses and sixteen feet apart: Red flowering horse chestnut (Aesculus rubicunda); the maiden-hair tree, the ginkgo (G. biloba)—has a fine pyramidal form, and is not much subjected to attacks by caterpillars; red maple (Acer rubrum); white basswood (Tilia heterophylla); mountain ash (Sorbus).

(b) Trees with tops of medium size for streets of fifty to sixty feet wide, to be planted fifteen feet from the houses and twenty-five feet apart; Norway maple (Acer platanoides); American linden (Tilia Americana); ash-leaved maple (Negundo acerioides); willow oak (Quercus phellos); pine oak (Quercus palustris); sweet gum or Liquidambar.

(c) Trees of large dimensions adapted for wide streets (seventy-five to eighty feet wide), to be planted at least twenty feet from the houses and thirty feet apart: Silver maple (Acer dasycarpum); horse-chestnut (Aesculus hippocastanum); sycamore (Platanus occidentalis); elm tree (Ulmus Americana); sugar maple (Acer saccharinum); scarlet oak (Quercus coccinea); tulip tree (Liriodendrum tulipifera).

4. Preparation of the soil is required wherever the ground is barren or rocky. In such case ample holes are dug or blasted out, filled with good soil (not to be mixed with manure). The filled in soil will give the tree enough plant food for the next four or five years, and permit the production of roots which will extend into the subsoil and the fissures of blasted rocks in search of plant food. Where the surface surrounding the tree consists of cement, a limited space should be left uncovered, and the tree should be planted some inches below the level of the cement layer, in order to invite any supply of water to settle in this place. Filling up these holes with grass sods, therefore, is decidedly wrong, as thereby the access of humidity to the roots is prevented.

5. Planting of the trees should be done with the utmost care, securing as many roots as possible, and pruning only the young shoots of the branches; the stem should be kept clear by removing all side branches up to a height of six to seven feet. Later it can be trimmed up higher.

6. Poles to be used for the support of the young trees should be driven prior to the planting; they should be stanch and about fifteen feet long, penetrating about ten inches below the bottom of the hole.

7. To protect newly planted street trees against accidents box guards are employed. Care should be taken to keep the trees (by straps) in the centre of the box in order to prevent injuries to the bark or rubbing on the edges of the box during strong winds; for loss of or damage to the bark means ruin to the tree.

A further condition of success in planting street trees is to engage the interest of the house owners or inhabitants. For without their assistance and co-operation the trees will never thrive. They require, especially when young, more attention than the few public gardeners are able to bestow upon them. They should be thoroughly watered every week at least once during the first summer, and the soil around the stems should be always kept loosened.

FRUIT FOR THE CHILDREN.

(New York 'Observer.')

Nature has wisely provided acid fruits for warm weather, a fact which many mothers overlook and continue to make pastries and puddings, multiplying their own labors and endangering the health of the family.

We all know of parents who dole out pears and apples as though they were explosives and repeat that old saying (invented by some antediluvian quack), 'Fruit in the morning, golden; at noon, silver; at night, lead.' Take notice of their little ones; are they rosy and plump? No, they suffer from frequent bilious attacks, are several days in recovering, are restricted in their diet during this time, and consequently are thin and pale a greater part of the summer. Another result; these children always have an unnatural appetite, craving concentrated acids and sweets, and their pennies are spent for such unwholesome trash as pickles and cheap candy. Again, the children whose natural appetite is thwarted, will pick up green or decayed fruit whenever they have an opportunity, so eager are they for fruit of some sort.

Parents who drive their children to eat such garbage, are criminally neglectful; not only will the bad fruit cause bowel disorders, but in many cases direct the boys' cravings towards cider and beer, and the first step downward is taken, for, strange as it may seem, many parents who think fruit unwholesome, see no harm in the fermented fruit juice, as the cider jug in the pantry testifies. Be warned, mothers, and give the children sufficient fruit and their abnormal cravings will disappear.

Some woman will tell you that fruit is too expensive, yet this same economist concocts mincemeat and other 'fillings' which, with the pie crust, costs fully as much as the fruit, not counting the labor of making and fuel for baking.

A second who is sure she cannot afford to buy fruit is allowing her backyard to go to waste; it is perhaps a fair-sized one, that would hold several fruit trees, a grape vine and a row of currant, gooseberry, raspberry or blackberry bushes about the fences.

The shaded arbor which the grape vine would soon cover, would make a most desirable 'play-house' for the children, and the little plot in the rear would yield a nice crop of strawberries, then a bunch or two of pie plant for early sauce, would take up only a few feet of ground.

If you have not thought of it before, begin now, you will have fruit of some sort by another year, for strawberries yield the second season. Most children like tomatoes, both raw and cooked; the plants cost but a trifle; and as for the trees and shrubs, they never were cheaper, a few dollars each year would insure sufficient fruit for the whole family, after a few years' time.

Those who are obliged to buy their fruit, should remember that they can do better by buying a quantity; apples, pears, plums, peaches, etc., by the peck or bushel, not quart or dozen. Pineapples, too, by the half-dozen; what you cannot eat may be canned, and help out on the winter's stores.

Even in dried fruits one can economise, for prunes, peaches, apricots, etc., average two cents less a pound by buying ten pounds, and will keep as well in your storeroom as they will at the grocer's.

Teach the children to be critical about the fruit they eat, to remove the skins, cut out the bruises and decayed spots, and spit out the stones or seeds. Apple and tomato skins are especially bad for digestion, as they curl up into sharp, hard little rolls, very irritating to the intestines.

Since Paris green and hellebore have been so universally used by the truckmen, it is wise to wash tomatoes, lettuce, etc., to remove every trace of the poisons. Give the children plenty of sound, ripe fruit, either raw or stewed, with good bread and butter, either white, corn, graham, entire wheat or rye, and you will need no rich pastries, and when they crave condensed sweets, as they will occasionally, try maple syrup, a little honey or good southern cane syrup, which will keep indefinitely in air-tight jars.—Mrs. J. W. Wheeler.

AN UNEXPECTED ILLUMINATION.

(From the Chicago 'Inter-Ocean.')

The people near Anderson, Ind., had a novel Fourth of July celebration. A company was drilling for oil and got a strong flow of gas and but little oil, when a stranger strolled up to the well with a lighted cigar. There was a flash, and the next moment the gas was ignited. The derrick seemed to melt away, and the fourteen hundred dollar kit of tools was made worthless in a few seconds. The flames shot forty feet into the air, and the roar could be heard for miles. There was no valve on the well, and there is no way to shut it off. At the last report it was still burning.

LOCAL STOCKS.

MARKET FAIRLY ACTIVE AND FIRM TO STRONG.

On the local stock exchange to-day the market was considerably more active than on Friday and showed a stronger tendency. Canadian Pacific advanced another ½ to 67; Montreal Street Railway was half a point higher at 217, as was also Halifax Street Railway at 99; Light and Heat gained one point, selling at 40; Bank of Commerce was ¾ higher at 126¼. The only noticeable decline was in New Street, which sold 1⅛ lower at 208⅞.

The sales at to-day's board were:—150 Canadian Pacific at 66¾, 125 at 67, 250 Montreal Street Railway at 216¾, 100 at 217, 50 at 216¾, 50 at 217, 125 Toronto Street Railway at 78, 75 New Street at 209½, 100 at 209, 100 at 208⅞, 200 Heat and Light at 40, 30 Halifax Street Railway at 99, 15 Telephone at 165, 12 Bank of Montreal at 234, 8 Merchants Bank at 175, 105 Commerce at 26¼, $5,000 Canada Paper Bonds at 105.

Reported by Messrs. Nichols & Marler

Between Banks.

	Buyers.	Sellers.	Counter.
New York Funds	⅛ dis.	1-10 dis.	par. ⅛ prem.
Sterling, 60 days	9⅛	9 3-16	9⅜ to 9½
Sterling, demand	9 3⅝	9⅛	9⅝ to 9¾
Sterling, Cables			

Reported by Messrs Nichols & Marler, Stock Brokers, Corner Notre Dame and St. Francois Xavier street

Stocks	Sellers per $100	Buyers per $100
Canadian Pacific	67	66¾
do do. Land Bonds	....	....
Duluth S.S. & Atlantic	4	2
Do. do. pref.	10	5
Grand Trunk 1st Pref.	....	....
Do. do. 2nd Pref.	....	....
Commercial Cable	173¾	173¼
Montreal Telegraph	175	170
Richelieu & Ont Nav. Co.	94	....
Montreal St. Railway Co.	217	216¼
Montreal Street Railway (New)	209½	208½
Montreal Street Railway Rights	....	....
Montreal Gas Co.	189	188
Bell Telephone Co.	170	164½
Do do bonds	....	....
Royal Electric	145	144
Bank of Montreal	236	230
Ontario Bank	83	82
Bank of British North America	....	....
La Banque du Peuple	....	....
Molsons Bank	200	190
Bank of Toronto	229	227
La Banque Jacques Cartier	....	....
Merchants Bank	175	174
Do. do. of Halifax	190	173
Eastern Townships Bank	....	....
Quebec Bank	....	122
La Banque Nationale	90	....
Union Bank	....	100
Canadian Bank of Commerce	126½	126
La Banque Ville Marie	100	70
Hochelaga Bank	140	137
Intercolonial Coal	....	....
Do. Pref. Stock	....	....
North-West Land	....	....
Canada Shipping Co	....	....
Canada Paper	....	....
Champlain and St. Lawrence Bonds	....	....
Montreal Cotton	130	120
Can. Col. Cot. Mills Co.	50	20
do. do. Bonds	....	65
Merchant's Manufacturing Co.	....	....
Dominion Cotton Mills Co.	77½	70
Do. do. Bonds	....	....
Loan and Mortgage Co.	....	133
Toronto Street Railway	78	77¾
Postal	....	....
Halifax Tram	99½	98⅝
do do Bonds	....	....
Cornwall Street Railway	....	....
Heat & Light	43	40¼
St. John Railway	110	107½
Halifax Electric	....	....
Cornwall Street Railway	55	....

NEW YORK STOCK LIST.

(Furnished by J. R. Meeker.)

Opening and Closing Prices—10 a.m. and 3 p.m.

Atchison	12⅞	13
Can. Southern	51½	51⅛
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	41	42
Del. & Hudson	112½	112½
Del. Lack & West	....	....
Louis. & Nash	52⅝	52½
Lake Shore	170	170
Manhattan Consolidated	90	91½
Missouri Pacific	21	21⅛
Nor. Pacific	41	42
Nor. Pac. pfd.	....	....
New Jersey Central	88	86 1-8
Nor. West	118½	118¾
N.Y. Central	102⅛	102⅞
Omaha, Common	65⅞	66⅛
Pacific Mail	31	31½
Reading, Philadelphia	....	....
Richmond Terminal	31⅞	32
Rock Island, Chico. & Pac.	76¼	76⅝
United States Leather	....	....
St. Paul, Chico. & Min.	....	....
St. Paul, Minn. & Man.	....	....
Texas Pacific	....	....
Union Pacific	....	....
Wabash Com.	14 3-6	15⅜
Wabash pfd.	34⅞	35½
Western Union Tel.	136	142 1-8
Sugar	31½	31⅝
Lead	94⅞	94⅞
Gas, Chicago	34 1-6	34½
Gen. Electric	....	....
Rubber	....	....

CHICAGO MARKETS

SEPT. AND DEC. WHEAT ONE CENT HIGHER—PROVISIONS FROM THREE TO TEN CENTS HIGHER.

In Chicago this morning wheat opened ¼c to ⅜c lower, but soon recovered the decline and closed to-day about 1c higher than yesterday, except for July, which closed steady. Sept. closed 1¼c higher at 71c, and Dec. 1⅛c higher at 72⅜c. Corn closed ⅛c lower than yesterday at 26⅞c Sept., and 27⅜c Dec. Oats were also ⅛c lower; mess pork and short ribs closed 2c to 5c higher, and lard 7c higher.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

The following table shows the range of prices in Chicago to-day, and the closing quotations as compared with those of Saturday:—

	Saturday's Close.	To-day's Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—					
July	75	74¾	74⅝	72	75
Sept.	69¾	69⅜	71¼	69	71
Dec.	71¼	71	71⅞	70¾	72⅜
Corn—					
Sept.	27	26⅞	26⅞	26⅜	26⅞
Dec.	28	27⅞	27⅞	27⅝	27⅞
Oats—					
July	17⅞	17½	....	....	17½
Sept.	18	17⅞	17⅞	17¾	....
Pork—					
July	7.52	....	....	....	7.57
Sept.	7.60	7.62	7.67	7.60	7.62
Lard—					
Sept.	4.10	4.15	4.20	4.10	4.15
Dec.	4.20	4.25	4.30	4.20	4.27
Short ribs—					
July	4.35	....	....	....	4.40
Sept.	4.42	4.45	4.50	4.42	4.45

Detroit, July 18, Closing—75c July, 73⅛c Sept.

Duluth, July 19, Closing—78¼c July, 71¼c Sept.

Milwaukee, July 19, Closing—71⅜c for Dec.

St. Louis, July 19, Closing—72¾c July, 72¾c Sept., 74½c.

Toledo, July 18, Closing—75c July, 73½c Sept.

New York, July 18, Closing—82⅝c July, 76⅝c Sept., 78c Dec.

WHEAT IN SIGHT.

	July 19, 1897.	July 12, 1897.	July 20, 1896.
Visible Supply			
U.S. & Can.	15,324,000	16,609,000	47,396,000
On passage to U. K.	7,020,000	7,600,000	14,080,000
On passage to Continent.	5,680,000	6,320,000	7,280,000
Total in sight.	28,044,000	30,559,000	68,756,000

CHEESE SALES.

Ogdensburg, N.Y., July 17.—Seventeen hundred and twelve boxes of cheese offered; seven five-eighths cents bid; no sales on board, but selling afterwards on street at seven three-fourth cents.

TORONTO PRODUCE MARKET.

Toronto, July 19.—Market quiet. Flour, fair; prices firmer; straight rollers are quoted at $3.30 to $3.85 west. Bran quiet; quoted at $8 to $8.25 west, and shorts at $9; bran, $10 here. Wheat, very strong, only moderate offerings; sales were made of red winter at 68c, and of white at 68½c to 69c west; No. 1 Manitoba hard firm at 75c, Fort William, but holders generally asking 76c. No. 1 hard is quoted at 78c to 79c, Midland, and No. 2 hard at 76c Midland. Buckwheat, demand limited, prices nominal. Barley dull, prices purely nominal. Oats are steady; prices unchanged; white sold at 23½ west mixed 22c bid, and 23c asked outside. Peas firm, good demand, sales at 45c north and west, and at 46c Midland. Oatmeal is quiet, prices higher at $3.10 to $3.20 for cars on track. Corn, demand fair, prices are steady; sales at 26c west. Rye, little doing; holders ask 34c, middle freights, with 33c bid.

TORONTO FRUIT MARKET.

Toronto, July 19.—Saturday was a very busy day on the fruit market, where about five thousand packages of fruit arrived by the boats and railways, and prices were low for some of the fruits offered, which was generally speaking, first class, and in good order. Strawberries, 4c to 6c; red raspberries, 4½c to 6½c; black raspberries, 3½c to 5c; gooseberries, 20c to 35c per basket; red currants, 20c to 35c per basket; black currants, 65c to 75c; cherries (eating), at 40c to $1.25; cherries (cooking), at 45c to 60c; cucumbers, 20c to 25c per dozen.

GULF REPORT.

L'Islet—Clear; north-west winds.

River du Loup—Clear; north-west winds.

Father Point—Clear; west wind; outward at 5 a.m., Malin Head and Turrot Cove.

Cape Chatte—Clear; west wind; inward at 7 a.m., Gerona; 7.30 a.m., Concordia; 8 a.m. Alberta.

Martin River—Clear; west wind.

Cape Magdalen—Clear; calm; inward at 7.30 a.m., Loughrigg Holme; outward at 8.30 a.m., Scotsman.

Fame Point—Clear; calm.

Anticosti—Clear; calm.

Heath Point—Inward at 6 a.m., Norwegian Savoy at English River.

Meat Cove—Clear; north-west winds.

Cape Ray—Clear; north-west winds.

Low Point—Clear; south-west winds; outward on Saturday at 1.30 p.m., Turret Bell; inward to-day Tyr and Turret Court.

SHIPPING AND HARBOR NEWS.

The SS. Greylands arrived in port this afternoon from Sharpness in ballast to load an outward cargo of deals and lumber for the United Kingdom consigned by McLean, Kennedy & Co.

The Allan line SS. Buenos Ayrean cleared for Glasgow with cattle and a general cargo.

The total number of arrivals of steamships up to date is 308, departures 287.

The depth of water in the harbor to-day was 29 feet 10 inches; the same date last year it was 28 feet 11 inches.

The Dominion (Elder-Dempster) line SS. Milwaukee, which sailed from here on July 4, arrived out at 7 a.m. on Saturday and landed her shipment of live stock without loss.

The Dominion line R.M.S. Vancouver, from Montreal on July 12, passed Moville, Ireland, at 7 a.m. to-day.

The Allan line SS. Laurentian, from Montreal for Liverpool, arrived out this morning.

The Allan line SS. Ormleton sailed yesterday morning from London with a general cargo, including 453 cattle, 8 horses and 907 sheep.

The steamships Turret Chief and Huelva, from Sydney, N.S, are expected to arrive here to-day, having left Quebec yesterday.

The SS. Rydal Holme, which is making her way up to Quebec, has on board a large consignment of steel rails for the Quebec Street Railway.

The owners of the Norwegian ship Australia have taken action in the Quebec admiralty division of the Exchequer Court against the barge Rembrandt and steamship Cacouna, of the Black Diamond line, for $4,000 damages arising out of the recent collision in the river between these vessels.

New York, July 19.—Arrived, steamers Staarndam from Rotterdam; Tauric from Liverpool; Mobile from London.

NOTICE TO PILOTS.

A report has just been received that the red spar buoy at Longue Pointe is about 300 feet too far up, also that the red iron buoy at Bature Simon has drifted down to Cap Santo.

Pilots will please exercise extreme caution in passing these two points from which the buoys have been displaced until they have been notified that they have been replaced which will be done as quickly as possible.

DIED.

DeGUERRY-LANGUEDOC.—At Outremont, on the 17th instant, George A. T. DeG. Languedoc, aged 69 years and 10 months, late of Sheriff's Office.

Funeral from his residence at Outremont at 8 o'clock on Tuesday, 20th inst., to Mile End Church, and thence to Cote des Neiges Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend without further invitation.

WHITE—On July 10, 1897, at her residence, Lachute, Mrs. Janet White, relict of the late William White, farmer, of Hill Foot, aged 73 years, a native of Paisley, Scotland. 19

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ELECTTROYPING AND STEREOTYPING
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'WITNESS' PRINTING HOUSE.
Corner Craig and Bleury streets.

COMMERCIAL.

WITNESS OFFICE, July 19, 1897.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

...advices to the Board of Trade this ...were as follows:—London, ...uly 19, ...ers of spot wheat, nothing do... ...ing ...g. cargoes on pas... ...maize, rather ...ery markets, wheat ...Liverpool spot wheat, ...firm. No. 1 California ...to 6s 8d; No. 2 spring ...6s 7d; mixed American ...new. Minneapolis first ...steady; July, 6s 3d; Aug.. ...6s 10⅞d; Dec., 5s ...July, 2s 8⅞d; August, ...Oct., 2s 11⅝d. ...August, 25.55; ...August, 49.25. French ...

...at 74c July and ...

...Corn wheat opened at 71⅜c for ...

...Toledo wheat opened at 74⅜ July, 123⅜c ...

...New York wheat opened at 81⅛c July, ...

...The market is steady with very ...prices:—

... ...	32c to 32½c
...s	32c to 32½c
...4 lbs.	28¼c to 28½c
... ...	40½c to 41c
...48 lbs	41½c to 41½c

...Notwithstanding the recent ad... ...price of wheat in Chicago, ...rs have not as yet advanced ...flour. The Chicago market has ...advances lately which have ...been followed by reactions, so ...are waiting to see if the pra... ...will prove permanent. There ...1,500 sacks for export to Lou... ...We quote:

...atents	$4.00 to $4.25
...Patents	4.00 to 4.10
...bakers	3.60 to 3.75
...millers in bags	1.65 to 1.85
...strong bakers	3.80 to 3.90

...—The market is firm and rolled oats are being held at $3.15 to $3.10.

...—Manitoba bran is active at $12 to ... Shorts, $13 to $14.

...Provisions — The market is firm. We quote:

...Canadian short cut, mess, $14.00	to $15.00
...Canadian short cut, light 14.00	to 15.00
...city cured, per lb. 00.11	to 00.13
...Canadian, in pails.. 00.07	to 00.00
...per lb. 00.12	to 00.00
...com. refined, per lb. 00.05	to 00.05½

...—The market is strong and active. ...in car lots, $13 to $13.50, No. 2 in car ... $11 to $11.50 per ton.

...—The market is weak and car ...are selling at 35c; and smaller amounts ...

...—There is little doing and values ...unchanged at 55c to 60c in car lots and ...to 70c in a jobbing way.

Maple Products.—Maple syrup in wood, ...to 5c; in tins from 45c to 55c, according ...size; sugar, 5½c to 6c per pound.

...—The market is inactive. We ...following prices, $3 to $3.10 for first ...$2.80 to $2.85 for second pots, and $4.25 ...$4.35 for pearls. The inside prices only ...be obtained, or would be offered for ...quantities.

...—Owing to the more favorable wea... ...eggs are in good demand, though ...is no change in prices. There has ...some inquiry from the English mar... ...but it has not as yet resulted in any ...being done. We quote 9c to 10c ...good candled stock; 10½c to 11c for se... ...and 8c to 8½c for No. 2.

