

TEACHERS ON TEACHING.

Bright and Interesting Talks This Morning.

QUALIFICATIONS DEMANDED OF TEACHERS.

NEW OFFICERS OF THE AMERICAN IN- STITUTE.

Several interesting and brilliant papers were read this morning at the meeting of the American Institute of Instruction in the Assembly Hall of the High School, under the presidency of Mr. W. J. Corthell, Gorham, Maine.

'What the normal school stands for,' by Mr. Albert G. Boyden, principal of Bridgewater (Mass.) Normal School, proved to be an exceedingly elaborate and scholarly production, dealing with the whole question of the normal school in relation to the moulding of the character of the pupils in the public schools of the country.

Something was given of the history of the Normal schools in the United States; their small beginnings, the difficulties which they encountered, their present expansion and status and the magnificent work they had done and were now doing; while the character of the ideal normal school teacher was sketched with force and vividly and delicate sympathy.



PRINCIPAL BOYDEN,
Bridgewater (Mass.) Normal School.

Dealing with the material which the normal school teacher had to mould in the public schools, the speaker set forth, with much erudition, the great cosmical processes from their inception to the appearance of man, the rational creature—who lived in two worlds, that of the physical and the rational, and who, proceeding from a cell as did the lower forms of life, as did all life, was nevertheless meant to be, from all eternity, the crown of the whole—a manifestation of God, whose mental, moral, aesthetic and spiritual nature must be ministered to. For man all things had been prepared; for man God had in the beginning manifested his power and wisdom; for man he had produced, in successive stages, an environment suitable to a rational creature. The speaker showed how the nature of the child in the public school must be met and understood, with a view to this expansion and growth; and, in describing child life and the possibilities which lay within it, Mr. Boyden showed how intimately and lovingly he had studied the varied and various expression of the life as he had encountered it during the long and honorable period of his own work. Then he pointed out the necessity of thorough study on the part of the teacher. The



MISS LUCY WHELOCK
Chauncey Hall School, Boston.

must be thoroughly mastered in order that the child might derive the benefit from the training of the teacher. There should be nothing superficial, but there should be deep study, thought, and understanding. There was the thought that the individuality

of the child should be brought out; that his nature as a being living in two worlds, the physical and the rational, should be patiently, lovingly and thoroughly comprehended, and that he be trained for the highest development of all his faculties, so that as citizen, as a valuable factor in the progress of the community, he might ultimately find his full expression from the moral, mental, aesthetic and spiritual side. The whole subject indicated wide knowledge, and thorough grasp of the needs and condi-



MISS ADELAIDE V. FINCH,
Principal of the Normal Training School,
Lewiston, Maine.

tions of teacher and pupil, while the idea of the normal school, in its full expression, was elucidated with much clearness and fulness.

'Fitting teachers to places,' was the title of the next paper by Mr. C. W. Bardeen, of the 'School Bulletin,' Syracuse, N.Y. This was a remarkably bright and witty address, the reading of which evoked alternately laughter and applause. It abounded in the antithetical. The phrases made pictures and things. Withal, the spirit of the paper was a thrilling earnestness which must have proved an inspiration to many of the teachers who heard it. The man who did business without advertising was compared to the man who winked at a pretty girl in the dark; he knew what he was doing, but nobody else did. (Laughter.) Mr. Bardeen was dealing chiefly with the teachers' agencies which so abound in the United States, and through which most of the teachers secure places; and the point he made at the outset was that there was nothing hurtful to any man's self-respect in seeking the aid of the agencies to secure a position. Much of the business of the country was conducted by agencies. Few men obtained situations in any department without the help of friends or influence. There were some kinds of influence which seemed to entail a painful obligation. A man ac-



MISS BESSIE E. HOWES,

cepted it, and used it to his own advantage, but he felt embarrassed. Teachers had obtained places through the book agencies, but they afterwards felt under obligation when they obtained agents, to purchase the books which the agent represented. Mr. Bardeen described the teachers' agencies and their mode of working. They had been in existence, in one form or other, since 1837, and they had justified their existence by the results which had accrued from them. Mr. Bardeen created great laughter by reading from the circular which a certain teacher had issued, giving his own qualifications. In this precious composition the teacher set forth that he was a handsome man, very popular, and well bred; that he had always given satisfaction; that he was a natural born teacher—and so on through four large pages of nonpareil type. That teacher got a situation, and he was not an idiot although some might think so, but it was through an agency. No man required to say of himself that he was well bred; or that he had a pleasing appearance; or that he had given great satisfaction in his previous employment. It would be perfectly proper that these qualifications should be set forth by the teachers' agency, which was a business organization charging a definite figure for definite work done.

This brought the speaker to deal for a moment with the qualifications which certain boards demanded in the teacher and which were set forth in a long schedule. From this the speaker read with great gusto. There was the question

of nose, and mouth and eyes; the height and breadth, the number of the gloves and the shoes, the whiteness of the hand and the cleanliness of the finger nails; the selection of color in the dress, and the manner of wearing the dress. The meeting exploded with laughter at the enumeration.

The point was enforced that it was not whether a teacher had a snub nose or wore a red tie, but whether he or she had native force, plain adaptation for the work of teaching, a vocation from nature and the grace of heaven. Had he vigor and judgment, is it in him or her to influence children, to inspire them to the utmost possible achievement? This was the prime desideratum. What we wanted chiefly in a horse was the power to go. We did not ask a great deal about other qualities; we wanted to be sure that he could go. The great thing was to fit the teacher into the right place. You could not ask a thoroughbred horse to do ploughing. He

put the common horse between the

that, anything else you can add. By woman he meant an optimistic, bright creature who would be a constant ray of sunshine in the school. She who dragged her feet through the school as one who had no heart in her business, did infinite harm to every creature in her charge.

In the matter of discipline, the speaker told a little story about his own early experience, which the audience greatly relished. It was his first school, after he came from college. The principal told him one day that he would be gone for a few days and he wanted him, as vice-principal, to take charge of the school. 'There are three girls—mentioning their names—who want to go to a party to-night,' he said, 'but I have refused them permission. I have a notion they'll go just the same; if they do, you'll discipline them.'

'Now, the girls did go, but he was a young man, and the girls were women grown, and how to discipline them he did not know. These girls came be-



LORD AND LADY GLENCOE RECEIVING THEIR GUESTS.

shafts of the plough. Both had their place; both were useful. Take a young girl just fresh from college, a girl who had never heard a harsh word in her life, who had been accustomed to refinement, and who would flush if the superintendent spoke to her with his hat on, as if she had received a blow. Place such a girl under a strong but coarse and uncouth principal and she would wilt like a fly. It was a question of fitness, and it was fitness the agencies were striving after. When a man, who knew his business, mounted a horse, he pressed his knees firmly against the saddle and held the reins easily but firmly in his hands. The horse might do a little preliminary prancing, but it was simply to find out whether there was a man on its back who could be depended on to guide and control it. And when this discovery was made, the horse yielded obedience. On the other hand, when the man on horseback yanked at the reins and wobbled in the saddle, he was courting a fall, and it was a sorry nag indeed, who, under the circumstances, would not gratify him. (Laughter.) What was wanted in the teacher was not so much the particular color of hair or eyebrow, but power, the sure sense and conviction of being called. You needed this even more than scholarship, even more than manners. You first of all wanted a woman, then a lady; after

he had to conduct. He selected the longest chapter in the bible, but still he could not decide how to discipline those three girls. He selected the longest hymn, but at the end he had not decided how to discipline those three girls. Nor could he banish the thought in the prayer; nay, it was so urgent, that when he reached the line, "forgive us our trespasses," he could remember no more. There was a pause. He thought he could murmur any form of words, and the pupils would continue. He repeated—"Thine earthly Sabbaths, Lord, we love," and the pupils went on—"As we forgive those who trespass against us."

He had not decided what to do with those three girls, but he told them to step into the principal's office. What was his surprise to find that they were crying, and one of them, before he had time to speak, at once asked, on behalf of the three, for forgiveness. 'We felt guilty all the time,' she said, 'and when we saw your grave, sad face all the day, we felt wretched. Then when you paused in the prayer, and looked so solemn, and said, "as we forgive those who trespass against us," we knew you meant us, and we have come to confess our fault.'

'That,' Mr. Bardeen added, 'was how he gained the reputation of being a successful disciplinarian,' whereat there was much laughter. But the point was

urged as to natural gift and vocation, and a brilliant picture drawn of the teacher in the right place and the work she was able to do.

'Teaching morals,' by Mr. W. C. Bates, Superintendent, Fall River, was an eloquent plea for a larger initiative on behalf of the children in the public schools. The expression of individuality on the part of the children, the concession of the right of the pupils to ask questions, the granting the child the right to choose, say, in the recitation exercise, his own subject—the effort to induce self-control and self-guidance—was urged as having all the effect of moral teaching. There was too much formalism in the public schools. There was too much of a disposition of saying to the children, 'You are here to listen to what I have to say to you; you will accept my statements, but you must efface your own individuality; you must not ask me any questions.' That was all wrong, in the speaker's opinion, and hindered the qualities of self-guidance in the children, which would be cultivated and encouraged had we an ideal system. It was not so much preciseness and logical statement that was desired in the schools; but rather the development of the individual. Instances were adduced of the admirable results flowing from the habit of certain illuminated teachers of allowing their

to ask questions, choose their own subjects, and manifest that intense and vivid interest in their work which was only possible where freedom was allowed. The teaching of the paper was worked out with much power and insight into child life and nature.

