8 Pages

DAILY WITNESS

Last Edition

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M. LABORI SHOT.

Fired at This Morning on His Way to the Dreyfus Trial.

ASSASSINS WERE IN AMBUSH AND ONLY A COUPLE OF YARDS BEHIND THEIR VICTIM.

Rennes, Aug. 4.—Two men ambushed Maitre Labori, counsel for Dreyfus, and one shot was fired, hitting Labori in the back. M. Labori fell in the roadway He is still alive.

Maitre Labori left his house for the court at about six o'clock this morning. His residence is situated in the suburbs [illegible] from the Lycee, the route being along a solitary road beside the River Vilaine. He had reached a point half way on his journey, when two men, who had evidently been lying in wait for him, rushed out of a narrow lane and one of them fired a single shot from a revolver. The murderers were only a couple of yards behind their victim and the bullet struck Labori in the back.

M. LABORI.

The wounded man uttered an agonized cry and fell flat on his face. The murderers immediately fled through the lane from which they had emerged, and both escaped.

At 7.30 o'clock it was announced that the bullet had entered the stomach that there was no outward bleeding, and that the physicians believe that, Labori will die from the wound.

A later story has it that Labori was shot in the temple by a man who fired a revolver at him outside the court. The miscreant was arrested.

Only two or three laborers going to work saw the crime committed. The spot was well chosen, as the murderers could not be seen by M. Labori until they rushed out upon their victim, the entrance to the lane being hidden by bushes. Moreover they were afforded an easy means of escape by passing back through the lane, which led to the country. One of the laborers, named Patoux, who witnessed the shooting, said: 'As I was passing along the road I saw a tall man walking quickly in the direction of Rennes. He was on the towing path of the Vilaine. He was attired in a dark lounge suit and wore a bowler hat. It was M. Labori. Just as he reached the bridge, crossing a stream falling into the Vilaine, two men, about medium height and wearing dark suits and round soft felt hats, emerged from a rural path entering the main road. One of them carried a heavy stick. They approached M. Labori from behind. Suddenly one drew a revolver and fired point blank at Labori. He was so near that it was quite impossible for him to miss.

A sharp report was heard and M. Labori threw up his arms and cried: 'Ho, la la' (which is a common French exclamation), and fell flat upon his face. I and one or two others who saw the deed ran up, but the murderers vanished down the lane. Help was immediately sent for and the gendarmes quickly arrived and soon afterward Madame Labori.'

THOUGHT IT WAS DREYFUS.

M. Labori, on falling, retained presence of mind enough to arrange his dark morocco wallet, in which he carried his papers, under his head for a pillow until his wife arrived, when he half raised himself and dropped his head in her lap. A number of laborers, who were unloading a barge of stones beside the river, heard the shouts of 'Murder!' 'Stop him,' raised by the pursuers, and one of the men placed himself in the way of the murderers, who, covering him with a revolver, shouted, 'Let me pass, I have shot Dreyfus.'

The man was so taken aback that he drew aside and allowed the assassin to proceed. After shooting the lawyer, the murderer ran across the fields until he reached the railway. He crossed the embankment and followed the track until he arrived at the level crossing. A train was just arriving at full speed and the murderer dashed across the line in front of the train and toward the woods in the direction of the village of Chantepie, where he was lost to view.

Col. Picquart, and his brother-in-law, M. Gast, who, it appeared from later reports, accompanied M. Labori on his way to the Lycee, pursued the murderer for some distance, but as they were both heavy men, they were unable to continue the pursuit and so returned to the side of the wounded man, leaving the chase of the murderer to a number of laborers and peasants, who declare they heard the murderer say, when crossing the marshy field before he reached the road: 'If I can't get away I will go for them.'

Madame Labori, wife of the wounded lawyer, was promptly notified of the crime, and rushed to her husband's side. She found him with his head on the sidewalk and his body in the roadway. She threw herself by his side and took his head in her lap and fanned him with a colored paper fan, which she had evidently snatched up as she left the house.

M. Labori was perfectly still. Not a groan came from his lips and his head rested in the lap of his wife, who by the [illegible] him with her left and gazed lovingly on his upturned face. He tried to smile back the tears, which glistened in his wife's eyes, and she, mastering her feelings, heroically, did everything possible to ease her husband's agony.

It is reported the famous lawyer said as he lay wounded on the ground: 'I may die from this, but Dreyfus is saved.'

AN OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

Rennes, Aug 14, 8.30 a.m.—The following bulletin has been issued: 'Maitre Labori was shot from behind, the ball entering the posterior region of the thorax, on the right side, at the height of the fifth or sixth dorsal vertebrae. The heavy flow of blood prevents, for the moment, exploration of the depth of the wound. The undersigned doctors hope that the ball is lodged in the muscles enveloping the vertebral column. They must, however, maintain to-day full reserve respecting the integrity of the lung and spinal cord.'

The bulletin is signed by four doctors—Renaud, Reichis, Brissaud and Vidal, and is timed at 8.20 o'clock this morning

LABORI IN GREAT PAIN.

At two o'clock this afternoon M. Labori was suffering great agony and the doctors, who had left the house, were hurriedly summoned to attend the patient.

Col. Jouaust called after the close of the session of the court-martial and was allowed to see M. Labori. He expressed his deepest regret at the occurrence.

General Mercier followed, but the doctors declared that M. Labori could bear no such an interview in his present state, and General Mercier was obliged to go away without seeing the wounded man.

MOLSONS BANK ROBBERY.

INTERESTING DEVELOPMENTS PROMISED WHEN THE CASE COMES UP AGAIN.

Winnipeg, Aug. 14.—It is said that when Anderson, the accused Molsons Bank robber, comes up again, he will plead not guilty and put in a defence making accusations which will cause great excitement. The 'Free Press' prints this story this morning. The authority for the statement is a friend of Anderson's, who visited the prisoner in the jail yesterday.

STRUCK BY A MOTOR.

London, Ont., Aug. 14.—A serious accident occurred on Saturday afternoon at the corner of Rectory street and the Hamilton road. Col. F. B. Leys, M.P.P., and Mr. Chittick were driving to Dorchester, when a street car crashed into the rear of the vehicle, smashing it badly. The horse dashed off, but had gone only a few yards when the vehicle overturned, throwing Col. Leys and Mr. Chittick violently on the pavement. Mr. Chittick's injuries were very severe, and included a dislocated shoulder. Col. Leys's head was cut open, and his system sustained a severe shock.

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Hull, of Byron, drove to the city this morning, and with them were Mrs. W. G. Elsasser, of Indianapolis, and Messrs. W. Landon and James Wiltshire, of Cincinnati. Their horse was frightened by a street car, and becoming unruly, upset the party. Mrs. Hull sustained a fracture of the left wrist and a bad wound over the left eye. As she is well advanced in years, her condition is regarded as serious. All the occupants of the rig were more or less shaken up.

A ROYAL ENGAGEMENT.

Vienna, Aug. 14.—It is reported that the Imperial heir presumptive of Austria, the Archduke Francis, is betrothed to the Grand Duchess Helene Vladimirovna of Russia, who was formerly affianced to Prince Maximilian of Baden.

ITALIANS IN CHINA.

Pekin, Aug. 4.—Marquis Raggi, the Italian Charges d'Affairs, has asked the Tsung-Li-Yamen for permission to open mines in Che-Kiang and to establish an Italian professorship in the Pekin University. He has also asked for two railway concessions, which it is not likely will be granted. His other requests will probably be conceded.

DEATH OF FREDDY ULLEY.

MONTREAL LOSES A GIFTED SINGER.

A loss to the community generally is that which is caused by the death of Master Freddy Ulley, the talented boy soprano, which took place at the Montreal Homeopathic Hospital on Saturday afternoon from typhoid fever. The disease had progressed with unusual rapidity, the deceased having been ill but six days.

THE LATE FREDDY ULLEY.

The lad's marvellous voice has in his brief time charmed thousands of hearers, not only in Montreal, but in many other cities of Canada. His last appearance in public was on Sunday, July 30, when he sang the offertory solo, 'Where is heaven?' at the St. James Methodist Church. A feeling reference was made to the deceased by the Rev. Mr. Spratling, pastor of the church, at yesterday's services.

It was remarked by the relatives and friends of the deceased youth that it is exactly a year since his mother died, an event which deeply affected him. He was said to have frequently expressed his wish that he could join her.

The funeral will take place to-morrow afternoon, a private service for members of the family only being held at the residence of deceased's father, Mr. J. J. Ulley, 564 Craig street, and a public service at St. James Methodist Church at 2.30.

Much sympathy is felt by friends with Mr. Ulley and the other relatives at their sad loss.

THE PUBLIC PURSE.

OFFICIAL IMPORT AND DUTY RETURNS—ECONOMY PRACTICED DURING THE PAST THREE YEARS.

Ottawa, Aug. 14.—During the session of Parliament one of the chief arguments of the Opposition party against the administration of the day has been the allegation of lavish expenditure and an increase in the burden of customs taxation. The charge was repeated by Mr. Foster in the closing days of the session, when but a few minutes were left to the Minister of Finance to reply. Mr. Foster's charge was that the government is taking more from the people, and that instead of a reduction in the taxation, as the result of the new tariff, the government is spending more than its predecessors and that the rate per capita of reduction shown in the official returns is infinitesimal.

A very fair basis of comparison and one which will serve as well as any other to show the case in its true light is to be had in the official import and duty returns for the years 1888 and 1898, and the proportion that the duty figures in each case bear to the volume of imports. The returns show in 1888 goods to the amount of $102,847,100 entered for consumption, on which there was paid duty to the amount of $22,187, 869. In 1898, ten years later, under the present tariff, goods entered for consumption reached $130,698,006, on which duty was paid to the amount of $22,157,788. From this, then, it would seem that with the volume of imports increased by twenty-eight millions of dollars, the customs duty paid was actually less. With the opportunity of cheaper buying it is surely little wonder that the public can afford to increase their purchases, and more especially in the face of the general trade and industrial activity and prosperity.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Mr. Foster took occasion to point to the increasing debt as a sign of reckless management and extravagance. Mr. Fielding, who had only time to touch briefly on this point, showed that while the Conservative party added yearly on an average more than six and a half millions to the public debt of the country, the Liberals could point to an average during their three years of office of only a little over two millions.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The government think there is no feature of its public policy to which it can point with the same justifiable pride as to the handling of the finances. Mr. Fielding has already been verified in his prediction for the fiscal year just closed of a surplus revenue of between four and five million dollars. That this has been accomplished in the face of many large public improvements—the opening up of the Yukon country, the building of the Crows' Nest Pass Railway, the deepening of the St. Lawrence canal system, etc., seems to it to make the achievement all the more remarkable. The country is admittedly prosperous and to-day there lies in the Bank of Montreal, idle and reaping no return, more than two millions of public money. In such a case the question arises whether the government would be best advised in utilizing these funds to the extinguishment of the public debt, or toward the execution of such public works as seem to show the best warrant of a profitable investment and return for the section interested. It is pointed out that the profit from the money already expended in the building of our railway systems, the deepening of our canal systems, and the throwing open of other means of commerce will be reaped by the generations of Canadians of the future. Certainly nobody will say that the full advantage is being had by the Canadians of to-day from the bulk of the funds paid out in this way. Why, then, comes the conclusion, should the nation of this day be called on to will these as a free gift to those who are to derive therefrom the maximum reward in the future? Among public men on both sides the opinion seems to obtain that the wiser and more consistent course—at any rate, at this stage of our development—would be as far as possible to avoid further additions to the Dominion's indebtedness, and to continue the throwing open of all feasible and well-thought-out avenues for commercial progress.

THE COST OF MANAGEMENT.

One principle which the Liberal party preached in Opposition was the cutting down of the charges of management. Mr. Foster's claims, that instead of a retrenchment in this line, generally known as civil government expenditure, the opposite was the case. The facts, however, from the returns would seem to prove that in the face of a national boom which in any mercantile establishment would have called for increase of help the country's management during the first two years of Liberal rule shows a saving of $200,000.

A DASTARDLY DEED.

Quebec, Aug. 14.—A stick of wood was placed across the track of the Intercolonial Railway at St. Joseph de Levis, near the iron bridge, causing a car of the midnight train to be derailed last night. There was no loss of life.

MAY GO THROUGH IN BOND.

Victoria, B.C., Aug. 14.—Collector Milne on Saturday afternoon received a telegram from Mr. T. C. Hawkins, general manager of the Yukon & White Pass Railway, who is now in Seattle, in which he states that the Washington Treasury Department had wired authority to the collector of customs at Skaguay allowing perishable goods to be shipped through in bond. This decision of the Washington authorities greatly relieves the situation at Victoria and Vancouver.

WAR FEELING IN ENGLAND

Troops Start For South Africa Amid Scenes of Great Enthusiasm.

RAAD OPPOSED TO WAR—KRUGER ACCUSED OF BEING THE CAUSE OF THE TROUBLE.

(New York 'Times.')

London, Aug. 13.—The war feeling is growing stronger. Departing troops are madly cheered by tremendous crowds, and when the volunteers go into camp, just as volunteers do in the United [illegible] extraordinary enthusiasm. The contradictory news from the Transvaal creates excitement, which is spreading to all classes.

The mouthpiece of Kruger at Johannesburg warns England that the shareholders in all Transvaal properties will be tremendous losers in the case of war. It threatens that the mines will be blown up and utterly destroyed, and adds that if not pushed, the Transvaal will grant the five years' franchise provided that England does not interfere in its internal affairs.

Those in favor of a vigorous policy are delighted at the prorogation of parliament, as it will give the cabinet a free hand. It is thoroughly understood that the cabinet in this case means Mr. Chamberlain. He will now have no unhandy questions to answer. It is but a short step from the momentous reference to the Transvaal in the Queen's speech and the final statement in the House of Commons of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the last governmental utterance of the session, to a declaration of war, and it cannot now be long before the issue is known.

When a united cabinet, speaking through the mouth of the Sovereign, declares that the position of the Queen's subjects in the South African Republic 'is inconsistent with the promise of equal treatment whereon my grant of internal independence to that republic was founded, and the unrest caused thereby is a constant source of danger to the peace and prosperity of my dominions in South Africa.' It needs no soothsayer to explain that the ministers therein explicitly declared the Transvaal must submit to the demands made in the Queen's name or accept the consequences. It is impossible to accept the suggestion of Michael Davitt and T. P. O'Connor, Irish Nationalist members of parliament, and others that the ministers are merely conducting a great game of bluff, and it may be taken for granted that, failing the acquiescence of President Kruger to the British demands, they mean to compel acquiescence at the point of the sword.

A high official of the Colonial Office said to-day:

'Surely the Americans realize that their sympathy and interests are with Great Britain over the Boer question. There are large numbers of American Outlanders, and it is to their benefit as well as to the Britishers' that these reforms should be carried out. The case of John Hays Hammond, the American engineer, who was imprisoned in the Transvaal, ought to have brought the situation home to the Americans. We fully understand the underlying sympathy of the United States for all republics, but the protection of citizens interests, whether American or British, ought to have nothing do do with the republic principle.'

The Irish element in parliament, some persons say, continues its best efforts to embarrass the government negotiations in regard to the Transvaal. The United Irish League, at a meeting held in South Mayo, after a speech by Michael Davitt passed resolutions of sympathy with the Transvaal 'in its courageous opposition to the dishonest attacks of Rand capitalists and their allies in the British Ministry.'

Meanwhile there are continual shipments of troops, and the opinion of the majority is that there will be war. All men on leave have been recalled, and every effort is being made to get the home troops in the fittest condition. Nightly alarms are the order at Aldershot, and as many as thirty thousand troops are aroused at unearthly hours and marched for two hours in order to discover any possibly weak spots in their organization. The soldiers are mad to get another chance at the Boers.

The latter are also preparing, and not a day passes that the papers do not chronicle the shipment of arms and ammunition from Germany to the Transvaal. The German papers seem to consider the attitude of England to the Transvaal as a correct one, and do not even complain of the preparations to ship twelve thousand troops from India. It has always been a question with Europeans whether it is proper to employ colored troops against whites. England has never felt any doubt on this point. She considers her Ghurkas and Sikhs equal to any troops in the world, and sees no reason why she should not use them. According to report the Indian troops are just as anxious as the Canadians, Australians, or Englishmen to be led against the Boers.

A rumor is current that the government has secured a concession from Portugal providing that in the event of hostilities in South Africa Great Britain would be permitted to land troops at Delagoa Bay and march them into the Transvaal. This rumor, however, lacks confirmation, and is generally discredited.

(Associated Press Despatch.)

London, Aug. 14.—The Johannesburg correspondent of the 'Daily Mail' says: The government is waiting the approval of the Orange Free State and the Cape Colony Ministry before replying to the proposal of Mr. Chamberlain to submit the franchise controversy to a joint commission of enquiry. I am in a position to assert that the first draft of the [illegible] dependence of the South African Republic not being impugned.

This dependence on Bloemfontein and the Dutch Cabinet at Capetown is proof of the chaos reigning in Pretoria. The leading members of the Raad are opposed to war and accuse President Kruger of being responsible for the crisis. More than this, despite the war preparations, the Transvaal generally is averse to a conflict.

The Capetown correspondent of the 'Chronicle' says: 'I am convinced that the first shot fired in the Transvaal would be the signal for a general native uprising. The Imperial Government, I can assert positively, has been warned accordingly and is postponing the enforcement of the new Basuto tax.

The Johannesburg correspondent of the 'Times' says: The Germans and Americans are especially excited over the new commanding decision. Many who had retained a lingering sympathy with the Transvaal Government are now alienated because of this measure.

Capetown, Aug. 14.—A meeting of prominent Afrikander leaders here yesterday advocated acceptance by the Transvaal Government of Mr. Chamberlain's joint commission proposal.

According to a despatch from Durban, Natal, the Liverpool Regiment, which recently arrived here, will be sent to fortify at Laing's Neck.

The Portuguese have detained the SS. 'Reichstag,' from Hamburg, June 23, at Delagoa Bay. She has on board fifteen thousand rifles and other war material consigned to the Transvaal Government.

Johannesburg, Aug. 14.—The Transvaal Government, it is reported, has provisionally arranged with the Netherlands South African Railway Company for mobilization on the shortest notice, if required. Immense stores of provisions and war material have been collected at Pretoria. It is rumored that orders have been issued to mobilize the artillery reserve. It is alleged from Boer sources that the government proposes to introduce a passport law, aiming to prevent Uitlanders from leaving the country without permission in the event of war.

CZAROWITZ'S SONS.

CONTRACTED A MORGANATIC MARRIAGE WITH A TELEGRAPH CLERK.

London, Aug. 12.—A letter received here from St. Petersburg discloses the fact that the late Czarowitz, Grand Duke George, who died suddenly at Abbas Tuman, in the Caucasus on July 10, had four sons by a morganatic marriage with a woman who had been employed as a telegraph clerk, although she was a descendant of a royal Caucasian house.

According to the letter, Czar Alexander III., father of Grand Duke George, hearing of the marriage said:—'One must not deny a dying man anything.' Even then it was thought the disease from which the Czarowitz was suffering was incurable. In conclusion the letter says that possibly the present Czar will make his morganatic nephews Counts.

KILLED WHILE ON DUTY.

Denver, Col., Aug. 13.—Three soldiers of the 34th Infantry stationed at Fort Logan raised a disturbance in a saloon early this morning. Two policemen named Thomas Clifford and W. E. Griffin attempted to arrest them. Both of the officers were shot and instantly killed by one of the soldiers, who has not yet been arrested.

FINE AND COOL.

Toronto, Aug. 14, 11 a.m.—The following are the maximum and minimum temperatures—Kamloops, 72, 54; Calgary, 70, 48; Prince Albert, 72, 54; Winnipeg, 70, 40; Pt. Arthur, 62, 50; Parry Sound, 68, 44; Toronto, 72, 50; Ottawa, 68, 48; Montreal, 74, 52; Quebec, 74, 44; Halifax, 78, 64. Moderate to fresh westerly to northerly winds; fine and cool to-day and Tuesday.

1640 and 1642 Notre Dame street, Montreal, Aug. 14, 1899.—Readings by Hearn & Harrison's Standard Barometer at noon

To-day, 30.15; yesterday, 30.00

Temperature.	Max.	Min.
To-day..	66	48
Yesterday	70	50

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Notices of births, marriages and deaths must invariably be rendered 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 verse) occurring in their immediate families, free of charge, in which case name and address of subscribers should be given.

BIRTHS.

BRODIE—At 163 Bleecker street, Toronto, on Saturday, Aug. 12, 1899, a son to Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Brodie. 14

DENNIS. On July 31, 1899, at 989 St. Urbain street, a son to Mr. and Mrs. James K. Dennis. 13

MARRIED.

CRACK—McIVER—At the residence of the bride's father, on Wednesday, Aug. 9, 1899, Mr. H. Arthur Crack, B.A., to Miss Maude McIver, only daughter of Mr. Adam McIver, both of Kingsbury, Que. 14

HARRIS—HARDING—On Aug. 10, 1899, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. A. G. Harris, of London, Ont., father of the groom, N. May Harding, B.A., daughter of Mr. E. W. Harding, barrister, St. Mary's, to Percy D. Harris, B.A., of Virden, Man. 14

HERON—WALTON.—On Aug. 10, 1899, at the residence of the bride's father, 384 St. James square, Toronto, by the Rev. J. MacLean Ballard, Helen Loretta Kennedy, daughter of Matthew Walton, to Capt. Orlando Heron. 12

LEVINE—BEATON—At Cumberland, on Aug. 9, 1899, by the Rev. A. D. MacIntyre, Comey Levine, of South Crosby, Ont., to Bertha Tena, daughter of James Beaton, of the Township of Buckingham, Que. 12

MONRO—McBRIDE—On Aug. 9, 1899, at the residence of the bride's parents, Thorold, Ont., by the Rev. W. A. Cook, Tillie E., daughter of Thos. D. McBride, to Wm. Monro, of the firm of Monro & Roantree, millers. 12

PAGE—WENTWORTH.—In the Methodist Church, Lennoxville, Que., on the evening of Aug. 9, 1899, by the Rev. F. A. Read, Thomas W. Page, of Orford, to Alice Ethel Wentworth, of the city of Sherbrooke. 12

POND—BUTTERWORTH.—On Aug. 8, 1899, at the residence of the bride's parents, Windsor, Ont., Mary Elizabeth Butterworth to Arthur Pond, Phm.B. 12

WILKINSON—SHUFELT—On Aug. 9, 1899, at the residence of the groom's parents, Leebe Plain, Que., by the Rev. C. W. Finch, B.A., B.D., George Andrew Wilkinson, to Coral Maude, eldest daughter of Mr. Stephen Shufelt. 14

DIED.

COLLAS—At Cape Oro, Gaspe County, Que., on July 29, 1899, Francis Collas, aged 70 years, a native of the Island of Jersey. 12

HENRY—On Sunday, Aug. 13, 1899, Sarah F. McKenzie, the beloved wife of T. Henry.

Funeral on Tuesday, Aug. 15, at 2.30 p.m. from 629 St. Urbain street, to Mount Royal Cemetery. 14

McLAREN—At Prout's Neck, Maine, on Aug. 13, 1899, Annie Westwood, aged 67 years, wife of W. D. McLaren, sr.

Funeral from her late residence, 37 St. Mark street, on Tuesday, 15th instant, at 2.30 p.m. 14

NEIL—At the manse, 18 Charles street, Toronto, on Aug. 10, 1899, Janet Paton, widow of the late John Neil, of Monro Centre, and mother of the Rev. John Neil, of Westminster Presbyterian Church, Toronto, in her 82nd year. 12

ROBERTSON—At the residence of his mother, Victoria Park, St. Lamberts, on Aug. 12, 1899, Frederick Dalton, son of the late John Robertson, aged 21 years, 3 months.

Funeral private.

St. Johns 'News' please copy. 14

ULLEY—On Saturday afternoon, Aug. 12, 1899, Frederick B., younger son of J. J. Ulley, aged 14 years and 11 months.

Private funeral service (for members of the family only), at his father's residence, 564 Craig street, at two o'clock, on Tuesday afternoon, Aug. 15. Public service in St. James Methodist Church at half-past two. 14

Notices received too late for this page may possibly be in time for page 6.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

A Torontonian wins the piano.—The beautiful Morris Upright Piano which was first prize in the road race at the world's meet, has been removed to W H. Leach's piano parlors, 2440 St. Catherine street, where it will be on view for a few days prior to shipping it to the winner, Mr. W. Vennal, of the Royal Canadian B. C., Toronto.

TEES & CO.,
—THE—
UNDERTAKERS.
300 St. James st.
Telephones, Main, 227. Uptown, 1301, 8160.

MUSICAL EXAMINATIONS.

Mr. John B. Norton, Assoc. Mus., organist and choirmaster of Christ Church Cathedral, has just returned from England, where he successfully passed the organ-playing section for associateship of the Royal College of Organists, London, England. He has also passed the examination for the 'Licentiate of Music,' of the Dominion College of Music, the examiner being Mr. J. B. Lott, Mus. Bac., Oxon., F.R.C.O., organist of Lichfield Cathedral, England. Mr. Norton has been prepared for both of the above examinations by Mr. P. J. Illsley, Mus. Bac., organist and choir master of St. George's Church.

MUNICIPAL REFORM.

The second open-air meeting of the Municipal Reform Association will be held near the corner of Charlevoix and Centre streets on Tuesday evening, Aug. 15, at eight o'clock, when addresses will be given upon our old city councils and what our new one should be like. Among those who have promised to address the meeting are: Mr. J. T. Cardinal, advocate; Mr. Thomas Spurrier; Mr. Ed. May, Mr. George Peard, Mr. B. Rodier, Mr. Darlington and Mr. P. Dwyer.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

Stillwell's 15c meals always ready, night and day.

THE S. CARSLEY CO., Limited.

Notre Dame street. Montreal's Greatest Store. Aug. 14th, 1899.

THOUSANDS OF VISITORS

Throng the Big Store Daily.

Many's the pleasurable and happy hour's sightseeing may be spent at The Big Store viewing the immense collection of NOVELTIES brought together from every corner of the globe for your profit and instruction.

If the day be overcast or gloomy a stroll through the LACE STORE is suggested. The novelties in Neckwear will win many a long and lingering look from feminine eyes; or better still, visit the COSTUME and OUTING SKIRT SALON, which is filled to overflowing with the newest and jauntiest of goods.

After shopping the spacious and elegantly fitted REFRESHMENT ROOMS are at your service.

Fair or gloomy, you will enjoy a day spent in The Big Store.

TREMENDOUS LINEN SALE!!

Superb Table Linens.

A MAKER'S STOCK OF SECONDS.

One of the best makers of Irish Linens has sent us his stock of seconds in Fine Linen Tablecloths, they embrace everything that has been culled from the most perfect stock of linens the land of the shamrock knows of. The hurts in these cloths are principally weavers' misses, loop threads, and slight marks only perceptible to the eye of a linen connoisseur.

LINEN TABLE CLOTHS AT HALF PRICE!!

LINEN TABLE CLOTHS.

219 Fine Irish Linen Tablecloths in the best of the newest patterns, in sizes about two yards by three yards, handsome border and centre patterns, full bleached. Prices range from $1.45 to $4.00.

168 Extra Fine Irish Linen Tablecloths, superb quality and newest patterns, in the ordinary way these cloths are worth 50 percent more money. Prices from $1.75 to $4.50.

LINEN TABLE CLOTHS.

186 Linen Tablecloths, size, about 2 yds. square, in a splendid variety of patterns, special value at a half more than marked price. This lot ranges from 90c to $2.90.

210 Linen Tablecloths, size, about 2 yards by 2½ yards, in all the newest and best designs. This lot ranges from $1.10 to $3.50.

THE S. CARSLEY CO., LIMITED.

Specials in Silks and Dress Goods.

Wonderful news of DRESS GOODS and RICH SILKS for to-morrow. Table after table piled up high with the cream of style in Colored Dress Goods that come to The Big Store direct from the famous looms of France and Germany. Special reductions have been made on every piece to make this one of the most remarkable silk and Dress Goods Sales The Big Store has ever known.

SILK—SPECIALS.

NEW SHOT GLACE SILKS—In a handsome variety of the newest shades, light and dark effects, specially new styles at this special price, 75c.

FINE GROS GRAIN SILKS, self colorings, select assortment of new shades, specially for late summer wear. Special price, 95c.

STRIPE GLACE SILKS, in a beautiful assortment of bright color effects, on a white foundation, splendid quality. Special price, $1.10.

DRESS GOODS SPECIALS.

A SPECIAL LOT of Fancy Figured Silk and Wool Dress Materials, in small and medium patterns, regular 75c goods, special price, 48c.

FRENCH BENGALINES in 25 new colorings, magnificent goods, latest weave, regular $1.00 a yard. Special price, 68c.

MUSCOVITE CLOTH, all wool, in a splendid variety of shades, specially suitable for travelling costumes, regular $1.50. Special price, 77c.

Write for the New Summer Catalogue just published.

The S. CARSLEY CO., Limited.

1765 to 1785 Notre Dame st. 184 to 194 St. James st., Montreal

JOHN MURPHY & CO.

We Don't Expect Miracles

In business, but we certainly expect a rush of buyers this week to buy PARASOLS at the undernoted prices:

PARASOLS EXTRAORDINARY!

'All New and Stylish Goods.'

$4.50 Parasols for $1.35
$5.00 Parasols for $1.50
$6.00 Parasols for $1.85
$7.00 Parasols for $1.95
$7.50 Parasols for $2.85

ALL FANCY COLORED PARASOLS.

WHILE THEY LAST!

Pattern Hats and Bonnets,

"PARIS STYLES."

15 very Stylish Hats and Bonnets, all imported and worth from $22.50 to $35.00. Choice for $4.85.

50 Ladies' Sailor Hats, $1.65 and $1.75. Choice only 20 cents.

50 Ladies' Sailor Hats, ready-to-wear, price only 15 cents.

75 Boys' Galatea Hats, from 20 cents.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.,

2343 St. Catherine Street, Corner of Metcalfe Street.

Terms Cash. Telephone Up 931.

The Daily Witness.

MONDAY AFTERNOON, AUG. 14.

LOCAL STOCKS.

CANADIAN PACIFIC AND TWIN CITY LOWER—OTHER STOCKS IFRMER —BUSINESS LIGHT.

WITNESS OFFICE, August 14, 1899.

There was a good demand for Montreal and London this morning, 3,600 shares changing hands. Some sales were made at 45, but the closing price was 48; 425 shares Pacific sold ¼ weaker at 97¾, and Twin City lost nearly two points on a small sale. Bank Stocks, Street Rails, Cotton and Royal Electric were steady to higher. The business continues dull, owing to the scarcity of money, maintaining high rates of interest, coupled with the usual midsummer inactivity; but the general tone shows confidence in the future.

MORNING SALES.

Can. Pac.—425 at 97¾.
Com. Cable—5 at 185¼.
M.S.R.—50 at 323.
Toronto Ry.—50 at 116½, 175 at 116½.
Twin City xd.—25 at 64¼.
Royal Electric—25 at 178.
Dom. Cotton—55 at 108¼.
R. & O.—25 at 111½.
Republic M. C.—1,000 at 124, 500 at 124½.
Montreal and London—500 at 45, 100 at 46, 500 at 45, 100 at 46, 400 at 45, 1,000 at 46½, 500 at 47½, 500 at 48.
Halifax H. & L.—50 at 25, 50 at 25.
Halifax H. & L. Bonds—$1,000 at 85.
Bank of Montreal—14 at 285.
Merchants Cotton x-d.—12 at 139.
Montreal Cotton—10 at 160.
Merchants Bank—42 at 170.
Payne M. Co—2,000 at 135.
Dul. Com.—50 at 5½.

Reported by Messrs. Nichols & Mosley, Stock Brokers, 1734 Notre Dame st.

MORNING BOARD.

Stocks.	Sellers per $100	Buyers per $100	Stocks.	Sellers per $100	Buyers per $100
Can. Pacific..	97¾	97½	Com. Cable..	187½	184
Duluth Com..	5½	4½	Richelieu....	113½	111½
Do. Pfd....	14¼	13½			

STREET RAILWAYS

Montreal St.	323¼	323	Toronto St..	116½	116¾
Mont'l. New	302	297	*Twin Cy.Tr.	64¾	64½
Halifax Elec	110	104½	" pfd.	140	....
Ottawa Elec.	....	....			

MISCELLANEOUS

Montl. Gas..	205	203	Halifax H&L	28	26
Royal Elec.	179	178	Bell Teleph..	203	....
Mutl. Teleg.	172	170	Dom. Coal...	57	54½
Windsor Hil.	....	....	" pfd..	120	116

COTTONS

Montl. Cot..	162	160	Merchants...	....	....
Can. Col.Cot.	65	60	Dominion ..	103½	103

MINES.

War Eagle	$2.65	$2.60	Mont. Loud	$0.50	49
Payne Min.	$1.40	$1.35	Rossb. Con.	$1.25	$1.24½

BANKS.

Montreal....	....	262	E Townships	....	155
Ontario.....	....	125	Quebec.....	127	125
Molsons....	220	209	Union.....	120	....
Toronto.....	....	....	Commerce..	151½	150
Jac. Cartier	....	....	Dominion..	....	....
Merchants..	172	169¾	Ville Marie	....	....
Mrch of Hlfx	....	180	National....	....	....
Nova Scotia	220	....	Hochelaga..	156	149
Imperial....	....	....			

BONDS.

Hlfx. H&L.	85	75	Com. Cable	....	103
Hlfx. Tram.	....	....	" "Reg.	....	....
Land Grant	....	111	Col. Cotton.	....	100
N. W. Land	....	....	Bell Tel....	....	118
Halifax Ry.	107	125	Dom. Coal...	....	....
W.L'n Trust rec'd.	....	....	H & O N Co.	....	....
			L. & Mor. Co.	....	....

Reported for the 'Witness' by Mr. G. E. Marler, Banker and Broker, 1724 Notre Dame St.

	Buyers.	Sellers.	Counter.
New York Funds	1-32 dis.	Par	⅛ to ¼ Prem
Sterling, 60 days	8½	8⅝	8¾ to 8⅞
Sterling, demand	9½	9 5-16	9½ to 9⅝
Sterling Cables	9½	9 9-16	9⅝ to 9¾
Paris Cheques	5.19¼		

NEW YORK BANK STATEMENT.

New York, Aug. 12.—The weekly bank statement shows the following changes:

Surplus reserve, increased	$6,284,775
Loans, decreased	6,295,200
Specie, increased	6,388,500
Legal tenders, decreased	166,200
Deposits, increased	15,300
Circulation, increased	146,900

The banks now holds $14,395,275 in excess of the requirements of the 25 percent rule.

MINING EXCHANGE.

Reported by A. W. Morris Mining Broker, Rooms 62 and 64, Canada Life Building.

MORNING BOARD.

Stocks.	Sellers.	Buyers.
Payne	$1.40	$1.35
War Eagle	3.70	3.60
Republic	1.26	1.24
Virtue	46	37
Montreal and London	43	45½
Big Three	14½	14
Brandon & Golden Crown	29	26
California	11	10½
Can. Gold Fields	8	6
Cariboo Hydraulic	1.51	1.46
City of Paris	68	..
Evening Star	10½	9
Fern	32	25
Gold Hills Dev.	6½	6
Iron Colt	12½	10½
Knob Hill	93	90½
Monte Cristo	9	6½
Montreal Gold Fields	16	13½
Noble Five	22	18½
Novelty	4	2
Old Ironsides	1.07	1.00
Virginia	22	18
Rambler Cariboo	24	22½
Summit	3½	2½
St. Elmo	6½	5
Burley	11	4½
Decca	35	28
Morrison	17½	16
Golden Star	40	40½
Slocan Sovereign	29	27
Fontenoy	18	12½

MORNING SALES.

California—2,000 at 11.
Morrison—2,000 at 14, 500 at 14, 500 at 14.
Slocan Sovereign—500 at 27½.
Montreal Gold Fields—1,500 at 14½.
Big Three—500 at 14½, 500 at 14½.
Montreal and London—1,000 at 44½, 100 at 45, 500 at 45½.

ROSSLAND ORE SHIPMENTS.

Rossland, B.C., Aug. 13.—The ore shipments from the Rossland camp for the week ending Aug. 12, show an improvement, and marks a new era in shipments from this camp, as the 5,000 ton mark was almost reached.

The following are the details of shipments for the weeek and the year ending Aug. 12:

Mine.	Week, tons.	Year, tons.
Le Roi	2,195	51,316
War Eagle	1,558	29,513
Iron Mask	83	1,993
Evening Star	157	128
Deer Park	—	18
Centre Star	662	5,649
Total	4,915	87,920

COMMERCIAL

Montreal Wholesale Markets.

GRAIN.