...—The market is firm. For fancy ...creamery, 17½c to 17⅝c is being ob... ...Townships dairy, 14½c to 15c; West... ...dairy, 12c to 12½c.

...—Cable is quoted at 40s. The lo... market is steady. About 5,000 French ...arrived this morning and sold at ...to 10½c. We quote Ontario at 8c to ... Townships at 7¾c to 8c; Quebec at ...to 7¾c; colored is selling at the same ...as white, but is in better demand.

...—The demand is poor. White clover ...comb is offering at 10c, and dark at 7c. ...extracted at 6c to 6½c, and dark at ...to 5c per lb.

LIVE STOCK MARKET—July 19.

There were about 600 head of butchers' ...calves and 800 sheep and lambs ...for sale at the East End Abattoir ...The butchers were present in large ...and trade was brisk, but the prices ...and lambs were lower than on ...The best butchers' cattle sold ...per lb.; good grass-fed beasts ...from 3½c to 4c do.; common dry ...and rough half-fatted steers sold at ...to 3½c, and the leaner beasts at ...to 2½c per lb. Common calves sold ...$1.50 to $5 each and superior veals ...$6 to $10 each. Sheep sell at from ...per lb., and the lambs at from ...each. Mr. Levesque bought 22 ...to-day at $3.25 each. Fat hogs ...firm at 5c to 5½c per lb.

STOCKS IN STORE AT MONTREAL.

	July 17, 1897.	July 10, 1897.	July 18, 1896.
Wheat, Irish ...	167,242	155,624	389,2?5
... ...	35,786	23,970	22,5?0
... ...	169,418	194,931	71,453
... ...	451,660	410,695	303,852
... ...	32,297	34,608	35,022
... ...	41,712	35,165	6,484
... ...	19,767	25,572	35,332
Meal, Irish ...	121	235	4,319

RECEIPTS IN MONTREAL.

	G.T.R.	C.P.R.	Canal.	Total
Wheat, Irish ...	17960	660	....	18560
... ...	1200	....	9900	100200
... ...	18500	3960	....	22460
... ...	19800	13200	75025	108025
... ...	....	3550	....	3550
... ...	5525	1400	....	6925
... ...	....	450	....	450
... ...	1026	910	....	1936
... ...	13712	7350	125	21087
... ...	100	....	....	100
... ...	65	....	....	65
... ...	507	355	....	862
... ...	518	53	....	571
... ...	2478	90	....	2568
... ...	32	110	....	142
... ...	500	....	....	500

SHIPMENTS OF GRAIN AND FLOUR.

	Receipts.	Shipts.
... ...	7 000	4,000
... ...	404 000	399,000
... ...	288 000	213,000
... ...	7,329	9,137
... ...	110,000	33,000
... ...	84,000	8,000
... ...	9,000	22,000

SHIPMENTS OF BUTTER AND CHEESE.

...shipments of cheese for the week end... ...were 104,408 boxes, and for the ...ing week of last year 53,207; an ...for the week of 51,201 boxes. The total shipments of cheese since the first of May now amount to 644,362 boxes; for the same period of last year they were 462,218, an increase of 182,144 boxes.

The exports of butter for the week ending July 16, were 3,234 packages, and for the corresponding week of last year 341, an increase for the week of 2,893 packages. The total shipments of butter since the first of May now amount to 30,602 packages; for the same period of last year they were 10,-147, an increase of 20,455 packages.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

The 'Canadian Druggist' says that business is very fair for this time of year. The extreme heat of the past week has had a somewhat depressing effect, but on the other hand the result of such weather is sometimes a benefit to the drug business. Collections are not what they ought to be. Every druggist should work to get his business down to a cash basis for the men who are doing well to-day are the ones who buy and sell for cash. There are no important changes to note. Iodides, no change in price so far; bismuths are reported a little lower, but no material change; Paris green is in large demand; hellebore season is just about over; soda hyposulphite, easier; Russian cantharides, little lower; Italian castor oil, much advanced; vanilla beans keep very high; Norway cod liver oil, higher price looked for; ipecac, higher; acids, tartaric and citric, higher; cocaine, better price looked for.

In London, Eng., the week ending June 25 has been specially dull on the market, as the Diamond Jubilee celebrations have quite disorganized trade for the time being. Acid citric is firmer, but still offers very low. Carbolic is decidedly easier. Balsams are all high-priced, but copaiba appears to be a falling market. Borax and boric acid have had a drop. Cod liver oil is unsalable and the price drooping. Glycerine is easier. Menthol and oil of peppermint are at very low figures. Opium is cheaper, and if the reports are true we may see a record low-figure later on. Otto was reported as likely to be much cheaper, but lately damage has occurred to the roses, and a record crop is not expected. Quinine is quiet, and sulphonal is talked dearer. Vanillas are a trifle easier, but high rates are still demanded.

TORONTO CATTLE MARKET.

Toronto, July 16.—Trade was generally a little more active at the Toronto cattle market, and although receipts were heavy prices were well maintained. Receipts were 70 cars, including 1,000 hogs, 950 sheep and lambs, 100 calves and about 25 milch cows and springers. There was considerable buying of stockers for the United States and about 14 cars of butchers' cattle were taken for Montreal.

Butchers' Cattle—There was a short run and prices were firmer at 3⅝c to 3⅞c for the best, and some very choice sold at 4c. The run of quality was better and trade was brisk. Everything that was worth buying sold by noon. Medium sold at 3c to 3¼c and common at 2⅝c to 3c.

Export Cattle—The market was about the same at 4c to 4½c for the best; 4¾c was paid for only a few. Cables were a little weaker.

Stockers—There was considerable buying for Buffalo at 2¾c to 3¼c. An Iowa man bought 10 to 12 loads at $3 to $3.15 to put on the ranches in that State.

Bulls for export are wanted. Several sold at 3c to 3¼c and a few fancy brought 3½c.

Sheep—Export, 3c to 3¼c, and in fair demand. Butchers', $3 to $3.50 each and slow, with scarcely any demand. Lambs, $2.75 to $3.25 each and $3.50 for extra choice. Only choice lambs are wanted.

Hogs—The demand was good and the market was firm. Choice selections of bacon hogs brought $5.75 per cwt., weighed off the cars; light hogs, $4.75 to $5; sows, $3.50 to $3.75; stags, $2 to $2.25. Stores are not wanted.

AMERICAN CATTLE MARKETS.

New York, July 16.—Beeves—Receipts, 2,043 head for two markets; 15 cars on sale; market active and firm for steers; 10c to 15c higher for rough stock; native steers sold at $4.25 to $5.05; stags and oxen at $3 to $4.25. Sheep and lambs—Receipts at two markets, 7,344 head; 33½ cars on sale; sheep, ¼c higher; lambs active at yesterday's closing prices; sheep sold at $3 to $4.50, and lambs at $4.75 to $5.80; dressed mutton, 7c to 8½c; dressed lambs, 7c to 10½c. Hogs—Receipts, 3,205 head; market easier at $3.90 to $4.15.

Buffalo, July 16. — Receipts, 37 cars through and two on sale; market steady and firm, with all sold; common stock steers, $3.25 to $3.35; stock heifers, $2.90 to $3; fair to good fat butchers' cows, $2.50 to $2.25; bulls, $2.50 to $3.50. Hogs—Receipts, 9 cars through and 40 on sale; market about steady; Yorkers, $3.75 to $3.80; light mediums, $3.70; mixed, $3.65 to $3.70; others, $3.60 to $3.65; roughs, $3.10 to $3.20; stags, $2.25 to $2.85. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 12 cars through and 8 on sale; market stronger; lambs, fair to best, $4.75 to $6; yearlings, $3.50 to $4.75; sheep, culls to good wethers, $2.50 to $4.25.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKETS.

Edinburgh, July 5.—Messrs. John Swan & Sons' weekly report says:—The number of fat cattle on offer this week has been larger and the general quality better. An active demand has been experienced, and prices rather better than the previous week. Fat cows also met a good trade. Sheep and lambs have also been more plentiful. For best descriptions of shop sheep there has been plenty of enquiry, and prices fairly steady. No improvement can be quoted in the price of heavy ewes, but Cheviot and blackfaced ewes have been easier to sell. Lambs have been shown in large numbers, and in some cases a reduction of 1s to 2s apiece had to be submitted to. A very large supply of fat calves, and they would quite realize previous rates. There has also been a fair demand for pigs. Store cattle have not been quite so numerous. The best descriptions sold well; secondary bullocks and middling stirks were left over. Small show of store sheep; anything of a fair class met a good demand. Good milch cows 10s a head dearer. Best beef, top, 8s 3d; current 8s per stone; mutton, 7½d to 8d per lb.

London, July 5.—Rather larger supply of fat beasts, the majority consisting of Herefords, Runts, and shorthorns. For the two former the demand was steady, at about Monday's rates; but shorthorns met a decidedly slower trade, at 2d per 8 lbs. decline. Top value, best Herefords, 4s 10d to 5s per 8 lbs. British arrivals—40 Scotch, 50 Irish, 230 Norfolk, Suffolk and Essex, 700 midland, home and western counties, 20 Devon. Trade for wether sheep, slow but firm. Young ewes sold at a slight advance. Lambs, 4d per 8 lbs. dearer. Calves slow. Pigs are very dull. Beef, 2s 4d to 5s; veal, 3s to 4s 10d; mutton, 3s 8d to 5s 10d; lamb, 5s 4d to 7s. per 8 lbs. Total supply beasts, 1,140; sheep and lambs, 9,190; calves, 15; pigs, 40.

Liverpool, July 5.—Beasts, 494; sheep and lambs, 11,241; best beasts, 6¾d to 7d; second, 6d to 6½d; third, 5d to 5¾d; Scotch sheep, 8d; other sorts, 7½d; lambs, 7½d to 8½d. An increase of 44 beasts and 1498 sheep and lambs. Good demand for all classes at about late rates.

BUTTER.

London, July 5.—Cheese steady yesterday, with rather more enquiry. Finest Canadian, 44s to 45s; fine, 43s; United States, 43s to 44s. English steady; finest Cheddar, 64s to 66s; double Gloucester, 56s to 60s; Wilts loaf, 58s to 62s. Dutch slow, with an easier tendency. Butter continued in good demand. French firm: fresh rolls, 9s to 12s 6d; baskets, extra mild, 96s; first quality, 88s; second, 80s; crocks, 74s to 86s. Danish met a fair trade; finest, 96s to 100s; fine, 90s to 94s. Finnish in fair enquiry; finest, 86s to 90s; fine, 76s to 80s. Russian, 74s to 80s. Friesland, steady; factories, 84s to 86s; dairies, 80s to 84s. Irish firm; creameries, 90s to 94s; factories, 80s to 86s.

OTTAWA MARKET.

Ottawa, July 17.—Fruit of all kinds is now getting very plentiful. Blueberries brought from 90c to $1 pail; raspberries, 75c and 80c pail; red currants and gooseberries, about 60c pail; black currants, 70c pail; and a small supply of strawberries from 80c to $1 pail.

Vegetables were offered very freely and sold better than usual.

Pail and tub butter had a fair sale at from 12c to 15c per lb.

Fresh eggs brought 11c and 12c doz.

Fowl have decreased in price lately. A good pair can be bought for 50c. Lamb sold from 8c to 12c lb., depending on its quality; veal from 5c to 6c lb., and mutton from 6c to 8c lb.

Oats brought from 27c to 28c bushel.

INGERSOLL PRODUCE MARKET.

Ingersoll, Ont., July 19.—White wheat, 67c to 70c per bushel; red fall wheat, 65c to 67c per bushel; spring wheat, 65c to 67c per bushel; barley, 25c to 35c per bushel; peas, 38c to 40c per bushel; oats, 21c to 22c per bushel; corn, 45c to 50c per bushel; bran, $9 to $11 per ton; shorts, $13 to $15 per ton; potatoes, 40c to 50c per bag; onions, 60c to 75c per bag; live hogs, $5 to $5.15 per cwt.; flour, $1.85 to $2 per cwt.; oatmeal, $2 to $2.50 per cwt.; cornmeal, $1.75 to $2 per cwt.; butter, 15c to 16c per lb.; creamery, 20c to 22c per lb.; eggs, 8c to 9c per dozen; hay, $6 to $7 per ton; hides, $6 to $6.50 per cwt.; lard, 10c to 11c per lb.

GUELPH PRODUCE MARKET.

Guelph, Ont., July 17.—Flour, $1.90 to $2.15; fall wheat, 68c to 70c; spring wheat, 60c to 62c; goose wheat, 58c to 60c; bran, $9; shorts, $11; middlings, $13; barley, 28c to 33c; oats, 2½c to 24c; rye, 32c to 34c; peas, 42c to 43c; butter, 11c to 13c; eggs, 11c to 12c; hay, $7 to $8; live hogs, $5.40 to $5.50; potatoes, per bag, 25c to 30c; sheepskins, 50 to 75c; hides, $6 to $6.50; wool, 18c to 19c.

HAMILTON PRODUCE MARKET.

Hamilton, July 17.—White wheat, 65c to 66c; red wheat, 65c to 66c; spring wheat, 64 to 65c; peas, 38c; barley, 34c; oats, 24c to 25c; corn, 41c to 32c; cloverseed, $4.50 to $5; timothy, seed, $2.50 to $3; white wheat flour, per brls., $3.60; strong bakers' flour, per brl., $3.50; dressed hogs, per cwt., $6.50 to $6.75; apples, per bag of bushel and a half, 30c to 50c; dried apples, per lb., 2c to 2½c; potatoes, per bag of 90 lbs., 40c; butter, in rolls, per lb., 12c to 13c; butter, in firkins, per lb., 11c to 12c; eggs, per dozen, 9½c to 10c.

CHEESE SALES.

London, Ont., July 17.—Twenty-nine factories offer 5,420 boxes of July make; sales, 600 white at 8⅛c; 170 at 8c; 430 colored at 7¾c; 705 at 7c; market fairly active; large attendance.

South Finch, July 16.—Regular meeting of the Cheese Board, 615 cheeses boarded, 93 colored; 413 sold for 8⅛c. Both colored and white sold for same.

LIVERPOOL MARKET PRICES CURRENT

Liverpool, July 19, 1897.—Spring wheat, 6s 4½d to 6s 5d; No. 1 Cala., 6s 7½d to 6s 8d; corn, 2s 9½d new; peas, 4s 3d; pork, 45s; lard, 21s; tallow, 17s; bacon, heavy, 26s; do. light, 24s 6d; cheese, 40s.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, July 19, 1897.—Hogs — To-day's estimated receipts, 28,000; yesterday's receipts, according to official returns, 8,744; shipments, 1,809; left over, 1,000; light mixed, $3.50 to $3.65; mixed packing, $3.45 to $3.62, heavy shipping, $3.25 to $3.62; rough grades, $3.25 to $3.33. The receipts of cattle were 1,500.

CONSULS.

London, July 19, 12.30 p.m.—Consols — Money, 112¾; account, 112 13-16.

ST. JOHN RAILWAY COMPANY.

Gross earnings, May, 1897 (gas not included)	$10,450.34
Gross earnings, May, 1896 (gas not included)	9,416.25
Increase....	$1,034.09

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

Return of traffic earnings from July 7 to July 14:

1897	$477,000
1896	409,000
Increase	$68,000

OBITUARY.

San Mateo, Cal., July 17.—Colonel Crocker, vice-president of the Southern Pacific Railway Company, died at his home here to-night.

Vancouver, July 17.—John Campbell, lawyer, of this city, is dead at Fort Steele. He was a native of Woodville, Ont., and for a long time practised at Lindsay, Ont.

London, July 18.—Edward Charles Baring, first Baron Revelstoke, is dead. He was born in 1828, and was created a baron in 1885. He was formerly a director of the Bank of England, and was the senior partner of the firm of Baring Bros., financiers.

END OF A NOTED LADY.

New York, July 19.—Mrs. Amelia Kohler died yesterday at Mount Vernon. Had it not been for Mrs. Kohler, Tom Moore might never have written the line 'Tis the last rose of summer.' The poem was of her suggestion and the first line was from her lips. She was, early in the century, a close friend of Moore's sister, who kept a private school in London. While walking in the garden of the school with the poet one day Mrs. Kohler, so the story runs, plucked a rose, remarking: 'Tis the last rose of summer, why not write about it, Mr. Moore?' The incident suggested the thought that was afterwards so beautifully woven into verse, and the poem was dedicated by Moore 'To Amelia,' which is Mrs. Kohler's first name. Mrs. Kohler's life was of interest in more ways than this, however. She was ninety-two years when she died. Her maiden name was Amelia Offergeld, and her father was an officer under General Blucher. The family home was in Aix-La-Chapelle. Mrs. Kohler frequently spoke of having seen Napoleon in her girlhood.

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S HEALTH.

London, July 19.—A special despatch from Berlin says that the fact that the Emperor William is returning to Kiel for an examination of the eye, recently injured, confirms the fears that the accident is more serious than has been admitted. The danger is growing out of the general low health of the Kaiser.

THAT MYSTERIOUS BALLOON

BRITISH COLUMBIA FISHERMEN SAW IT AS WELL AS THE INDIANS.

THEY, TOO, THOUGHT IT BELONGED TO ANDREE, AND GIVE AN INTERESTING ACCOUNT OF ITS FLIGHT.

Vancouver, B.C., July 18.—Just about a year ago a great balloon-shaped body powerfully illuminated, was reported from two points in the northern interior of British Columbia, by Indians, who had no possible means of communication with each other before making their almost simultaneous reports to the Indian agents, but who claimed to have seen it at points not too far distant to make it probable that it was the same object both had seen. The Indians had all been warned to look out for Professor Andree's balloon, and they supposed it was this balloon that they were reporting. The fact that they had received this warning caused the skeptical to aver that the Indians' imagination had been at work and that was no balloon or other aerial visitors about. Now the report comes from a source not open to suspicion, though strangely enough the witnesses again supposed it to be Andree's balloon, which for two hours they watched passing from drift to drift in the clouds, a mile above their heads. The letter below is from a reliable fisherman named W. S. Fitzgerald, employed at the Wadham's Cannery, at Rivers Inlet, and speaks for itself, as follows:

'On the morning of July 10, about 2.30 or 3 o'clock my fishing partner and I were drifting for salmon out at the mouth of Rivers Inlet. Being both wide awake and happening to look up towards the mouth of the Inlet we saw over a lofty mountain peak what at first appeared to be a fire, such as would be caused by the burning of a tall dry cedar. Looking more closely, however, we saw that the light was at least a mile above the highest peak, and was soaring smoothly along in boundless space, above the sea of mountains, beneath. It could not be a fire we knew nor a star, not yet the moon and all at once the thought burst upon us that it was a balloon and none other than Andree's, we thought would be touching in those regions. The night was dark and overcast and when it first came into view it was through a rift in a black mass of clouds. There seemed to be besides the powerful light a large pear-shaped body attached and rendered luminous by the reflection of that light. We determined to watch it in its progress and saw it pass through rift after rift in the clouds. It was evidently moving in a different atmosphere or currents of air than we felt below at that time, for whereas on the water there was a nasty squally wind blowing, it seemed to glide majestically along without so much as a tremor. Then daylight dawned and we discerned it plainly for another hour, but only the naked, powerful moving light now was visible, until, finally it disappeared behind a huge mass of dark clouds and we saw it no more. It appeared to be moving in a southerly direction, perhaps some westerly, but always on the same plane. It was indeed a novel sight and as we watched it we could not but feel proud after all that the puny race of man, with all its weakness could conceive and execute such a deed of skill and daring.'

THE LATE FATHER BUTLER.

Rome, July 19.—Funeral services over the remains of the Rev. Father Butler, late bishop-elect of Concordia, Kansas, who died here on Friday last, were held to-day at the Church of the Sacred Heart. The Rev. Father W. P. O'Connell, the rector of the American College in Rome, officiated. Absolution was given by the Archbishop of Eliopoli. The Rev. Father Burnard and the Rev. Father Murray of Chicago, the Rev. Father Zahm, provincial of the Fathers of the Holy Cross of America, the Rev. Father Straniero, director of the College of the Propaganda, with a number of his pupils, and an English Sister of Mercy assisted at the ceremony.

JAPAN AND THE UNITED STATES

New York, July 19.—The 'Herald's' correspondent in Rio Janeiro telegraphs that the United States and Japan have communicated with the Government of Brazil with the idea of the possible purchase of warships now building for Brazil in England and Germany. Owing to Brazil's financial plight at this time, it was recently decided to sell, before completion, if possible, all the war vessels being built for Brazil in the two countries named. These are principally small boats.

TRADE WITH JAPAN.

Toronto, July 19.—Mr. George Anderson, who has been commissioned by the Dominion Government to visit Japan, with the object of ascertaining what trade can be opened up between Canada and that country, will leave Toronto for the west to-day, and will said on the 'Empress of India,' on Aug. 2.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

QUICKCURE cures Tooth-Ache and all Pain. 12

ADVERTISEMENTS.

TIRED ALL OVER.

Could Not Sleep at Night and Appetite Was Poor.

'I felt tired all over my body and could not sleep at night and my appetite was very poor. I tried several physicians but with poor success. I heard Hood's Sarsaparilla spoken of so highly I determined to try it, which I did with great results. That tired feeling is gone, my appetite is good and I feel like a new woman.' Mrs. EATHERLEY, 132 Elizabeth street, Toronto.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact The Only True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1, six for $5.

Hood's Pills cure Liver ills; easy to take, easy to operate. 25c 19

Lost, Strayed and Found.

LOST, A GOLD WATCH, ALONG ST. Catherine street, down Windsor street. Finder rewarded. JOHN MURPHY & CO. 17

LOST, A RUSSIAN WOLFHOUND, LONG silky, fawn colored hair, white on flanks; tail long and well feathered; liberal reward if returned to 286 Aqueduct street. 19

Pupils Wanted.