The president announced that he had received a letter this morning from Mr. A. L. Hardy of St. Johnsbury, Vt., who had been expected, stating that he was unavoidably detained owing to illness in his family.

Mr. R. G. Huling, chairman of the committee on resolutions, presented a series of resolutions which were unanimously adopted. The thanks of the American Institute of Instruction were tendered to the railways and hotels which had given to the members in attendance upon the meeting substantial reductions in rates of travel and entertainment; to the press for public notices and reports of proceedings; to the several speakers and essayists for their stimulating and instructive addresses; to the good citizens of Montreal for their courtesy and hospitality manifested in so many ways, and especially to the Protestant Board of School Commissioners for the free use of the High School building; to the local committee under the

Goodwin, Newtonville, Mass., and George E. Church, Providence, are replaced by the following: G. A. Anderson, Derby, Vt.; Hon. E. P. Seaver, L. H. Dutton and M. Grant Daniell, Boston; P. W. Search, Holyoke, Mass., and John R. Leslie, Newport, R.I. The others were all re-elected.

The counsellors number twelve, Mr. A. E. Winship of Boston replacing Mr. Jas. McAllister of Philadelphia, Pa., this year.

The committee on necrology reported the death during the year of Daniel Barnard Hagar, who was born on April 22, 1820, and who was president of the National Teachers' Association in 1874 and a presidential elector from Massachusetts in 1881, to whose memory and worth a high tribute was paid.

The president appointed a temporary committee on necrology to report on the death of Charles W. Hill of Roxbury, Mass., and submit it at the afternoon sitting.

At the close of this afternoon's session a number of the teachers propose to enjoy a trip down the Lachine Rapids.

LORD GLENCOE'S RECEPTION

TO THE COLONIAL PREMIERS

In connection with Lord Glencoe's reception to the colonial premiers, which was held at the Imperial Institute on Dominion Day, the London 'Daily Graphic' of July 3 (from which the accompanying illustrations are reproduced), remarks:—

The reception which Sir Donald and Lady Smith gave at the Imperial Institute on Thursday night, or rather early yesterday morning, to meet the colonial prime ministers, was a very pretty, crowded and distinguished gathering, only, unfortunately, the prime ministers were wanting. The double duty of attending the review at Aldershot and the banquet given by the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House, coupled with the attraction of a very festive smoking concert given by the members of the Honorable Artillery Company, had altogether been too much for them, and at a quarter to one in the morning the only prime minister who was visible or recognizable at the Imperial Institute was the Right



AT LORD GLENCOE'S RECEPTION—LISTENING TO MADAME ALBANI.

leadership of the Rev. Principal Rexford and Superintendent E. W. Arthy; to the billeting committee, led by Mr. W. Patterson, and Miss Elizabeth Binmore, for its careful and helpful provision for entertainment in private homes; to the president, Mr. Albert E. Winship, for his courteous and devoted services in administering the affairs of the institute during the current year, with the happy result of a largely increased membership, and to the secretary and treasurer and their assistants in office for their faithful efficiency in the management of the business details of the meeting.

The report of the nominating committee was also submitted and adopted. The new officers are:

President—Mr. George E. Church, Providence, R.I.
Secretary—Mr. Walter P. Beckwith, Salem, Mass.
Treasurer—Mr. Alvin F. Pease, Northampton, Mass.
Assistant secretary—Mr. Edwin H. Whitehill, Woodstock, Vt.
Assistant treasurer—Mr. L. N. Bishop, Norwich.

The vice-presidents number seventy-eight, selections being made from Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut. Messrs. C. W. Hill, Roxbury, Mass. (deceased); C. C. Rounds, Plymouth, N.H.; O. L. Beveridge, Brattleboro, Vt.; Arthur L. Goodrich, Salem, Mass.; E. J.

Hon. W. Laurier of Canada. There may have been others present—but if there were they had not been announced, and there was no responsible person to give information of any description—and it is quite possible that a stern sense of duty brought others after the earliest hours of the morning. But they were not there before that time, and the expectant guests turned to the attractions of a very good concert, at which Madame Albani sang, and to some very well organized entertainment of a more material description as a solace. Among the noticeable and much-noticed visitors was Archbishop Machray, the Primate of Canada.

FAIR AND COOL.

Meteorological Office, Toronto, Ont., July 13, 11 a.m.—The following are the minimum temperatures—Kamloops, 68; Edmonton, 56; Calgary, 52; Qu'Appelle, 55; Winnipeg, 46; Port Arthur, 54; Parry Sound, 56; Toronto, 58; Ottawa, 60; Montreal, 60; Quebec, 62; Halifax, 58. Probabilities for the next 24 hours—Northerly winds; fair and cool, with occasional showers.

Montreal, July 12, 1897.

Readings by Hearn & Harrison's Standard Barometer at noon to-day, 29.63; yesterday, 29.65. Temperature to-day, max. 69, min. 61; yesterday, max. 89, min. 73.



AT LORD GLENCOE'S RECEPTION—THE PRIMATE OF CANADA.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Notices of births, marriages and deaths must invariably be endorsed with the name and address of the sender, or otherwise no notice can be taken of them. Birth notices are inserted for 25c, marriage notices for 25c, death notices for 25c prepaid. The announcement of funeral appended to death notices, 25c extra; other extensions to obituary, such as short notices of 10c, two cents per word extra, except poetry, which is 20 cents per line extra—prepaid. Annual subscribers may have announcements of births, marriages and deaths (without extended obituary or verses) occurring in their immediate families, free of charge, in which case name and address of subscribers should be given.

BIRTHS.

BURNSIDE—At 288 Magdalen street, Point St. Charles, on July 8th, the wife of R. Burnside, of a son. 12
BENSON—In this city, on July 11, 1897, at 45 Marin avenue, St. Henri, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. George F. Benson. Ormatown 'Bulletin' please copy. 12
NICHOL—At 140 Mansfield street, on June 28, 1897, a daughter to Dr. and Mrs. Wm. Grievie Nichol. 12
WITHYCOMB—At Westmount, on the 4th instant, a son to Mr. and Mrs. C. Withycomb. 12
MARRIED.
BROMBY—WADE—On June 30, 1897, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. J. Robinson, Miss Katie F. Wade, of Colton, Que., to Mr. Willie J. Bromby, of Montreal. 12
BRUCE—TUGGEEY—On June 30, 1897, at the residence of the bride's parents, Trout River, N.Y., by the Rev. O. M. Kelly, George W. Bruce, to Elizabeth L., only daughter of Charles Tuggee. 10
HAY—MORRIN—At the home of the bride's parents, on July 6, 1897, by the Rev. W. T. Morrison, Helen Emily Morrin, daughter of John Morrin, Esq., Petit Brule, Que., to John Hay, of Lachute. 12
MCKEE—WEESE—On July 7, 1897, at the residence of the bride's father, 124 Carlton street, Toronto, Dr. J. Fennel McKee, of Patroia, to Beatrice May, only daughter of George A. Weese, Esq. 12

DIED.

BELL—At the Montreal General Hospital, on Saturday, the 10th instant, Dr. Alexander Bell. 12
BLAND—On July 9, at 513 Craig street, James Bland, aged 67 years. Liverpool (England) papers please copy. 12
FERGUSON—At South Quebec, on July 8, 1897, Robert Ferguson, for many years an employe of the Grand Trunk Railway. 12
HADLEY—At the Royal Victoria Hospital, on July 12, 1897, of appendicitis, Robert Henry (Robbie), aged 14 years and 3 months, eldest and beloved son of Henry and Mary Hadley. Funeral from his father's residence, 126 Rushbrooke street, Point St. Charles, on Tuesday, 13th instant, at 2.30 p.m. Friends and acquaintances requested to attend. 12
HOLMES—In this city, on July 11, 1897, of consumption, George Alfred, dearly beloved son of William and Jane Holmes, aged 32 years. Funeral on Tuesday at 2.30 p.m. 12
McMAHON—At Rat Portage, on July 7, 1897, Thomas Edward McMahon, son of Judge McMahon, late of Simcoe, Ont. 12
PATERSON—At Newford, Ont., on Sunday, July 11, 1897, in the 32nd year of her age, Ann Ward, wife of the late James Paterson, of Blantyre, Ont., and mother of William S. John W., and James C. Paterson, of this city. 12
POLLARD—In this city, on the 9th inst., William John Pollard, aged 45 years. Funeral will take place from his late residence, 455 Bourgeois street, on Monday, at 2 p.m., to Grace Church, thence to Mount Royal Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances are kindly invited to attend. Ontario papers please copy. 10
ROSS—At 22 Prince Arthur street, on Saturday, July 10, Jessie, youngest daughter of Hugh Ross, aged 5 years and 1 month. 12
SMITH—At the Royal Victoria Hospital, on Sunday, July 10, 1897, Harriett, eldest daughter of Nathan Varney, of Brompton Falls, Que., beloved wife of James Smith, 375 St. Urbain street, Mile End, in the 53rd year of her age. Funeral took place from the hospital on Monday, July 12th, at 2 o'clock. 12
SHEPHERD—At her home in West Newton, Mass., on July 6, Carrie E., wife of H. E. Shepherd, and daughter of the late Isaac Lawrence, of South Stukely, P.Q. 12
WILSON—At St. Andrew's Manse, Goulburn, New South Wales, on June 2, 1897, aged 71 years, Mary Bow, widow of the late Alexander Wilson, of Glasgow, and sister of Mrs. Andrew Robertson, Elmbank, Montreal. 12

Those sending notices for the above columns may send with 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 offices.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

AU BON MARCHE, ALPHONSE VALIQUETTE. 1883 & 1885 Notre Dame St. All our friends will please remember that our stock of Carpets, Oilcloths, Wall Paper and House Furnishings is now complete and all very cheap.