The recent advance is being maintained. Liverpool cables this morning—Wheat has a firmer tone; there was a very strong curb at closing. Chicago advances were the cause of the opening strength, which was maintained through a greater belief in the strength of the market in America, and a decrease in the world's shipments. Corn is ¾d higher, and steady, with not much inquiry.

Chicago opened ⅛c higher on September and December, and ⅛c on May.

Liverpool, Aug. 14.—Spring wheat at 6s 0½d; red winter at 5s 8d; No. 1 Cala. at 6s to 6s 1d; corn at 3s 3¼d; peas at 5s 9d.

Receipts in Montreal to-day were:

	By rail.	By canal.	Total.
Wheat	—	32,988	32,988
Oats	16,000	20,000	36,000
Barley	2,400	18,405	20,805
Corn	—	121,194	121,194

FLOUR AND FEED.

The Lake of the Woods Milling Company report a large sale of flour, for export, on Saturday, with prospects of putting more through to-day. They state that a good export demand is springing up, which will have a good effect on the markets here.

Quotations remain unchanged at $3.70 to $3.80 for strong bakers; $4.10, spring patents; $3.70 to $3.90, winter patents; $3.30 to $3.40, straight rollers.

The demand for feed is larger than has ever been known at this time of the year, and millers find it difficult to fill all orders. This unusual demand is accounted for by the high price of dairy products, making it profitable for farmers to buy extra feed. Bran is still quoted at $13 to $14 for Manitoba; $13.50 to $14.50 for Ontario; shorts, $17 per ton.

Receipts in Montreal to-day were 18,330 barrels of flour by rail, and 7,650 sacks by canal.

EGGS.

The receipts of eggs were unusually large to-day, being 1,300 cases, but so far prices remain unchanged. The cool weather is very favorable, both for shippers and retailers. The exporting trade continues small owing to high prices prevailing here compared with England.

Quotations to-day are: Strictly fresh laid for jobbing trade, 13c; fresh laid in round lots, 15c to 15½c; candled, 13c to 13½c; and straight, 12½c; seconds, slow sale, at 10c.

PROVISIONS.

The market is very stiff, owing to the price of live hogs, which has advanced to 5c and over, this morning. No change has yet been made in quotations, but it is expected that hams and bacon will be ½c higher inside of a few days. No advance is expected in barrel pork, as the demand is very quiet, and prices easy. Hams are now quoted at 12c to 12½c; bacon at 11½c to 12c; Canada short cut at $16.

Liverpool quotations this morning are a little firmer on lard, and 6d higher on bacon. Prime western mess pork, 50s; Am. Ref. lard, 28s 3d; tallow, Am., good to fine 22s 6d; heavy long cut bacon, 31s; light do., 31s 6d; short cut, heavy, 29s 6d.

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Aug. 14.—Hogs—To-day's estimated receipts, 22,000; Saturday's receipts according to official returns, 8,614; shipments, 2,598; left over, 1,477; estimated receipts to-morrow, 17,000; market active; 10c to 15c higher.

Light mixed at $4.60 to $4.95; mixed packing at $4.50 to $4.87; heavy shipping at $4.20 to $4.85; rough grades at $4.20 to $4.40. The receipts of cattle were 10,000; best is steady; others weak.

BUTTER.

The butter market is reported firm; 500 to 600 packages were sold on the wharf this morning at 20c per lb. Townships creamery is still selling for 20½c to 21c. English quotations are higher. Fancy Canadian selling in England for 102s to 106, ordinary at 96s to 98s.

Receipts to-day were 1,377 pkgs. by rail and 600 by boat.

CHEESE.

The market continues strong with higher prices in England. Private cable this morning quotes 47s 6d for colored and 46s 6d for white, but Canadians get 2s to 3s over these figures. As high as 10 5-16c has been made in the country, but the ruling price on Saturday was 10¼c. At the wharf this morning 7,000 boxes of Quebec cheese were sold on the basis of 9¾c. The total receipts to-day were 16,254 boxes by rail and 7,000 by boat.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Aug. 12.—Butter firm; western creamery at 16c to 19½c; do., factory at 13c to 15c; imitation creamery at 13c to 15c; state dairy at 13½c to 17½c; creamery at 16c to 19½c.

Cheese steady; large white at 9¼c to 9½c; small white at 9¼c to 9½c; large colored at 9¼c to 9½c; small colored at 9½c to 9¾c.

CHEESE SALES.

Aug. 12, 1899.

	Boarded.	Sold.	Price.
Ogwansville	1,000	622	10¼c—10⅝c
Cornwall	1,335	1,335	10¼c—10 5-16c
Belleville	796	276	10¼c
Ogdensburg, N.Y	1,209	1,209	10c
London	4,292	1,782	10¼c—10 3-16c
Canton, N.Y.	2,000	2,000	9⅞c
Watertown, N.Y.	3,823	3,823	9¾c—9¾c

BUTTER AND CHEESE EXPORTS.

Week ending Aug. 12, 1899:—

	Butter.	Cheese.
Liverpool	7,269	8,299
Manchester	4,681	107
Glasgow	5,918	4,949
Aberdeen	150	452
Hamburg	400	—
Bristol	10,060	9,236
London	—	29,626
Cardiff	—	1,284
Dublin	—	95
Belfast	—	627
Total	28,468	54,425
Corresponding week last year	9,623	95,501
Total since May 1, 1899	191,849	940,237
Same period, 1898	69,306	788,733

RECEIPTS.

	Butter.	Cheese.
Week ending Aug. 12	29,535	109,008
Same week last year	11,690	103,578
Receipts so far this season	292,847	1,005,493
Receipts same date last year	163,796	1,027,642

LIVE STOCK MARKET—Aug. 14.

There were about 350 head of butchers' cattle, 75 calves and 400 sheep and lambs offered for sale at the East End Abattoir to-day. There was a good attendance of the butchers, but trade in cattle was slow, as higher prices were being asked all round. Mr. Martel bought eight choice cattle at 5c per lb., plus one dollar per head; pretty good animals sold at from 3½c to 4¾c, and the common stock at from 2½c to 3¼c, and the leaner beasts at about 2¼c per lb. Calves sold at from $2 to $7.50 each, and one extra veal went for $10.00. Shippers paid from 3¾c to 3½c per lb. for good, large sheep; lambs sold at from $2.75 to $4.50 each. Fat hogs sold at from 4½c to 5c per lb. for straight lots just off the cars. Scrub lots of hogs were delivered to-day, which had been contracted at 5c per lb.

COTTON MARKETS.

New York, Aug. 12.—Cotton, spot closed quiet; middling uplands, 6½c; do., gulf, 6¾c; sales, 30 bales. Futures, closed steady; Aug., 5.86c; Sept., 5.89c; Oct., 6.06c; Nov., 6.11c; Dec., 6.16c; Jan., 6.20c; Feb., 6.24c; March, 6.27c; April, 6.31c; May, 6.34c; June, 6.37c.

Liverpool, Aug. 12, 1 p.m.—Cotton, spot, moderate demand; prices ⅛d higher; American middling, fair, 4 5-32d; good middling, 3 27-32d; middling, 3 9-32d; low middling, 3 13-32d; good ordinary, 3 7-32d; ordinary, 3 13-32d. The sales of the day were 7,000 bales, of which 500 were for speculation and export, and included 6,200 American. Receipts, 2,000 bales, all American. Futures opened steady, and closed irregular and unsettled, at the advance.

SUGAR MARKETS.

New York, Aug. 12.—Sugar, raw, quiet, but firm; fair refining, 4c; centrifugal, 96 test, 4 9-16c. Molasses sugar, 3⅞c; refined, quiet, but firm.

London, Aug. 12.—Sugar—Beet, lower; Aug., 10s 6¾d; Sept., 10s 4½d; cane, steady; Java, 12s 9d; fair refining, 11s 9d.

ADVANCE IN HEMP.

London, Aug. 13.—Manilla hemp rose ten shillings in London yesterday, being quoted at £39 10s. Large quantities were bought at this price on the prospect of a further rise in consequence of the resumption of hostilities, and the belief that the Philippine ports are closed, or will be closed. While the price in London is only £39 10s, owing to large stocks, and the quantities now in transit, the price at Manilla is £49, the highest on record. The hemp dealers believe the military operations will drive the native from the fields, and that the world's supply will be practically cut off.

COUNTRY MARKETS.

Guelph, Aug. 12.—Flour, $1.85 to $2.10; red wheat, 68c to 70c; white wheat, 67c to 68c; bran, $12; shorts, $15; middlings, $17; barley, 40c to 43c; rye, 45c to 47c; peas, 65c to 68c; oats, 31c to 32c; hay, new, $5 to $6; potatoes, per bag, 75c to 85c; live hogs, $4.50 to $4.75; sheepskins, 50c to 90c; hides, $6 to $7; butter, 17c to 20c; eggs, 11c to 13c; chickens, pair, 60c to 75c; ducks, 65c to 75c.

London, Ont., Aug. 12.—Wheat, 66c to 68c; oats, 30c to 34c; barley, 39c to 45c; corn, 42c to 45c per bushel; hay brought from $7 to $8 per ton; butter, 20c to 24c for best rolls; 19c to 22c for crock, and 21c to 23c for creamery; eggs, fresh laid, 12c to 14c, and for basket lots, 12c to 13c do; cheese, 10c to 12c per lb.; potatoes sold at 50c to 65c; apples, 50c to 75c per bushel; dressed hogs, few offered; prices from $6 to $6.25; Poultry—Ducks, dressed, 60c to 90c per pair; chickens, 60c to 75c; spring chickens, 65c to 80c. Beef, $4.50 to $5.50; veals, $4 to $5; mutton, $5 to $6; lamb, 9c to 10c per lb.; and $1 to $1.25 by quarter; live hogs, $4.60 to $4.70; stags, 2c to 2½c per lb.; sows, 2c; pigs, per pair, $3 to $5; fat beeves, $4 to $5.

Hamilton, Aug. 12.—(Special)—Wheat, white, 70c to 71c; red, 69c; spring, 68c to 71c; peas, 48c to 50c; barley, 35c to 40c; oats, 33c to 34c; corn, 41c to 42c; clover seed, $3 to $3.50; timothy seed, $1.25 to $1.65; white wheat flour, $3.25 to $4.00; strong bakers, $3.50 to $3.75; dressed hogs, $4.75 to $5.00; apples, 60c per bag; dried apples, 4c to 5c per lb; potatoes, 90c to $1.20; butter, 12c to 13c in rolls; eggs, 11c to 11½c per doz.

Ingersoll, Aug. 12.—White wheat, 65c to 67c per bush.; red fall wheat, 65c to 67c per bush.; spring wheat, 65c to 67c per bush.; barley, 42c to 46c per bush.; peas, 70c to 75c per bush.; oats, 31c to 32c per oush.; corn, 42c to 50c per bush; bran, $12 to $14 per ton; shorts, $16 to $18 per ton; potatoes, $1.50 to $1.75 per bag; onions, $1.15 to $1.25 per bush.; live hogs, $4.40 to $4.75 per cwt.; flour, $1.65 to $1.90 per cwt.; oatmeal, $2 to $2.50 per cwt.; cornmeal, $2 to $2.50 per cwt.; butter, $18 to $20 per lb.; creamery, 20c to 22c per lb.; eggs, 11c to 12c per doz.; hay, $7 to $8 per ton; hides, $6 to $7 per cwt.

SALVATION ARMY.

The Salvation Army has just published a neat little volume of 180 pages, being the 'Life of John Read,' who died on Sept. 7, 1898, in England, whither he had gone a month previously to recover lost health. John Read was born in England in 1862, of Christian parents, and when but a youth, joined the Congregational Church. In 1883 the Salvation Army invaded the town of Romsey, where he lived. After attending their meetings a few months John felt called to be an officer in that organization, applied to headquarters, was accepted as a cadet, and went to the Training Home at Clapton, London, in September of that year. After a few months' hard fighting Cadet Read became discouraged and resigned. In April, 1886, he resolved to come to Canada, where his brother Frank had preceded him. Arriving in Montreal he secured employment as receiving clerk at the Allan's line wharf. He became connected with the Y.M.C.A., and resolved to engage in Christian work in any way except with the 'Army.' But he had never been really happy or contented since he resigned as an officer, and by December, 1886, he felt compelled to go to Toronto and apply at headquarters to be taken back as an officer in the Army. He was soon made a cadet, and promoted to captain, adjutant, staff captain, etc. He was made a divisional officer in 1887, and after having charge of a district for some months, was placed over the Training Home in Toronto. Early in 1889 he was appointed editor of the 'War Cry,' which position he filled for four years with great success. He was promoted Brigadier after that, and labored amid failing health as a special and divisional officer up to within a month or two of his death. He was loved by all who knew him, for his earnestness, sympathy, sincerity and humility, and large numbers professed conversion in his meetings, and through his personal influence. The perusal of his biography will doubtless prove a blessing and inspiration to every one who reads it. The brother referred to above, is the Rev. F. W. Read, who was educated at the Congregational College, and McGill University, and married Miss Williams, gold medallist of McGill seven years ago. They are now in Benguella, West Central Africa, doing good work as medical missionaries.

The biography is written by Mrs. Read, wife of the subject, and it reveals as well as words can, some of the sweetness of Christian home-life, as well as of sterling character and faithful devotion to a noble cause.

RECEIVING STOLEN BICYCLES.

Abraham Rosenman, a second-hand dealer, of 91 St. Antoine street, has been arrested by Detectives Charpentier and Cote, on a warrant, charging him with receiving stolen goods. The complaint is made by Mr. Hagar, of the Dominion Burglary Guarantee Company, two wheels insured by the company, and which had been stolen, having been found in his possession. Trial on Wednesday.

ACCIDENTAL DROWNING.

An inquest was held at the morgue on Saturday morning on the body of Ursène Imbleau, who fell into the canal last week near No. 3, lock, and was drowned. The evidence given showed that the affair was purely accidental in its nature, so the jury had no hesitation in immediately returning a verdict of 'accidental drowning.'

READY-MADE CLOTHING FOR BOYS!

3-PIECE SUITS.

Boys' 3-piece stylish Suits, in nice Navy Blue Serge, size 28 to 32, a $4.50 suit for $3.50, and a $5.50 suit for $4.50.

YOUTHS' TWEED SUITS.

A few odd Tweed Suits for Youth — $7.00 Suit for $5.00; sizes 33, 34, 35.

SAILOR SUITS.

A few odd Suits that were $4.25, now $3.50. Also, another line, $3.00 for $2.50. All to be cleared this month.

Boys' Blouses and Shirt Waists.

20 percent off during this month.

Mail Orders Promptly Filled. Weldon's Patterns for August.

OGILVY'S, Cor. St. Catherine and Mountain sts.

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

The Nationals Defeat the Capitals in the Senior Championship League.

CRICKET — BASEBALL — TENNIS— QUOITING — YACHTING — AQUATICS.

The game between the National and Capitals, on Saturday, resulted in a victory for the former by a score of five to four, but although this would seem to indicate almost even forces, the general impression was that, had it not been for the weakening of some of the home men on the local team, the match would have been entirely in the hands of the Nationals. With few exceptions the Ottawa men played a very rough game. The match started almost on time, the men lining up as follows:

Capital—Hutton, goal; O'Dougherty, point; Sutherland, cover point; Ralph, Robertson, Binks, defence; Butterworth, centre; Woods, Westwick, Durkin, home; Murphy, outside home; W. Hutton, inside home. N. J. Egan captain.

National—Foley, goal; J. Valois, point; Murphy, cover point; Kavanagh, A. Valois, Marcelin, defence; Brown, centre; Wells, McKeown, Brennan, home; St. Aubin, outside home; Cousineau, inside home. Captain, T. Walsh.

Umpires—C. Porteous and H. Trihey.

Referee—G. W. Carpenter.

At the very beginning the Nationals showed that they meant business. After drawing, Brown ran down the field and passed the ball to Wells who, on his turn passed it to Cousineau, and the latter scored game in less than half a minute.

The second game was very nice and enjoyable and was scored by St. Aubin in four minutes.

There was a rush on the part of the Capitals in the third game, but Marcellin finally scored with a flying shot at Hutton.

At this point the Capitals saw that every possible effort must be made. From the face of the next game the ball was sent down to the National goals where W. Hutton scored.

The fifth was considered the best game of the day, it being very even. After five minutes Eddy Murphy took advantage of a chance, shot past Foley and scored.

Now the rough playing commenced in earnest, Ralph especially showing warlike dispositions. Murphy finally again scored for the Caps.

The teams now stood three to three but the next game was decidedly National, and Wells scored after two minutes' play.

The eighth game was full of fouls and long disputes, many blows were given, and Westwick finally scored for the Capitals.

At the beginning of the ninth game a blow on the back of the neck put Durkin out, and Cousineau was sent off to even up. In this game the Nationals showed decided superiority and McKeown scored the winning shot for his team.

The tenth game was not finished when the whistle blew, but what there was of it was in favor of the Nationals.

TORONTO WON.

Toronto, Aug. 12.—The Tecumsehs-Elms lacrosse team easily beat the Cornwall team by eight goals to three on the Island Oval this afternoon before an attendance of about three thousand. The game was a first class exhibition, and the issue was well fought for. Both teams did their best to win, and the Tecumsehs were a little better than the visitors.

The teams were:

Tecumsehs—Goal, Davis; point, Patterson; cover point, Griffiths; defence, Grimes, Angus and Reid; centre, O'Connor; home, Kelly, Soules and Murphy; outside home, Lennox; inside home, Greatrix.

Cornwall—Goal, Hess; point, Broderick; cover point, Tobin; defence, White, Sands, and Black; centre, Monroe; home, Madden, and J. Broderick; outside, Turner; inside, Degan.

Referee—Pettigrew, Montreal.

Umpires—George Rose and R. Macpherson.

POINTS DEFEATED.

The match on the Driving Park on Saturday afternoon in the City and Suburban League was a surprise to a great many of the Point St. Charles team, the undefeated champions of the league going down before the clever stick handlers from St. Ann's by a score of two to one.

The teams and officials were:

St. Ann's—S. Ladrue, goal; J. Kenehan, point; P. Kenehan, cover point; J. Finnigan, J. Devine, P. Garrithey, defence; L. McElroy, centre; P. Broderick, J. Mooney and J. Dolan, home; M. Martin, outside home; J. Bowles, inside home; G. Cole, captain.

Points—C. Modler, goal; F. Tierney, pt.; J. Tierney, cover point; S. Waddleton, J. McCarthy, and S. McMillan, defence; E. Taylor, centre; T. Lawlor, J. Leahy, and A Conway, home field; B. Sarnly, outside home; T. Buckley, inside home; L. Haggerty, captain.

Umpires—Messrs. J. Brennan and M. Hayes.

Timekeepers—Messrs. F. Hartford and J. Walsh.

Referee—Mr. Albert Dade, of the Shamrocks.

QUEBEC'S VICTORY.

Quebec, Aug. 12.—The Torontos were defeated by the local team in the fastest lacrosse match seen here this season, the score reading ten goals to four. The goalers on both sides had lots to do, and if the score is not larger it is due to the extraordinary work performed by Allan and Moran.

The players and officials were as follows:

Toronto—Tobin, point; Allan, goal; and Wheeler, cover point; Stewart, Tozer and Iler, defence field; Fred. Moran, centre; Frank Moran, Snell and McLean, home field; Lilly, outside home; Peaker, inside home; H. McConaghy, captain.

Quebec—Copeman, goal; cmfwy cmfwym

Quebec—Copeman, point; Moran, goal; Swift, cover point; Dignan, Nolan and Lougheed, defence field; McManamy, centre; Watson, McCormick and Kennedy, home field; Butler, outside home; McCarron, inside home; J. Gow, captain.

Umpires—Messrs. Cregan and Jackson.

Timekeepers—Messrs. R. McLean and T. P. Beatty.

Referee—Mr. D. Tansey, of the Shamrocks.

There were still eleven minutes to play, but Toronto saw there was no chance of winning out, and the teams agreed to stop play.

The game was captain Gow's last match, as he is about to leave the city.

BASEBALL.

MONTREAL WON.

Worcester, Mass., Aug. 12.—Worcester gave the poorest exhibition of base-running and batting seen on the home grounds this season in the game with Montreal to-day. Montreal touched Horton up well in the early part of the game, but sharp fielding prevented scoring until the ninth, when the Farmers went to pieces.

Montreal.

	AB	R	1B	PO	A	E
Schiebeck, s.s.	5	1	2	5	4	0
Bannon, r.f.	4	0	1	4	0	0
Winters, l.f.	4	0	0	3	0	0
Johnson, 2b	5	0	2	2	4	0
Odwell, c.f.	3	1	1	3	0	0
Dooley, 1b	4	1	1	6	1	1
Henry, 3b	3	1	2	1	0	0
Moran, c	4	2	2	2	2	0
Felix, p	4	1	1	1	1	0
Total	36	6	12	27	12	1

Rochester.

	AB	R	1B	PO	A	E
Sharrott, r.f.	5	0	0	0	5	5
Kuhns, 3b	5	0	4	3	2	1
Rickert, l.f.	5	0	0	2	1	0
Frisbee, c.f.	4	0	1	2	1	0
Carr, 1b	4	0	0	1	1	1
Yeager, c	4	2	3	6	2	0
Klopf, s.s.	4	0	2	3	3	0
Boyle, 2b	4	0	1	2	1	2
Horton, p	3	0	2	1	2	0
Total	38	2	13	*26	13	4

*Winters out, hit by batted ball.

Score by innings—

Montreal	0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 4—6
Worcester	0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0—2

Summary.

Earned runs, Worcester, 2. Two-base hits, Johnson, Yeager, 2; Klopf. Sacrifice hits, Henry. Stolen bases, Schiebeck, Odwell. Double plays, Schiebeck to Dooley. First base on balls, off Felix, 2; off Horton, 2. Struck out, by Felix, 2; by Horton, 4. Passed balls, Yeager, 2. Time, 2.0o. Umpire, Ganzel.

BROKE EVEN.

Springfield, Mass., Aug. 12.—Syracuse and Springfield broke even on a double header here to-day.

First game—

	R.	H.	E.
Springfield	0 2 0 1 0 2 1 0 x—6	11	0
Syracuse	0 0 0 0 1 0 2 0 1—4	5	2

Batteries—Pappalau and Gunson; Keenan and Steelman.

Second game—

	R.	H.	E.
Syracuse	2 0 1 0 0 2 0 0 1—6	11	1
Springfield	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—2	8	3

Batteries—Bishop and O'Neil; Pappalau and Phelps.

A CLOSE GAME.

Providence, Aug. 12.—Providence won a great game from Toronto to-day by two timely singles, assisted by a sacrifice in the last inning.

	R.	H.	E.
Providence	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—2	7	5
Toronto	0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—1	7	3

Batteries—Evans and Leahy; Best and Butler.

ROCHESTER BEATEN.

Hartford, Conn., Aug. 12—Hodgson pitched good ball and the Indians gave him beautiful support. Becker was hit hard and often, and his support was very ragged at times. The feature of the game was the fielding of the home team. Innings:—

	R.	H.	E.
Hartford	1 0 2 1 0 0 0 3 x—7	12	1
Rochester	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1	4	5

Batteries—Hodgson and Urquhart; Becker and Smink.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Per-cent
Rochester	52	35	.598
Montreal	48	39	.552
Worcester	46	40	.535
Toronto	45	42	.517
Springfield	43	41	.512
Hartford	42	44	.488
Providence	43	50	.462
Syracuse	28	56	.333

THE CANADIAN LEAGUE DISBANDED.

London, Ont., Aug. 12.—For the third time this season the Canadian Baseball League has given up the ghost, having disbanded to-day, this time, to all appearances, for good, as far as the balance of the season is concerned. Lack of interest and poor patronage in the smaller towns was probably the chief factor in causing the disbandment. The league comprised four clubs, viz.: London, Hamilton, Woodstock and Guelph. The players of the three latter clubs will probably endeavor to catch with some of the teams in the State League clubs, but the London team will remain intact and will finish out the season, which closes Sept. 15, playing exhibition games with all comers. The home club has won all three of the series, and owing to its success, the management have thought it advisable to keep the team together for next season. The team's record on the home ground has been remarkable, having won forty and lost but two, and they came out about even on the trips abroad. If sufficient inducements are offered they will likely take a trip through the state of Michigan.

NATIONAL LEAGUE GAMES.

	R.	H.	E.
At New York— First game.			
New York	3 1 0 4 0 0 4 1 x—13	18	3
Cleveland	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 x—1	4	3
Second game—			
New York	0 2 0 2 0 2 0 0 x—6	9	1
Cleveland	0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0—2	5	5
At Boston— First game.			
Boston	0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—2	10	1
Cincinnati	0 0 0 0 0 2 2 1 2—1	6	0
Second game.			
Boston	0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0—2	7	5
Cincinnati	0 3 1 0 0 0 0 3—7	9	1
At Baltimore—			
Pittsburg	0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0—2	8	4
Baltimore	0 0 0 5 0 0 3 8 x—16	14	1
At Philadelphia—			
Chicago	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0	3	3
Philadelphia	0 2 2 0 0 0 0 1 x—5	13	3
At Washington—			
Washington	0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 1—3	9	8
St. Louis	0 0 0 1 2 5 1 0 x—9	13	3
At Brooklyn— First game.			
Louisville	2 0 1 2 0 0 0 2 0—7	12	2
Brooklyn	0 1 1 0 3 0 0 1 0—6	12	6
Second game.			
Louisville	0 1 0 0 1 0—2	7	4
Brooklyn	3 0 3 0 0 x—6	8	1

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Per-cent.
Brooklyn	63	35	.643
Boston	60	36	.625
Philadelphia	61	39	.610
Baltimore	57	39	.594
Cincinnati	54	42	.562
Chicago	53	43	.552
St. Louis	54	45	.545
Pittsburg	49	50	.495
Louisville	42	54	.438
New York	40	54	.420
Washington	35	64	.354
Cleveland	17	84	.168

THE WESTERN LEAGUE.

At Buffalo—First game—Detroit, 7; Buffalo, 6.

Second game—Buffalo, 14; Detroit, 1.

At Minneapolis—Minneapolis, 8; Milwaukee, 1.

At Grand Rapids—Indianapolis, 6; Grand Rapids, 2.

At St. Paul, 7; Kansas City, 5.

THE CANADIAN LEAGUE.

At London—Guelph, 4, 5, 7; London, 8, 13, 5. Batteries—Stahl and Lafleur; Sievers and Lohman. Umpire, Popkay.

At Hamilton—Woodstock, 29, 27, 6; Hamilton, 13, 17, 9. Batteries—Thompson and Reid; Hagerman and Conwell. Umpire, McKeever.

YACHTING.

THE 'CANADA' CUP RACES.

Toronto, Aug. 14.—The formal announcement has been made by the Chicago Yacht Club to the Royal Canadian Yacht Club, that the 'Genesee' has been chosen as the challenging yacht for the 'Canada's' cup. A like notification has been sent to the Chicago club that the 'Beaver' will defend the trophy. The 'Genesee' is now at Charlotte, N.Y., being owned by a Rochester syndicate, and will probably not be here before Saturday.

The races will begin next Monday, and under the articles agreed on at the time of accepting the challenge the course will be on the lake, south of the island. If it is necessary, five races will be sailed, the winner of three to become the holder of the cup.

ABOUT THE 'COLUMBIA.'

Newport, R.I., Aug. 12.—The 'Columbia' kept up her record of victories to-day, defeating the 'Defender' 19 minutes and 4 seconds elapsed time. The run was from New Bedford to this port, 22 miles. The wind was light throughout. The 'Columbia's' sails were shifted frequently to catch favorable breezes, and the men handled the great sheets of canvas quicker than ever before. In fact, the new boat was very lively throughout the day, and seemed to have a surprising faculty of picking up a breeze and keeping it on all occasions.

SHAMROCK'S' MEASUREMENTS.

London, Aug. 13.—The following official measurements of the cup challenger 'Shamrock' have been supplied by Secretary Hugh C. Kelly, of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club: Registered tonnage, 135; Thames measurement, 260; length, 105.5; length on the water line, 89 feet, breadth, 25.55; depth, 10.55; port of registry, Belfast.

CRICKET.

MONTREAL SECOND ELEVEN VERSUS WESTMOUNT.

These teams played their return match on the M.A.A.A. grounds on Saturday, and the visitors easily turned the tables on their old opponents. In Smith Westmount has a very reliable bowler, his bowling having been most consistent through the season, with an average of about three runs a wicket, which speaks volumes, and we would doubtless be an acquisition in a much higher class of cricket than that in which he has been playing. For Westmount Hodgins played a very good innings of 26, whilst Thom hit with great vigor, and Cox the captain of the team played an excellent innings, showing great powers of defence. The victors thoroughly deserved their success for there is no team in the city plays with greater enthusiasm than Westmount. Score:

Westmount.

A. A. Bonner, b E. H. Gough	3
T. H. Cox, b Moberley	17
A. Hodgson, b Stevenson	26
W. L. Thom, b Moberley	18
A. C. Shaw, c D. Gough, b Moberley	
M. Smith, c and b Moberley	3
H. Keyworth, b E. H. Gough	5
T. L. Crossley, c Stevenson, b D. Gough	15
A. Tees, l.b.w., b E. H. Gough	2
L. Dowie, b Moberley	2
L. Nash, not out	10
	103

Montreal Second Eleven.

T. Trimble, c Bonner, b Smith	5
C. M. Piercy, b Smith	9
G. E. Moberley, b Nash	5
D. Gough, c [illegible]om, b Smith	11
H. R. Stevenson, c Cox, b Smith	1
J. Boyd-Tytler, b Nash	1
W. Adams, l.b.w., b Nash	0
Dr. Tatley, b Smith	2
W. Williams, b Smith	2
A. Lariviere, b Smith	0
E. H. Gough, not out	1
Byes	5
Leg byes	2
	44

MONTREAL ZINGARI VS. BELMONT (Philadelphia).

For this match to be played on the M. A. A. A. grounds on Tuesday and Wednesday, the following will represent Montreal: A. Browning, F. Southam, A. Hodgson, H. C. Hill, F. Philpott, J. H. Walters, J. J. Boyes, A. A. Lister, H. Gordon, C. B. Godwin and W. R. Gilbert.

In consequence of the late arrival of the Philadelphians play will commence on Tuesday at 2 p.m., lunch being served on the ground at 1 p.m.

The visitors having shown such good form in the other matches of the tour, it will be interesting to see what showing the local men can make against them.

TORONTO BEATEN.

Toronto, Aug. 12.—The Belmont, Philadelphia, cricket team to-day defeated a picked team, Toronto, Rosedale, in one inning by a score of 126 to 96. In the second inning the Belmonters had made 59 with the loss of four wickets when stumps were drawn. The Belmont team left to-night for Ottawa where they will play on Monday.

AUSTRALIANS DEFEATED.

Canterbury, Aug. 12.—The game of cricket begun here on Thursday between the visiting Australians and a team representing Kent, the home players won to-day by two wickets, in their second innings. In the first innings yesterday the Kent men were all out for 185 runs. The Australians in their first innings on Thursday were all out for 227 runs, and in their second innings yesterday they were all out for 94 runs.

LAWN TENNIS.

THE HANDICAP TOURNEY.

The following are the results in the third, semi-final and final rounds of the Montreal Lawn Tennis Club handicap tournament:

Third Round.

R. H. Angus vs. E. McKay Edgar, won by Angus by default.

H. Linton vs. W. Adams, won by Adams by default.

A. C. Ross vs. D. Acer, won by Ross, 6—4, 3—6, 6—2.

H. N. Cowan vs. C. E. Benedict, won by Cowan, 6—1, 6—2.

Semi-Final.

R. H. Angus vs. W. Adams, won by Angus, 7—5, 6—8, 6—2.

H. N. Cowan vs. A. C. Ross, won by Cowan, 6—4, 6—2.

Final.

H. N. Cowan vs. R. H. Angus, won by Cowan, 6—0, 6—3.

A 'Pim racket,' offered by the tournament committee, for first prize, was awarded to Mr. H. N. Cowan, who successfully beat all competitors.

AQUATICS.

A SUCCESSFUL REGATTA.

At Pointe Claire on Saturday last there was a successful regatta, and notwithstanding the several attractions in Montreal many aquatic enthusiasts went out. The different events were keenly contested and the entries were numerous. Lachines secured several prizes as also did the Longueuil representatives. The sailing race was very pretty and on the whole the affair was one of the finest ever held under the auspices of the Pointe Claire Boating Club. The weather, although threatening, was fine and close. The war canoe race went to the Lachine visitors with the local crew second.

Following is a list of events and their respective winners:—

Yacht race (handicap), open, twice round a triangular course, estimated eight miles Class A, won by the 'Millie,' commanded by Fred. Jeffrey. Her time was as follows: Start, 3.25; finish, 4.55.30; elapsed time, 1.30.30; corrected time, 1.29.30; corrected time, 1.29.30.

The 'Viking' came in second. Her time was as follows: Start, 3.25; finish, 4.46.45; elapsed time, 1.31.45; corrected time, 1.29.45.

The 'Millie' won by 15 seconds.

Yacht race, Class B—'Waterwitch,' Capt. M. Paton, 1. Started, 4.35; finished, 4.27.12; elapsed time, 0.52.12; corrected time, 0.52.12.

The 'White Squall,' captain, Bob Starke, 2. Started, 4.03.5; finished, 4.31.30; elapsed time, 0.56.30; corrected time, 0.52.30.

The 'Waterwitch' won by 18 seconds.

Four-oared, club, 1 mile, straight away—1. Geo. F. Bolton; Leo. Power, A. Power and W. Peck; 2, C. Armstrong, C. Shaw, L. Judah, G. Benjamin.

Tandem canoe open—1, Hurtubise Bros., Longueuil; 2, W. Harrison and A. E. Disney, Grand Trunk; 3, Power Bros., Pointe Claire.

Tandem canoe, green—1, Leandre Brault and Louis Turcot, Longueuil; 2, Ward and Davidson, Lachine.

Double scull, half mile, with turn—1, Powell Bros., St. Lambert; 2, Ward and Davidson, Lachine.

Four in a canoe, half-mile, with turn—Hurtubise Bros., L. Brault, Longueuil.

Punt race (boys), 15 and under, 220 yards straightaway—1, E. Nelson, Pointe Claire; 2, Arthur Walsh, Valois.

Single paddle, open, half-mile, with turn—1, J. Birch, Lachine; 2. W. Harrison, Grand Trunk.

Eight-oared race, one mile, straightaway—1, Lachine crew; 2, Dixie crew.

War canoe, half-mile, with turn—1, Pointe Claire; 2, Lachine.

Canoe tournament—1, Fred. Robb and Fred. Shaw; 2, L. Judah and F. Charlebois.

The officials who are responsible for the successful issue of the affair are as follows:—

Judges—Edwin Thompson, W. Strachan, R. Meredith, F. D. Monk, Q.C., M.P., J. E. Rendall, G. W. Sadler, H. W. Raphael, C. P. Sclater, Dr. Mitchell, T. L. Paton, J. N. Fulton.

Starters—L. Gordon, Stuart Howard.

Clerks of course—Fred. Bolton, F. M. Miller.

Pontoon committee—Geo. F. Bolton, J. T. Bryson, R. S. Meredith.

Officers—President, W. S. Laflamme; vice-president, W. Kavanagh; hon. sec., Morley Holland; hon. treas. and captain, Geo. Bolton.

Committee—P. Oakes, G. Jordan, H. A. Springle, E. Bolton, Albert Power, R. S. Meredith, J. T. Bryson.

Later in the evening a very enjoyable 'at home' was held in the club house, which was prettily decorated for the occasion.

MASSAWIPPI REGATTA.

Sherbrooke, Aug. 12.—The fifth annual regatta of the Massawippi Canoe Club was held at North Hatley this afternoon. The various events were well contested, and a brisk breeze made the sailing events very interesting. The attendance was very large and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed throughout the afternoon.

The officials were: Judges, Messrs. W. E. Paton, J. F. Morkill, H. R. Fraser and Col. Montgomery; starter, Com. Jos. G. Watton; secretary, P. N. Boucher.

The following is a list of the winners:

Sailing boats, triangular course, twice round—First, and cup, 'Viva,' sailed by F. Loomis; 2, 'Thistle,' Connor and Millar; 3, 'Helen,' W. Loomis; 4, 'Connie,' J. Meagher.

Tandem canoe, half mile, with turn, open, two gentlemen—1, Meagher and Bertrand; 2, Myres and Brennan.

Ladies' double scull, half mile, with a turn—1, Misses Brinton and Perry; 2, Misses Bond and Everett; 3, Miss Norris and Miss Grace Norris.

Single paddle canoe, half mile—1, J. Meagher; 2, M. L. Sperry; 3, E. Campbell.

Tandem canoe, lady and gentleman, half mile—1, Miss Watson and J. Meagher; 2, Miss Craven and G. A. Meyer; 3, Miss Meagher and S. N. Arnold; 4, Miss Cole and M. G. Beaman.

