

REVIVAL OF RUMORS.

Story of the Safety of the Legations Once More Disputed.

MANCHURIAN COMPLICATION

Action of the Chinese in Itself a Declaration of War Against Russia.

CHINESE FLEET CONCENTRATING IN THE CHINA SEA.

London, July 18.—If the news of a Chinese invasion of Siberia prove true it will, of course, immensely complicate the situation from an international point of view. As stated in the Associated Press's St. Petersburg despatch, of July 13, the Chinese had already peremptorily ordered all Russians to quit Manchuria; but no one imagined they would be audacious enough to break out of their own country and attack Russian territory.

Such an attack, if it has been made, of course, constitutes in itself a declaration of war, rendering formal notification needless. A separate attack by the Chinese on Russia means giving Russia, according to the views expressed in Europe, additional excuse for an isolated descent on Pekin, and an additional claim to assert greater influence than the other powers and obtain greater compensation when the day of settlement arrives. Hence extreme uneasiness has been created in the chancelleries by this latest development.

As to the latest Chinese assurances of the safety of the European legations at Pekin they are not credited here. On the contrary, it is believed that these assurances have been dictated by a de-



TAOTAI SHENG, Shanghai Chinese official who has been giving out alarming reports about the Pekin legations.

sire to save the native city of Tientsin. The Associated Press correspondent at Shanghai wires under date of July 16, that there is hardly a doubt that Sheng, the Chinese administrator of telegraphs, is withholding information in his possession.

The news of the massacre, as already cabled to the United States and Canada, may be taken as correct. The despatch adds that there is evidence that the Woosung forts (at the mouth of the Woosung river), and ten miles north of Shanghai, are being strengthened, and supplied with large quantities of ammunition.

It is hoped in London that the landing of 22,000 Japanese troops, which it is expected will be effected to-day, and the arrival of Indian troops will enable the allies to reinforce Shanghai.

Mutual Alexieff reports a skirmish on July 14, on the Peiho, 25 versts from Taku, between a reconnoitring body of Russians, and Chinese, in which several Russians were killed.

A despatch from Shanghai received here to-day, reports that five cruisers of the allies' fleet reconnoitred at Shanghai on July 17, and found the harbor lights and forts intact, and but few Chinese vessels. The despatch adds that it was intended to bombard the forts; but the fleet refrained, and stood ready for action in case the forts showed signs of activity.

The same despatch adds that eight warships are lying off the native city of Shanghai and that nine others are between Shanghai and Woosung.

THE FOREIGN LEGATIONS.

DESPATCH FROM CHIFU CONFIRMING YESTERDAY'S NEWS.

Washington, July 18.—The State Department has received a despatch from Consul-General Fowler, at Chifu, saying that the governor of Shantung wires that his courier left Pekin on July 9. The legations were still holding out.

New York, July 18.—Pritchard-Morgan, M.P., who yesterday received a despatch saying that the Pekin foreign legations were standing on July 9, is quoted to-day by the London correspondent of the "World": "My information is absolutely straight, but it would be fatal to my getting any further news if I divulged the source of my information. I am convinced that the legations were standing on July 9, despite

the circumstantial accounts of the massacre. The whole situation has been grossly exaggerated, and Li Hung Chang's intervention will have a most salutary effect.

An exhaustive inquiry by my agents in Shanghai has established the fact that all the stories already published have been based on wild gossip, and are impossible of authentication. Everyone anticipated a massacre; and seized upon the first rumor that seemed to justify their presumption.

London, July 18.—The Shanghai correspondent of the "Express," under date of July 17, cables:

"Prince Tuan has issued an edict to fix a definite date for a general rising. What the date is I cannot ascertain; but it is doubtless an early one, for Prince Tuan is stated to have ordered all despatch in view of the arrival of more foreign troops. A large body of Chinese to-night is reported to be moving from Hupe, in the direction of Shanghai. The situation here grows more threatening every day. The city is still without any means of defence, and all the forts are being held by Chinese."

A LETTER FROM BARON NISI.

Washington, July 18.—The Japanese legation has received the following despatch from the Minister of Foreign Affairs at Tokio:—

"Baron Nisi's (Japanese Minister at Pekin) letter of June 29, was received at Tientsin on July 12. The letter was brought by a messenger. It says that the legations were daily bombarded. Ammunition was running short. Danger of massacre was imminent. Prompt relief was earnestly desired. The messenger says foreign ministers considered it impossible to procure provisions after July 1."

SAFETY OF MISSIONARIES.

Victoria, July 18.—The Canadian Pacific liner "Empress of India" arrived here last night from the Orient and brings news of the arrival of the Japanese steamer "Koriko Maru," at Chifu, carrying seventy-three missionaries and their families who were on duty at English churches, whether they had been chased about by mobs and in their flight they had to pass two nights in small boats.

Native papers state that the Boxer placards posted throughout Nanking contain the following: "I, the commander-in-chief, heaven troops, will march from Pekin to Nanking with them shortly. The principal object is to burn and destroy churches, chapels and then telegraph poles, post-offices, telegraph stations, colleges and schools. People need not be frightened when they see our arrival here. We are going to drive away the foreigners as to keep the Empire in peace and comfort. We are purchasing provisions for our march. We will give market price but sellers must also charge moderately. We will not destroy yamens and customs. They can levy duty as usual. If any people disobey this order they will be beheaded at once."

In reporting the fighting at Tientsin the Japanese commanders under date of June 25 said there was no food except rice and unless communication with Taku be opened in two weeks there would be great destitution.

TIENTSIN CASUALTIES.

FIRST LIST RECEIVED BY THE WAR DEPARTMENT AT WASHINGTON.

Washington, July 18.—The War Department to-day bulletined its first official report of the results of the battle at Tientsin.

The casualties in attack on Tientsin on July 13:

Killed—Col. E. H. Liscum and seven-teen enlisted.

Wounded—Five officers and seventy-two enlisted men.

Missing—Two enlisted men.

JAPANESE TROOPS AT TAKU.

London, July 18.—A special despatch from Shanghai to-day says the disembarkation of fifteen thousand Japanese troops is proceeding at Taku.

PRINCE TUAN'S ARMY.

HAS OVER NINE HUNDRED THOUSAND MEN MOBILIZED.

St. Petersburg, July 18.—A despatch from Chifu says: "Prince Tuan has mobilized 950,000 men, and divided them into different corps. The northern corps has been ordered to expel foreigners from Amur. The Pekin army is divided into four corps, the first to operate against Moukden, and occupy the roads between Pekin and Shanhaikwan; the second to concentrate at Tientsin, and the third at Pekin, from whence a column numbering 40,000 will be sent to Weihaiwei and Tsinchau, while the fourth corps will concentrate at Nanking.

There are now 23,000 Japanese troops in China. The Chinese fleet is concentrating in the China Sea, and hostilities are expected.

FLEEING TO SHANGHAI.

A despatch from Nanking announces that Prince Tuan has ordered these great military movements owing to the appearance of the Japanese in China.

The Viceroy of Nanking has informed the foreign consuls there that he cannot

be answerable for events in Chaoshin Ningpo and Chuchau. The foreigners are fleeing to Shanghai. Their position is alarming. Sixteen foreigners have arrived at Nanking from Ningpo, where the houses of foreigners have been burned, and missionaries horribly maltreated. The rebellion has taken hold of Southern China. The foreigners at Chuchau and in Chiau have been attacked and are fleeing panic-stricken.

CHARTERING TRANSPORTS.

New York, July 18.—The chartering of transports to convey troops to China is causing much stir in shipping circles. Private cable advices state that fifteen German steamships now operating in the Atlantic trade have been requisitioned as war transports and supply ships by the German Empire. News is also received in shipping circles that the United States Government is actively in the market chartering steamers of all nationalities on the Pacific to act as transports and supply ships for this country in connection with the Chinese outbreak.

COREA THREATENED.

BOXERS AND CHINESE GATHERING ALONG THE FRONTIER.

Washington, July 18.—Mr. Allen, United States Minister at Seoul, Corea, telegraphs the State Department that Boxers and Chinese are in force within a few miles of the Korean frontier. The natives of Ping Yang, the most northern province of Corea, are much alarmed, and are fleeing. The foreigners remain in safety. The government is very anxious.

GOLDWIN-SMITH'S VIEWS.

HE CLAIMS THE WAR IS THE RESULT OF COMMERCIAL GREED.

Toronto, July 18.—Prof. Goldwin Smith is pro-Chinese as well as pro-Boer. In to-day's "Sun" he says: "It appears unhappily at this moment that the worst accounts from China are likely to prove true. A great calamity has befallen mankind. Now hell breaks loose. 'Pekin must be razed as an act of vengeance.' 'The western civilization must arm for reparation.' 'The Chinese must be treated as cannibals.' In Pekin there are probably a million and a half of souls, the immense majority of whom are absolutely innocent of the massacre. Yet they will be delivered up to be butchered by Cossacks or Japanese, and this will be called a triumph of 'civilization.'"

Discussing the causes of the outbreak, he says, "The disclosure of a conspiracy formed by great predatory powers for the dismemberment of the Empire under the thin veil of creating 'Spheres of influence,' was sure to inflame to the utmost Chinese hatred of foreigners, to stimulate the party of reaction to a desperate effort, and Chinese character being what it was known to be, to precipitate the hideous catastrophe which has ensued. In this case, as in the case of the Transvaal with its mines, commercial greed was eager at once to grasp its prey, and the result in both cases has been a work of pure and common patience been exercised, would never have occurred."

THE HONAN MISSIONARIES.

CARAVAN WAS ATTACKED NEAR SIANGYANG AND A NUMBER WOUNDED.

Paris, July 18.—The French consul at Hankow telegraphs under date of July 13 that the viceroy admits that he is doubtful of his ability to arrest the rebellion in Honan. The despatch adds that a caravan of English and American engineers and missionaries from Shensi was attacked near Siangyang. A number were wounded but it was hoped the caravan would shortly reach Hankow.

The consul at Shanghai telegraphs under date of July 9 that the governor of Tohekiang, on the vigorous demand of the consul, took energetic measures to repress disorders. A second telegram dated July 13 announces troubles in the Province of Honan. Missionaries had been attacked in the provinces of Tohekiang and Manchuria and numbers of missionaries were imperilled.

DROWNED IN A TUB.

Rochester, N.Y., July 18.—George Schue, aged twenty months, while playing about a tub of blueing water in his parents' home last night, fell into the tub and was drowned.

PRICE OF COFFEE GOES UP.

New York, July 18.—An advance of half a cent a pound in the price of package coffee was announced to-day by Arbuckle Brothers, making the net price 12 1/2 cents.

COOPING UP DE WETT.

GEN. RUNDLE TRYING TO SHUT UP THE FREE STATE ARMY IN A VALLEY.

Witkop, July 13, via Senekal, July 15.—General Rundle yesterday marched away from Biddulphsberg eastward after the Boers.

The position in which they are in a deep valley surrounded by hills, but accessible by five roads. These routes are known respectively as Wit Nek, Slabert Nek, Reitz Nek, Naaruvpoort and Commando Nek. The latter is opposite the seventeenth brigade's position at Ficksburg. The colonial division this evening moved on in front of Wit Nek.

Two of the routes are thus closed. If the columns operating to the north succeed in closing the other three, President Steyn, with General De Wett and the whole Free State army, will be absolutely cooped up.

MORE FIGHTING.

TWO CANADIANS FALL IN AN ENGAGEMENT NEAR PRETORIA.

London, July 18.—The War Office has received the following despatch from Lord Roberts:

"Pretoria, July 17.—Yesterday the enemy made a determined attack on the left of Pole-Carew's position and along our left flank, commanded by General Hutton. The posts held by the Irish Fusiliers and the Canadian Mounted Infantry, under Lieut.-Colonel Alderson, were most gallantly defended. The enemy made repeated attempts to assault the positions, coming in close range, and calling to the Fusiliers to surrender. The enemy suffered severely. They had fifteen killed and fifty wounded, and four prisoners. The British casualties were seven killed (including the Canadians, Lieuts. Borden and Birch); thirty wounded and twenty-one missing. 'Ian Hamilton's column advanced to Waterfall yesterday unopposed, and to-day proceeded to Haman's Kloof. DE WETT BREAKS THROUGH. Fifteen hundred Boers, with five guns, managed to break through the cordons formed by Hunter's and Rundle's divisions, between Bethlehem and Biddulphsberg. They were marching towards Lansley closely followed by Paget's and Broadwood's brigades."

Reference to the nominal roll shows that Private Birch, mentioned in Lord Roberts's despatch, belonged to G. Battery. His next of kin is S. Birch, of Kingston, Ont.

TROOPER McLAUGHLIN MISSING. Ottawa, July 18.—Lord Minto received the following cable from Sir Alfred Milner to-day:—

"Cape Town, July 17. 'Regret to report that 211, Trooper Sidney McLaughlin, 2nd Battalion Canadian Mounted Rifles, was taken a prisoner at Rietvel, on July 13. (Signed), MILNER."

SOUTH AFRICAN SCANDAL.

London, July 17.—In the House of Commons to-day Mr. A. J. Balfour, the First Lord of the Treasury, announced additional members of the committee of enquiry on South African hospitals, Sir David Richmond, Lord Provost of Glasgow, and Mr. F. Harrison, general manager of the London & Northwestern Railway.

PARLIAMENT PROROGUES.

THE FUNCTION TOOK PLACE AT THREE O'CLOCK THIS AFTERNOON.

Ottawa, July 18.—Parliament prorogued at three o'clock this afternoon. There had been considerable doubt up till noon whether the function could come off owing to the position of a couple of matters waiting final disposition. The attendance was not large and the following was the speech from the throne delivered by His Excellency the Governor-General:—

Gentlemen of the House of Commons: Hon. Gentlemen of the Senate:

In relieving you from further attendance in parliament I desire to thank you for the diligent attention which you have given to the labors of an exceptionally protracted session.

When parliament opened in the month of February last, the thoughts of the whole empire were centered on the war which was then raging in South Africa. The marked successes which have attended the British army and in which our Canadian volunteer soldiers have taken a conspicuous and glorious part, justify the hope that peace will be soon restored in that distant land.

GROWTH OF TRADE. The large number of private bills with industrial objects, considered and passed in good indication of the great expansion of the business of the country.

I desire to congratulate you on the buoyant state of the revenue. The large receipts have enabled my government to provide liberally for the public service, and to maintain Canada's strong financial position.

A marked feature of the session has been the adoption of many important measures which must beneficially affect the future of the Dominion. The improvement in the act relating to banks will tend to pro-

fect a system of which Canada has reason to feel proud.

BRITISH PREFERENCE.

The extension of the British preference in our tariff will tend to reduce the burden of taxation and stimulate the growth of our trade with the Mother Country.

The measures you have passed respecting the admission of Canadian inscribed stock to the list of securities which trustees in Great Britain may invest in being followed by similar legislation in the Imperial parliament this very important improvement in the financial affairs of the Dominion.

There is reason to believe that the legislation of this session will have important and favorable results.

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

I particularly congratulate you upon the passing of the conciliation act which it is confidently hoped, will not only improve the condition of the industrial classes, but will also better promote the relations, which ought to exist between capital and labor.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons: I thank you for the liberal provision which you have made for the public service.

Hon. Gentlemen of the Senate:

Gentlemen of the House of Commons: It affords me much pleasure to observe that the prosperity of Canada continues unabated, and I pray that Divine Providence may continue with favor upon this Dominion.

ELECTION ACT AMENDMENTS.

Ottawa, July 18.—The Senate this morning decided by twelve to seven, on a party vote, to insist on Senator Ferguson's amendments to the Election Act, which was introduced by the Solicitor-General some months ago to promote purity in elections. The amendments in question had regard to elections in Prince Edward Island, and the Minister of Justice replied that it was absurd for a member of the Upper House of Parliament, who did not have to go before the electorate at all, to force his will in a matter of this kind upon the majority of the people's representatives, and this in a way to bring with it the defeat of the whole measure, which was designed by the administration to obviate as far as possible the working of corrupt practices. Senator Ferguson's amendment had already been before the House of Commons, and had been rejected by that body as unworkable and unnecessary.

The Secretary of State took occasion to point out that in 1898 Senator Ferguson had held up the Franchise Act in the very same way in the dying moments of the session, and had actually got his amendments through owing to the government's desire not to have the whole measure thrown down.

The government bill to increase the salary of the Chief Justice of the Circuit Court at Montreal to \$3,000 met with such opposition in the Senate to-day that it was withdrawn by the Minister of Justice.

A VICTIM OF CHOLERA.

LIEUT. E. CARSELEY, OF MONTREAL, GIVES HIS LIFE FOR QUEEN AND EMPIRE IN FAR AWAY INDIA.

The Canadians in South Africa are not the only sons of the Dominion who are giving their lives for Queen and Empire. From Poona, India, a cablegram was received last night from the commanding officer of the Shropshire Light Infantry, announcing the death there of Lieut. E. Carseley, a clever young Montrealer. Deceased, who was the fourth son of Mr. S. Carseley, whose name is a household



THE LATE LIEUT. CARSELEY.

word in Montreal and throughout Canada, was a most promising young officer. He was specially educated at Clifton College and the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, for the Indian army, and after passing a particularly brilliant examination, qualifying him for his commission he left last April to join his regiment, the 1st Battalion, the King's Shropshire Light Infantry, at the great military station of Poona. The 2nd Battalion of the Shropshire Light Infantry, it will be recalled, has been with the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry and the Gordon Highlanders, brigaded with the Royal Canadian Regiment during the campaign in South Africa.

Lieut. Carseley was twenty years of age and enjoyed perfect health when his family last heard from him. Last night's sad cablegram to the bereaved family announced that death was due to

cholera and ensued after only a few hours' illness.