TEES & CO., THE UNDERTAKERS, 300 St. James St. Montreal

YEAR BOOKS, ANNUAL REPORTS, TREASURER'S STATEMENTS, CONTRIBUTION ENVELOPES, FEW LABELS, CHURCH NOTICE SHEETS, CHURCH PAPERS, LIBRARY CATALOGUES, ETC., ETC., ETC.

The 'WITNESS' JOB DEPARTMENT is prepared to do the above class of work at reasonable prices in first-class style. JOHN DOUGALL & SON. N.B.—Mail Orders promptly attended to.

CENTS FOR SALE. Apply at the 'WITNESS' OFFICE.

THE S. CARSLY CO., Limited.

Notre Dame street. Montreal's Greatest Store. July 10. 'The Store that is Increasing Faster than any other Store in Montreal To-day.' JULY CHEAP SALE. The largest sale of its kind in Canada held only once a year. QUICK RESULTS.

Quick-selling all over the store; crowd after crowd of enthusiastic shoppers, and such activity as seldom comes in July. The special news of the July Sale is making things hum generally. People accept our statements at par because we keep faith with the public. We control colossal quantities of goods worth having and values are precisely as represented.

REPEATED TO-MORROW.

THE BIG PURCHASE OF LADIES' COTTON UNDERWEAR, Bought from the Celebrated Maker The ALLEN Manufacturing Company, Toronto.

Perhaps the largest purchase in ladies' cotton underwear yet accomplished in Canada has just been completed between the Allen Manufacturing Company of Toronto and the Big Store. This immense stock consists of thousands upon thousands of Ladies' and Children's high class Lawn, Cambric and Cotton Underwear, embracing Ladies' Night Dresses, Chemises, Drawers, Corset Covers, etc., also hundreds of handsome garments in Infants' Robes, Children's Short Dresses, Children's Gamp Waists and Infants' Cashmere Cloaks.

THE BIG STORE Will sell this Beautiful Stock at the Same Prices as Messrs. Allen & Co. sold them to the trade, which means

33 1/3 Percent Discount.

This great sale will be noted for two important things. First, the exceeding high quality of every garment; second, the extreme lowness of the prices. In the first instance the name of the maker, which is celebrated all over Canada for the high class standard of their manufacture and finish. Secondly, the BIG STORE has decided that this handsome stock will be sold to the public at exactly the same prices as Messrs. Allen sold them to the trade.

THIS STOCK WILL BE SOLD IN MANTLE ROOM. Owing to the extraordinary run on Ladies' Shirt Waists, it is found impossible to offer these elegant goods in this department; they will therefore be displayed in the Mantle Room, laid out on separate tables and an extra staff of lady assistants will be in attendance.

ALLEN'S ORIGINAL TICKETS ON GOODS. Ladies will please note that the original ticket with Allen's name and marked by them will remain on every garment, so that customers will see that they are buying them at the same prices as Messrs. Allen sold them to the trade throughout Canada.

SILK BARGAINS. DRESS GOODS BARGAINS. 35 Pieces New Shot Broche Silks, 22 inches wide, all choice colorings and pretty designs, the regular price of this line was 45c. July Sale price, 29c. THE S. CARSLY CO., LIMITED. 15 Pieces Diagonal Worsteds in all the latest colorings and shot effects. This line is exceptional value at 35c. July Sale price, 23c. THE S. CARSLY CO., LIMITED.

Write for Summer Catalogue. Mail Orders Carefully Filled. The S. CARSLY CO., Limited, 1765 to 1783 Notre Dame st., 192 to 194 St. James st., Montreal.

The Daily Witness.

MONDAY AFTERNOON, JULY 12.

THE JUBILEE POSTAGE STAMPS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.') Sir,—When the Postmaster-General decided to accede to the public wish for a postage stamp to commemorate Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee, he took into his confidence a number of prominent stamp collectors, amongst others a well known Montreal gentleman, whom he consulted as to the most appropriate design, colors, values, and quantities. It is to be regretted that he did not accept that gentleman's advice to make this series of stamps a regular, instead of a special issue, without limit to the number to be printed. Had this been done we would have been saved the present disgraceful speculation going on by postal officials, licensed and unlicensed stamp vendors and others in certain denominations, said to be rare, but which, considering the number put into circulation, can never have any great value from a stamp collector's standpoint; prices which speculators are now asking for them being out of all proportion to those of any other stamps of which an equal quantity is in existence. Outside of Canada the stamps have fallen flat, and are already in disrepute amongst scientific philatelists, on account of the government holding back certain denominations, which they refuse to sell except to purchasers of complete sets up to \$5, costing over \$15 per set. This clearly indicates that the stamps are not issued for legitimate postal requirements, but are a speculation on the part of the government, or, as a London journal puts it, 'are a display of cheap patriotism for financial considerations.' The Congo Free State, which has no postal service, issues a beautifully got up series of stamps, representing African scenery, which it sells easily in complete sets; as they cannot be issued for postal purposes until a post-office department is established on the Congo, they can only serve to adorn a collector's album. The almost bankrupt government of Portugal issued a set of stamps a few years ago to commemorate St. Anthony, on which his famous sermon to the fishes and other scenes in the saint's life are depicted; this series also was only sold in complete sets, not for postal requirements, but for stamp collectors. Now stamp collectors may be cranks, but they are not generally fools, and so the serious, scientific portion of the fraternity refused to buy what from a philatelic standpoint, is

pure rubbish, and the beautiful Congo scenes, and St. Anthony miracles remain unsold in sets or otherwise.

Philatelists have always had a regard for Canada because its stamps have always been legitimately issued for the purpose for which a postage stamp is required, and never has there been the least suspicion of speculating, but the action of the government in bringing out a set in honor of Queen Victoria, and putting it on a level with the Congo and Portuguese trash will go far to lower the popularity of the whole Canadian series. W. C. Eaton, chief engineer of the United States navy, writes me in this connection as follows:—'The action of the government in limiting sales through the whole issue into disrepute, as it is manifestly no business of the government's whether speculators buy or not. If they put stamps on sale they should be sold to the first customer. To refuse to sell a half-cent, of which there are 150,000, except one buys the \$5, of which there are but 25,000, is ridiculous. Of course, somebody must buy 125,000 half-cents, without buying either the \$5, \$4, or \$3.' Many other correspondents express similar views, and American collectors generally, although at first anxious to buy the stamps, are, now their speculative character is known, ignoring them altogether.

Apart from a philatelist's view, however, the general public have an interest in this matter. Is it in the general interest that in the postal service of the country there should be a disregard of the rules and regulations of the department, and amongst the officers flagrant breaches of the Post-Office Act? Postmasters and licensed stamp vendors are not allowed to sell stamps over their face value, but when a post-office official had a chance to sell a sheet of fifty half-cent Jubilee stamps for \$50, for which he had only to account to the government for twenty-five cents a few days ago, the temptation to make an extra month's salary so easily proved irresistible; and when the country postmasters hear that the eight cent stamp can be sold for \$1 or \$2, they are not very ready to obey instructions and return their supply to Ottawa. How many postmasters paid attention to the instructions not to sell Jubilee stamps before Saturday a.m. June 19? Very few, when they could get a premium for the half-cent and six cent stamps on Friday the 18th. Post-office officials of long standing have repeatedly admitted to me that they have never seen the service so demoralized as at the present time, owing to the bungling way the government is issuing these Jubilee stamps.

Mr. Mulock stated in Parliament that only a limited number of these stamps would be issued, and then the plates would be destroyed, but he surely could not have foreseen when he made that statement what effect such limitations would have. How it would bring Her Majesty's Jubilee stamps into disrepute,

JOHN MURPHY & CO.

Grand Free Exhibition -OF THE- VENETIAN ART OF GLASS BLOWING!

Owing to an unforeseen delay in the arrival of their apparatus from the United States, Messrs. DUFOUR BROS., the Celebrated Venetian Glass Blowers and Artists, were unable to begin their wonderful entertainment last week as announced. This difficulty is now overcome, and Messrs. DUFOUR BROS. will exhibit their marvellous feats in Glass Blowing, Glass Spinning and Glass Designing, at our Store all this week.

Hours of exhibition: 10 to 12 a.m.; 2.30 to 6 p.m. GREAT JULY CHEAP SALE. BARGAINS IN DRESS GOODS.

300 yards Silk Striped Covert Suiting, all new Summer colors, light weight, worth 85c; our cheap sale price, only 48c per yard. 15 pieces Fancy Shot Summer Suiting, all new shades, special cheap line, worth 45c; July Cheap Sale price, 29c per yard. 10 pieces Fancy Shot Mohairs, all the latest colorings; this line cheap at 35c; our July Cheap Sale price, only 24c per yard. 25 pieces Colored All Wool Crepons, extra quality; colors, White, Cream, Sky, Nile, Canary, Heliotrope, Yellow, Mauve, Pink, New Green, Blue, worth 75c and 85c; choice during Sale, 35c per yard. Great Remnant Sale, 200 Remnants of Colored Dress Goods, all colors, lengths and quantities; choice during Sale only HALP PRICE. 15 pieces All Wool Serges and Cashmeres, assorted colors, cheap at 50c; July Cheap Sale price of this lot only 25c per yard. 10 pieces Fancy Dress Tweeds, assorted colors, double width; July Cheap Sale price of this lot only 17c per yard.