Swimming race, 100 yards—1, C. Sangster; 2, H. W. Parry; 3, W. S. Morris; 4, J. P. Pennington.

Senior double scull, one mile—1, Fowler and Bassett; 2, Brinton and Meagher.

Tandem canoe, two ladies, half mile, limited, to North Hatley ladies—1, Misses Watson and C. Meagher; 2, Misses Bralton and Nairn.

Hurry scurry, canoe—1, H. R. Owen; 2, J. Meagher; 3, M. L. Sperry; 4, E. Campbell.

QUOITING.

THE MONTREAL CLUB.

On Saturday evening there were a number of members of the Montreal Quoiting Club on their grounds practicing. Two special matches were played between Messrs. J. R. B. Aird and J. Findlay, and Wm. Watt and J. R. B. Aird, resulting as follows: Aird, 21; Findlay, 14; Watt, 41, and Aird, 25. The latter two were a tie at 18 and 22.

THE HOUNDS.

THE NEW CLUB.

The Canadian Club is a reality now. The following are this year's officers: George Simard, master; Alfred Lamarche, secretary; Dr. P. E. Maurice, huntsman; N. Gravel, first whip; Joseph Rochon, second whip, with a strong executive committee, consisting of such good sportsmen as Drs. A. R. Marsolais, J. D. Gauthier, A. Brosseau, and Mr. L. H. Painchaud. The club is in good hands. The pack is in daily exercise, and will be in first class trim by the opening of season, about the middle of September. Next Saturday, Aug. 19, a meet will take place on the Longueuil course at three o'clock.

VALUABLE FUR CARGO.

Winnipeg, Man., Aug. 14. — The steamer 'City of Selkirk,' arrived at Selkirk, yesterday, with a shipment of furs valued at $100,000, from the Hudson's Bay Company's posts in the Winnipeg district.

HENRY MORGAN & CO.,

COLONIAL HOUSE, PHILLIPS SQUARE.

As the end of the Summer Season approaches, Special Discounts are offered in many departments.

CURTAIN DEPT.

A little lot of **Single Portieres** (only one of a pattern) to be sold **Cheap.** To sell them quickly a Special Discount of **20 percent and 5 percent off for cash** will be allowed.

DESIRABLE GOODS JUST RECEIVED.

SILK DEPARTMENT.

Black Brocaded Satin, extra good value, $1.00 per yard.
Black Pekin Stripes, $1.00 per yard.
Light colors in Striped Taffeta Silks, regular price $1.00 per yard, now selling for 70c per yard.
Striped Taffeta Silk, regular price $1.25 per yard, now selling for 85c per yard.
Full range of Plain Taffetas in all the leading shades.
Shot Glace Silks, 75c per yard. ☞ all less 5 percent for cash.

DRESSMAKING DEPARTMENT.

Mrs. Jeffrey has returned from her Summer vacation, and will be pleased to see her customers as usual.
The department is now fully equipped for the season. Fit and finish guaranteed. Charges moderate.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS DEPARTMENT.

Men's Negligee Shirts, collar attached, good quality Flannelette, at 85c.
Men's Negligee Shirts, Silk and Wool, collar attached, $1.25.
Men's Negligee Shirts, in Black Sateen, at $1.15.
Men's Silk and Wool Shirts, soft front, handsome patterns, to be worn with white collar, price $1.50.

Curtain Department.

Japanese Bamboo Portieres in all colors and designs, from $1.25 to $5.00 each to be sold at

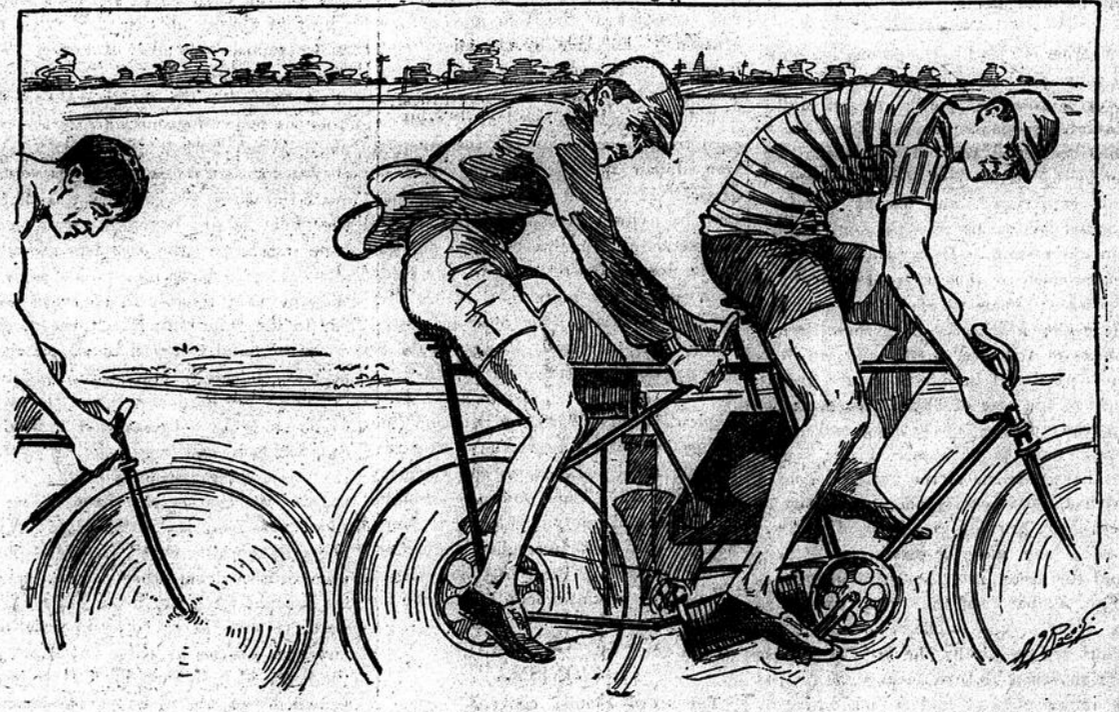
50 PERCENT DISCOUNT.

Mail orders receive prompt and careful attention.

HENRY MORGAN & CO., Montreal.

ELECTRIC PROTECTION.

Have your Safe, Vault or Warehouse protected by our System. The Dominion Burglary Guarantee Company, Limited. No. 181 St. James Street.



THE FINISH OF THE WORLD'S MEET.

Harry Gibson was paced by a motor in the 100 kilometer race and had a tremendous advantage over the other competitors, winning the race in two hours, fifteen minutes, twelve and a half seconds, but not making a record.

Weekly Calendar.

MONDAY, AUGUST 14.

.. GRATIFICATION ..

Expressed by all who go the

Trip to Carillon and back, $1.

PALACE STR. SOVEREIGN.

Take 8 a.m. train for Lachine. Get Snap Shots Guide, 1899, at Ticket Offices.

Art Association,

PHILLIPS SQUARE,

Galleries of Paintings

Open Daily 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.

ADMISSION, 25c.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 15.

Emmanuel Church,

TUESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1899.

Lecture on California by

Rev. J. B. Silcox,

Illustrated by Stereopticon.

Admission Free. Collection.

EVERYBODY WELCOME.

1st PRINCE of WALES REGIMENT, FUSILIERS.

RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

A Special Meeting of the above Association, will be held in the Armory, at 8.30 p.m., TUESDAY, 15th instant. Every member of the Regiment is expected to be present.

By order,
W. GODBEE BROWN, Captain,
Secretary-Treasurer, R.A.

Grand Lodge of Quebec,

A. F. & A. M.

An emergent meeting of the Grand Lodge of Quebec will be held at Richmond, P.Q., on TUESDAY, the 15th day of AUGUST, instant, at one o'clock P.M., for the purpose of attending the funeral of Past Grand Master Most Worshipful Brother JOHN HAMILTON GRAHAM, LL.D. Brethren are earnestly requested to attend.

JOHN H. ISAACSON,
Grand Secretary.

GRAND CHAPTER OF QUEBEC

ROYAL ARCH MASONS.

The members of the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of Quebec are notified to attend the funeral of the late Most Excellent Companion JOHN HAMILTON GRAHAM, LL.D., on TUESDAY, the 15th instant, at one o'clock p.m.

By order,
WM. H. WHYTE,
Grand Scribe E.
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THURSDAY, AUGUST 17.

Moonlight Excursion

ST. JUDE'S CHURCH ASSOCIATION.

Down the River.

THURSDAY, Aug. 17th,

Steamer 'DUCHESS OF YORK' will leave wharf, foot of Jacques Cartier square, at 8 o'clock.

TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

To be had from members and at the steamer. You will enjoy it. 12

DELORIMIER.

WHAT REALLY DID HAPPEN.

At the close of the meeting of the municipal council on Wednesday last, Councillor Bayard complimented the representative of the 'Witness,' on the fair and impartial manner in which the proceedings had been reported, and in the presence of the Mayor and councillors, he instructed the secretary, Mr. Lapalme, N.P., to extend to him the usual courtesies, and allow communication of documents, etc.

At the opening of the meeting Mr. Bayard had spoken of attacks made upon him in the newspapers, in connection with a contract for lighting the streets with coal oil, and complained that damaging statements were made against him, which, he said, were unfounded. In his general denunciation he at first confounded the 'Witness' reports with others; but on his attention being called to what the reports in the 'Witness' really did contain, he acknowledged that he had spoken under a misapprehension as to the facts, and expressed his satisfaction at the fair treatment he had received.

FOUND DEAD.

Quebec, Aug. 14.—Thomas Charland, jr., a well-known carter and horse dealer of this city, was found dead in his father's stable on Oliver street yesterday morning.

AUGUST

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
..	..	1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..

N.M. 6, F.Q. 14; F.M. 20, L.Q. 27

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The Daily Witness.

MONDAY,, AUGUST 14, 1899.

Although the spring of 1899 was late and cold, and seeding somewhat delayed on that account, the summer on the whole has been propitious for farmers in the great wheat and grain-growing regions of this continent. This is shown by the reports now coming in, which, for this advanced period of the season, are based on tolerably accurate estimates of the coming harvest. An abundant ingathering both in quantity and quality is indicated throughout the Canadian west, and the same is reported from the Western States, while in the corn-growing regions the crop is estimated at the unprecedented figure of two billions and fifty million bushels. Recent rains have relieved the anxiety felt for the crops in India, and it is said that the outlook in Russia is less gloomy than it appeared some months ago.

British Columbia legislators appear to have taken the hint conveyed to them when their Chinese and Japanese exclusion act was under discussion some time ago, and, instead of basing the law against the employment of Mongolians on racial grounds, they now propose to make ability to read and understand the English language the test of admission to work in the mines. This is a test which would at least till recently have proved a very severe and wholesomely revolutionary one in England itself. It was the plan adopted in the Australian colonies, and its merit is that it gives no umbrage to the government of China or of Japan, and, therefore, does not come into conflict directly with Imperial policy or treaties. It places all men, whatever their color or nationality, on the same footing, and is clearly within the right of the province. The educational test proposed is that the miner shall be able to read and understand the special mining rules as printed in English. The advantage in setting the Chinese to work learning English as soon as they land will be incalculable.

Another is added to the detonating series of coups de théatre in the long drawn out Dreyfus drama by the shooting of Maitre Labori, the heroic counsel for Zola in the disgraceful trial at which that defender of French justice was condemned and expatriated, and one of Dreyfus's counsel before the revising court-martial now in session. It is curious to those accustomed to the severe regularity of British tribunals to read reports of the stage play which goes on in these French courts of whatever grade, and which is only paralleled in our literature by the trial of the case of Shylock vs. Antonio. Instead of the questioning and cross-questioning of witnesses in due course we have orations to the nation delivered from the witness stand, expressions of sentiment couched in figures of rhetoric taking the place of statements of fact, and the freest interchange of utterances from all parts of the room treated as in order. The public who crowd the court are practically the jury, and these are governed by their feelings, as swayed by impassioned utterances rather than by a weighing of facts. It seems, however, that whereas the feeling of the nation as represented by the crowd outside of the court room is still strongly anti-Dreyfus, that of the nation as influenced by the revelations within the court of puerility and hysteria on the part of the accusing parties, is strongly pro-Dreyfus, a good omen for the final result. The martyrdom of Labori will also tend to the best end as powerfully as his heroic advocacy could have done. Let us hope he may live to see France converted to a new and truer sentiment.

By the adoption of the gold standard for India, a death-blow has been struck to the great international silver nuisance. Throughout the Far East the Mexican silver dollar is the unit of currency, and its fluctuations in value as compared with the gold standard of Europe is an endless source of loss and annoyance, but with India included in the gold standard countries, it cannot be long before all the trading countries of the Orient will be forced to adopt the same measure of value. A chart of the metallic money circulation of the world, published some time ago, showed that India and China were the great reservoirs into which flowed the silver coinage of all nations. But the capacity of those countries to absorb this money as the output of silver increased and its value declined, found a limit, as we all know, a few years ago, when the government of India was compelled to close the mints against silver coinage. The present adoption of the gold standard is the necessary result of the ever-increasing intercourse between the east and west. Had there been no violent fluctuations in the relative values of the two metals, it would have taken far longer to come about, but as it had to come, the sooner it comes the sooner the jar will be over. The effect of this latest move on the silverites of the United States will be crushing, for they have all along been buoyed up by the wild and futile hope that silver would be rehabilitated in India, and that a bimetallic standard would in some way result. It will now be obvious to all that it is impossible for the United States to establish bimetallism even were a majority of the people so inclined, which it may be fairly assumed, they are not.

Captain Yashiro, the Japanese naval officer who has recently travelled over the Siberian railway, does not appear to be greatly impressed with Russian progress in eastern Asia. He even goes so far as to predict that Russia will abandon the construction of the railway on account of the slovenliness and uselessness of the work done so far and the immense difficulties in the way of completion. An opinion from so presumably competent an authority is certainly worthy of respect, but when the traditional policy of Russia is considered and the fact borne in mind that this railway is in reality a military and commercial necessity to the empire, its abandonment seems hardly probable. Incidentally, however, the views of the Japanese officer are suggestive of the manner in which the people of Japan regard the advance of a power which the world has come to regard as likely sooner or later to try conclusions with them for supremacy in the China seas. Russia, it is admitted, is the strongest and most aggressive European power in Asia, and more than any other nation displays the grasping character of European ambition and contempt for the natural right of peoples who may stand in her way to govern themselves. Japan, on the other hand, stands alone among Oriental nations as the champion of freedom and self-government. Fortified by the adoption of western civilization, strong in the possession of a powerful modern navy, and well-drilled and organized army, and secure from invasion by her insular position, Japan appears the one power on earth fitted to cope with Russia for mastery in eastern Asia. Politically and commercially, her interests are opposed to the domination of China by any European power, but more than all are they opposed to Russia, for once in possession of the mainland, Russia would be in a position to overshadow and threaten the very existence of Japan as an independent state. With the situation thus defined, it stands to reason that Great Britain, the United States and Germany should do all in their power to strengthen Japan and the China-Japan alliance, which is said to have reached completion, as the natural and most effective bulwark against the establishment of Russian supremacy in China.

ZIONISM.

The third Zionist congress meets at Basle, Switzerland, to-morrow, the fifteenth of August, and much interest is felt with regard to it, especially by those governments of Europe which have designs of their own concerning the future of Palestine. The movement, however, has the enthusiastic support of many Jews in all parts of the world, as the eagerness with which they have subscribed to the funds of the Jewish Colonial Trust, established in connection with it, amply testifies. The traditional hope of restoraton to their ancient home, cherished through centuries of dispersion, wandering, sorrow and persecution, no doubt gives strength to the movement and awakens a sympathetic interest among a large number of Christians who regard it as an indication of the coming fulfilment of prophecy. It must be observed, however, that the Jews as a people are by no means united with regard to the wisdom or timeliness of the policy advocated by Theodor Herzl and Max Nordau, the leading spirits of the congress, and it is a noteworthy fact that of all the Jewish papers published in the English language only one, the London 'Jewish World,' is an out and out supporter of Zionism. This difference is emphasized by the action of the Chovivi Zionists, an organization whose cardinal principle is colonization in Palestine, in separating themselves from Dr. Herzl and what has come to be known as political Zionism, or the establishment of a purely Jewish state.

But to understand the movement we must go back to the year 1880, when the persecution of the Jews throughout Russia began under Alexander III. Previous to that date few Jews thought of going back to the Holy Land. Those who did go were old men who desired to die there and be buried in its sacred soil. But when the horror of persecution broke loose in Russia and spread to all the Greek Catholic countries, the terrified Jews fled to all parts of the world. They spread into western Europe, eastern Asia, northern Africa, and, it will be remembered, thousands of them came to America, Canada giving an asylum to over six thousand, most of whom settled in Montreal. Quite a number also went to Palestine, where they were greatly aided by Baron Rothschild, of Paris, in founding those agricultural colonies concerning which favorable reports have recently been published. Then came the fiery cry of anti-Semitism in Austria and Germany, which impressed Dr. Herzl with the idea that the Jews would have to go, and that the only safe place for them was Palestine, where they could establish a state of their own. This idea was eagerly acted on by the Jews of Russia, Roumania, Austria and Germany, and the Zionist movement spread rapidly, but is mostly confined to these people, whether at home or in the countries where they have taken refuge. Since the first Basle congress, however, some modification has taken place in the views of the leaders. They say now that even if they could emigrate to Palestine, they could not take it, because the mass of them are not yet fit for self-government. Their immediate aims are therefore to prepare the way and fit the people for the future.

We may wonder at the persistency of the national ideal in the Jewish people. Even where it has no definite, positive form, it is still powerful to segregate them and in a measure denationalize them in the lands where they abide, but to which they only half belong. An explanation of this is found in the fact that the Jews receive their whole inspiration and all their ideals from scriptures, which in almost no case deal with the man except as a member of a race. The sins denounced are dealt with as the sins of the nation; the conscience appealed to is the collective conscience of the people. When national existence was in abeyance the only figure that seemed adequate to express the calamity was that of the valley of dry bones, in which every bone was lost to the organism in which alone it could have life. This mode of thought was probably in no sense peculiar to the Hebrews; it is rather a condition of mind common to all primitive peoples, though perhaps more persistent in some races than in others. It seems to be only by degrees that individual consciousness and responsibility evolves itself as a thing distinct from that of the tribe. We can see the change going on as we pass from the earlier Hebrew prophets to the later ones. The Jews, however, differed from other peoples in having brought forth and preserved religious writings such as no other people did, and such oracles as these cut short ere the sense of individual life had fully superseded the era of race consciousness must conserve in the people a feeling of incomplete human existence without a realized national life. The early dispersion of Israel, however, did much to idealize this conception of national life and to personify it in the hope of a Messiah. This hope has also been deferred till the hope of Israel has grown vague, but they continue to live among men as strangers and pilgrims, and, as to that which forms the focus of all their religious thought, an orphan people. The Zionist movement is an expression of this sense of need for national life, a sense so powerfully backed by all that the Hebrew people hold sacred that it would not be at all surprising if it should gather strength until it carries all before it. Even, however, should it fail in doing that, the interchange of sentiment and sympathy between the west and the east, between the rich and the poor, between the broadly cultured and the narrow and ignorant, cannot fail to have a most ennobling effect.

OUR CANAL SYSTEM

As Viewed by Secretary of Commerce Commission of State of New York

NEW YORK HAS MUCH AND DOES LITTLE, CANADA HAS LITTLE AND DOES MUCH.

The Commerce Commission of the State of New York, which recently visited the St. Lawrence canals, and the harbor of Montreal, has arrived home, and Mr. Alexander Smith, the secretary of the commission, has written his impressions in the New York 'Journal of Commerce,' as follows:—

'While Montreal is deserving of the highest commendation for its enterprise, its pluck and its willingness to make financial sacrifices for the augmentation of its commerce, there is little in that port's natural or acquired facilities to give New York serious alarm; unless it shall be the development of commerce due to the enlargement of the Canadian canals that parallel the St. Lawrence rapids, which will be completed this year, to accommodate vessels capable of carrying cargoes eight times as large as can possibly be carried on the Erie canal.'

Speaking of the Soulanges canal, he said:—'We were profoundly impressed with the solidity, the thoroughness and the enduring substantiality of the construction we saw under way. The Soulanges is the largest and most complete of all Canada's canals, and is, in every respect, locks and prism, a monument to the industry and enterprise of our alert cousins, whom it is difficult to remember are 'across the border.'

'New York has nothing even remotely approaching the Canadian canals in size and substantiality. As I was forced to remark, if the people of New York had the enterprise and spirit of financial sacrifice, so much in evidence in Canada, in the development of her maritime resources, and applied them to the natural advantages of this state, the growth and the prosperity of our commerce would be a matter of world wonderment.

'We could not fail to be impressed that New York has so much and does so little, while her rivals have so little and do so much, in the way of developing the avenues of the cheapest transportation, and the facilitation of commerce and terminals. One must go abroad to find out what New York has, relatively speaking, and what its rivals have not. And, then, to think that Canada is able to, and really does, menace the commerce of New York. That, considering conditions, natural and artificial, is the most amazing thing of all, most creditable to Canada, most discreditable to New York.'

MANITOBA WHEAT CUTTING.

Winnipeg, Aug. 14.—Wheat cutting has commenced at many points in Southern Manitoba, and will be general by the end of the week. The weather on Saturday was bright and much warmer and if it continues so harvesting will be on with a rush in a few days. Fears of frost were entertained on Saturday morning but nowhere in Manitoba did the temperature drop to the freezing point. The wheat crop is considered by all to be the best for several years. Manitoba and the Territories will, probably, this year produce in the neighborhood of forty million bushels of wheat.

CANADIAN PRESS EXCURSION.

Winnipeg, Aug. 14.—The Canadian press excursion arrived here on Saturday morning, several hours later than expected, having been delayed by obstructions on the track. They were tendered a reception at Government House, in the afternoon, and also visited points of interest in the city. They spent yesterday here, leaving early this morning for the West.

GOODWIN ALL RIGHT.

Toronto, Aug. 14.—Nat Goodwin, a Toronto boy with the United States Army in the Philippines, who was reported to have been captured by the Filipinos, in a sortie, and stabbed to death, some months ago, was heard from to-day. He is alive and well, and expects to be home for Christmas.

REPLIES TO MRS. BARKER.

MR. McKINLEY ANSWERS HER LETTER TELLING HIM HIS PORTRAIT IS USED FOR LIQUOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

(Special to the New York 'Times.')

Chicago, Aug. 12.—Mrs. Helen M. Barker, treasurer of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, received a letter to-day from President McKinley in reply to the one she sent to him three weeks ago informing him that his name and portrait, together with the American flag, were being used to advertise a brand of whiskey. So long had been the delay that Mrs. Barker had almost despaired of getting an answer to her communication, but the nature of the reply causes her great satisfaction.

The letter, signed by George B. Cortelyou, acting private secretary to the President, apologizes for the delay in replying to Mrs. Barker's communication, and says that this delay was caused by 'the desire to institute some enquiry into the subject to which you refer.' The letter goes on to say that 'It is impracticable to take notice of all public statements and advertising devices,' notwithstanding the fact that embarrassement and objectionable actions are the frequent result of allowing such things full swing. The President then assures Mrs. Barker of his interest in and appreciation of her efforts, and concludes by trusting that the outcome will be satisfactory.

Mrs. Barker regards this letter as evidence that the President is about to take, if he has not alreadp taken, action to prevent the use of his name and the Stars and Stripes in the liquor advertisements.

CREW MUTINIED.

San Francisco, Ca., Aug. 14.—From advices brought here by the transport 'Centennial,' it is believed the transport 'Warren,' bringing the Colorado regiment, which sailed from Manilla on July 16, and which was expected to arrive here on Wednesday next, will not reach this port earlier than Friday. After leaving Manilla the 'Warren' encountered a typhoon, which battered her up considerably, and also had to face a mutiny among their men. As a result, twenty-four of the 'Warren's' crew underwent trial, and were sentenced for terms varying from three months to two years, and the 'Warren' is sailing for San Francisco with a green crew of Filipinos. The mutiny was brought about by one of the men claiming he was sick and refusing to work. He was placed in irons. Every man in the crew then quit work, and declared they would not resume until their comrade was released and sent to the hospital. They were al court-martialled and sentenced as above indicated.

ARRESTED ON SUSPICION.

George Evans Stone, against whom a warrant is out charging him with burglary at Westmount, has been arrested by Detective Gallagher, of the city department, and Detectives Sloan and Williams, of the Canadian Secret Service. On the morning of Aug. 3 the house of the Rev. H. Kitson, of Westmount, was entered and a man who gave the name of Kelly was arrested. Stone is alleged to have been his accomplice, and the police have been looking for him ever since. He was seen acting in a suspicious manner on Notre Dame street west about 12 o'clock on Friday night, and with a little difficulty was arrested. Kelly was remanded by Magistrate McMahon, of Westmount to Monday, and Stone will be tried with him.

CURE FOR RIOTOUS STUDENTS.

London, Aug. 14.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the 'Times' says: 'It has been decided by the government that hereafter any university or high school student creating or instigating disorders shall be forcibly drafted into the army and compelled to render from one to three years' service. It would be interesting to know whether the new regulation will be applied to foreign students. For instance, last year, during the university troubles, an American student complained to the United States embassy of ill-treatment at the hands of the police.'

WILL REMOVE TO TORONTO.

Toronto, Aug. 14.—The Board of Control had a conference on Saturday with the assessment commisisoner and a representative of Messrs. J. D. King & Co., the large shoe manufacturers, at the Mayor's office, which resulted in an arrangement whereby the firm will remove its factories and entire plant and establishment from Levis, Que., to Toronto, the city agreeing to a fixed assessment for ten years at an amount to be adjusted and the firm to employ from three to four hundred hands annually.

WILL INVESTIGATE.

Toronto, Aug. 14.—The Attorney-General has been asked by the County Crown Attorney of Parry Sound to investigate the cause of the death of Albert James, a resident of Bethune township, whose body was brought home from a fishing excursion on Friday, Aug. 4, by two neighbors, who said he had been drowned. The facts go to show that James met death in four feet of water, with two neighbors beside him.

WORLD'S BICYCLE MEET.

A Most Successful Affair—Major Taylor Refused to Ride the Amateur Champion of the World, Tommy Summersgill.

THE DUNLOP TROPHY RACE WILL HAVE TO BE RACED FOR AGAIN.

Saturday, the fourth day of the races for the championships of the world, opened with a threatening sky, but fortunately the rain held off, the sun shining brightly at times. As a result the different events were run off successfully, as far as the weather was concerned, but not altogether as regards the events, as the fifteen-mile road race for the Dunlop trophy was practically a fiasco, as the proper distance was not covered. The referee called it a race so far as the individual prizes were concerned, still it is doubtful whether this could legally be done, as the race was distinctly stated on the programme as a fifteen-mile road race, and it was a matter really for the race committee to decide. The grand stand was again crowded to its utmost capacity, every available seat being occupied, and many people were standing around the track, whilst hundreds were turned away. It is safe to say that the meet has been one of the most successful ever held under the auspices of the I. C. A. The board of control is to be congratuated on the success of the meet, and this being a success, there is every likelihood of the meet coming this way again, but not for some years, as Mr. Sturmey said the other day that there were already six applications in for the meet; Glasgow, Scotland, is one, and as this is one of the places where the people appreciate good racing, there is every probability of its going there before it returns here. Mr. Sturmey, the secretary of the I. C. A., has expressed himself as quite satisfied with the outcome of the meet, and, judging from the enormous crowds that have attended the races, it will without doubt be a financial success. It is seldom that a bicycle meet lasting four days has such fine weather.

During the whole of the meet there has been some clever racing, but the Englishman, the Scotchman and the Australian proved themselves far superior riders to either the Americans or the Canadians. They exhibited longer experience, and they were more reliable. It was seldom that a 'wobble' was seen, and had the other riders been as safe there would not have been any accidents. On Saturday a great many people were disappointed at the 'Major' refusing to ride for the championship of the world. Summersgill, the amateur champion from Leeds, Yorkshire, England, was in good form and quite ready for the fray. Previous to the race he went into the dressing tent and shook hands with Taylor, and then went on to the track. He had been told to be ready by the judges, and he was on his mark waiting for Taylor. The latter's name was called, but the 'Major' refused to ride. Summersgill tried to persuade him, but it was of no avail, and 'Tommy' had to ride over the mile alone, and so he secured the championship of the world. After the race Summersgill went to have a word with the 'Major,' and he ascertained the cause of his refusal to ride. Taylor was not going to ride unless there was a purse and a pacer, but it being a championship race it was impossible to allow hm a pacer, although a purse was offered. Taylor also offered to race Summersgill after the latter had gone over the course, but not without a pacer, but Summersgill politely refused, stating that 'it was not his style of riding,' and with that he left the 'Major.' Cherry's accident made it unfortunate for the Englishmen, who would have had a team in the race for the Internationalist Cyclist's Shield. As it was, only two teams entered—Canadian and American. The distance was five kilometers, and each team had four men. The race was a pretty one, and from a spectator's point of view it appeared that the Canadians had won, but when the results were called out it was found that the race was a tie, and had to be run over. It is thought that a mistake was made in the placing of Drury by the judges, and had he been awarded his proper position the shield would have stayed in Canada. The second trial proved disastrous for the Canadians, although it was a close race. The scoring is by points according to the positions of the riders, and is as follows:—

First trial—

J. E. Ingraham, Lynnfield, Mass	1
A. Sherritt, Brantford	2
R. E. Axton, Brantford	3
James F. Moran, Chelsea	4
Lester Wilson, Pittsburg	5
James Drury, M.A.A.A.	6
C. P. Boisvert, Montagnard	7
E. W. Peabody, Chicago	8

Time, 8.57 4-5.

Time by laps—31, 1.10.2; 2.00 2-5; 3.04, 4.14 3-5; 5.22; 6.29 2-5; 7.25; 8.21 2-5; 8.57 4-5.

Second and final trial—

Score—United States, 14; Canada, 22, as follows:

Lester Wilson, Pittsburg	1
A. Sherritt, Brantford	2
J. F. Ingraham, Lynnfield	3
E. W. Peabody, Chicago	4
James Drury, M.A.A.A.	5
James F. Moran, Chelsea	6
R. E. Axton, Brantford	7
C. P. Boisvert, Montagnard	8

Time, 10.49 4-5.

Time by laps—31, 1 03; 2.00; 3.01 2-5; 4.17; 6.04; 7.58; 9.10; 10.11; 10.49 4-5.

The one hundred kilometers professional race was not as great a success as the amateur, and the time was not nearly so good, notwithstanding that there was the 'infernal machine' known as the motor. It seemed to work well, but its speed was not as fast as on Thursday, when the plucky Nelson broke records. There were no records broken, although Gibson had an easy time of it against his opponents. Great things were expected of Starbuck, but of course he was handicapped, as well as the others, and could not even keep second place behind the motor. At the finish he was away behind. Boake, of Toronto, showed splendid spirit, and came in a good second. The time was almost twelve minutes behind Nelson's time, and nearly three minutes behind Cherry's, made in Vienna last year. McLean was very close to Boake, and at one stage of the race his machine gave out, but he secured a new one and caught the bunch and finished well. The distances and time of Gibson's ride follows:—

GIBSON'S TIME.

Miles.	Time.	Miles.	Time.
1	2.11 2-5	32	1.06.25
2	4.04 2-5	33	1.08.46
3	5.55 2-5	34	1.11.00 3-5
4	7.43	35	1.13.04
5	9.33	36	1.15.09 2-5
6	11.27	37	1.17.15
7	13.37 2-5	38	1.19.25 2-5
8	15.29	39	1.21.37 1-5
9	17.22 1-5	40	1.23.55
10	19.22	41	1.26.08
11	21.31 2-5	42	1.28.24 3-5
12	23.42 2-5	43	1.30.44 2-5
13	25.44	44	1.33.0[illegible] 4-5
14	27.35 2-5	45	1.35.23 1-5
15	29.37 3-5	46	1.37.48 3-5
16	31.41 2-5	47	1.40.04 2-5
17	33.50 2-5	48	1.42.17 3-5
18	36.04 2-5	49	1.44.37
19	38.11	50	1.46.52 2-5
20	40.34 2-5	51	1.49.02 2-5
21	42.29	52	1.51.14 3-5
22	44.24	53	1.53.51 1-5
23	46.24 2-5	54	1.56.30 2-5
24	48.23 2-5	55	1.58.47
25	50.31 2-5	56	2.00.55
26	52.45	57	2.03.16
27	54.52	58	2.05.30
28	57.20 4-5	59	2.07.44 1-5
29	59.34	60	2.10.18 2-5
30	1.01.49 3-5	61	2.12.36
31	1.04.04	62	2.14.56
One hundred kilometers			2.15.12 1-5

One hour, 29 1-3 miles; two hours, 55 2-3 miles.

Record—Edouard Taylore, France, July 23, 1899, 1.59.58 1-5.

The five-mile tandem pursuit race for amateurs was very interesting, John Nelson and Fred Hoopes winning, with another American tandem second and John Caldow and Ben Goodson third. The latter finished at the usual starting line instead of the place at which they began, otherwise there is a probability that they would have won second place. In the five-mile handicap professional there was a misunderstanding at the start. The pistol did not go off properly and Tom Butler, who had twenty-five yards start, got off his wheel, and while so doing the pistol was fired and he lost his start. Nat Butler the scratch man, started, but he was told to come back and he came, thinking the race was to be re-started, but such was not the case and he went away disgusted and well he might, as he won second place on Friday and his time broke the world's record. However, the finish came at last, with Watson Coleman in first place.

The fifteen-mile road race for the Dunlop trophy and the first prize, a Morris piano, valued at three hundred and fifty dollars, was the next event, and the start was a very good one and had the riders completed the full distance the race would have been one of the most successful on the programme but as the case now stands it will have to be raced over again, as far as the Dunlop trophy is concerned. The scores will be found below.

The 'Columbus' trophy event was a special one-mile race between the winners of the first and second places in all amateur events on the programme. There were six starters and when nearing the home stretch it was noticed that Caldow and Goodson, although a little behind the others, had a splendid chance, and looked like winners, when Peabody struck Caldow's wheel and he went over 'winded,' in falling he knocked down Boisvert, with the result that the American won, Goodson securing fourth place, but no prize. Had the accident not occurred Caldow would in all probability have secured a prize.

Fortunately, the riders were not seriously hurt.

Cherry is progressing favorably and will sail for home on Saturday next.

Summaries.

Two mile, professional, in heats, winner and pacemaker in each heat to ride in final.

First heat—1, C. R. McCarthy, St. Louis; 2, John T. Colgan, Trenton. Time, 4.24.

Second heat—1, Major Taylor, Worcester; 2, Jerry Woodman, Detroit, pacemaker. Time, 4.38 4-5.

Third heat—1, Tom. Butler, Cambridge; 2, Watson Coleman, Boston, pacemaker. Time, 4.29 1-5.

Final—1, Major Taylor, Worcester; 2, T. Butler, Cambridge; 3, C. R. McCarthy, St. Louis; 4, Watson Coleman, Boston. Time, 4.32 1-5.

Five mile tandem pursuit race, amateur—1, Fred. Hoopes, Des Moines, and John A. Nelson, Chicago. Time, 10.14 1-5. 2. J. T. Ingraham, Lynnfield, and J. F. Moran, Chelsea. Time, 10.17 3-5. 3, Ben. Goodson, Australia, and John Caldow, Scotland. Time, 10.30 3-5. World's record, amateur.

Five mile, handicap, professional—Final result of trial heats run on Friday—Butler brothers got off their wheels at the start; Nat claimed he was told to come back; H. Gibson, Cincinnati, broke his chain. 1, W. Coleman, Boston; 2, T. B. McCarthy, Toronto; 3, Alf. Boake, Toronto; 4, R. O. Blaney. Time, 10.45 1-5.

Fifteen mile road race, amateur—Eleven teams lined up for the fifteen mile road race for amateurs, which was a contest for a series of valuable prizes, including the 'Dunlop trophy.' The course, as laid out by the clerk of the course, called for a ride to the Lachine locks and finish on the track but because of some misunderstanding along the route only about half that distance was covered, the first riders returning before twenty-eight minutes had elapsed. The Royal Canadian Bicycle Club, of Toronto, had three representatives in the first four riders that finished, and they claimed the trophy, but the company which made the donation refused to give it up unless the entire course was covered, and at this point the trustees of the trophy decided to let the scores stand and run another race for the prize.

FINISHING SCENES OF THE WORLD'S MEET.