Mr. S. Carseley is at present travelling in Switzerland with Mrs. Carseley and his daughter, Mrs. Hague, and the sad news has been forwarded to him.

CANADIAN SHARPSHOOTERS.

SCORES WERE DISAPPOINTING IN THE FIRST STAGE OF THE QUEEN'S PRIZE COMPETITION.

(Special Cable Despatch to "Globe.")

Bisley Camp, July 17.—Shooting was commenced to-day in the greatest single entry match of the National Rifle Association meet, namely, the Queen's prize. This contest is divided into three stages, the final being decided on Saturday. Marksmen entered in the contest to-day fired at the 200 and 500 yards ranges, seven shots at each. Tomorrow they shoot at 800 yards, on Thursday also at 500 and 600 yards and on Saturday at 800, 900 and 1,000 yards. There was no wind during to-day's shooting and the light was good, but it was uncomfortably warm until evening.

The Canadian scores at the 200 and 500 yards ranges were as follows:

	200.	500.	Total
Graham	33	31	64
Corruthers	32	31	63
Morris	31	31	62
Fleming	31	31	62
Langstroth	33	28	61
Tink	27	33	60
Kirkpatrick	31	29	60
Mulligan	31	29	60
McVittie	30	29	59
Annand	30	29	59
Morse	32	26	58
Smith (Lieut.)	33	25	58
Corrigan	26	31	57
Ogg	28	29	57
Blair	29	28	57
Bodley	25	29	54
McCrinnon	27	26	53
Smith (Pte.)	29	24	53
Crooks	28	25	53
Munro	27	25	52

It will thus be seen that the highest Canadian score is 64 out of the possible 70 points. This is not particularly good scoring and in order to obtain places among the three hundred competitors who shoot in the second stage the Canadians will have to put on fine scores in the shooting at 600 yards to-morrow, the closing range of the first stage.

The best Canadian scores at 200 yards read:

Langstroth	4455555-3
Lieut. Graham	454555-3
Lieut. Smith	4555555-2
Sergt. Corrigan	4555554-3

The results of several matches posted to-day show the following Canadian prize-winners:

Premier Match—Lieut. A. Smith and Gunner Fleming, £3.10s. each; Sergt. Morse, Sergt. Corrigan, Lieut. Graham, and Lieut. McCrinnon £1 each.

In the Keystone Burgundy, a match in which ten shots are fired at a thousand yards, Captain Crooks won £2 and Bombardier Bodley, Lieut. McCrinnon and Sergt. Corrigan each won £1.

In the Alexandria Match Gunner Fleming and Pte. Langstroth won £10 each; Lieut. Smith and Capt. Kirkpatrick and Pte. Tink, £5 each; Sergts. Morse, £3; Lieut. Ogg, Lieut. Blair, Lieut. Munro, Pte. Smith and Corp. Ammand, £1 each.

In the Gregory Competition Staff-Sergeant McVittie won £2 10s; Sergt. Morse, £1 10s., and Sergt. Corrigan, £1.

In the Armvoters, in which ten shots are fired at 800 yards, Bombardier Bodley won £1; Lieut. Blair secured a prize of £1 in the Burt match, ten shots, at 800 yards.

GERMAN ARMY OFFICER'S FALL.

Harrisburg, July 17.—It has been discovered that a man who was killed by lightning yesterday while taking refuge from the storm under a tree near here, was at one time an officer in the Prussian army. In this country he was known as a "Paw Wow" doctor. From papers belonging to him, however, it is learned that he was Lieut. Stein, that he was born in Breslau, Germany, and that he had conducted himself so gallantly in the Franco-Prussian war as to gain the decoration of the Iron Cross, which was found among his effects. He spoke half-a-dozen languages fluently. He was buried in the potter's field here.

NEW YORK CHESS TOURNAMENT.

Murray Isle, N.Y., July 18.—Play in the chess tournament here yesterday afternoon resulted as follows: In the masters' class, Marshall beat Walter and Karpinski and Rosheim adjourned. In the other class, Weeks beat Helms; Wright beat Cheney; Searle beat Scripture; Stone beat Close and Dean beat McMillaine.

FAIR AND COOLER.

Toronto, July 18, 11 a.m.—Victoria, 59; Kamloops, 53; Edmonton, 53; Prince Rupert, 46; Qu'Appelle, 50; Winnipeg, 62; Ft. Arthur, 48; Parry Sound, 58; Toronto, 62; Ottawa, 68; Montreal, 66; Quebec, 56; Halifax, 60. Moderate westerly to northerly winds, generally fair and cooler, but a few showers.

1640 and 1642 Notre Dame street, Montreal, July 18, 1900.—Readings by Hearn & Harrison's Standard Barometer at noon

To-day, 30.01	Yesterday, 30.02
Temperature.	Max. Min.
To-day	78 66
Yesterday	73 65

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Notices of births, marriages and deaths must be endorsed with the name and address of the sender, or otherwise no notice can be taken of them. Birth notices are inserted for the marriages notices for 60c, death notices for 50c prepaid. The announcement of funeral appended to death notice, 25c extra; other extension to obituary, such as short sketch of life, 10c extra per word extra, except poetry, which is 50c extra per line extra-prepaid.

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

BIRTHS.

BROWN—At Upland Cottage, Gilman, on July 16, the wife of L. S. Brown, of a son.

MARRIED.

DRONE—GRUMMITT—At the Methodist Parsonage, Sheffield, on June 27, 1900, by the Rev. R. L. Ockley, Mr. John K. Drone, of Brantford, to Sarah J., elder daughter of Mr. Samuel Grummitt, of Beverley, Wentworth County, Ontario.

EASTMAN—JOHNSON—At St. George's Church, Clarenceville, Que., on July 6, 1900, by the Rev. Rural Dean Robinson, Frances A., daughter of Hiram Johnson, P.L.S., Clarenceville, and the Rev. F. S. Eastman, of Globe, Arizona, U.S.A.

GREENE—McABOY—On July 16, 1900, at Christ Church Cathedral, by the very Rev. John S. Lauder, D.C.L., Dean of Ottawa, Harold Greene, of Ottawa, to Mary Bird, only daughter of James Lynn McAbay, of Allegheny, Penna.

SAUNDERS—HEALEY—On June 28, 1900, by the Rev. Mr. Todd, Mary, daughter of J. Healey, Esq., to William Saunders, Both of Ottawa.

DIED.

EATLE—Suddenly, in his office, Ottawa, on July 15, 1900, from heart failure, Timothy Eatle, assistant collector of canal tolls, aged 59 years.

BESWICK—On July 17, 1900, at 418 Metcalfe avenue, Westmount, Thomas Beswick, for many years superintendent of the Beaver line, and latterly of the Elder-Dempster Co.

Funeral will take place from his late residence, on Friday, 20th inst., at 2:30 p.m.

CARLEY—Suddenly, on July 17, 1900, at Poona, India, of cholera, Lieutenant E. Carley, aged 20 years, fourth son of S. Carley.

COLLINS—On July 15, 1900, at her late residence, Sunnyside, St. Catharines, Ont., Marie, beloved wife of J. J. Collins, and sister of J. H. Widdifield, Sheriff of the County of York, in the 51st year of her age.

DALE—At Brampton, Ont., on July 15, 1900, Henry Dale, florist, in his 50th year.

HASKETT—At London, Ont., on July 9, 1900, Mrs. Thos. Haskett, aged 88. Deeply regretted.

HEANIN—At Bala Corners, Ont., on July 15, 1900, John Heanin, aged 77 years.

MACMASTER—At Cambridge, Mass., on July 15, 1900, beloved daughter of Alexander Macmaster, formerly of Huntingdon, Que.

MARTHUR—At Aylmer, Que., on July 14, 1900, Jane Hill, widow of the late Jas. Marthur, D.L.S., aged 69 years.

MARTIN—At Toronto, on July 16, 1900, of heart failure, Powell, eldest son of the late Abram Martin.

MOWAT—At Kingston, Ont., on July 15, 1900, the Rev. John Bower Mowat, M.A., D.D., for three years professor of Hebrew and Chaldee in Queen's College, Kingston, aged 75 years.

ROSS—At Quebec, on July 14, 1900, Harriet Jane Ross, eldest daughter of the late John Ross.

WURTELE—Passed away suddenly at home, on July 16, 1900, Archibald C. Wurtele.

Funeral from residence, 91 St. Charles street, Longueuil, Quebec, will leave the house at 7:15 a.m. for the English Church, on Thursday, July 19, thence to connect with South Shore train for Yamaska, thence to family cemetery, River David. Train returns Quebec day. No cards. Quebec papers please copy.

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

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

ADVERTISEMENTS.

TEES & CO.

Undertakers,
300 St. James Street.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Post-Office, etc., at Sarnia, Ont.", will be received at his office, 12th St. E., Sarnia, Ont., on July 19, 1900, inclusively, for the erection of building for Post-Office, etc., at Sarnia, Ont., according to plans and specification to be seen on application to Mr. John B. Watson, Front street, Sarnia, and at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the form supplied and signed with their actual signatures.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, equal to ten percent (10 p.c.) of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fails to complete the work contracted for. If the tender is not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,
JOS. R. ROY, Acting Secretary,
Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, 12th St. E.

Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the Department will not be paid for it.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The following subscriptions to the Protestant Hospital for the Insane for the quarter ending June 30, 1900, have been received by the treasurer—Baldie J. C. Wilson, \$500; Protestant Railing Fraternal Circle, \$30; Andrew Ballo, \$10; A. Friend, \$10; George Hogg, \$10; W. L. Hogg, \$10; Miss Jessie Dow, \$10; estate Mrs. M. A. Brooks, Cowasville, \$100; C.P.R. Telegraph collection box, \$2.50; Mrs. G. B. Boulter, Fort Coulonge, \$1,000; C. C. Nicholson, \$100.

THE S. CARSLY CO., Limited.

Notre Dame street. Montreal's Greatest Store. July 18, 1900.

JULY CHEAP SALE.

Rainy Weather Requisites.

These things come handy sometimes, now prices are low and weather is right, you should buy.

UMBRELLAS.

Children's Umbrellas 25c.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Umbrellas 50c.
Gentlemen's Steel Rod Umbrellas 70c.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gloria Silk Umbrellas, steel Rods, Fancy Handles 89c.

LADIES' WATERPROOFS.

Special Line Ladies' Fancy Tweed Waterproofs, with capes; worth originally \$3.50; \$1.95.

Ladies' Black and Navy Paramatta Waterproof Coats, with capes; worth \$4.00, \$2.40.

Ladies' Heptonette Waterproof Coats, navy and black, full back, pointed collar; worth \$6.50; \$5.50.

MEN'S WATERPROOFS.

Men's Black Rubber Waterproof Coats, all sizes, strongly made; July Sale Price, \$1.85.

Men's Tweed Waterproof Coats, in different patterns; with capes; July Sale Price, \$4.45.

Men's Covert Cloth Waterproof Coats; sewn and sealed seams, velvet collar; July Sale Price, \$4.65.

CHILDREN'S DRESSES.

The Big Store has a great number of these Dresses, that will suit your little ones. They are cheap.

Children's and Misses' Cambric Dresses, in stripe effects of pink, blue and green, made with frilled waist, wide skirt, regular, \$1.25; July Sale Price, 74c.

Children's fine Percal Dress, in fancy stripes of navy, cardinal, and blue; insertion or frilled yokes, neck and sleeves, deep hem, regular, \$1.25; July Sale Price, \$1.17.

Sledgehammers for Thursday.

	Reg.	Thur.		Reg.	Thur.
Fancy Dress Muslins	15c	8c	Lemon Squeezers	15c	9 1/2
Colored Dress Goods	15	9	Preserving Kettles	25	17
Men's Summer Undervests	15	10	Lemonade Sets	30	20
Ladies' Straw Suits	30	19	Hardwood Dining Chairs	60	47
72-inch Grey Sheetings	20	12 1/2	Crystal Berry Bowls	15	10
Potted Meats	10	8 1/2	25 lbs. Best Hungarian Flour 75c		62
Stewing Prunes	10	8 1/2	Shredded Wheat Biscuits	15	12 1/2

Mail Orders Promptly Filled.

Send for New Catalogue.

The S. CARSLY CO., Limited.

1765 to 1783 Notre Dame st. 184 to 194 St. James st. Montreal.

PUBLIC VACCINATION.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the following physicians have been appointed temporary additional public vaccinators by the Committee on Hygiene and Statistics, to offer free vaccination to the public:

Hochelaga Ward—Dr. B. Bonnier, No. 213 St. Catherine street; Dr. G. E. Roy, No. 45 Moreau street.

St. Mary's Ward, East and West—Dr. G. B. Tanguay, 455 Ontario street; Dr. F. Leblais, 751 St. Catherine street; Dr. A. Ranger, 769 Ontario street.

St. James' Ward, North and South—Dr. C. Guilbeault, No. 344 St. Andre street.

St. Louis and St. Lawrence Wards—Dr. J. W. Bonnier, No. 470 LaGauchetière street.

St. Antoine Ward, South, East and West—Dr. Trudeau, No. 311 Richmond street.

St. Ann's and St. Gabriel Wards—Dr. T. P. McEvoy, No. 447 Wellington street; Dr. L. N. Delorme, No. 347 Centre street.

Public notice is further given that the authorities of all establishments and public institutions are required to conform within the shortest delay possible, to the law respecting vaccination, by exacting from every person in their employ, the production of a certificate from a duly qualified medical practitioner, attesting that such person has been vaccinated within the past seven years, and that, in case of refusal or neglect to comply with this notice in the interests of public health, the authorities of such establishments or institutions will be held liable for all expenses incurred for the isolation in hospital of the cases of smallpox that may occur in the said establishments and institutions amongst the employees, and also for the isolation at their domiciles, for the regulation period of sixteen days, of the families who may have been in contact with the aforesaid cases, and for the keeping under observation for the same period, all employees who have neglected to comply with the law.

(Signed) L. LABERGE,
Medical Health Officer.
Health Department,
City Hall,
Montreal, 16th July, 1900.

THE LATE MR. T. G. WILLIAMS.

The funeral of the late Mr. Thomas Guy Williams, formerly foreman of the electrical department of the Montreal Street Railway, took place yesterday afternoon, from the residence of his cousin, 11 St. John avenue, to Mount Royal Cemetery. Among those present were a number of the officials and employees of the company.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.

GREAT

JULY CLEARING SALE!

WATERPROOFS.

LADIES' WATERPROOFS, Brown Mixtures; former price, \$2.75. Sale price, \$1.85.
LADIES' WATERPROOFS, Brown Mixtures; former price, \$5.00. Sale price, \$3.50.
LADIES' WATERPROOF SKIRTS AND CAPES; former price, \$10.00. Sale price, \$7.50.
LADIES' LONG MILITARY CAPES; former price, \$10.75. Sale price, \$8.00.
LADIES' BEAUTIFUL HEPTONETTES; former price, \$11.75. Sale price, \$8.75.

UNDERSKIRTS.

The Best Skirt Bargain of the season, Silk Moreen Underskirts. The New Pastel Shades. Regular value, \$5.75. July Sale, only \$2.95.

SHIRT WAISTS.

This year's Styles and Patterns. Shirt Waists sold regularly at \$1.00. July Sale price only 25c.

Another Lot of Shirt Waists.

Splendid value at \$1.35. Including Odd Lines of White Waists. Sale price only 47c.

WRAPPERS.

Odd line to clear. All fitting and fast colors. Worth \$1.25. July Sale price only 55c.

SHIRT WAISTS.

All Colored Waists—25 off Regular Prices—25 off.

CAPES AND JACKETS.

An assortment of Golf Capes in two lots, beautifully made, sold at \$8.00 and \$9.50, to clear at \$5.00 and \$5.50 respectively.
A large assortment of Fawn and Grey Jackets, also Fawn and Grey Capes to clear at HALF-PRICE.

TAILOR-MADE COSTUMES.

Two lots of Tailor-made Costumes, \$6 for \$4.95, \$12 to \$15.50 for \$9.50.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.,

3343 St. Catherine Street, Corner of Metcalfe Street.

Terms Cash.

Telephone Up 933.

The Daily Witness.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, JULY 18

PROHIBITION IN MAINE.

REMARKABLE STATEMENT BY THE STATE DEMOCRATS.

Portland, Me., July 17.—The platform adopted by the Maine Democratic State Convention contains the following respecting the state prohibitory law and its non-enforcement:

'For nearly half a century we have had a statutory law, prohibiting the manufacture, sale, and use of intoxicating liquors. For nearly half that time it has been embodied in the state constitution. Since it was first enacted, scores of amendments, each more stringent and the penalties more severe than those preceding it, have been passed.

'For twenty years the alleged enforcement of the prohibitory law has been growing more and more lax, until today in nearly every city in the state, and many of the larger towns, there are regularly established bars and saloons where liquors are sold in open, flagrant violation of the constitution and statutory law. Nearly every hotel, many restaurants, hundreds of so-called drug stores, and unnumbered and secret saloons and barrooms in the cities sell without restriction, save an occasional seizure and fine for political purposes.

'For the present shameful, disgusting condition of affairs in relation to the prohibitory law, the Republican leaders and their supporters are solely responsible. Today in many parts of the state we are having all the evils of "free rum," and none of the redeeming features of a license law.

'For years the prohibitory law has been a political football. Its hypocritical enforcement has been used to control the liquor vote, to increase the income of perjured officials, and to swell the corruption fund for campaign purposes. Through its instrumentality the party in power has influenced juries, corrupted officials sworn to enforce the law; debauched voters, deceived the advocates of temperance, betrayed the cause which it professed to support, creating a contempt and a disregard for all laws, and has made the good name of the state a byword and reproach wherever it is known.