COUNTRY ORDERS FILLED WITH CARE. JOHN MURPHY & CO., 2343 St. Catherine Street, CORNER METCALFE STREET. Terms—CASH. Telephone 3533.

SLAUGHTER OF THE SEALS. PROF. THOMPSON'S REPORT ASSAILED BY THE EXPERT OF THE AMERICAN COMMERCIAL COMPANY.

London, July 10.—Mr. J. H. Leibes, the expert on sealing of the American Commercial Company, has sent to Mr. John W. Foster, the United States Sealing Commissioner, a severe criticism of the report recently made to the British Government by Prof. D'Arcy Thompson. Mr. Leibes says: 'Prof. Thompson is doing everything in his power to assist in the destruction of the few seals still remaining on the Alaska seal islands. Had he been the paid attorney for the Canadian sealers he could do no more than he did in shading all the material facts. He acts as the mouthpiece of the Canadian sealers, and could not do any more than he did to keep them in the sealing business. His entire report is written in favor of the few firms which are now so largely engaged in the pelagic sealing business. He quotes from American reports whenever it suits his purpose and calls them correct, but contradicts all former American statements when not favorable to his views.' Referring to Prof. Thompson's statement that the 30,000 male seals taken last year could have been taken as easily as 100,000 could have been taken twenty years ago, he points out that the entire male catch on both seal islands for the last seven years amounted to only 110,432, while the total number of seals taken was 660,000. He asserts that he can give satisfactory proof that eighty-five percent of the seals, taken are females, notwithstanding the sworn statement made by the Canadian sealers that they capture mostly males, as the skins are sold in the London markets and can be examined.

MR. JOHN NICHOLLS. A SUCCESSFUL TEMPERANCE WORKER.

The veteran temperance lecturer, Mr. John A. Nicholls, is in the city to-day. He has been filling engagements largely under the auspices of the W. C. T. U. in the counties of Wolf, Compton, and Stanstead. Mr. Nicholls has been associated with temperance work in this province more or less for over twenty years. In May, 1876, he introduced the blue ribbon movement into Canada, and organized temperance reform clubs in Sherbrooke, Montreal and other places. In April, 1877, he conducted a series of campaign meetings in Richmond county, which culminated in the adoption of the Dunkin Act, by a substantial majority, and the voters of Richmond county have maintained it ever since, in spite of all efforts to repeal it. Speaking of the growth of public sentiment Mr. Nicholls says: 'There has been a great advance during the last twenty years. In many municipalities, like Waterville, Compton, Hatley and other places, prohibition is the fixed principle. In the county of Compton there are now twenty-three unions of the W. C. T. U., and the large amount of work accomplished by them under the direction of the able county president, Mrs. S. J. Craig, of Compton, has placed the temperance movement upon a substantial footing there. Richmond county, thanks to its noble self-sacrificing workers, has stood foursquare to all the winds of opposition, and will only relinquish the Dunkin Act for National Prohibition. The temperance movement in the province is largely indebted to the labors of the honorary provincial president of the W. C. T. U., Mrs. Elizabeth Middleton, who years ago went from one end of the province to the other, organizing branches of the W. C. T. U. One of the most important factors in changing public sentiment has been the daily visits of the 'Witness,' which has carried the truth to thousands of homes, and by its silent but powerful influence has trained up a new generation of active and aggressive soldiers in the temperance army.' Mr. Nicholls speaks at Grimsby Park, Ontario, in August.

PERSONAL. The Rev. W. H. Sparling, pastor of the West End Methodist Church, will spend this week in Toronto, attending the Epworth League Convention in that city.

THE INDIA SCARE.

TROUBLE NOT HALF AS BAD AS REPORTED, SAYS A LONDON CABLE DESPATCH.

New York, July 12.—A London cable to the 'Tribune,' says:—'There has been something like a scare about India, but without apparent reason. Journalists have been writing as though another mutiny were imminent because two British officers were murdered in Poonah, and the police were compelled to fire upon the rioters in a suburb of Calcutta. No Sepoys have been concerned in these affairs and there is no ground for apprehending an outbreak of a military revolution. Since 1857 India has been a military monarchy too strong to be overthrown. It is evident that the people of India are discouraged rather than irritable or resentful. The native races are temporarily disheartened by plague and famine, but their unrest is not considered dangerous by British veterans in London, who have spent their lives in India.'

THE LATE MR. DUNCAN STEWART OF INVERNESS.

Inverness, Que., June 27.—The Presbyterian Church here, indeed the community at large, has sustained a great loss in the death of Mr. Duncan Stewart, who for many years was a ruling elder in the congregation and one of the most active Christian men in the town. During the last few months of his illness he suffered intensely, but with great patience and Christian fortitude he endured all. His faith in Christ never wavered, being confident, as he used to tell us, that he whom he loved and served in life would not forsake him in sickness and death. Mr. Stewart was a man of more than ordinary ability, was well read in history and religious literature, but above all, he had a remarkable knowledge of the word of God. He was open and sincere in his friendship, modest but fearless in the avowal of his opinions, conscientious and painstaking in the discharge of duty, endeavoring in all the relations of life to maintain a conscience void of offence toward God and man. He was a large-hearted, benevolent man, he gave liberally according to his means for the support of the gospel at home and abroad. He was no sectarian bigot, he loved all Christian churches, in fact he was a philanthropist in the best sense of the term. But he was an out and out Presbyterian. He knew and loved the doctrines of his own church above all others, and well could he give a reason for the hope within. No one could be more faithful in attendance at divine service than he. He now rests from his labors, and his works follow him. He walked with God in his life-time, and now he is not, for God hath taken him. His funeral was the largest we have ever seen here, there being nearly two hundred teams in the procession. There were representatives from all parts of the county. The burial service was held at his late residence. The pastor was ably assisted by the Rev. Mr. Deeprose, Methodist minister, and the Rev. Mr. Whitelaw, Presbyterian. The Rev. Mr. Turcote, Roman Catholic priest, and several other clergymen were in attendance. The remains were laid to rest in the village graveyard, the friends and mourners all feeling that a good and useful man had gone home. The session met immediately after the interment and passed the following resolution, moved by W. P. McKenzie, seconded by Irwin Campbell:—

Whereas, the angel of death has entered this congregation and removed therefrom one who was honored and revered as a father in the church, and, whereas, by the demise of our lamented brother Duncan Stewart, the session has lost a member of long standing and faithful service; the congregation, one whose consistent life exerted an influence that cannot be measured, and the family a kind husband and loving father; Therefore, be it resolved that we, the Kirk Session of the Presbyterian Church, Inverness, place on record this expression of our heartfelt sorrow at the loss we have sustained. Taken home at the comparatively early age of sixty-one years and one month our departed brother has left behind him a spotless record. His was indeed a well-spent life. He filled up the full measure of his days with usefulness and his life, character and labors will furnish to the history of this congregation one of its brightest chapters. Resolved that this resolution be engrossed on the Session Record and that a copy of the same be forwarded to the widow of our deceased brother to whom and the other members of the sorrowing family we extend our heartfelt sympathy and condolence praying that the God of all grace may heal the sore wound He has made.

The above resolution was carried unanimously. JAMES SUTHERLAND, Clerk and Moderator. The Manse, Inverness, June 29, 1897.

LUMBER BARGE AGROUND.

Kingston, Ont., July 12.—Word was received here on Saturday that the barge 'Siren,' in tow of the steamer 'Iona,' loaded with deals, and bound from Trenton to Quebec, had struck a rock in the rapids below Prescott, and had gone ashore on Doran's Island. The telegram stated that the barge was in a bad condition. The 'Iona' and tow left Trenton on Friday morning with eight hundred thousand feet of lumber. They touched at this port and proceeded on down towards Quebec. The stranded barge is owned by the Kingston & Montreal Forwarding Company. The deals with which she is loaded are consigned to McArthur Bros. The Calvin Company's raft No. 12, containing 170,000 cubic feet of timber, was taken from Garden Island to Quebec in four days and fifteen hours. This is the fastest time on record.

JAMES A. OGILVY & SONS' Advertisement.

THE COOL WAVE

Has come at last and cooled down this heated world of ours. Yet we have many hot weather days to come, it is better to be prepared in time, at

OGILVY'S JULY SALE.

We are offering SUMMER GOODS at July Sale Prices.

SPECIAL.

Received a shipment of: All Linen Grass Linens. All Linen Grass Lawns. All Linen Grass Grenadines. All Linen Plain Crash, 36 in. wide. All Linen Checked Crash, 36 inches wide.

These desirable summer goods, so appropriate for the hot weather, were received too late for our usual trade. Therefore, we have marked these at July prices.

LINENS.

Special Linen Huckaback Towels, all pure linen, made from polished yarns, ensuring the best wear, and the brightest whiteness.

20x40, \$1.75 per doz. 22x45, \$2.00 per doz. 22x44, \$2.25 per doz.

These three lines are without an equal today for value.

MILLINERY.

33 1/3 OFF TRIMMED MILLINERY. Our Special Line of

ORGANDY MUSLINS.

Worth 50c at 15c yard, is the best value in the city.

MAIL ORDERS.