The starters, and order of finish in the team race, with respective points, follow:

	Points.
1—W. Vennels, Royal Canadian B. C., Toronto	30
2—I. Smith, Queen City B.C., Toronto.	29
3—F. V. Short, Royal Canadian, Toronto	28
4—N. Sheffer, Royal Can., Toronto.	27
5—C. P. Boisvert, Montagnard	26
6—R. W. Merrill, Chicago	25
7—Percy Evans, M.B.C.	24
8—Frank Moore, Queen City B.C., Toronto	23
9—Herbert J. Eddy, Y.M.C.A., Montreal	22
10—Allan McKillop, M.B.C.	21
11—F. Lathwood, Montagnard B.C.	20
12—W. H. Tate, Point A.A.A.	19
13—Bert Dennison, Queen City B.C., Toronto	18
14—G. M. Millar, Point A.A.A.	17
15—B. Wilson, Victoria Rifles B.C.	16
16—J. W. Hoffman, Y.M.C.A., Montreal.	15
17—T. G. Watt, Annex B.C.	14
18—H. J. Clark, Annex B.C.	13
19—O. McNiece, Annex B.C.	12
20—B. Leclerc, Montagnard B.C.	11
21—F. Shaw, Y.M.C.A., Montreal	10
22—C. G. McCartney, Victoria Rifles B.C.	9
23—J. Adcock, Point A.A.A.	8
24—A. J. Lee, Montreal B.C.	7
—J. F. Moran, Chelsea B.C.	x
—W. J. King, Victoria Rifles B.C.	x
—Geo. Hitchings, Olympia B.C.	x
—F. W. Johnson, Olympia B.C.	x
—J. A. Wilson, Chicago	x
—C. V. Brown, Chicago	x

x Did not finish.

THE SCORE BY TEAM POINTS.

Following figures show the scores made by the respective teams, with the Toronto contingent a long way in the lead, and the order of the individual finish:

	Points.
Royal Canadian B.C., Toronto—	
4—W. Vennels	30
8—J. E. Sherrit	28
4—N. Sheffer	27
Total	85
Queen City B.C., Toronto—	
2—I. Smith	29
8—Frank Moore	23
13—Bert Dennison	18
Total	70
Montagnard B.C., Montreal—	
5—C. P. Boisvert	26
11—F. Lathwood	20
20—B. Leclerc	11
Total	57
Montreal Bicycle Club—	
7—Percy Evans	24
10—A. McKillop	21
24—A. J. Lee	7
Total	52
Y.M.C.A., B.C., Montreal—	
9—H. J. Eddy	22
16—J. W. Hoffman	15
21—F. Shaw	10
Total	47
Point A.A.A., Bicycle Club—	
12—W. H. Tate	19
14—G. M. Millar	17
13—J. Adcock	8
Total	44
Annex Bicycle Club—	
17—T. G. Watt	14
18—H. J. Clark	13
19—O. McNiece	12
Total	39
Woodlawn B.C., Chicago—	
6—R. W. Merrill	25
—J. A. Nelson	x
—C. V. Brown	x
Total	25

Victoria Rifles B.C.—

15—R. Wilson	16
22—C. G. McCartney	9
—W. J. King	x
Total	25
Olympian B.C., Montreal—	
—George Hitchings	x
—F. W. Johnson	x
Chelsea B.C., Chelsea, Mass.—	
—J. F. Moran	x

x Did not finish.

World's championship match, one mile—'Major' Taylor refused to ride. Tommy Summersgill rode over the course alone. Time, 2.18 3-5.

'Columbus' trophy race, amateur, special, one mile race between the winners of first and second places in all amateur events on the programme. Six starters—1, Earl W. Peabody, Chicago; 2, James Drury, of Montreal; 3, Lester Wilson, Pittsburg. Caldow and Boisvert spilled at the finish. Time, 2.28.

Mr. Summersgill, the amateur champion of the world, has gone for trip to Niagara Falls and will return towards the end of the week to see his friend Cherry off to England by the Dominion line. Goodson and Caldow will go to Boston to-night to take part in the L. A. W. championships and it is hoped they will be successful. There is considerable talk regarding the result of the five kilometers team race as the judges undoubtedly made a mistake in making the first race a tie and in placing Drury in his wrong position. He came in third and had this place been given him the shield would have stayed here, together with the great Saltonstall trophy. The delegates left last night for a trip to Saratoga, after having enjoyed a trip down the St. Lawrence river on one of the Richelieu boats from Gananoque.

NO POCKETS PICKED.

It is a matter of pleasurable comment amongst citizens, especially those who frequented the world's meet races, that no pockets have been reported to have been picked during the eventful week just past. The public will be interested to learn the cause of this condition of things as Chief Detective Carpenter explains it. There were detectives present from Winnipeg, London, Toronto and other places who were acquainted with all the noted crooks in those parts of Canada and the neighboring states. When they saw a man whom they knew to be light-fingered they pointed him out to a local officer who shadowed him until relieved, when he passed him on to his alternate. Local crooks were also pointed out to the visitors, so that if they ever visit those western cities they will be recognized. Half a dozen such characters were arrestel on Thursday and Friday and allowed to go on promising to leave the city at once. Chief Carpenter believes that prevention is better than cure, so he had the men taken in charge before they had a chance to 'operate.' Three of the loiterers said they came from Boston and one from New York. The others were locals. Detective John A. Grose superintended the force at the track.

THE ODDFELLOWS' MEETING.

The Grand Lodge of Oddfellows will open its annual meeting to-morrow morning at nine o'clock, Mr. A. W. Staveley, grand master, presiding. In connection with the article which appeared in Saturday's 'Witness,' it should be stated that the extract from the grand master's report concerning the difficulty with the medical authorities was confined between quotation marks. The succeeding paragraph was simply an explanation of the circumstances connected with the case and did not form part of the report.

CONGRATULATORY ADDRESS.

An address, signed by Mr. A. W. Blouin, G. M. W., on behalf of the city lodges, A. O. U. W., has been presented to Mr. Thomas Ligget, Past Grand Master Workman. It congratulates him on being appointed as one of the trustees of the Supreme Lodge, which appointment is considered a just recognition of earnest, true and unselfish labor for the order. It assures him of the continued confidence of the members in his official and private efforts to advance the aims and objects of the order.

CAR EMPLOYEES' PICNIC.

The fifth annual picnic under the auspices of the car employees of the Canadian Pacific Railway will take place next Wednesday, Aug. 16, to Iberville. The committee has arranged a long programme of events, including an open air game of quoits, for which good prizes are to be given. As the fare for adults to Iberville is only 25 cents, it is to be hoped that a large number of outside quoiters will be there to compete for the prizes. Trains leave Place Viger station at 8.15 and 9.00 o'clock a.m. sharp.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

GREATEST OF HUMAN BLESSINGS

A skin without blemish and a body nourished with pure blood. Such is the happy condition produced by CUTICURA SOAP and CUTICURA Ointment, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, internally, in the severest cases of torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, and scaly humors.

Sold everywhere. Price, THE SET, $1.25; or, CUTICURA SOAP, 25c.; OINTMENT, 50c.; RESOLVENT (half size), 50c. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston. "How to Cure Humors," 64-page book, free.

All the Benefits of a Summer's Outing are not obtained till the

CALEDONIA SPRINGS

Are Visited; the most wonderful Waters and Baths in America. . .

Trains Via. C.P.R. Direct.

Why Suffer From Rheumatism

When a permanent cure can be effected at . . .

THE TURKISH BATH,

140 to 144 ST. MONIQUE STREET.

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

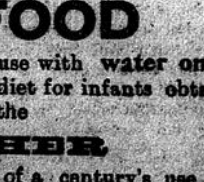
THE ORIGINAL "MEDICAL HALL" BELFAST GINGER ALE

May be known by its Blue Label, bearing the maker's name,

KENNETH CAMPBELL & CO., 84 St. Urbain street.

COOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER

Is the very BEST brand to buy and use. Its components are, beyond cavil, all wholesome and beneficial. Cook's Friend does not seek to compete with cheap goods, so called, the materials of which may be deleterious to health. See Trade Mark on every genuine package.

TRADE  MARK

ALL GOOD GROCERS.

LINE ETCHINGS, 5c per square inch. Minimum for any single Etching, 50c; draft extra, if required. Special rates for large quantities. 'WITNESS' PRINTING HOUSE. Corner Craig and Bleury streets.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED. MONEY TO LEND. —BY— JOHN M. M. DUFF, ACCOUNTANT AND COMMISSIONER. 107 St. James st. and 345 Prince Arthur st.

BURGLARY INSURANCE. There is only one Company in the Dominion that can guarantee you against loss or damage by burglary, and that is The Dominion Burglary Guarantee Company, Limited.

The Milk Supply Open to Suspicion

Tuberculosis in cows is very prevalent. The preparation of infant foods with infected milk is dangerous.

NESTLÉ'S FOOD

meets this emergency, being prepared for use with water only. It furnishes the safest and most nourishing diet for infants obtainable. Also the most valuable Food during the

HOT WEATHER,

as it has proved itself after over a quarter of a century's use the best Preventive of Cholera Infantum.

Sample and book entitled 'Mrs. Howard's Visit,' on application to LEEMING, MILES & CO., Montreal.

AN OLD ACCOUNT.

Architects Want Immediate Payment For Morgue Plans.

THE HEALTH COMMITTEE IS NOT SATISFIED AS TO THE CITY'S LIABILITY.

Among the accounts settled earlier in the year by the special civic committee on outstanding accounts was one of some $3,000 made out against the city for plans prepared by Messrs. Perrault & Mann, architects for a new civic hospital. The plans were never, and will never, be used, but as they were prepared for the city the account had to be paid.

At a meeting of the Health Committee this morning another account of $300 for plans never used, and which never will be used, was discussed. The architects in this case are Messrs. Perrault and Leage. Mr. Lesage and his counsel, Mr. St. Jean, were present and explained the nature of the claim. Three years ago Doctors Lachapelle and Rottot, representing the medical faculty of Laval University, appeared before the Health Committee and submitted a proposition that the city buy the stone building opposite the Hotel Dieu, previously occupied by the old faculty of Victoria University, as a morgue. A sub-committee consisting of Ald. Brunet, then chairman, and Ald. Connaughton, was appointed to discuss the matter with the doctors. A meeting was held, at which, besides the sub-committee, there were present Drs. Rottot, Lachapelle and Laberge and Mr. McMahon, the coroner.

At this meeting Messrs. Perrault and Lesage were asked to prepare plans of the building as it was and of the changes necessary to transform it into an up to date morgue. These plans were made in good faith, and were now in the hands of the secretary of the committee.

Ald. Gallery asked why the account had not been put in earlier.

Mr. Lesage replied—'I was asked to wait by some of the aldermen. They were all friends of mine, and as they said it would be all right, that there would be money in time, I agreed to wait.'

Ald. Roy—Most of us were not members of the Council when this transaction took place, and until we have the minutes, and so on, before us, we cannot tell whether the city is responsible.'

Mr. St. Jean—'There is no doubt about that. My clients did this work, which is in your hands in good faith. They considered that they were working for the doctors and the committee as representing the city. They are in the same position as a notary would be who drew up an agreement for two parties. He would legally hold both responsible for his account, and we do the same. We, however, ask you for payment, as the city is clearly responsible, and it is for you and the doctors to decide the question of liability between yourselves.'

Ald. Brunet—'I remember the sub-committee being appointed and know that the architects were asked to prepare plans.'

Aldermen Prenoveau and Turner, asked if the sub-committee was authorized to incur any expenditure.

Ald. Brunet said he did not recall just what the resolution was.

Ald. Gallery—'Very well, let us wait until the next meeting, and have the minutes and reports before us.'

Mr. St. Jean—'Why should you ask my clients to wait? They have already waited three years, and now want their money. They want money for their daily bread and butter, like other people.'

It was decided, however, to defer the matter until the next meeting.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Robert Goltman has returned to town after a week's holiday.

Mrs. Chas. Totman, Minneapolis, is visiting in town, the guest of the Misses Learmonth, St. Luke street.

Mr. J. MacGowan, of the Merchants Bank, St. Jerome, Que., spent Sunday in Lachine, the guest of his sister, Mrs. Alex. Bissett.

Prof. Samuel S. Grant, of Messrs. H. Grant & Son, St. Catherine street, leaves to-night by special invitation to take part in the great annual convention of the American Association of Opticians, to be held at Rochester, N.Y. Prof. Grant expects to return by Saturday next.

Mr. Ignatius Donnelly, the author of the famous Bacomian theory as applied to the authorship of Shakespeare, will, in all likelihood, deliver his celebrated lecture on the subject this coming winter in this city. His cousin, Mr. Donnelly, the well-known auctioneer of St. James street, is in constant correspondence with the distinguished gentleman, whose new book on his favorite subject will be ready in about a month.

SUB FIRE CHIEF ILL.

The friends of Sub-chief Beckingham of the Fire Department will regret to learn that his health continues unsatisfactory, and he has been unable to resume his duties since his recent vacation. All will hope for his speedy recovery.

A NEW BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

An order in council has been passed authorizing the formation of an association under the name of 'The Musicians' Benevolent Society of Montreal,' for the mutual aid and protection of musicians in this city.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

Picton, Ont., Aug. 14.—While engaged in drawing in peas at Bethel, about eight miles from here, on Saturday during a heavy thunderstorm, Mr. John Crawford and his two grandsons, Werden by name, were struck by lightning. One of the grandsons, Harry Werden, was killed instantly. Mr. Crawford and the other boy are likely to recover.

Brougham, Ont., Aug. 14.—During the heavy thunderstorm which passed over here on Friday, Mr. John T. Mairs, one of our best known and highly respected citizens, was struck by lightning and instantly killed. Mr. Mairs was on his way to work, and took shelter under a tree during the storm. He was dead for some hours before being found. His wife and infant child, who have been visiting friends in Muskoka, returned today.

A SEVERE STORM.

MUCH DAMAGE BY WIND AND LIGHTNING IN THE VICINITY OF LAKE ST. PETER.

Lake St. Peter was on Saturday night the centre of a wind and lightning storm of exceptional severity. The wind attained hurricane velocity, tearing big trees up by their roots, demolishing fences and unroofing houses. The lightning was almost incessant and fired numerous hay stacks and farm buildings. The localities which particularly suffered were Louiseville, Yamaska, St. Francois du Lac, Pierreville and the Chenal Lo Moine. After the storm had passed the glare of burning buildings could be seen in all directions. Many fields of buckwheat and other standing crops were ruined.

A COWARDLY ACT.

Kingston, Ont., Aug. 14.—The residence of Dr. Dunn, North Augusta, was attacked on Friday by cowardly persons who hold ill-will toward him. They commenced at midnight to throw stones, and did not give up until all the windows in the house were broken. The doctor was in bed at the time, and stones came in through his bedroom window and nearly struck him. Fortunately, neither Mrs. Dunn nor Miss Woods, of Smith's Falls, who were in the house at the time, were injured. This is the second time within two years that the house has been attacked.

ANTIPODEAN NEWS

BRUTAL MURDER ON SHIP-BOARD —AUSTRALIA AND THE TRANSVAAL.

Vancouver, B.C., Aug. 12.—Advices from Australia per Canadian Australian line steamer 'Miowera' give details of the brutal murder of five Chinese by two Malays on board the steamer S. R. T. 'Pontranch' while that steamer was approaching Singapore. Before the quiet was restored thirteen people had also been wounded. One of the murderers was shot and killed by the captain.

The barque 'Carlisle Castle,' 1,344 tons, bound from Liverpool to Fremantle, has been totally wrecked in Safety Bay and all on board drowned and their bodies probably eaten by sharks which swarm in Safety Bay at this season of the year. The 'Carlisle Castle' had a cargo valued at $25,800.

The steamer 'City of York,' Captain Jones, 1,167 tons was wrecked at Rottnes Island on July 12 and eleven of her crew drowned.

The steamers 'Excelsior' and 'Edina' collided in Hobson's Bay, 'Melbourne,' and the former sunk, her passengers, to the number of 60, were rescued.

H. M. S. 'Goldfinch' narrowly escaped destruction in a big gale while running between Auckland and Sydney. The ship was completely deluged by the sea and her sails torn to ribbons, and her jibboom carried away.

The Australasian Colonies are much interested in the Transvaal situation and are ready to offer troops if necessary. The New Zealand government has decided to restrict Asiatic immigration.

WANT THE BOYCOTT BROKEN.

London, Ont., Aug. 12.—Business men are working quietly towards securing united effort to break the boycott of the street cars, which is damaging business materially. The strikers will probably enlarge the scope of the boycott when the scheme develops. The police commissioners will investigate the charges that some of the police were too free with their batons during the visits of the 'old boys.'

A SENSIBLE RESOLUTION.

London, Aug. 13.—The French Government has issued a prohibition of any further fights between bulls and wild beasts, owing to the brutal exhibition recently given by a bull and a lion.

FIFTY-FIVE THOUSAND FOR MISSIONS.

Old Orchard, Maine, Aug. 14.—At the Christian Alliance convention here yesterday, the Rev. A. B. Simpson raised $55,000 for missionary work.

THE SENATE VACANCY.

There is already a rumor that Mayor Prefontaine will be called to the Senate to replace the late Hon. Mr. Bellerose.

BANKING MATTERS.

Mr. Hamelin, Vice-President of the Jacques Bank Returns.

MOLSONS BANK TO OPEN NEW BRANCH AT VALLEYFIELD AND BANQUE D'HOCHELAGA AT ST. HENRI.

The vice-president of the Jacques Cartier Bank, Mr. A. S. Hamelin, returned to the city last evening, and was down at the head office of the bank early this morning. Mr. Hamelin was soon busily engaged with his colleagues, but it will probably be several days before a definite policy is decided upon. In the meantime, the vice-president feels assured that the bank will have no trouble in meeting all its liabilities. A full meeting of the directorate has been called for to-morrow.

The Molsons Bank has decided to open a branch at Valleyfield within a day or two, and the almost immediate opening of a branch of the Banque d'Hochelaga at St. Henri is assured.

WEST END BATH.

Health Committee Not Sure That it Will Have the Necessary Money.

A BIG ACCOUNT OF EXTRAS IN CONNECTION WITH THE CIVIC HOSPITAL REPAIRS.

At this morning's meeting of the Health Committee Ald. Gallery brought up the question of the west end baths again, deferred from the last meeting. He moved that $2,000 be varied from the balance to the credit of the hospital repairs appropriation, and devoted to the erection of free public baths on Wellington street, near the Curran bridge. He pointed out that at former meetings all of the members, including Ald. Ames, who was absent to-day, had promised to support his proposition for this bath if there was money. There had been an appropriation of $10,000 for the repairs to the civic contagious diseases hospital, and the contract for the work had been let for $6,300. Of the balance $2,000 could safely be varied.

Ald. Prenoveau, the chairman, however, explained that it would probably be necessary to expend the whole balance on extra repairs. The repairs already completed revealed defects not mentioned in the specifications, which it was absolutely necessary to make good. Some of the wooden casing torn down showed that the frame needed to be replanked and felt-papered. The window frames, moreover, were from five to eight inches too short, and narrow for the openings in the walls. Under the instructions of the sub-committee, the sanitary engineer had prepared plans and estimates which showed that $2,800 extra work would have to be done to make the repairs complete.

Ald. Roy thought that $500 worth of extra work would be sufficient.

It was finally decided to call for tenders for the extra repairs needed according to the engineer's plan.

Ald. Gallery asked for $1,000 to begin the work on the baths.

Ald. Brunet—'I would do it, if I was sure we would not need it for the hospital.'

Ald. Prenoveau (chairman)—'For my part, I am ready to promise what is left of this appropriation for your bath.'

At this, the question was dropped for the present.

ORANGEMEN PARADE.

The postponed church parade of the Montreal Orangemen, took place yesterday afternoon. There was a good turn out, better than in previous years, the assembling place being the Orangemen's Hall, St. Catherine street. Headed by a fife and drum band, the members of the order marched in procession to Dominion Square Methodist Church. Mr. E. Tighe, Provincial Grand Master; Mr. Thomas Gilday, County Master, and other county officials took part in the procession.

POLICE HOLIDAYS.

Inquiry amongst the members of the Police Committee gives some encouragement to the police to hope that their appeal for an extension of their holidays to ten days may after all be granted. As the police are on duty every day, Sundays not excepted, it is urged that a ten days' vacation is not too much. The matter is still under consideration by the Police Committee and the Superintendent, neither of whom cares to take the responsibility at present. They appear to be awaiting an expression of public opinion on the subject.

SATURDAY PICNICS.

Despite the threatening weather on Saturday, a good number of the residents of the Point, went to Iberville and Sherringham Park, under the auspices respectively of the Grand Trunk firemen and Centenary Methodist Sunday School. The day was pleasantly spent by all concerned.

RECORDER'S COURT.

Three decent looking young men, aged 18, 20 and 21, appeared consecutively before Mr. Recorder Weir this morning on the charge of drunkenness, and were each fined $5 or one month.

John Dunn, a carter, drunk and disorderly, in charge of his vehicle, was finde $10 or one month.

A respectable young man, who said he was a stone-cutter from Barré, Vt., was fined $5 or 20 days for being drunk. He explained that he went into a place yesterday to get a glass of beer. He had $30 in his pocket then, but he coud remember nothing after till he came to himself at the policle station, when he found his money was gone. He was advised to leave beer alone in future.

Norman O'Hara belongs to a bad gang of boys who have been making trouble around Richmond square. They have been repeatedly warned by the guardian, and O'Hara resented the reproof. While the guardian was watering the plants one day recently, O'Hara deliberately cut the rubber hose. His chum was arrested and fined, but O'Hara escaped till to-day, when he pleaded guilty to the charge and was fined $5, to include the price of the hose. He was also sentenced to $2 or 15 days for resisting the guardian, who placed him under arrest.

Margaret Mitchell, aged 16, was arrested about one o'clock this morning, for loitering on the street, and not giving the police a satisfactory account of herself. She said her father, Thos. Mitchell, put her out. Mr. Mitchell declared that he did not put her out, but that she had stolen $1 from him, and when questioned about it, went out of her own accord. Maggie said her father had been drinking, and likely spent the dollar in that way. A younger sister said Maggie and she had gone to the Island boat in the afternoon, and Maggie had some money with her. Her father did not put Maggie out. The police said they had received complaints from the neighbors about Maggie's bad conduct and language. Mr. Marshall said that the mother and the eldest boy were away. Drink was the principal cause of the trouble. 'Only for liquor, we would have a happy home?' said Maggie. 'I do the washing and ironing, get the meals regular, and keep the house as well as any woman could and father can't say a word against me,' she added, plaintively. Mr. Marshall has arranged to have Maggie placed in a home for a short time. Sentence in the case was suspended, and both Maggie and her father, were given some advice for their good.

THE CITY BONDS.

CITY MAY BE PUT TO EXTRA EXPENSE PAYING INTEREST IN NEW YORK.

A meeting of the Finance Committee was held this morning, Ald. McBride in the chair.

Ald. Sadler drew attention to the fact that according to the terms of the bonds issued in connection with the last $3,600,000 loan the interest is payable in New York. This was likely to put the city to considerable additional expense and he thought that the Bank of Montreal should be written to about the matter.

The other members agreed with Ald. Sadler and it was decided to notify the bank that the city did not consider itself liable for any expense in connection with the payment of interest in New York.

Ald. Laporte, chairman of the Water Committee, appeared before the committee to support the reports for money for buying metres for Chinese laundries and manufactories, for salaries for the high level service, for valves and for the electric lighting of the reservoirs, pumping stations and shops of the departments.

The reports were passed.

RESERVOIR ALMOST EMPTY

The main part of the city, all not included in the high level service, is now drawing its supply direct from the pumping mains, the available reserve in the low level reservoir having been drawn off by noon yesterday. This morning there was five feet of water still in the bottom of the reservoir and it is being drawn off into the sewers. The pumps are keeping up an even presure, and at the fires yesterday the firemen had nothing to complain of.

The fountains in the reservoirs have been cut off during the repairs to the reservoir.

KIOSK RESOLUTION RESCINDED.

At a meeting of the Road Committee, this afternoon, Ald. Gallery made a motion that the committee reconsider the action taken at the last meeting, giving permission for the erection of a kiosk on Victoria square.

This motion was lost after some discussion. The question was again brought up, however, on Ald. Gallery's protest, and finally the former action of the committee was rescinded, and no permission will be given in the meantime for the erection of the kiosk.

AMERICAN LOCOMOTIVES IN ENGLAND.

London, Aug. 13.—Sir George Ernest Paget, chairman of the bond of Midland Railway, speaking at the half-yearly meeting of the company at Derby, Saturday, said that the American locomotives, which are now being used by the company, are not quite up to the standard of the English-made engines, but are nevertheless doing good work.

COMMERCIAL.

WITNESS OFFICE, August 14 1899.

NEW YORK STOCK LIST.

(Furnished by J. B. Mosher.)

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

Atchison ptrd	64¾	63¾
Atchison	....	....
Baltimore and Ohio ptrd	....	....
Can. Pacific	....	....
Can. Southern	....	....
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	137¾	137
Clev. C.C. & St. Louis	....	....
Con. Cable	....	....
Del. & Hud	124	123½
Del. Lack. and West	....	....
N.Y. Gas	....	....
Federal Steel	60¼	60¼
Ill. Central	....	....
Louis & Nash	75⅝	76
Lake Shore	....	....
Manhattan Consolidated	118¼	117¾
Missouri Pacific	48⅝	48⅛
North American	....	....
Nor. Pacific	53⅜	53⅛
Nor. Pac ptd	77⅛	77⅛
New Jersey Central	118	117¾
Nor. West	....	....
N.Y. Central	138¾	138½
Omaha, Common	....	....
Pacific Mail	46¾	46¾
Reading, Philadelphia	....	....
Richmond Terminal	....	....
United States Leather	75¼	75¼
Rock Island, Chicago and Pacific	119⅝	118½
St. Paul	....	....
St. Paul, Minn & Man	153½	1.15⅝
Central Pacific	....	....
Union Pacific	44⅞	44⅛
" ptd	77¾	77¼
Wabash Com	....	....
Wabash ptd	....	....
Western Union Tel	90	90
Sugar	163⅞	163¾
Lead	....	....
Gas, Chicago	120	121⅛
Gen. Electric	124	124
Toledo, Ann Arbor & Nor. Mich	114⅛	113⅝
Rubber	51	50⅞
Rubber ptd	....	....
Met. Traction	....	....
Tenn. Coal and I	....	....

LONDON CLOSING PRICES.

London, Aug. 14.—4 p.m.—Closing—Consols for money at 105⅝; do., for the account at 105 13-16.

C.P.R. at 100⅝; Erie at 14; Erie, first preferred, at 38⅝; Illinois Central at 117½; Mexican ordinary at 79¼, ex-div.; St. Paul, common, at 136; New York Central at 143; Penra. at 70½; Reading at 11⅜; Northern Pacific preferred at 79⅝; Atchison at 21⅝; Louisville at 77⅞; Grand Trunk at 8⅛; bar silver at 27¾; money at 2 to 2½.

The rate of discount in the open market for both short and three months' bills, 3 11-16 to ¾ p.c.

TORONTO MINING EXCHANGE.

Toronto, Aug. 14.—Toronto Mining Exchange sales:

Golden Star—2,000 at 4.

Waterloo, W.D.—500 at 8¼.

Rathmullen—1,000 at 7½; W.D., 2,500 at 7¼.

Morrison—500 at 14.

Wonderful—500 at 6, 1,500 at 6¼, 3,000 at 6½, 500 at 6¾.

Van Anda—5,500 at 10½.

Silver Bell—2,500 at 4¾.

Golden Star—1,000 at 41½.

Dardanelles—2,500 at 14¾.

Cariboo McK.—1,000 at 12⅞.

Standard mining exchange sales—

J.O., 41—500 at 4.

Northern Belle—500 at 3, 7,000 at 3¼, 500 at 3¼, 500 at 3¼.

Lone Pine—500 at 30.

Golden Star—500 at 41¼, 500 at 41½.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

WHEAT HIGHER — CORN AND OATS STEADY—PROVISIONS WEAK.

The advance in Chicago wheat has been maintained, and 1c added to Sept., and ½c to Dec. and May. Corn and oats were neglected, and varied only a small fraction. Provisions opened stronger but lost the advance, closing about the same as on Saturday.

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

	Saturday's To-day's Close.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—					
Sept.	70⅞	71⅜	72	71⅛	71⅞
Dec.	73⅝	73⅞	74⅝	73⅝	74¼
May	76⅞	77	77⅝	76⅝	77½
Corn—					
Sept.	30¾	30⅞	31	30¾	30¾
Dec.	28½	28⅝	28⅝	28⅜	28⅝
Oats—					
Sept.	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
Dec.	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
Pork—					
Sept.	8.30	8.37	8.37	8.22	8.30
Dec.	8.37	8.40	8.47	8.30	8.35
Lard—					
Sept.	5.25	5.25	5.27	5.20	5.20
Dec.	5.30	5.32	5.35	5.25	5.25
Short ribs—					
Sept.	5.02	5.07	5.10	5.02	5.05
Oct.	5.07	5.10	5.15	5.07	5.07

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

East Buffalo, Aug. 12.—Cattle—The offerings were 11 loads of Canadian cattle, part of which were sold at steady prices on the basis of Monday's figures. Calves were in light supply; active demand; stronger. Choice to extra at $6.25 to $6.50; good to choice at $6 to $6.25.

Sheep and Lambs — The offerings were moderate, only 15 loads, and there was an active demand for top grade lambs, which sold higher. Sheep were steady. Lambs, choice to extra, at $6.25 to $6.50; good to choice at $6.25; common to fair at $5 to $5.35. Sheep, choice to extra, at $4.75 to $5; good to choice at $4.50 to $4.70; common to fair at $3.50 to $4.

Hogs—The market opened fairly active on good corn Yorkers, which sold generally at $4.90; mixed and medium at $4.85 to $4.90; pigs at $4.70 to $4.80; roughs at $3.80 to $4; stags at $3.25 to $3.50; heavy grassers at $4.50; grass pigs at $4.65.

At the close there were several loads of common hogs left over, and common hogs were lower.

GRANBY'S FRUIT SHOW.

The Shefford Fruit Growers' Association has earned the reputation of holding the best fruit show in the province. Granby is about the only fruit centre in this section, and the exhibitions are held there. This year the show will be held on Thursday and Friday, Sept. 7 and 8, and it promises to eclipse all other of the association's former efforts. The exhibits of fruit, flowers and vegetables will this year be shown under three mammoth tents on the new and beautiful grounds of Victoria Park. The fancy work and cookery exhibits will be shown in the main building. The poultry and horse departments, which have become strong features of the exhibition, have ample space to themselves. The former will be judged by Sharp Butterfield, of London, Ont., and the latter by Messrs. Chas. Campbell and W. L. Ball, of Richmond. The general prize-list amounts to nearly $1,000.00, and all prizes are paid in full on the second day of the show. Twenty-five dollars in cash will be given to the best lady drivers; twenty-five dollars for best lady riders, and large cash prizes for best single turnouts, best double turnouts, best teams draft horses, etc. Special attractions will be given on the grounds both days. Excellent bands of music, etc. In the evening of the first day a fancy dress bicycle parade will be held, followed by tugs of war, etc. In the evening of the second day a grand entertainment will be held in the Town Hall. The officers of the association are G. C. Wilcocks, president; J. C. Barr, vice-president; John Lincoln, W. R. Horner, O. M. Pare, Amos Chartier, directors; and J. A. Tomkins, secretary-treasurer. All departments are open to the world for competition.

THE 'CAMPANA'S' LIST.

The tourist business to lower ports has not diminished, as the following passenger list of the SS 'Campana,' which sailed this afternoon at two o'clock, will show: Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Alcorn, Montreal; Mr. and Mrs. H. Waterman, Quebec; Mr W. T. S. Boulterhouse, Mr. E. H. Taylor, Miss Metcalf, Montreal; Messrs. Geo. Stewart, T. Blackwell, F. H. Weir, Moncel, Dr. F. J. Giblin, the Rev. P. M. O'Connor, Judge Senkler, the Hon. M. J. Mullen, Miss Senkler, Mrs. E. M. Morgan, Montreal; Mrs. William A. Wilson, Mr. M. Mahoney, Mr. F. A. Schneider, Mr. M. Harold, Mr. W. H. Bofinger, Mr. W. H. Bofinger, jr., Quebec; Mr. George F. Harvey, the Rev. Chas. F. Bedard, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Gordon, the Rev. A. Clement, the Rev. J. Desaulniers, Mrs. Carrier, Miss Drouin, Mr. and Mrs. Brothers and child, Mr. S. Carsley, jr., Mr. Edwin Carsley, Mr. Voy, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Crombie, Mrs. W. J. Buchanan, Miss A. Buchanan, Mr. J. Y. Hoyte, Mr. J. Lobbett, Mr. H. J. Tiffin, Mr. and Mrs. W. Munro, Toronto; Miss Benton, Miss L. Benton, Mr. and Mrs. Cooper, Miss C. Benton, Miss J. Benton, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Lalor, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Ireland, Dr. and Mrs. N. Jacobson, Miss J. Hedges, Mrs. J. C. Hedges, Miss Jacobson, Master Jacobson, Mr. and Mrs. Mahoney, Mr. and Mrs. Coate, Mr. and Mrs. William Thompson, Mr. J. H. Streets, Mr. Watt, Mr. E. Thumm, Mr. W. Burroughs, Mrs. Gordon, Mrs. Emma D. Davies, Dr. Katherine Miller, Mrs. Wortham, Mr. C. R. Gordon, Mr. William J. Morris, Mr. F. Hague, Dr. O. H. Johnston, Dr. Chase and son, Mr. Van Alstyne, Mr. and Mrs. John McLennan, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bille, Miss S. D. Hazelton, Miss Price.

LOCAL FIRES.

At a quarter to twelve last night fire was discovered in the cigar store of Mr. Fauteux, 509 St. Lawrence street. The contents were entirely destroyed, the damage being estimated at $500; insurance $300.

A slight fire broke out in the Grand Trunk supply store, behind the Bonaventure station, at two o'clock yesterday afternoon. The prompt arrival of the firemen prevented its becoming serious.

About 4.30 p.m. on Saturday afternoon, smoke was noticed issuing from a shed and stable in the rear of 201 Knox street. A horse, which was in the stable, was burned to death, and the building, which was occupied by George Daly, was destroyed.

DEMAND OF ASSIGNMENT CONTESTED.

D. O. Fry, hotel keeper, Lachine, upon whom a demand of assignment has been made by J. O. Dupuis, is contesting said demand on legal grounds, declaring at the same time that he is not indebted towards Dupuis to the extent mentioned.

THE BARONESS DE LONGUEUIL.

The Baroness de Longueuil returned to Europe last week, having completed the sad duties of the burial of the late Baron. The remains of the Baron were interred in a special family vault, and everything in connection therewith was of the most private character.

OBITUARY.

Buffalo, Aug. 13. — Colonel Henry M. James, died in this city to-day. For a number of years he was United States consul at Simcoe, Ont.

Magnolia, Mass., Aug. 13.—Mr. Horatio Nelson Slater, the millionnaire manufacturer, of Boston, died at his summer home yesterday afternoon after a short illness.

London, Aug. 13.—Sir Edward Frankland, K.C.B., honorary secretary of the Royal Society, is dead. He was born in 1825, and was formerly a professor in the Royal School of Mines.

Little Rock, Ark., Aug. 13.—Mr. Henry H. Rector, seventh governor of Arkansas, died, yesterday, aged eighty-three years.

Quebec, Aug. 13.—The Rev. A. Fafard, curate of Baie St. Paul for the last fifteen years, died yesterday after a long illness, from heart disease, aged fifty-nine years. He was the founder of the Hospice Ste. Anne, the mother house of which is at Baie St. Paul.

Iroquois, Ont., Aug. 14.—Mr. George J. Brouse died yesterday at the age of eighty years. The deceased was a brother of the late Senator Brouse.

YACHTING.

THE 'SHAMROCK'S RIGGING HAS ARRIVED.

New York, Aug. 14.—The Anchor line SS. 'Furnesia,' which arrived this morning, from Glasgow and Moville, brought the racing rigging and gear of Sir Thomas Lipton's yacht 'Shamrock.' The spars, wrapped in canvas, are lashed securely to the forward deck, and number eleven pieces.

SHIPPING.

STEAMER ARGYLE AGROUND.

Rochester, N.Y., Aug. 14.—It was reported at noon to-day that the steamer Argyle, bound for Toronto, was sinking off Manitou Beach. Tugs from Charlotte were despatched to the scene at once, and the life saving crew was well on the way to Manitou at one p.m. in tow of a tug. Later it was learned that the steamer was not sinking, but that she met with an accident to her steering gear, and drifting helplessly had run aground. Although a heavy sea is running, no danger to the passengers is apprehended.

Financial.

W. H. WEIR & SON
STOCKBROKERS,
113 St. Francois Xavier St
W. H. WEIR. F. H. WEIR.
Members Montreal Stock Exchange.

H. L. PUTNAM,
REAL ESTATE.
Mortgage Loans. Valuations.
1st Floor, Temple Building
Tel. Main 3396.

LOST, SUNDAY EVENING, IN OR around the St. James Methodist Church, Pearl Pin, form of two horseshoes. Return to 2265 St. Catherine street, and be rewarded. 14

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

[We invite questions on all possible subjects of general interest, to which we shall do our best to obtain correct answers, and shall insert such queries and replies as we can make room for. This must not be used, however, as an advertising column or as an enquiry bureau for matters not of public interest. Every query must be accompanied with the name and postal address of the sender, and no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.]