'We maintain that the Republican party in Maine is under the practical control of a ring which has finally become the rum syndicate of the state, promoting the illegal sale of liquor, pocketing a large revenue from these transactions, assessing rum-sellers for money with which to control caucuses, conventions, and elections, and saddling a heavy debt upon and loading the taxpayers with bills, charges, and alleged disbursements too grievous to be borne, and by such duplicity they are demoralizing the youth of our state and educating them to disregard law and order.

'We believe the respectable, law-abiding citizens of the state, irrespective of party, favor a change. They demand that the law shall be either enforced or repealed. To that end we favor re-submission. When re-submission is accomplished, we advocate a high license and local option law, but until this is accomplished we demand the impartial enforcement of the present prohibitory law, and we pledge our candidates, if elected, to such an enforcement.'

SAILORS' INSTITUTE.

The rain did not materially affect last night's concert at the Sailors' Institute, and there was a large audience of both citizens and sailors. An excellent programme was provided which was much appreciated, several fine selections being rendered by the Montreal Orchestra under the leadership of Mr. E. Molan. The others who contributed their services included Miss Audrey Bennett, Miss Norray Coghlan, Miss Hil-dred Coghlan and Messrs. Jas. S. McGarry, S. Ingram, J. Bennett, R. Johnston, Jas. McLean and Wm. Winters.

A DUAL CATASTROPHE.

Kingston, Jamaica, July 16.—A letter from Atato, Colombia, says Bocas del Torc has been visited by a terrible gale, which destroyed many buildings and banana plantations. Immediately after the gale a fearful fire swept the town, destroying the finest buildings. The situation is said to be desperate, the people being demoralized over the dual catastrophe. The fire originated through carelessness in the Chinese quarter.

WAS AN IMPOSTOR.

ROGUS PENSION AGENT GETS IN TO TROUBLE AT RICHMOND.

Richmond, Que., July 18.—On Monday a man giving the name of Dr. J. G. E. Douglass was arrested here and tried for assaulting Mrs. Calhoun, of New London. Douglass went to the house of Mr. Smith, Mrs. Calhoun's father, last Thursday, claiming to be a British pension agent, tracing the families of Crimean veterans. He stated that if proofs of the family's identity were produced, he would pay at Sherbrooke the sum of \$28,000. The family sent for the chief of police on Sunday and he arrested the alleged doctor. On being searched Douglass was found to have seventy-six dollars, a revolver and cartridges, and a case of surgical instruments. In court, he was discharged for want of evidence. He claims to be a captain in the British navy and a major in the army; also to have fought in the Boer war.

The Toronto 'World' of yesterday's date has the following which probably refers to the same individual:

'The chief constable of Almonte yesterday wired to Inspector Stark, asking for the arrest of one who gives the name of George Douglass, and who is wanted there to answer several charges of obtaining money under false pretences. It is alleged that he victimized numerous persons by representing that he was an agent for the Demorest Fashion Company of Broadway and Prince streets, New York. The man is described as being about thirty-five years of age, five feet nine inches in height, with fair moustache. He is believed to be the same person who, a few weeks ago, worked the towns of northern and western Ontario under the name of Gordon and obtained considerable money by saying that he was empowered to establish agencies for the sale of 'Harper's Bazar' Patterns.

THE ANCIENT CAPITAL.

NOT AN 'ETRANGER.'

Quebec, July 18.—The 'Daily Telegraph,' referring to the strike at Valleyfield because the French-Canadian operatives refused to work with an English-speaking hand, which was the cause of the recent troubles in the Quebec shoe trade, says to-day: 'The sooner it is understood that no British subject is an "etranger" or a foreigner anywhere under the British flag, and that his right to earn an honest living is as good as any other man's, the better it will be for all concerned.'

FRUITS OF THE TRAFFIC.

Ernest Nadeau, a young man who has a wife and family residing in the vicinity of Levis, committed suicide this morning by shooting himself through the heart in an outhouse in one of the parishes this side of River du Loup, where he had been working on telephone construction. He had been drinking very heavily of late.

NOTES.

Quebec, July 18.—Mayor Parent, who

has been recalled from Gaspé by the serious illness of one of his children, returned to town yesterday afternoon.

A young Valcartier girl had one of her arms terribly injured a couple of days since by the accidental explosion of a revolver in the hands of a young man named Hayes, with whom she was driving. She had to be brought to the hospital in the city.

Some twenty prosecutions against hotel-keepers for unlicensed liquor selling were issued from the Police Court yesterday.

A man named Jacques was accidentally killed last Sunday afternoon while hunting a deer in the neighborhood of Sir Henri Joly's mills at River du Chene, in Lotbiniere.

L. P. Brunelle, Superintendent of the Quebec Fire Alarm Telegraph since 1898, died last night.

THE BOURGET MONUMENT.

NO EFFORT WILL BE SPARED IN MAKING IT NOTEWORTHY.

The proposal to erect a monument to the memory of the late Archbishop Bourget, in front of St. James Cathedral, is being actively furthered by Archbishop Beaudry, and the clergy and citizens who have taken the matter in hand. Subscriptions are coming in liberally, not only from every part of Canada, but also from the United States, where several members of the hierarchy gratefully remember the help furnished their young churches years ago by the late prelate. The cost of the monument will be at least \$20,000, but no fear is entertained of being able to raise that amount. The intention being to make the monument worthy of the metropolis, and of the bishop to whose memory it will be erected, the plan and model will be definitely adopted only after serious consideration. Mr. Philippe Hebert, the distinguished Canadian artist, who has been chosen as the sculptor of the monument, made a first model in Paris and sent it here. This, however, did not exactly meet the requirements, and Mr. Hebert recently came from Europe for the express purpose of conferring with Archbishop Beaudry on the model to be adopted. Before returning to Paris, and after several consultations with the archbishop, the artist prepared a new model, which is the one adopted so far, and the broad lines of which are as follows: Pedestal of grey granite, with groups of figures on each side, representing the late archbishop's main qualities, strength and charity; bas-reliefs representing the principal acts of his episcopate: the construction of the cathedral, the foundation of hospitals and asylums, the education of children, and the uplifting of the papal sovereigns. On the pedestal is the bronze statue of Mgr. Bourget standing bareheaded, vested with the cappa magna, his right hand blessing the people, while he holds the biretta in his left.

MORE PROTECTION FOR FEMALE OPERATIVES.

Through the efforts of the local Council of Women, the provincial government has extended the powers of the female factory inspectors, Mrs. King and Mrs. Pancher. So far, the inspection of those ladies was confined to large manufacturing establishments, but under the new amendment, they may now visit all places where women are employed. "Black Sash" is expected from this new rule.

SISTERS PURCHASE LAND.

The Sisters of Providence have just purchased from the Montreal Land & Improvement Company a large block of land facing on Ontario, Arivian and Curville streets, Hochelaga. It is intended to erect there a large building which will be used for school and other purposes.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

Fine Ocean Resorts on New England Coast.—In no section of the country can so wide a variety of shore resorts be found as on the North Atlantic Coast. For the fashionable set, Bar Harbor and vicinity has long been a favorite resort, but York, Marblehead, Manchester, Rye, The Hamptons, Kennebunk, Old Orchard, Scarborough and a hundred others are watering places to which multitudes flock early in the season, and the satisfactory results of the summer's sojourn are evidenced by the brown faces, bright eyes and jovial spirits which one encounters at the end of the season. Have you thought of a vacation trip yet? If not, you should have the 'All Along Shore' book published by the Boston & Maine Railway, and by addressing the General Passenger Department, Boston, Mass., enclosing a two-cent stamp, the book will be sent you. It will materially aid you in selecting your outing place.

Bargains in Pianos.—Steinway, Chickering, Weber, Nordheimer, Hood, Hale, etc., etc., Uprights, Squares and Grands. We wish to dispose of all these pianos before stock-taking next month, and are offering them at low prices and easy terms to immediate purchasers. Lind-say-Nordheimer Co., 2366 St. Catherine street.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Cool the Blood

In all Cases of Itching
Burning Humours with

Cuticura
Resolvent

While Cleansing the Skin and
Scalp with hot baths of CUTI-
CURA SOAP and healing the
Raw, Inflamed Surface with
CUTICURA OINTMENT.

Sold by all Colonial Druggists. PORTER DREW & CO., 100, Queen St. West, Toronto, U.S.A.

July Clearing Sale

IN CARPET DEPT.

ALL CARPETS bought at our store for cash this month will be made, laid and lined, with a superior quality of wadded lining.

FREE!

ALL OILCLOTHS and LINOLEUMS bought during this month will be laid and lined

FREE!

A lot of ENGLISH AXMINSTER SQUARES, of the best quality, will be sold during this month at 20 percent discount, laid and lined

FREE!

All intending Carpet purchasers this fall will do well to avail themselves of this offer, as we will store them free till wanted, and lay them at any time.

JULY REDUCTIONS

In Hosiery, Millinery, Blouses, Underwear, Wash Fabrics, Dress Goods, Gloves, Men's Furnishings.

And other departments 10 p.c., 25 p.c., 33 1/2 p.c. and 50 p.c. off seasonable goods, at

OGILVY'S Cor. St. Catherine and Mountain Sts.

DISCOUNT SALE

.....OF.....

Furniture, Bedding, AND Carpets

From 10 to 40 percent off

ON ALL CASH PURCHASES

H. A. WILDER & CO.,

DOWNTOWN--258 St. James street.

UPTOWN--2415 St. Catherine street.

Goods sold on easy terms to reliable people.

THE IMPROVED AUER LIGHT.

THE LAING PACKING & PROVISION CO., LTD.,
PACKERS OF PORK AND BEEF PRODUCTS.

MONTREAL, April 21st, 1900.

MESSERS. AUER INCANDESCENT LIGHT MFG. CO.,
1682 Notre Dame St., City.

DEAR SIR:—In reply to your favor of the 6th instant might say that we have been using the Auer Light since 1895 in our retail stores and office.

We have found it to give every satisfaction both for steadiness and brilliancy of light, and has proved quite a saving in our lighting bills.

We are also pleased with the way in which you attend to our orders for replacing or renewing lights.

Yours truly,

(Signed) THE LAING PACKING & PROVISION CO., LTD.

LIGHTS PUT UP ON TRIAL FREE OF CHARGE.

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN.

THE SIESTA.

The custom that prevails in tropical countries of resting during the middle of the day might be imitated with advantage by all women the year round; but especially in summer. No matter how well one has rested through the night, there is a sort of lassitude creeping over the senses and making itself felt pretty heavily by the middle of the day. Instead of trying to shake it off, it is the part of wisdom to yield to the drowsy feeling, and sleep peacefully for an hour if one can spare the time. To be able to fall asleep readily in the daytime, even when one feels drowsy, is not possible to everyone; but it can be cultivated till it becomes a habit, beneficial to mind and body. After a nap of even ten or fifteen minutes, one awakes with the tired, drawn look replaced by a fresh, rosy tint, and a general feeling of being renewed for the events of the remainder of the day.

FLOWERS FOR FINGER-BOWLS.

A pretty suggestion for finger-bowls comes to us from the Japanese. This is the idea of placing some delicately scented flower in the finger-bowl beside each person's plate at table. The stalk is broken off short so that the flower floats about on the surface. Only one blossom is placed in each bowl unless violets or some very small flower is chosen, when not more than three should be used. When a guest's favorite flower is known, it is a delicate compliment to place that particular blossom in the finger-bowl assigned to his or her use.

THE VEIL MUST GO.

The complexion veil, as it is sometimes called, because it is worn to protect the complexion, is now found to have been defeating its own ends all along. Occasional long ago held the face veil, especially the kind with spots and dots either

large or small, accountable for many cases of injured eyesight, and now some specialist comes forward and lays redness of nose and other skin blemishes to its charge. Wearing a veil while cycling or during any athletic exercises, is especially condemned. The perspiration upon the face is prevented from evaporating by the veil which also catches and holds in its meshes more dust than it wards off. Consequently the pores of the skin become clogged, with the usual result of blackheads, eruptions, and kindred disfigurements. The constant, though perhaps unnoticed, friction of the veil upon the nose is said to produce a most undesirable redness of that organ by promoting the circulation of the blood in the capillary vessels which lie so close to the surface.

WOMEN IN GERMANY.

Germany leads Europe to-day in the progressive movement among the feminine portion of its population. According to the latest complete statistics now available, says the St. Louis 'Globe-Democrat', there are 28,381,125 women and 25,408,159 men in all the German Empire. Of the women 70.9 percent are dependent upon males for their support, having no special pursuits by which to earn a livelihood. Almost thirty percent, therefore, of the German women, are independent and self-supporting. But 4.3 percent are possessed of wealth—a rather small number when it is remembered that the riches of the nobility have been accumulating for centuries. The number of domestic servants, 4.9 percent, is only slightly more than that of the independently wealthy. Those who earn their living by industrial pursuits make up 19.9 percent of all the women.

By far the largest number engaged in any one kind of work are those following agriculture for a living, forming 41.5 percent of the whole number of 7,600,000 wage-earning women. Next in order come the domestic servants, 20 percent of this number, while those engaged in

the work of administration and cleaning of public buildings and offices form 10.3 percent. The textile industries employ 437,961, or 6.6 percent. In trade 299,829, or 4.5 percent, found a livelihood, and almost as many, 4 percent, were employed in inns and beer or wine rooms. The number of professional women reached 176,648, or 2.6 percent, and those engaged in providing food and amusement were almost as many—2.1 percent.

When compared with the statistics of 1882, 13 years before, it is notable that the number of women wage earners has increased by 1,005,305; but the number of servants and dependent women has decreased proportionately. The greatest increase in these thirteen years was in professional women, the number rising from 115,272, to 176,648, or 5.3 percent. It is plain from these figures that woman in Germany is keeping pace with the leaders of this movement the world over.

ELGIN BASIN SEWER.

Harbor Commissioners Consider Demands of City Preposterous.

WILL INSTRUCT THEIR SOLICITORS TO FRAME AN ANSWER.

Great indignation was expressed by some of the Harbor Commissioners yesterday afternoon concerning the action of the Road Committee in the matter of the extension of the Elgin basin sewer. At the meeting of the commissioners a letter was read from the Road Committee containing an extract from the minutes of their meeting, held on July 12, wherein it was stated that the committee had recommended to the City Council that the work of the extension of the sewer should be commenced at once, under the supervision of the city and the harbor engineers, the commissioners to pay the whole of the cost, and the city to apply to parliament at the next session for power to reimburse the commissioners a third of the outlay.

The president, Mr. Robert Mackay, was more than surprised at the course taken by the Road Committee. He had left the conference between the commissioners and the committee last week fully satisfied that the committee saw the justice of the city paying for the extension in toto, and he knew that all the commissioners left that conference with the same impression. For the city to call upon the commissioners to pay for the necessary extension of its sewer was something he did not understand, and the demand certainly could not be acceded to. In London and Paris it had been found necessary to remove the outlet of the sewers thirty or forty miles, and the corporations of those great cities had never even thought of asking foreign bodies to do their work. Yet here was an insubstantial state of things caused by the city upon harbor property which the city refused to abate, unless the board paid two-thirds of the cost. Why should the council of this city seek to force others to do its work? He did not believe that any other such authority in the world had ever made such a preposterous claim.

'That is because,' said Mr. Bickerdike, 'in general, city councils have some care for the health of the inhabitants. The letter of the Road Committee is an insult to this board. The attempt to force us to build the city's sewer is cheek of the most colossal description. The shabby way in which the city has treated this trust has already cost it \$200,000.'

The Mayor (laughing)—'You are dealing now with the "reform" party, you know.'

The opinion of a high legal authority was then read, which was, briefly, that owners of land adjacent had no right of access to the River St. Lawrence across the Harbor Commissioners' property, as the commissioners were the riparian owners; and, further, that even the right of access does not imply the right to drain into it. This opinion was obtained at a time when the city had refused to pay for damage to the drain and to remove the insubstantial deposits in the basin, but the city has since acknowledged its liability.

The president said at that time there were only several thousand dollars involved, but now, perhaps, as much as \$100,000 were at stake. He therefore proposed to refer the matter to the solicitors of the trust, they to frame an answer to be submitted to the board, which would then be sent to the City Council. It was a vastly important matter, and they could not be too careful in their proceedings concerning it.

After some further discussion, the president's proposal was agreed to.

In reply to a communication from the board urging the Comers syndicate to proceed with the building of its elevator, the syndicate wrote that it already was in receipt of tenders for part of the work, and would soon commence its operations.

As requested, the commissioners assigned Pilot Narcisse Bouille to the Elder-Dempster line for the remainder of the season.

Some routine matters occupied the remainder of the session. All the commissioners were present, excepting Mr. Jonathan Hodgson, who is taking a holiday on the coast of Maine.

PHYSICIANS NOT TO BLAME.

The verdict of the coroner's jury in the case of Mrs. Alfred Dupre, of Carriere street, freed the attending physicians from any implication of criminal responsibility for the death of the woman under an anaesthetic.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

All Practically in Readiness for Prorogation.

YESTERDAY DEVOTED TO CONCURRENCE IN THE ITEMS OF THE SUPPLY BILL.

Ottawa, July 18.—The House of Commons took yesterday for concurrence in the items of the supply bill, and with a small attendance of members succeeded in practically winding up the business of the session, leaving the Senate to deal with the supply bill and the bill to amend the Election Act this morning.

On a vote for telegraphs, Sir Adolphe Caron complained of the action of the government in constructing a line to Yukon, although a company of which he and Mr. Turner, a former premier of British Columbia, were directors had been chartered by parliament to construct such a line. He thought his company had therefore a claim to compensation.

The acting Minister of Public Works promised to bring the matter to Mr. Tarte's attention on his return to Canada.

VICTORIA BRIDGE TOLLS.