When not convenient to visit the city, never hesitate to write for any of the Special Bargains told of in our advertisement. We are ever prompt and careful with the filling of Mail Orders.

Write for Catalogue.

James A. Ogilvy & Sons

THE LARGEST EXCLUSIVE DRY GOODS STORE IN CANADA. St. Catherine Street and Mountain Street.

BUGS, BUGS, BUGS!

If you wish to rid your house of this troublesome pest, USE Lyons' Liquid Bug Poison.

One application will positively clear them out. * AT ALL DRUGGISTS. If your druggist does not keep it telephone No. 1544 and it will be sent to any address. 25c a bottle, or JOHN T. LYONS, Cor. Craig and Bleury sts., Montreal.

THE MINERS' STRIKE.

THE STRUGGLE CENTRING IN THE PITTSBURG DISTRICT.

HARD TO TELL WHEN IT WILL END—FEELING IN CANADIAN RAILWAY CIRCLES.

Chicago, July 12.—Colonel William P. Reilly, the millionaire Chicago coal operator, has returned from Pittsburgh, where during the past week he has been in conference with other coal mine operators and with the officials of the miners' organizations relative to a settlement of the strike. Mr. Reilly says there is no telling now when the strike will end. It will be fought out, he says, in the Pittsburgh district. Whether or not it will spread to other fields of labor cannot say, for a strike, like a conflagration, sometimes spreads to everything within reach, but he hopes for an early and peaceful settlement by arbitration.

Springfield, Ill., July 12.—One thousand six hundred miners who have been working in the Springfield district refused to return to work to-day. This action was decided upon at a meeting held about three miles from the city yesterday, attended by more than a hundred delegates and five hundred other mine workers. Only three mines were not represented.

Cincinnati, July 12.—There are ten million bushels of coal in Cincinnati harbor. Other cities are drawing on it heavily. Four hundred car loads daily go to Chicago. The coal operators worked all day Sunday, and are loading coal day and night.

Washington, W. Va., July 12.—A great battle has come over the miners of this district and the operators do not disguise their intention of doing their best to break the organizations from doing effective work. Meetings were held at Thacker, Logan and Bluefield, last evening, but no definite action was taken though sympathy for the strike was expressed. Governor Atkinson and Adjutant-General Patton are preparing for trouble. Within the week five hundred stands of arms have been secured from the government for the militia, with half a million rounds of ammunition, including 50,000 cartridges. The militia will be called out as soon as there is any reason for it. The commanders have been commissioned with and ordered to be ready. It is announced that the Cleveland, Cincinnati and Wheeling Railway began to haul West Virginia coal, but there has been no trouble so far, as the strike operators are trying to keep their men from creating disturbances.

London, July 12.—Five thousand

wrought nail makers in South Staffordshire and North Worcestershire have struck for a ten per cent advance in wages.

CANADIAN RAILWAYS INDIFFERENT.

Toronto, July 12.—The Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific are indifferent to the strike in the Pennsylvania coal districts having enough coal in stock to last them for a considerable time.

THE PLEBISCITE.

MR. FISHER EXPLAINS THE GOVERNMENT'S ACTION IN A LETTER TO MISS PHELPS.

St. Catharines, Ont., July 12.—Miss Lillian M. Phelps, a prominent prohibition worker here, has received the following letter from the Hon. Sydney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, in reply to an inquiry regarding the plebiscite bill:—'In consequence of our being obliged to drop the franchise act and Mr. Laurier's going away to England (which he could not avoid), we will have to postpone the plebiscite until next session. This is a straight disappointment to us and to Mr. Laurier, who only decided on it the day before he left. The feeling is very strong that without him it would be dangerous to put it before the House, and that there is no way of providing for such a franchise as would be satisfactory and unassailable. I may say that the report that Mr. Laurier spoke in favor of direct taxation is not correct. That some new taxation will have to be imposed to provide for the deficiency caused by prohibition is evident. That it needs to be direct is to my mind most certainly not correct, and to mix up the question of prohibition with the question of direct taxation would not be fair nor right, and I think I may tell you will not be done, and as the matter is to be postponed, the whole question in connection with it will not be decided at the present time. I can assure you that the bill will be one of the first before the coming session.'

ALDERMANIC CRISIS IN OTTAWA.

Ottawa, July 12.—Eight aldermen, representing the minority who were outvoted on the purchase of fire engines, resigned their seats on Saturday afternoon. They are regarded generally as acting in a rather childish manner.

RECEIVED BY THE QUEEN.

London, July 12.—The Queen on Saturday, at Windsor Castle, received Senator Wolcott, former Vice-President Stevenson and General Paine, the members of the United States bimetallic commission.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S FAILURE.

PLAIN FACTS SAID TO SHOW WHY THE IMPERIAL FEDERATION SCHEME DID NOT SUCCEED.

London, July 10.—The Australian premiers are gradually letting the cat out of the bag in regard to the conferences they have had with the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, and it proves to be an absolute failure of Mr. Chamberlain's pet project for colonial representation at Westminster. One who was present at these conferences said to a representative speech on Thursday last at the Cordons. When Mr. Chamberlain embarked in this scheme, as the one great step toward imperial federation, he was not aware, probably, that English sentiment is by no means ready for such a drastic change as to permit colonials to sit in parliament. He thought some sort of a colonial council with a high-sounding title and an occasional distribution of Stars and Orders would satisfy the colonials and prevent any tendencies to cut loose from the Mother Country, which was the only reason why this scheme was attempted at all. England is satisfied with her relations with the colonies, but she is not satisfied that such relations can stand the strain when the colonies become of age and restive in their strength. Sir Wilfrid Laurier put our views straight to Mr. Chamberlain when he said in the conference: 'Canada is satisfied with her relations with the Motherland, but we are rapidly approaching the parting of the ways. When Canada has ten millions of people she will have attained her strength, and unless she then has a direct voice in the government governing her, she must seriously consider whether or not she would be better off as an independent nation.'

This is the same thought and conclusion reached by Australia. To put us in the House of Lords is a simple negative, and to put us in the House of Commons is impossible in the present temper of the English people. To be shut up in a room as an ornamental lot of councillors, to whom nobody listens, is what we won't have at any price. You may have noticed that Mr. Chamberlain's scheme was just touched on in his speech on Thursday last, at the banquet of the Cordwainers' Company, at the Hotel Cecil, in responding to the toast of 'The British Empire,' when he referred to the desire to witness the federation of the British Empire, and the immediate reply of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, that the colonies should either draw more closely together in the empire or should separate, adding that when Canada has her strength nothing else will satisfy her but imperial representation. 'One thing, I am sorry to say, also developed out of the conferences, and that is Australian federation seems as far off as ever. Every Australian Premier thinks only of himself, and every other colony but his is good for nothing, in his opinion. Every imperial question he answers by asking himself, "Well, if that comes off, what becomes of me and us?"'

In this connection an interesting controversy has been started by a statement of Lord Rosebery, made at the National Liberal Club luncheon to the colonial premiers, on Saturday last, to the effect that the Conservatives, now so imperialistic, had not the monopoly of that virtue, and that Lord Beaconsfield once described the colonies as "wretched inembrances." The parties and newspapers have been searching the archives for evidence in support of this assertion and for contradictions of it. But the honors seem to rest with the Liberals as, whatever his later views, there is no doubt that while still plain Benjamin Disraeli, that statesman put himself on record in a letter to Lord Malmesbury, in 1852, in which, referring to the fisheries dispute, he said: "These wretched colonies will all be independent in a few years, and are a millstone around our necks."

It seems to be a fact that Lord Beaconsfield's imperialism was mostly European and Asiatic, and not, like Mr. Chamberlain's American, African and Australasian as well.

DANISH RAILWAY HORROR.

FORTY KILLED AND SIXTY INJURED IN A COLLISION AT GJERN.

Copenhagen, July 12.—A terrible railway disaster took place about midnight at Gjern. An express ran into a passenger train standing at the station, wrecked eight carriages, killed forty persons and injured sixty others. Most of the victims are of the artisan class. The dead and injured have been conveyed to this city.

OBITUARY.

Detroit, Mich., July 12.—Hon. George V. N. Lothrop, ex-Minister to Russia, died this morning at the Lothrop residence, Fort street west. He was stricken with heart trouble a week ago and had been in a prostration a week ago and had been in a comatose condition most of the time since. Mr. Lothrop died peacefully surrounded by the members of his family.

London, July 12.—Samuel Charles Allsopp, Baron Hindlip, is dead.

Memphis, Tenn., July 12.—Col. C. W. Frazer, father of Virginia Frances Boyle, the poetess, is dead. Colonel Frazer was one of the leading lawyers of Memphis.

VICTORIA RIFLES.

THE HEAT DID NOT HINDER THE SHOOTERS

Saturday's heat and glare was enough to 'choke-off' any ordinary rifleman from going to the ranges at Cote St. Luc and a poor attendance was expected at the twenty-seventh annual matches of the Victoria Rifles. As it was, however, the number of riflemen present was very fair indeed, considering.

The executive officer of the day was Lieut. Col. Starke. The following comprised the committee of arrangements:— Capt. M. Pope, Capt. P. Gorman, Pte. R. Binmore, Sergt. Major E. E. Belcourt, Sergt. T. Jordan, Lieut. W. T. Rodden, Sergt. D. McGill, Pte. G. H. Bolt and Pte. William Mills, hon. secretary-treasurer, and Staff-Sergt. McLennan, assistant-secretary.