ANY ORDERS, ENQUIRIES OR FAVORS for PROFESSOR JORDAN, Teacher of Shorthand, Penmanship and Commercial Branches, taught in the shortest time without text books. 33 Hermine street. 19

Personal.

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

Board and Rooms Wanted.

WANTED, FOR ONE OR TWO LADIES, good country board, not far from Montreal, in a house having shade trees, verandah, and near the water, if possible; room must be cool. Address RUSTIC 15, 'Witness' Office. 16

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—IF YOU WANT A NICE Printed Card at a low price, call at 113a St. George street, and see the latest styles. All kinds of Engraving at the lowest prices. 19

OCULISTS' PRESCRIPTIONS EXECUTED exact; Spectacles and Eyeglass frames accurately fitted. Telephone 5042. HENRY GRANT & SON, Opticians, 2445 St. Catherine street, near Drummond street. 17

HEADQUARTERS FOR CORRECT FITting Spectacles and Eyeglasses; best in the Dominion. HENRY GRANT & SON, Opticians, 2445 St. Catherine street, near Drummond. 17

Bargains.

FOR SALE, FOR THE MILLION, KINDling, $2; Cut Maple, $2.50; Tamarac Blocks, $1.75; Hardwood Blocks, $1.50; cut any length; delivered anywhere in the city. J. C. McDIARMID, Richmond square. Bell Telephone 8853. 13

FOR SALE, A FINE MAHOGANY WRITing Desk, made in England; suitable for house or library use. Can be seen at P. JONES'S Upholstering Shop, 47 Beaver Hall Hill. 19

FOR SALE.—TO HOUSEKEEPERS, 200 lbs. choice Japan Tea. You can have from 5 lbs upwards at 22c per lb. Address TEA 2, 'Witness' Office. 17

FOR SALE, $25, RACE BOAT, ROWLOCKS, Oars, &c., complete; regulation size for coming Regattas. ST. LAWRENCE CANOE CO., Victoria Square. 14

DUKE FOR SALE.

THOROUGHBRED MASTIFF DOG 'DUKE,'

By 'Jessie,' registered American Kennel Club Stud Book, N.Y., No. 14,480. By 'Empress of Waconta' (litter sister of Sear's 'Monark'), and 'Boss,' owned by Mr. Mitchell, Fairhaven, Vt. 'Duke' would be as good as a night watchman inside a large factory or yard. No person will enter except his friends. No better dog could be had for watching, etc. 'Duke' is ten months old, extraordinarily large, strong and handsome; would make a splendid adjunct to a gentleman's establishment, and is young enough to be trained to suit. Apply at 67 St. Hypolite street. 12

Wanted.

MACHINERY WANTED. 1 Band Saw with Iron Table. NESS, McLAREN & BATE, 749 Craig st.

Property.

NICE NEW COTTAGES BUILT FOR Winter, and others building, for sale on easy monthly payments. Also lots for sale. Call and see them. A. HARDIE, Gardenville avenue, Longueuil, West End. 7

FRED. R. ALLEY, 116 St. James Street. REAL ESTATE BOUGHT AND SOLD. MONEY LOANED.

Financial.

FOR SALE

Several Lines of Good BONDS and DEBENTURES

Suitable for Permanent Investment, to pay interest at rates varying from 4½ to 5¼ percent.

Full particulars on application to HANSON BROS. Canada Life Chambers, Montreal.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED, A GOOD GENERAL SERVANT about 1st August; must be well recommended, and willing to go to the country during August and September. Apply at No. 386 Mountain street. 19

WANTED, NURSE, PROTESTANT, WILLing to assist with housework; references required. Apply second house Murray avenue, first avenue west of Metcalfe above Cote St. Antoine Road, Westmount. 17

WANTED, A TEACHER AS PRINCIPAL of the Inverness Academy. Applicants will state age, experience, lowest salary, and send testimonials. Applications will be considered on 26th July instant. Address W. H. Lambly, Sec.-Treas., Inverness, Que. 17

WANTED, PROTESTANT TEACHER, holding a Model Diploma, to take sole charge of Grenville Village School; salary, $250. Apply to THOMAS MORROW, Secretary-Treasurer, Grenville, Que. 15

WANTED, AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER for Barnston Model School. Apply, stating terms, to C. J. Cushing, Barnston, Que. References required. 14

Employment Wanted.

LAW—WANTS A SITUATION IN A LAW Office; a young man who understands the Chancery, Common Law and Bankruptcy practice of the Old Country; also costs thereof; highest testimonials. Address LAW, 'Witness' Office. 16

WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, work of any kind by the day. Apply at 26 Soulanges street, Point St. Charles. 14

WANTED, FAMILY WASHING BY FIRST-class Laundress, at her home; 30c doz; each done separate; rough dry done cheap. 439 City Hall avenue, down stairs. 15

WANTED, A POSITION BY AN Experienced young lady as stenographer; quick and accurate; satisfactory references. Address R.J.S., 'Witness' Office. 4

Rooms and Board.

TO LET, ONE OR TWO NICELY FURnished rooms, in excellent order, with kitchen and combination cook stove. 75 Jurors street. 16

LARGE, FURNISHED FRONT ROOM ON bathroom flat; hot water; Auer light; clothes closet; no children. 8 Mance st. 16

ROOM AND BOARD—ONE OR TWO GENtlemen can have home comforts, newly furnished room, full or partial board, on moderate terms at 104 Cathedral street. 16

A YOUNG LADY WOULD LIKE ANOTHer Lady to share a large double room in central locality; terms moderate. Address L. 50, 'Witness' Office. 15

TWO LADIES OR TWO GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with nice bedrooms, partial or full board; house has all modern conveniences; family is private; no children; terms moderate. Apply at No. 107 Mansfield street. 13

TO LET TWO OR THREE Nice Rooms, furnished or otherwise, in a private home, pleasant rural locality, about 15 minutes from centre of city by electric cars; fruit garden and shade trees. Address LEC, 'Witness' Office. 13

COMFORTABLE ROOM TO LET, WITH or without board in a private family, wherein there are no children, at 319 St. Urbain street, near Sherbrooke. 10

ROOMS TO LET, LARGE AND VERY comfortable, well furnished, in private residence. No. 2 McGill College avenue. Gentlemen only. 17

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET, SUITABLE for one or two persons, with use of gas stove, if desired; private family. 307 St. Antoine street. Terms moderate. 5

To Let.

TO LET, AT LACHINE, HOUSE, NEAR riverside; suitable for summer or winter occupation; $10 per month; no taxes. T. A. DAWES, jr., Lachine. 19

TO LET, BEACONSFIELD, Furnished Cottage; $100 for balance of season. Apply to J. WIDMER NELLES. Telephone, 1081. 19

TO LET, FACTORY PREMISES, SPACE and power to suit tenants. 112 Ann street. 17

TO LET, TWO UPPER FLATS, 2430 ST. Catherine; good business locality; suitable for dressmaking business, studios, or professional practice; rental moderate. Apply upstairs. 17

TO LET, 38 DUROCHER STREET, ATtractive, modern, convenient, 11-roomed home, newly renovated, tasteful decoration, complete repair; perfect sanitation and heating; wide verandahs, large yard, mountain outlook; $400 and taxes. Proposals invited. S. M. BAYLIS, 3 Mechanics' building. 17

TO LET, 1724 ONTARIO STREET, 12 rooms also 23 Montcalm street, 10 rooms; these are comfortable residences; rents low to satisfactory tenants. Apply to H. H. AUSTIN, Agent Estate John Tiffin, 318 St. Paul street. 14

TO LET, NO. 650 CRAIG STREET, Flat, and cement-floored basements, extending to, and with goods entrance on Fortification lane; rent moderate. Apply to H. H. AUSTIN, Agent Estate John Tiffin, 318 St. Paul street. 14

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

TO LET, AT ST. LAMBERT Furnished or unfurnished, for the summer months or longer, one of those desirable cottages on Woodstock street, in good order, nice situation, convenient to cars, eight rooms, and large attic; hard and soft water pumps in house; good tile drains; covered way to shed. Apply to A. J. COOKE, No. 5, same street, or No. 44 Bleury street, city. 16

Houses to Let,

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED.

J. Cradock Simpson & Co., REAL ESTATE AGENTS, 181 ST. JAMES ST.

The Boys' Page.

The Value of a Pin.

'Some fifteen years ago,' said a young Frenchman—whose name, had the writer of this story been authorized to publish it, would be familiar to many—'I was a kind of young vagabond, slow to learn, but very eager for all sorts of mischief, for which the gamins of Paris possess an unpleasant but well-merited reputation. My father was a small shopkeeper in very moderate circumstances, and I attended the municipal school next to our house, or rather I pretended to attend it, for I liked much better to stroll along the Boulevards and amuse myself in the Champs Elysées. There was, in short, every prospect of my becoming an idle, worthless fellow, much to the grief of my good, honest father, when a word of reproof spoken in due time brought me back to my senses and to the right path. It is a trifling anecdote, if we may use this word without impropriety, in a world where the happiness of a whole family so often depends on so-called trifles.

'I had not gone to school that day, because I had met on the Boulevards a long funeral procession—thousands and thousands of mourners, of all ages and all conditions; deputies and mechanics, high dignitaries and humble artisans—a curious but interesting mixture of coats and blouses, following a very simple hearse. It was the people of Paris accompanying good old Jacques Lafitte to his last abode. There was something so affecting in this demonstration, that of a whole population bestowing on a simple citizen honors refused to kings, and only from time to time granted to such patriots as General Foy, Lafayette, or Garnier-Pages, that even if I had not been too glad to take advantage of this new pretext, offered so unexpectedly to my vagrant propensity, I should have followed the funeral. So I joined in the cortege with a companion, and on we went to the cemetery, which could scarcely hold us all, and was closely guarded by a number of policemen and a detachment of municipal guards; for sometimes governments fear great men, even after they have breathed their last. I listened with deep emotion to the speeches delivered by some of the popular orators of the time; and at last, when all was over, I made my way home, still having my companion with me, and, as a matter of course, indulging in as many by-roads as we possibly could. You must not, therefore, be surprised to find us in the afternoon sitting on a bench in the Jardin des Plantes, watching the gambols of the monkeys, and discussing the political merits of the pure democrat whose loss France lamented on that day. During this chat I played with a little stick, and had thus picked up two pins, that had probably fallen from a lady's dress; but, as you may suppose, I threw them carelessly away, and continued my declamatory address.

'"You may believe it or not, Jules," said I to my attentive school-fellow—"I shall one day be as rich and as much honored as the worthy citizen Lafitte." Here I made an appropriate pause, which was disturbed in a rather unexpected and unpleasant manner.

'"Rich and honored, indeed!" exclaimed a voice behind us; "you will remain a beggar and a good-for-nothing fellow all your life."

'I started, and looked round in confusion, when I saw that the prophet of evil was a venerable old man, leaning on a tree, and listening unceremoniously to our boyish conversation.

'"No, my boy," continued he earnestly, "you will never become as rich and honored as good Jacques Lafitte; and I will tell you the reason; you threw two pins away with great disdain, while he picked one up, and owed his fortune to that circumstance. Take my word for it, the youth who does not value a pin will never become a wealthy man." I was speechless, and my eyes alone betrayed my feelings. The kind old man, for such he was, in spite of his assumed harshness, took a seat beside us, and spoke thus:—

'"Let me tell you the story of Monsieur Lafitte's progress, and may it be a lesson to you during life! Jacques was one of the numerous family of a poor carpenter in the south of France; and if a generous fairy had sung at his cradle that he would one day become a rich banker, an influential deputy, a statesman, nay, a minister who would refuse to comply with the wishes of the king, and nobly retire into private life; and that, after fulfilling all the duties incumbent on his several stations in life, his death would be lamented by a whole nation, and fifty thousand mourners would follow him to the grave—the wonderful prediction would have been laughed at, even by a fond mother. For poor young Jacques had not the advantage of going to school, and he deplored it bitterly; while you indulge only in playing and rambling, and do not avail yourselves of the opprtunities which your family and the state offer you. He learned the rudiments of reading and writing, as it were, by himself, and certainly with much difficulty; and after having been a kind of errand-boy in a country-office, and improved himself as well as he was able, he set out for Paris, where he arrived penniless, and having nothing to trust to but God and a letter of recommendation to a celebrated banker, Monsieur Perregaux. As soon as might be, he went to the house of this gentleman, and his heart beat loudly when he presented the letter, for in it were concentrated all his hopes in life. He had not eaten anything that morning, and did not possess a single sou to buy a dinner; and, besides, he was some hundred leagues away from home, where his old father and his poor mother were perhaps starving, with nearly a dozen children round them. Monsieur Perregaux read the letter, without even remarking the pale countenance of the young man, and returned directly the discouraging answer that he had already five or six clerks too many in his office, and that there was no room for a new one. Poor Jacques, on hearing this, was in the act of retiring slowly and without a word, although in the direst consternation. He bent his head in despair, and cast down his eyes. While in this position, he saw a small pin glittering on the floor, and obeying, instinctively, a well-taught lesson of his beloved mother—to care for the smallest things—he picked the pin up, and put it on the mantel-piece, saying, by way of apology to the banker, who had watched the proceedings of the young man with curiosity: 'I beg pardon, sir.' Monsieur Perregaux, however, had already noticed the action, and recalling the industrious youth, exclaimed suddenly: 'I will make room for you in the bank: fetch your things, and come back directly.'

'"It was a sunbeam shining through the dark clouds which had till then overhung the path of the needy carpenter's son; and you may imagine with what exultation he greeted this ray of hope. Thus Jacques Lafitte became first the clerk, then the cashier, then the partner, and at last the successor of M. Perregaux. In this manner he became very rich—thanks to a pin—and made his parents and his numerous brothers and sisters happy. He was not merely wealthy—that is common enough—he was a man of unsullied integrity; and we all know how the Emperor Napoleon, when departing for his grave in St. Helena, intrusted him with six millions without guarantee or receipt; how Lafitte married his daughter to the Prince de la Moskowa, the eldest son of the illustrious Marshal Ney; how he was elected deputy, and became one of the most influential members of the House; how he played the foremost part in the revolution of 1830, and was one of the king-makers; how he was named by Louis-Philippe minister of finance, and resigned his office rather than sign an anti-popular decree; how he became poor again in the service of his country, and how the grateful people subscribed two millions of francs on his behalf to re-establish his fortunes. You yourselves saw to-day how France honored this great man to the last. Go, then, my lads, attend diligently your school, and learn to value even a pin."'

'Having thus spoken, the old man went away, and I saw him no more. But his story made a deep impression on my mind, and I became a steady, industrious lad. I attended the school of industry, and learned a great deal in the way of engineering. Jacques Lafitte was always before my eyes as a model; and in passing through the street which bears the name of the illustrious deputy, I always felt the same sort of religious emotion as when I walked past a church. Some inventions I made met with approbation; and now I am what you see me—a not unimportant member of society, on the road to wealth and distinction.'

EXCUSED.

A pleasant story of her youth is told by an old lady whose early home was in Concord, Massachusetts. She was on her tardy way to school, crying in anticipation of disgrace and possible punishment, when a deep voice by her side said:

'What is troubling you, my child?'

Between her sobs Annie explained.

'I will write a note to your teacher, asking her to excuse you,' said the stranger, kindly.

The litle girl protested. He did not know her teacher. It would be of no use. But the big, black-haired man had written a few words on a page of his note-book, and tearing out the leaf, handed it to the child.

'If you give your teacher that I think she will excuse you,' he said, smilingly.

Still, unbelieving, the little girl handed the scrap of paper to her teacher, who read its contents and promptly excused the delinquent. The note read:—

'Will Miss —— excuse Annie for being late, and oblige her most obedient servant, DANIEL WEBSTER.'

—'Youth's Companion.'

Groceries, Provisions, &c.

Ask your grocer for

Windsor Salt

For Table and Dairy. Purest and Best

LAKE SHORE DELIVERY

Every Friday.

WALTER PAUL

would feel greatly obliged if his patrons would leave their orders on Thursday, and in any case not later than TEN o'clock on FRIDAY MORNING.

2355 St. Catherine St.,

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15

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FOR THE HIGHER EDUCATION OF YOUNG WOMEN.

With Preparatory Department for Girls between 10 and 13 years.

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Principal: MISS GRACE FAIRLEY, M.A., Edinburgh.

The Institute will re-open on TUESDAY, 14th SEPTEMBER,

For prospectus and other information apply to the Principal, or to

A. F. RIDDELL, Secretary,
22 St. John street, Montreal.

14

PRESBYTERIAN LADIES' COLLEGE, OTTAWA.

(Formerly Coligny College.)

President.—Rev. W. T. HERRIDGE, B.D.
Principal,
Miss JESSY MONCRIEFF McBRATNEY.

The college re-opens on Tuesday, Sept. 14, 1897, at 9 a.m.

The curriculum provides a carefully graded course of instruction from the Kindergarten up to University Matriculation.

Music, Art, Elocution, Physical Culture and Deportment, Needlework and Cookery are taught by specialists.

Instruction in the Music Department is after the methods of the best German schools.

The Art Department offers courses in drawing from the cast, painting in oil and water color, pastel, miniature and china painting.

Eight of the fourteen members of the teaching staff reside in the College and supervise the pupils' studies.

Application for circular and for admission may be made to the principal.

DUFFERIN HOUSE.

MISS DUPONT'S

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, 196 John St., Toronto.

Pleasantly situated, long established, well known, and offering every educational advantage. Early applications are desirable.

7

LINE ETCHINGS,

6c per square inch. Minimum for any single Etching, 50c; drawing extra, if required. Special rates for large quantities.

'WITNESS' PRINTING HOUSE,
Corner Craig and Bleury streets.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

AT STITTSVILLE!

The Town's Leading Merchant Laid Up,

Rheumatism in various forms is one of the most common diseases there is. It arises generally from impure blood and a broken down system. In the limbs it is painful; in most of the internal organs dangerous and in the heart usually fatal.

The experience of Mr. S. Mann, the well-known general merchant of Stittsville, is interesting:

'Last winter I was badly afflicted with rheumatism. I decided to try Dr. Chase's Pills. To my surprise, I got immediate relief, and before I had used one box my affliction was gone.

'I was also troubled with biliousness for years, and at intervals of three or four weeks would be laid up with a severe headache and sick stomach. Since using Chase's Pills I have not had an attack of either.

'I may add that Dr. Chase's Ointment for piles and skin diseases is just as effective as Dr. Chase's Pills for blood troubles. I have a clerk who suffered terribly from bleeding piles. He tried Chase's Ointment and in a few days was completely cured.'

All dealers and Edmanson, Bates & Co., manufacturers, Toronto, 25c.

Chase's Linseed and Turpentine for colds, bronchitis and consumption. Sure cure, 25 cents.

24

CANCER For 8c in stamps we will send you full particulars of a pleasant home treatment without knife or plaster. STOTT & Jury, Bowmanville, Ont. It is curing others, why not learn about it. Correspondence strictly private

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QUICKCURE Has been so universally successful in the cure of Toothache that it is now used by thousands for all kinds of pain, even for Rheumatism and Gout.

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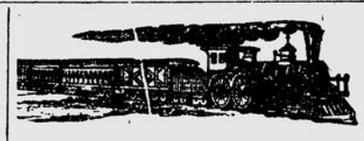

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

Until further notice the trains of this Railway will run daily (Sunday excepted) as follows:—

Leave Montreal by Grand Trunk Railway from Bonaventure Street Depot	7.50	23.15
Leave Montreal by Can. Pacific Railway from Windsor Street Depot		19.40
Leave Levis	13.40	8.30
Arrive at Riviere du Loup	16.45	12.55
do Trois Pistoles	17.40	14.15
do Rimouski	19.00	15.43
do Ste. Flavie	19.30	16.25
do Little Metis	19.52	16.50
do Campbellton	22.35	
do Dalhousie	23.25	
do Bathurst	24.20	
do Newcastle	1.25	
do Moncton	3.40	15.10
do St. John	7.15	12.10
do. Halifax	10.20	21.25

An express train will leave Montreal on Friday evenings at 20.40 o'clock, and run through to Little Metis, arriving there at 11.10 o'clock on Saturday.

An express train will leave Cacouna on Sunday evenings at 19.30 o'clock, and run through to Montreal, arriving there at 7.20 o'clock Monday.

The English mail train leaves Montreal at 7.50 o'clock on Sunday mornings, and arrives at Rimouski the same evening. This train stops at St. Charles Junction, Montmagny, L'Islet, Ste. Anne, St. Paschal, Riviere du Loup, Cacouna, Trois Pistoles and Bic.

A passenger train leaves Cacouna on Monday mornings at 8 o'clock and arrives at Levis at 12.30 o'clock.

The trains to Halifax and St. John run through to their destination on Sunday.

The buffet, sleeping car and other cars of express train leaving Montreal at 7.50 o'clock run through to Halifax without change.

The trains of the Intercolonial Railway are heated by steam from the locomotive, and those between Montreal and Halifax via Levis are lighted by electricity.

Through tickets may be obtained via rail and steamer to all points on the Lower St. Lawrence, and in the Maritime Provinces.

For tickets and all information in regard to passenger fares, rates of freight, train arrangements, etc., apply to

G. W. ROBINSON,
Eastern Freight and Passenger Agent,
138 St. James street, Montreal.
D. POTTINGER, General Manager.
Railway Office, Moncton, N.B., July 12, 1897.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

THROUGH SERVICE.

Montreal to Quebec and Lower St. Lawrence Points.

Leave Montreal 7.50 a.m., daily, 4 p.m., and 11.15 p.m. daily, except Sunday.