Mr. Bergeron once more drew attention to the tolls charged over the Victoria Jubilee bridge at Montreal, which he said were raising public opinion against the Grand Trunk Railway, and went on to say that about two months ago the company had gone to the extent of imposing the regular charge for a horse, and added to this five cents for the body.

The Prime Minister—We have taken power to regulate the tolls over the bridge. I may say this matter has engaged our attention, and we have had correspondence with the Grand Trunk Railway already upon it.

MAJOR 'SAM' HUGHES.

In reply to a question by Dr. Sproule, the Premier and Minister of Militia both said that they had no information in regard to the reported dismissal of Major 'Sam' Hughes by Lord Roberts.

FOUR VOTES CHALLENGED.

There were only four votes challenged, and in none of these cases was a division called for. Dr. Sproule moved to cut down the salaries and expenses of immigration agents in Europe by \$10,000, and the vote for general immigration expenses by \$33,000. Mr. Haggart moved to strike out the \$22,388 to settle the government account with the Gilbert Dredging Company. Mr. George Taylor moved to strike out the vote of \$1,000 for the new overseer of the Rideau canal. In each case the motions were defeated, and by five o'clock all the votes had been concurred in.

At the afternoon sitting the report of the debates committee recommending an increase of \$250 in the salaries of the French translators for this session was concurred in.

CRIMINAL CODE.

The Criminal Code bill was finally accepted as amended by the Senate, and will come into force on Jan. 1 next.

The Senate amendments to the Election Act were then taken up. Though the amendment applying the act to the North-West Territories was in distinct bad faith with the western members, the Solicitor-General supposed it would have to be accepted. 'Instead of dotting the i's and crossing the t's, they might,' said Mr. Fitzpatrick, 'have devoted themselves to points which would have been of use.'

Mr. Davin moved non-concurrence in the amendments affecting the North-West Territories and this motion was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. Fitzpatrick moved non-concurrence in the amendments regarding Prince Edward Island, which was also passed.

ALIEN LABOR LAW.

The Conservative whip, Mr. George Taylor, read a letter signed on behalf of the Gananoque boatmen or oarsmen, who request the enforcement of the Alien Labor law against American boatmen.

THE REDUCTION IN DUTIES.

On motion to go into committee of ways and means, Mr. Paterson, Minister of Customs, entered into a defence of the government's fiscal and tariff policy and alluded to the magnificent results attained. One point Mr. Paterson laid stress on. In 1896, he said the import trade of Canada was \$110,587,480, on which there was taken in duty \$20,219,037, or a rate of 18.28 percent on all goods, free and dutiable. In the year which closed on June 30, this year, the imports were \$133,209,273, on which duty was collected of \$23,866,986, or a rate of 17.76 percent. The difference represented a reduction in the rate of taxation of 14 percent. Another point to which the minister alluded was the question of the public debt, in connection with which he claimed that instead of an increase there had been, under Liberal rule, having regard to the increase of half a million in our population, a substantial decrease, which fully justified and redeemed the pledge given by the Liberal party to the people of Canada.

Mr. Paterson was replied to by Messrs. Sproule, Henderson and Davin.

MISSOURI DROUGHT BROKEN.

Kansas City, Mo., July 17.—Heavy rains fell in Northern Kansas from the Missouri river, half way across the state yesterday, breaking a drought of five weeks' duration and saving the corn crop.

COLONIAL HOUSE,
PHILLIPS SQUARE.

Store closes at 1 p.m. Saturdays during July and August.

READY-MADE CLOTHING

DEPARTMENT.

DISCOUNTS 20% TO 50%

For Balance of Month.

CHILDREN'S GALATEA SAILOR COSTUMES, sizes 5 to 8 yrs.
CHILDREN'S NAVY SERGE SAILOR COSTUMES, sizes 5 to 8 years.
CHILDREN'S WHITE SERGE SAILOR COSTUMES, sizes 5 to 12 years.
CHILDREN'S SCARLET SERGE SAILOR COSTUMES, sizes 4 to 6 years.
All above costumes are suitable for boys or girls.
CHILDREN'S GALATEA SAILOR SUITS, sizes 4 to 7 years.
CHILDREN'S DOUBLE-BREADED LINEN SUITS, sizes 4 to 9 years.
CHILDREN'S WHITE DRILL BROWNIE SUITS, sizes 4 to 8 years.
Also a large assortment of CHILDREN'S BLOUSES, SHIRT WAISTS and SAILOR COLLARS.

Men's Boot and Shoe Dept.

SUMMER FOOTWEAR.

MEN'S PATENT LEATHER BOOTS, Button and Lace.
MEN'S TAN AND BLACK BOOTS, Button and Lace.
MEN'S WHITE CANVAS BOOTS, Goodyear Welt.
MEN'S WHITE CANVAS SHOES, Goodyear Welt.
MEN'S WHITE TENNIS SHOES.
MEN'S TAN CALF YACHTING SHOES.
MEN'S TAN AND BLACK SHOES, Goodyear Welt.
MEN'S PATENT LEATHER SHOES, Turn Sole.
SLIPPERS, TAN AND BLACK, Sizes from 5 to 11, widths from B to E.
Also a large range of BOYS' and YOUTHS' BOOTS, SHOES and SLIPPERS.

Ground Floor near Union Avenue entrance.

GENTS' UMBRELLAS

SMART EFFECTS.

28 in. Paragon Frames. Steel Rods.
Warranted never to lose Color or Finish after being wet.
Fashionable Handles, Prices, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.00 and \$2.25. Less FIVE PERCENT FOR CASH.

NOTICE.

For the convenience of customers residing at the Lake Shore, all goods purchased during the week, and up to FRIDAY NIGHT, will be forwarded on Saturday, by our delivery waggon.

MAIL ORDERS RECEIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION.

HENRY MORGAN & CO.

MONTREAL.

BOUND FOR ST. ANNE DE BEAUPRE.

New Haven, Conn., July 16.—Twenty pilgrims left here to-day in a special car for the shrine of St. Anne de Beupre, thirteen miles from Quebec. The Rev. Father Louis Chappelain was the head and inspiration of the party. The French priest is non-communicative, and the pilgrimage has been kept very quiet. The priest had obtained for them their tickets of transportation to the shrine of hope. Some were crippled, and bore crutches for support, and some were afflicted with chronic diseases from which they expect to obtain relief. Before the pilgrims departed it was said that they gathered at the altar of the French church here and held early mass, praying in a humble and fervent way that they might receive safe passage to their northern shrine. The party from this city is to be joined in Springfield and Worcester by others, and in all 1,200 pilgrims will gather from all parts of the country at the place where the relics of the blessed Lady of Beupre are exposed for veneration.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

Vennachar, Ont., July 17.—On Wednesday last, during a heavy electrical storm, Andrew McGinn, of Denbigh township, was killed by lightning. He had gone to drive the cattle out of a grain field and took shelter from the rain under a large elm tree. The bolt struck the tree and killed him and the dog with him. He leaves a widow and a large family.

ATTEMPTED MURDER.

Winnipeg, Man., July 17.—A deep-ditch from Dryden, Ont., reports a case of attempted murder near that station on Saturday by a man named Clark making a deliberate attack on another named French. Both men were living on a farm near Ordrist and had an altercation over the sale of a cow.

WHY NOT

GIVE YOUR WIFE A SURPRISE?

While she is away have a new Mantel with pretty Tiles put in, and have your Bathroom Floor and Walls tiled.

The G. R. LOCKER CO.,

1749 Notre Dame street.

FATALLY INJURED.

Winnipeg, July 17.—Thorar Thorarensen, aged 21, an Icelandic, who worked for the corporation, while going to work yesterday morning on his wheel, was run into by a butcher's cart and fatally injured. He was removed to the General Hospital where the doctors say he cannot live.

KLONDIKE OUTPUT.

Vancouver, B.C., July 16.—According to the compiled returns of shipments from the Klondike to July 8, \$6,956,000 has come out this season, of which the Canadian Bank of Commerce has shipped \$2,550,000; the Bank of British North America, \$500,000, and Thomas Lipsey, \$500,000.

FELL OFF THE STEAMER.

Kingston, Ont., July 17.—A lad named John Ross, aged seventeen, was drowned this morning at Seely's Bay by falling off the steamer 'James Swift' on which he was employed as deck hand. He was an immigrant boy and had been on the steamer only a week.

WELL-KNOWN FLORIST DEAD.

Brampton, Ont., July 16.—Mr. H. Dale, who was one of the largest florists and rose growers in the world, died at his residence, here, last night, after an illness of ten days.

Weekly Calendar.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 18.

...THE...

CARILLON TRIP

Palace Str. "SOVEREIGN," \$1.00. Take 8 a.m. train for Lachine.

Something Interesting to Business Men; Join your party at Hudson.

taking 12.30 (noon) train (Saturdays 1.30 p.m. train) at Windsor Station, returning by Str. "Sovereign." Round trip, \$1.00. Get Snap Shot Guide 1900, at Ticket Offices, 123, 137, 143, 178 St. James street.

Art Association,
PHILLIPS SQUARE

Galleries of Paintings

Open Daily 9 A.M. to 6 P.M.

ADMISSION 25c.

THURSDAY, JULY 19.

BIG Remember **ILE**
WOOD EAST END **GROS**
ISLAND METHODIST **BOIS.**
PICNIC
SABBATH-SCHOOL
THURSDAY, July 19.

Tickets, 25c. Children, 15c.
Boat leaves Longueuil Ferry Wharf (Hochelaga) at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 12 noon, and 2.30 p.m. (Take Notre Dame cars east to the boat).

CONSECRATION SERVICE.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, STE. ANNE DE BELLEVUE FORMALLY DEDICATED.

An interesting and impressive service took place on Sunday, on the occasion of the consecration of St. George's Church, St. Anne's de Bellevue, His Lordship, Bishop Bond, of Montreal, preaching both morning and evening. The church was tastefully decorated with flowers provided by members of the church. In the morning a large congregation assembled. His Lordship was met at the door by the rector, the Rev. C. Cattermole, and the church wardens, Messrs. R. J. Heneker and O. G. Beckit. Mr. Heneker (rector's warden) then read the notice to His Lordship, setting forth the purpose of the assembly. They then proceeded to the chancel where the rector's warden read the title deed, after which the bishop pronounced the church set apart forever, and signed the document in sight of the congregation.

His Lordship's text was from Rom. xii. 1: "I beseech you, brethren, by the mercies of God, that ye present your bodies a living sacrifice, holy acceptable unto God, which is your reasonable service." In his opening remarks he drew his hearers' attention to the fact that their rector was an ambassador from God, a steward for God, and a witness of God to the inhabitants of St. Anne's, and he appealed to them whether they were doing the right thing by him. The musical portion of the service was well rendered by a voluntary choir of ten ladies and four gentlemen, and the well-known hymns, "The Church's one foundation," and "Pleasant are thy courts above," were sung. During the offertory Mr. R. V. James gave "O rest in the Lord," from Mendelssohn's "Elijah." Mr. O. G. Beckit presided at the organ.

The evening service was also well attended. During the service the choir gave a very creditable rendering of Burnett's "Magnificat," and "Nunc Dimittis" in F. The bishop preached from Is. xli. 10: "Fear not, for I am with thee," and implored those present most earnestly to stop and think and throw aside the indifference which is the curse of these times, and try to realize the awful condition of a lost soul, and at the same time the ease with which a soul may find salvation through the death and resurrection of Jesus Christ our Lord.

SHAH OF PERSIA ABROAD.

St. Petersburg, July 17.—The Shah of Persia arrived in St. Petersburg to-day. He was welcomed at the railway station by the Emperor Nicholas and other members of the Imperial family, who greeted him cordially. The party drove together to the Winter Palace, along the Nevski Prospekt, the principal street of the city, which was lined with troops and beautifully decorated with triumphal arches. The Shah was cheered by the populace.

A LARGE GOLD BRICK.

Toronto, July 18.—The biggest gold brick ever seen in Toronto is now on exhibition in the window of the Dominion Express Company's office. It weighs 617 pounds, and is worth \$135,275. It represents the first clean-up of the Consolidated Cariboo-Hydraulic Company, and will go on deposit in the Bank of Montreal, Toronto.

ROUMANIAN CABINET RESIGNS.

Bucharest, July 17.—The Conservative and Constitutional parties of Roumania, having formed a coalition, the Cantacuzene ministry has resigned, recommending the king to entrust to M. Carp the formation of a Conservative coalition cabinet. The resignations of the ministers have been accepted.

JULY						
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	..	..	..	..

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Witness, \$2.00, Weekly Witness, \$1.00; with reductions to clubs; Northern Messenger, thirty cents; 10 copies to one address and over, twenty cents per copy, post paid in each case, to U. S., Nfld. and Canada excepting Montreal.

For Great Britain add \$1.04 per annum for postage on Weekly Witness; 52c on Northern Messenger; \$3.50 on Daily Witness.

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

ADVERTISING RATES.

DAILY WITNESS—Five lines and upwards, 10c per line agate measurement.

WEEKLY WITNESS—Five lines and upwards, 20c per line agate measurement.

Yearly Contracts on Favorable terms. Notice—The publishers of the WITNESS will not be responsible for any omission to print or error in legal or other advertisement beyond the amount actually paid for such advertisement.

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

Persons removing out of town for the summer months can have the 'Daily Witness' mailed to their country residence at twenty-five cents per month, post paid.

The Daily Witness.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 18, 1900.

PALESTINE RESURGENT.

A consular report declares Palestine to be very far from being the hopeless wilderness that people have come to think it. If not a land flowing with milk and honey, it produces corn and wine and oil freely. But for the unspeakable Turk, who seems to take a diabolical satisfaction in frustrating every plan or effort tending to its development, it would be a land of plenty, while the thirteen thousand pilgrims and two thousand money-spending tourists who already visit it annually, are enough to give it a commercial start. Its trade seems to be growing and amounted last year to three and a half million dollars, of which the exports were about one and a half million. With a harbor, which it has not, but which could be made at Jaffa, and with its railway allowed to enter the places it serves this trade would greatly increase. The best of the agriculture is in the hands of religious, benevolent and national communities, but its possibility is proved. Palestine exported last year \$130,000 worth of water melons and \$385,000 worth of oranges, which latter went chiefly to London. The largest export, strange to say, is soap. The Turk, who has at least preserved this land so far for lovers of its sacred memories from modern innovation, and in fact rendered it more primitive than it was at the Christian era, will surely soon have to stand aside and allow it to develop. The opening of the Euphrates Valley Railway, which cannot be much longer deferred, will tend to disrupt the strongholds of Mussulman stagnation. Germany has the concession of this railway, in which, however, British and French capital are invested. It is said that Russia insisted that the railway should at no point cross the Euphrates and that Germany was obliged to concede this. It would thus seem that Germany has, as a sphere of influence, Asia Minor and Syria west of the Euphrates and within a line drawn north-west from the sources of the Euphrates to Scutari, while Russia claims Asia Minor, Mesopotamia, Kurdistan and Persia, to the east of the Euphrates, as her sphere of influence.

GERMANY'S SUCCESS.

Thirty years nearly have elapsed since Germany became consolidated as an empire at the close of the war with France. Wonderful as was the lesson Germany then gave the world in the perfection of a new military system, the industrial progress her people have achieved since then is even more wonderful. In the year 1870 Germany was largely an agricultural country; about thirty-five percent of her people only were engaged in trade and manufactures. At the present time two-thirds are employed in mechanical pursuits and shipbuilding. The governments of other European nations, surprised at the industrial expansion of a country which had risen to sudden greatness

as a military power, have been investigating the sources of German success. Great Britain, France, Belgium, who all felt the keenness of German competition, appointed commissions to study the situation, and the result has been made known to some extent in the reports of United States consuls. From these it appears that the several commissions are agreed that German success in the mechanical arts is owing largely to the temperament of the people, their marvellous system of industrialism and their commercial and technical schools. But of these elements in German success the greatest emphasis is placed on artistic and technological education as the chief factor. The application of scientific methods to industrial development is, in fact, the true secret of the wonderful progress of Germany in competition with countries which have neglected that all-important branch of education. That conservatism in methods of production which is a marked characteristic of British manufacturing is not respected in Germany, where the requirements of all markets are intelligently studied and provided. Yet, it is pointed out, Germany is not a country rich in the natural resources of raw material. She has neither coal nor iron in abundance. To obtain cheap food she must import it, for meats, fruits and cereals are not largely produced within her own borders. Of wool she grows an insufficient supply for her mills, and cotton, of course, is brought from abroad. The sugar beet is about her largest native product. German chemical works are the most famous in the world, yet all their supplies are imported. Such being the facts, it must be admitted that the temperament of the people as a ruling equation in German industrial evolution deserves the prominence it has been given, and, when directed by sound technical education, offers to the consideration of the manufacturers of other countries the means they must adopt in their business if they would not be outclassed in the markets of the world.

THE WAR SITUATION.

The most striking feature of Lord Roberts' character, as it appears to war correspondents, is his constant kindly thoughtfulness. When he was informed of the death in action of Lieut. Borden, and was told that he was the only son of the Canadian Minister of Militia, a keen remembrance of the sorrowful blow suffered by himself when his only son, also a lieutenant, was struck down at Colenso, in a gallant action which had won for him the recommendation of the Victoria Cross, which he did not survive to wear, must have moved him greatly. The sorrowful news was carelessly exclaimed in his hearing from the lips of an acquaintance as he read it from the news ticker in a room of his club, "Heaven's Bob's son is killed." And, satisfying himself of the truth of the report, Lord Roberts went home to break the news to Lady Roberts. The same week he was appointed, and accepted, the command of the army in the field in South Africa. By the despatch of a message from himself to the Governor-General of Canada, Lord Roberts prevented the added shock of a rude delivery of the sorrowful news to Dr. Borden. Lieut. Borden must have fallen in the action reported yesterday, in which General Hutton drove the Boer forces previously driven from Rietfontein south-east of Pretoria, from the new position occupied by them further east.