The following is the list of matches with the complete results of each:— Maiden stakes—Seven shots at 200 yards, ten prizes in kind:— Pte. Van Allen, No. 1 Co. 29 Pte. Gascoigne, No. 3 Co. 25 Lance-Corpl. Nutter, No. 2 Co. 23 Pte. Scott, No. 5 Co. 23 Pte. Beckwith, No. 6 Co. 22 Corp. Lawrence, No. 2 Co. 21 Pte. B. H. Brown, No. 4 Co. 20 Pte. Rowland, No. 1 Co. 19 Sergt. Lee, No. 4 Co. 16 Pte. Hancock, No. 4 Co. 16

Association match—Open to all members of association, seven shots each at 200, 400 and 600 yards, 15 prizes in kind, first presented by Lieut.-Col. Starke:— Pte. Binmore, No. 3 Co. 92 Capt. Pope, No. 1 Co. 91 Capt. MacAdam, No. 6 Co. 89 Pte. W. Mills, No. 4 Co. 88 Lieut. E. H. Brown, No. 4 Co. 85 Pte. Van Allen, No. 1 Co. 85 Pte. Norton, No. 4 Co. 85 Lance Corp. F. A. Gascoigne, No. 3 Co. 84 Pte. Bolt, No. 2 Co. 84 Sergt. Macartney, No. 5 Co. 83 Pte. Beckwith, No. 6 Co. 83 Staff-Sergt. McCrae, No. 2 Co. 82 Capt. Rodden, No. 4 Co. 79 Pte. Matthewson, No. 4 Co. 78 Sergt. Lee, No. 4 Co. 75

Team prize—Teams of five from each company; Queen's Own challenge cup, to be held by winning company till next annual matches:— No. 4 Co. 473 No. 3 Co. 387 No. 1 Co. 376 No. 2 Co. 357

Challenge match—Open to all members of association, 7 shots at 600 yards, twelve prizes, first presented by Major Busted, president:—

Capt. Pope, No. 1 Co. 26 Capt. MacAdam, No. 6 Co. 24 Lance Corp. Gascoigne, No. 3 Co. 24 Pte. Cooke, No. 4 Co. 24 Pte. Matthewson, No. 4 Co. 23 Pte. Norton, No. 4 Co. 23 Pte. Binmore, No. 3 Co. 22 Major Meakins, No. 5 Co. 22 Sergt. Jordan, No. 4 Co. 21 Pte. Van Allen, No. 1 Co. 20 Pte. Harrison, No. 1 Co. 20 Pte. W. Mills, No. 4 Co. 20

Team prize—Team of five from each company; 'Sims' challenge cup to be held by winning company until next annual match:— No. 4 Company 106 No. 3 Company 90 No. 1 Company 87 No. 2 Company 57

Volley firing match—Teams of four N.C.O.'s and men from each company; five volleys at 300 yards; prize, the A. Bishop Stewart picture and \$5—

No. 4 Company 63 1/2 No. 3 Company 57 No. 2 Company 42 1/2

Consolation match—Open to all members who shot through previous matches without winning a prize; 5 shots at 400 yards; three prizes:—

Sergt. Hamilton, No. 2 Co. 23 Pte. Thompson, No. 2 Co. 22 Lieut. Fisher, No. 3 Co. 19 Extra series (open), 5 shots at 600 yards; six cash prizes, first \$5— J. Ward, G.T.R.A. 25 Pte. Binmore, No. 3 Co. 23 Pte. Bolt, V.R.C. 23 Gun. G. Sharp, 2nd R.C.A. 23 Col. Sergt. Bethune, 5th R.S. 23 Pte. A. Thomson, V.R.C. 22 Open match, seven shots each at 200, 500 and 600 yards; 23 cash prizes, first \$10— Capt. MacAdam, V.R.C. 95 Gun. G. W. Sharpe, 2nd R.C.A. 90 Pte. Binmore, V.R.C. 88 Lieut. Lewis, V.R.C. 87 Capt. Pope, V.R.C. 87 Sergt. McNab, 5th R.S. 87 Pte. Van Allen, V.R.C. 86 Lieut.-Col. Hood, P.W.R. 86 Pte. Bolt, V.R.C. 84 Gun. White, 2nd R.C.A. 84 Sergt. Wilson, 2nd R.C.A. 83 Gun. Cochran, 2nd R.C.A. 83 Staff-Sergt. Bell, 2nd R.C.A. 83 Pte. Gair, 2nd R.C.A. 82 J. Ward, G.T.R.A. 82 J. Hepworth, M.R.A. 82 Sergt. Foote, P.W.R. 81 Pte. Binmore, V.R.C. 81 Pte. W. Smith, 5th R.S. 80 Pte. Lanigan, V.R.C. 80

Team prizes, open to teams of five members of any battalion or rifle association, four cash prizes, first of \$15. Nine team entries:— First team, V.R.C. 436 First team, Royal Scots 391 First team, P.W.R. 389 First team, 2nd R.C.A. 383

Aggregate prizes—First aggregate in matches 2, 3 and 7, D.C.R.A., silver medal, 1897, Capt. MacAdam, 209 points.

Second aggregate in same matches, D. C. R. A., bronze medal, 1897; Capt. Pope, 204 points.

First aggregate in matches 3 and 7, at 600 yards, G.T.R.A. badge, 1897; Capt. MacAdam, 56 points.

Nursery aggregate, first aggregate in matches 1, 2 and 3, prize given by Major Meakins, vice-president; Pte. Van Allen, 134 points.

HOMING PIGEONS.

Toronto, July 12.—The Eastern Homing Pigeon Club held its first race of the season on Saturday, from Montreal to Toronto, a distance of 333 miles; the weather being all that could be desired. The thirty birds were liberated by Dr. Wesley Mills at Montreal at 5 a.m., and were shown in Toronto as follows:—

H. M. S. W. Hare's 'Derby' 7 20 A. Burgess's 'Turn Crown' 7 21 22 G. Atkin's 'Bureau' 7 25 12 G. Newberry's 'Royal Pearl' 7 45 15 T. Hare's 'Look Out' 7 47 22 O. Parn's 'Victor' 7 45 45 A. Brown's 'Diamond Dust' 7 51 28 The times made by the best former record between the two cities.

TORONTO'S WANT SHEA.

Toronto, July 12.—When the Toronto lacrosse team line up at Cornwall next Saturday it is surmised that probably that Shea, one of the black listed Capitals, will be one of them. Negotiations to that effect are now going on, and Toronto, it is expected, will have much difficulty in getting the consent of the Capitals to play Shea, but even it is rumored that he will overcome—at least, those who are negotiating the deal are sanguine of success.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

CARD. KENNETH CAMPBELL & CO. have resumed the manufacture of Soda Water, Ginger Ale, and other Aerated Waters, and being in possession of the latest appliances and most improved plant, are putting a first-class article on the market at a moderate price. Ask your grocer for our brand, and, if he does not keep it, telephone No. 332 and be supplied direct. KENNETH CAMPBELL & CO. Wholesale Druggists, Etc., MONTREAL.

TRIAL YACHT RACES OFF OYSTER BAY.

(New York 'Times,' July 11.)

The trial races for twenty-footers will be sailed this week on the Sound off Oyster Bay. They are to be sailed in order that the race committee of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club may pick out the best boat to send to Montauk as the challenger for the Seawanhaka Challenge Cup.

This year's will be the third race for the cup. The first was in 1895. Arthur Brand of the Minona Yacht Club of England brought over the 'Spruce IV,' and raced against 'Ethelwynn.' A series of five races was sailed, and the 'Ethelwynn' won three. Last year G. H. Duggan of the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club issued a challenge and brought the 'Glencairn' here. The 'El Heirie' was selected to defend the cup. The 'Glencairn' won in three straight races. The Seawanhaka-Corinthian Club at once challenged for the cup, and it is to decide which boat shall be sent to Montauk, where these races are to be sailed.

The first two races were between fifteen-footers, or half-raters, as they were called. They were tiny boats, scarcely longer than canoes. After the defeat last year it was decided that a twenty-footer, or one-rater, would be a more satisfactory boat, and so it was agreed to have the race this year in the twenty-footer class. Quite a large fleet of these boats has been built. Some have raced here and some have not yet made their appearance.

The boats that will take part in these trials that have already sailed in races are Montgomery Clark's 'Keneu,' Irving Cox's 'Skate,' Colgate Hoyt and H. C. Rouse's 'Shark,' C. H. Crane's 'Al-Anka,' H. M. Crane's 'Momo,' W. W. Howard's 'Auraca,' and Charles Olmstead's 'Montauk.' P. T. Dodge's 'Asthore' and H. M. Crane's 'Pioneer' have been tried and found unsatisfactory. There have been other boats built and some will undoubtedly show up at the starting line to-morrow. They are, of course, unknown quantities to all.

The rules agreed on by the Seawanhaka Club and the Canadians limited the racing length of the boats to twenty feet and the sail area to five hundred feet. The draught was also limited to five feet. In all the boats there is a variety of types, and while some are very pretty others are homely. The 'Keneu,' 'Skate,' 'Al-Anka,' 'Momo' and 'Auraca' are centre-board boats and the others fin-keels. In the races that have been sailed between these boats the centre-boarders have so far proved the better type, although the fin-keel boats are very fast.