GENERAL.

REMINISCENCES OF DAVID GILMOUR.

M.K., Galt, Ont.—Who is the publisher of the 'Reminiscences of David Gilmour,' author of 'Gordon's Loan,' and 'Pen Folk'? Ans.—The 'Reminiscences of David Gilmour' was published by Douglas at Edinburgh. It may be ordered for $1.75 post paid from Eben Picken, bookseller, Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal. Another title of this book is 'Paisley Weavers of Other Days.'

ORIGIN OF THE TERM 'DIXIE'S LAND.'

R.T.F., Amherst, N.S.—How did the term 'Dixie's Land,' as applied to the Southern States, originate? Ans.—Some have thought that Dixie's Land, as applied to the South, was a corruption of 'Dixon,' the boundary between North and South, being called the Mason and Dixon line. This is not, however, the correct origin of the term. Before the Civil War of 1861-5, the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana, known also as 'La Banque de Citoyens de la Louisiane,' which had established for itself a considerable reputation by withstanding a two-days' run made upon it in 1857; at which time other banks failed all about it, greatly extending its circulation. C. W. Cannuck, the teller, suggested that the steamboat men bring their freight bill cheque to his bank for payment. This much facilitated business, as formerly these bills, averaging in amount from $3,000 to $10,000, had to be presented for payment at the particular bank upon which the cheque was drawn. The steamboat men thus became of great service to the bank as their money was distributed throughout the whole extent of the Mississippi Valley. The denominations of the notes in English and French were as follows: Five, cinq; ten, dix; twenty, vingt; fifty, cinquante; one hundred, cent; one thousand, mille. These names were not easy to pronounce, except the second one 'dix' pronounced according to the English sound of the letters. The word seemed to catch the eye, and it was besides the denomination most frquently used. After a while the $10 notes were known as 'dixies.' Soon they had a much greater circulation than had the other denominations, a Dixie note became a common expression. All this was natural enough as the word 'dix' was the most noticeable object upon the front of the bill. At length the boatmen, when about to go South, would say, we are going after dixies, or we are going to 'Dixie Land' or the land of dixies. Gradually the Southern country became known as Dixie Land. The original song 'Dixie Land' was composed by Daniel Decatur Emmet, for Bryant's Minstrels, then (1859) performing in Mechanics' Hall, New York. Mr. Emmet had been for part of his life engaged in a circus and he had often heard the Southern men say 'I wish I was in Dixie Land' when they grew homesick, or discontented, with the Northern weather. This expression suggested the song. Later on in the fall of 1860 Mrs. John Wood sang this melody in New Orleans, at the performance of the burlesque 'Pocohantas.' Just before the war the music which had then become well-known was utilized by a New Orleans publisher to give expression to the strong Southern feeling then existing there. The air perpetuated by the war song became thenceforward known all over the United States and Canada.

TO TAKE A MEDICAL COURSE.

H.B.M., St. Andrews.—1. What are the expenses of a course in medicine at McGill College, Montreal? 2. What is the length of the course? 3. Regulations concerning matriculation. Ans.—1 and 2. The university fees are on and after October, 1889, $125 per annum. Total, $500 for the four years' course of nine or six months in each year, lasting from the middle of September to the last week of March; in some of the years, and in others, the summer sessions bring the course up to the end of June. The cost of books, board, and lodging, and clothing, and other living expenses, will amount to from $300 to $400 more each year, making the total cost amount to from, say, $2,000 to $2,500 for the four years. The cost of the examination for entrance is five dollars, with an additional fee of four dollars, if the candidate is examined elsewhere, than in Montreal. The examinations are held in May or June, and in September, in Montreal. Local centres for examination are established in each province of the Dominion, and papers will be forwarded on application. Copies of examination papers of former years will be forwarded together with the college Calendar to any one who requires them. Address W. Vaughan, secretary of McGill University, Montreal. The subjects for matriculation are in general, classics, mathematics, and English, with one optional subject, consisting of either French, German, Grook or chemistry. For regulations concerning registration and practice, in provinces other than that of Quebec, see the Calendar. Those who wish to practice in Quebec, must pass the examination of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Quebec, before attending lectures at McGill, as their time otherwise will not count. Graduates in Arts are, however, exempted from this examination. The registrars at the local centres are in Ontario, Dr. R. A. Pyne, corner of Bay, and Richmond street, west, Toronto: for Nova Scotia, Dr A. H. W. Lindsay, Halifax: for New Brunswick, Dr. G. H. Coburn, Fredericton; for Newfoundland. Dr. J. Sinclair Tait, St. John's; for Manitoba, Dr. J. S. Gray, Winnipeg; for the North-West Territories, Dr. H. W. Bain, of Prince Albert; for British Columbia, Dr. C. J. Fagan, New Westminster. These gentlemen will furnish full information to those intending to matriculate.

THEOLOGICAL AND OTHER SECOND-HAND BOOK STORES OF LONDON.

Query.—1. Mention some theological second-hand book stores in London, England. 2. T.C.P., St. John, N.B.—State the names of some of the principal second-hand book shops of London, England. 3. State their terms of sale. Ans.—1. We know of no book stores in London dealing altogether in second-hand theological works. Messrs. Rivington keep the principal publishing and selling establishment for new theological works. London, England, is sufficient address. 2 and 3. Second-hand works of theology may be ordered from the ordinary second-hand book stores. One of the principal is that kept by Francis Edwards, bookseller, 83 High street, Marylebone, London, W. If very rare or expensive works are required the best man will be Bernhardt Quarritch, second-hand bookseller. His establishment, though not larger than the smallest of Canadian city bookstores, contains a stock worth perhaps four million dollars. Address him, London, England. For books of less value than ten dollars, Mr. Edwards's store, as above mentioned, is a very reliable firm. His terms are net, and all the books on his catalogue are guaranteed to be perfect and in good condition, unless otherwise specified. Send for a catalogue.

NUMISMATIC.

J. A. McK., Montreal.—Some time ago I was informed that the United States coins of 1855 command a premium. Is this true, and what does it amount to? Ans.—The silver dollar is worth from two to five dollars, according to condition. The others par value, except when in the finest condition.

Klondike.—I have in my possession a guinea of George III., dated 1791. Is it of any value above par? Ans.—No, except when in fine condition, when it may be sold from $6 to $7.50.

English.—Can you describe the 1858 Canadian one cent piece, worth $2.50. 2. Can you give the numismatic value of the five, ten and twenty cent pieces of Canada issued in 1858? 3. Is there a Canadian four dollar gold piece? Ans.—1. The coin, which is a pattern, is a size smaller than the regular issue of 1858. The Queen's head is coronated instead of laureated, and on the reverse the maple leaves all point outwards. 2. Nothing more than face value except when in uncirculated condition. 3. No: the only gold coins struck for British North America were the twenty and ten dollar pieces of British Columbia, which were never issued, and the two dollar pieces of Newfoundland.

J.E.H., Oaklake.—What is the value of the following coins? 1. United States half dollar of 1854? 2. Ditto of 1858. 3. Twenty franc piece (gold) of Belgium. Ans.—None of these coins are worth more than par value.

W.R.K., Bishop's Mills, Ont.—What is the value of the following coins: 1. A copper coin, two and one-eighth inches in diameter; obverse, head of George III., 'Georgius III., D.G., Rex.' Reverse, 'Britannia Britanniar, 1797.' 2. Similar, smaller size. 3. Copper, Prince Edward Island, 1857. 4. Brass, obverse, bust; reverse, 'Harp, 1820.' 5. Copper, obverse, Britannia seated; reverse, an eagle with spread wings, and date, '1814.' 6. Copper, obverse, Wellington, 'Halfpenny token'; reverse, Britannia seated, worn. 7. Copper, 'Un sou' within a wreath, and two maple leaves crossed; balance indistinct. Ans.—1. A twopenny piece, value, if in good condition, ten to twenty-five cents. 2. A penny piece, value from two to five cents. 3. One cent. 4. One cent. 5. About two cents. 3. Value in condition described, one cent. 7. This is the J. Roy copper, and in good condition is somewhat rare; poor, as described, one cent.

MEDICAL.

[Letters for this department should be addressed "Medical Editor 'Witness,' Montreal." Should a subscriber ask any question which is not suitable for publication, a reply will be sent by mail if a stamped addressed envelope and $1, physician's fee, be enclosed with such question.]

EFFECTS OF OVER EXERTION.

G.P. — Young man, aged twenty-one. Weigh, when in good order, a hundred and thirty pounds. The last three years I have been suffering from the effects of over work. Had always been ambitious and energetic, and had an extraordinary share of muscular strength. Symptoms—Slightest exertion causes me to breathe heavily, and my heart beats very fast. For instance, in getting out of bed in the morning, I can hear it beat. My chest rises about half an inch with each beat. Have no ambition, easily tired, weak and played out. Work on a farm. Would you advise me to obtain a lighter occupation. Ans.—The heart should be examined. Hypertrophy, or increase in the heart muscle, may occur from exercise or overstrain, or from palpitation; is constant from any cause. Rest of mind and body, a careful attention to avoid attacks of indigestion by a simple digestible diet, and never over-filling the stomach, with attention to the bowels, are essential to improvement. If the cause is over-exertion, improvement may be looked for in time. Hypertrophy of the heart and aneurism, or aneurism, which is a dilatation in a blood vessel, may come from great muscular effort. The nervous mechanism of the heart is intricate, and people who inherit an excitable, nervous, system, and increase this by careless neglect to build up the nerve power, or have it increased by circumstances beyond their own control, are often liable to very irregular and trying action of the heart without any other consequences beyond having always to be careful to avoid causes of excitement and indigestion. It is not to be forgotten that the nerves of the heart may be excited when the mind is calm. Care to discover what produces the tumult is necessary to avoid the trouble, which has not become a fixed habit of body. Patient care will give the whole nervous system a chance to learn its place in the economy of the physical frame, and to work better with less commotion.

DIETING AND TONIC REQUIRED.

Marie.—I am nineteen years of age, unmarried. Last March I had urine tested; the doctor said there was albumen and tube-casts in it. He tested it again in about a week, and said it was all right. I felt perfectly well then, but now make an abundance of rather pale urine; sometimes there is a whitish sediment in it. Tongue is furred, and bitter taste in mouth. At times there is a dull, heavy feeling after eating; it is worse if I eat pastry; usual diet is potatoes, wheat bread and milk. Is graham flour in any form injurious? After playing and singing, or going upstairs, I am very much out of breath. Ans.—In cases where the urine contains albumen, diet, a tonic, and avoiding chills, is the main treatment. Playing and singing, or going upstairs, do no harm, when not impossible. Exertion does not injure the kidney inside of over-exertion. It is very important to keep the blood from getting poor in quality, and to keep the skin and bowels active. Your doctor could prescribe a digestive tonic while you feed up with white fish, milk, lamb and chicken broth, beef tea, instead of beef, mutton, or eggs. A warm equable climate prolongs life indefinitely in many cases. It is above all things needful not to be chilled, and to allow the skin and bowels to carry off liquid as far as they can. Your doctor will also give you some remedy suited to ensure an unirritating urine, without depressing you too much. Albumen in the urine is not a certain sign of Bright's disease, but the tube-casts are a definite evidence. Whole wheat is better than graham bread, and easily made into good home-made loaves, without the irritating husks which is of no use to the human being. Barley is a valuable food, so is oatmeal, when it digests well. When dieting it pays to get the best preparations of these things. Peas, beans and cheese, are less suitable to any case of nephritis, or chronic organic kidney disease. Do not eat what you know disagrees with you.

CONSTIPATION

Inquirer.—Several members of our family, of both sexes, are continually troubled with constipation. Will you kindly prescribe a remedy that will be of effect and, if possible, prove a permanent relief; the ordinary cures give only temporary relief and the old conditions prevail when discontinued. Also please print a dietary to suit. Do you think prunes are good for this trouble? How should they be prepared? Are salt foods injurious? Is tea? Ans.—See remarks to T.M.M. in 'Weekly' of Aug. 1. Only gentle measures, constantly kept up for a long time, will cure this trouble.

CATARRH.

A Subscriber.—I am a boy nineteen years of age. I have been troubled with catarrh in the head for a long time. The symptoms are as follows:—The usual discharge from the nose; in the morning I am obliged to clear my throat when I desire to speak, but this almost entirely passes away during the afternoon. I am otherwise in good health. Ans.—Draw salted, freshly boiled and cooled water through your nostrils to the back of the throat night and morning, spitting out the mucus. Get one drachm of tincture of chloride of iron in two ounces of glycerine and paint the back of your throat with this, using a camel's-hair brush. Do it quickly and swallow all the saliva, brushing your teeth with precipitated chalk to protect them from the acid iron salt. If this succeeds, do it occasionally as it acts as a tonic and astringent at the same time. If no better let a doctor see the throat. It is probably curable at nineteen years of age but may become a settled complaint if neglected. Yours does not seem to be the nervous variety of a sense of need to clear the throat.

LEGAL.

(ONTARIO.)

WIDOW'S RIGHTS.

A.B.C., Ont.—A, a father, leaves his property to C, his son, consisting of one hundred acres; B, his mother, still holding her share; that is, not signing off. 1. Can B claim her share, or interest on share, before A's death? At A's death can B draw her share out, or does it remain in the place drawing interest until B's death, and then fall back in the place, and become the property of C? 3. If drawn out, whether in land or money, has B her choice? 4. The property is valued at $4,800. What is B's share, aged fifty-six years. 5. At what date after death does the interest start to mature, if taken in money? Ans.—1. No. 2, 4, and 5. She would be entitled to take at once to her dower interest, that is to say, to the enjoyment of one-third of the lands for the term of her natural life. Upon her death such third of lands would become the property of the son. 3. No.

DISTRIBUTION OF INTESTATE'S ESTATE.

P.H.C., N.S.—My sister, never married, is possessed of an amount of property represented by certain bank shares, etc. She has two brothers surviving, and one deceased about twelve years ago. She belongs at present in Nova Scotia, but formerly lived in New Brunswick. If she should not dispose of her property by will, (1) how will the law dispose of it? (2) will the children or grandchildren of the brother deceased be entitled to any share? (3) what would be the law in regard to these points, in relation to any of the property situated in England? Ans.—1, 2 and 3. The estate being apparently composed wholly of personal property, it would, upon the death of the owner, unmarried and intestate—if still domiciled in Nova Scotia—be distributed in accordance with the law of that province. Such law, as it stands at present, would give the whole of the estate to the brothers and children of the deceased brother—each surviving brother taking one-third, and the children the remaining third equally. Children of a deceased child would take by representation as well.

SCHOOL CHANGES.

———, Ontario.—A lot formerly belonged to the S.S., No. 4, and was changed to S.S., No. 5, and remained there for some time; then the lot changed hands, and was put in Separate School Section, No. 3, and remained there for some years. After this the property again changed hands, and the owner told the assessor to put him in S.S., No. 4, and he did so. There was no objections for one year or more, although it was changed without any legal course. The lot is nearer school in S.S. No 4, than in S.S. No. 5. After this S.S. No. 5, took it as theirs without giving any notice. They now claim it, and say it cannot be taken back into S.S. No. 4 without a legal course. Is this a correct statement or can the lot be claimed by S.S. No. 4, and taken without a legal course? Ans.—We think that S.S. No. 4 is entitled to the lot, but that they should repossess themselves in the manner provided by the Public Schools Act (R.S.O., chapter 292).

LINE FENCING.

Fruit Grower, Ont.—1. Does the same law apply to a division fence between A's fruit farm and a public cemetery, as it does to the division of farms? 2. Do the directors of a cemetery have to keep a fence sufficient to protect my fruit, for when the boat lands them at the cemetery it is impossible to keep the people from stealing it, as the fence is down? 3. If the directors have to fence their cemetery, what kind of a fence should they build? 4. There are some very large trees in the cemetery close to the line, which injures my trees. Are they compelled to keep them from overhanging my trees? Ans.—1, 2 and 3. The act respecting cemetery companies (Revised Statutes of Ontario, chapter 213, sections 4 and 5), requires the company, by walls, or other sufficient fences of such height as the municipality may by by-law direct, to enclose every part of the cemetery held by them, and also, out of the moneys received by them, to keep such fences in complete repair, and in good order and condition. 4. Yes.

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL.

(Conducted by W. F. Clarke, "Lindenbank," Guelph.)

BLOWER ENSILAGE CUTTERS.

A communication was inserted in this department of 'Witness,' on Aug. 1, replying to the query of 'G.G.' Port Hope, re 'blower to fill silo,' in which a misprint occurred, which it is only right should be corrected. Such an implement is stated to be made at the 'Thomas Implement Works, Watford, Ont.' It should be the 'Thom's Implement Works.' I have received letters from D. Thom, Watford; A. Fleury & Sons, Stouffville, and W. Ratcliffe, Columbus, all proffering information about blower attachments to ensilage cutters. 'G.G.' Port Hope, and others interested in growing and storing silage, will do well to correspond with these parties, requesting particulars. Thom's Implement Works, Watford, Ont., issue a nice illustrated circular, giving a cut of the machine made by them which is called the 'Pneumatic Elevator,' and appears to have many advantages over the old-fashioned chain and slot carriers.

A QUERY FROM THE 'WITNESS' OFFICE.

Enclosed in another envelope are letters referring to a recent correspondent's request. On looking up MSS., we find the name was cut off by you, and unless you can remember it, or send letters to him, we cannot help.

Ans.—Most of the querists who ask for information in this department of the 'Witness' are such very modest people, that they do not like to have their names appear in print. They seem to look upon it as something like speaking out in meeting. So they either say, 'do not give my name,' or 'please only give my initials,' or they use a nom-de-plume, such as, 'A Learner,' 'A Constant Reader,' 'A Subscriber,' or some other mode of concealing their true name. I suspect that the party referred to is the correspondent who figures in the next query as 'G.G.' of Port Hope. This is the only recent case in regard to which I have received letters (in the plural), and I think it must be that to which the memo. from the 'Witness' office relates. I am sorry I cannot furnish fuller information in regard to this matter.

A SOIL DEFICIENT IN LIME.

The soil in this Parry Sound district is generally considered deficient in lime or phosphates, and on that account not so suitable for the growing of wheat, and as we do not grow enough of any cash crop to take its place, we would like to get on a plan of 'growing our own bread' successfully. We have an abundance here of what is called crystaline, or white limestone rock, which when burnt, makes a good, strong lime for building purposes. 1. Would this lime contain the elements to supply the deficiency mentioned? 2. What price could a farmer afford to pay for it, for fertilizing purposes, and draw it, say, five miles? 3. What would be the best mode of application?

D. PATTERSON.
Dunchurch P.O., Parry Sound District, Ont.

Ans.—As lime contains but little, if any, actual elements of fertility, but rather acts as a solvent, or digester of those already in the soil, its tendency is to cause the soil to become more quickly exhausted of its fertile salts, by enabling larger crops to be grown, unless they are returned to the land in the shape of organic manures. On soils that are poor, or have been already over-cropped and exhausted of these organic matters, the application of lime alone would be of no benefit whatever. If the soil is deficient in other elements of fertility, these must be supplied, so that it is only as part of a system of good, intelligent mixed farming that the use of lime can be commended. To depend on it as the sole, or even the chief source of fertility, would be a great mistake.

SUNDRY QUESTIONS.

M.D., Ottawa—I take great interest in your Boys' Page and farm news and question department. I would not be without the 'Witness' for anything now. Would you kindly answer the following questions through your question department: 1. Give the address of the best book or weekly paper on poultry. 2. Cost of same. 3. The address of the best book on science of farming, and cost. 4. Book on cattle, sheep and swine, with cost, and oblige. Ans.—1. One of the best of the many publications on the subject of poultry is the 'Canadian Poultry Review,' published monthly at Toronto. 2. Fifty cents a year. 3. It is difficult to say what is the best book on the general science of farming. Storer's 'Agriculture' is certainly one of the best. Price five dollars. Voorhees's 'First Principles of Agriculture' is a good book in briefer compass. Price, ninety cents. These are both used as text books at the Ontario Agricultural College. T. J. Day, bookseller, Guelph, Ont., keeps them both in stock, and will supply them at the figures quoted. 4. I advise you to write to the Judd Company, New York, for their catalogue, which will give you a list of books on poultry, cattle, sheep and swine, at various prices.

THE SHEEP INDUSTRY.

A.B.O., Ottawa—For some time I have read with great interest the topics discussed in the question and answer department of the 'Witness,' and therefore I make bold to ask you to answer the following questions in the paper at your earliest convenience. Why do the people in the grazing districts of Ontario and Quebec not go more extensively into raising sheep? About how much capital would one require to go into the business, that is, starting in a small way at first? Is there any magazine or paper published in the interests of sheep raising? Trusting that I am not giving you too much trouble, I remain, yours truly. Ans.—1. To my mind, the two great hindrances to the extension of the sheep industry are ignorance of the value of this useful animal to the farmer, and the ravages of sheep killing dogs. 2. If I knew what you would consider going into the business of sheep raising in a small way, I could answer this question better. A good plan for a beginner is to buy a few common yearling ewes, and then a pure-bred ram of the preferred breed. The ewes would cost five or six dollars each in this part of the country, and the ram from ten to twenty dollars. 3. There is a sheep journal published in Chicago, but I do not know its name or address. Write to 'Farming,' Toronto, for a sample copy of that paper, which will probably give you the desired information.

DAIRY JOURNAL WANTED.

G.M.M., Montreal.—Kindly inform me where I can get the paper entitled 'Hoard's Dairyman,' and oblige. Ans. — 'Hoard's Dairyman' is published at Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin. Address the editor, ex-Governor Hoard.

DOUKHOBOR PAPER.

Winnipeg, Aug. 14.—The 'Aaupin Press,' says that in about a month's time there will be a Doukhobor paper issued from the Yorktown 'Enterprise' office, edited by Joseph Janoffsky, who has brought with him an outfit of Russian type.

Bargains.

ONE GENT'S CRAWFORD BICYCLE, $9. Address, by letter, 999, 'Witness' Office. 14

FOR SALE, FIRST CLASS UPRIGHT Piano, seven octaves, scarf and stool, in perfect order, $55 cash, a bargain. 252 City Hall avenue. 11

KINDLING—FOR THE MILLION, Kindling $2; Cut Maple, $2.50; Tamarac Blocks, $1.75; Mill Blocks, $1.50; cut any length; delivered anywhere in the city. J. C. MACDIARMID, Richmond square. Bell Telephone 8353.

Rooms and Board.

ROOMS—FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, also parlor, with piano if required. 56 Workman street, near Canning. 12

ROOM, UNFURNISHED LARGE FRONT parlor, with bay window, at 159 Lusignan street, suitable for light housekeeping.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR WITHout board, by day, week or month, at STILLWELL'S Temperance House, 711 and 713 Craig street. 18

To Let.

TO LET, 646 CRAIG STREET, four flats, and cemented basement, depth 125 feet. 650 Craig street, being street flat and basement. 13 Lemoine street, four flats and basement; hydraulic hoist, 'Daisy' heater. Estate John Tiffin, per H. H. AUSTIN, Agent. 11

TO LET, 269 ST. PAUL STREET, corner of Vaudreuil street, suitable for any mercantile or light manufacturing business. H. H. AUSTIN, executir Estate lat Jos. Tiffin. 11

LOWER TENEMENT TO LET, WITH side lights; rent low; 27 Buckingham ave. Apply W. H. CHAPMAN, corner Buckingham avenue and St. Catherine street. 12

TO LET, AT MONTREAL WEST, COMfortable Cottage, with acre and a half garden land, near Aberdeen Hall. D. S. LEACH, Temple Building. 11

TO LET, AT MONTREAL ANNEX, A nicely finished flat of six rooms, modern improvements, with cast-iron enamelled bath, and Richelieu water closet; hot water furnace, and all nickel plated pipes. For particulars, apply to 30a Waverley st. 9

TWO-STORY BUILDING, FORTIFICATION Lane and St. Peter street, to let, suitable for Plumber, etc. Alterations to suit tenant. Apply at 'Witness' Office. 6

'HOUSE TO LET' PLACARDS IN MANY styles; also lease forms, etc., for sale at the 'Witness' Office. 24

BUSINESS PREMISES TO LET

Two flats, size 40 x 40 feet each, heated, suitable for light manufacturing purposes, situated on St. Peter street, between Craig and St. James streets.
Apply at 'Witness' Office.

TO RENT.

No. 20 McGill College Ave.,		$500	and taxes
" 49	" "	450	free taxes
" 329 Prince Arthur St....		400	" "
" 37 Mackay St.....		360	" "
" 6 Berthelot St.....		216	" "
" 28 Argyle Ave.....		168	" "

TENEMENTS.

" 105 Osborne St.....		$240	free taxes
" 41 Bleury St.....		215	" "
" 14 Argyle Ave.....		168	" "
" 822 St. Denis St.....		132	" "
" 471 Mount Royal Ave....		120	" "

STORES.

" 143 St. Maurice St.....		$800	free taxes
" 41½ Bleury St.....		400	" "
" 18 St. Maurice St.....		300	" "

And others.

J. W. MOLSON & CO.,
101 St. Francois Xavier St. 11

Property.

FOR SALE—WESTMOUNT HOUSES Nos. 42, 48 and 56 Chesterfield avenue. If you want a well built, well laid out house at moderate price and on easy terms, the above mentioned should be inspected before buying elsewhere. Nothing to equal them for the money. Everything the very latest and best, combined in these houses. Keys at 445 Prince Albert avenue. J. E. BULMER, Builder. 8

FOR SALE, ANY GENTLEMAN WANTing a nice cosy country resort for winter or summer, beautifully situated, solid stone house, iron roof, well finished, with 75,000 feet of nice ground, fine old trees, etc., facing the river, with grand view of all shipping up and down, and within thirty minutes to centre of the city, and completely isolated, can be suited by applying to B., 'Witness' Office. Easy terms. 4

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—I am building nice winter cottages, and selling on easy monthly payments; fine situation; each cottage isolated; area, 8,000 feet in each lot. Call and see them, and judge for yourself. For full particulars apply on the ground, to A. HARDIE, Cardenville avenue, Longueuil, 'West End.' or P.O. Box. 45. 4

956 SHERBROOKE ST.

We have been instructed by the Executors late R. R. Grindley, to offer FOR SALE the well built commodious residence No. 956 Sherbrooke Street, containing sixteen rooms, heated by hot water throughout, and fully equipped in every respect. The lot is 30 feet front by about 188 ft. deep, and the vacant lot adjoining, of the same dimensions, can also be had at a moderate price. Permits and particulars at this office.

J. CRADOCK SIMPSON & CO.,
181 ST. JAMES STREET.

Twelve Minutes to Dixie by G. T. R.
—AND—
DIXIE
is the station you book to for
ABERDEEN PARK
SUMMERLEA.
Lots are selling to well pleased people because we don't exaggerate.
H. FAWCETT HARTLAND,
REAL ESTATE and LOANS,
207 St. James Street.

Flats to Let.

FLATS TO LET.

TWO FLATS, 40 x 40 each, adjoining 'Witness' Office.
Good Light.
Heated by Steam.
Suitable for Offices, Light Manufacturing or Warehouse.
Goods Entrance.
Central Location.
Apply, JOHN DOUGALL & SON, 'Witness' Office.

Classified Advertisements.

CASH TARIFF.

Situation Vacant. Situation Wanted. Pupils Wanted. Rooms To Let. Articles Found. Secondhand Articles Wanted or For Sale. — 20 WORDS FOR 10 CENTS. ½c for each additional word. Six insertions for the price of four.

Property For Sale or To Let. Other Articles For Sale. — 25 WORDS FOR 25 CENTS. 1 cent for each additional word. Six insertions for the price of four.

Personals Agents Wanted. — 25 WORDS FOR 50 CENTS.

NOTICE PARTICULARLY.
Postage Stamps will be Accepted.

The above rates are CASH with order. When not prepaid numerous entries have to be made, and the rate is, in consequence, much higher.

No charge made in our books for any advertisement of less than five agate lines space.

WANT ADS.

—FOR THE—
WITNESS
May be left at
THE WM. DRYSDALE COMPANY,
UP-TOWN STORE,
2365 St. Catherine street,
Between Peel and Mansfield Sts.
OR WITH
R. TURNER, Grocer,
Point St. Charles, 60 Wellington Street,
West of Subway.

Situations Vacant.

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

WANTED, GENERAL SERVANT. Apply at once, with references, to 94 St. Genevieve street. 14

WANTED, BOY TO LEARN THE Retail hardware business; must speak both languages. Address, HARDWARE, 'Witness' Office. 14

WANTED, A SMART BOY OF 16 to make himself generally useful in store, etc.; must have references as to character, etc. G. W. CLARKE & CO., 2270 St. Catherine street. 13

WANTED, TWO OR THREE SPECIAL Correspondents, Ladies or Gentlemen, familiar with Montreal Society. Address Editor, 'The Metropolitan,' 18 Board of Trade. 12

WANTED, A TEACHER HOLDING McGill Normal Elementary Diploma, for Joliette Dissenting School; term, nine months; salary, seventeen dollars. WILLIAM COPPING, Secretary-Treasurer. Joliette, Aug. 9, 1889. 11

WANTED, GIRLS FOR FINISHING Coats; steady work, good pay. Apply to S. ASHER, 694 Craig street, 2nd floor. 11

WANTED, ONE TEACHER FOR SMALL Elementary School, 10 or 12 candreu; salary, $125 year. Apply to R. LOBRY, S. T., Bourg Louis. 10

Employment Wanted.

WANTED, BY A GOOD LAUNDRESS, Gentlemen's or families' washing, or work by the day. 472 Seigneurs street. 14

WANTED, SITUATION BY AN HONEST Protestant, 46, thoroughly up in shipping, travelled position of trust; reference, security, if required; can be relied on to do his duty in employer's absence equally as well as in his presence. Address C.J., 'Witness' Office. 7

WANTED, BY MIDDLE-AGED LADY, position as Companion to Lady crossing in September; for free passage; good sailor. Mrs. G. PENDLEBURY, Stanbury, P.Q. 12

WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE PERson a situation as good plain cook; city or country. Apply at 22 Emily street. 12

WANTED, SITUATION BY YOUNG English girl, as Housemaid in gentleman's family, where Tablemaid is kept. Address H.S., 36, 'Witness' Office. 11

WANTED, POSITION AS TRAVELLER, flour or grain preferable; speaks both languages; steady to business and temperate; good reference. Address X., 'Witness' Office. 9

Lost, Strayed and Found

LOST, ON SATURDAY, A FINE LACE Handkerchief. Finder will be rewarded by returning to 19 Essex avenue. 14

LOST, $21.00 (WAGES), SATURDAY AFternoon, on Windsor or Osborne streets. Reward at 192a Mountain street. 14

Wanted Dressmaking.

DRESSES AND JACKETS made by first-class English Dressmaker. Tailor-made gowns and costumes; $2.50 and $3. Mrs. WALSHE, 540 Sanguinet street, near Roy street. 12

Wanted.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, LADIES' and Gentlemen's Cast-off Clothing, Furs, Carpets, Household Furniture of all descriptions; Pictures, Paintings, Musical Instruments, Firearms, Bicycles; best prices paid. Address, M. FRANK, 491 Craig street. Post-Office Box 421, formerly of 569 Craig street. 8

The Boys' Page.

A Unique Mining Contest.

(A. M. Donaldson, in the 'Strand.')

I.

(Continued.)

'That is what I expected from you,' said Hay. 'I think it would be better for us to meet at the colliery to-morrow and arrange at which seams the hewing has to be performed and any other letails. Will three o'clock suit you?'

'I'll make it suit me,' Mr. Wood answered. 'I may as well tell you that John Thomson has beaten every man in Lanarkshire, and,' looking on Hay with undisguised contempt, 'he'll make rings round a molly-coddle like you. Wouldn't you be as well now to go away home and to bed? You'll need a rest after this trying discussion.'

'I am tired, certainly,' Hay drawled, in retort, 'of your uncouth impertinences. But I hope when you and I are partners, to knock some breeding into you.'

Early next morning Mr. Wood sent for Thomson, his oversman or working manager. A working manager's duties are to take general supervision of the mine and miners, not to do manual labor except in exceptional circumstances. Thomson had been promoted from the ranks two months previously. A giant among his fellows, fully six feet in height, and of strength proportionate, he looked fit to fight for a kingdom. He touched his cap as he approached his master, who was waiting for him at the pit-head.

'Are you still able to use a pick?' Mr. Wood asked.

He smiled the smile of a man who has confidence in his powers, as he answered,—

'I daresay I might, although I am out of practice. Have you a job for me?'

'Aye, John. But he will be the softest mark you ever had. You'll be ready to start at twelve on Sunday night, and go on till the end of the week unless he stops before that. I daresay any hutch-boy would beat him, but I'll run no risks.'

'Who is he, sir?' Thomson asked.

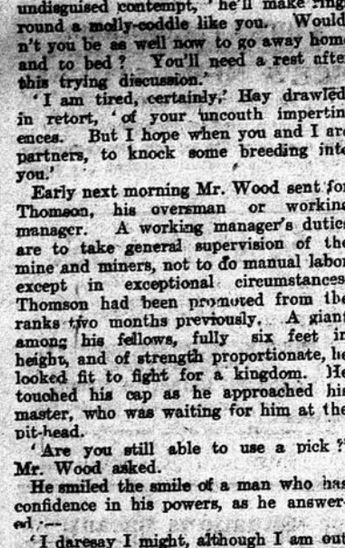
'A friend of Dr. McKinley. He has been running after my daughter. To stop his nonsense I said he could have her if he could do a week's work against the best of my men. The young fop is willing to try. Say nothing of my daughter's connection with the affair to anyone.'

'Is it that overdressed chap with the light kid gloves?' the man asked, incredulously.

'That's he. He will be here at three o'clock. I want you to be here then to fix on your workings for next week.'

'I'll be here then, sir,' Thomson answered. 'But either you are joking, or the man is daft.'

At three o'clock Mr. Wood introduced the opponents to each other. It was



'MR. WOOD INTRODUCED THE OPPONENTS TO EACH OTHER.'

outside the cage. Hay at once offered his hand to Thomson, saying:—

'I am certain we shal lhave a pleasant contest and may the best man win.'

The man touched his front lock.

They descended some seventy fathoms into the earth, and walked along the dark passages illumined only by the fitful gleam of their lamps. They wandered from working to working before deciding at which part of the mine to hold the contest. In close proximity were seams of varying thickness, one six and a half feet, one nearly four feet, and a third nearly three feet. They arranged that each man should work at the six-feet seam until he had hewn three tons; next at the four feet seam until he had produced three more tons; and then similarly at the three feet seam. Not less than three tons was to be sent from any seam before the worker proceeded to that following. Any excess over three tons at any seam was to be credited to that particular seam in the round following.

The men were to pick the coal, and that only. They were allowed as many assistants as necessary to draw the coal when picked from their workings, and hutch-boys whose duty it is to attend to the little waggons in which coal is conveyed to the shaft bottom, whence to the surface to be weighed.

'Dirty job, isn't it?' Hay sighed, as he reached terra firma.

On Sunday afternoon, a few hours before the contest was timed to commence, Thomson and a miner employed in the pit wherein Hay had served his novitiate walked along Broomcross main street. Thomson was narrating the conditions of the match, and describing how cleverly they had fixed it up as a trial of strength wherein the other man's skill in blasting, if he had any, would be of no avail. They met Dr. Hay, who bowed to his opponent and passed on.

'D'ye ken that man?' asked Thomson's friend.

'Aye, that's him I was tellin' ye of.' Thomson answered.

The first speaker stood still, caught his sides, and laughed immoderately. When his merriment had subsided, he said:

'John Thomson, ye're a bigger fule than I took ye for. Bar yersel', there's no a better hawker than him in the country. Aye, man, he's got ye on to a fower and a three fit seam. That's where he has the best o' a big, wechty man like yer'sel'. We couldna' fathom what a man o' his stamp was daein' in the Brandy pit.'

The oversman took his friend straightway to Mr. Wood's house, where he was subjected to a lengthy interrogation by the grim coalmaster.

'Thomson,' he said, before dismissing the men, 'there's a fifty-pound note for you if you win. It will be the longest climb down of my life if you don't.'

'And what about me?' said his man. 'I'll never dare show face again if he beats me. I've had a heap o' chaff to stand 'ere noo o'er my match wi' the mannikin. Lor' kens what it will be if he licks me.'

II.

In the depths of the earth at midnight I saw the competitors in that marvellous contest stripped for the fray. Never were two finer specimens of the Anglo-Saxon race, although of such widely different types pitted against each other. The one meet model for a Hercules, the other for an Apollo.