On the same day on which General Hutton's action was fought, General Smith-Dorrien also engaged and drove back the Boers to the north-west of Pretoria. General Hamilton, with a new division, made up apparently of the British prisoners recently released at Waterfall and of some other mounted troops, marched along the line of railway north to Waterfall, the Boers fleeing to the eastward without offering any resistance. Until the strong Boer commando which captured the British force at the pass through the Magaliesberg mountain is dispersed, there will be apprehension about Rustenburg, where General Baden-Powell is, and Krugersdorp, where General Barton is, as a strong concentration of the Boer forces at either place is possible.

General Clery has apparently succeeded in clearing the line of the Natal railway through the south-eastern Transvaal of the Boers, who are now nowhere near the line to raid it. The operations have cost something, the casualties to Strathcona's Horse, which have performed good service, being considerable. The where-

abouts of General Lytton's division and of General Buller himself has not yet been revealed. They may either be marching south from Vrede upon Harrismith or west along the railway from Ladysmith through Van Reenen's Pass upon Harrismith. In either case they would be in a position to help him in General De Wet's Boer forces which are now in the eastern part of the Orange River Colony. At Harrismith a British force would be to the north-west of De Wet's position, which is a strong one, in the large valley formed by the two parallel ranges of mountains, the Wittebergen and the Rooiberg, which run east and west, the first south of Bethlehem and the latter somewhat further south of Harrismith, and joined at the west by a short spur of the Wittebergen, which runs south. This region is just where Natal, the Orange River Colony and Basutoland join, near the highest mountains of the Drakensberg range. General Clements and General Hunter were at Bethlehem when last heard from, and General Rundle and General Brabant at Ficksburg and Senekal. The latter had advanced and closed up the passes over the mountains to the south and west of the Boer position, and Generals Clements and Hunter were expected to have closed up the northern and eastern passes. It will not be easy capturing such a force as that of the Boers in such a country and the British transport is not very good. If the line of railway from Ladysmith to Harrismith were occupied and worked the transport would be comparatively easy.

IN CHINA.

There is no more authentic or reliable news of a recent date from or of Pekin. Reports are contradictory to-day. There are some fresh reports confirming those of the safety of the foreigners in Pekin on the ninth of July, while there are others, from unreliable sources for the most part, declaring that the massacre did take place on the seventh of July, and that Sheng, the director of Chinese telegraphs, and the viceroys know the truth and are keeping it back. There seem to be indications that the foreign governments still apprehend that the worst has befallen at Pekin. Probably this is because of the utter and prolonged silence of the foreigners in Pekin and owing to the fact that, though the viceroys receive messages from Pekin and send messages thither, they are unable or unwilling, even in the face of the demands of the European and United States governments, to place them in communication with their ministers at Pekin. Li Hung Chang, now on his way from Canton to Pekin via the sea route by Hongkong, in an interview in regard to his mission given to the foreign consuls at that port, professed to believe that the ministers were still alive, as he declared that his mission was undertaken partly to save their lives. He, however, admitted the possibility that they were dead, and seemed anxious to be assured that his own life would not be taken by the Europeans on his way to Tientsin if they heard during that time of the death of their ministers. According to Li Hung Chang, Great Britain and France have notified him that life for life of the responsible Chinese authorities would be taken if the ministers were murdered, and he declares that he sent the message to the imperial authorities at Pekin just as he received it. To understand what such a message would mean to the Dowager Empress of China, one must remember that the imperial rulers of China consider foreigners as infinitely inferior in every respect to themselves, and demand, and have hitherto received, extreme deference on the part of both powers and their ministers, in spite of the demands for territorial and commercial concessions made upon them. Li Hung Chang probably understands that his imperial masters will never forgive him for sending such a message, and that he will go in danger of his life hereafter unless they consider his services indispensable.

The latest word from the foreign legations in Pekin comes to-day from Japan. It is a message sent out of Pekin by Baron Nishi, the Japanese minister, on June 29; that is four days later than the message of Sir Robert Hart. The only news it contains is that the legations had been then standing a daily bombardment, and that it was feared that no provisions would be procurable after the first of July.

The victory of the international forces

at Tientsin last Friday and Saturday is now fully confirmed. It was all but complete. The whole native city of Tientsin and all the forts but one have been captured by the internationals. The Chinese suffered immensely both in lives and in war material, and it seems probable that their military strength will now collapse. The Japanese, who have done such splendid service, are landing a whole army corps, well equipped and supplied at Taku, and the British reinforcements are now due, so that an immediate attempt at the relief of Pekin will probably be made unless authentic news of the massacre of all Europeans is received, in which case a more deliberate and certainly more effective campaign will be organized. It is quite possible that the late summer rains make the roads to Pekin impassable. In that case the expedition will have to be sent up the gulf coast to Shanhaikwan, the treaty port at the terminus of the great wall, from which a fair road runs to Pekin over comparatively high ground. Shanhaikwan is now under the guns of the European men-of-war, which have been sent there. The river route from Tientsin to Tungchow is a passable one, but the current of the Pei river is very strong and it takes boats a week to ascend the sixty-five miles. From Tungchow to Pekin there is a paved stone road.

In south and central China the situation is reported more threatening, but this may be merely a panicky rumor arising to fears of foreigners on account of the departure of Li Hung Chang from Canton for Pekin. No actual outbreak has yet occurred. The report of Prince Tuan's great army of 900,000 Chinese soldiers, which comes from St. Petersburg, is ridiculous nonsense.

That Russia and China are at war in Manchuria seems certain, as the reliable correspondent of the "Times" at St. Petersburg sends a report to that effect. Russia and China were suspected of having an understanding with each other as to this outbreak, but it appears that Russia is rather more hateful to the Chinese than the other Europeans, and Russia is anxious to annex Manchuria outright at the end of the present troubles and is working to that end.

ROYAL ELECTRIC COMPANY.

SHAREHOLDERS RATIFY AGREEMENT WITH THE CHAMBLY COMPANY—ELECTION OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The annual meeting of the Royal Electric Company was held at the offices of the company yesterday afternoon. Mr. Rodolphe Forget, the president, occupied the chair.

The principal item of business was the ratification of the contract with the Chamblay Electric Company. The contract provides that the Royal Electric Company shall purchase all of the power developed by the Chamblay Company for a period of fifty years at the rate of fifteen dollars per horse-power for the first 15,350 horse-power, and ten dollars for any amount in excess of this. This contract does not affect the agreement with the Montreal Street Railway Company. The clause in that agreement providing for the protection of the Street Railway Company refers only to the selling of power to other surface roads on the island of Montreal. The meeting also ratified the action of the directors in securing an additional \$90,000 of stock and \$30,000 of bonds of the Chamblay Company.

The shareholders of the Royal Electric Company then sanctioned the sale of all their holdings in the Chamblay Company to Mr. James Ross at the price of \$791,000, as per an agreement adopted by the directors at their meeting on July 11. This was not done without protest, for Mr. John Morrison rose and characterized the agreement as scandalous. He offered an amendment providing for the issuing of stock to take over the Chamblay Company, but he was ruled out of order and the directors were upheld.

The election of directors for the ensuing year resulted as follows:—

Rodolphe Forget, J. A. L. Strathy, J. R. Meeker, H. B. Rainville, George Caverhill, James Wilson, F. C. Henshaw.

At a subsequent meeting of the board, Mr. Forget was appointed president, and Mr. James Wilson vice-president.

THE CHAMBLAY COMPANY.

The Chamblay Manufacturing Company held its annual meeting yesterday morning. Mr. Rodolphe Forget occupied the chair, and Mr. H. H. Henshaw acted as secretary. There were present: Messrs. W. H. Brown, R. Meeker, C. E. L. Porteous, Jas. Wilson and C. S. Campbell.

The contract with the Montreal Street Railway was ratified, as was also the

agreement with the Royal Electric Company.

The following gentlemen were elected directors: Messrs. R. Forget, Jas. Wilson, K. W. Blackwell, Lieut.-Colonel F. C. Henshaw and C. E. Porteous. Messrs. Forget and Wilson represent the Royal Electric, and Messrs. Blackwell and Henshaw, the Street Railway interests. A meeting of the board this afternoon will elect president and vice-president.

OPEN-AIR BEER SALOON.

SAD TRANSFORMATION OF A HILTON COUNTY PUBLIC PARK.

Oakville, Ont., July 18.—Strong emotion is expressed by temperance people here over the opening of an open-air beer saloon in a tent in the Grove Park and at the scenes of inebrity resulting. The Grove is visited several times a week during the summer by picnic parties, the majority being of Sunday-schools. The past week saw a most graphic contrast. One day two churches of the Christian Workers' Union of Toronto held a picnic, and had a baptismal service on the lake shore, at which eleven candidates were immersed. Two days after the Grove became the shrine of King Sambrinus, owing to the lager beer tent established by the otherwise probably worthy (German) Hebrew Benevolent Association of Toronto. The "Witness" correspondent was early apprised that a lager beer adjunct was a feature of the picnic, and of what might be the outcome. He accordingly watched the developments, and was more than surprised at the evil transformation wrought. The excursionists arrived on the White Star steamer soon after noon. They were apparently a most respectable, good-humored and well-disposed crowd. They differed from the usual picnic party in bringing with them a German band and the lager tent. The dining pavilion speedily became a dance hall, and the lager beer tent thronged with patrons. The beer was sold exclusively by ticket to members of the association only. The sequel in less than two hours was several excursionists in various stages of intoxication. One of them, in endeavoring to pass through the dances, knocked several over by his clumsiness. A young negro, who was a friend of one of the Hebrew families, became exceedingly quarrelsome, and had several fist encounters. The bad language and disgraceful conduct of this young man and the demoralizing appearance of the other inebriated men, was a shocking sight for the children of the picnic and of the vicinity, who followed the intoxicated individuals around the Grove with evident astonishment. There is a feeling here that if such a profanation of a public park is in accordance with the regulations of the Ontario Liquor License Act, that when the law is amended next session it should be so changed as to prevent a public pleasure ground being so misused.

It is at this particular grove that on Wednesday, July 25, the Royal Templars are to hold a demonstration participated in by the York county, Toronto district and Halton county councils.

DEATH OF A BROTHER.

The Rev. Brother Alder, of the order of the Holy Cross, died yesterday at the Cote des Neiges College, at the age of 73 years. Deceased was the last survivor of the ten members of his order who came from France fifty-three years ago, at the request of the late Bishop Bourget, to found the St. Laurent College. Brother Alder was a teacher for many years, and afterwards became provincial secretary of his order, a position which he held at the time of his death.

THE ST. HENRI TROUBLE.

Argument took place before Judge Curran in the Practice Court yesterday on the petition for a writ of injunction to prevent Messrs. A. Bray & Co. from going on with the work of constructing sewers at St. Henri, and also on the petition to annul the resolution of the council granting the contract referred to. After full argument on both sides, the judge took the whole matter under deliberation.

MEN'S OWN.

The Rev. C. E. Bland gave an excellent address at the "Men's Own" meeting in Calvary Church last Sunday. Two (violin and piano) duets were also given by Messrs. Wilfrid M. Barnes and H. Edward Wilson. The duets were "Melody in F," by Rubenstein, and "Adieu au Piano," by Beethoven. Both musicians gave a splendid interpretation of the pieces, and were well received.

WHY MEAT IS DEAR.

It is stated that the present high price of meat on the local markets is largely due to the presence of numerous American buyers, who go through all the parishes and purchase all the cattle they can find at the highest price, even allowing a bonus on the market price of animals not yet ready to be delivered.

McGILL UNIVERSITY.

The following names should have appeared in the published list among those who were successful in passing the examinations required for entrance to McGill University: Miss Isabel McCoy, Montreal, in arts, for the course leading to B.Sc.; J. Charles Chaplin, Montreal, in applied science.

TRAVELLER'S AID.

A GOOD WORK LATELY INSTITUT-
ED BY THE Y.W.C.A.

A young lady of intelligent appearance and attractive manner was noticed in and out amongst the crowd of the railway stations of the city this morning. Her kindly face and pleasant demeanor would at once suggest to be singled out by a new friend as one likely to be able and willing to render any needed assistance. As a matter of fact that is exactly the case of the young lady. Early in the morning the Young Woman's Christian Association of this city, decided to employ a young lady if a suitable person could be found to visit the railway stations upon the arrival and departure of the principal passenger trains and give assistance or direction as required to female travellers. Such a person was found in the young woman above referred to and after a month's experiment the association has decided to keep the work up. The idea met with the approval of the railway officials who have seen the young woman every consideration and assisted her in the most cordial and courteous manner. Many young girls arrive in Montreal without a friend or adviser and knowing not where to go for lodgings or employment. True, the station police and agents or others gave them as full information as possible on those points, but too often the poor girls fell into the wrong hands and were led into paths of shame and ruin.

"We did what we could for them," said a certain officer, this morning, "but this young lady goes with them, takes care of them and helps them to get a good home or situation where we could not." The Bonaventure and Windsor stations are both visited morning and evening and occasionally ocean steamers are met on their arrival. When a person has no place to go to she is taken direct to the Y.W.C.A. building on Dorchester street, where she is often cared for over night. Numerous instances might be mentioned of girls helped in this way; of assistance given to persons who have missed trains, or lost articles of clothing or baggage; to elderly women who have had to wait over 400 trains for several hours or who have had to stay a whole day in the city. Such have found in this young lady a welcome friend and entertainer and she has received numerous letters thanking her for such attention and expressing appreciation for the service thus provided by the Young Women's Association. Every one who has travelled and is interested in the welfare of young women who sometimes have to take journeys alone will appreciate this service and hope that it may be continued with ever-increasing success.

RAILWAY NEWS.

Sir William Van Horne left for New York last evening.

Mr. D. McNicoll, of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, returned last evening from a tour of inspection over the Quebec branch of the system.

Mr. Gaston Kalm, French consul-general of China, arrived at the Windsor last evening and left by the Imperial limited at 9.30 o'clock this morning for Vancouver. He came direct from Paris. He knew nothing about the Chinese troubles except what he learned through the newspapers.

Mr. R. J. E. Chapple has been appointed division superintendent at Schreiber, Ont., for the Canadian Pacific Railway. He was born in Plymouth, England, on March 15, 1862. His first railway service was in the office of the division engineer of the Cromwell line of the Great Western of England, in 1880. In July, five years later, he was appointed a clerk in the accounts office of the Grand Trunk, and a month later was transferred to the fuel agent's office. He entered the service of his present company, the Canadian Pacific, on March 26, 1882, and has served since that time as stenographer to the assistant general superintendent since 1883; as chief clerk to the vice-president since 1892; as general superintendent's assistant on the eastern division since April, 1894, and division superintendent at Schreiber (his present position) since June 18, of this year.

Mr. C. Murphy, who has been appointed superintendent of the Chapleau Division of the Canadian Pacific Railway, was born in Prescott, Ont., on Nov. 24, 1863. He entered the service of the Montreal Telegraph Company

ADVERTISEMENTS.

"THE POPULARITY OF
Apollinaris
('THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS')
is chiefly due to its irreproachable character."

The Times.

"DRINK NOTHING but Natural Mineral Water, such as Apollinaris, free from all vegetable poisons."

Boston Journal

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Are we going
to get any Sum-
mer at all?



Oh yes, you'll
not be in doubt
much longer---
now.

WE'LL GET IT

On the Head, Over the Back; and in the Neck and Under Our Feet.
THE QUESTION IS HOW TO KEEP COOL.

HERE ARE A FEW RECEIPTS:

FOR THE HEAD

Wear one of Allan's Light Straw Hats, or a Light Soft Grey Felt Hat, a Canvas Helmet. You can get Straw Hats from 25c each up to \$2.00.

25 Percent off all lines this week.

FOR THE NECK

Wear the new comfortable W. G. & R. turn down collars, or a soft collar Negligee Shirt made in fine silk stripes, all sizes up to 18 at \$1.00 and \$1.25 each, and a light colored wide end Silk Necktie at 50c. Washing Neckties, new Oxfords and Derbys, 2 for 25c.

FOR THE BACK.

Light Underwear, Fine Cotton Mesh Shirts, 25c each. Light Cotton Shirts and Pants at 50c per suit. Fine Brown and Natural Colored double thread Balbriggan, all sizes, 34 to 46, at 75c and \$1.00 per suit. Better lines in Natural Wool and Silk Mixtures, \$1.50 to \$4.50 suit.

FOR THE FEET

Wear light Cashmere Socks, seamless, or light weight Natural Wool, seamless, at 25c pair. Fast Black and Brown Cotton, at 15c, 2 pairs 25c. Fast Black Cotton and Cashmere Feet, 5 pairs for \$1.00.

FOR THE FACE

Have a few extra nice fine soft Pure Linen Handkerchiefs to mop off the perspiration. Prices 15c to 50c each.

FOR BATHING

Get a nice Bathing Suit and a few Bath Towels.

FOR SLEEPING

Get one of our fine light cool Cotton Night Shirts at 50c, and fancy trimmed ones at 75c and \$1.00.

There isn't anything in the way of Summer Clothing for men or boys that we cannot supply you with, and at the lowest prices. Call and see us for your Outfittings.

Allan's

Men's and Youths' Outfitters,
Cor. of Craig and Bleury Sts., and 2299 St. Catherine St.

as a messenger, in May, 1879. Four years later, in July, he entered the service of the Canadian Pacific as night operator at Hull. He has remained with the company until the present, serving as chief operator at Ottawa since February, 1885; as despatcher from August, 1885; as chief train despatcher from May, 1890; as acting superintendent of the Chapleau Division from August, 1890, and as superintendent of the same division since June 11, 1900.