The 4 p.m. train is a new train, with parlor car attached, and reaches Quebec at 10.40 p.m. 7.50 a.m. train runs through to Halifax, but train leaving Montreal Sunday morning runs to Rimouski only. The 11.15 p.m. train runs to Little Metis. (Saturday night train runs to Quebec only.)

Gulf of St. Lawrence Resorts' Special.

A weekly business men's special will leave Montreal every Friday, at 8.45 p.m., for Cacouna and stations as far as Little Metis; this train will reach Cacouna in time for breakfast Saturday morning; returning, the Special will leave Cacouna every Sunday at 7.30 p.m., and Quebec at 11.55 p.m., reaching Montreal at 7.20 a.m., Mondays.

Portland and Old Orchard Beach Service

Leave Montreal 7.50 a.m. daily, except Sunday, and 8.45 p.m. daily. The 8.45 p.m. train reaches Old Orchard Beach at 7.38 a.m.

THE SEASIDE AND WHITE MOUNTAIN SPECIAL.

The Finest Passenger Train in the World leaves Bonaventure Depot every Friday at 9 p.m., and runs through to Portland and Old Orchard Beach without change, reaching Portland at 7.15 a.m., and Old Orchard at 8 a.m.

Returning, the Seaside Special leaves Old Orchard Beach every Sunday at 7.55 p.m. and Portland at 9 p.m. for Montreal, arriving at 8.05 a.m. Monday, and leaves Montreal for Chicago at 9.15 a.m., every Monday, reaching Toronto at 6.25 p.m., and Chicago at 10.00 a.m. Tuesday.

Accommodation in this magnificent train can be secured at GRAND TRUNK TICKET OFFICES, Montreal.

14

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

PORTLAND and OLD ORCHARD BEACH.

Through Service.

Parlor Cars leave Montreal (Windsor St.) at 9 a.m., daily except Sundays, for Portland and Old Orchard Beach.

Sleeping Cars leave Windsor Street, 8.20 p.m. daily, for Portland and Old Orchard Beach.

ST. ANDREW'S, N. B.

Through Sleeping Car Service.

Every Friday until September 3rd, inclusive, a first-class sleeping car leaves Montreal (Windsor Street), for St. Andrew's, N.B., on St. John and Halifax express train at 7.50 p.m. Returning leaves St. Andrew's following Monday, arriving Montreal, Tuesdays, 8.30 a.m.

City Ticket and Telegraph Office.

129 ST. JAMES ST., (Next to Post-Office).

19

Professional.

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ADVOCATE, BARRISTER, &c.,

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ST. LAWRENCE LINE.

SS. "CAMPANA"

1,700 TONS.

Is intended to sail from Montreal on MONDAY, July 19th, at 2 p.m.

And afterwards on every alternate MONDAY during the season. Leaving Quebec the day following at noon.

For FATHER POINT, GASPE, MAL BAY, PERCE, CAPE COVE, SUMMERSIDE, CHARLOTTETOWN AND PICTOU.

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

No cargo received after noon of sailing day.

Tickets for sale at all the principal ticket offices.

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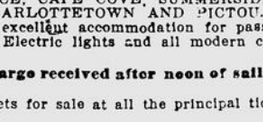
211 Commissioners street.



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Sovereign and Empress

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DAILY ROYAL MAIL LINE

between Montreal and Ottawa. Fare to Ottawa, single, $2.50; return, $4; do., round trip, rail and boats, $5. Most pleasant and direct route to the

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DAILY EXCURSIONS, Palace Steamer SOVEREIGN, to Carillon, Como, Oka, etc., $1. Take 8 a.m. train to Lachine, to connect with steamer.

Shoot the rapids, 50c. Take 5.00 p.m. train for Lachine.

All boat round trip via Ottawa, Rideau River, to Kingston, thence R. & Ont. steamer down St. Lawrence.

Tickets at 138, 187 and 178 St. James st., Windsor and Balmoral Hotels, and Grand Trunk Station.

Magnificent new steel steamer DUCHESS OF YORK for excursion charter.

Company's Office, 165 Common street,
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Managing Director.

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$21.75 Meals and Berth included Going and Return.

TO SAGUENAY

$18 to $21,

Including Meals and Berth.

This is the best season for this trip.

SERVICE DAILY (except Sunday) TO NIAGARA,

And DAILY (except Saturday) MONTREAL TO SAGUENAY.

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Telephone 1731.

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The North American Transportation Co.'s Steamer 'ADMIRAL.'

L. POULIOT, Master.

COMMENCING ON THE 28th APRIL, the first-class Passenger Steamer 'ADMIRAL' leaves DALHOUSIE for GASPE, (weather and ice permitting), on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, calling at

Carlton,	Newport,
Maria,	Pabos,
New Richmond,	Grand River,
Bonaventure,	Cape Cove,
New Carlisle,	Perce
Paspebiac,	Point St. Peter,
Port Daniel,	Douglastown.

Returning from Gaspe for Dalhousie Junction on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, calling at the Intermediate Ports.

Rates for Passages, Meals and Rooms moderate. Connections East and West with the Intercolonial Railway. Passengers leaving Bonaventure Depot at 7.50 a.m., on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, run though to Dalhousie without change, connecting with SS. 'Admiral' and arriving at Gaspe following evening at 7 o'clock.

Tickets for sale at all C.P.R. and G.T.R. agencies. For tickets and all information in regard to passenger fares and rates of freight apply to

M. P. CONNOLLY, Sec.-Treasurer, 40 Dalhousie street, Quebec.

or G. W. ROBINSON, Gen. Eastern Agent, 138 St. James st., opp. St. Lawrence Hall, Montreal.

14

Cement, Drain Pipes, &c.

SCOTCH DRAIN PIPES,

PORTLAND CEMENT,

IN STOCK AND TO ARRIVE,

At Lowest Market Prices.

W. & F. P. CURRIE & CO.,

100 GREY NUN STREET.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON.

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

New York	Wed., July 21,	10 a.m.
Paris	Wed., July 28,	10 a.m.
St. Paul	Wed., Aug. 4,	10 a.m.
St. Louis	Wed., Aug. 11,	10 a.m.
Paris	Wed., Aug. 18,	10 a.m.

Shortest and most convenient route to London. No transfer by tender. No tidal delay. Close connection at Southampton for Havre and Paris by special fast twin-screw Channel steamers.

Rates of passage to Southampton, $100, and upwards.

Second cabin passage, $42.50 to $60.

SPECIAL ROUND TRIP TICKETS AT REDUCED RATES

Steerage at Very Low Rates.

For freight or passage apply to INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION CO., No. 6 Bowling Green, New York.

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D. BATTERSBY,
184 St. James street, Montreal.

15

DOMINION LINE

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS

LIVERPOOL SERVICE,

via Londonderry.

Steamer	From Montreal.	From Quebec
Vancouver	July 10,	July 11, 9 a.m.
Scotsman	July 17,	July 18, 9 a.m.
Labrador	July 31,	Aug. 1, 9 a.m.

R. M. S. 'Canada' will sail from Boston August 7.

Rates of passage to Liverpool and Londonderry: Cabin, $52.50 to $90; second cabin, $34 to $36.25; steerage to Liverpool, London, Londonderry, Queenstown, Belfast and Glasgow, $22.50 and $23.50.

Midship saloon, electric light, spacious promenade decks. For further information apply to any agent of the Company or to

DAVID TORRANCE & CO.,

17 St. Sacrament st., General Agents Montreal.

BEAVER LINE STEAMERS.

SUMMER SERVICE.

MONTREAL TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

From LIVERPOOL	STEAMERS.	From MONTREAL
Sat., July 3	Lake Winnipeg	Wed., July 21
Tues. July 13	Lake Huron	" 28
Sat., July 17	Lake Ontario	" Aug. 4
Sat., July 24	Lake Superior	" " 11

Weekly Thereafter.

Until further notice the steamers of this line will call at Queenstown for passengers on the voyage from Liverpool only.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

FIRST CABIN—Single, $47.50, $50 and $60. Return, $95 and $114, according to steamer selected.

SECOND CABIN—To Liverpool or London, $34; return, $68.75. Glasgow, $37.65; return, $74.05.

STEERAGE—To Liverpool, London, Glasgow and Belfast, $22.50.

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

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

For further particulars as to freight or passage, apply to

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REFORD AGENCIES.

DONALDSON LINE

WEEKLY GLASGOW SERVICE

From Glasgow.		From Montreal.	
July 2 (new)	SS. KASTALIA (cold storage)	July	22
July 9	SS. CONCORDIA	July	29
July 16	SS. AMARYNTHIA	Aug.	5
July 21	SS. KEEMUN	Aug.	10
July 23	SS. ALCIDES	Aug.	12
July 30	SS. TRITONIA	Aug.	19

Agents—Glasgow: Donaldson Bros.

THOMSON LINE

WEEKLY LONDON SERVICE.

From Newcastle.		From Montreal.
June 24	SS. KILDONA	July 17
July 1	SS. GERONA (cold storage)	July 23
July 8	SS. CERVONA	July 30
July 15	SS. IONA (cold storage)	Aug. 6
July 22	SS. DEVONA	Aug. 13
July 29	SS. HURONA (cold storage)	Aug. 20

EAST COAST SERVICE.

SS. AVLONA, for Aberdeen	July 16
SS. ESCALONA, for Dundee	July 23
SS. FREMONA, for Leith	July 29
SS. BELLONA, for Leith	Aug. 14
SS. GANGES, for Leith	Aug. 24

Agents—CAIRNS, YOUNG & NOBLE, Newcastle-on-Tyne; A. LOW, SON & Co., 27 Leadenhall street, London, E.C.; WM. THOMSON & Co., Leith; W. THOMSON & SONS, Dundee, Scotland.

Special steamers of both Lines being fitted with Cold Storage.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING

Granted by any of the above Lines to or from any point in

CANADA OR WESTERN STATES.

For further particulars apply to HENDERSON BROS. Chicago, Ill.; J. D. RIDDLE, Stratford, Ont., or

ROBT. REFORD & CO.,

23 and 25 St. Sacrament street, Montreal.

EUROPE, EUROPE, EUROPE.

TICKETS BY ALL LINES.

ALLAN, DOMINION and BEAVER LINES via Montreal.

NETHERLANDS-AMER., HAMBURG-AMERICAN, WHITE STAR, CUNARD, AMERICAN, NORTH-GERMAN LLOYD, GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC, STATE, ANCHOR, TRANSPORT and RED STAR Lines, via NEW YORK.

Also to SOUTH AFRICA, FLORIDA, WEST INDIES, &c.

Call or write for lowest quotations before looking elsewhere.

Saloon rates, $40 upwards; steerage at lowest rates.

Send for new pamphlet of rates and sailings or call at my new address, 173 St. James street, opposite Temple Building. My special winter rates MONTREAL to LONDON and back, weekly via NEW YORK, 1st Saloon and rail, only $99.

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Office Telephone, No. 1507. House Telephone, 3031.

Steamship Tickets.

Reservations and Tickets by all Lines from Montreal and New York to England Scotland, Germany, France, Belgium, Holland, Italy and other parts.

Send for sailing and rate sheets to

W. H. HENRY, Agent,
116 St. Peter Street,
Mechanics' Institute Building.

Tel. 1176.

21

THE MOTHER AT HOME.

A STORY.

(By Pansy.)

[illegible] A PEEP INTO THE FUTURE.

[illegible] church on Sunday. [illegible] knowledge that [illegible] day in her history [illegible] in the pulpit, and [illegible] unusual in his manner [illegible] that he was to [illegible] influence which [illegible] in ever-widening [illegible] as in heaven. In [illegible] that morning: [illegible] well prepared to [illegible] it seems to me [illegible] was not calculated [illegible] been called upon [illegible] most likely to be [illegible] he would have [illegible] in his large congregation [illegible] Mrs. Prescott. A [illegible] a widow with a [illegible] children, whom she [illegible] watched over, [illegible] worked with [illegible] He preached some sermon [illegible] which were calculated [illegible] comfort obscure toilers [illegible] ott; but it would have [illegible] that this was not one of [illegible]

[illegible] text was not suggestive of [illegible] class. It had a strong, [illegible] to it, as if addressed to [illegible] souls, just before their hour [illegible] responsibility: 'Who knoweth whether thou art come to the kingdom for such a time as this!' Mrs. Prescott [illegible] the words, and leaned forward [illegible] smoothed the hair from little [illegible] eyes, and shook her head at him [illegible] kicked his heels against the seat, [illegible] thought, somewhat dreamily, of Queen Esther and her coming to the kingdom, and the time of trial which followed it, and Mordecai's strong words, and all of these things seemed to have no more to do with her than they had with the wind that played among the ribbons and laces of the worshippers.

But the sermon progressed, and Mrs. Prescott roused. The minister was reminding his hearers that there was another king—one Jesus; that he had chosen his bride—the Church; that each individual member of that Church had to do with the completion of the whole; that the Christian world was called upon to meet its responsibilities and educate its children for special occasions.

'How do you know, said the preacher, what these sons and daughters of yours are to do? How do you know what is coming? How do you know but the position of power and of trust, and of solemn responsibility waits for them, while you the parent help to fit them for such an hour, just as Mordecai in obscurity, and probably in poverty, fitted the Jewish maiden to sit on the Persian throne, and sway the destinies of her people? How shall you fit them, since you know not what the days may bring forth? Why, by doing for them, in every sense, the very best that your enlightened, prayerful, persistent efforts can do. To be fitted to meet any emergency is to be fitted for what God in his providence is preparing for you. Christian mother, you do not work alone. God knows what the shrouded future has for the child by your side, and God and you work together.

And Mrs. Prescott listened, and looked at her two strong-faced, sturdy boys, and her fair little daughter, and thrilled with the thought that God and she were at work preparing them for their future. There was more in that sermon, much more; there were many other hearts which thrilled under it. There was a separate crumb for many separate needs. But Mrs. Prescott had gotten hers, which would carry her through all the rest of her life—which would help to mould and shape those embryo men and women who kicked, and kicked their tired heels, and yawned in her pew, and wished the sermon was over. They did not know their mother and the minister—aye, and God were working at the story of their future lives that morning.

Thus it started. Mrs. Prescott held Harry's hand and walked slowly homeward. Nettie and her brother Robert in front. As she walked she pondered over the unlived story, whose opening pages smiled on her from those three young lives. What was she doing for her children? How was she doing it? Was she doing all that could be done? Is the future had a test time for them—as the preacher said it had, for all lives were worth the living—was she preparing them to meet it? What could she do for them that she was not doing?

This question was destined to fill many of her waking thoughts in the time to come. Did it ever occur to you how wonderfully our brains answer to our questions? I wonder if any one ever put earnest thinking in a given direction that some avenue did not open before that one?

It was the ringing of the bell for Sabbath-school that came first, with a revelation for Mrs. Prescott. Heretofore she had considered her duty done when she conveyed her three children and servants to them off in good order, their lessons somewhat prepared. Now she thought: What was the Sabbath-school doing for her children? How were their teachers developing them? How did they teach Sabbath-school lessons? Mrs. Prescott did not know she had dropped out of the teaching ranks. She considered, and, in spite of that morning sermon, decided to drop into line again. The second step which marked her future was unconsciously taken.

I wonder was it chance, or did it come in line with the eternal purposes of God that the lesson which the class with whom she took her seat were considering, had in it this verse:

'And many nations shall come and say, come and let us go up to the mountain of the Lord, and to the house of the God of Jacob, and he will teach us of his ways, and we will walk in his path.'

While the rest were arguing about the technical meaning of the prophecy, and the limit of its bounds, and the reasons why they might hope for its fulfilment, why did that obscure and quiet and comparatively uncultured woman wander off into a world of her own, and seem to see, as with prophetic eye, a glowing picture, a long procession out of every kindred and tribe and nation, saying, each to the other, and all in the chorus of one common desire, 'Come and let us go up to the mountain of the Lord?' What a glorious time that would be! How she should like to live to see it! How she should like to do something towards the advancement of that hour! How she should like to have her children helpers in the story! And then, quick as the flash of electricity, came the connecting link between the thought and the teaching of the morning: 'Who knoweth whether thou art come to the kingdom for such a time as this?'

(To be continued.)

THE SOUL'S INQUIRIES.

MONDAY, JULY 19.

Should not a people seek unto their God?—Isa. viii., 19.

The hand of our God is upon all them for good that seek him; but his power and his wrath are against all them that for sake him.—Ezra xxviii., 22.

If thou seek him he will be found of thee; but if thou forsake him, he will cast thee off forever.—I. Chron. xxviii.,

You turn to the seventh chapter of John and you find what you want. As Christ stood in the temple on that last great day of the feast, he cried aloud, 'If any man thirst, let him come unto me and drink, and out of his heart—the seat of corruption—shall flow rivers of living water.' Not 'a river.' I used to quote it 'a river,' until some one told me better. It is not 'river,' but 'rivers.' And I believe that if any man or woman is filled with the Spirit of God there will be rivers of influence flowing forth from them. No four walls like these will hold a man's influence or power that is filled with the Spirit of God. His words will go to the very corners of the earth, for the breath of God is upon his soul. It would be a great thing if Christians could live in the seventh chapter of John. Mark you, 'if any man'—that means ministers, laymen, men and women. And there is no limit to the results that will follow a man's work when he gets this power. There was a boy sent from God to London, to preach in the greatest metropolis of the earth. He never had been to any college or theological seminary, and he was only a boy of nineteen, but he went, and for forty years preached to the largest congregations ever gathered under one roof to hear any one man—10,000 people, Sabbath after Sabbath, for nearly forty years; and his sermons were printed, and he founded orphan asylums and schools and sent out colporteurs; and I don't know how many Baptist chapels have sprung up all over Great Britain from the influence of that one man. What God has done for Charles Spurgeon I believe he will do for many in this city if they are filled with the Spirit.—D. L. Moody.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Fifty Years Ago.

Who could imagine that this should be
The place where, in eighteen ninety-three
That white world-wonder of arch and dome
Should shadow the nations, polychrome...
Here at the Fair was the prize conferred
On Ayer's Pills, by the world preferred.
Chicago-like, they a record show,
Since they started—50 years ago.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills

have, from the time of their preparation, been a continuous success with the public. And that means that Ayer's Pills accomplish what is promised for them; they cure where others fail. It was fitting, therefore, that the world-wide popularity of these pills should be recognized by the World's Fair medal of 1893—a fact which emphasizes the record:

50 Years of Cures.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

THOMAS, JUNIOR.

(By Olive Eddy Orcutt.)

A strange thing had come to pass in the life of Thomas Blades, jr. He had commenced to think, and, I assure you, it was an entirely new experience to him. His thinking was occasioned by overhearing the prayer of his mother, as she went to her bed in the next room to his. I think it was the first time he had ever heard her pray, for he was usually out of the house, at school, or fishing, or playing ball, except when at meals or asleep. It may be, too, that Mrs. Blades did not often pray, though I think she did. Most mothers do, in one way or another.

Her prayer on this occasion was a very simple one. It was the burden of an anxious heart and an overworked frame. 'O God, hear the prayer of the weak and send me help lest I die, and then what will become of my Tommy, my George, and my baby Nell?'

Then it was that Thomas began to think, and while he was thinking he thought of a great many things he had not thought of before. He remembered how pale his mother usually was now. She was not so before his father went away 'back East' to find work. Then came the news of his death by an accident; and soon they moved, and the next spring the flood carried off the little California home where they had lived so long. His mother had never seemed the same since.

Tommy remembered, too, that he very much disliked to bring in water and wood, to run on errands, and to make himself generally useful. He had even boasted the day before at school that he 'usually forgot to work.' Whereupon several of the boys had laughed, but one had been man enough to say: 'Why, I always try to help my mother all I can.' And another, the biggest, strongest, bravest boy in school, and Tommy's special admiration, had said: 'I should be ashamed to have my mother looking as tired and worn as yours does, Thomas Blades.'

Tommy's thinking occurred at night. It was followed by a good resolution, which commenced to take effect the next morning. It got Tommy up early—early enough to build the fire and bring in wood and water for the day. It even led him to suggest ways in which his mother's work might be made lighter.

'If I were you, mother,' he said, 'I wouldn't make pies to-day.'

Tommy said it somewhat sheepishly, I fear, for it was very new work for him to be thoughtful for any one except Thomas Blades, jr.

'Why, Tommy,' replied his mother, 'I thought you wanted pie, and I promised it to you to-day.'

'Yes, I know,' answered Tommy quickly: 'but I didn't think anything about the work of it yesterday. If you will wait until to-morrow, I'll pare the apples and stone the raisins to-night, and—it will be lots of fun.' Then Tommy added to himself as he went on to school: 'I used to hate all such things, but mother brightened up so and looked so really pretty that I rather like it all.'

(To be continued.)

The Rev. Gelson Gregson said at a recent Glasgow convention: 'Some years ago I was sitting in my study in Plymouth, when the door opened and a young mill girl, one of my own congregation, was ushered in. "Sir," she said, "I have come to tell you that I have just received a baptism of the Holy Spirit." "How do you know?" I asked in some surprise, for she was one of the last from whom I would have expected to hear that. She was one of those calm, impassive people, whom I had thought one of the most flinty Christians in the congregation. "How do you know? What did the Holy Spirit say to you?" I asked, thinking she would say something extravagant or of a strange and improbable nature. But no. "Sir," she replied, "The first thing the Spirit told me to do was to take my Testament, go down to the mill and there tell those around me about Christ and the wondrous salvation he had purchased for every sinner who would take advantage of it." And that was plainly the work to which that girl had been called, and she still continues teaching in the mill in which she labors for her daily bread; and God is abundantly blessing her efforts for his glory and the advancement of his kingdom.'

ADVERTISEMENTS.

YOUR FOOD

Your Strength—It is if well digested.
If your stomach is not doing its duty try K.D.C. There is not a person suffering from Indigestion that it won't help—that it won't give more life and comfort to. K.D.C. Pills are splendid for the Liver and Bowels. They cure Constipation when taken with K.D.C.