Henry Wood's champion, John Thomson, was bared to the waist, revealing the massive chest, the powerful neck, and the great muscles of his arms. His nether limbs, like huge pillars, seemed ready to burst through the rough moleskins which garbed them. The square-jawed face with shaggy beard aptly completed the picture, the personification of brute strength. I gazed with admiration on the man as he twirled his heavy pick between the fingers of his right hand, thirty-five years old, mayhap, still in his prime, strong and lusty.

Beside him Hay was completely dwarfed. He was dressel in grey moleskin trousers, spotlessly clean, and a thin flannel sweater. Even here he was neat and trim. It was a night for light clothing. In the open the atmosphere was close and murky; in the mine the temperature was high. The change of clothing seemed to have changed the man. Along with his fashionable attire he had cast off that air of concentrated weariness, boredness, and listlessness which he habitually affected. His dress did not conceal the beauty of his figure. His wrist, narrow, but strong as steel, swelled into a shapely forearm; his well-developed chest, without an ounce of superfluous flesh, tapered gracefully to his waist. A picture of unconscious grace, he stood in easy pose leaning on his pick.

In the dimly-lighted arch of coal other figures were grouped around the principals. Mr. Wood, Dr. Arthur McKinley, George Moore, the proprietor of a neighboring mine, myself, and about half a score of miners who had descended to see the start, and pass a parting jest with Thomson before his work of annihilation commenced.

(To be Continued.)

MAD DOGS.

It has been asserted by many friends of animals, who rightly object to the annual torture and slaughter of dogs, and even by some physicians, that there is no such disease as hydrophobia, or rabies, as it is more correctly called. Those who have studied the subject carefully, however, are certain that there is a disease of dogs, which is communicable by one suffering from it to other animals and to man. But this disease is very rare, and probably not one person in a thousand bitten by dogs is in any danger of it, and not one dog killed among five hundred supposed mad dogs is really mad.

The word hydrophobia is a misnomer, for a mad dog has no fear of water, and will run through a shallow pool without the slightest hesitation; the fear is that of drinking water or of swallowing anything, either fluid or solid, as the attempt is almost certain to throw the sufferer, man or beast, into spasms.

Another popular error concerning rabies is that it is a disease peculiar to 'dog-days.' Vital statistics almost everywhere show that as many cases of the disease in the human being occur during winter and spring as in summer and autumn.

The only way of transmitting hydrophobia is by inoculation; that is, by the introduction of the virus into the body through a wound of the skin or the mucous membrane. The most usual way for this rare event to occur is, of course, through the bite of a rabid dog, cat or other animal. In Russia and some other parts of Europe peasants sometimes contract rabies from bites of mad wolves, and this is said to be the most rapidly fatal form of the disease.

But not every bite, even of a genuinely mad dog, is followed by hydrophobia. If the animal's teeth, for instance, have passed through a man's trouser leg or boot, the saliva, which contains the virus, may be wiped from the teeth. In the same way a mad dog that bites a flock of sheep usually infects but one or two, the wool for the most part removing the poisonous saliva before the jaws close on the flesh.

Rabies was formerly always fatal, but thanks to the discoveries of Pasteur, this result may now be prevented through a course of 'anti-rabic' inoculations, provided this is begun within a few days after the bite is received.—'Youth's Companion.'

ADVERTISEMENTS.

CANCER.

No knife or plaster.
Send for name and particulars.

D. W. STOTT & JURY,
Bowmanville, Ont.

REFORD AGENCIES.
BONALDSON LINE.

SS. Alcides.....4,500 tons SS. Kesmun.....4,500tons
SS. Amarynthia.5,500 " SS. Lakonia.....7,500 "
(cold storage).
SS. Concordia...3,500 " SS. Orthia.....5,000 "
SS. Hestia.....5,600 " SS. Salacia.....7,900 "
SS. Indrani.....5,809 " SS. Tritonia.....6,000 "
SS. Kastalia(cold storage)....6,300 "
New Steamer Building.....7,500 "
New Steamer Building.....7,500 "

GLASGOW SERVICE.
From MONTREAL.

SS. LAKONIA (cold storage).....Aug. 10
SS. TRITONIA.....Aug. 17
SS. AMARYNTHIA.....Aug. 24
SS. KASTALIA (cold storage).....Aug. 31
SS. SALACIA.....Sept. 7
SS. LAKONIA (cold storage).....Sept. 14
Agents—Glasgow.....Donaldson Bros.

THOMSON LINE.
Weekly London Service.
From PORTLAND.

SS. CUMERIA.....Aug. 11
SS. KILDONA.....Aug. 18
SS. FERNFIELD.....Aug. 25
SS. VRESHFIELD.....Sept. 1
SS. TROPEA.....Sept. 8
SS. PLANET MERCURY.....Sept. 15

From MONTREAL.

SS. HURONA (cold storage).....Aug. 13
SS. CERVONA (cold storage).....Aug. 22
SS. EUXINIA.....Aug. 30
SS. IONA (cold storage).....Sept. 2

ABERDEEN SERVICE.

SS. HORDA.....Sept. 20

AGENTS—Cairns, Young & Noble, Newcastle-on-Tyne; A. Low, Son & Co., 7 Fenchurch Avenue, London, E.C.; Thomson & Co., Leith; W. Thomson & Sons, Dundee, Scotland.
COLD STORAGE fitted in special steamers of both lines.

LORD LINE—To CARDIFF.
Regular Sailings during the coming season
From MONTREAL.

SS. LORD IVEAGH.....Aug. 9
SS. LORD ANTRIM.....Aug. 30
SS. LORD CHARLEMONT.....Sept. 7

Through Bills of Lading granted by any of the above lines to or from any point in Canada or Western States.
For further particulars apply to Henderson Bros., Chicago, Ill.; J. D. Riddell, Stratford, Ont., Schofield & Co. (Limited), St. John, N.B., or
THE ROBERT REFORD CO., Limited,
23 and 25 St. Sacrament Street. MONTREAL.

QUEBEC STEAMSHIP CO'Y.,
LIMITED.
ST. LAWRENCE LINE.
SS. "CAMPANA," 1,700 tons.
Is intended to leave Montreal on
MONDAY, 14th August, at 2 p.m.
And afterwards on every alternate MONDAY during the season
For FATHER POINT, GASPE, MAL BAY, PERCE, SUMMERSIDE, CHARLOTTETOWN, AND SOURIS, P.E.I., AND PICTOU.
Has superior accommodation for passengers. Electric lights and all modern comforts.
No cargo received after noon of sailing day.
Tickets for sale at all the principal ticket offices.
For Freight, Passage and Staterooms, apply to J. G. BROCK & CO., Agents,
211 Commissioners St.

VACATION TRIPS
On the St. Lawrence.
Steamers Campana, City of London, Bonnavista and Ceban, to Lower Ports.
Steamers Cuba, Melbourne, Ocean, Persia, and Alexandria to Upper St. Lawrence and Great Lakes.
W. H. HENRY,
116 St. Peter St., Mechanics' Inst. Bldg.,
GENERAL STEAMSHIP AGENCY,
Tel. Main 2646.

Builders and Carpenters.

CHARLES FYFE,
Carpenter and Builder,
38 CATHCART ST.
Tel. Up, 2407.

Bakers and Confectioners.

R. S. AULD,
PLAIN AND FANCY BREAD BAKER AND CONFECTIONER.
Whole Wheat Health Bread, a specialty. Once tried, always used. Confectionery and a large variety of cakes. Wedding cakes and ice cream a specialty; nothing but best materials used. My only store is at corner of Atwater avenue and St. Antoine St., and my only telephone is Mt. 13

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

ELDER, DEMPSTER
& CO.'S
Royal Mail Steamships.

MONTREAL TO BRISTOL (Avonmouth).

*SS. IKBAL.....Aug. 17
*SS. ARAWA.....Aug. 24
*SS. MONTFORT.....Aug. 31
*Cold storage.

The SS. "Arawa" has splendid First Cabin accommodation amidship, large and airy staterooms, also excellent accommodation for Second Cabin and Steerage passengers, and is lighted by electricity.
FIRST CABIN, $45 and $50 single, $85 and $90 return, to Bristol or Liverpool.
SECOND CABIN, To Bristol (Avonmouth), Liverpool or London, $31.50 single, $60.00 return.
STEERAGE To Bristol (Avonmouth), Liverpool, London, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow outward, $20.50.
All other Steamers First Cabin only, single, $40. Return, $76.

BEAVER LINE.
MONTREAL and LIVERPOOL.

SS. LAKE SUPERIOR.....Aug. 20
SS. LAKE HURON.....Sept. 5

Steamers sail from Montreal, at daybreak, passengers embark the evening previous after 6 o'clock.
REDUCTION IN RATES OF PASSAGE:
First Cabin, single, $42.50 to $50. Return, $80 to $90
Second " $31.50 " $60.00
Steerage—Outward, $20.50. Prepaid, $22.

DOMINION LINE
MONTREAL to LONDON.

SS. MILWAUKEE.....Aug. 20
SS. MONMOUTH.....Aug. 26
SS. MOUNT ROYAL.....Sept. 2

For all other particulars apply to
ELDER, DEMPSTER & CO.,
6 St. Sacrament st.

DOMINION LINE
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
LIVERPOOL SERVICE.
Via Londonderry.

Steamer.	From Montreal.	From Quebec
CAMBROMAN	Aug. 19, 9 a.m.	Aug. 19, 7.00 p.m
SCOTSMAN	Aug. 26, daylight	Aug. 26, 2.30 p.m
*OTTOMAN	Sept. 2, daylight	Sept 2, 2.30 p.m
*ROMAN	Sept. 6, daylight	Sept. 6, 2.30 p.m
VANCOUVER	Sept. 7, daylight	Sept. 7, 2.30 p.m

*These steamers do not carry passengers.

BOSTON SERVICE.

From Liverpool.	Steamer.	From Boston.
Aug. 17	NEW ENGLAND	Aug. 30, 5.30 p.m.

Rates—First Cabin, $50 and upwards, single; $100 return, according to steamer and berth. Second Cabin, $35 and $37.50 single; $66.50 and $71.25 return, according to steamer.
Steerage—To Liverpool, Derry, London, Queenstown, Belfast and Glasgow, $22.50 to $25.50, according to steamer. Steerage outfits furnished free.
Midship saloons, electric light, spacious promenade decks.
For further information apply to any agent of the company, or to
DAVID TORRANCE & CO.,
17 St. Sacrament St., Montreal. General Agents.

MANCHESTER LINERS,
LIMITED.
The only direct and regular steamship line between
CANADA and MANCHESTER.
It is proposed to despatch the steamers of this line on or about the undermentioned dates:

From Manchester.	Steamers.	From Montreal.
July 14	MANCHESTER TRADER	Aug. 3
July 22	MANCHESTER CITY	Aug. 10
Aug. 5	MANCHESTER ENTERPRISE	Aug. 24

Steamers are fitted with cold storage.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE and FURNESS LINE.
Montreal, Antwerp and Hamburg proposed sailings are:

From Antwerp	Steamers.	From Montreal.
July 15	*SOPHIE RICKMERS	Aug. 10
July 25	ANTWERP CITY	Aug. 24
Aug. 5	*AKABA	Aug. 30

And at regular intervals of ten days thereafter.
*The above sail for Hamburg direct.
Steamers sail from Hamburg 10th, 20th and 30th each month.
For full particulars as to Freight, etc., apply to
FURNESS, WITHY & CO., Limited. Agents,
44 St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal.

EUROPE, EUROPE, EUROPE
TICKETS BY ALL LINES,
ALLAN, DOMINION and BEAVER LINES,
via Montreal, Halifax or Boston.
HOLLAND-AMERICA, HAMBURG-AMERICAN WHITE STAR, CUNARD, AMERICAN, NORTH-GERMAN LLOYD, GENERAL TRANS-ATLANTIC, STATE, ANCHOR, TRANSPORT and RED STAR Lines, to New York.
Also to SOUTH AFRICA, FLORIDA, WEST INDIES, BERMUDA, NASSAU, JAMAICA, etc.
Call or write for lowest quotations before looking elsewhere.
Cabin rates, $35 upwards; steerage at lowest rates.
Send for monthly pamphlet of rates and sailing (32 pages) agent for Gaze's Tours to all parts of the World. 11 days' Tour through Europe, all expenses paid, $250.
D. BATTERSBY, Agent,
178 St. James St., Opposite Temple Bldg.
Office Telephone, Main 1507. House Telephone, Up 81

Groceries Provisions, &c.

JUST IMPORTED,
COOLING DRINKS
FOR THE HOT WEATHER.
Soda, Seltzer and Ginger Ale from Cochrane, Cantwell & Co., Belfast and Dublin; Ross & Sons, Belfast; Corny & Co., Belfast; Schwepps & Co., London and Glasgow; Jewsbury & Brown, Manchester; McKay's Kola, Edinburgh.
—ALSO—
Gurd's Extra Quality of Ginger Ale, Soda Water, etc.; Kenneth Campbell's, Allan's, St. Lawrence Company, and other brands.
—ALSO—
WELSH GRAPE JUICE.
LIME JUICES.
SYRUPS OF ALL KINDS.
—AT—
Walter Paul's
GROCERY ESTABLISHMENT.

CENTS FOR SALE.
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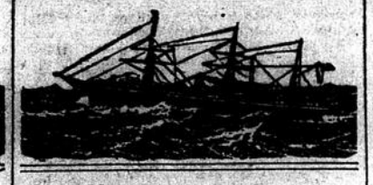
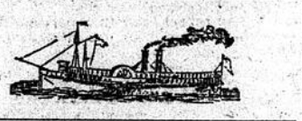


The North-American Transportation Co.,
(LIMITED)
MONTREAL, GASPE & BAIE DES CHALEURS
LINE.
SS. CITY OF LONDON
will sail from Montreal for Gaspe Basin.
FRIDAY, Aug. 18th, at 2 p.m.
calling at
Quebec, River du Loup, Rimouski, Little Metis, Matane,
and all intermediate ports, making connection at Gaspe Basin with the
Str. ADMIRAL
for Dalhousie and all intermediate points in Baie des Chaleurs.
Good accommodation for passengers.
The 'CUISINE' will be unsurpassed.
Tickets good to stop over.
For Freight, Passage and Staterooms apply to
A. LEMIEUX, General Agent,
225 Commissioners street, city.
Telephone Main 2933.

TORONTO $14
AND RETURN
SINGLE $7
including meals and berth, ever
FRIDAY and TUESDAY at 7 p.m.
PER FAVORITE STEAMERS
PERSIA and OCEAN.
Niagara Falls and return, $16; Hamilton, or St. Catharines and return, $15. Steamers electric lighted, and accommodation and attention unsurpassed. For tickets, berths, etc., apply to
G. E. JAQUES & CO., 217 Common st., or to D. BATTERSBY, 178 St. James st. (opp. Temple Building). Telephone Main 1507. 3



R. & O. Navigation Co. CHARLOTTE LINE.
Leaves TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, 10 a.m.
TORONTO LINE
Leaves Week Days, 10 a.m.
HAMILTON LINE
Leaves MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 4 p.m.
LOW RATES WEST AND EAST.
BY DAY OR NIGHT
To QUEBEC.
Leaves 9 a.m. and 7 p.m. every day.
Fine Trip by Day or Night.
Grand Orchestra on Board.
SAGUENAY LINE
Leaves EVERY DAY, from Quebec to Saguenay at 8 a.m., on arrival steamer, from Montreal.
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128 St. James street, opp. Post-Office.

SUMMER EXCURSIONS.
STR. ALEXANDRIA, E. B. SMITH Master.
Sails Every Thursday at 10 a.m.
For all River and Bay of Quinte ports.
Charlotte (Port of Rochester) and return, $15.
Meals and berth included "en route."
Picton, Belleville, Trenton and all way ports, proportionately low rates.
Tickets and all information from
CAPTAIN ON STEAMER,
D. BATTERSBY, 178 St. James St. Tel., Main 1507.
JAMES WOODHOUSE, No. 1 Flourshed, Telephone, 1443
A. W. HEPBURN, Gen'l Mgr. Picton, Ont.

ELECTRIC LIGHTED STEAMERS
CUBA AND MELBOURNE
Leave Jaques' Dock, cor. of Colborne and Common Sts., every Wednesday, at 7 p.m.

	Single Fare.	Return
Toronto	$7.50	$14.00
St. Catharines	8.00	15.00
Cleveland	15.00	28.00
Toledo	16.00	30.00
Windsor / Detroit	15.00	28.00

MEALS AND BERTH INCLUDED.
W. H. HENRY or 116 St. Peter st. G. E. JAQUES & CO., 217 Common St.

DOMINION FREIGHT LINE.
MONTREAL and OTTAWA
via Ottawa River and Rideau Canal. The fine new steamer 'JOHN HAGGART' will ply between the above ports, leaving
MONTREAL every FRIDAY at 7 P.M., and
OTTAWA every MONDAY at 5.30 P.M.
This trip affords a most pleasant time to the tourist. First-class passenger cabin accommodation and meals at extremely low rates. Freight to and from all points will be handled with greatest possible care and despatch, and at rates that will command public favor and patronage. For particulars address J. Th. DIONNE, Owner, Ottawa; Ottawa telephone 275; or A. G. McCORMICK, Agent Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Ottawa; or to JAMES WOODHOUSE, No. 1 Flour Shed, Canal Basin, Montreal; Montreal telephone 1443. 13

OTTAWA RIVER NAVIGATION CO.
DAILY MAIL LINE STEAMERS
(Sundays excepted) Between
MONTREAL & OTTAWA
SINGLE—$2.50. RETURN—$4.00.
Rail and Boat, Return, $5.
RIDEAU ROUND TRIP, $11.00.
CALEDONIA SPRINGS.
Day Trips to Carillon, Hudson, Como, Oka, $1
Saturday to Monday, $1.50.
The most pleasant day's outing in Canada. Take 8 a.m. quick train for Lachine to connect with Steamer SOVEREIGN.
Rapids Excursions to Lachine, 5 p.m. train. Trip.....50c
Rapids Excursions to Hudson, on Lake Two Mountains, by 1.30 p.m. C.P.R. train, Saturdays only. Trip.....$1
MARKET LINES STEAMERS.
Str. Princess to Carillon, etc., Wednesdays and Saturdays at 6 a.m., from Canal Basin, foot Nazareth street.
Str. Maude to Brown's Wharf, Papineauville etc., every Tuesday and Friday, at 6.30 p.m.
Get Snap-Shots Guide Book at Ticket Offices—Nos. 128, 137, 143, 178 St. James street, Windsor and Balmoral Hotels. Grand Trunk Station. Head Office, 165 Common street, Canal Basin. Telephone 1089.
For Special Charters.—New steel steamer Duchess of York, for Sherringham Park or elsewhere, or trips down Lachine Rapids and Moonlights.
Apply at Head Office, 165 Common street.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY
On and after MONDAY, JUNE 19th, 1899, trains will leave and arrive at Bonaventure Depot, Montreal, as follows:—
MARITIME EXPRESS.
Read down. Read up

Depart.	*1.30 p.m.	Montreal	5.30 p.m. Arrive
Arrive.	6.35 "	St. Hyacinthe	4.25 " "
"	9.30 "	Drummondville	1.32 " "
"	x12.30 a.m.	Levis (Quebec)	12.05 " "
"	4.10 "	Riviere du Loup	8.30 a.m. "
"	*10.15 "	Campbellton	2.30 " "
"	5.40 p.m.	Moncton	9.30 p.m. Depart
"	7.10 "	St. John	6.10 " "
"	8.00 "	Truro	5.08 " "
"	9.55 "	Halifax	3.00 " "

LOCAL EXPRESS.

Depart.	x7.45 a.m.	Montreal	6.30 a.m. Arrive
Arrive.	8.55 "	St. Hyacinthe	5.17 " "
"	9.52 "	Drummondville	4.02 " "
"	1.05 p.m.	Levis (Que.)	11.30 p.m. "
"	6.05 "	Riviere du Loup	7.40 " Depart
"	8.25 "	Little Metis	4 25 " "

*Daily.
xDaily, Sunday excepted.

Vestibule trains, with luxurious Sleeping and Dining Cars and First-class Coaches, on the Maritime Express.
Through Sleeping Car between Halifax and St John, Quebec, Montreal and Ottawa.
Sleeping Cars on Local Express between Montreal and Little Metis.
D. POTTINGER,
General Manager.
MONCTON, N.B., June 14th, 1899.
H. A. PRICE, District Passenger Agent, 143 St. James St., Montreal.
JAS. HARDWELL, Division Freight Agent, Room 113, Board of Trade Building, Montreal.
City Ticket Office, 143 St. James St., Montreal.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
FARM LABORERS WANTED IN CANADIAN NORTH-WEST.
SECOND-CLASS EXCURSION ... AUGUST 24, 1899,
To Manitoba and Assiniboia Points, as far as and including Moosejaw, Estevan, Binscarth and Dauphin.
WINNIPEG, PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MOOSOMIN, QU'APPELLE, REGINA, MOOSEJAW, ESTEVAN, DAUPHIN, BINSCARTH, BRANDON,
$10 for the going trip.
For Return Trip, $18.00 on Certificate, to be obtained from any Canadian Pacific Railway Agent.
PORTLAND and OLD ORCHARD SEASIDE SERVICE.
Leave Montreal.....†9.00 a.m. and 8.20 *p.m.
Arrive Portland.....7.45 p.m. and 8.05 a.m.
†Week days with through Parlor Car to Old Orchard and Portland.
*Daily with through sleeper to Portland and Old Orchard.
Through Sleeper to St. Andrews, N.B., leaves Fridays at 8 p.m. until Sept. 1, 1899.
CITY TICKET AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE, 129 ST. JAMES ST. (Next Post-Office).

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM
MONTREAL, PORTLAND, OLD ORCHARD SEASIDE SERVICE.
Leave Montreal 8.00 a.m. and *8.45 p.m.
Arrive Portland 5.45 p.m. and *6.40 a.m.
Arrive Old Orchard 6.47 p.m. and *7.36 a.m.
*Daily. Other trains week days.
Parlor Car for Portland and Old Orchard on 8.00 a.m. train, and through Sleepers for Portland and Old Orchard on 8.45 p.m. train.
MONTREAL AND TORONTO SERVICE OVER A DOUBLE TRACK ROAD IN WIDE VESTIBULED TRAINS.
Lve. MONTREAL..*9.00 a.m., *8.00 p.m., 10.25 p.m.
Arr. TORONTO.....*5.20 p.m., *6.50 a.m., 7.15 a.m.
Lve. TORONTO.....*9.00 a.m., *9.30 p.m.
Arr. MONTREAL..*6.00 p.m., *7.30 a.m.
*Daily. Other trains week days.
Parlor-Café Dining Cars and Palatial Pullmans on day trains, and Pullman Sleepers on night trains. Through Sleepers for Toronto, Hamilton, London, Detroit and Chicago.
City Ticket Offices, 137 St. James Street and Bonaventure Station.

Cement, Drain Pipes, &c.

DRAIN PIPES,
PORTLAND CEMENTS,
AT LOWEST MARKET PRICES.
W. & F. P. CURRIE & Co.,
314 McGill Street.

THE BURNISTONS.

(J. Hammer Quail, in 'Alliance News.')

CHAPTER I.

'Make your choice, sir. You can have my daughter if you are prepared to do what is right to her, and to act like a man. But not if you are to go on like this.'

'Really, Mr. Inglefield, you are very exacting. It is rarely that I indulge —'

'I say, sir, you must make your choice. You must stop that indulgence, or my daughter's engagement to you must be considered at an end, and I must close my house against you. Now, which will you do?'

'Oh, well, of course, Mr. Inglefield, I will do what is right to May. I promise you that as a gentleman.'

'No, no. That won't do at all. It is this brandy drinking. You must give that up, or give her up and you must say which before you leave this room.'

Mr. Inglefield folded his hands behind him, and, with his tall form bent slightly forward, paced the rich Indian carpet with firm and measured tread.

Edgar Burniston stood irresolute, his left hand resting upon the embroidered cloth which covered the massive table. His back was towards the window, and his face was in the shade. The nervous working of his eyes and features was hidden from Mr. Inglefield, but he well knew the struggle that was taking place in the young man's mind.

'Come, what is it to be?. I want your decision,' Mr. Inglefield said, as he stopped and looked sternly at his visitor.

'Oh, really, Mr. Inglefield, you are unreasonable! You surely don't wish to compel me—'

'I must have your decision here and now, Edgar. You know the terms. You want my daughter; very well. You can have her, but you must give up this brandy and liquor drinking. Give me a solemn undertaking that you will do that, and you can have her. Refuse —very well; there's an end of it. Now, which is it to be?'

'Oh, if you put it that way, Mr. Inglefield, I suppose I must—' he stopped.

'Brandy or May, which?'

'Oh, of course I'll have May,' faltered the young man.

'I must have it in black and white,' said Mr. Inglefield, with determination.

Walking to the end of the mantelpiece he pressed the push of an electric bell. In a moment there was a gentle knock upon the door, then the door opened, and the butler entered.

'Just ask Mrs. Inglefield and Miss May to come in, Matthews,' said Mr. Inglefield.

The butler bowed and left the room. Mr. Inglefield walked to an escritoire, which stood in a corner of the room, and took from it a writing pad, a sheet of paper, and pen and ink. Seating himself at the table he began to write. The room door again opened, and Mrs. Inglefield entered, her daughter May following her.

Mr. Inglefield rose and took up the sheet on which he had written.

'I want you both to be witnesses of this,' he said, in tones of businesslike firmness and decision. 'I have told Edgar that he must give up brandy and liquors, or that he cannot have May. He has agreed to give up the liquors, but I want the matter put in proper form. So I have written this. Please listen, Edgar. "I, Edgar Burniston, do hereby solemnly declare that from this time and date I will not drink any strong and intoxicating liquors. So help me God." Now, Edgar, I want you to sign that.'

Mr. Inglefield passed the sheet to Edgar Burniston. The young man took it with trembling hand. They saw the paper flutter as he held it, and read what was written.

'Surely it isn't needful for this formality,' he said in an injured tone, as he lowered his hand to the table, and looked at May and then at her father.

'Certainly it is. An undertaking is an undertaking. My daughter's future, her happiness, is at stake. I must have a properly signed declaration. Please to sign that in our presence.'

The young man's brow lowered. Hastily seizing the pen, and dipping it in the ink, he bent over the table, and signed his name to the declaration.

'There you are, sir,' he said, laying the pen down again.

'Now, I want each of you to sign as witnesses,' said Mr. Inglefield, as he pointed with his finger to the blank space at the bottom of the sheet.

Mrs. Inglefield added her name, and then, wondering, her daughter added hers.

'That will do. Now, Edgar, listen. I have done you the greatest kindness any living soul could do you. The drink has got hold of you. I don't wonder at that, with your father in the brewing business, and your money made at it, and you in the thick of it. I may tell you plainly, you have been going headlong to the devil, and I don't mean you to take my daughter with you. Your only chance lies in keeping from the drink. You have given me a solemn, written undertaking that you will do that. Very good. I know of the mutual feeling between May and yourself, and have no wish to conflict with that. But she is my child. I feel that if you do but keep from the drink you will be all right and do well. There is no hurry. Go on according to your solemn promise, and things may take their natural and pleasant course. I wish for nothing else. I shall closely observe how you are living. If you conduct yourself honorably, and keep to your undertaking, well and good. If not, May stays at home, and the engagement between you is at an end. You have our good wishes.'

In proof of which Mr. Inglefield walked sharply forward, and held out his hand towards Edgar Burniston. The young man took the proffered hand in a hesitating way, and returned the clasp freely. He was mortified by what Mr. Inglefield had done. Were it not that he loved May dearly, he would have left Bartley Towers, the home of the Inglefields, in disdain, never more to cross its threshold. But for May! He felt that he could do anything for her. Something told him that Mr. Inglefield had done wisely, and that he himself needed to be bound hard and fast by just such a bond as that he was now under.

(To be Continued.)

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

THE LILY-BUD CLUB.

(By Katharine Yates, in 'Presbyterian Banner.')

'It is so very warm.'

'Well, I guess I know it.'

Bessie leaned back against the doorpost of the dingy flat building on a side street, and fanned herself with her last year's straw hat.

Grace kicked her shabby toes against the stone step moodily, for some minutes.

'It's dreadfully stupid standing around here,' she said at last. 'Let's go over to Madison street. There's a merry-go-round opened over there and we might as well have some fun in our lives.'

Bessie shrank back. 'But there's always such a rough crowd at those places, Grace, and coarse people.'

'Well, what is the difference?' grumbled Grace, gloomily. 'As long as we are nothing but cash girls in a big store, and have to live in this dismal place with common people, we can't ever expect to be anybody or do anything, and we might just as well make up our minds to it, and get what fun we can out of life, such as it is. I dare say that in time we shall learn to like those common coarse people, and be common and coarse ourselves.'

'I suppose so,' sighed Bessie, pinning on her hat in preparation for the excursion to Madison street, and stepping aside from the doorway to allow for the passing of a kindly-faced young nurse in a long, blue-grey circular, who had been adjusting her long blue-grey veil, in the hall behind them.

She stopped and smiled at the two shabby twelve-year-olds as she came down the steps.

'Were you going anywhere, girls?' she said, in a bright, cheery voice. 'If you are not, as I am dreadfully tired, I would like to sit down on the steps for a breath of air if I was assured of company. I am going across the street to Mrs. Carson's, and she seems to have a perfect terror of an open window—even in this hot summer weather, and we do need fresh air—air and sunshine—don't we, girls?' and she seated herself on the step, smiling up at the girls again, in a way that quite won their hearts, and without further thought for the merry-go-round, they dropped into their places beside her.

'You are tired, too, are you not?' she exclaimed sympathetically. 'Shall I tell you a story? I have just fifteen minutes to spare before I am due at Mrs. Carson's.'

The cheery face and voice had already done much to brighten the tired eyes of the two girls, who accepted the proposition of a story eagerly enough, and turned interested faces up to hers as the nurse began:

'Very early one spring morning a little pond-lily bud awoke away down in the mud at the bottom of a tiny lake. She looked about her drearily, nothing but mud, mud everywhere, and vulgar, loud-mouthed frogs, and sluggish turtles.

'"This is dreadful," said Lily-bud, "How can I ever live here? It is dark and gloomy, and, oh, so stupid." So day after day she sat there and fretted and worried and thought herself the most miserable being in the whole world.

'"What is the use of fussing all the time?" grumbled a turtle. "What do you want, anyway? Why don't you adjust yourself to circumstances? If you are born in mud, why, stay in mud, and make the best of it!"

'"That is the proper idea," exclaimed a pop-eyed frog. "Why don't you be satisfied? Mud is all right. You can have a very good time in mud if you just make up your mind to it. You will learn to be very fond of us and the mud, by-and-bye."

'"But," said Lily-bud, "What will I ever amount to?"

'"Amount to! You will be one of us—isn't that enough?" snapped the turtle. "I hate people with aspirations."

'But to the Lily-bud it was not enough, for she felt in her heart that she was capable of something better and greater, and she thought that she felt a warmth from above that seemed to say, "Come up higher," so she raised her head above the mud and turned her face upward, and a little fish swimming by called out, "That is right, Lily-bud, that is right."

'"What is right?" asked Lily-bud, bewildered.

'"Why, to turn your face upward. Keep it so! Always look up and—" but the little fish was out of hearing before he had finished his sentence.

(To be Continued.)

BIBLE TRIPLETS.

MONDAY, AUG. 14.

WHAT GOD HAS MADE HIS PEOPLE.

1. Exceeding Beautiful.—'Thou wast exceeding beautiful,' 'It was perfect, through my majesty, which I had put upon thee,' (Eze. xvi., 13, 14). Exceeding means, 'over and above,' 'beyond,' or, 'to the fullest extent.' Beauty in its perfection, the excellence of Christ upon his people. He is fairer than the children of men, (Psa. xlv., 2). Without blemish and without spot, (I. Pet. i., 19). All his glory and perfectness are theirs before God. As he is, they are, and when he shall come in the glory of the Father, they shall be manifested with him, (Jno. xvii., 22: Col. iii., 4). He is making his Church glorious, without 'spot or wrinkle,' holy and without blemish,' (Eph. v., 27). We can add nothing to his beauty which is upon us; but we can mar and defile it by friendship with the world, as Israel was defiled by associating with surrounding nations.

2. Exceeding Fruitful.—'I will make thee exceeding fruitful,' 'As the sand upon the seashore shall thy seed be, and it shall be a blessing to all nations,' (Gen. xvii., 6: xxii., 17, 18). Fruit is the outcome of life. Dead trees bear no fruit, (Jude 12). Apart from Christ there can be no fruit. Believers are chosen to bear fruit, (Jno. xv., 5, 16). They are also to be fruit, and the best, (James i., 18). Fruit from the Tree of Life. Fruit is for refreshing. So Christians are to be bearing fruit in every good work tending to bless men, (Col. i., 10). These fruits are, the fruit of the Spirit, (Gal. v., 22), the fruit of the light, (Eph. v., 9), and the fruits of righteousness, (Phil. i., 11).

3. Exceeding Joyful.—God my exceeding joy,' (Psa. xliii., 4: xxi., 6: Jno. xx., 20). Paul could speak of overflowing with joy, even in affliction, and of rejoicing in tribulation, (II. Cor. vii., 4: Rom. v., 3). Peter tells of 'a joy unspeakable,' (I. Pet. i., 8). Rejoicing in Christ Jesus is a spiritual tonic. In considering, what he is, what he has done and is doing, and in looking for him, joy will flow into the heart, and shine in the face, and joy in him will be our strength.

Are you joyful? Does your life in Christ beam in smiles, showing to every one who sees you that your Christ is a joy-giver? God forbid that we should, with gloomy aspect and sad demeanor, so misrepresent him that others, misled, will seek joy elsewhere! In him is fulness of joy.—C. Armand Miller.

One of the memorable sayings of Oliver Cromwell, the tercentenary of whose birth is being celebrated, was the following: 'A man never mounts so high as when he does not know where he is going.' By this he meant not that our conduct should be aimless, but that when it is under the complete control of the Divine Spirit we are led 'by a way that we know not,' and are carried to nobler issues than would be possible if we kept the reins in our own hands. Thus, in obedience to the call of God, Abram 'went out, not knowing whither he went.' The best men seldom have clear plans for the future, but they have clear and steadfast principles, and they trust to the 'inner light' for the guidance needful in applying these principles to the practical problems of life. St. Paul often changed his plans; he never changed his purpose, which was ever to be at the call of the Spirit of God. The light of duty, like the light of the sun, shines only from day to day. Remembering that, let us act accordingly.—'The Christian.'

The Bishop of Liverpool has been speaking out upon a subject which is anxiously occupying the thoughts of many of our countrymen at this time. He pointed out to a thousand members of a men's bible class that there was no other way of obtaining forgiveness of sins except by going straight to the Lord Jesus. He mentioned a striking incident regarding a gentleman in Liverpool, who had been in the habit of confessing his sins to a so-called priest every month for eighteen years, and had regularly received absolution, but he admitted that during all that time he had never obtained peace or rest for his soul, and that his confessor had never done him any good. At last he went to an evangelical clergyman to ask him how he could obtain peace. This good man at once explained to him the simple method of pardon as it is in the Word of God. Very shortly after this he found true peace by confessing to God alone, and by the sprinkling of the blood of his dear Son.

A committee can arrange for special services, but it takes mighty faith and prayer and earnest work to secure a revival in fulness of power and blessing. Behind the special services there must be the throbbing, agonizing prayer of some heart, or hearts, for God's Spirit to move on other spirits, making them more spiritually alive and strong and active, changing a dead Church into a living one, so that we who were cold and careless before, are made to die unto sin, and to live unto God. And to have the inevitable results of a real revival there must be mighty faith and prayer for the Spirit in his convincing and converting power to fall on all sinners who hear the Word. When in any community, and by whatever agency you have great spiritual results, the spiritual quickening and consecration of believers, and sinners made new creatures in Christ Jesus—not patched up, not pushed along into the fellowship of the Church, almost against their will, but changed, inwardly transformed—then and there you have revival, and the fruits, the blessed results of revival; but any other things that are secondary to these are the result, the product, not of the Spirit of God, but of mechanical means, of 'got up' meetings which can be manufactured at will.—Rev. E. D. Solomon.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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The Best and Safest Family Medicine

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Sick Headache, Constipation, Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, Disordered Liver and Female Ailments.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Your evening dress is soiled, but no need to discard it. Bring it here and we will take the spots out and make it good as new. We clean all kinds of ladies' costumes by our scientific and modern methods.

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Mrs. Jas. Dalzill, High Bluff, Man., writes: "I have been troubled with salt rheum for five or six years and could get nothing to cure me until I took Burdock Blood Bitters. It only required five bottles to cure me completely, so that I have never suffered since from that terrible disease."