The passenger departments of all the railways are busy at present handling tourist and summer resort business that has in recent years been so greatly developed in Canada.

Mr. Harry R. Charlton, chief of the advertising department of the Grand Trunk Company, has completed arrangements for securing a new series of moving pictures along the line of their double track system between Montreal and Hamilton and in the Muskoka district.

Boston, July 18.—After a stormy two hours' session yesterday the stockholders of the Central Massachusetts Railway voted to sell the road to the Boston & Maine at a price to be adjudicated by the railway commissioners on all property save 30,000 shares of preferred stock. The vote was 38,956 shares in favor of the sale; 13,510 against.

SALVATION ARMY.

Staff-Captain Taylor, chancellor of this province, has received orders to farewell, but he has not yet been notified as to his next appointment, nor has his successor yet been named. The staff-captain gave a farewell address at the French corps on Sunday night in a meeting led by Brigadier Pugmire, at the close of which four persons signified their intention to lead Christian lives. The staff-captain will bid the Point St. Charles soldiers good-bye on Thursday night. The meeting will be led by the brigadier and among the attractions will be the singing and drilling by his family. The event will conclude with a social. The staff-captain's final public appearance in Montreal will be on Sunday night, when he will say farewell to the corps and friends in the St. Alexander street barracks.

The meetings at the St. Alexander street barracks on Saturday night and Sunday next will be of a very special character and will be led by Brigadier Pugmire and wife.

On Saturday, at 8 p.m. special music and songs will enliven the exercises.

On Sunday at 3 p.m., a corps-cadet's examination will take place and special music and singing will be rendered by the corps. At 7.30 p.m. Staff-Captain Taylor, the chancellor, will farewell for other fields of labor.

DEATH OF MR. THOS. BESWICK.

There passed away last evening Mr. Thos. Beswick, marine superintendent of the Elder-Dempster line. The deceased gentleman had been connected with local shipping for over thirty years, first with the Beaver line, and on the latter company's amalgamation with the Elder-Dempster line he was retained in his same capacity. Two years ago while engaged in looking after the company's winter service at St. John he contracted a severe cold which finally developed into acute rheumatism and heart trouble. As a mark of respect, the ships of the Elder-Dempster line in port have their flags flying at half mast. The funeral

NESTLE'S FOOD

As a diet in Cholera Infantum and all Summer Complaints

NESTLE'S FOOD is Invaluable.

Water only is needed to prepare.

For **INFANTS & INVALIDS**

WRITE FOR FREE SAMPLE TO LEEMING MILES & CO. MONTREAL.

eral will take place from his late residence 418 Metcalfe avenue, Westmount, to-morrow afternoon at 2.30.

DANVILLE ACADEMY.

The pupils of this institution were very successful in the university and government examinations. Forty-five pupils were presented in the various grades, and of these forty-four have passed, classified as follows: Grade II., Model, 15; Grade I., Academy, 17; Grade II., Academy, 3; Grade III., Academy, or A.A., 9. There was only one failure in the school. Principal Ford, who has been in charge of the Academy for the past two and a half years, has been appointed to the principalship of the Cookcook Academy. He will be succeeded by Principal Connolly, of the Cook-shire Academy.

DISAPPEARANCE OF A YOUNG GIRL.

Among the numerous pilgrims to St. Anne de Beaupre who arrived at the Bonaventure station from the New England States yesterday morning was a young girl of 14 years of age named Angele Cazavant. She came from Chicopee, Mass., and was accompanied by one of her aunts. Shortly after her arrival she asked leave of absence for a moment, and has not been seen since. The young girl has been in Montreal before.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Earnings July 8 to July 14:

1900	\$416,693
1899	\$399,578
Increase	\$17,117

Chicago and Grand Trunk earnings omitted.

ABOUT NATURALIZATION.

The following are the persons authorized to receive the oath of aliens who wish to become British subjects: 1. Commissioners appointed by the Governor-General; 2. Commissioners authorized to administer the oath in any Court of Record in Canada; 3. Justices of the Peace for the county or district where the alien resides; 4. notaries; 5. stipendiary or police magistrates; 6. judges of any Record Court in Canada. In this province the Circuit Court is the only tribunal before which applications for naturalization can be made. In the district of Montreal, the petitions are presented at the opening of the court, every Monday, and the letters of naturalization are granted on the following Friday, whenever the demand is not contested.

ANOTHER BOY DROWNED.

Bovide Trudeau, aged three years and nine months, was drowned at St. Francois de Sales, last Sunday. He was playing on the river bank with his cousin, aged five. He fell in, and his cousin watched him drown, not knowing that there was anything wrong, and went on playing. Coroner MacMahon went there last night and held an inquest; he decided that Trudeau's cousin was too young to be held responsible, so a verdict of 'Accidental Death,' was returned.

MR. TARTE COMING HOME.

A special Ottawa despatch to the 'Press' states that Sir Wilfrid Laurier has received a cablegram from the Hon. Mr. Tarte informing him that he will sail for Canada on July 24.

MARRIAGE LICENSES

ISSUED.
MONEY TO LEND.
CUSHING & HARRON,
NOTARIES & COMMISSIONERS
210 St. James street.

The Grand Old Staple

COOK'S FRIEND
BAKING POWDER

is NOT "Cheap" Goods, but
"Good Goods" cheap.
Forty years on the market
with continuous large sales,
proves its high merit.

MARRIAGE LICENSES

ISSUED.
MONEY TO LEND.
BY—
JOHN M. M. DUFF,
ACCOUNTANT AND COMMISSIONER
207 St. James street, and
8 Belkirk Avenue, Gay street.

OLD NEWSPAPERS

suitable for wrapping purposes, for sale at the 'Witness' Office, in 10-lb. packages, at 21 per 100 lbs.

LOCAL STOCKS.

ROYAL ELECTRIC DECLINES THREE POINTS—BUSINESS CONTINUES SLACK.

The feature on the local stock exchange was the decline in Royal Electric of three points from the opening, and four points from yesterday's close. The liquidation was light, however, and there was a recovery of the point on the last sale. The movement in the value of this stock is significant in view of the important actions taken at yesterday's annual meeting. Pacific was steady, with rather more business. There were only a few scattered sales in other lines, the only one of any significance being a small lot of Payne, which changed hands at 94, a decline of eight points from yesterday.

MORNING SALES.
C.P.R.—25 at 89 1/2, 500 at 89.
Royal Electric B.C.—75 at 198, 25 at 197, 25 at 195, 25 at 195, 25 at 196.
Payne—500 at 94.
Mont. Gas—50 at 181 1/2, 5 at 182, 45 at 181.
Richelle—25 at 102 1/2.
Mont. and London—2,000 at 24.
Molson Bank—1 at 183.
Pack of Montreal—2 at 30.
Merchants Bank—6 at 153, 6 at 153.

NEW YORK STOCKS.
New York, July 18, Wall Street—London showed no disposition to deal in Americans to an important extent, and the opening here was halting and irregular. B. & O. and Union Pacific was under pressure, the former declining 1 1/2; Sugar, on the other hand, moved up a point. Changes otherwise were small and mixed.

Reported by Messrs. Nichols & Marler, Stock Brokers, 1734 Notre Dame Street.

MORNING BOARD.

Stocks	Sellers	Buyers	Stocks	Sellers	Buyers
Do. Pac. 89	89 1/2	Do. Cable 169	164		
Duluth Com. 15	10	Richelle 104	102 1/2		

STREET RAILWAY.

Mont. St. R.	24 1/2	Do. 24	24
Mont. St. R.	24 1/2	Do. 24	24
Mont. St. R.	24 1/2	Do. 24	24

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mont. Tel.	167	161	178	172
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COMMERCIAL.

Montreal Wholesale Markets.

GRAIN.

The market continues dull, on account of buyers holding off for lower prices. Manitoba wheat is steady at 82c for No. 1 hard about Fort William. Quotations about Montreal are as follows: Peas, 65c to 70c; oats, 31c to 31 1/2c; barley, 60c to 61c; buckwheat, 57c; rye, 55c to 56c.

New York, July 17.—Special telegraphic and cable communications to Bradstreet show the following changes in available supplies as compared with the last account: Wheat, U. S. and Canada, east of Rockies, decrease, 2,000 bushels; about for and in Europe, decrease, 2,100,000 bushels. Total supplies, decrease, 2,821,000 bushels. Corn, U. S. and Canada, east of Rockies, decrease, 171,000 bushels; oats, U. S. and Canada, east of Rockies, decrease, 486,000 bushels.

FLOUR AND FEED.
Values are unchanged. Manitoba millers state that they are unaffected by the decline in wheat as little grain is offered at present values. Feed is in especially good demand.

Quotations are as follows: Manitoba patents, 35c; strong bakers, 44c to 47c; Ontario patents, 41c to 44c; straight rollers, 37c to 39c, and 37c to 38c in bags; Manitoba bran, at 14c to 15c in bags, and Ontario bran at 14c to 15c in bulk; shorts, 15c to 17c, and meal, 18c to 22c in bags.

PROVISIONS.
Values are steady and packers report a good local business, especially in smoked meats.

Quotations are as follows: Hams, 11 1/2c to 12c; and bacon, 12c to 12 1/2c. Lard is steady at 9c to 9 1/2c for pure Canadian, 7 1/2c to 7 3/4c for compound refined, and kettles, 7c to 7 1/2c. Butter, 16c to 16 1/2c. Pork is quiet, but values are firm. Canada short cut is quoted at 18c to 18 1/2c per bri.

EGGS.

The situation is unchanged, and only a fair local trade is doing. Small lots of best eggs are quoted at 12 1/2c to 13c; large lots, 12 1/2c to 12c; No. 2, in small lots, 11c; culls, 8c to 10c.

CHEESE.

The market is steady, but trade is rather quiet on account of holders asking more money; 10c being the price at which western colored are now held. White are offered at 9 1/2c to 9 3/4c, and eastern at 9 1/2c to 9 3/4c.

BUTTER.

There is a better demand, and receipts being light, the market is firm. Holders of fancy are asking 10c, while the limit of shippers appears to be 13 1/4c. Any good butter offering at 13c to 13 1/4c meets with a ready sale.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Ashe, dull; pears, 35c; first, 45c; second, 40c. Beans, hand picked, 12c to 15c; prime, 16c. Honey dull; combs, 12c to 15c; white extract, 5c to 9c; dark, 7c to 8c. Hay, easy, with fair demand; No. 1, 3c to 3 1/2c; No. 2, 2c; clover, 7c. Maple syrup, no enquiry; 7c to 7 1/2c asked; sugar, 9c to 10c.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Return of traffic earnings from July 7 to July 14—

1900	\$569,000
1899	\$67,000

Increase \$502,000.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

MONTREAL GOT A GAME.

Montreal got a game from Toronto yesterday afternoon on the local grounds with a score of nine to five. The diamond was coated with wet, slimy mud, which made it almost impossible for the infielders to get after swift grounders, if at any distance from them, and made good base-running almost impossible, while the outfield was like a lake in some places. Notwithstanding these adverse circumstances, yesterday's game was an unusually pretty one from the spectators' point of view. The fielding was quite as good as is often witnessed at the ground, the only poor play occurring when Schubeck muffed an easy fly, and threw a ball wild to first base, when Lynch made an overthrow from the outfield to second base, and when Bannan hit a high fly from Raub that got away from him, by a badly miscalculated throw.

On both sides having picnic baskets under their bathing averages on hits which might easily have been fielded had the grounds been dry. The Toronto men started out with a great fusillade of hits in the first and third innings, scoring five runs in the first order, two in the second, and three in the third. But Felix pulled himself together, and pitched the sort of ball which makes him as good as any pitcher in the league. In the six succeeding innings Toronto was completely at his mercy, and never had the ghost of a chance of making a score. They only got one hit after the third inning, and it was due to nothing but chance, as a slow ball, just when about to bounce into Henry's hands, struck a big muffed and bounded over the third baseman's head. It was splendid pitching, and Felix deserves very great credit. It took Montreal two innings to get set on to Williams's delivery, and when the first of the third innings began with the score five to nothing in Toronto's favor, the chances of the home team appeared very slim, and the dozen Toronto supporters in the grand stand were happy, radiantly and rapturously so, while the first of the third innings were correspondingly gloomy and dismal. But from the third inning till the end of the game, the home team got in some pretty nice work with the bat, and knocked fourteen hits off Williams in the course of their last six innings. Schubeck, Henry, and Raub hit the ball in succession for singles, and the shortstop came in with Montreal's first run. In the fourth inning "Pop" Williams went to pieces, and the four men to bat chose balls to their liking, and whacked them safely. John getting two bases on his effort. The result of this effective hitting was three runs, and the score now stood five to four, though still in favor of the Toronto "Islanders." The crisis came in the next inning, when Raub got to third base on Jimmy Bannan's failure to reach a high fly ball. Odwell followed him with a pretty hit, and the score was tied. Then Dooley struck out, and Johnson went out at first base. Felix poked pitifully at two nice whiffs, and it seemed as though he was going to fall a victim to Williams's deceptive curves, but the new catcher was equal to the occasion, and brought Odwell home with a timely single. Felix was all the end. The seventh inning saw two runs scored on a base on balls, and a two-bagger by Dooley, who, together with Johnson, did very effective hitting yesterday. In the next inning, Schubeck got around the bases on a long fly by Henry and Bannan. This it was that the home team self. This it was that the home team

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. This is the oldest newspaper Summer Resort Bureau in Canada. A cordial invitation is extended to all "Witness" readers to consult the Bureau, which is open during regular office hours.

BOARD — PERCY HOUSE IS NOW ready for summer boarders and tourists. **MALCOLM STALKES**, Proprietor, Port Lewis, Que.

AVENUE HOUSE, Peak's Island, Portland Harbor, Me. This popular seaside house, will be open about June 20th, for summer travel. Special rates to families. Correspondence solicited. **M. C. STERLING**, Prop.

HOTEL BEAUVILLAGE and **Cottages, Notre Dame du Portage, Que.** Near Riviere du Loup, on the I.C.R. Pleasantly situated on water side; good beach; verandahs all around the house; charges moderate. Now Open. **ARTHUR LABBE**.

MOUNTAIN VIEW HOUSE, FOSTER, Que. This well known house on the shores of Brom Lake will be open for guests on June 20th. Boats free. Good bathing and fishing. For terms, address **A. KILBURN**, Proprietor.

SEA BATHING, LITTLE METIS. Parties wishing to avoid the noise and bustle of an hotel can have good private board at Green Hill House; also Cottage to let. For particulars apply **ALEX. TURRIFF**.

MOUNT ROYAL HOUSE, PEAK'S ISLAND, ME. Will be open about the middle of June for boarders. Everything will be done to make guests comfortable and at home. Situation is one of the best on the island. Stands high, near the church. Good sea air combined. Address **MRS. D. McDONALD**, Peak's Island, Portland, Me. 18

A DIRONDACKS, GRANDVIEW FARM. 1,000 feet above tide. Dry, pure air. Beautiful scenery. Large airy rooms. Write for photographic circulars. **H. I. ARNOLD**, Kesville, N.Y.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, The Kensington, Opens JUNE 25th. **H. A. & W. F. BANG**, Proprietors.

GASPE BASIN The Favorite Spot for Health and Sport. CHARMING RESORT FOR SPORTSMEN AND PLEASURE SEEKERS. The vicinity affords beautiful scenery, fine sea bathing, and excellent fishing. Guests have the privilege of salmon and trout fishing in connection with the house. Salmon and Trout Fishing par excellence. **BAKER'S HOTEL**, Gaspé, Quebec. (OPENED JUNE 1st.)

so long and favorably known, offers first-class accommodation for tourists, with all the comforts of home. Before making your plans for your summer outing be sure to write for terms and information to **BAKER'S HOTEL**, Gaspé, Quebec.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ATTENTION!!!

Forward by the right to **HOLSTEAD & GRANT**. The Shoelists, who are selling **SAMPLE SHOES** below manufacturers cost.

2,000 Pairs of Sample Shoes to be sold during our Mid Summer Sale. They are going fast. Call Early and secure Bargains.

A FEW PRICES:

Ladies' Tan Oxfords. 50c, regular price \$1.50
" Fine Dongola But. & Lace Root, Good year Well \$1. " \$3.00
" Misses' Fine Grain Dongola Lace Boots. " \$90. " \$1.25
" " Dongola Sp. Heel Oxford com. seams \$50. " \$1.50
" " " Button Boots, all 2 size \$30. " \$1.25
" Gent's Tan and Black Sewn Soles, Lace Boots \$1.75 " \$3.00
" " Fine Dongola Opera Slippers. " \$1.00 " \$2.00
" Bicycle Shoes " \$1.25 " \$2.50

Off Regular Stock we allow you from 10 p.c. to 20 p.c.
Everybody pleased with bargains, and we are pleased to show you our goods.

HOLSTEAD & GRANT, Steam Laundry Building.

Open Evenings. 795 and 797 Craig st.

won the first game of the present series on the home grounds.

The score follows:

Montreal.

Schubeck, ss. 5 1 3 2 2 2
Lezotte, rf. 5 1 1 2 0 0
Henry, 3b. 5 0 2 3 4 0
Raub, 1b. 1 2 2 0 0 0
Odwell, cf. 2 1 0 0 0 0
Dooley, lb. 5 2 3 14 0 3
Johnson, 2b. 4 1 3 2 1 0
Phipps, c. 4 1 2 9 1 0
Felix, p. 4 0 1 0 5 0

Total 40 9 16 27 13 2

Toronto.

Bruce, ss. 4 1 1 1 0 0
Bannan, cf. 3 0 0 2 0 0
Grey, lf. 5 1 1 1 0 0
Lynch, rf. 4 3 2 4 0 1
Helm, c. 4 0 2 1 0 0
Schau, 3b. 4 0

The Boys' Page.