HIGHEST ENDORSEMENT

Free Sample K.D.C. and K.D.C. Pills if you wish.

K.D.C. Company, Limited, New Glasgow, N.S., and 127 State St., Boston, Mass.

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for Books, Catalogues, Circulars, Advertisements, &c.

Half-Tone Etchings,

Equal to the best produced, at 15c per square inch. Minimum for any single Half-tone Etching, $1.50. Vignetting extra.

SPECIAL RATES for Large Quantities.

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6c per square inch. Minimum for any single Etching, 50c. Drawing if required, extra.

SPECIAL RATES for Large Quantities.

DESIGNING, ELECTROTYPING, STEREOTYPING, &c. . . . .

JOHN DOUGALL & SON,
WITNESS' PRINTING HOUSE,
Corner Craig and Bleury Sts.

Plants! Plants!

Now is the season to plant out. We offer the finest collection possible.

MIXED PLANTS, $1.00 per doz.
ANNUALS, 25c per doz., $1.50 per 100.

We will ship 12 beautiful assorted plants to any address for $1.00.
Plants per the hundred or thousand.

S. S. BAIN,
Nurseryman and Florist.
66 Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Are You Nervous?
Horsford's Acid Phosphate
Quiets the nerves and induces sleep.

FOOT ELM FOR HOT FEET

A POSITIVE CURE FOR

SWEATY FEET,
SORE FEET,
SOUR FEET,
BAD SMELLING FEET.
TENDER FEET,
TIRED FEET,
SWOLLEN FEET.

Do not be put off by something just as good," that will do your feet more harm than good. Physicians and Nurses recommend FOOT ELM because it is perfectly harmless, and gives immediate results. Some articles give dealers larger profits, but if your dealer does not give you FOOT ELLM when you ask for it, send us 25 cents in stamps or silver and we will mail it post paid.

STOTT JURY, Bowmanville, Ont.

CROWN FLAVORING EXTRACTS

Babies Die

In nine cases out of ten because of improper feeding. In nine cases out of ten babies under a year old are fed on cow's milk in one form or another. The use of cow's milk is fraught with danger. Your doctor will confirm this statement

There is a food for babies which does not require the addition of cow's milk—a food possessing special value in hot weather—a food which saves thousands of infants' lives every year. It requires the addition of water only. It is

NESTLE'S FOOD.

A sample can of Nestle's Food will be sent on application.

LEEMING, MILES & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS,
53 St. Sulpice Street, Montreal.

A Daily Change,

That is why the water in the Big Swim at the Laurentian is always so pure, clear and clean. 50,000 gallons of pure Laurentian Water direct from the Spring flows through it every day--ALWAYS OPEN.

LADIES' DAYS—

Monday Morning and Wednesday Afternoon.

LAURENTIAN BATHS

Cor. Craig and Beaudry sts.

19

SEWERS.

ROAD DEPARTMENT,

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned and endorsed 'Tender for Sewers,' will be received at the office of the City Clerk, City Hall, until noon on WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, for the construction of sewers in the undermentioned streets or sections of streets, with the necessary connections, according to the sections and specifications on view in the office of the undersigned, viz.:

Anderson street, from Juror street to Lagauchetiere street.
Chambord street, from Mount Royal avenue northward.
Lagauchetiere street, from St. Monique street, to St. Genevieve street.
Sydenham street, from Marie Anne street northward.

The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

The Committee reserve the right of accepting tenders for one or more sewers.

(By order),
PERCIVAL W. ST. GEORGE,
City Surveyor.

City Surveyor's Office,
City Hall,
Montreal, 16th July, 1897.

MOTHS! MOTHS! MOTHS!

CAMPHOR! CAMPHOR!
FINEST ENGLISH CAMPHOR!
MOTH BALLS, MOTH SQUARES and POWDER.
CATERPILLARS! CATERPILLARS!
HELLEBORE! HELLEBORE! Pure White Hellebore for sale at the Glasgow Drug Hall.
MOSQUITOES! MOSQUITOES! Ash's Forest Friend! Fishermen and all who go to the country in summer should not fail to get a bottle of Ash's Forest Friend. 25c and 50c.

GLASGOW DRUG HALL,
1780 Notre Dame st.
J. A. HARTE, Druggist.
Country and telephone orders promptly filled.

CENTS FOR SALE.

Apply at the "WITNESS" OFFICE.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS.

A MARRIAGE ODE.

An American girl has married a Chinaman named Ngong Fong—Daily Paper.

I sing a Celestial sing-song—
(Bring a gong!)
Of the wooing of Mister Ngong Fong
(Ding-a-dong!)
And the love of a maid
Of a paler shade,
Whose regard for her Ngong
Was so strong
(Aw—g'long!)
That she longed to become Mrs. Fong.

So they fed
At a spread
With Joss sticks red,
And seventeen different breeds of bread,
And with hugs and with kisses
This Mister and Mrs.
Ngong Fong,
'Mid
Ding-dong
And
Sing-song,
Were
Wed.

OPPORTUNITY

makes the thief. The chance you leave for dishonest persons to rob you when you leave your city house vacant and go to the country for the summer may cost you your valuables. A policy with the Dominion Burglary Guarantee Co., 181 St. James street, protects you against all loss and damage by burglary. 19

Your personal affairs are of mighty little concern to the world, unless you have been doing something that you oughtn't to.—'Life.'

Menthol Cough Syrup has attracted the attention of thousands of sufferers of colds, coughs and asthma. 19

The publisher of 'Bentley's Miscellany' was telling Douglas Jerrold of the doubts he had about the name of the magazine. 'I had thought once,' said the publisher, 'of calling it 'The Wits' Miscellany.' 'Well,' rejoined Jerrold, quick as a flash, 'but you needn't have gone to the other extreme.'

YOU WILL FEEL BETTER,

And you will look better, one gentleman remarked to another one day when advising him to take Dr. Coderre's Purgative Tablets. The gentleman suffering, was obliged to lead a sedentary life, and the natural result in time was a case of constipation of the most obstinate nature. The advice was accepted, and the result was a complete restoration to health, and a better capacity for business. 25 cents. 19

A PUZZLER.

Little Girl (De Fashion Flat)—'Is that my new brother? Ain't he cute? Did the angels bring him?' Mamma—'Yes, my dear.' Little Girl—'Did they have flaming swords?' Mamma—'N-o. Why?' Little Girl—'I don't see how they got past the janitor.'—New York 'Weekly.'

IT'S EASY TO REMEMBER.

Our telephone number 1234. Call us up and our agent will call around and tell you all about our burglary insurance. A post card to the Dominion Burglary Guarantee Co., 181 St. James street will have the same effect. You had better see that your valuables are safe before you vacate your house for the summer. 19

IRRESISTIBLE.

'Henrietta doesn't seem to believe anything she sees in the newspapers,' said Mr. Meekton, thoughtfully.

'It's a good thing not to be too credulous.'

'Yes, but she goes too far. She can't even read the advertisement of a bargain sale without going in person to find out whether it's true in every particular.'—Washington 'Star.'

A CONSTANT AID.

Sufferers from rheumatism, weak back, sprains, etc., would find in Dr. Coderre's Plaster a constant aid in enabling them to transact their daily duties. More than that, they effectually cure in the majority of cases, and are now regarded as the peer of all remedies for the ailments above described.

One trial would convince you of the truth of this. 25 cents. 19

Husband (shaving)—'Bother the razor.' Wife—'What's the matter now?' 'You're dreadfully cross-tempered.' Husband—'The razor is so abominably dull.' Wife—'Dull? Why, I ripped up an old skirt with it yesterday, and it cut beautifully!'—'Tid-Bits.'

ADVERTISEMENTS.

RICE'S STUDIO,

PLATINUMS and SEPIAS,
Every Size and Style. Groups a Specialty.
141 St. Peter street
19

WE HAVE STOPPED SELLING PICTURES

To the Department Stores, as we find that they ask too much for our goods. In future, we will deal direct with public. We can give you more Picture Frames for one dollar than any other house in the city can for two.

G. W. WILLSON,
Manufacturer of Mouldings and Frames, 638 CRAIG street, next door to the 'Witness' Office. 26

SAMPLE BRUSHES CHEAP.

We have a lot of Sample
PURE BRISTLE HAIR BRUSHES,
ENGLISH HANDLE CLOTH BRUSHES,
BADGER HAIR SHAVING BRUSHES.
ULLEY'S BRUSH WORKS,
76—Victoria Square—78.
Carpet Sweepers Repaired. Telephone 2740

KODAKS.

FOR SALE, TO RENT AND EXCHANGE
MONTREAL PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLY
Cor. Notre Dame and St. Francois Xavier sts.
Telephone, 1467. Send for catalogue. Developing and Printing for Amateurs. Lantern Slides, etc.

MORE GOOD SHOOTING.

Canadians Scored Well in the Prince of Wales Match on Saturday.

THE QUEEN'S PRIZE.

SHOOTING BEGAN TO-DAY WITH EVERY CANADIAN ENTERED.

Toronto, July 19.—The following is the 'Mail and Empire's' special Bisley camp cable :—The second and deciding stage of the 'Imperial' was shot off to-day. The scoring continues to be of a high order, but the Canadians are holding up their end very well. The 'Imperial' is shot in two stages, the first being the 200, 500 and 600 yards ranges, five shots at each range. The second stage is the 800 yards range, ten shots. The highest possible aggregate is 155. Some idea of the phenomenal nature of the shooting may be gained when it is stated that Captain Windatt, of the Canadian team, with an aggregate of 141 out of a possible mentioned, could only get thirteenth place. His prize was five pounds in cash and a gold medal. Other Canadian prize-winners were Gunner Miller, 5th R. C. A., who secured a bronze medal and three pounds cash. He tied with Winterford, a crack shot from Queensland for twenty-first place. The firing off of this tie was the most exciting incident witnessed at the ranges to-day. Miller started out with a 'magpie,' to which his opponent responded with an inner. The Canadian's second shot was a bull, dead on ; Winterford followed suit. Then Miller put on another bull's eye, and the Queenslander missed the target altogether, so that the tie by shots read :—Miller : 3, 5, 5 ; total, 13 ; Winterford : 4, 5, 0 ; total, 9. Col.-Sergt. Skedden, 13th Battalion, fifty-third place ; Sergt. Broadhurst, Royal Scots, fifty-seventh place ; Staff-Sergt. Smith, 59th Battalion, eighty-fifth place; Sergt. Drysdale, Prince of Wales Rifles, ninety-first place, and Captain Davidson, 8th Royal Rifles, ninety-ninth place. Each got prizes of two pounds cash in the 'Imperial.'

The standing of the Canadians in the 'Imperial' won for them rich prizes in the 'Indian and Colonial commemoration.' The prizes in this are given to the competitors of the Indian and colonial regulars, militia or volunteers, or native Indian army, who make the highest aggregate in the 'Imperial.' The Canadian prize-winners were as follows :—Corporal Windatt, first prize, twenty-five pounds cash ; third, Gunner Miller, ten pounds ; sixth, seventh, tenth and twelfth prizes, of five pounds each, won by Col.-Sergt. Skedden, Sergt. Broadhurst, Staff-Sergt. Smith and Sergt. Drysdale respectively.

Shooting commenced in the 'Dewar' to-day. This is an unlimited entry contest, closing on Tuesday next. The range is 500 yards, number of shots seven. Lieut. King and Sergt. Blair each scored 34 out of a possible 35 in this contest. King's sighting shot was a 'bull,' dead on. His first on score was an inner to the right of the bull and somewhat low. His remaining shots were all dead on, so that his score by shots read : 4, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5—34. Blair started out with a sighting shot dead on. His first four 'on score' were all bull's eyes. His fifth was an inner, to the left of the bull, and his last two were dead on, his score by shots reading : 5, 5, 5, 5, 4, 5, 5—34.

Later—'H. R. H. the Prince of Wales' match was decided to-day. The ranges in this match are the 200 and 600 yards, ten shots at each, making the highest possible aggregate 100. The first prize of one hundred pounds and the N. R. A. badge was won by Wattleworth, 2nd Liverpool Battalion Volunteers, with the magnificent aggregate of 96. The Canadians shot well in this contest, which is open only to winners of N. R. A. medals. The keenness of the match was attested by the fact that Lieut. Ross, 13th Battalion, with a score of 94, only two points behind the winner, had to be content with fifth prize of five pounds cash. At the 600 yards range Ross's sighting shot was a bull, dead on. His first to fourth 'on score' all found the centre disc. On his fifth on score he made an inner to the right of the bull, and a little low. His remaining five shots were all dead on, so that his score read : 5, 5, 5, 5, 4, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5—49. At the 200 yards range his score was 45, so that his aggregate was as stated. Sergt. Corrigan, 59th Battalion, with a similar aggregate (94) won ninth prize of five pounds. Lieut. King, with an aggregate of 93, won twenty-third prize of three pounds, and Pte. Swain, 14th Battalion, made an aggregate of 91, and captured sixtieth prize of two pounds. Swain scored 44 at the 200 yards range, and made a fine 47 at 600 yards. At the latter range his sighting shot was an inner below the bull and to the right. His first and second 'on score' were dead on. His third was an inner to the left. His fourth an inner over the bull and to the right. Then he put on four bulls. His next shot was an inner below the bull and to the right, and his last dead on, so that his score by shots read : 5, 5, 4, 4, 5, 5, 5, 5, 4, 5—47.

Gunner Miller, 5th Royal Canadian Artillery, did not do very well at the 200 yards range, but his score at 600 yards was a beauty, although he started out badly. His first 'on score' was an outer, on the edge of the target below and to the left of the bull. His remaining nine shots were all dead on, his score at this range therefore reading : 2, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5—47.

Staff-Sergt. Marks, 6th Fusiliers, also made a good score at this range. He started out with a 'magpie' to the right of the bull. His next seven shots were all dead on. His eighth was an inner to the right, and his last a bull. His score by shots read : 3, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 4, 5—47. The aggregate of Miller and Marks did not secure prizes. No less than thirteen scores of 91 were counted out. A light rain fell during the shooting at the 200 yards range in this contest.

The total amount of prize money won by Canadians thus far is a hundred and twenty pounds.

Shooting for the Queen's prize commences on Monday. All the Canadians are entered. The ranges on Monday are the 200 and 500 yards ; on Tuesday 600 yards. The three hundred highest aggregate scorers at this stage shoot in the final stage on Thursday. All the Canadians are well.

In the competition to-day for the Elcho challenge shield, England won, with a score of 1,603. The competition is open to one team of eight from England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales respectively, with the distances of 800, 900 and 1,000 yards (aggregate), and fifteen shots at each distance. The weapons are match rifles, and no sighting shots are allowed. A silver miniature shield is presented by the National Rifle Association to each member of the winning team, to its captain and its adjutant.

Toronto, July 19.—The 'Mail and Empire's' Bisley cable, dated July 18, says : The funeral of Major Perley of Ottawa, who died here on Thursday night last, took place this afternoon with military honors. The following were the pall-bearers :—Majors Mason, Dunbar and Henderson (Canada), Woodhead (Cape), Hamilton (Queensland), Somerville (New Zealand).

The members of the Canadian team in attendance at the National Rifle Association meet formed for the firing party. The body was conveyed to Bisley churchyard, where it was interred, on a gun carriage, the coffin being draped with a large Canadian flag. All the colonials at the camp and hundreds of British regulars and volunteers followed the body to the churchyard, and remained to the close of the service. The flags on the various colonies and dependencies and of the British competitors' headquarters are flying at half mast.

BEHRING SEA DISPUTE.

CORRESPONDENT OF THE NEW YORK 'TIMES' ON THE SUBJECT

SAYS AMERICANS CAN EXTRACT NEITHER PRIDE NOR COMFORT FROM THE SHERMAN EPISODE.

London, July 17.—The report, cabled on Thursday, that an international conference on the seal controversy would be held at Washington in the autumn is confirmed by an official paragraph issued to-day by the British authorities, which will be printed here to-morrow. The statement says :—'The publication of an isolated old despatch, which has been duly replied to, much as it may be regretted, has not retarded the progress of the negotiations in London. As there seems, however, to be some misapprehension on the subject, it should be pointed out that in the communications now passing there is no question of altering the regulations now in force in the Behring Sea, or of imposing fresh restrictions. Mr. John W. Foster, on behalf of the United States Government, is urging that the experts representing the governments interested, should meet and compare the results of their investigations with a view of arriving at an agreed state of facts. That is the sole object of the proposed meeting. Any idea that this conference will deal with the question of revising the regulations is entirely misleading. Conferences between the representatives of the United States, Canada and the foreign and colonial officers are proceeding almost daily.'

New York, July 18.—Mr. Harold Frederic, in his special cablegram from London to the New York 'Times,' refers to the discussion over Secretary Sherman's note on the sealing question, and with respect thereto says : 'It is impossible, indeed, for Americans to extract either pride or comfort from the episode ; for even those best disposed to us can only plead that American diplomacy often ignorantly says much louder and more truculent things than it means.'

The correspondent of the Associated Press ascertains on enquiry at the United States Embassy to-day that Mr. Whitelaw Reid was not consulted with regard to the publication of Secretary Sherman's despatch on the sealing question, and that he had no knowledge whatever of the document until he saw it in print.

London, July 19.—A letter appears in the 'Times' this morning calling attention to the fact that all the bellicose wrath of the United States is devoted to the protection of a few astute English capitalists who profit hugely from government leases of the Pribyloff Islands ; while pelagic sealing is the only hope of American citizens living by marine industry on the Pacific slopes.

London, July 18.—The weekly papers take virtually the same view as the dailies with reference to Secretary Sherman's despatch on the sealing question. The 'Spectator' says :—'He scolds the British Government as if ministers were a set of mean, underhand, thieving scoundrels. It is absolutely essential that Lord Salisbury should refuse to consider the question in any shape until he has received an apology for such wanton imputations.'

The 'Speaker' says—'Mr. Sherman is an old man. We hope for his sake that the despatch was drafted by some subordinate, who was for the time being oppressed by the heat. Its language is quite strong enough to justify a suspension of all diplomatic relations if that were worth while.'

The 'Morning Post,' editorially suggesting that the time would come when a certain class of Americans would force war, represents the true conviction of a majority of English people, who firmly believe that the United States is seeking a war with Great Britain.

An interesting correspondence concerning this matter appears in the 'Morning Post.' One correspondent says :—'People here look with a certain amount of contempt upon American pretenses, for they are convinced that the republic is a mosaic which could not stand a heavy shock from the outside. They are confident that in case of emergency England would do all that was necessary. Let me say, as one who knows the Americans well, that they are not moved by any considerations of kindred, as is so often falsely asserted in our press, on the authority of some few stragglers among us whose policy is to enter society and to be considered fashionable. These people form only a microscopic minority among their countrymen, and have neither influence nor ability to make their ideas prevail at home. The moment for action will not be four years hence, it is now. The American navy is fast growing and its increase will make the task imposing. The longer it is postponed the more difficult it will be.'

Another correspondent says :—'History repeats itself. We should at once find that, as in 1812, our cruisers, though more numerous, would be relatively inferior for offensive and defensive operations against those opposed to them. Moreover, as regards familiarity in the use of high explosives, both at sea and on shore, we are not in it with the Americans. It seems to me that we are rapidly approaching a crisis in our history which will decide once for all our existence as an empire.'

THE WAR ON DEPARTMENTAL STORES.

TORONTO RETAIL MERCHANTS PREPARING FOR AN ACTIVE CAMPAIGN AGAINST THEM.

Toronto, July 18.—Retail merchants are preparing for an active campaign against departmental stores. They say the departmental stores are crushing out, by unfair competition, the specialist merchants throughout the city, and subjecting them and property owners to great loss and distress, and are concentrating the retail trade and commerce of the city into the control of a very few persons, preventing the general circulation of the currency, and causing the central business district of the city to become yearly more and more congested, real estate values in this district being enormously enhanced, while values and rentals of other properties in other sections of the city are being destroyed. The closing of many smaller stores deprives persons of employment and has a tendency to reduce the wages of those employed in departmental stores. The retailers intend to ask the City Council to seek legislation in the next session of the legislature to tax, license and regulate department stores, together with such general provisions as may be deemed necessary to remove, as far as possible, the evils complained of. The plan now proposed is what is known as the turnover tax, that is a tax of whatever amount may be decided upon on the actual turnover of business, no matter how many or how few lines of business may be carried on. In practice this means a comparatively small tax on a business turnover up to, say five thousand dollars, but on very large turnovers up to a hundred or two hundred thousand dollars, the tax would be very heavy, and would practically make it impossible for department stores to do business in many of the lines in which the profit is small and depending on the large amount turned over. This, it is also claimed, is a matter in which the country is interested as well as the city, as the departmental stores, by reason of the large mail order business they do, are injuring the business of small dealers at all points. One store in Toronto alone sends six large vans of mail matter to the post-office daily, filling orders for patrons from the Pacific to the Atlantic.

THE LOSS OF THE 'GANGUT.'

London, July 18.—A big scandal is likely to develop over the recent sinking of the Russian warship 'Gangut.' No trace of the rock on which she is supposed to have struck can be found. It is now openly charged that her loss is placeable to official speculation resulting in faulty workmanship. The divers found that the plates had parted amidships for a distance of forty feet along the line of rivets, half way between the keel and the curve in the vessel's side. The plates were neither bent nor twisted. The edges of the fissure, which was from nine to eighteen inches in width, were found to be quite clean. It is believed that the firing of guns started the rivets.

SULTAN WILL SUBMIT.

GERMANY'S REFUSAL TO AID HIM MAY RESULT IN HIS SUBMISSION TO THE POWERS.

FRENCH CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES APPROVES THE GOVERNMENT'S EASTERN POLICY.