READABLE PARAGRAPHS.

HIS CONCEPTION.

'I think it would be a good plan to send Willie up into the country for a month,' suggested Willie's father. 'He's never been on a farm, and it would be rather a novel experience for him.' 'No,' interrupted Willie. 'I've heard all about the country, and I'm not going anywhere where they have thrashing machines. It's bad enough when it's done by hand.'—Chicago 'Evening Post.'

'My son,' said his father, solemnly, when you see a boy loafing about the street corners at all hours, what place in life do you suppose he is fitting himself for?' 'To be a policeman,' replied the young philosopher, promptly.

A paper, in reporting the speech of a celebrated politician, intended to add, as a comment, 'And the masses believed him'; instead of which, by a typographical error, the addition read as 'Them asses believed him!'

ADVERTISEMENTS.

RICE'S NEW STUDIO, 2261 ST. CATHERINE ST., Is now ready for business. Old and New Customers are cordially invited.

FIVE THOUSAND FLORAL AND OTHER STUDIES, Six assorted mailed free for 25 cents. G. W. WILLSON, Manufacturer of Mouldings and Frames, 688 Craig St., next door to the 'Witness' Office.

Travelling Shoe Sets, Hair Brushes and Combs, Handle Cloth Brushes, Dog Brushes and Combs. ULLEY'S BRUSH WORKS, 76—Victoria Square—78. CARPET SWEEPERS REPAIRED. TEL. 2740.

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ARE YOU GOING TO THE SEASIDE OR COUNTRY?

The Publishers of the 'Witness' have again opened the SUMMER RESORT INFORMATION BUREAU, at the 'WITNESS' PRINTING HOUSE, corner of Craig and St. Peter streets, where those contemplating going to a Summer Resort, may, at their leisure, look over interesting Booklets, Pamphlets, and Cards, descriptive of the leading Summer Resorts of Canada and the United States. Also time tables of Railways and Steamboats reaching these resorts, together with descriptions of the interesting points along the various routes. A cordial invitation is extended to all 'Witness' readers to consult the Bureau, which is open during regular office hours.

ABENAKIS HOUSE, Abenakis Springs, Que. Opens for the Season June 1, '99 THE MOST DELIGHTFUL SUMMER RESORT IN CANADA. Under the management of the Abenakis Springs Hotel Co., (Capital $50,000) Limited. ABENAKIS MINERAL SPRING WATER CERTAIN CURE FOR Rheumatism, Indigestion, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Salt Rheum, General Debility, &c. MINERAL WATER BATHS. How to get to Abenakis Springs. TUESDAY AND FRIDAY EXCURSIONS. The Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company's steamer 'Berthier' leaves Bonsecours Market Wharf, Montreal, every Tuesday and Friday, at 1 p.m., for Abenakis Springs. For full information as to rates, etc., address, Manager ABENAKIS HOUSE, Abenakis Springs, Q., or Mr. H. FOSTER CHAFFEE, Agent Richelieu & Ontario Nav. Co., 128 St. James St., Montreal.

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ADIRONDACKS Clawbonny and Cottage KEESEVILLE, N.Y. Superbly located, commanding grand views of mountains, extensive pine grove; modern sanitary plumbing; short distance from the famous Ausable Chasm. Apply for circular. E. A. JORDAN, Proprietor.

MOUNTAIN VIEW HOUSE FOSTER, Que. This well known house on the shores of Brome Lake will be open for guests on June 26th. Boats free. Good bathing and fishing. For terms, address A. KILBURN, Proprietor. 14

PERIER AND MERCIER.

Arch-Enemy of Dreyfus Confronted by the Former President of France.

STORY OF IMMINENCE OF WAR WITH GERMANY FLATLY CONTRADICTED.

Rennes, Aug. 14.—The shooting of M. Labori, leading counsel for Captain Dreyfus, the second week of whose second trial by court-martial, on the charge of communicating important French military documents to the agent of a foreign power, opened in the Lycée, took all the life out of this morning's session, and, but for the sympathy the attempt is certain to excite throughout the country for M. Labori and Dreyfus, the deprivation of M. Labori's invaluable services to the prisoner would be a severe blow to the latter's prospects. The murderer, apparently, chose to-day for the attempt because it was known that M. Labori would crush General Mercier, the former Minister of War, with his cross-questioning.

The news caused an immense sensation in the court-room, where the usual audience had assembled, awaiting the entrance of the judges. M. Labori's absence had just been announced when suddenly M. Jaunay, syndic of the judiciary press, rushed into the room and shouted: 'M. Labori has been shot.'

All present gave a gasp of horror and surprise, and then every man jumped to his feet and a volley of questions were hurled at M. Jaunay's head, who, crying, 'That is all I know,' rushed out of the court again, followed by a number of his hearers. The remainder of those present were compelled to remain as the proceedings were about to commence, and they excitedly discussed the crime, and vigorously denounced the author.

Col. Jouaust, president of the court, when the news reached him, suspended the sitting of the court-martial until 7.15 a.m.

It appears that Madame Labori herself broke the news to the court and informed M. Jouaust of the crime, having rushed from her husband's side to the court crying for a doctor and shouting that her husband had been shot.

When the court-martial was resumed General Mercier was confronted with M. Casimir-Perier, the former president of France. The latter declared Mercier's story, told on the witness-stand on Saturday, of the imminence of war between Germany and France, in 1894, was grossly exaggerated, and complained of the action of the then Minister of War (Mercier), in moving sixty thousand troops to the frontier, without consulting him.

As it was M. Labori's task to take General Mercier in hand, and M. Demange, associate counsel, was quite unprepared for the task, the few questions the latter put were practically of little effect, and General Mercier escaped cheaply. Moreover, M. Demange was deeply affected by the attempt to assassinate his colleague, and was quite unable to do himself justice.

M. Demange announced that though his colleague's wound was not so serious as at first supposed, it would be impossible for the latter to participate in the proceedings.

When General Mercier was recalled in reply to the president of the court, he reiterated his belief that Major Count Esterhazy, in spite of the latter's own declaration, was the author of the bordereau, which, the witness claimed was written on tracing paper and was found in an embassy.

THAT ALLEGED CONFESSION.

The president asked M. Casimir-Perier to explain the circumstances of the confession Dreyfus is alleged to have made to Captain Lebrun-Renault. M. Casimir-Perier persisted in his statement of Saturday that he had never received any confidence of this character from Captain Lebrun-Renault. He added that M. Dupuy, the then Premier, was present when Captain Lebrun-Renault called at the Elysee. 'Moreover,' said M. Casimir-Perier, 'here is a letter from M. Dupuy, which I ask may be read.'

The letter asserted that Captain Lebrun-Renault when questioned by M. Dupuy, replied that General Mercier had sent him to the President to receive a dressing down for his indiscreet disclosures to the 'Figaro.' General Mercier here interposed, saying: 'Captain Lebrun-Renault spoke to me in regard to the confessions in the presence of General Gonze, who will testify thereto. It was then that I ordered him to go to the President of the Republic.'

MERCIER'S DECLARATION.

Regarding General Mercier's declaration on Saturday last on the witness-stand M. Casimir-Perier said: 'General Mercier had no right whatever to intervene in a diplomatic conversation. I would have prevented such interference. It was I alone who conferred with the minister and I declare that the impression I derived from that conversation was one of complete calm, otherwise the incident would not have been closed by the framing of a note. We had no telegram from Berlin that evening. It was in regard to a note that the ministers referred to Berlin. If there had been any news in regard to the matter on the evening of the sixth we should not have waited until the eighth to publish the note. There was not a despatch addressed to a friendly power relative to the incident. The incident has been magnified, besides, in the event of diplomatic complications the President would have communicated with the Minister of Foreign Affairs.'

General Mercier replied that he went to the Elysee Palace as Minister of War. He recalled that General De Boisdeffre could testify in regard to the orders received.

M. Demange seized upon this declaration and insisted that General Mercier repeat the statement that he had given orders to General De Boisdeffre on the sixth relative to mobilization.

M. Casimir-Perier, resuming his testimony, said he did not desire to reply to certain of General Mercier's insinuations. 'I do not wish to answer them, said the former President, 'the circumstances are too sad and too tragic for me to desire to envenom the discussion. I am master of myself and of my conscience. I would only state that General Mercier has made every effort to fix me as deeply as possible in this affair But I have remained aloof, I affirm, during the progress of the investigation.'

The former President of France then complained of the incorrect behavior of his subordinate toward the chief of the state.

'As an instance,' said M. Casimir-Perier, 'General Mercier undertook to shorten the term of service of sixty thousand men without consulting the chief of the state, thus lacking in the respect he owed to the chief of the state.'

M. Casimir-Perier next protested against the assertions made by General Mercier in regard to the role adopted by the chief of the state in this affair, whereupon the general interrupted that he had spoken of the attitude assumed by M. Casimir-Perier because he had sworn to tell the whole truth.

CAUSE AND EFFECT.

M. Demange asked General Mercier if he had explained to the cabinet how he reconciled the relations of cause and effect and the patriotic emotion aroused by the treason with the communication of the secret documents to the court-martial?

The General, in reply, repeated his statement of Saturday as his hypothesis of the situation.

At this moment, M. Demange asked M. Casimir-Perier if on the sixth an understanding had not been reached between France and Germany on the subject of Dreyfus?

M. Casimir-Perier replied that before his interview with the minister on the sixth the question of Dreyfus had never been raised between them and Germany

M. Demange asked General Mercier why he had not included in the dossier of 1894 the doubtful translation of the telegram of agent 'B' to his government under the date of Nov. 2. In reply, General Mercier said not one of the translations of the telegram was communicated to the judges because there still existed doubts in his mind.

M. Demange remarked that the text was communicated to Sandherr as official and therefore doubts were impossible.

M. Demange then asked that M. Paleologue, of the Foreign Office, be recalled in order to state that only a single word of the telegram was given him, as he understood General Mercier's uncertainty was aroused by the receipt of a semi-official draft of the telegram.

At this point Major Carriere, the representative of the government, asked that it be clearly shown that two versions of the telegram were given, one official and one semi-official.

M. Demange said that in communicating the official text Nov. 2, Sandherr emphasized its official character.

Counsel next asked General Mercier why the explanations of the secret dossier were not included in the dossier relating to the revision.

The general replied that he considered these explanations were given for his personal use and that was why he destroyed the document.

At this M. Demange expressed a sense of astonishment and asked General Mercier if he did not have reason for suppressing the documents. The witness repudiated the suggestion.

A CORRECTION BY DREYFUS.

Dreyfus, at this point rose from his seat and asked leave to explain in regard to the assertion that he had traced on a card the itinerary of a certain journey of the general staff. Both the itinerary and the journey, he asserted, were purely fictitious.

M. Casimir-Perier then said he desired to reiterate that he had never promised anything to Dreyfus, adding that it was with M. Waldeck-Rousseau alone that he had spoken in regard to the condemned man. Therefore, M. Casimir-Perier reiterated his protest at the letters of Dreyfus referring to negotiations.

This caused M. Demange to explain how Dreyfus came to say M. Casimir-Perier had promised him a public trial After M. Demange had asked M. Waldeck-Rousseau to intervene with M. Casimir-Perier (then President of France), to obtain publicity, M. Waldeck-Rousseau reported that the President appeared favorable to the suggestion and counsel, therefore, thought he might communicate the fact to Dreyfus. M. Demange added that it must be remembered if Dreyfus wrote the letter four years after the occurrence and his recollection of the facts, naturally lacked precision M. Demange expressed regret at the fact the letter had been published and apologized to M. Casimir-Perier, who thanked counsel for his expression of regret and explanation.

BILLOT ON THE STAND.

Gen. Billot, former Minister of War, was the next witness. He was in uniform, sat with crossed legs and gave his evidence in a conversational manner. He said he would be seventy-one years of age to-morrow. Like everybody else, he added, he had some knowledge of the Dreyfus affair before taking the war portfolio. While feeling deeply on the subject he remained aloof from the matter until he returned to the cabinet. In the early days of his ministry the witness continued, M. Scheurer-Kestner (a former vice-president of the Senate) asked him whether he ought not to investigate the Dreyfus affair. Scheurer-Kestner, the general pointed out, had made similar representations to M. De Freycinet and got the same reply from both that neither of them were very conversant with the affair.

After MM. Cavignac and Hanotaux, form Minister of Foreign Affairs, had testified the Court adjourned at noon until Wednesday.

MILITIA CHANGES.

Ottawa, Aug. 14.—Militia general orders announce the following, among other changes:

85th Infantry—Lieut.-Col. A. D. Aubrey, on completion of his period of service in command of the battalion, is transferred to the Reserve of Officers.

To be Lieut.-Col., and to command the battalion, Major J. P. A. Des Trois Maisons.

1st 'Prince of Wales' Fusiliers'—Major J. Portequs is transferred to the Reserve of Officers.

To be Major, Captain J. A. Finlayson, vice J. Porteous.

Captain W. M. Andrews resigns his commission, and is permitted to retain the rank of Captain on retirement.

To be Captain, Lieutenant W. E. Brown, vice, E. J. Chambers, retired.

To be Lieutenants: Second Lieutenants G. H. Ferguson, vice W. E. Brown, promoted; W. G. Johnston, vice, D. D. F. Laurie, retired; F. L. C. Bond, vice L. L. F. Smith, retired.

To be Second Lieutenant, provisionally, B. M. Humble, vice G. H. Ferguson, promoted.

2nd Battalion Artillery—To be Adjutant, Lieutenant J. R. Tite, to complete establishment. Lieut. J. R. Tite is granted the rank of Captain.

To be Captain, Lieutenant J. D. Stewart, vice C. G. Johnson, appointed Paymaster.

To be Paymaster, with honorary rank of Captain, Captain C. G. Johnson, to complete establishment.

'The Duke of York's Royal Canadian Hussars'—To be Veterinary Lieutenant, J. P. Spanton, vice M. A. Piché, transferred.

4th 'Hussars'—Lieut.-Col, J. Duff, on completion of his period of service in command of this regiment, is placed upon the Retired List of Lieut.-Cols.

23rd 'Beauce' Infantry—Capt. E. Fortier resigns his commission, and is permitted to retain rank of Captain on retirement.

11th Infantry 'Argenteuil Rangers'—To be Major, Captain H. Jekill, vice Hay, transferred to Reserve of Officers.

50th Infantry 'Huntingdon Borderers'—Provisional Captain P. C. McGinnis, retires.

To be Captain, Lieutenant D. F. McIntosh, vice P. C. McGinnis, retired.

76th 'Voltigeurs de Chateauguay'—Quartermaster and Honorary Captain J. A. Beaudreau, resigns his commission.

To be Quartermaster, with honorary rank of Captain, A. H. A. Gagnier, vice J. A. Beaudreau, retired.

BANQUE VILLE MARIE.

MR. CAMPBELL'S APPOINTMENT CANCELLED.

As briefly stated in the 'Witness' of Saturday, an application to rescind the appointment of Mr. J. M. Campbell as third provisional liquidator in the case of the Ville Marie Bank was argued before Judge Langelier on Saturday. The demand was in the form of two petitions, one on the part of the bank itself and the other by Mr. Bastien, at whose request the liquidation was ordered. The principal grounds of the demand were that no notice had been given of the intention to appoint Mr. Campbell; that he could not fill the office, being himself a debtor of the bank, and that there was no reason for the appointment of a third provisional liquidator, which would only cause trouble and extra expenses. After hearing the argument, the judge granted the petitions and cancelled Mr. Campbell's appointment, stating that such appointment had been made on the presumption that there was no opposition, but opposition being now raised, he thought it better to restrict the provisional liquidators to the two persons first named.

WANT THE CLERGY REPRESENTED.

Several priests and religious communities being interested in the Ville Marie Bank failure, it is claimed in certain quarters that their interests should be fully represented in the appointment of the final liquidators.

SERVICE MEDALS FOR NORTH-WEST VETERANS.

Ottawa, Aug. 14.—The Minister of Militia has been enabled to exert such influence upon the British authorities as to secure from the War Office general service medals and clasps for those entitled thereto who already wear North-West rebellion decoration.

AN EXPLANATION.

THE HON. MR. MARCHAND AND HIS FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

The Hon. Mr. Marchand was in the city this morning, and furnished the following explanations concerning what appeared in Saturday's 'Star' with respect to his financial statement:—

'In publishing on Saturday last my financial statement for 1898-99 the 'Star' has made unintentionally, as I am willing to believe, an erroneous calculation which leads to the conclusion that "the total expenditure is $234,530 greater than the revenue."

'You will see in that statement, as printed in Saturday's 'Official Gazette,' that the total revenue for the year was $4,150,471.40, while the payments chargeable to revenue, including public works, ordinary and extraordinary, amount to $4,127,915.18, leaving a net surplus for the year of $22,556.22.

'The other charges to revenue and expenditure relate to trust funds kept on deposit in a distinct and special account, to railway subsidies and reimbursement of railway guarantee deposits, incurred as capital expenditure by my predecessor, accounted for by him in the annual statement of liabilities and assets, and provided for by loans, the interest whereof is paid out of annual revenue.

'As to the large amount of $4,389,322.30 applied to the conversion of the public debt, it is entered, as a matter of bookkeeping, on both sides of the account, and does not affect the general result.

'However, if you add these different itsems of receipt and payment to credit and debit account, you will discover that the 'Star' has made an error of $50,000 in its caculation. But this is immaterial, as I am sure that nobody will pretend that railway subsidies and guarantee deposits or sums relating to conversion should be considered as items of annual revenue or expenditure. Otherwise a comparison of last year's financial operations with those of 1896-97 would be quite unpleasant to my predecessor, as you will see in the following statement:

Total payments in 1896-97	$6,804,943
Total revenue	3,923,238
	$2,681,705
Total payments in 1898-99	$4,361,009
Total revenue	4,176,481
	$184,528

'The above statement shows that if we follow the theory adopted by the 'Star' and compare general expenditure with annual revenue, the result will be that in 1896-97 the total expenditure of my predecessor was $2,681,705 greater than the revenue, while in 1898-99 the excess of total expenditure over annual revenue is only $184,528—not $234,530, as the 'Star' erroneously states in the heading of its reproduction of my financial statement. But, such a theory would be equally unjust to my predecessor and to myself; therefore, I only give the above figures to show what the results would be in both cases if it were adopted.

'As to the trust funds, if, contrary to what has been heretofore practiced, it is pretended that I should have included them in annual receipts and payments, I am in a position to do so without materially affecting my surplus, which merely would then be reduced to $15,180.18.

'But here, again, I would claim the right to compare the amounts of both the above mentioned financial years, and the result would be as follows:—

1896-97.

Payments—	
Ordinary payments	$4,677,095.20
Extraordinary payments (public works)	176,632.28
Purchase of property..	30,000.00
Payments on trust deposits	14,999.01
Taxes on railway subsidies (costs on collection and reimbursements)..	8,355.22
	$4,905,281.71
Receipts—	
Ordinary revenue.. ..$3,874,803.18	
Sale of property 2,500.00	
Trust funds and deposits 45,772.48	
Receipts from taxes on railway subsidies .. 163.04	
Deficit	$984,043.01

1898-99.

Payments—	
Ordinary payments (comprising extraordinary public works)..$4,127,915.18	
Payments on trust deposits..	33,387.60
	$4,161,302.78
Receipts—	
Ordinary revenue.. ..$4,150,471.40	
Trust funds and deposits 26,010.56	
	$4,176,482.96
Surplus	$15,180.18

'I may add that while this deficit of $984,043.01 of the year 1896-97 was this year converted into a surplus of $15,180.18, the net liabilities have been reduced out of annual revenue by $120,240.'

THE HIGH COMMISSIONER.

HIS DOMINION DAY RECEPTION.

The lavish hospitality of Lord and Lady Strathcona in connection with the Dominion Day celebration in London, is dwelt upon in a recent issue of the 'Canadian Gazette.' The 'At Home,' which the noble High Commissioner and Lady Strathcona gave was attended by all that was notable in the official and social world of London, while the Dominion Day dinner which followed was rememberable for the eclat which marked it. Lord Strathcona as chairman made a happy speech, followed by the Earl of Aberdeen. Mr. Donald MacMaster Q.C., who proposed the toast of the 'Army, navy and auxiliary forces,' said that the words of Nelson were still ringing down the ages. England still expected every man to do his duty and the day was not far distant when Canada would see her duty, and do it there and then. As to the Army, its victories had been so great that we were inclined to over-estimate any trifling reverse which might attend its arms; and as to the Auxiliary Forces, the best and most efficient of these were to be found in the great wealth of the British nation, and above all in the pluck and moral fibre of the people, not only in the motherland, but also in the farthest regions of the Empire.

AN ILLICIT STILL.

IMPORTANT SEIZURE NEAR BACK RIVER.

The well-known 'cat' house, occupied some time ago by Mrs. Morley, at Back River, in the parish of Ahuntsic, has a new interest attached to it, to-day, from the fact that on Saturday night, a large illicit still was found in full operation on the premises. Excise Officers J. A. Watkins and Jos. Comté, took a drive out there about midnight, and an investigation revealed about one hundred gallons of manufactured liquor, and nearly a thousand more in process of fermentation. There were four or five gasoline stoves and a quantity of sulphuric acid, which is used to 'strengthen' the liquor. These things, as well as the horse, harness, and waggon, were seized by the officers.

The proprietor, Mr. Joseph Lafleur, was not at home, but a man from the city was found on the premises and taken in charge. While the officers were looking around a woman appeared on the scene in company with the mayor of the municipality, looking for her husband. She had left the city during the afternoon to go to the Morley house, but had lost her way, and applied to the mayor for directions. The man who had been arrested proved to be her husband. She said they had four children 'at home,' so it was decided to bring them both back to the city, along with what could be brought of the seized articles. On the way home they were caught in the thunder storm. When they arrived at the house where the man and woman said they lived, it was found that as they were behind with their rent, the landlord had got possession, and they were locked out. The four children had been found on the doorstep late at night waiting to get in, and the landlord had kindly let them in for shelter. Mr. Marshall was notified to look after them.

It was found that the man had no actual connection with the still, and so he was allowed to go, along with his wife. Mr. Lafleur will be required to explain why his premises were unlawfully occupied.

A RICHELIEU RIVER EXCURSION.

The Richelieu River Navigation Company held its inaugural excursion to-day, on board its new boat the 'Majestic.' The boat, with the invited guests, left O'Cain's wharf, St. Johns, at ten o'clock this morning, and put in at Isle-aux-Noix to give the guests an opportunity of viewing the transformation which has taken place there, since the Company has been in operation and the important work of renovation which has resulted in converting the heretofore abandoned island into a summer resort. After an hour spent at Isle-aux-Noix, the party proceeded up Lake Champlain, calling at the famous Isle Lamothe, renowned for its celebrated St. Ann's shrine under the care of the Redemptorist Fathers.

R. M. C. CADETS.

The 'Royal Gazette' contains the following in regard to the R. M. C. Cadets.

Royal Garrison Artillery—The undermentioned Gent. Cadets, from the R. M. College, Kingston, Canada, to be sec. lieutenants:—H. R. Poole and J. Y. H. Ridout.

The Royal Sussex Reg.—Gent. Cadet A. B. Wilkie, from the R. M. College, Kingston, Canada, in succession to Lieut. T. F. M. Wisden, promoted.

The Royal Warwickshire Reg.—Gent. Cadet H. A. Kaulbach, from the R. M. College, Kingston, Canada, to be sec. lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. F. A. Jackson, transferred to the Indian Staff Corps.

Unattached list—The undermentioned Gent. Cadets, from the R. M. College, Kingston, Canada, to be sec. lieutenants, with a view to their appointment to the Indian Staff Corps:—J. Peters, R. L. C. Sweeny.

DR. BULLER RETURNING.

Vancouver, B.C., Aug. 14.—Dr. Buller, the well-known oculist, of Montreal, left for the East via Seattle and San Francisco on Saturday.

SHIPPING NEWS.

The Thomson line SS. Fremona, from Montreal, on July 30, for Newcastle and Leith, passed Lewes on Aug. 11.

The Dominion line SS. Derbyshire, from Liverpool on Aug. 3, via Queenstown, arrived at Boston at 10 a.m. on Saturday.

The Elder-Dempster & Co. Beaver line SS. Lake Superior, sailed from Liverpool for Montreal on Saturday at 6 p.m.

The Thomson line SS. Eva sailed from Newcastle on Saturday for Montreal.

The Donaldson line SS. Kastalia sailed from Glasgow for Montreal on Saturday.

The Thomson line SS. Kildonan, from Newcastle on July 31, arrived at Portland, Me., on Saturday and will sail from Portland on Friday morning next.

The Head line SS. Ramore Head sailed from Dublin on Friday for Montreal.

The Allan line SS. Californian arrive in port at 2 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, after a pleasant trip across. An enjoyable concert was held. Ven. Archeacon Brooke presided. The Hon. Mr. Blake gave a short interesting address. The passengers showed their practical appreciation of the concert by contributing upwards of $100.

The Allan line SS. Parisian arrived at Innishowen Head this morning all well. She sailed from Rimouski at 1 p.m. on Saturday, Aug. 5, and was detained 47 hours by fog.

The Allan line SS. Sarmatian, from Glasgow, passed Fame Point inwards at 6 a.m. to-day.

The Allan line SS. Rosarian, from Montreal for London, arrived out this morning.

The Dominion line SS. Roman, from Montreal, Aug. 2, with a shipment of 456 cattle, 1,371 sheep and 39 horses, arrived at Liverpool yesterday with a loss of one sheep.

The Dominion line R.M.S. Vancouver, from Montreal, on Aug. 5, arrived at Liverpool at noon to-day.

The Dominion line SS. Cambroman, having taken the Cape Race route, in order to avoid the ice, did not reach this port until 11 o'clock yesterday morning. She, however, made a fast passage, having left Liverpool at 6 a.m. on the 3rd inst., and passed Cape Race on the 9th inst. She brought across 59 cabin, 37 intermediate and 87 steerage passengers. The whole of the latter disembarked at Quebec.

New York, Aug. 12.—The American line steamer St. Paul, from Southampton and Cherbourg, arrived here this morning after a passage of about six days, 18 hours and 13 minutes, lowering her own record between Cherbourg and this port by nearly two hours.

New York, Aug. 14.—Arrived Tauric from Liverpool, and the Furnesia from Glasgow.

THE SS. CALIFORNIAN'S TRIP.

The Allan line SS. Californian, which is expected here to-day, had a favorable passage until she came within 294 miles east of the Straits when fog set in and the vessel had to be slowed down. Later on she had to be stopped for several hours, and afterwards proceeded dead slow until the fog cleared. Belle Isle was reached at 2 p.m., and the lighthouse passed at 4 p.m. Several icebergs were sighted in the vicinity of the Straits, but the field ice has entirely disappeared. A splendid concert was organized on Thursday night, presided over by the Ven. Archdeacon Brooks. The Hon. Edward Blake delivered an appropriate speech at the close. A collection of over a hundred dollars was taken up, and this, added to $25 from the Sunday collection, goes to the Liverpool Seaman's Orphanage.

The harbor improvement work is so far completed that a steamer is now docked at one of the piers. A section 360 feet in length is nearly finished. This part of the pier has been macadamized and rolled, and last night electric lights were being put in. The completed section of the pier has been built up to its full height, which is 22 feet 6 inches above low water, and on a level with the top of the revetement wall on Commissioners street.

SAYER-PHILADELPHIAN COLLISION.

The Ella Sayer, which was badly damaged in the collision with the Philadelphian, recently, was towed into the basin on Saturday, at Quebec. She is making some water, and will have to be repaired before she leaves port. It is expected that she will get off very soon, as it appears that the leak is caused only through loosening of the rivets.

Messrs. Caron, Pentland and Stuart, having taken out an action for $30,000 in the name of the owners and captain of the Ella Sayer against the Philadelphian, a seizure has been put upon the ship, and a guardian is now on board of her, while she lies in the basin. The inquest on the bodies of the men killed took place at 9 a.m. on Saturday and was adjourned until Monday morning. The wounded man, Cone, is getting along well under the care of Dr. J. C. Howe. The two bodies of the sailors, McLean and Berg, were buried on saturday afternoon. The Philadelphian will not be allowed to leave until after the close of the inquest, but it is a question if she can get away even then.

LAKE BARGES COLLIDE.

Detroit, Mich., Aug. 13.—Two steamers clashed together last night off the head of Belle Island. As the result another sunken wreck is added to the already long list for the week. The barge Bessie was bound down from Marine City to Toledo with a full load of salt, and the Canadian barge Ireland was bound up, light. They came together with a tremendous crash, the Bessie being sunk in eight feet of water, and the Ireland damaged to some extent. No lives were lost. The captain of the Bessie tells the following story of the disaster: He says that just off the head of Belle Isle he saw an upbound steamer approaching. He whistled twice, indicating starboard, and the other answered with one blast, indicating port. The captain of the Bessie again signalled to starboard, and it was then seen that a collision was unavoidable. The engines of both boats were reversed, when it was seen that a collision was imminent and both boats were backing water when they came together. The Bessie was, a few days ago, put on the lime trade between Kelly's island and Detroit, to take the place of the steamer A. Y. Gowan, which burned at the Michigan Central dry dock early on Thursday morning. She lies in eight feet of water, about 75 feet from the shore of the Island. The damages to the Ireland have not yet been stated. The blame for the accident has not yet been placed.

THE DAMAGED SS. MERRIMAC AT QUEBEC.

Hundreds flocked to the Louise basin, about noon on Friday, when it became known round the city that the SS. Merrimac was arriving in port. Soon the Lord Stanley and the Dauntless reached the breakwater with the ship and wrecking schooner in tow. All the ships were gaily decorated with bunting, which floated from every available point on the Merrimac. Mr. Boyd modestly disclaims any great credit for the achievements, saying that the job was really an easy one compared with others with which he had been connected. Just five days and a half after the salving party reached the spot the ship was afloat. This was at 10.38 p.m. on Sunday. The appliances used were those which had been brought down to the ship in the first place. As soon as the ship got afloat she was towed out into the river and the steam pumps were manned and everything kept ready for an emergency. From the time the stranded ship was reached until she was floated none of the men got any sleep, but not a murmur was heard. Every man worked as if the steamer was his own property, and when finally their efforts were rewarded by seeing her afloat they massed on the deck and sent up cheer after cheer. The ship has no damage apparent from the outside, but some of the stanchions are crushed in near the bow, and some of the plates are also twisted around the keel, both near the bow and near the stern. In answer to a query as to whether any attempt had been made to loot the ship after she was abandoned. Mr. Boyd replied that, although the steamer had been left five days without any person on board, nothing had been missed or disturbed. After discharging her cargo she will be taken to the dry dock to be surveyed and repaired.

DISASTER AND LOSS OF LIVES.

London, Aug. 14.—A despatch from Calcutta says that the surveying steamer Resolute was sunk in collision with the British steamer Scindia last reported from Calcutta, on July 9, for Bombay. Several lives were lost in the disaster.

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FACULTIES OF ARTS AND DIVINITY.

MATRICULATION and SCHOLARSHIPS Examinations will be held on MONDAY, September 11th, at 9 a.m.

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For Calendars and other information apply to the REV. F. J. R. ALLNATT, D.D., Vice-Principal, Cap a l'Aigle, P.Q., or to F. W. FRITH, B.A., Bursar, Lennoxville, P.Q.

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Attendance will be given at the School after the 25th August. 16

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AFRICAN MISSIONS.

The Secretary of the Colonial Missionary Society Speaks.

A REFERENCE TO PRESIDENT KRUGER.

The Rev. D. Burford Hooke favored three Montreal congregations with instructive and interesting addresses yesterday. In the morning he spoke to a large congregation in Emmanuel Church. He gave an address on 'Colonial Work in South Africa,' basing his remarks on St. Mark, i., 38, 'And he said unto them, Let us go into the next towns that I may preach there also; for to this end came I forth.' He briefly referred to the formation of the Colonial Missionary Society which was organized on May 13, 1836, and spoke of its work in South Africa. The original object of the society was to assist what were then designated 'the struggling churches of British North America.' At its first meeting it set apart the late Dr. (then Mr.) Henry Wilkes, for service. Five or six years ago there came a cry for enlarged work. The London Missionary Society recognized that the time had come when it must be relieved of the charge of the native work in the British Colonies, and its efforts henceforth confined to heathen nations. It was agreed then that the Colonial Missionary Society should take charge of this branch of the work notably in the West Indies and South Africa. Twice during the past four years the speaker had visited the churches in South Africa and as the messenger of the home churches he would tell something of what he had seen.

Missionary work in South Africa began nearly a century ago under Dr. Van Der Kemp, at Bettelsdorf. From there the work spread to Kat River, Vryburg, Rhodesia, Johannesburg, Graaff Reinet, Gwelo, and other places.

The speaker impressed upon his hearers that young men from the older colonies are wanted for missionary work in the Dark Continent. If they could get the men from Canada it would amply repay the society for the hundred thousand dollars it had spent in planting the work here.

Referring to Johannesburg the speaker remarked, 'Your own boys are there. The Montreal papers of yesterday showed that the Canadians in the Transvaal appreciate the expressions of sympathy which have reached them from their native land.' 'Johannesburg fourteen years ago was only a small collection of huts. To-day it has a population of 130,000, or more.'

'The Sabbath is not observed to any extent, except by a very few, and five thousand graves just outside the city tell an awful tale. This cemetery population is made up with the victims of disease and vice. Much of the disease is caused by the vice, as can be well imagined when it is stated that during a recent agitation 1,400 prostitutes were expelled from Johannesburg. There are now five Congregational ministers and ten churches and preaching stations in that city.'

In their work the missionaries of this society were naturally brought into contact with President Kruger. It was only right, the speaker said, to say that so far as his society was concerned they had no cause for complaint. 'Kruger,' he said, 'is a man who lives in the past; with him it is Sinai rather than Calvary; the Book of Judges rather than the Epistles of St. John. But let us make due allowance. The Boers are a race who have suffered all their days. We should remember the persecution to which they were subjected in their early days, that persecution which drove them from Europe and made them find a home in South Africa, which drove them from their first home in South Africa to their second, and from their second to their third across the Vaal. They might before now have been left peaceably alone had it not been for forty miles of gold reef.'

AT THE MEN'S OWN.

In the afternoon the Rev. D. B. Hooke spoke at the Men's Own. His subject was, 'A visit to the American Missions at Amazintote, Zululand.'

At night Mr. Hooke spoke in the Congregational Church, at Point St. Charles. Interesting details were given of the commencement and progress of missionary effort in various parts of South Africa. The Rev. David Carlyle's work at Graaff Reinet; the Rev. Dr. Farrie's labors and early death at Vryburg; the Rev. Arthur Giles's splendid mission at Gwelo, were described in a thrilling and at the same time inspiring manner.

The journeys of the missionary secretary over rough roads and amid many dangers made a stirring tale. When the secretary visited Buluwayo he found living rather expensive. The coal oil used in half-a-dozen lamps in a small hall for an hour's meeting cost $10. Eggs were about ten dollars a dozen.

The speaker advised Christian Endeavor Societies to make a special study of missionary work, which would be found very interesting and instructive. He will visit Richmond on Tuesday and Waterville on Wednesday, and leave Montreal for Manitoba and British Columbia on Thursday morning.

DEATH OF THE REV. C. W. RAWSON.

News has reached Quebec of the death in Westmoreland, England, of the Rev. C. W. Rawson, M.A., formerly curate of the English Cathedral in Quebec, brother of Admiral Rawson, and brother-in-law of Sir Francis De Winton, who was military secretary to the Marquis of Lorne when the latter was Governor-General of Canada. Mr. Rawson took his college course at Bishop's College, Lennoxville, being ordained by the late Bishop Williams. He married Miss Grant, of Sherbrooke, Que. Mr. Rawson was much esteemed by all who knew him for his amiable character.

A SUDDEN DEATH.

Mrs. Franchere, wife of Mr. L. O. Franchere, a well known St. Catherine street tailor, died suddenly on Saturday last. Although 77 years of age she got up at her usual early hour, on Saturday, and was attending to her domestic duties, when, at about 7.30 o'clock, the members of the family heard a fall, and going to the room where Mrs. Franchere was, found her on the floor, in an unconscious state. Efforts were made to revive her, but all was useless and she breathed her last in a few moments.

The deceased lady was the mother of Mr. Joseph Franchere, the well known portrait painter. One of her daughters is a nun in the Hotel Dieu, and Miss Delima Franchere, organist, is also her daughter. The funeral took place this morning.

CATHOLIC HIGH SCHOOL.

The announcement is made that the Sisters of the Congregation of Notre Dame will have charge of the kindergarten and preparatory class of the Catholic High School, which opens on Sept. 6 next. It has also been decided that no family will be charged for more than two pupils, the other children of the same family who may attend the school being given their education free.