Another 'Witness' Holiday Club.

Little Metis.
(To the Editor of the Boys' Page.)
Dear Sir,—We have formed a holiday club here called 'The Beavers.' It consists of five members, F. H. Matthews, sec-treas.; J. Scotland, president; Andrew Roberts, Alex. Brown and Hy White. We formed the club the day after the suggestion appeared in the 'Witness.' We have clubbed together and bought a tent, which we take turns in sleeping in. We have had one trip already, an account of which might be interesting to you. The members of the club say if you think the enclosed account is interesting enough, to let us have our buttons, will you be good enough to address them to the secretary.

Yours truly,
F. H. MATTHEWS.

THE BEAVERS' FISHING TRIP.
We had decided to go to Lake Paradis, which is fourteen miles from Little Metis. We got up at half-past three and after rousing the sleepers in the tent, we all went in for a swim. When we came out we found a cup of coffee and some biscuits waiting for us. At four o'clock the team drove up to the tent and we all piled in, five boys, a driver, a lunch basket and six fishing rods. After driving seven miles, at 5.15 a.m. we reached Sandy Bay, a village six miles below here. We called on the owner of the lake and got leave to fish all day. A ride of another six miles brought us to the village of St. Moise, another mile and we were at the lake. It is about an acre in extent, shut in by trees on three sides and open to the road on the other. We presented the order from the owner to the caretaker (he can't read) who handed us the key of the boat. We had something to eat and then went on to the lake. The boat was a scow about twelve feet long and five wide. We tried fly-fishing and landed several jacks. Then we found a good hole and settled down and fished bait till ten o'clock, when we went ashore and looted till three as the fish wouldn't bite at all. In the morning we caught six dozen trout which averaged six ounces to half a pound each. In the afternoon we had better sport, not quite so many fish but much larger ones. Andrew Roberts caught one over a pound with fly. At five o'clock we came ashore and after a cup of tea started out for home, which we reached about seven. Our total catch was eleven dozen and nine. They weighed nearly 55 pounds. If anyone thinks that this is a fish story, I wish he would let me know.

F. H. MATTHEWS.
Secy-treas. 'Beavers.'

We are pleased to welcome the 'Beavers' as a chapter of the 'Witness' Holiday Club. We found the account of their fishing trip very interesting; that early morning drive to the lake must have been delightful. We hope the 'Beavers' will have many another enjoyable outing during the holidays, and will tell the rest of us about it. We consider the members of the club entitled to wear the 'Witness' Holiday Club Button, which will be sent to them in care of the secretary.

Will the 'Beavers' next time they write, give us the rules of their club; the days of meeting, and any other of their plans which they think would be of interest to other holiday clubs. Buying the tent was a good idea as those whose turn it is to sleep in it these hot nights will undoubtedly think sleeping in a tent is almost as jolly as sleeping in the hay loft of a barn. It isn't so very funny, though, when one is waked up by something cold against one's cheek and finds a fat old green frog sitting on the pillow close to one's head, an experience that is not unknown to the editor of the Boys' Page.

A NEWFOUNDLAND'S REVENGE.

A large Newfoundland dog belonging to a physician gives evidence of the intelligence generally alleged of the canine race. He is the mail carrier for the household, and is deeply impressed with the confidence reposed in his fidelity in the performance of his duty. This fidelity seems to be recognized by his canine neighbors, and one of them, at least, has shown a mean disposition to take advantage of it, and to annoy the Newfoundland when thus engaged. This

teasing poodle is of spotless white, belonging to a lady of means, who employs a colored servant whose duty it is to give the poodle a daily bath and comb its hair. Gyp never attempted to molest the big Newfoundland when the latter was free to prevent it. Nor did he ever molest his giant neighbor but twice when he was carrying his master's mail. The first time the Newfoundland treated Gyp's jumping up and snapping at his tail with dignified contempt. This emboldened Gyp to repeat the indignity the next morning, as the Newfoundland was returning home with a large bundle of letters in his mouth.

The Newfoundland never paused in his errand. He laid the package of letters on his master's desk and then turned back in the direction of the post-office. There was in his movements, as well as in his intelligent face, an air of quiet determination. But no one could guess his intentions until he reached the place where Gyp was standing, fresh from his morning toilet. He then turned quickly, seized the spotless poodle by the neck, and carried it across the sidewalk to the gutter. There had been a rain the night before, and the gutter was filled with muddy water. The Newfoundland dipped the poodle into the dirty water twice, then deposited the mud-dragged and humiliated dog upon the sidewalk and returned to his home, quietly, without so much as a backward look at his victim.

A bystander was watching the entire proceeding, and vouches for all these details, and for the dignity maintained by the Newfoundland as he administered what he evidently believed to be necessary discipline. And this witness's veracity is in no way impeached by his declaring that it seemed to him that the Newfoundland was positively laughing as it returned home.—Our Dumb Animals.

HINDU LOYALTY.

An exultant Indian baboo, referring recently to the gifts and offers of service in South Africa made by certain native officers and princes, characteristically expressed his satisfaction.

'The faithful Indian subjects of Queen Victoria,' he wrote, 'have now by own sweet will donated gratis their superabundant quota, pursuant to prosecuting in extremis the combat against South African enemies of Her Gracious Majesty.'

Mr. Rudyard Kipling has not shared the 'combat,' but he has been at the seat of war, and in his recent account of his experience with a hospital train he gives incidentally a glimpse of Oriental passivity and indifference. At a siding the hospital train overtook a train loaded with horses—remounts being sent to the front. They were from India, the offering of native rajahs. Mr. Kipling can talk Hindustani.

'Suddenly,' he says, 'we overhauled a train-load of horses, Bhownagar's and Jamnagar's gifts to the war; stolid saucers and a sowar or two in charge, and this conversation ensued:

'Whence dost thou come?'
'From Bombay with a sahib.'
'Dost thou know the name of this land?'
'No.'
'Dost thou know whither thou goest?'
'I do not know.'
'What, then, dost thou do?'
'I go with my sahib.'
'Great is the East, serene and immutable,' exclaims Kipling. 'We left them feeding and watering, as the order was.'—Youth's Companion.

A WISE FISH.

I am only a fish. But I have a story to tell about myself and my millions of brothers and sisters who used to swim in these waters and play round the shores. There are so many of us and we are so hungry, that we are always hunting for food, and even eat each other; so it would be foolish to complain that creatures living on the shore should catch and eat us when hungry. Many people know so little about us that after they have caught us (which is bad enough for us), they throw us into a basket or hollow of the rocks with just enough water to prevent our dying quickly, and there we gasp and gasp for hours. How we long to speak their language and tell them that we shall be soft and quite unfit to eat if we suffer so much, and are so long dying; and that wise fishermen kill fish as soon as taken from the water by striking them a quick, sharp blow just behind the eyes with a stick or stone, or if they have no stick or stone, hold the fish by their tails and strike their heads against a rock or something hard, and then put them into a cool, shady place. People never allow land creatures that are meant for food to die slowly in agony, because they know that their flesh is unwholesome if they do, and the same is true of us.

'I am fishing for fun,' I hear boys and even men say, and they catch dozens of us and throw us down on the hot rocks or into a little pool of warm water, leaving us to suffer and die.

How do I know so much? I will tell you. I am an old fish now, and have been caught three times myself. The first time I was a mere baby and was taken into the hands of a fat man with a kind face, who said: 'Poor little fish; you are too small to eat, and you are not hurt, for the hook is only caught in your lip, and I will take it out very carefully. If you were badly hurt I would



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kill you at once; but there, you are free now to swim away and forget all about me. But I never forgot him, and if I must be eaten, I wish it might be by that man. The next time I was caught by a woman, who swung me into the air and dashed me among the rough rocks, screaming for some one to take me off. But my head was caught in a rock and the hook jerked away, taking a piece of my jaw with it, and I fell into the sea. Lastly I was caught by a boy, who called me 'such a beauty,' for I was full grown by that time. Had he known how to kill me quickly, I would have made him a good dinner; but he threw me into a hollow in the rocks, as he had seen others do, and soon the friendly ocean sent a big wave which washed me back home again. So I have grown very shy of the worms and bits of clams and other food that men tempt us with, and now spend my time teaching other fishes how to nibble the bait without getting caught.—A Fish.



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From Liverpool	Steamer	From Montreal
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Tues. July 10	Lake Ontario	Fri. July 27
Tues. July 17	Montfort	Fri. July 21
Tues. July 24	Lake Champlain	Fri. Aug. 4
Tues. July 31	Lake Megantic	Fri. Aug. 11

RATES OF PASSAGE. First Cabin, from \$12.50 to \$35 single, \$107 to \$165.00 return, according to steamer, location of staterooms and number of occupants. Second Cabin, to Liverpool, London or London-derry: Single Return \$35.00 \$65.00. Lake Ontario and Lake Superior: \$35.00 \$65.00. Lake Champlain, Lake Megantic and Lunenburg: \$37.50 \$71.25. Two persons occupying a four-bedded room will be charged extra.

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SS. YOLA	Friday, Aug. 10
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LIVERPOOL SERVICE.

Steamer	From Montreal	From Quebec
DOMINION	July 21, 9 a.m.	July 21, 9 a.m.
CAMPBELL	July 28, 9 a.m.	July 28, 9 a.m.
ROMAN	Aug. 4, daylight, direct.	Aug. 11, 6 p.m.

*This steamer does not carry passengers. Rates: First Cabin, \$60 and upward single; \$114 return, according to berth. Second Cabin, \$37.50 single; \$71.25 return. Steerage to Liverpool, Derry, London, Queenstown, Belfast and Glasgow, \$23.50. Steerage outfits furnished free. Midship saloon, electric light, spacious promenade deck.

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SS. KASTALIA (cold storage)	July 21
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SS. TYNEDEAL	Aug. 23

SS. KILDON (cold storage) July 20. SS. IONA (cold storage) July 27. SS. ALLENDALE (cold storage) Aug. 5. SS. HURON (cold storage) Aug. 10. LEITH SERVICE. SS. KONG HAARON July 20. SS. BELLONA Aug. 3. ABERDEEN SERVICE. SS. ENDEAVOR Aug. 17.

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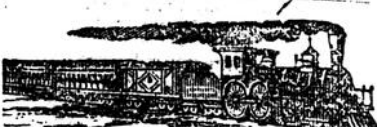
FURNESS LINE WESTPHALIA, July 10. TETONIA, July 23. And regularly thereafter.

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PORTLAND And Return \$10.50 OLD ORCHARD And Return \$11.00 MONTREAL, PORTLAND AND OLD ORCHARD CHARTER SERVICE.

Leave Montreal	8.00 a.m.	& 8.45 p.m.
Arrive Portland	8.45 a.m.	& 8.40 a.m.
Arrive Old Orchard	6.45 p.m.	& 7.35 a.m.
Leave Old Orchard	7.45 a.m.	& 8.06 p.m.
Leave Portland	8.15 a.m.	& 8.35 a.m.
Arrive Montreal	6.50 p.m.	& 7.20 a.m.

*Dinner daily. All other trains run daily except Sundays.

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(Daily except Sunday. City Ticket Office, 137 St. James St. and Equivocal Station.

INTERCOLONIAL Railway On and after Monday, June 18, 1900, trains will leave and arrive at Bonaventure Depot, Montreal, as follows:

THE MARITIME EXPRESS will leave daily, except on Saturday, at 12.00 noon, for Halifax, N.S., The Sydney, St. John, N.B., and other points in the Maritime Provinces.

THE MARITIME EXPRESS, from points as above, will arrive daily, except on Monday, at 7.30 p.m., and daily from Rivière du Loup.

THE LOCAL EXPRESS will leave daily, except on Sunday, at 7.40 a.m., due to arrive at Lévis at 10.10 p.m., and at Rivière du Loup at 6.00 p.m., and at Little Metis at 8.25 p.m.

THE LOCAL EXPRESS will leave Little Metis daily, except Saturday, at 4.25 p.m., Rivière du Loup at 7.40 p.m., and Lévis at 11.45 p.m., due to arrive at Montreal at 6.30 a.m.

ACCOMMODATION FOR LEVIS leaves daily, except on Sunday, at 11.30 p.m., due to arrive at Lévis at 7.30 a.m., and connecting with accommodation for Campbellton, N.B.

ACCOMMODATION leaves Lévis at 11.4 a.m., daily, except on Sunday, due to arrive in Montreal at 10 p.m. Vestib

SCENE HAS CHANGED.

China Unexpectedly Declares War Against Russia.

WORK OF THE ALLIES.

Success at Tientsin makes the position of foreigners everywhere more secure.

DOUBT CAST ON YESTERDAY'S GOOD NEWS—LADY MISSIONARY'S EXPERIENCE.

London, July 18.—The most startling news of to-day is unquestionably that which is contained in a despatch from St. Petersburg. China is represented by the 'Times' and the 'London Daily Mail' correspondents as having actually declared war against Russia. The declaration is stated to have been made at Aigun, the largest Chinese town on the right bank of the Amur. The Chinese troops seized a Russian transport boat laden with munitions near this point, and then fired on and killed almost the entire Russian escort. They next made a sudden attack upon Blagovestchensk, the Russian town on the other side of the Amur. The garrison fought bravely, but according to the 'London Daily Mail's' account they were overwhelmed by number and nearly all perished. The town was subsequently occupied by two thousand Chinese, with eight guns, and has since been attacked by Russians. The 'Times's' telegram, however, states that the Russians are still in possession of the town. In any case, the situation could not well be more serious.

TROUBLE IN MANCHURIA.

CHINESE MAKING WAR ON RUSSIANS.

London, July 18.—The 'Daily Mail' publishes a despatch from St. Petersburg, dated Monday, which asserts that there is no doubt that China has declared war against Russia. The Russian press, says the correspondent, is restricted to the publication of official details, and the publication of many despatches from the front has been prohibited. I hear, however, from a reliable source that the Chinese troops and the Boxers seized a Russian transport laden with munitions, near Aigun (on the Amur river, about 13 miles from the Russian frontier), killing almost the entire Russian escort. They next suddenly attacked and bombarded the town of Blagovestchensk (capital of the Amur Government, on the Amur river). The garrison held out bravely, but was finally overwhelmed. Nearly all perished, and the town was burned.

The news of the Manchuria disturbances is not generally regarded as justifying the serious view attributed by the 'Daily Mail' advisers. Amur, the boundary territory between eastern Siberia and Manchuria, has been the scene of local disturbances for a long time owing to the provocative conduct of the Cossacks toward the twenty-five thousand Chinese employed in the construction of the Russo-Manchurian railway. Several serious collisions have occurred between the Cossacks and the Chinese troops. One happened several weeks ago, when two Russian officers and sixteen men were killed.

The extension of the Boxer movement to Manchuria has resulted in a great destruction of the railway, compelling the Russians to withdraw their officials.

The Chinese, according to the 'Daily Mail's' St. Petersburg correspondent, have thrown up fortifications and placed forty guns at a point twelve miles from Aigun to dispute the progress of the Russians. The official Russian advisers leave the inference that Blagovestchensk is still in Russian hands, the Russian losses during the bombardment being only three killed and five wounded. The Amur military district was mobilized a fortnight ago on a war footing, and it is believed that the Russian forces there are 50,000 men and a hundred and twelve guns. The governor-general has now ordered the troops on the frontier to form a cordon.

The Chinese minister in St. Petersburg has disavowed the events in Manchuria on behalf of his government, and has promised to make serious representations to Pekin regarding the consequences that will follow if the hostilities there do not cease.

London, July 18.—The Moscow correspondent of the 'Daily Mail' says: 'Leading firms here have learned that their tea and silk warehouses at Kalgan (in the province of Chihli, near the great wall), have been plundered and burned by Chinese rioters and troops. Goods worth 70,000,000 taels have been destroyed.'

A TERRIBLE EXPERIENCE.

Victoria, B.C., July 18.—Mrs. James, a lady missionary, who returned to

Shanghai from Tientsin and Taku, and who was present at the bombardment, says that while the Tientsin station was being fired on on June 13 she and other women with their children awakened at four a.m., and after spending the early morning in a compound at the town hall they were sent to Wongku on flat cars. She was on ship during the bombardment with a number of other women and children. She says the forts were covered with blood. Headless and armless bodies could be seen everywhere. Bluejackets were gathering them and cremating them in heaps.

DATES ARE CONFUSING.

LONDON FOREIGN OFFICE'S VIEW CONCERNING YESTERDAY'S DESPATCH REGARDING THE LEGATIONS.

London, July 17.—The Foreign Office informs the Associated Press that a telegram identical with the one handed to Secretary Hay at Washington by Minister Wu Ting Fang has been delivered to it by the Chinese Minister here which was sent by Sheng, the administrator of telegraphs at Shanghai. The Foreign Office points out, however, that the date (July 9) mentioned in the telegram, probably applies to the Chinese calendar, and is equivalent to July 5, according to the Gregorian reckoning.

Paris, July 17.—The French consul at Shanghai telegraphs, under date of July 13, that the taotai of Shanghai communicated to him a despatch from the governor of Shantung, stating that the foreign legations at Pekin were again attacked on July 7 by troops under General Ting (Tuan?) after a sortie by a European detachment, and that all hope of saving the foreigners seemed lost.

A second telegram from the consul, dated July 16, which arrived at the same date as the one given above, says that Li Hung Chang denies the news relating to massacres in Pekin.

LI HUNG CHANG'S MISSION.

GOES TO PEKIN WITH A TWO-FOLD OBJECT IN VIEW.

London, July 18.—The 'Daily Telegraph' has the following from Canton, dated July 16:—

'In an interview with the foreign consuls to-day Li Hung Chang said that his mission to Pekin was two-fold—to save the lives of the foreign ministers and to arrange the best possible terms of peace with the allied powers. The American and French consuls, while congratulating him upon these commendable purposes, reminded him of his pledges to protect foreigners and to preserve peace in southern and central China.'