Constantinople, July 18.—At Saturday's sitting of the peace conference, Tewfik Pasha, the Turkish minister of foreign affairs, arrived late. He submitted to the conference a new frontier scheme, which was unacceptable to the powers, and the ambassadors thereupon informed Tewfik that the conference would adjourn until he brought a written acceptance by his government of the frontier line traced by the military attaches.

It had been arranged that the Turkish military commission should meet the European military attaches at nine a.m. yesterday at Tophane, but the Turks failed to keep the appointment. The ambassadors assembled at ten a.m., but finding that Tewfik Pasha did not come, adjourned to the Austrian embassy, where Tewfik presented himself at noon, with the excuse that the Sultan had detained him at the military commission at the Yildiz Kiosk. Tewfik explained that the Sultan had appointed Marshals Zekki Pasha and Saad-ed-Din Pasha as new military delegates to negotiate peace. The ambassadors unanimously and positively declined to discuss questions at issue with anybody except Tewfik Pasha.

Although the orders recently issued have been countermanded, fifteen thousand troops are held in readiness to start for the island of Crete at the shortest notice.

Constantinople, July 17.—The announcement by Tewfik Pasha to the ambassadors yesterday that the Sultan had agreed to the principle of their demand and was prepared to accept their views on the conditions of peace, was due to a message sent prior to the meeting, to the effect that if the Porte had not previously replied satisfactorily, the ambassadors would adopt an important decision with regard to their attitude toward Turkey. Tewfik Pasha turned up at the last moment and announced that he had been instructed to accept the proposals of the powers. This change of front is now understood to be the result of the action of Germany. The reply of the Emperor William to the Sultan's personal appeal was ambiguous, and had induced him to believe that Germany would support him. When, however, Germany found the powers were resolved on coercion, the Emperor William, desiring to prevent such an eventuality, instructed his ambassador to go to the palace and state distinctly that the Turkish Government must conform absolutely to the decision of the powers.

Paris, July 17.—The Chamber of Deputies to-day, by a vote of 334 to 114, voted confidence in the government's Eastern policy. After M. Hanotaux had replied to criticisms from M. Goblet, who had censured the weak policy of the powers and had declared that Germany was gaining prestige in the East at the expense of France, he said that the situation was improving daily, that the question of indemnity was almost settled, and that the question of the delimitation of the frontier was on the eve of settlement.

M. Meline, the premier, also defended the policy of the government, urging that collective action between the powers was the only thing possible, and that any support given to Greece would lead her to declare war to Turkey behind which stood Germany. He added that Germany herself had recently urged the Sultan energetically to submit to the will of the powers. 'Peace,' said M. Meline, 'is now probable. It will be certain if the concert is maintained.'

Canea, Island of Crete, July 17.—In consequence of the increasing turbulence of the Mussulmans and the almost incessant outbreaks and disorders, the admirals of the international fleet have issued a proclamation admonishing the Mussulmans and announcing that if a single European soldier is harmed they will bombard the town.

THE SULTAN.

New York, July 18.—Mr. Harold Frederic cables to the 'Times' to-day from London, the following :—'A curious light is thrown on the Sultan and his surroundings in the new number of the 'Quarterly Review' by one who evidently has an inward knowledge of Eastern affairs. I have myself heard similar things from men brought into close contact with the Sultan, but it will astonish many, who only know of Abdul Hamid as 'the great assassin,'' to be told by those personally acquainted with him that they agree in describing him as remarkably gentle, polite and amiable. Indeed, one experienced French diplomatist speaks of him as a prince whose heart is always open to every generous sentiment, and he is so well able to gain the confidence of the clever men of the world that the present French Minister of Foreign Affairs, in a famous essay in the 'Revue de Paris,' did all he knew how to excuse and defend some of the Sultan's worst acts. His morals are, they say, irreproachable, and they are puzzled to find an explanation of so mild-mannered a man cutting so many throats.

'The 'Review' writer comes to the conclusion that the Sultan is dominated by terror to such an extent as to have entirely lost his balance and his reason. He who in the early days would allow no life, even of the vilest criminal, to be taken, has developed under the fear of assassination into a shrinking tyrant, who is urged on by the fanatical dervish, Aboul Houda, now his counsellor, and his conscience as well, and sends without pity thousands to their doom.'

Then follows a grave forecast of what has been lately prophesied by other observers on the spot, namely, that a fresh series of massacres is in contemplation, but that Macedonia, and not Armenia, is to be the scene of slaughter on this occasion.

PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Washington, D.C., July 17.—The President has nominated Terence V. Powderly of Pennsylvania to be commissioner-general of immigration.

Washington, D.C., July 17.—The Senate to-day confirmed these nominations :—To be consuls of the United States, R. H. Ford, of Maine, at Yarmouth, N.S. ; William W. Hendy, of Vermont, at Quebec ; Charles A. McCullough, of Maine, at St. Stephen, N.B. ; Delmar J. Vail, of Vermont, at Charlottetown, P.E.I. ; James M. Shepard, of Michigan, at Hamilton, Ont. ; Grenville James, of New York, at Prescott, Ont. ; Charles Deal, of New York, at St. Johns, Que. ; Wm. L. Sewell, of Ohio, at Toronto, Ont.

DOUBLE DROWNING AT OSHAWA.

Oshawa, Ont., July 17.—Last evening a drowning accident occurred about three miles east of Oshawa, at a place known as Tooley's Pond. The victims were Fred. Morrow and Norman Oke. The two young men, accompanied by two brothers, Thomas and Moses Lymer, went to the pond for a bath. Young Oke, who could not swim, being too venturesome, found himself in water beyond his depth. Morrow went to the rescue of the boy, but was seized by Oke and both went down together and never reappeared.

ALASKAN GOLD FIELDS.

A TON AND A HALF OF THE PRECIOUS METAL BROUGHT TO SEATTLE.

THE EARNINGS OF SIXTY-EIGHT RETURNING DIGGERS.

Seattle, Wash., July 18.—Sixty-eight passengers on the North American Transportation & Trading Company's steamship 'Portland' reached Seattle and civilization this morning at nine o'clock, direct from St. Michael's, at the mouth of the Yukon river, in Alaska. The passengers were mostly miners, and they came direct from the Klondike placer mining districts. The men brought back one and one-half tons of gold in nuggets and dust. It is worth in round numbers a million dollars. From San Francisco to the furthermost point in Alaska the coast is wild with the excitement growing out of the fabulous finds in the Klondike, which is a river emptying into the Yukon, in the Northwest Territory. It is fifty miles by river from Forty Mile, on the Alaska boundary, to the scene of the recent finds, and about forty miles in a straight line. The discoverer of the Klondike placer diggings was George McCormack, a poor miner, who was known as 'Siwash George.' The first claim was staked on Bonanza Creek, emptying into the Klondike, on Aug. 17 last. Since that time four hundred claims have been located, and the population of the camp has grown from nothing to four thousand. Reliable estimates made by Canadian officers and experienced miners give the possible output of the district during the next five years at over ten millions.

Among those holding and working claims are C. Anderson, British Columbia ; Richard Blake, Dungeness, C.B.; William Sloane, Nanaimo, B.C.; John Wilkinson, Nanaimo, B.C.; Patrick Cote-land and Joseph Casault, Montreal.

Among the passengers on the 'Portland' was Joseph Kellert. In speaking of the new country he said : 'It was sixty-eight degrees below zero last winter, and the ground was frozen to the depth of forty feet. The snow does not fall to any great depth, three feet being the greatest, and that was light and fleecy. All the gold is taken out of gravel by thawing in the summer. There are nine months of winter. We left Dawson City on a river steamer on June 19 and were eight days reaching St. Michael's, eighteen hundred miles. The weather in Klondike was warm and sultry, much warmer than it seemed, and mosquitoes were in myriads. They are in the water one drinks. They give a man no rest day or night. 'It is a horrible country to live in, but it is extremely healthy.'

Another one of the passengers was Joseph Casault, a French-Canadian from Montreal. He went to the Yukon, in 1886. He returned to-day with fifteen thousand dollars, which he made in six weeks. He sold out his claim, after taking out five thousand dollars in nuggets. His health had given way under the long strain of hardship in Alaska winters. 'I'm going home to rest a while,' he said. 'I came out to keep from dying in the camp. If I get well I may go back.'

Casault's wealth was packed in small buckskin sacks like the others, and he carried it with him from the steamer to the hotel.

The regular Alaska steamer, sailing tomorrow from Seattle, has all her rooms engaged, mostly by men for Klondike. The 'Portland,' making a return trip on July 20, is engaged ahead, and booking passengers for the next trip, while several schooners are outfitting to sail within the next few days.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

A PIONEER'S STORY.

FOLLOWING AN ATTACK OF LA GRIPPE HE SUFFERED DAY AND NIGHT FOR FOUR YEARS — A WELL KNOWN CLERGYMAN ENDORSES HIS STATEMENTS.

(From the 'Record,' Windsor, Ont.)

Among the residents of Kingsville, Ont., none is held in higher esteem than Mr. James Lovelace, who is known not only in town, but to many throughout Essex County. When a correspondent of the 'Record' called upon him and asked him to verify certain statements as to his cure from a painful malady after several years of suffering, he cheerfully did so. Mr. Lovelace said : Four years ago I had a bad attack of la grippe, which left me with a severe pain in the pit of my stomach. After trying household remedies and getting no relief, I consulted a doctor, but after a long treatment which did not help me, I became discouraged and concluded there was no relief for me. Night and day for four years that pain never left me. At times it was so bad that I had to give up work. I had frequently read of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and perhaps as much out of curiosity as with any hope that they would help me, I bought a box. I followed the directions carefully, and by the time the box was finished I was surprised to find that I was getting relief. I could not understand how, after all the medicine I had previously tried had failed, this one box of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills should help me. I now cheerfully continued their use and by the time I had taken five boxes every trace of pain had left me and I felt as well as ever I had done in my life. To-day I am as sound as a dollar and believe there is no man of my age in Essex county who can stand a harder day's work.

The Rev. R. D. Herrington, Baptist minister at Kingsville, says: 'Having known Mr. James Lovelace for the past thirty years, I believe the above statements made by him to be strictly true. I might also say that I have been greatly benefited myself by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.'

PROFESSOR OF ZOOLOGY FOR McGILL.

The Board of Governors of McGill University, at a special meeting held on Saturday last, appointed Mr. Ernest William MacBride, M.A., (Cantab.), B.Sc. (Lond.), Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, to the chair of zoology lately founded by Sir Donald Smith. Mr. MacBride is a native of Belfast, Ireland, and entered St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1888, being the holder of an entrance exhibition. He obtained the degree of Bachelor of Science at London University, with first-class honors in Zoology, being also awarded the university scholarship in that subject. In 1890 he took a first-class in Part I. of the Cambridge natural science tripos, and was elected to a foundation scholarship in St. John's College; in 1891 he was awarded a first-class both in botany and zoology in Part II. of the natural science tripos, and was nominated by the university to occupy their table at the celebrated zoological station at Naples.

In 1892 he was awarded the Hutchinson post-graduate studentship for research, and was appointed university demonstrator in the zoological laboratory of Cambridge University, commencing at the same time investigations of an extended character, for which he was in 1895 awarded the Walsingham medal and elected fellow of St. John's College. For the past five years he has been senior demonstrator in the zoological laboratory at Cambridge, and for the last three has had the entire responsibility for the management of the laboratory.

Professor MacBride, who will assume his new duties in September next, is the author of several important papers on zoology and its kindred sciences.

FUNERAL OF MR. D. GRANT.

The funeral of Mr. David Grant took place on Saturday afternoon from his late residence at 593 Sanguinet street. The funeral services, which were held at the house, were conducted by Mr. W. W. Robertson, of the Church of the Advent, of which connection Mr. Grant was a member. The chief mourners were the four sons of the deceased, Messrs. Alexander Grant, John Grant, Andrew Grant and David Grant. A large number of the Orange Order and personal friends of the deceased were in attendance, amongst whom were:—Messrs. Fred Hamilton, James Knox, William Clendinneng, ex-county master; James Kelly, county chaplain; C. Sonne, James McGauran, Frank Wilson, S. W. Mason, Abraham Mackey; P. England, of No. 134 L.O.L., Toronto; John Doyle, Thos. Simpson, Geo. Fletcher, Wm. Storey, John Lawson, W. Robb, Wm. Grace, George Grace, Edward Kyle, David Davidson, P. S. Morrison, W. J. McNiece, W. C. McNiece, W. Sonne, John Nolan, Fred. Clarke, John Stephenson, Dr. D. W. Telford, and Messrs. James Knox and John Cunningham, representing the United Protestant Workingmen's Society, of which the deceased was president. The interment took place in Mount Royal Cemetery.

CITY ITEMS.

The visiting governors for the present week to the Protestant House of Industry and Refuge and to the homes at Longue Pointe, are Messrs. Gilman Cheney and Thomas A. Dawes.

PROHIBITION.

GREAT SPEECH BEFORE THE E. L. CONVENTION.

WHAT THE LEADER OF THE PROHIBITION PARTY OF THE UNITED STATES SAID TO SIX THOUSAND HEARERS.

Toronto, July 19.—In the great Epworth League Convention Christian Citizenship mass meeting held on Saturday evening in the Massey Music Hall Prof. Samuel B. Dickie of Albion, Mich., chairman of the executive committee of the National Prohibition party in the United States, said: 'The greatest force in the world to-day is not steam, nor electricity, nor the mighty enginery of inventive genius, it is not eloquence, nor culture, nor scholarship; it is not organization, nor government, nor law; it is not any of these nor all of them combined, but rather it is the influence and the moral inspiration that come from the life and death of him who said, "If I be lifted up, I will draw all men unto me." Constant as the needle to its astral pole, persistent as the law of gravitation, as it is all-powerful, the influence of the Nazarene's life has been the uplifting force throughout the centuries of our civilization.'

'The development of civil and religious liberty, the overthrow of slavery, the emancipation of women, the spread of education are but so many manifestations of Christ force at work in the world. Reformers, philanthropists, and standing armies, and statesmen, and heroic reformers have been but instruments in his consecrated hand. The world's true progress has been the measure of Christian growth.

'But while the forces that make for righteousness have mightily moulded our civilization, the powers of darkness have not been idle. Of all the hosts of his Satanic Majesty, no battalion is so well equipped, so powerfully entrenched, or so dangerously destructive as the army of allies engaged in the drink traffic. Among the institutions fostered or tolerated by our Christian civilization, no two are more necessarily antagonistic than the Church of Christ and the traffic in rum. They have nothing in common, and between them exist the sharpest contradictions. What either would do the other would undo; the one develops all that is good, the other all that is evil; the one elevates, the other degrades; the one saves, the other destroys; the Church has the divine commission to make bad men good and good men better; the drink traffic for five hundred pieces of silver, has obtained Christian consent to make good men bad and bad men worse. Between these two there can be no peace, and no cessation of hostilities without destroying or damaging the Church and disgracing the cause of Christ.

A FINANCIAL ISSUE.

'If the liquor traffic were entirely free from moral turpitude, if it wrought not injury to personal character, if it degraded the morals of no citizen, if it broke the heart of no women and blighted the life of no child it nevertheless presents us a financial problem of astonishing magnitude.

'When we consider the drink traffic as an absorber of wealth, a paralysis upon industry, alike the foe of capital and the enemy of labor, it constitutes a financial and industrial issue of such magnitude as to dwarf into insignificance most of the other financial questions of the day. Against the traffic we charge:

1. That it creates no wealth.
2. That its so-called values are fictitious, not real.
3. That it causes increased taxation.
4. That it decreases the productive power of consumers.
5. That the vast army of men employed in the various branches of the traffic are housed, clothed and fed, doctored in sickness and decently buried after they are dead, without having rendered society the slightest return service of real value. It is asserted that men grow wealthy in the business, hence it must be economically producing. So may a burglar, a smuggler, a pickpocket, a thief grow wealthy. Like them, the saloonkeeper takes his money from his victim and gives nothing thing as an equivalent.

'If the liquor traffic were annihilated, if it were now its patrons might, by voluntary contributions, support every distiller, brewer and bar-tender in idleness, and the country be the gainer by the change. Those employed in producing a valueless article cannot contribute to the general wealth, though indulgence in a vicious habit may render such energy as those so employed. The energy now squandered for drink would send a thrill of new life and the money into every honorable channel it now flows.

A MORAL ISSUE.

'Briefly as a question of morals it is seen that the church is interested in the proper treatment of the traffic. No man who wishes well to his country, no Christian, no good citizen can close his eyes to the destructive influence of the drink traffic as it affects private life or public morals. Everything it degrades and debases all who come in contact with it. The patron and proprietor are alike bestialized by its power. Every noble impulse, every aspiration, every pure purpose is stifled and blighted when subjected to its baneful influence. Under the blighting spell which this traffic weaves around its victim, high ambitions are crushed, domestic felicity vanishes, chastity depreciates, ignorance and idleness are fostered, while every ignoble impulse, every base passion is awakened and stimulated to a corrupting and dangerous activity.

Sustaining as it does in large measure the relation of an efficient cause to the vice of intemperance, the liquor traffic is at once the foe of the home, the church and the state. It is the prolific parent of a brood of ills, destitute of a single redeeming feature and incapable of defence from the standpoint of a Christian. It is the enemy of all that is best in the republic.

Of the traffic and its consequences, the New York 'Tribune' well says:—'It lies at the centre of all social and political mischief. It paralyzes energies in every direction. It neutralizes educational agencies. It silences the voice of religion. It baffles penal reform. It obstructs political reform. It rears aloft a mass of evilly-inspired power which at every salient point threatens social and national advance; which gives to ignorance and vice a greater potency than intelligence and virtue can command; which deprives the poor of the advantages of modern progress; which debauches and degrades millions, brutalizing and soddening them below the plane of healthy savagery, and filling the centres of population with creatures whose condition almost excuses the immorality which renders them dangerous to their generation.'

PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY.

Mr. Beecher, in the exciting days of anti-slavery discussion, often declared that every American citizen who had not exhausted all his prerogatives as a citizen in protesting against slavery, was himself responsible for slavery.

We paraphrase Mr. Beecher's statement, and affirm that every citizen who does not by all the means at his command, place himself in an attitude of uncompromising hostility to the liquor traffic, is himself morally accountable for the continuance of the destructive business.

Whatever may be said as to the beginning of the present liquor system, no man denies that its continued existence is, by the grace and favor of the voting citizen. Against his protest it cannot continue. When a majority so decree, the saloon will be an outlaw. That it is not such already, is because a majority of our voters consent that it shall have the moral and legal support of the government, state and national. Every man who votes with a political party whose policy provides for the perpetuation of the saloon, is morally guilty of having given his express consent to the continuance of this tremendous enginery of destruction. I do not assert every man that so votes is at heart the friend of the saloon, but do affirm that each such voter gives his endorsement to the present order of things. He may give that endorsement, (1) gladly, (2) indifferently, or (3) reluctantly and under protest, but the significant thing is that by sustaining a license party he expressly gives his approval or consent to the license policy.

I challenge the right of any citizen so to do. If the saloon is not wrong, then nothing is wrong. But it can never be wrong to run a saloon and right to vote that saloons shall be run. The moral distinction between the saloonkeeper and the license voter may be one of degree but not of kind. Voter, Christian minister, church member, good citizen, the saloon is yours, it has the stamp of your approval, the seal of your endorsement, a certificate of good character over your signature, unless at the ballot-box you rebuke it and disown it and decline to give your support to those who feel compelled to court its favor.

In conclusion, Prof. Dickie said that there was no excuse for individual inaction, that it was a devil's maxim that all is fair in politics; and that no party should be the party of Christians in the councils of which the rum-sellers' influence is paramount.

Toronto, July 19.—The great convention of the Epworth League is over, and at daylight to-day the invading hosts commenced the retreat. Intense enthusiasm has prevailed the four days' meetings, the best platform speakers and the most experienced workers in three great branches of Methodism, the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Methodist Episcopal Church South and the Methodist Church in Canada have met together and led in the multifarious exercises, fifteen thousand earnest young Christians have gathered and communed together, and the result, as a speaker said last night, will be for the advance of the kingdom of Christ in ten thousand churches all over the world. Material conditions, too, have been most propitious. Better weather could not have been possible, a more hearty reception is not easy to imagine, the general arrangements could not have been more complete and the vast undertaking has been successfully carried out without an untoward or undesired incident to mar its pleasure and profit. Yesterday was one continuous, almost unbroken series of services, beginning with prayer meeting at sunrise, continuing with special services in at least fifty churches. Methodist, Presbyterian, Baptist and Congregational. Then a brief interval for dinner, after which a series of love feasts in a dozen different centres and a grand mass meeting of junior leaguers in Massey Hall, over which Mrs. Mary C. Foster, New York, presided, and the Rev. S. L. Bartlett, Cobourg, Ont.; Mrs. Perry F. Powell, Anderson, Ind., and the Rev. Chas. J. Jones, Chattanoogo, Tenn., spoke. The meeting was attended by fully five thousand, and hundreds could not get inside the building, and two communion services were held, conducted by the Rev. Dr. W. B. Leach, Chicago, and the Rev. John Stephens, San Francisco, Cal. The closing or farewell rallies held in Massey Hall and the Pavilion and the churches last night, were possibly the most impressive and stirring of all the great series of the past four days.

MEN'S MANNERS.

(New York 'Evening Post.')

There is nothing makes one feel so old as to wake up suddenly, as it were, and notice that things have changed about you; that the standards you knew and accepted in your youth have been raised or lowered; that the young men you meet now (and who somehow have become so uncomfortably polite, offering you the arm-chairs in the club, and listening with a shade of deference to your stories), are of another generation; that their ways are not your ways, nor their points of view those you had in your younger days. Then you are tempted to look a little closer, and see what the change is, in what this subtle difference consists which you feel between your past and their present. You are surprised and a little angry to discover that, among other things, young men have better manners than used to be found among youths of their age. Any one over fifty can remember, as I do, three epochs in men's manners.