The board of directors is composed as follows:—The Rev. Father Quinlivan, chairman; the Rev. Father Strubbe, C.S.S.R.; the Rev. Father O'Donnell, Mr. Justice Curran, the Hon. J. J. Guerin, M.P.P.; Mr. C. F. Smith, president of the Board of Trade; Mr. Frank J. Hart, Mr. William McNally, and Mr. Martin Egan.

HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

The number of permanent inmates at the Country House in connection with the Protestant House of Industry and Refuge, during the week ending Saturday, Aug. 12, was 137; there were 40 permanent inmates at the George Moore Memorial Home. In the course of the same period 290 night lodgings were given at the Night Refuge on Dorchester street, a decrease of 227, as compared with the corresponding week of last year.

ATTACKED BY A ROOSTER.

Hanover, Ont., Aug. 12. -A little child of scarcely two years, daughter of Mr. F. Wise, a farmer living near Allan Park, wandered off to the barn yard on Saturday, and was attacked by a game rooster. When the child was found the rooster was standing over her and striking at her with his spurs. The poor little thing was covered with blood and so exhausted that it could not cry out. She was brought to Hanover, and a physician found that the rooster had driven his spurs into her head in several places, one just above her eyes.

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. E. K. Greene and John Sterling.

A large number of immigrants arrived on Saturday, filling the Windsor street station. Of these a considerable number were Finns, who are coming slowly into the country, while swarthy Assyrians attracted considerable attention. Polish Jews, too, were among the party—the latter not being deemed so desirable as the Galicians or Doukhobors, as they do not readily take to agriculture.

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DOWN WITH DRUNKENNESS.

A STRONG PROTEST AGAINST THE DRINKING HABIT.

Referring to a petition presented to the municipal council of Valleyfield by Protestant pastors and citizens of that locality, asking, among other things, for better maintenance of public order, the 'Progrès de Valleyfield' says:

'We heartily concur with the petitioners in asking the municipal authorities to put a stop to the innumerable abuses that take place from one end of the city to the other. The cause, the only cause of the evil complained of, is drunkeness. The fact cannot be concealed that there is too much, a great deal too much of this in Valleyfield. A number of inexperienced young men fall into that shameful vice, probably led there by the example of so-called citizens, who wantonly go and drink in the hotels, and even get so drunk as to be seen staggering in the streets. What! here are men who by their age and social position, should set an example to the young, and show them by their irreproachable conduct, as well as by their language, the dangers hidden under the alcoholic poison, the miseries, despair, ruin and crime fostered by it, and who, nevertheless, without the least shame, almost without thinking that they are doing wrong, go and drink from the same cup which a vile and inveterate drunkard, to whom they would not speak on the street, has just carried to his lips. A man, or a young man, who is seen on the street or in a public square in a state of intoxication, even if he does not disturb public peace, should be unmercifully arrested and taken to the police station, because, having lost his reason and being no longer able to conduct himself, he becomes, by the very fact, a dangerous being. All the good citizens, our mutual benevolent societies, our sporting associations should form a league against the evil that is invading us, preach both by example and by word against drunkenness, and never miss the occasion to show its hideousness and sad consequences. Let the intemperate be pointed out with the finger, let them be shunned as of old the lepers were shunned, let the title of drunkard become as infamous as the title of robber (and it would only be fair, since a drunkard to satisfy his appetite often becomes a robber), and it will be seen that, before long, the young men having any degree of intelligence, will fear to acquire the pernicious habit of drinking, which it is so difficult to get rid of once acquired.'

PASTORAL RETREAT.

As already announced, the annual retreat of the parish priests of the diocese of Montreal will commence to-morrow evening, at the Grand Seminary, Sherbrooke street. Archbishop Bruchesi will preside, and the sermons will be given by the Rev. Abbé Lecoq, P.S.S.

RITUALISM IN ENGLAND.

DECISION BY THE CHANCELLOR OF LONDON FAVORABLE TO THE LOW CHURCH PARTY.

London, Aug. 13.—Chancellor Tristram, of the diocese of London, has decreed that the crucifix displayed in St. Ethelberga's Church is illegal, and has ordered that the table of the Ten Commandments be restored. This decision is in favor of Kensit, the anti-ritualist agitator, who brought the action.

OMNIBUS TRAFFIC IN LONDON.

London, Aug. 14.—The competition in London between the underground railway and the street omnibuses is proving disastrous for the former. The omnibus routes are constantly being extended and new ones started while the average charge is a cent a mile.

The London General Omnibus Company alone carried 97,000,000 passengers last year, paying ten percent dividend on its stock, although forced to carry twenty passengers to make two cents profits.

The underground railway pays only a two percent dividend, for, although it traverses the same routes in about a third of the time made by the omnibus its higher fares and suffocating atmosphere, especially in the summer, act as a deterrent to patronage.

TROUBLE IN GUADELOUPE.

Kingston, Jamaica, Aug. 13.—A despatch from the Island of Guadeloupe reports a trial there of the ringleaders of an agrarian riot, involving the wrecking of a plantation and plant, and a murderous attack on three Englishmen by six hundred men, in which the Correctional Tribunal attributed the outrage to 'The prevailing unwholesome excitement fomented by Socialistic propaganda.'

FOR A CANADIAN SYNDICATE.

Pekin, Aug. 13.—The Italian Minister has asked the Tsung-Li-Yamen for a railway concession to a Canadian syndicate.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

Furniture and Carpets.—If in want of Furniture and Carpets either for cash or credit, you cannot miss a bargain by going to F. Lapointe, 1551 St. Catherine street east. Open evenings.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

Collingwood, Aug. 14.—George Cook, of the Toronto Hotel, who was charged before the police magistrate with having allowed his blinds to be drawn over the windows of his barroom in prohibited hours, contrary to the regulations of the West Simcoe license commissioners, has been acquitted on an important technicality. Inspector Wright, of Allison, proved that he found the blinds drawn down about ten p.m. on Saturday, July 29, and contrary to regulations which were passed by the license commissioners, on Dec. 7, 1897. Mr. Haverson, counsel for the License Holders' Association, objected that the commissioners had no authority to pass resolutions regulating hotels in the month of December, section 4 of the License Act, requiring such resolutions to be passed before May 1, and not afterwards. His Worship upheld this contention and dismissed the prosecution.

SENATOR BELLEROSE DEAD.

HE PASSED AWAY YESTERDAY.

After an illness extending over many weeks Senator Bellerose died yesterday morning at a little after three o'clock, at St. Vincent de Paul. Senator Bellerose had attended the first part of the session of parliament just closed, but left Ottawa a few weeks ago for his home as he felt too ill to remain at his post any longer. It was at first supposed that the deceased was suffering from catarrh of the stomach, but it soon became apparent that the disease was of a far graver nature, being in fact cancer.

The Hon. Joseph Hyacinthe Bellerose was born at Three Rivers, Que., July 12, 1820, and educated at the colleges of Nicolet and St. Hyacinthe. In 1859 he was commander of the militia in No. 8 military district. He entered the 100th Regiment as captain in 1858, but soon afterwards, for private reasons, resigned. He represented Laval in the Canadian Assembly from 1863 until the union and from that event in the Dominion Parliament until called to the Senate, Oct. 16, 1873. He also represented Laval in the Quebec Assembly from the union until the general elections of 1875, when he retired.

THE LATE SENATOR BELLEROSE.

After the death of Sir George E. Cartier he was offered a portfolio in the cabinet, but declined. He was married in 1847 to a daughter of Lieut.-Col. Armand.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN WURTELE.

Ottawa, Aug. 13.—Captain A. G. Wurtele, of the Militia Department, and one of the medals claims board, died at his residence here yesterday after a very brief illness, at the early age of forty-two. Captain Wurtele and his family all had diphtheria this spring, two of the daughters dying. He never entirely recovered from the attack, but was able to attend to his duties until last Wednesday. Captain Wurtele was a cousin of Judge Wurtele, and was born in Montreal. He graduatel from the Royal Military College, Kingston, in 1880, and two years later was appointed assistant mathematical instructor at that institution, a position he held until 1897, when he was retired. Shortly after he was appointed one of the medals claims board, and since then has resided in Ottawa. He leave a widow and several children.

WILKINSON—SHUFELT.

Beebe Plain, Aug. 12.—Perhaps the prettiest wedding Beebe Plain has had took place on Wednesday last at the residence of Mr. G. N. Wilkinson, when two of our well-known and much esteemed young people, Mr. Andrew Wilkinson and Miss Coral Shufelt were united in marriage by their pastor, the Rev. C. W. Finch, B.A., B.D. The bride and groom were supported by Miss Kate House and Mr. Chas. Whitcher. The floral display was very elaborate and showed great delicacy of taste. The guests numbered about a hundred. Besides those from this immediate vicinity there were those from Lowell, Mass., Sheffield, Vt., and Barre, Vt. The last-mentioned place will be the residence of the newly wedded pair after their honeymoon trip.

THE NINTH VICTIM.

Ottawa, Ont., Aug. 13.—Ellen Ryan, of Maniwaki, the ninth victim of the Canada Atlantic Railway wreck at St. Polycarpe, last Wednesday, died last night. Ellen Ryan's sister was killed outright, and their niece, Ellen McDougall, who was travelling with them, may die.

SEARCHING PRISONERS.

PRESENT LAW IN ONTARIO CONDEMNED BY THE POLICE MAGISTRATE OF TORONTO.

Toronto, Aug. 15.—When Mike McEvielly, an old man, appeared in the Police Court on Saturday morning on a charge of having wounded Mike Jordan while the two were in the cells of No. 1 police station, the police magistrate voiced his opinion in regard to the law preventing the searching of prisoners, in a most decided manner. He concluded by saying: 'I think it an outrage that any man should be put in a cell with another who has knives or any other weapon in his possession. It will go on until some day a murder will be committed and then we will get in Canada the same system as is in practice in all other civilized or uncivilized countries. Even barbarians would deprive a prisoner of his weapons.'

There is some dispute amongst the authorities as to whether or not a prisoner charged with drunkenness should be searched. Three years ago Mr. Justice Falconbridge ruled on a case that drunken persons need not be searched, but it is understood that he somewhat modified his decision so that the officers might use judgment in certain cases. The practice here has been to ask the prisoners to produce the contents of their pockets which were also usually felt on the outside by the officer in charge.

THE FIRE RECORD.

Penetanguishene, Ont., Aug. 12.—A very heavy thunderstorm passed over this place this morning, lightning struck the C. Beck Manufacturing Company's new lumber yard, setting fire to the lumber, and consuming 75,000 feet before it was got under control. The loss is about $1,800, fully covered by insurance.

Delhi, Ont., Aug. 12.—About 6 o'clock this morning the Delhi House was completely destroyed by fire. The loss on the building is $3,000; insured for $1,800. The loss on contents, $500, covered by insurance. Cause of fire a defective pipe, above the kitchen. The surrounding buildings were saved by the strenuous efforts of the fire brigade.

Alliston, Ont., Aug. 14.—George Ruthven's barns and outbuildings situated about three miles from here were destroyed by lightning on Saturday morning. They contained this and last season's entire crops. The buildings were insured, but not the contents.

Oshawa, Ont., Aug. 14.—About 7.30 yesterday morning fire broke out in the tannery, owned by James Robson & Sons, of this town. The building was burnt to the ground, along with all the stock. Estimated loss about $45,000; insurance covering about $20,000.

Magog, Aug. 14.—About five o'clock yesterday morning fire was discovered in the wood-working department of Manson & Boright's mill. The fire brigade was soon on hand and did good work, but on account of the inflammable material contained in that department, did not succeed in extinguishing the fire until the mill was destroyed.

EARTHQUAKE AT LISBON.

Lisbon, Aug. 14.—A very severe earthquake was felt here last night. The shock, which was first felt at 8.55 o'clock lasted several seconds.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

The Ladies' Committee of the Diet Dispensary acknowledges the following donations for June and July:—Mr. C. R. Hosmer, $100; City Union of the King's Daughters, per Mrs. G. C. Dunlop, $70; Mrs. T. C. Brainerd, $50; Mr. Hugh McLennan, $25; Mr. Gerald W. Birks, $25; City Union of King's Daughters, per Mrs. Dunlop, $15; Mrs. George Reeve, $10; Miss Dow (for summer trips), $10; Mrs. Hector Mackenzie, $10; Mrs. C. H. McFarlane, $10; Mrs. Hy. Lyman, second donation, $10; Mrs. W. W. Ogilvie, $10; Lady Galt, $10; Mrs. E. N. Heney, $10; Mr. H. Spied (Lennoxville), $10; Messrs. David Morice & Son, $10; Mrs. W. D. Sutherland, $5; Mrs. Charles McEachran, $5; Mrs. S. Greenshields, $5; Lady Hickson, $5; Mr. H. S. Mussen (in memory of Dame Ann Bain), $5; Mrs. King, $5; Mr. Jeffrey Burland, $5; Dr. F. J. Shepherd, $5; Mrs. John Macintosh, $5; Mrs. Kohl, $5; 'Henrietta,' $5; Mrs. W. L. Haldimand, $5; Calvary Church, per Rev. E. M. Hill, $5; 'In memory of Isabel S. C. Macpherson, $5.00; Mrs. Mackie, $4; the Misses Durnford, $3; Mrs. Ault, $3; Dr. J. C. Cameron, $2; Mrs. S. P. Stearns, $2; Mrs. Hutton, $2; 'A Friend of the Sick,' $2; G.O.M., $2; Mrs. Doran, $1; Captain J. B. Clay, $1; Miss Mabel Galt, $1; a Friend, $1; Messrs. Laird Paton & Son, receipted account, $1.53; Mr. James Lewis, per Mrs. Dunlop, boracic acid and vaseline; Faithful Circle of King's Daughters, napkins for Nurse Frizzell; Mrs. Claxton, empty bottles; W.C.T.U., Flower Mission, weekly donation of flowers; Willing Workers' Circle of King's Daughters, Little Metis, large parcel of clothing, bed clothing, towels, etc.; Miss Carmichael, jar black currant jam; Mrs. Mackay, bottle and jars.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

"A Good Name At Home

Is a Tower of Strength Abroad." In Lowell, Mass., where Hood's Sarsaparilla is made, it still has a larger sale than all other blood purifiers. Its fame and cures and sales have spread abroad, and it is universally recognized the best blood medicine money can buy.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

DREYFUS COURT-MARTIAL.

Saturday's Sitting Marked by Stirring Scenes.

CHANCES OF ACQUITTAL GROWING STRONGER—GENERAL MERCIER HOOTED.

Rennes, France, Aug. 14.—The curtain rose on Saturday on the same theatre-like scene as on Monday. The judges, in uniform, were seated on the stage behind the dark, cloth-covered table on which, in a row, were their kepis, with gay-colored plumes, and heavy gold-laced bands. Every inch of the court was occupied in expectation of a sensational scene. There were more ladies present than on Monday. The person known as La Dame Blanche (the White Lady), who has attended every move in the Dreyfus affair, was again present to-day, wearing a superb set of pearls. But, owing to the expressed objections of Col. Jouaust, she changed her conspicuous place, on the right behind him, [illegible] position in the body of the hall.

There was a large sprinkling of uniforms among the audience, and a row of soldiers, with fixed bayonets, was again ranged at the bottom of the hall, and rendered honors in the customary manner to the judges as the latter entered or left the court. The proceedings opened tamely, and the hopes of a sensational sitting began to flag, as the morning wore on, and matters began to get tedious, as M. Casimir-Perier and General Mercier reiterated what is already known. But this was only the calm before the storm, and when the storm broke it carried everyone in court with it into a whirlpool of the wildest excitement. Dreyfus, on entering the court, saluted the president with the same soldierly mien as on last Monday, and the president, Col. Jouaust, returned the same salute and said, 'Sit down, Dreyfus.'

DREYFUS AGAIN CALLED.

The chair of the prisoner was placed further to the right of the platform. Instead of facing the judges, Dreyfus sat with his back to the table of the counsel, thus looking across the platform straight at the rail where the witnesses stood.

Col. Jouaust, immediately after the court had settled down, opened the proceedings by asking Dreyfus the following questions:—

'In January, 1895, the director of the penitentiary of the Isle De Ré, in the course of duty, searched the clothes you brought from the prison. He found this document in an inside pocket of your waistcoat.'

The president then handed Dreyfus a paper, and said:—'Do you recognize it as having belonged to you?'

Dreyfus—'Yes, my colonel.'

Jouaust—'Whose was it?'

Dreyfus—'Mine.'

Jouaust—'Will you tell me how and under what circumstances this document came into your possession?'

Dreyfus—'It is a document used during my trial. In order to discuss the value of the bordereau I wished to keep it.'

Jouaust—'The military code gives you a right to have a copy of the documents in your case. This document, therefore, was legitimately in your possession. Why did you wish to keep it?'

Dreyfus—'As a souvenir of the text of the bordereau.'

Jouaust—'That was not proper, and, therefore, it was taken from you. I merely wished to elucidate this point. That will do.'

Colonel Jouaust then asked Colonel Carriere if he had any observations to make in behalf of the government. The major replied by asking to have Dr. Ranson's report on Dreyfus read, which the clerk of the court did. The report deals with the measures of surveillance over Dreyfus adopted during the voyage of the prisoner to Cayenne, and said, among other things, that he was seen on board, seated on a stool and weeping.

PANIZARDI DESPATCH.

M. De la Roche-Vernet, a secretary attached to the French embassy at Berlin, was the next witness called. He said he acted as the transmitting agent of the Ministry of War, and Ministry of Foreign Affairs, when they were engaged in the translation of the Panizardi despatch, which was a very minute and complicated matter. Several drafts, he explained, were first made, and finally, an official translation was drawn up, which was the same as since published.

Questioned respectively regarding the draft and the translations, he said they were purely hypothetical, the first draft having only two words, 'Captain Dreyfus,' of which the translators were really sure, the sense being that Dreyfus had been arrested and that he had no relations with Germany.

M. Paleologue, of the French foreign office, was then called, and disagreed with some of this witness's statements. But the net result of the two witnesses' replies to MM. Labori and Demange was, that never, in any translation, was there any question of relations with Germany.

M. Labori, on eliciting the foregoing, showed satisfaction. The witness rail was empty for a moment, and then Col. Jouaust said solemnly: 'Bring in the next witness.'

M. CASIMIR-PERIER.

An infantry sergeant, seated beneath Major Carriere's desk, then walked to the middle of the court, where, in a crimson chair, placed there for distinguished witnesses, sat M. Casimir-

M. CASIMIR-PERIER.

Perier, formerly President of France. The latter rose, conducted by the soldier, and ascended to the platform. He was dressed in a black frock coat, with the rosette of the Legion of Honor in his buttonhole.

In response to the usual questions, he said:—'I am 52 years old. No profession. I was formerly president of the Republic.'

'Did you know the accused prior to the acts of which he is accused?'

Perier—'No.'

Jouaust—'Will you take the trouble to sit down?'

M. Casimir-Perier—'I prefer to remain standing.'

Jouaust—'You were president of the Republic at the time of the arrest of Captain Dreyfus. In this position you were able to have many particulars upon the circumstances and causes of his arrest. I beg you to kindly communicate them to the court.'

A long pause ensued.

Then M. Casimir-Perier, in a loud voice, said:—'Monsieur le President:—'You ask me to speak the truth and all the truth. I have sworn to do it. I will speak it without reticence, without reserve, in its entirety. Whatever I may have said in the past, whatever people may believe and say, which, unfortunately, is not always the same thing, that I alone am aware of incidents and facts which might throw light, and that I have not hitherto said all, justice ought to know that it is false. I will not leave this place without saying all. I intend to do this not because I can add anything useful to what I have already said, but out of respect to my conscience, and the judges, and to the opinion of men of good faith. I will not leave this place until I have left an unalterable conviction that I know nothing which might throw light on the case, and that I have said all that I know.'

GERMANY'S POSITION.

The former President then, in a loud and distinct voice, repeated the evidence he had given before the Court of Cassation. He leaned, while speaking, against the witness rail, and referred to a scrap of paper which he held in his hand. The witness read the text of the despatch received by Count von Munster Ledenburg, the German ambassador at Paris, from Prince Hohenlohe, the German Imperial Chancellor, which the former communicated to M. Casimir-Perier during a visit to the Elysée Palace. It ran:—

'His Majesty, the Emperor, having every confidence in the President of the Republic and the Government of the Republic, begs Your Excellency to tell M. Casimir-Perier that it is proved the German embassy was never implicated in the Dreyfus affair. His Majesty hopes the government of the Republic will not hesitate to declare so. Without a formal declaration, the legend, which here continues to spread regarding the German embassy, would compromise the position of the representative of Germany.

'(Signed), HOHENLOHE.'

M. Casimir-Perier then recounted how he had expressed to the then Premier and Minister of War his astonishment and indignation at the interview which Captain Lebrun-Renaud gave the 'Figaro' on the subject of Dreyfus. The witness then told of Col. Picquart's visit to the Elysee at the time of the trial in 1894, to inform him that M. Bertillon's demonstrations had little effect on the judge. He added: 'I received M. Bertillon on Dec. 14 and 15 at the instance of the Minister of War, who thought his demonstration very curious, interesting and conclusive, but I must confess,' said M. Casimir-Perier, amid a general titter in court, 'that I judged them differently.'

He added—'All that was done and said among the ministers was done without my knowledge.'

DID NOT FAVOR DREYFUS.

The witness then related the facts in connection with the futile efforts of M. Waldeck-Rousseau to prevent the first court-martial sitting behind closed doors, and, said the witness, he had never received any member of the Dreyfus family. M. Casimir-Perier concluded this part of his statement by raising his voice and speaking very excitedly, saying 'For the honor of the chief magistracy, which I occupied; for the honor of the Republic, I will not allow it to be said that I exchanged a word with a captain in the French army accused of treason.'

This statement caused applause in court, which Colonel Jouaust speedily suppressed, threatening to clear the hall if there was any repetition of it.

Many people in the court-room thought M. Casimir-Perier was somewhat theatrical in this utterance, as he had turned and delivered it as much to the audience as to the Court.

The former president ended his statement by saying: 'I affirm, before this tribunal of soldiers, that my resignation was not connected with the diplomatic incident concerning Germany. It pains me not to be able to second the Court in the work of justice confided to it, for from this place must emerge at least for the sake of the country, reconciliation and peace. I can do no more than tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth. As chief of state or when a citizen, I have always in my respect for France, regarded her as free to [illegible] as she is herself revered.' (Applause, which was quickly suppressed.)

Various questions were then asked M. Casimir-Perier by the assistant judge and M. de Mange on the subject of Captain Lebrun Renaud's statement that Dreyfus had confessed to him, and the witness said emphatically that he never had heard from Captain Renaud any such confession had been made. He added that he was not prepared to say that he never told Captain Lebrun-Renaud to communicate the alleged confession, but he affirmed the confession was not mentioned to him.

M. de Mange then attributed the question of a letter which the anti-Dreyfusards asserted they have to M. Casimir-Perier respecting him.

The witness emphatically replied that he had never entered into any such engagements as alleged, and he asked that the letter, which was published by the 'Eclair,' of Paris, should be produced in court, and that the whole matter be cleared up.

CONFIRMED BY DREYFUS.

Colonel Jouaust then asked Dreyfus if he had anything to say. Thereupon Dreyfus rose and, accompanying his utterances with gestures of his right hand said:

'My words have certainly been distorted, for I have no recollection of such a letter. The words the former President of the French Republic has just uttered are exact. I have never, even in my own mind, supposed there was any engagement of the kind made by him, and he was not held thereto. I can well understand the indignation of M. Casimir-Perier, but such an idea never crossed my mind. Will you allow me to explain. M. de Mange had asked me at the time of the trial in conveying through M. Waldeck-Rousseau my request for a public trial, that this publicity should only be on condition that the question of origin of the documents remain secret. I gave my word of honor not to raise this question. In my mind it was with the defence and not with the President of the Republic that the word of honor was given. I never had an idea that an engagement was made between the President and myself, never, never, never.'

Jouaust—Then you declare false these letters in which you said the President of the Republic entered into certain engagements with you?

Dreyfus replied: 'In any case, the sense has been completely distorted.'

GEN. MERCIER.

When his testimony was ended, M. Casimir-Perier was conducted back to his seat by an officer, and all eyes were directed towards a door to the right. There was a moment of painful suspense, and then General Mercier glided slowly into

GEN. MERCIER.

the court room, and was conducted to the witness stand by a soldier. He lifted up his right hand before the crucifix and swore to tell the whole truth. The witness appeared to be in broken health. He spoke in a hoarse voice, coughed frequently and asked to be allowed to be seated.

General Mercier was dressed in the uniform of a general, black tunic and red trousers. As he sat down he placed a brilliant crimson and gold kepi on a shelf attached to the witness rail, where it remained, a striking patch of color during the time he gave his testimony, which lasted from 8.10 a.m. until noon. He leaned forward while speaking, his hands sometimes resting on the rail, but more often he was nervously twitching his fingers and twisting a pair of white gloves, which he doffed on entering the court. Beside his kepi, he placed a black leather wallet, full of papers, and he accompanied his remarks with a continual nodding of the head. To a stranger his appearance and bearing produced a far from favorable effect. He gave the impression of shiftiness, his forehead was wrinkled, his eyebrows were contracted and his eyes peered through his puffy eyelids. His cheeks were sallow and he spoke almost in an inaudible and a weak, monotonous pitch of voice, which produced a soporific effect on those who were not able to distinguish his words, but who were within hearing of his voice. The monologue, with hardly a break, except when the clerk read the various documents Mercier produced to the court, lasted nearly four hours, with ten minutes' suspension at eleven o'clock, when there was a general feeling that the witness was going to prove, as the Dreyfusards predicted, an utter fiasco. General Mercier wore on his breast the decoration of a grand officer of the Legion of Honor.

While he was under examination General Mercier asked Col. Jouaust to allow him to present a document showing how an espionage system was organized in France by Col. Schwartzkoppen, the former German military attaché at Paris. The document referred to the fortifica[illegible] of the Meuse.

THE GENERAL'S TESTIMONY.

General Mercier then entered into an explanation tending to prove Schwartzkoppen was at the head of the German espionage in France, and afterwards had the letter containing the words 'Cette canaille de D——' read.

In the meanwhile Dreyfus watched Mercier through his eyeglasses, but apparently quite unmoved. The witness who displayed the deepest interest was M. Casimir-Perier. Seated in front of a row of private seats, he leaned forward, with his hands on his knees, except when he was very excited, when he lifted his hands up in an impressive gesture of disgust or impatience.

Mercier, who had his back turned to the former, saw nothing of this, but after he had completed his testimony and reiterated all the charges contained in that M'Ormes Chevilles bill of indictment, Mercier presented a document to be read by the clerk, which proved to be the alleged Dreyfus letter concerning the engagement entered into with M. Casimir-Perier, which the latter had so hotly denounced. The last breath had barely left the clerk's lips when M. Casimir-Perier jumped up and shouted: 'That is the letter I read in the newspapers.'

General Mercier, startled, turned round and muttered excuses, saying he did not believe the president of the republic would enter into such an engagement. To this M. Casimir-Perier retorted, in a tone of the bitterest sarcasm: 'Thank you, General, for this testimonial.'

MERCIER HISSED.

At the end of his evidence, General Mercier said he believed that the only motives of Dreyfus's treason was that Dreyfus had no feeling of patriotism.

This cruel utterance brought forth hisses from the audience, whose blood had been sent up to fever heat by the witness's savage attacks on Dreyfus.

General Mercier, not heeding the hisses, terminated with remarking, 'If the least doubt crossed my mind, messieurs, I would be the first to declare it to you, and say before you, Captain Dreyfus, I am mistaken, but in good faith——'

Then Dreyfus electrified his hearers. He jumped to his feet as if the words had galvanized him into new life, and shouted with a voice which resounded through the hall like a trumpet note, 'That is what you ought to say.'

The audience burst into a wild cheer, whereupon the ushers called for silence. General Mercier then stammered: 'I would come and say: "Captain Dreyfus, I am mistaken in good faith, and I come with the same good faith to admit it, and I will do all in human power to repair the frightful error."'

The prisoner then shouted.—'Why don't you do it, then?'

At this there was another burst of applause.

Gen. Mercier, after a pause, when the excitement had partially calmed, said: 'Well, no, my convictions in 1894 have not suffered the slightest weakening. It is fortified by the deepest study of the dossier and also by the unanimity of the means resorted to for the purpose of proving the innocence of the condemned man of 1894, in spite of the evidence accumulated and in spite of the millions of money expended.'

Col. Jouaust then said:—'Have you finished.'

General Mercier replied—'Yes.'

A REMARKABLE SCENE.

Col. Jouaust then announced that the sessions of the court-martial would be resumed this morning.

M. Casimir-Perier thereupon arose and said, 'After the deposition of General Mercier, I shall ask the court to hear me, and I would prefer it to be in confrontation of him.'

The announcement caused a sensation, Then followed a thrilling demonstration against General Mercier. As he turned to leave the court the audience rose en masse and hissed and cursed him, those at the back of the court standing on chairs and benches, in order to better hound him down.

The gendarmes placed themselves between the general and the audience, which showed a strong disposition to maltreat the former minister of war. General Mercier was removed out of the court room through a side door, his ears tingling with the fierce denunciations of the audience.

On emerging into the street the crowd outside cheered the general and cried, 'Vive l'Armée.'

'Ah,' cried a spectator in the crowd, 'If they had heard the human monster speak, they would not cheer him now.'

One newspaper man in court was arrested for calling General Mercier as he passed a murderer, but later on the man was released.

MADE A GOOD IMPRESSION

Dreyfus was hurried out by the gendarmes, who immediately cleared the court-room.

Dreyfus listened to General Mercier's pitiless arraignment until he approached the end of his deposition with sphynx-like rigidity of features, but watching Mercier like a cat watching a mouse. And, when at last his feelings obtained the mastery, and he sprang to his feet and faced his accuser, man to man, one appreciated the depth of his previously suppressed emotions, and Mercier, who, startled, had jumped to his feet, at the ringing sound of Dreyfus's voice, from the chair in which he was seated while giving his evidence, recoiled before the terrible look Dreyfus threw at him and stood aghast, wondering whether the prisoner was going to spring upon him.

Col. Jouaust and the other members of the court-martial had in the meantime risen, and seized the two men, while the court rang with the cheers of spectators.

Though the General was cheered by the crowd outside the court, none of them had witnessed the scene in the court, nor listened to Mercier's weak brief. Moreover, the inhabitants of Rennes have always been anti-Dreyfusards.

Counter-shouts of 'Vive la Republique' and 'Vive la Justice' were raised by those leaving the court-room; but the gendarmes quietly cleared the streets on both sides, and dispersed the crowd quietly.

A WAR SCARE.

At the outset of General Mercier's testimony, he prepared the court for a war scare by declaring that the Emperor of Germany personally took an active part in organizing the espionage, and then, later, when he defended his action in communicating the secret dossier to the court-martial of 1894, he said:—'I had no longer any reason to keep quiet and tried to accomplish what I considered my duty. In 1894 the diplomatic situation was perilous. M. Hanotaux, then Minister of Foreign Affairs, has indicated this. M. Casimir-Perier has spoken before the criminal chamber about the unusual step taken by Count von Munster. He also exposed the somewhat unusual way in which he could double himself into an official personage, and a private personage, later giving Count von Munster information which was at first refused him. But M. Casimir-Perier amended his deposition, saying he had not said that the same day he, M. Dupuy and myself, remained from eight o'clock in the evening, till 12.30 in his private office at the Elysée awaiting the result of telegraphic communications between the Emperor of German and Count von Munster. We remained four hours and a half waiting to see whether peace or war would result from this exchange of telegrams.'

Here M. Casimir-Perier shook his head and hand in emphatic denial of General Mercier's statement. The latter continued:—'I had been warned during the afternoon that the situation was very grave. Count von Munster had an order from his sovereign to ask for his passports if his demands were not acceded to. I was prepared to give the order for mobilization. You see we were within an ace of war. It was only at 12.30 that M. Casimir-Perier notified me that Count von Munster had accepted the insertion of a somewhat vague note declaring that the ambassador was not involved.'

M. Casimir-Perier here again made a repudiating gesture.

General Mercier continued to explain that this was the reason for his action regarding the secret dossier.

WILL BE ACQUITTED.

New York, Aug. 14.—A special cable despatch to the 'Times' from Rennes, dated Saturday, says:—'Until now the chances were ten to one against Captain Dreyfus being acquitted. To-day the inanity of General Mercier's evidence has reversed the order. For the first time the president of the court returned Dreyfus's salute. Dreyfus's final outburst against Mercier converted half of those persons in the courtroom who still believed in the prisoner's culpability. Ex-President Casimir-Perier's fixed purpose appeared to be to clear the prisoner.

RIOTING AT LONDONDERRY.

CELEBRATION OF THE RELIEF OF DERRY THE CAUSE.

Londonderry, Aug. 13.—The Protestant celebration of the anniversary of the Relief of Derry, besieged by James II.'s army in 1689, led to riotous scenes here to-day. An excursion party, composed of four hundred members of a '98 club, arrived from Belfast, but the police refused to allow the excursionists to enter the city. The appearance of a Nationalist band to meet the party, caused disorders and stone-throwing. Both mobs attacked the police. Finally the Riot act was read and the Mayor of Londonderry called out the garrison. Eight constables were seriously injured. The rioting was renewed this evening on the departure of the excursionists, in the vicinity of the railway station. The police made repeated baton charges and several persons were injured.

THE 'LEDA' INCIDENT.

BAD FEELING AROUSED OVER THE ACTION OF THE BRITISH TORPEDO BOAT.

New York, Aug. 13.—The London correspondent of the 'World' cabling under Saturday's date, says: 'The shooting of a French fisherman by the British torpedo boat 'Leda,' for refusing to surrender when caught fishing within the British limit is exciting violent animosity against the large British colony in Boulogne, whence the fishing vessel hailed.

'An organized attack was made on several Englishmen returning from the Casino, in Boulogne, last night, and was joined in by the soldiers. The Englishmen, who were taken by surprise, were roughly handled. They were beaten with sticks and iron chairs, but soon gained the upper hand, disposing of their assailants.

'English visitors, who are the principal source of livelihood of Boulogne, are leaving there to-day in large numbers, despite the assurance of the authorities that further disturbances will be guarded against.

'The firing of the ball at the French smack when she was only two hundred yards away is now regarded here as a deplorable error of judgment, as the 'Leda' could easily have captured the smack ultimately without bloodshed.

'The incident has aroused a bitter anti-English feeling along the French Atlantic coast, where it is estimated two hundred thousand English visitors are now staying.

'Comments of the French official press are dignified, but the Boulevard organs are taking up such an inflammatory strain that the incident certainly will make worse the already delicate relations between the two countries.'

KITCHENER OF KHARTOUM.

CONQUEROR OF THE SOUDAN TO VISIT THE UNITED STATES.

New York, Aug. 13.—Lord Kitchener of Khartoum, conqueror of the Soudan, will pay a visit to New York and other cities of this continent as soon as the important military mission which he set out upon on Friday is accomplished and he is able to take a vacation. He made known his intention a few weeks ago, in the course of a conversation with Captain de Witt, Clinton Falls, of the 7th Regiment, who, with Captain Langdon, of the same regiment, went to England to represent the National Guard of this state at the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the formation of the British volunteer system. Captain Falls returned to New York yesterday on the 'St. Paul,' full of enthusiasm for Great Britain and the British and still overwhelmed with astonishment at the unexpected warmth and lavishness of the hospitality extended to him and to his brother officer.

The conversation with Lord Kitchener took place at a dinner given in honor of the general by the Worshipful Company of Fishmongers. Lord Kitchener observed to Captain Falls that he had a 'few little troubles' to adjust in the Soudan and then intended to gratify his long-cherished desire to visit the United States.

IN THE RAILWAY WORLD.

FREIGHT RATE WAR ON ROADS RUNNING EAST FROM ST. LOUIS.

Chicago, Aug. 14.—Another freight war has been started by the roads running east from St. Louis. They have reduced the rate on flour for export to 15 cents per 100 pounds from St. Louis to New York. The western lines terminating in Chicago met the competition by making a rate of 15 cents from Missouri river points.

The previous rate from the Missouri river was 19½ cents. On Aug. 1 the lines running east from Chicago advanced the export flour rate to 17 cents. It cannot be maintained while a rate of 15 cents is in effect from Missouri river points to New York via Chicago.

Niagara Falls, N.Y., Aug. 14.—A rate war has been inaugurated between here and the Thousand Islands by the Grand Trunk and the New York Central Railway, and the Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Company. A cut of four dollars has been made by the railways owing to the cut made by the steamboat companies from Toronto. Round trip tickets are being sold from here and Buffalo to Alexandria Bay for $5, via the rail lines.

LEFT HIS FORTUNE TO CHARITY.

Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 13.—Joseph Benoit, a French-Canadian, who has lived in Kansas City for twenty years, is dead. He leaves an estate of two hundred thousand dollars, nearly all of which is willed to local charities.

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