'Earl Li replied that he must obey the summons to Pekin, but that he had taken all necessary precautions. He added that he had received important cables from Lord Salisbury and M. Delcassé, demanding protection for the foreign ministers in Pekin and threatening to take life for life of the high officials responsible if the ministers were murdered. He told the consul that he was the only man in China who dared transmit such messages to the Empress, but that he had sent them verbatim and that he did not doubt they had exerted a powerful influence in saving the ministers' lives.'

'He went on to say that as the doyen of the viceroys, he had also induced all the other viceroys, except two, to join in a lengthy memorial to the throne, asking security for the foreigners, suppression of the Boxers, and full reparation for the damage done and the lives lost.'

'To the American who enquired about the actual safety of the foreign ministers in Pekin, Li answered that he had received no news from Pekin within the past week, but that if they were alive, he was almost certain matters could be satisfactorily arranged with the allied powers.'

'If they are dead—' here he shrugged his shoulders significantly, and added in lowered tone, 'it is hard to tell what may happen. I am going to Pekin practically unarmed, except for my bodyguard of 200 men; and that ought to be evidence to the whole world that I do not favor any fighting and of my pacific intentions. I am old and in very poor health; and it is a great personal sacrifice to undertake such a journey in this weather.'

'After a moment's thought he said: "If your ministers are killed do you think my life may be taken in retaliation while en route?"

'This question received a general strong negative reply. He then asked the consuls to wire to their respective admirals to respect his flag and to allow him safe conduct to Pekin. He was evidently exceedingly anxious about the ministers; for, returning to the subject, he said: "My heart is sore about them. I know them all personally; and I am on the best of good terms with them."

'He added that he realized his government had done wrong and that it was to show his grave displeasure that he sent the cablegrams from Lord Salisbury and M. Delcassé to the Empress, word for word as he received them. He concluded by asking the co-operation of the allied powers in furthering the success of his mission and said emphatically that he depended upon them.'

OFF FOR CHINA.

Hongkong, July 18.—The transports 'Tinda,' 'Nudder' and 'Navring' and the cruiser 'Bonaventure,' with British troops from India, have sailed for the north. Brigadier-General Sir Alfred Gaslee, the commander of the Indian contingent, and his staff will sail for Taku to-day.

RIFT IN THE CLOUD.

SUCCESS AT TIENTSIN BRIGHTENS THE SITUATION.

London, July 18.—The despatches received during the past twenty-four hours have dispelled all doubts as to the ability of the allies to hold their ground at Tientsin. The Chinese were routed on Saturday and the allied forces occupied the native city and its defences. The Chinese have fought well, but they have been driven out of the west arsenal and forced to evacuate the city. The losses of the allies have been serious, but their position is now secure at Tientsin, and they are receiving reinforcements from the coast nearly every day. Superior discipline has prevailed and the Chinese forces have been decisively defeated by an allied army ranging in strength from 20,000 to 25,000 men. This result is highly opportune, since the great masses of the Chinese population are in a condition of smouldering discontent, and will easily take fire if the allies suffer a severe reverse. The entire region of Yangtse is in a state of unrest, Shanghai is menaced with a native uprising, and the northern provinces are in open revolt.

A RESTRAINING HAND.

Whatever may be the ultimate policy of the powers, the immediate effect of the successful defence of the foreign quarter at Tientsin is distinctly quieting and reassuring. The allied armies are fighting there for the prevention of massacre and the protection of foreign interests throughout the Chinese Empire. The retreat of the foreign contingents to the coast would be the signal for 'yellow' terrorism in every quarter of the seaboard and the interior.

Mr. Pritchard Morgan's inquiry in the House of Commons respecting the condition of the British embassy on July 9, was based upon a remarkable despatch, which he has received from a source considered by him to be trustworthy; but there is no valid ground for the supposition that the British embassy building was standing on July 9. Mr. Pritchard Morgan is a well-known Welsh member, who practised law in Queensland, became interested in gold mines in Australia, and made several journeys to China. He has well-informed correspondents at Shanghai, and elsewhere in China, and plumes himself on being the only public man in England who knows what is going on in the Far East. It is clear that certain Chinese officials have been instructed by the Pekin authorities to create false hopes of the safety of the embassies. Mr. Pritchard Morgan's friends in the House of Commons were disposed to believe that there was a mistake in the date of the despatch and that it was a belated message, referring to the earlier stage of the defence of the legations.

EFFECT ON STOCKS.

The stock markets were easier yesterday, and there was an improved feeling in the street. There were also signs of reaction against the depression in the House of Commons, where the capture of a large number of Chinese guns was regarded as proof that the allied forces were adequately strengthened, would fight their way into Pekin and overthrow the existing camorra or government. There was nothing in the news received at midnight to justify these sanguine conclusions. While the improvement in the situation at Tientsin is considerable the Chinese hordes are swarming outside the city, and there are strong reasons for believing that the bulk of the regular army is saturated with the Boxer spirit, namely, hatred of foreigners. This feeling of antagonism will be promoted if indiscreet appeals for vengeance and menaces that one stone shall not be left upon another in Pekin are reproduced in China. It is a good time for everybody to keep cool and to avoid intemperate language, by which the work of the allied forces in China will be immeasurably increased. The civilized nations cannot vie with Oriental savagery and barbarism, they cannot wage war on a mission of vengeance; but must enter China as reformatory agents, with a well-ordered work to be done in the interests of humanity and civilization. Men of sound judgment here affirm that the civilized world must cease breathing out threats of fire and slaughter and recognize the obligation to create a new order of things in China, or else stay out altogether. They also add that the new order cannot be brought about without a partition of the territories.

SIR ROBERT REFUSED.

PRINCE CHING OFFERED HIM A WAY OF ESCAPE.

London, July 18.—The Shanghai correspondent of the 'London Daily Mail' learns that Prince Ching concocted a scheme to enable Sir Robert Hart to escape disguised from the British legation on July 4. Sir Robert Hart, however, refused to desert the other inmates of the legation, and he twice wrote to Prince Tuan asking him to spare the lives of all the foreigners. Prince Tuan, however, did not make any reply and Sir Robert Hart is believed to have perished on the night of July 6, during the massacre.

A NATIONAL MEMORIAL SERVICE.

London, July 18.—Arrangements are being made for national memorial services at St. Paul's Cathedral for the victims of the Pekin massacre. The services, which will be under government authority, will probably be held on July 20.

MAJOR BORDEN KILLED.

Fell in Action Near Pretoria on Monday.

WAS A SPLENDID OFFICER AND A THIRD YEAR STUDENT IN MEDICINE IN McGILL—OTHER CASUALTIES.

Ottawa, July 18.—The news of the death in action in South Africa of Major Harold Borden, only son of the Minister of Militia, was received here late yesterday afternoon and called forth very general expressions of sympathy with the bereaved parents. It came in the form of a brief cable from Roberts at Pretoria, under date of yesterday to Lord Minto:

'Regret to inform you that Borden's son was killed in action yesterday.'

The Minister of Militia, with Lieut.-Col. Pinant and Macdonald, of the Militia Department. The young man was a particularly fine specimen of robust young Canadian manhood and had already won distinction by his bravery.



THE LATE MAJOR BORDEN.

very in swimming with some others the Sand River or the march from Bloemfontein to Johannesburg. He was six feet twenty-three years of age, stood six feet three inches in his stockings and weighed a hundred and ninety-eight pounds. He was brought up in King's County, Nova Scotia, and had studied at Mount Allison University, in Sackville, and later at McGill, in Montreal, where he was in his third year of medicine. Although major commanding the King's County Hussars, he had gone out to South Africa as a lieutenant in B squadron of the 1st Battalion Canadian Mounted Rifles.

SORROW IN QUEBEC.

Quebec, July 18.—The news of the killing in action yesterday in South Africa of Captain Borden, son of the Minister of Militia has been received here with feelings of most sincere sorrow and is calling forth a very general expression of the deepest sympathy for the afflicted father.

Private Jobin, of F company, first Canadian contingent, has written from Wynberg hospital to his parents to state that he has had a severe attack of enteric fever but that he is now convalescent and about to be invalided home.

OTHER CASUALTIES.

SEVERAL MEN OF THE SPECIAL SERVICE FORCE WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Toronto, July 17.—The 'Evening Telegram's' special cable from London, July 17, says: 'It has been reported to the War Office that 2489, Wetmore, and 25, Ball, are dangerously ill. Ball belongs to the first battalion of the Mounted Rifles, and his home is at Edmonton, N. W. T.'

LIEUT. MORRISON ILL.

Ottawa, July 17.—Major Hurdman, of D Battery, writing to Major R. Brown, of the Dragoons, from De Aar, June 11, reports that Lieut. Morrison had been sent to the hospital suffering from a severe attack of dysentery.

He adds the following interesting criticism: 'I have been over the battlefields of Belmont, Gras Pan, Modder River, Magersfontein and Kimberley, and after what I have seen I wonder that our troops were not worse cut up than they were. The enemy had to be driven out from their positions. It was impossible for our troops to see them, and they could see our troops all the time. All you have got to do is to get the enemy's position and take a look at what our troops had to do. We could criticise their work at home, but after looking over the ground one takes a different view of things.'

SPECIAL SERVICE FORCE.

Ottawa, July 17.—The Militia Department reports the following casualties in the Canadian special service forces have occurred:

Canadian Mounted Rifles, first battalion—Wounded, slightly, at Witklip on July 8: Lieut. H. V. Young, Manitoba Dragoons; No. 92, Pte. W. Winyard, missing since May 4 last, is supposed to be dead. Second Battalion—No. 78, Pte. J. T.

Doolan, a prisoner, reported as missing from June 5, has arrived at Ladysmith. Strathcona's Horse—Missing, near Platkop, from July 7: No. 16, Pte. A. U. Daykin; No. 18, Pte. G. P. Dodd; No. 34, Pte. A. Robinson; No. 37, Pte. H. E. Sabine; No. 43, Pte. E. Webb; No. 73, Pte. W. R. McLeod.

The following men have been invalided to Woolwich Hospital, England: Second (Special Service) Battalion, Royal Canadian Regiment: No. 7483, Pte. C. Donaldson, 41st Regiment; No. 7998, Pte. J. S. Walker, 82nd Regiment. Canadian Mounted Rifles, second battalion—No. 324, Pte. R. H. Weir, N. W. M. P.; No. 336, Pte. H. T. Warene, N. W. M. P.

A GRIEVANCE.

LIEUT.-COL. HERCHMER COMPLAINS OF GEN. HUTTON'S TREATMENT.

Ottawa, July 17.—Lieut.-Col. Herchmer, who went out to South Africa in command of the second battalion of the Mounted Infantry, has made a report to Dr. Borden, Minister of Militia:

Lieut.-Col. Herchmer requests that he be relieved from further service in South Africa, and asks that an inquiry be made into the reasons which led to his being deprived of the command of his battalion.

Reviewing the circumstances which led up to his being given three months' leave of absence, Lieut.-Col. Herchmer says: 'On April 28 I was at Claremont sanatorium, near Capetown, whither I had been sent by a medical board. On that date I received a letter from Major-General Hutton, enclosing a copy of his brigade state. He informed me that both squadrons of my battalion would be at Bloemfontein by May 1, and that he hoped I would be able to rejoin my command there, as he heard the battalion was in need of a strong commanding officer.'

'On May 1 Surgeon-Lieut.-Col. Barnes, in charge, discharged me from the sanatorium as fit for duty, and I reported to the C. S. O., Colonel Trotter, and asked to rejoin my battalion. That afternoon, wiring to headquarters, I was ordered to go at once, and I arrived at Bloemfontein on May 7, and reported to Colonel Gordon, C. S. O., at that base of Major-General Hutton's brigade, to which the Mounted Rifles was attached, who instructed me to proceed to Kroonstad with the first convoy.'

Continuing, Col. Herchmer says: 'I reported at Major-General Hutton's headquarters at Kroonstad on May 19, and was instructed to resume command of my battalion, retaining Lieut.-Col. Evans as my request temporarily as second in command, if he were willing to remain. Before seeing the general, Colonel Evans had agreed to stay with me as second in command, and I had congratulated that officer on the appearance of the men and horses. Later on Lieut.-Col. Evans saw the major-general himself, and also informed me again that he was to remain as second in command. About four p.m. I was sent for by the major-general, who received me in quite a changed manner, informing me "that I had come up without any orders, having left my staff work at Capetown without any authority."

'Although I assured him that I had never been appointed to any staff position, and that I had been sent up by General Sir Forester-Walker on orders from headquarters of the army, he persisted in his assertion, and added that "the surgeon of my battalion had reported me as mentally and physically unfit to command." In endeavoring to explain that I had been passed by a senior medical officer, and that I had ridden and camped without tents all the way up, and that I had never felt better in my life, and that he had himself written that he hoped I would rejoin before the next advance, etc., he replied, "Oh, that was a private letter." He then displayed considerable annoyance and offered me my choice of a medical board or the command of the camp of details he was about to establish at Kroonstad, adding, "That even if I passed the board he would not allow me to again command such a fine body of men, as I was too hard on the men, and was very much disliked in consequence; that I was a very good organizer, but much too severe to command men in action." I reminded him of the fact that I had commanded the North-West Mounted Police for fourteen years, with larger powers than even a general possessed, and that he himself, when he visited the barracks, had expressed himself as more than pleased with that command. As there was nothing to be gained by discussing the matter with a general officer, and particularly with Major-General Hutton, I saluted and left.'

Lieut.-Col. Herchmer goes on to explain how he had endeavored unsuccessfully to interview Lord Kitchener, and had been offered, and accepted, a three months' leave of absence. Among those to whom he refers as acquainted with the condition of his health at the time of the trouble are a large number of officers.

SMALLPOX SCARE AT NOME.

Port Townsend, Wn., July 17.—The steamship 'Garonne' has arrived here. She has about \$75,000 in dust from Nome, and nine boxes of 250 pounds each from Dawson. The 'Garonne' brought 300 passengers from Nome, who report great excitement over the smallpox epidemic.

ONTARIO PROHIBITIONISTS.

Alliance Branch Condemns the Inactivity of the Government.

LEGISLATURE TO BE ASKED TO ENACT A PROVINCIAL PROHIBITION LAW.

Toronto, July 18.—The annual meeting of the Ontario branch of the Dominion Alliance was held yesterday in the Pavilion. The report of the executive, recommended as follows:—

1. That the Alliance Council condemn its deep disappointment with the action of the Dominion Government and parliament in failing to recognize and obey the definite mandate of the electorate in the plebiscite of 1898, and strongly denounce that unwise and unjust treatment of the voting electorate and the departure thereby made from the reasonable and sound principles of popular government.

2. That the Alliance Council call upon all fair-minded citizens throughout the Dominion to resent the injustice that has been done and to organize and work to secure the return to parliament of representatives who can be relied upon to take the side of the people against the cruel drink curse and to give effect to the clearly expressed will of the electors.

3. That the Alliance Council cordially approve the action of our friends in Manitoba and Prince Edward Island, who have secured from their respective Legislatures laws prohibiting the retail sale of liquor.

4. That the council declare its conviction that it is the duty of prohibitionists in every part of Canada, while leaving all possible for the attaining of total national prohibition, which only can be accepted as a final settlement of the drink question, to do all that can be done to limit and weaken the liquor power by every possible method of restriction and law enforcement which involves no sacrifice of prohibition principles.

5. That the council call upon all prohibitionists to vote in provincial and Dominion elections for only such candidates as can be relied upon to do everything in their power regardless of party considerations, to secure the entire prohibition of the traffic in intoxicating beverages.

6. That friends of the prohibition cause be earnestly urged to take a more active part in public affairs, attending political primaries, conventions and caucuses, and doing all they can to secure the nomination as well as the election of prohibition representatives.

Mr. Daly, of London, moved an amendment to add the words "that we urge all friends of temperance throughout the Dominion to withdraw their support and influence from the government now in power." After a lengthy debate, in the course of which the secretary, Mr. Spence, said there were many Conservative prohibitionists who had never given the Laurier Government their confidence, and, therefore, could not withdraw it, the amendment was voted down, and the report adopted. The convention decided unanimously to ask for an Ontario prohibition law at next session of the legislature, and also to oppose the withdrawal of temperance text books from the schools and the sale of liquor at military camps.

The officers of the year are: President, the Rev. W. A. MacKay, D.D., Woodstock; vice-president, the Hon. A. Vidal, the Hon. J. C. Aikins, the Hon. G. W. Ross, Mrs. A. O. Rutherford, the Hon. G. A. Cox, Mr. Geo. H. Low, and the provincial heads of the W. C. T. U., Sons of Temperance, Good Templars and Royal Templars; secretary, F. S. Spence; treasurer, R. J. Fleming.

HIGH WATER IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

St. John, N.B., July 18.—Recent rains have so raised the St. John river that the lowlands are flooded, and it is feared that great damage will result to the hay crops. Steamers are now running between Fredericton and Woodstock, which is very unusual at this time of the year, when the channel is generally dry in some parts of the route.

EAST ASSINIBOIA CONSERVATIVES.

Winnipeg, July 18.—The Conservatives of East Assiniboia yesterday nominated Mr. R. S. Lake, M.P.P. of Genell, as candidate to oppose the Rev. Mr. Douglas, the Liberal member, at the next general elections.

FELL AT KHARTOUM.

Toronto, July 17.—Mr. Wm. Oldbury, of the old fort, has received from Adjutant-General Sir Evelyn Wood, a class which had been granted to the late Private William Oldbury, of the 21st Lancers, to be kept as a memorial of his service in the Sudan in 1898. The young hero fell at the battle of Khartoum.

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