When we were very young there were still going about in society a number of gentlemen belonging to what was reverently called the 'old school,' who had evidently taken Sir Charles Grandison as their model, read Lord Chesterfield's letters to his son with attention, and been brought up to begin letters to their father 'Honored Parent,' and end them 'Your humble servant' and respectful son.' There are even a few of these old gentlemen remaining in the more conservative clubs, where certain windows are tacitly abandoned to them and other elevant-mannered fossils like themselves. They are quite harmless unless you happen to find them in a reminiscent or story-telling mood, when they are apt to be a little tiresome; it takes their rusty mental machinery so long to get working! Washington rejoices in a particularly fine collection among the retired army and navy officers and ex-officials, for it is a fact well known that no one drawing a pension ever dies.

About 1875, a new generation with new manners began to make its appearance. A number of them had been educated at English universities, and came home burning to upset all old ways and teach their elders how to live. They broke away from the old clubs and started smaller and more exclusive ones among themselves, principally in the country. This is a period of bad manners. True to their English model, they considered it a sign of superior position to be uncivil and to refuse to make any effort towards the general entertainment when in society. Not to speak during a dinner party to either of your neighbors was the supreme 'chic.' As a revolt from the twice-told tales of their elders, they held it to be 'bad form' to tell a story, no matter how fresh and amusing it might be. Any unfortunate outsider who was rash enough to venture to tell one to a circle sitting in the club window was crushed by having his tale received in dead silence. Then one of the party would 'ring the bell,' and the circle order drinks at the teller's expense as the penalty for having dared to amuse them. How the shade of the professional story-teller must have shuddered—he whose story never was ripe until it had been told a hundred or so times, and who used to produce a certain tale at a certain course as surely as clockwork.

That the story-telling type was a bore, I grant you. To be grabbed on entering your club and obliged to listen to Smith's last, or to have the conversation after dinner monopolized by Jones and his eternal 'Speaking of coffee, I remember once,' etc., added an additional hardship to existence. But the opposite, which became the fashion among the reformers, was hardly less wearing. To sit among a group of perfectly mute men, with an occasional word dropping into the silence like a stone in a well, was surely little better.

A very pretty girl told me she had once sat through an entire cotillon with a youth whose only remark during the evening had been (after absorbed contemplation of the articles in question), 'How do you like my socks?' On another occasion I had my neighbor at table say to me, 'I think the man on my right has gone to sleep. He is sitting with his eyes closed!' Not at all! He was only practising his newly acquired 'repose of manner,' and living up to the standard of his 'set.'

The model young man of that period had another way with him which got on the nerves of his elders to a considerable extent, viz., his pose of never seeing you. If he came into a drawing-room where you were sitting with a lady, he would shake hands with her and begin a conversation, entirely ignoring your existence, although you may have been his guest at dinner the night before, or he yours. But he never seemed conscious of your presence. That also was a tenet of his creed borrowed from trans-atlantic cousins who, by the by, during the time I speak of, found America, and especially our eastern cities, a happy hunting-ground, all the clubs, country houses and society generally opening their doors to the 'sesame' of their nationality. It took our innocent youth a good ten years to discover that there was no reciprocity in the arrangement, and it was only in the next epoch (the last of the three above referred to) that our youth recovered their self-respect and assumed towards foreigners in general the attitude of polite indifference which is their manner to us when abroad.

I look at the boys growing up around me with sincere admiration, they are so far ahead of their immediate predecessors in breeding, in civility, in deference to older people, and in a thousand other little ways that mark a really high-bred man. The stray Englishman of no particular standing at home no longer finds our men eager to entertain him, to put their best 'hunter' at his disposition, to board, lodge, and feed him indefinitely, and make him honorary member of every club they belong to. It is a constant source of pleasure to me to watch this younger generation, so plainly do I see in them the influence of their mothers—those women we knew as girls, and who were so far ahead of their brothers and husbands in refinement and culture (as I had occasion to point out in a former paper). To have seen these girls marry and bring up their sons so well has been a satisfaction and a compensation for many disillusions. For woman's influence will always be the strongest lever that can be brought to bear to raise the tone of the men of a family, and it is impossible not to see in these young men a reflection of what we found so charming in their mothers. One despairs at times of humanity, seeing vulgarity and snobbishness riding triumphantly upward, but where the tone of the younger generation is as high as I have lately found it, there is still much hope for the future.

AN IDLER.

THE VICTORIAN ORDER OF NURSES' FUND.

THE FUND INCREASING RAPIDLY.

The following is the list of subscriptions to the Victorian Order of Nurses' Fund in Montreal, in so far as reported at headquarters to date. We understand that there are a great number of collection lists in the hands of manufacturers and others, which the work-people are kindly responding liberally to, but which will require some time to complete. Canvassing is also being pushed at the seaside and other resorts. After the holidays it is the intention to divide the city into sections to facilitate a thorough canvass, when the work will be pushed to completion with the utmost vigor. The grand total reported to date is $17,307.31.

Sir Donald Smith, unconditionally, $5,000, and on condition that a sum total of one hundred thousand dollars is subscribed in the Dominion, a further sum of $5,000; the Hon. George A. Drummond, $1,000; Sir Adolphe Chapleau, per Madame Dandurand, $200; Lady Hickson, $100; George Hague, $100; Dr. Robert Craik, $100; Dr. James Stewart, $100; the Hon. R. Thibaudeau, per Mrs. Austin, $100; Women's Club, of Montreal, $50; Drummond, McCall & Co., per Mrs. F. Redpath, $50; A.B., Windsor Hotel, $10; M.A.B, per Mrs S. Y. Stevenson, $5; J. C. Holden, per H. B. Ames, $10; A. H. Thompson, $2; R. Moffatt, $1; A.T.M.S., per Mrs. F. Redpath, $2; a Young Friend, $4; a True Sympathizer, $5; a Young Gentleman, $2; a Widow's Mite, $2; Mr. James Burns, $10; Mrs. Andrew Wilson, $10; E. Moffatt, $1; American Presbyterian Church, special collections on Sunday, June 20, $172.83; Dr. R. F. Ruttan, $25; Dr. H. B. Yates, $25; the Hon F. G. Marchand, per Madame Dandurand, $50; Lady Galt, per Mrs. Austin, $10; W. Robertson, per Mrs. Austin, $10; James Harper, per Mrs. Austin, $1; P.M., per Mrs. Austin, 50 cents.

Subscriptions reported by the Rev. J. Edgar Hill:—'The first contribution,' $1,000; W. W. Ogilvie, $1,000; Ballock, $1,000; A Friend, $1,000; Henry Morgan & Co., $100; employees of Henry Morgan & Co., $25; A. Scott Robertson, $5; Mrs. C. D. Morgan, $50; Miss Harriet Morgan, $50; Rev. J. Edgar Hill, $25. Total, $4,255.

Subscribed by Colin McArthur & Co. and employees:—Colin McArthur, 1030 Notre Dame street, $100; D. J. McArthur, 208 Sherbrooke, $5; W. Williamson, $5; Geo. McGown, 4292 St. Catherine street, $5; P. K. Brown, 1030 Notre Dame street, $5; H. L. Stearns, 102 Mance street, $5; Idor Lariviere, 388 Delorimier ave., $2; W. J. Guilbault, 442 St. Andre street, $1; J. B. Gosselin, 15 Tupper street, $1; A. J. Shomer, 53 Papineau ave., $2; W. H. Parsons, 1030 Notre Dame street, $2; J. Leo Peltier, 690 Berri street, $1; Colin Paterson, 200 Sherbrooke street, $1; Wm. Taylor, 134 Dorchester street, $1; Frederick Landry, 53a Craig street, $1; Wm. Brown, 100 Sherbrooke street, $1; H. Marriott, 28 Guilbault ave., $1; Jas. Glover, 181 Bleury street, $1; Peter Strathearn, 134 Dorchester street, $2; T. Haig, Bordeaux, $1; G. Walker, 132 Dorchester street, $1; C. McCappin, 124b Delorimier ave., $1; H. Hebert, 170 St. Denis street, $1; A. Pelletier, 1058 Notre Dame street, $1; W. H. Smith, 10a Maisonneuve street, $1; James Ross, $1; Geo. Mowat, 472 Guy street, 50c; Hugh Clarke, 67 Champlain st., 50c; A. Leduc, 63 Lagauchetiere st., 25c; H. Crory, 59 Lagauchetiere street, 25c; Jas. Dugal, 78 Papineau street, 25c; F. Morrice, 213 Delorimier ave., 25c; F. Croze, 59 Lagauchetiere street, 50c; T. Isibeau, 121 Plessis street, 50c; W. McCulloch, 43 Delorimier ave., 50c; W. Taylor, Jr., 134 Dorchester street, 50c; T. Ryan, 28 Papineau sq., 50c; M. Morrice, 213 Delorimier ave., 25c; O. Robitaille, 173 Visitation street, 50c; L. Wilkinson, 17 Brunswick st., 25c; W. Peterson, 200 Sherbrooke street, 50c; L. T. Dick, Lakeside, $1; Wm. Brander, 4448 Sherbrooke street, $5; T. Hellon, 11 Eric street, $1; J. Taylor, 134 Dorchester st., $1. Total, $165.75.

Subscriptions reported by Mrs. Richard MacDonnell:—Mrs. F. W. Barlow, $50; Mrs. Richard MacDonnell, $25; Mrs. Cushing, $5; Mrs. Haldane, $5; Mrs. Lonsdale, $5; W. G. Le Mesurier, $5; Mrs. W. F. Brown, $2; Mrs. Gilmour, $2; Mrs. Hutchison, $2; Mrs. Hamilton, $1; Miss Sutherland, $1; Mrs. B. Ibbitson, $1; Mrs. G. Hannah, $1; Mrs. Starke, $1; Mrs. Reid, $1; Mrs. C. E. Gault, $1; Miss Robertson, 50c; A Friend, 25c; A Friend, 25c; Mrs. McDonnell, $1; A. Bristowe, $1; Hon. Mrs. Waud, $5; Miss E. M. Waud, $1; Mrs. Fair $3; John Murphy & Co., 25c; H. Drummond, $5; A. Donnelly, 50c; R. Featherston, 50c; J. Rattigan, 25c; Kate M. Taylor, 25c; Katie Hogan, 50c; Norah Herley, 50c; Isabella Macdonald, 25c; Emma Bullock, 25c; Andre Gallant, 25c; A.D., $1; A Friend, $1; A Friend, 25c; Jennie Morris, 50c; Lizzie Sweeney, 50c; Michael Jones, 50c; Annie Callan, $1; Cassie Kennedy, $1; G. M. Drummond, 50c; A. T. Wiley, $2; Mrs. M. H. Gault, $5; Mrs. S. Greenshields, $20. Total, $186.50.

Subscriptions reported by Mrs. E. H. Betterell:—Mrs. E. H. Botterell, $100; Henry Birks & & Sons, $25; Mrs. John A. McMaster, $10; Henry Gatehouse, $5; J. E. Tremble, $5; Mrs. Abbott, $5; Mrs. Borland, $5; Mrs. Andrew Robertson, $5; A. Joyce, $6; G. Thompson, $2; J. F. Gatehouse, $1; A Friend, $1; Mr. Terroux, $1; John Shaw, $1; Hugh Brodie, $1; Geo. Walker, $1; A Friend, 50c. Total, $173.50.

Subscription reported by Mrs. J. B. Learmont—Mrs. B. J. Learmont, $25; Miss A. M. Hamilton, $5; Mrs. Cross, $3; Mrs. Low, $2; Mr. A. S. Low, $2; Mrs. Low, $1; 56 Simpson street, $25; Freeda Fairman, 25c; Carrie Gilmour, 50c; Sophie Valance 50c; Constance I. Hickey, 25c; Marian F. Barclay, 25c; Edith A. Baker, $1; A. M. Baker, 50c; Edith Smith Baker, 50c; Mabel Baker, 50c; Ethel M. Baker, 50c; Edward C. Baker, $1; Bridget Kelly, 25c; Kate Carracher, 25c; C. A. Macdonald, 25c; A. Lambert, 50c; Mrs. R. Stanley Bagg, $10; Master Harold F. S. Bagg, $1; Winnifred Stanway, 25c; Selina McKean, 25c; Maysie Hepburn, 25c; Lorraine Manners, 50c; Elsie C. Turner, 25c; Amie F. Baker, 25c; Maud Russel, 25c; K. R. MacGregor, 50c; Miss Fairley, $2; Mrs. T. R. Starke, $3; T. G. Hodgson, $1; Martha G. Smithers $1; George W. Smithers $25; Mrs. J. A. Harte, $2; Mrs. N. S. Whitehead, $5; Mrs. J. Murphy, $1; Ela McGiverne, 50c; Mrs. D. Wilson, $2; employees of the Canada Rubber Company, $11; Annie Mattimore, 10c; Joseph Guinett, 10c; Francis Wilson, 25c; Joseph Bovign, 10c; Napoleon Mercier, 10c; Elizabeth Boissoneault, 20c; Katie Fitzgerald, 20c; Alice Ryan, 10c; Mary O'Brian, 15c; D. McAlpine, 25c; A. Monarque, 25c; Tait Scott, 10c; Marie Jetty, 25c; P. Mullins, 25c; F. Duplace, 10c; Sarah Wylie, 10c; R. Merrill, 10c; Nellie Dubois, 10c; Victoria Charmeau, 10c; Emile Lamontagne, 10c; E. Prevost, 10c; a friend, 10c; Elie Aubin, 25c; H. Plamondon, 50c; W. Sutherland, 25c; F. Geehan, 25c; A. Gallagher, 10c; Miss Raymond, 10c; N. Tourilty, 10c; L. Murray, 10c; Mrs. Houghton, 50c; Leon Mercier, 25c; Peter Millar, 10c; W. Ramsay, 25c; A. Dufort, 10c; W. Boissoneau, 10c; Alex. Arnold, 10c; Arthur Boissoneau, 10c; Omer Grenier, 10c; Alfred Dumie, 25c; D. Humphrey, 10c; Madame Paid, 10c; T. McKeown, 25c; Mrs. P., 15c; Mr. Glover, 10c; C. H. Dagneau, 10c; P. H. Loison, 25c; R. Chuttleworth, 50c; J. Martel, 25c; E. Loiseau, 25c; Joseph Laflamme, 10c; R. Bourdon, 25c; P. Waddington, 25c; Josephus Laflamme, 10c; R. M. Stewart, 25c; P. Alarie, 15c; Andrew Davidson, 110c; J. H. Campbell, 25c; Norah Phelan, 10c; Maggie Buxey, 10c; Ellen Emond, 10c; Rosanna Desjardins, 5c; Marie Louise Petit, 5c; Eugenie Rousin, 10c; Raina Laporte, 10c; Odilon Desjardins, 10c; a Friend, Back River, 5c; a Friend, Back River, 10c. Total, $126.

Subscriptions reported by Miss Auerbach—Mrs. Sparrow, $2; Mrs. W. Paul, $2; C. F. Martin, M.D., $5; Mrs. E. Schultze, $2; Mrs. F. Robinson, $1; Mrs. P. Simpson, $2; H. D. Hamilton, $10; S. R. Elliott, 50c; Mrs. J. Wright, $1; E. P. Barron, $5; Mrs. R. Masson, $2; J. Leslie Foley, M.D., $1; Mrs. Johnston, $1; Miss Rothwell, $1; a Friend, $1; Miss Dansereault, 25c; A. Brodeur, M.D., $1; R. Tait McKenzie, M.D., $5; Mrs. J. D. Adams, $1; Mrs. W. McF. Notman, $1; Mrs. W. S. Kerry, $5; a Friend, 86 Durocher street, 25c; a Friend, 91 Durocher street, $1; a Friend, 96 Durocher st., $1; a Friend, 136 Durocher street, $1; a Friend, 138 Durocher street, 15c; Mrs. Kerry, $5. Total, $58.15.

Subscriptions reported by Mrs. Meldola De Sola:—F. K. Green, $50; the Misses Gardner, and their teachers and pupils, $10; Emma Leo, $5; Bram De Sola, 50c; Louise De Sola, 50c; Children's Nurse, 65 Victoria street, $1; Gross S. Winer, $1; Mrs. Belcher, $1; Mr. J. Street, 50c; Mrs. Dennison, $1; A. C. Alexander, 25c; Mrs. A. Quigley, 25c; Mrs. Burns, 25c; Thos. A. Hood, 25c; K. M. Malone, 25c; W. Hooper, 25c; I. S. Goldstein, 50c; Mrs. Weatherspoon, $1; Mrs. Woodhouse, 25c; Mrs. Holland, 25c; Mrs. S. Robertson, 10c; Phoebe McLea, $1; Mrs. W. Raphael, 25c; Miss M. Jones, 25c; Mrs. Johnston, 15c; Mrs. A. C. Scott, 25c; G. Ringland, 10c; Mrs. Cassidy, 25c; Mrs. Notman, $1; Mrs. J. Tinning, $1; Mrs. Cunningham, 50c; Mrs. Adleson, 10c; Mrs. H. Allan, 50c; Mrs. Hone, 25c; Miss L. Bengough, 50c; Baker & Co., 50c; Mrs. Flannigan, 25c; Mrs. J. M. Blunkets, 25c; Mrs. Robinson, 50c; Mrs. G. E. Owen, 50c; Mrs. David Crawford, $2; Mrs. Chas. Gurd, $2; Mrs. David Seath, $2; Mrs. Gruenwald, $1; Miss F. Armstrong, 25c; Mrs. Young, 25c; Miss Armstrong, 25c; S. J. Scott, $1; Mrs. John Payne, 25c; Mrs. O'Dowd, 25c; Mrs. Stevenson, 25c; Mrs. A. Thompson, 50c; S. G. Holdstock, 25c; Mrs. Innes, 25c; Mrs. Hardie, 25c; Miss Swinburne, 25c; Mrs. Bailey, 41 Victoria street, $2; Miss King, 50c; Mrs. Watts, 25c; Mrs. C. Beaudry, 25c; Mrs. Kellert, 25c; Mrs. Daniel, 25c; Max Usher, 25c; Mrs. Flint, 25c; Mrs. Macpherson, 25c; Mrs. Laforce, 25c; Mrs. W. Jacob, $2; Mrs. Hagar, $2; Mrs. De Sola, $1; Mrs. J. Kellert, $1; Mrs. W. Stewart, 50c; C. MacLaren, 25c; Miss McLeod Moore, 25c; Miss Huot, 25c; Miss Breach, 50c; Mrs. C. Cushing, $1; Mrs. J. Baylis, $1; Mrs. W. V. Dawson, $2; Mrs. Smith, 50c; Mrs. Day, 50c; Mrs. A. Robertson, $1; Miss Barr, 50c; Mrs. Horace Joseph, $5; Mrs. Robertson, $2; Mrs. McLennan, 50c; Mrs. Downey, $1; Mrs. C. Bernard, $1; Mrs. McBain, 25c; Miss Howell, 25c; Mrs. McMurtrie, $1; S. F. S., 25c; G. A. C., 25c; Miss Phillips, $1; Mrs. Hare, $1; Mrs. Keely, 25c; Mrs. Porteous, 25c; Mrs. G. C. Morris, 25c; Mrs. Rennie, 25c; F. Lefebvre, 50c; Mrs. Adamson, 25c; Mrs. Underwood, 25c; Miss Breton, 25c; Miss Lewis, 50c; Mrs. Henderson, $5; Jennie McGillis, 50c; Sarah McDonald, 50c; Mrs. Reginald H. Buchanan, $2; Mrs. Jackson Rae, $1; Mrs. A. R. Evans, $1. Total, $138.33.

Subscriptions reported by T. Trimble:—A Friend (Arthur D.), $20; J. G. Macnamee, $5; Rev. R. Hopkin, for Bethleham Congregational Church, Westmount, $1.50. Total, $26.50.

Subscriptions reported by Mrs. Muir, 3 Mark street:—Mrs. De Loet, $1; A Friend, 25c; Rev. T. Everet, $1. Total, $2.25.

Subscriptions reported by Mrs. Leo:—P. Lefebvre, C.P.R. offices, St. John, N.B., 25c; G. H. McGregor, Truro, N.S., 25c; George Wren, do., 25c; Chas. F. Gee, do., 25c; Bob, do., 25c; Ted, do., 25c; T. A. McDonald, do., 25c; Kate Maynes, do., 25c. Total, $2.

Subscription reported by Miss Hirsch:—P. E. Layton & Bro., Peel street, $1.

Foxboro, Mass.—Balance of local British celebration of the Queen's Jubilee, $5.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

A FAMILY'S TESTIMONY

Mother and Both Daughters cured by Dr. Coderre's Red Pills

The Husband and Father, join in words of thankfulness.

Seldom are we permitted to furnish such startling evidence of the true worth of our remedy, as that afforded in the three following letters, from the mother and both daughters, with their accompanying pictures. The existence of female weakness is so common however, that it is not surprising that more than one member of a family should be afflicted.

MISS NEMIE BOUVIER. MRS. OLIVINE BOUVIER. MISS LOVIE BOUVIER.

159 Jenks St., Fall River, Mass.

Franco-American Chemical Co.,

Gentlemen—Ten years of suffering is a long period to look back upon.

Such, however, was my misfortune, and now that I am well, I want every suffering woman to know it, that she may avail herself of the means at hand to be strong again. In January 1887, I felt the first symptoms of my complaint, which as nearly as I can describe it was a general breaking down of the entire system. I seemed to have suddenly grown old, and feeble, and my strength would leave me after the slightest exertion. In fact I was so bad, I had to give up my house-work. In July 1896, my attention was first called to Dr. Coderre's Red Pills, when I decided to try them.