The 'Al-Anka' and 'Momo' were designed by C. H. Crane, who designed and owned the 'El Heirie,' the unsuccessful defender of the cup last year. There are three brothers 'Crane' and they have had three boats built this year with which they are extremely anxious to win the cup. The 'Al-Anka' is built of mahogany and is shaped like a saucer with her stern cut off square. Her dimensions are: Water-line length, seventeen feet six inches; length over all, thirty-one feet, and beam eight feet six inches on deck and six feet six inches

on the water. She carries a gaff mainsail. The 'Al-Anka,' like all these boats, is a measurement cheater, and when heeled sails on nearly all of her overall length. The 'Momo' is a very pretty boat, built of mahogany. She is of the same overall length as the 'Al-Anka,' ten inches less beam on deck, and about the same on the water line. She has a novel device used in a reefing breeze for shifting her centreboard some feet aft of its normal position, thus preserving the balance between the centre of effort and the centre of lateral resistance.

In the races that have been sailed the 'Momo' has made the best showing. She was beaten on July 5 by the 'Shark' but this was because of losing five minutes at the start, owing to Mr. Crane's mistaking the signal. She finished three and a half minutes after the 'Shark.' 'Skate' was designed by Irving Cox and built by 'Larry' Huntington. She has a round bow that shovels up like a sneak box. Her dimensions are about the same as the 'Al-Anka.' The 'Keneu' is a Huntington and is an improved 'Paprika.' Early in the season she won several races from the 'Asthore.' P. T. Dodge's handsome failure.

W. W. Howard's 'Auraca' was built at Clayton, N.Y. She has sailed one race here, but was damaged by a launch colliding with her, and had to withdraw. She is thirty-two feet eight inches over all and seventeen feet six inches on the water line; her extreme beam is ten feet one and a half inches. She is very lightly constructed, and all her spars are hollow.

The 'Shark' was designed by Gardiner & Cox, of Colgate Hoyt and H. C. Rouse. She is sailed by Sherman Hoyt, who was so successful last year with the 'Paprika.' She is a fin-keel boat, and in appearance very much resembles the 'Glencairn,' the successful challenger last year.

The yachts will race over a triangular course on Monday and Tuesday. The triangular course is six miles in length and is to be sailed over twice. The starting signal will be one gun.

TROUBLE IN BORNEO.

Labuan, Island of Labuan, North-West Coast of Borneo, July 12.—Matsally, the rebel leader, with sixty followers, attacked and burned the government station at Gaya at daybreak yesterday. He looted the town, sacked the treasury, securing two thousand pounds on deposit, imprisoned the officers in charge and others, and killed a corporal of police. The British residents here have gone to Gaya with a small force of Dyaks.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

Geo. H. Kent, surgeon dentist, has opened an office in Birks Building, St. Catherine street. Entrance No. 14 Phillips square.

You might as well enjoy this hot weather—buy a Book of Tickets on the Park & Island, good for your family. Best way to see the island and to entertain visitors. Lovely trips to Lachine, Saint An Recollet, Cartierville and Around the Mountains. Book of 50 Tickets, \$3.50. For sale at office, 14 Place d'Armes Hill.

Weekly Calendar.

MONDAY, JULY 12.

THE BEST AND MOST SELECT

Day Trip out of the city is that to CARILION And BACK. BY PALACE ST. SOVEREIGN.

ART ASSOCIATION, Phillips Square.

Galleries of Paintings.

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

WEDNESDAY, JULY 14.

MONTREAL LACROSSE CLUB.

A meeting of the Club will be held in Club House, at Grounds on WEDNESDAY, July 14, at 8:30 p.m. Business important. Large attendance requested.

SATURDAY, JULY 17.

ST. MATTHEW'S SUNDAY-SCHOOL

WILL HOLD THEIR JUBILEE PICNIC AT OTTERTOWN PARK SATURDAY, July 17. Good prizes for races and jumping.

FUTURE MEETINGS.

An IDEAL River and Ocean TRIP

The Popular Steamship 'COBAN' of the BLACK DIAMOND LINE

is intended to sail from Montreal on or about July 29th, visiting

BAY OF ISLANDS, Newfoundland, and CAPE BRETON, Nova Scotia.

The steamer will remain three or four days at Bay of Islands, giving passengers ample time to take advantage of the excellent fishing, shooting, etc.

THE ANCIENT CAPITAL.

Quebec, July 12.—Notwithstanding the parting injunction of the papal delegate, the 'Semaine Religieuse' and other politico-religious Bleu papers here are keeping up the discussion and agitation of the Manitoba school question more bitterly than ever.

The announcement that the Marchand Government has dismissed five constables of the provincial police is contradicted.

It appears that no less than a hundred and thirty of the men of the battalions at the late militia camp at St. Joseph de Levis, failed to pass the medical examination.

A Bonne Ste. Anne hotelkeeper named Drouin dropped dead yesterday at his own door while speaking to a pilgrim.

Gunner Larkin of the R.C.A., who died in the Citadel hospital on Saturday from the effect of heat prostration, was a former resident of Montreal, whence his brother has arrived to attend the funeral this morning.

William O'Connell, the well-known lacrosse player, while going in to bathe yesterday on the river front, was seriously injured by striking his head against a beam of a wharf while diving.

DEATH OF AN OLD ORANGEMAN.

Toronto, July 12.—The brethren of L.O.L., 127, will miss from their ranks to-day the genial presence of an old and tried member, Mr. Robert Newsome, who died yesterday.

THE CLAPP SHOE FAILURE.

Toronto, July 12.—The meeting of the creditors of the Clapp Shoe Company, which is to take place on Wednesday, is likely to be largely attended, as a good deal of interest is being taken in the outcome of the meeting.

Calendar table for July 12, 1897, showing days of the week and dates.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Witness, \$3.00. Weekly Witness, \$1.00; with reductions to clubs; Northern Messenger, \$2.00; 10 copies to one address, \$2.25; 20, \$4.40; 50, \$10.50; 100, \$20.

ADVERTISING RATES.

DAILY WITNESS. Five lines and upwards, 10c per line. Contract on favorable terms. WEEKLY WITNESS. With large type or cuts, 25c per line. One-third reduction if set in our usual advertising types.

The Daily Witness.

MONDAY, JULY 12, 1897.

The appearance of the country and the prospects of the Quebec farmer have been improving rapidly during the late tropical weather, and last night's copious rains coming just at the right time will help materially in bringing agricultural matters very nearly, if not fully, up to a fair average season.

Everybody knew about impending revolutions in the Cabinet. The Opposition correspondents discovered them, and those in the confidence of the government, or supposed to be, made authoritative corrections.

After the demise of the old empire in Napoleonic times an effort was made by the statesmen of its offspring—the empire of Austria—to plane away the obstacles to political unity among its component states in the shape of diversities of language, religion, laws, parliaments and local interests, and to reduce them to a concrete whole.

Mr. Chamberlain thinks the federation of the Australian and South African colonies must precede the federation of the empire. The former federation is in a fair way of accomplishment and we hope Mr. Chamberlain's words may prove a stimulus to South Africa, where jealousies as to transportation to the Dutch states seem to keep Natal and Cape Colony apart, and where the wider federation which will some day include the Dutch states has been not a little postponed by recent filibustering, with which Mr. Chamberlain is persistently, and with much color, accused of sympathizing.

town pumps. We are not saying that such a condition of things is impossible. Most British institutions are anomalous. Your true Briton is tenderly conservative of anomalies. But this particular anomaly would be so inconvenient that it could hardly be long tolerated.

AN INCOHERENT EMPIRE.

Mr. Gladstone once in an outburst of indignant eloquence challenged his auditors to point out one portion of the earth which has been benefited by Austrian rule or Austrian diplomacy. This was at the time, to say the least, too near the truth to be regarded as a mere rhetorical flight. It gave offence to Austria, but may have helped in the partial regeneration which has taken place since.

After the demise of the old empire in Napoleonic times an effort was made by the statesmen of its offspring—the empire of Austria—to plane away the obstacles to political unity among its component states in the shape of diversities of language, religion, laws, parliaments and local interests, and to reduce them to a concrete whole.

are, since the treaty of Berlin, the quondam Turkish provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina entrusted to Austria for administration. The Germans number about 10,500,000, the Magyars about 7,500,000, the Slavs probably about 10,000,000, and other nationalities about 7,000,000.

The common expenses of Austria and Hungary amount to some \$68,000,000, of which Austria contributes 68.6 per cent and Hungary 31.4 per cent. The term of agreement by which these quotas are paid is about to expire, and some trouble is anticipated in obtaining a renewal, Austria contending that Hungary should contribute more, while the latter state proposes paying less.

OBITUARY.

THE LATE JUDGE BERTHELOT.

The above is the latest picture of Mr. Justice Joseph Amable Berthelot, retired judge of the Superior Court, who died on Saturday afternoon at five o'clock, at the advanced age of eighty-three years.

Judge Berthelot was born on May 8, 1815, at St. Eustache, County of Two Mountains, being the son of Joseph Amable Berthelot, notary, and Dame Marie M. Hervieux.

Mr. Louis Charles Gravel, one of the oldest and best known grocers in the city, carrying on business under the name of Gravel Freres, died on Saturday last, after a short illness, at the age of seventy-five years.

pointed permanent judge of the Superior Court. On this occasion, the Bar of Montreal held a meeting in order to express publicly their satisfaction at the appointment. During the time that Mr. Berthelot practised at the Bar, his conferees elected him twice to the dignity of batonnier, in 1858 and 1859.