Six weeks treatment completely *cured me*, and I have had no return of the weakness since. Mrs. Therrault, 371 Flint St., this city, tried the pills upon my recommendation, with excellent results. Respectfully yours,

Witness, Alphonse Bouvier. OLIVINE BOUVIER.

The good sense of the mother is clearly shown in the following letter from the eldest daughter, whose case will furnish food for thought for many a young lady, who is to day in point of health precisely where she was before availing herself of the treatment.

Franco-American Chemical Co.,

Gentlemen—I am employed in the Barnard Mills, in this city, and close confinement finally caused me to become ill. My sickness commenced in 1895, and my trouble seemed to be a feeling of general weakness, and severe attacks of dizziness. My mother had been taking Dr. Coderre's Red Pills, and was so well pleased with the result, that she urged me to try them.

I did so, taking them faithfully for five weeks, after which I felt no further effect of my past sickness, nor any return of same. I wish to express my thanks for what Dr. Coderre's Red Pills have done for me. Yours respectfully,

Witness, Alphonse Bouvier. LOVIE BOUVIER.

In the case of the following young lady (the younger daughter) the mother acted with equal promptness, and the result shows that it was the right thing to do.

Franco-American Chemical Co.,

Gentlemen—For two years I was in delicate health, very weak, with frequent headaches.

My mother advised me to take Dr. Coderre's Red Pills, I did so for four weeks, and am now perfectly well. All that I can say about my case is that Dr. Coderre's Red Pills cured me, for which I am very thankful. Yours respectfully,

Witness, Alphonse Bouvier. NEMIE BOUVIER,

Mr. Alphonse Bouvier adds: "I wish to express my thanks for the cure of my wife and daughters, and to say, that my wife has already gained 14 pounds in weight."

Further information relative to the diseases of women, will be cheerfully furnished by our French Specialist, who will at the same time give you all the necessary advice for home treatment, absolutely free. Dr. Coderre's Red Pills are for sale everywhere. Price 50c. per box, 6 boxes $2.50, mailed on receipt of price. *These pills are sold in boxes only, never in bulk.* Address: FRANCO-AMERICAN CHEMICAL CO. Medical Department, P. O. Box 2306, Montreal, Canada.

HARBOR PLANS.

Review of the Present Situation.

MR. TARTE'S PLAN SHOWN TO BE EXTRAVAGANT AND INADEQUATE.

Drawings and Figures that Prove Superiority of Plan No. 6.

The following letter from Mr. G. W. Stephens, accompanied by plans, is worthy of the careful consideration of the general public, and especially of those who take part in the administration of our harbor. Mr. Stephens begins his letter by presenting the following table, which differentiates in the most graphic way the advantages and disadvantages of the three several plans:—

THE THREE PLANS COMPARED.

	Plan No. 6.	Tarte's.	Coste.
Width of wharf..	230	230	230
Width of basin formed by each wharf	300	580	400
Distance from head of nearest pier to the Canal Lock..	1100	1100	1500
Distance of head of pier to the Guard Pier	550	670	750-900
Total wharf frontage..14050		9354	9419
Berths vessels—			
500 ft. long or	19	13	15
450 to 550	21	15	16
No. of piers	4	3	2
Length of piers 870-1480		900-1000	1600
Total wharf frontage..14050		9854	9419
Cost $2,075.000		$1,575,000	
Cost per ship berth. $109,000		121,000	

TARTE'S PLAN IS COSTLY.

It will be seen, says Mr. Stephens, that by building two of the piers on No. 6 plan and their proportion of revetement wall, and without disturbing the Richelieu Company the same accommodation could be obtained that the Tarte plan would give at a cost of $1,130,000, or $87,500 per ship's berth. Under Mr. Tarte's plan the cost would be $121,000 per ship's berth, or $33,500 more.

Another consideration of moment is that Mr. Tarte's plan destroys the Richelieu Company's present berth.

NEW YORK AND NO. 6 PLANS COMPARED.

A comparison of No. 6 plan with the plans of new piers now building in New York gives the following results:—

	No. 6 plan.	N.Y. piers.
Width of wharf	230 ft.	125 ft.
Length	1400 ft.	750 ft.
Widths of basins..	300 ft.	250 ft.

The old basins which have been in use for years by the Cunarders and White Star liners are not wider than two hundred feet.

TARTE'S PLAN OBSTRUCTS CANAL.

Great stress was laid on the fact that No. 6 plan obstructed the access to the Lachine Canal. On comparison it will be found that Mr. Tarte's plan errs more in this respect than No. 6 plan.

WATER SPACE TOO LARGE OR TOO SMALL.

Mr. Tarte's plan is so designed that the space of five hundred and eight feet between the piers cannot be divided by an additional pier. If the space were increased to six hundred and eighty feet there would be room for an additional pier between the two, which could be added at a future date.

GUARD PIER BOGEY LAID.

Another objection to No. 6 plan that the head of the piers were too near the guard pier, seems to have been abandoned, because the distance is nearly the same in Mr. Tarte's plan.

WINDMILL POINT WHARF AN EXAMPLE.

We have in our own port a practical example of how space can be economized. The Windmill Point wharf has been constructed. It is twenty-nine hundred feet long and only a hundred feet wide, above the point. It is being used every day by seagoing vessels and is an immense accommodation to the coal trade. They are using it now on a channel of only a hundred and fifty feet wide.

TARTE'S PLAN IS WASTEFUL.

According to the New York standard, it takes three hundred and seventy-five feet frontage or length to make a basin and wharf. Under the Tarte plan it takes eight hundred and ten feet. Now by adopting the New York plan we could double the number of wharves in front of the city.

Mr. Tarte's plan will waste a great deal of valuable space and the advantages expected from our outlay of money will be greatly diminished. By making the length of the piers in No. 6 plan only eleven hundred feet and the spaces for the basin only two hundred and fifty feet, as in New York, the Richelieu Company would not be disturbed for some years, and space would be left for more wharf room in the future.

WIDTH OF STREET AND WHARF.

Mr. Tarte's plan shows Commissioners street widened a hundred to a hundred and forty-five feet, and in No. 6 it is seventy-five to a hundred feet in width. The latter plan would operate a considerable saving in filling.

The shore wharf of Mr. Tarte's plan is two hundred and seventy-five feet wide, while that of No. 6 is only two hundred feet. The former width is an advantage.

EAST END DOCK SCHEME.

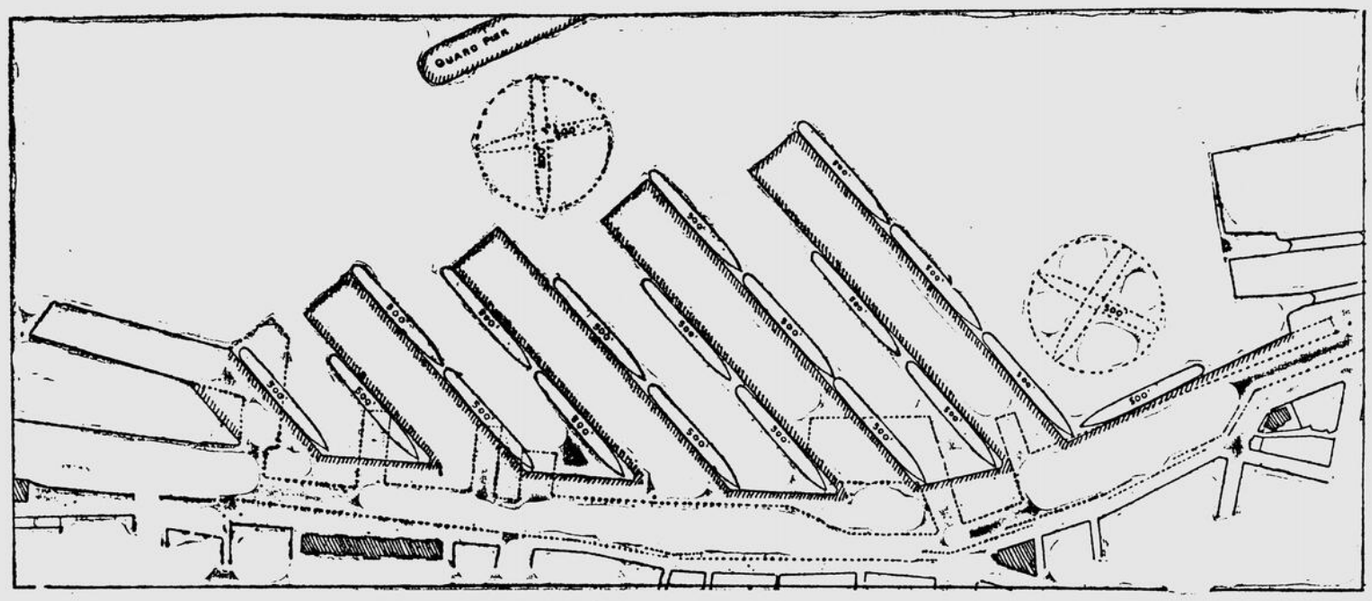
I have noticed a statement that the whole of the difficulty in the matter arises from the opposition of the promoters of a dock scheme in the east end. There ought really to be no feeling of the kind. If docks are required they will no doubt be built by the government. It ought to be the desire of every well-wisher of the city to see our harbor put into proper condition to meet the wants of the trade. If the docks are needed, and I am sure I hope they may be, they will be used for an entirely different trade from that which demands increased accommodation on the harbor front.

MR. KENNEDY NOT CONSULTED.

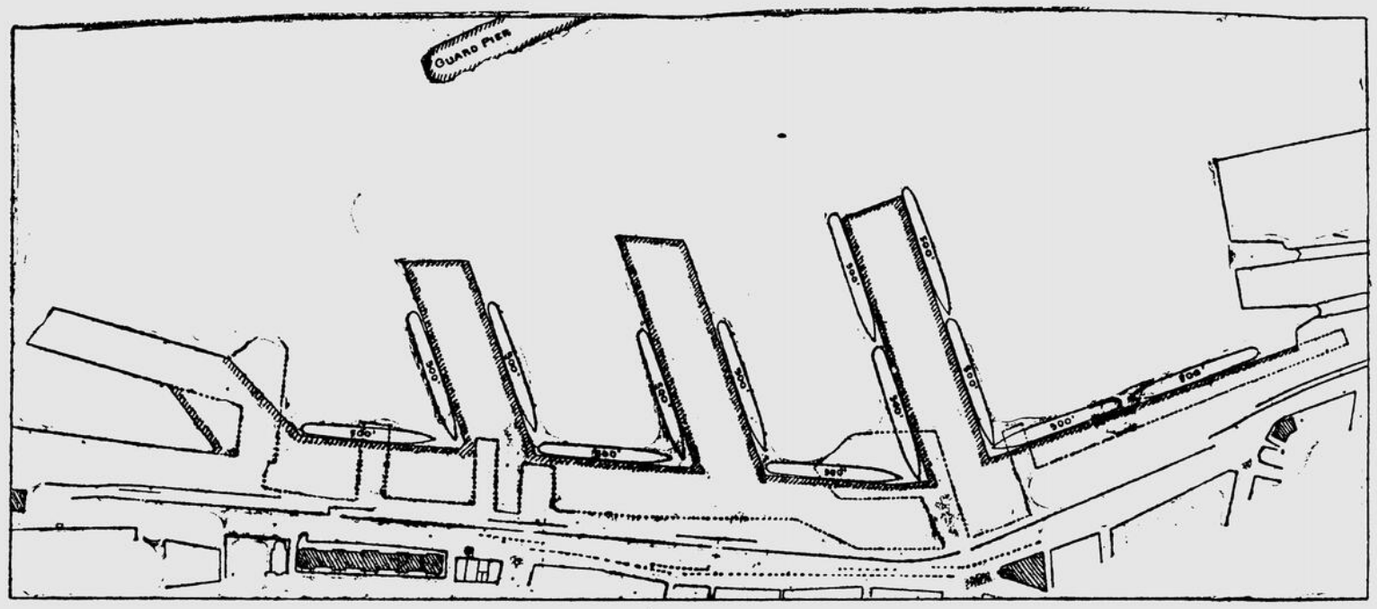
I cannot close this letter without expressing surprise and regret at the complete silence of Mr. Kennedy, the harbor engineer, and the cavalier way in which he has been treated. So far as I can see he has not been appealed to by any of the parties to the discussion. Mr. Kennedy is an engineer and a member of the Institution of Civil Engineers. He is without doubt skilled in his profession, and I have heard his name mentioned in terms of highest praise by men eminent in the profession. He is the man of all others whose opinion ought to be taken in the matter. The question is one of engineering and cannot be settled by unprofessional men. I hope Mr. Tarte will accept the hint and take up the question from a business standpoint, and throw aside sentiment.

It is wharf accommodation we want.

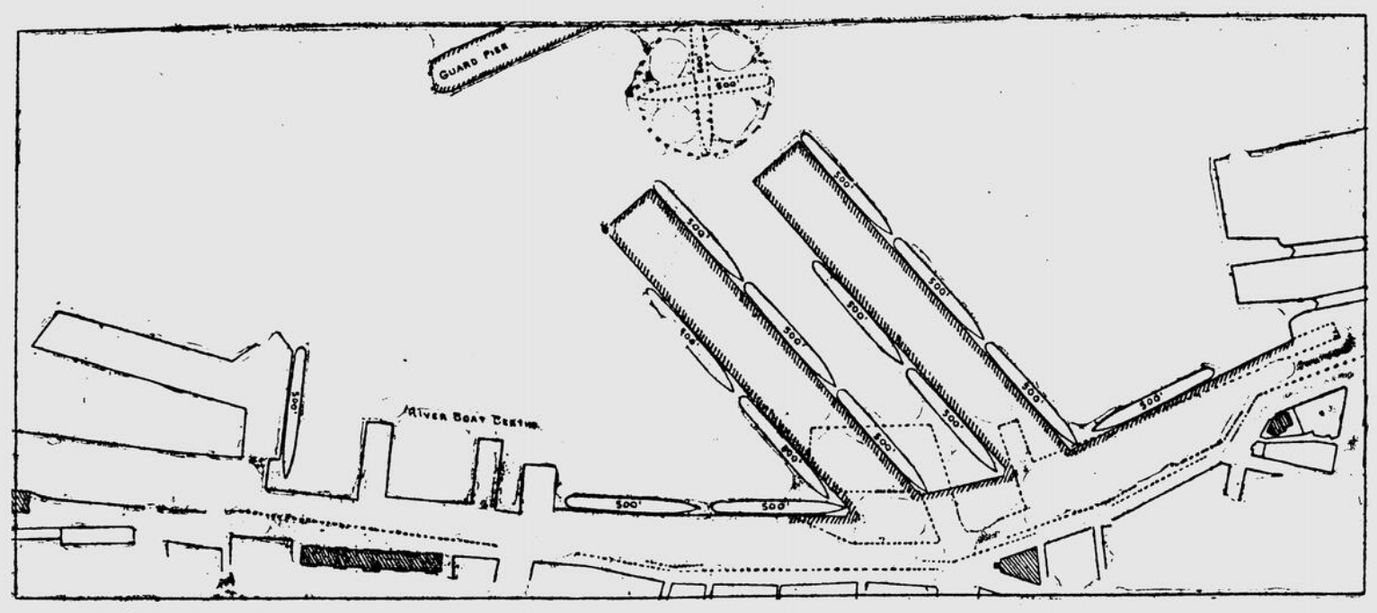
G. W. STEPHENS.



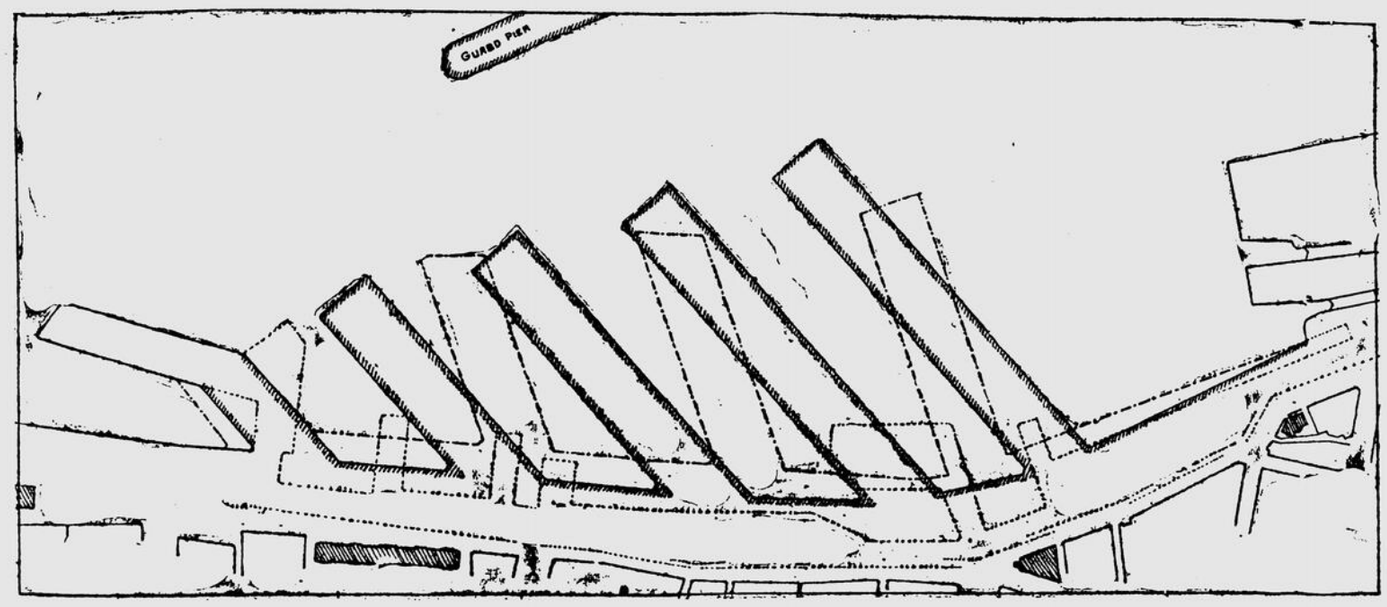
Plan No. 6, showing 19 vessels 500 feet long, docked, with ends of basins and piers, and other spaces still free for smaller vessels.



Mr. Tarte's Plan. Only 13 vessels 500 feet long can be docked, with ends of basins all occupied. Ends of piers free and some spaces for smaller vessels.



Plan No. 6. Only two piers built, which, with deep wharf already built, will dock 14 vessels 500 feet long and leave river boats undisturbed.



Plan No. 6 and Mr. Tarte's Plan in one, showing that Mr. Tarte's Plan occupies nearly the same space as No. 6, and equally obstructs the canal.

NEW YORK AND MONTREAL.

SOME INSTRUCTIVE FACTS AND FIGURES ABOUT THE WHARVES.

The following facts and figures relating to the new North River piers, New York, are interesting and the difference in rentals that would obtain between No. 6 plan and the plan of Mr. Tarte on the New York scale is especially worthy of note. It shows the less accommodation of the Tarte plan in a very striking way:—

The White Star Company has rented piers Nos. 1 and 2 for ten years at $84,375 per annum each; $88,593 for second term of ten years, and $93,999 for the third term of ten years. Each pier is a hundred and twenty-five feet wide and six hundred and ninety-seven feet long.

The Cunard Company rents the fourth pier, six hundred and eighty-two feet long, and a hundred feet wide, for $76,239, $80,051, and $84,854 per annum for similar terms. The same company will also have the fifth pier, which is six hundred and seventy feet long by seventy-feet wide, for $40,842, $42,884 and $45,457.

At this rate of rental, the piers on No. 6 plan would realize $630,000 per annum, and on the Tarte plan $360,000 per annum, a difference of $270,000 in favor of Plan No. 6. The interest on two million dollars at four percent amounts to eighty thousand dollars, showing a surplus to our Harbor Commissioners of two hundred and eighty thousand dollars per annum, if they could charge New York rates, which, of course, are too high for our six months harbor. But it is quite clear that a fair and moderate rental charged for piers would more than pay interest and sinking fund on the outlay.

MUZZLING AN EX-PRIEST.

Victoria, B.C., July 17.—The Roman Catholics of this city have taken determined steps to prevent Michael Ruthven, who claims to be an ex-priest, from repeating a series of lectures which he delivered two weeks ago. When Ruthven was here before he got a little notoriety through letters being written to the papers. He returned this week and advertised three lectures on Sunday and Monday. On Thursday last he was arrested for issuing indecent literature. The case was remanded until Monday and he was allowed out on bail, and so it was made possible for him to lecture on Sunday. The Catholics, however, to-day took further action, and had him arrested for criminally libelling the Rev. Father Nicolay, of this city, by publishing a pamphlet, which contained a statement that all Catholic priests are immoral. They also charged him with inciting a breach of the peace by issuing circulars calling meetings. Ruthven was committed for trial on a charge of criminal libel and bound over to keep the peace.

MADAME ALBANI.

(London 'Morning Post,' July 6.)

A distinguished honor has just been conferred on Madame Albani, who was yesterday presented with the gold Beethoven Medal by the Philharmonic Society. This medal is very rarely bestowed, and only on the greatest of artists. The following letter accompanied it:—'Philharmonic Society, July 4.—Dear Madame Albani,—The directors of this society herewith ask your acceptance of the Gold Medal of the Philharmonic Society, which they have had the honor of preparing for you. It is not intended that this small token can add anything to the laurels you have achieved in many lands or to the glory which surrounds your name. It is merely offered as a mark of appreciation on the part of the Philharmonic Society of your exceptional genius and musical attainments and of your generous and artistic nature. I am proud to be the medium of communicating these sentiments from such a society to such an artist, and remain, dear Madame Albani, very faithfully yours, Francesco Berger, Hon. Sec.'

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