THE LATE JUDGE BERTHELOT.

judge in Montreal, in the space of fifteen years, he was called upon to perform the same duties at Ste. Scholastique, district of Terrebonne, and in February, 1872, the Bar of that district tendered him a complimentary dinner, which he was obliged to decline, however, being on the eve of his departure for Europe on leave of absence to recuperate his health.

In 1875, Mr. Berthelot was made a Commander of the Order of St. Sylvestre, by Pope Pius IX. This Roman order is very ancient, and before the Reformation, as soon as a Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench was appointed in England, the writ of commendation of the Order of St. Sylvestre was forwarded to him by the Pope, and he wore on his chain of office the letters S. S.

In 1876, Judge Berthelot asked for and obtained superannuation, and since then has remained in private life, devoting much of his time to financial operations and frequently visiting England, France and Italy. Whilst practising at the Bar, he was often requested to enter Parliament, and was offered the candidature as first representative of the division of Alma in the Legislative Council in 1855, but he refused, in order that his partners and friends, Sir L. H. Lafontaine and Sir George E. Cartier, be not deprived of the services he was rendering in political life.

In April, 1849, Mr. Berthelot married Miss Marie Helene Bedard, daughter of the late Hon. Judge Bedard, who was the first Mayor of Quebec, and by his marriage had nine children, two of whom survive him, Mrs. Turgeon, widow of the late J. O. Turgeon, advocate; and Mr. L. H. Berthelot, advocate, now residing in Chicago.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday morning at nine o'clock. MR. L. C. GRAVEL.

Sydney, N.S.W., July 11.—Sir Patrick Alfred Jennings, K.C.M.G., LL.D., member of the Legislative Council of New South Wales is dead, 65 years old.

SAN FRANCISCO CONVENTION

WILL CLOSE WITH TO-DAY'S MEETINGS—A MONSTER RALLY.

San Francisco, Cal., July 11.—A great open air meeting of Christian Endeavorers was held in Van Ness avenue yesterday. It is a hundred and twenty-five feet wide and smoothly paved. For four blocks it was crowded with people.

At the first meeting the president, the Rev. W. F. Clarke of Boston, presided. The speakers were the Rev. Matt. S. Hughes of Minnesota; Bishop B. M. Arnett of Wilberforce, Ohio, and the Rev. Silas Mead of Adelaide, South Australia.

While the number of persons seeking admission at the big pavilions this morning was not quite so great as on previous occasions, still there were packed houses, and the enthusiasm was as great as at any time since the beginning of the convention.

THE TWELFTH OF JULY.

ORANGE PARADE AND SERVICES.

The Montreal Orangemen, together with the junior Orange organizations, to the number of about two hundred members, met at their hall on St. James street, yesterday, and headed by a very good life and drum band, marched to St. Bartholomew's Reformed Episcopal Church, where the annual sermon was preached by the Rev. Charles R. Cook.

The picnic of the order on Saturday was well attended and much enjoyed by all who took part in it. The spot chosen was Ivesville, and everything passed off very successfully.

DIGBY HARBOR IN SUMMER.

The Digby 'Courier's' illustrated magazine number comes like a cooling refreshment this warm weather, with the thermometer ninety-two in the shade and sunstroke high in the sunshine.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Table showing Return of traffic earnings, from July 1 to July 7, 1897, with figures for 1897 and 1896.

IMPERIAL FEDERATION.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN WILLING TO HAVE CANADA, AUSTRALIA AND SOUTH AFRICA REPRESENTED IN THE HOUSE.

London, July 12.—The 'Daily Chronicle' this morning says that Mr. Chamberlain, finding that his plan for colonial representation in the House of Commons is out of the question, wants Canada, Australia and South Africa each to have a representative in the House of Commons, and for this reason, wished Sir Donald Smith, the Canadian High Commissioner, raised to the peerage. Mr. Chamberlain hopes that when the premiers have returned home and consulted their governments they will arrange for the nomination of these representatives. Mr. Chamberlain also hopes eventually to constitute the colonial agents-general into a sort of advisory council, meeting regularly at the Colonial Office and giving the Colonial Secretary the benefit of their counsel.

In addition to the fact, however, that the conferences held did not run as smoothly as Mr. Chamberlain would have expected, the majority of the premiers expressed surprise at the dilatory, easy-going methods of the Imperial authorities, and the comparative indifference of the Colonial Office towards the new schemes created by the United States, whose instant action regarding Hawaii and Samoa as expanding their power, introduced a totally new element into Australian politics.

New York, July 11.—A London despatch to the 'Tribune' says: The colonial premiers are receiving hospitality and attentions without end, but there is no practical evidence that definite progress has been made in the direction of imperial federation. Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Goschen have been conferring with them, and many questions have been informally discussed, but the conviction is gaining ground that the general problem is beyond the range of practical politics under existing conditions. Mr. Chamberlain virtually admitted this in his speech at the Cordwainer's banquet, when he spoke of the Australian confederation and a similar movement in South Africa as policies which might open the way for imperial federation. The Jubilee has enlarged, if not created, the atmosphere for imperial unity, but there is not yet any definite proof that new institutions have taken root with the promise of growth and vitality. The heartiness with which the premiers have been welcomed ought not to be understood. It has promoted an era of good feeling in which anything short of the miraculous may be brought about in the relations of the mother state and the colonies. It has been a genuine English welcome, with Sir Wilfrid Laurier as the chief guest of honor. At the New Zealand dinner to Mr. Sedden, an exciting dance of Maoria, stripped to the waist and grotesquely dressed and painted, was thrown in as a side show, but no melodramatic accessories have been needed to stimulate public interest in the colonial guests. Of loyal sentiment and popular enthusiasm there has been no lack, but the problem of squaring the circle of a world-wide Empire has not been solved, even by so astute a man as Mr. Chamberlain.

DUNHAM ODDFELLOWS.

Dunham, Que., July 10.—The semi-annual installation of officers in Century Lodge, No. 24, I.O.O.F., took place last Thursday evening at the lodge room. Following are the new officers installed: W. A. Doherty, N.G.; J. G. Walls, V.G.; George E. Crawford, secretary; E. T. Curley, treasurer; G. A. Doherty, C.M.; E. Gleason, conductor; S. J. Murray, R.S.N.G.; M. Curley, L.S.; N. G. H. Miller, R.S.V.G.; C. Whitcomb, L.S.V.G.; F. Slogett, R.S.S.; C. Smith, L.S.S.; E. Buchanan, I.G.; A. Ross, O.G.; Geo. Doherty, chaplain. The installations were made by W. P. Berwick, D.D.G.M., of Farnham.

BIBLE CONFERENCE.

Niagara-on-the-Lake, July 10.—The twenty-first annual meeting of the International Bible Conference opened at the Queen's Royal, here, yesterday morning with an attendance of about two hundred. Prominent bible students and teachers are here from all parts of the United States and Canada, among them being the Rev. Mr. Mundall, Philadelphia; the Rev. Charles E. Adams, Galveston, Texas; Prof. Moorehead, Xenia, Ohio; Mr. George C. Needham, Northfield, Mass.; Rev. Dr. Erdman, Philadelphia; Rev. Robert Cameron, Boston; Mr. Fleming H. Revell, Chicago; Prof. Simpson, New York. The conference will continue until Tuesday next.

FIRE ON A BRITISH VESSEL.

London, July 10.—A despatch to the 'Daily Mail' from Capetown, says that the 'Burr' of the schooner 'Seabird', belonging to the Cape Government and engaged in trade with the Guano Islands, reports that he has had trouble with the Germans on account of the restrictions placed upon obtaining labor support from the islands from Damaraland. The captain on arriving at Angra Pequena bay on the west coast of Africa, was detained for several days, and then his boat was about leaving, she was fired on by German soldiers.

NEW C. P. R. BRANCH LINE.

Toronto, July 10.—The Canadian Pacific Railway has a gang of men making surveys between Cheltenham and Mono road. The company, it is understood, will abandon the Toronto, Grey & Bruce line between Mono road and Orangeville, extend the T. G. & B. westward to tap the branch that runs from Streetsville Junction to Teeswater, somewhere in the neighborhood of either Cheltenham or Ingewood, and run the Toronto and Owen Sound trains on the Teeswater branch from the junction point thus formed to Orangeville. Two surveys have already been made, and a third one is in progress.

RUSHING LUMBER THROUGH.

Oswego, N.Y., July 10.—In anticipation of the duty on lumber proposed by the Dingley bill, lumber is being rushed in here livelier than at any period in ten years. Since the opening of navigation 38,012,192 feet of lumber, in addition to 10,000,000 feet of domestic lumber, has been brought here, also 8,000,000 laths, 850 cords of railway ties, and 882 cords of cedar posts. Great quantities are also being brought here by rail.

SAYS ITS UNTRUE.

London, July 10.—The Duke of Manchester has telegraphed to the Associated Press asking it to kindly contradict the announcement of his engagement to Miss Mary Golet.

THE TORRID WAVE.

YESTERDAY'S RAIN BRINGS MUCH NEEDED RELIEF.

THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY DEATHS AND OVER TWO THOUSAND PROSTRATIONS THE RECORD UP TO DATE.

New York, July 10.—The fierce heat under which the greater portion of the country has sweated since July 1, moderated in many localities to-day, and predictions from the Weather Bureau at Washington indicate that lower temperatures will bring general relief within twenty-four hours. The record of prostrations and deaths resulting from the long heated term approaches in magnitude that of a general epidemic. Reports from all sections of the country received by the Associated Press show prostrations numbering in the neighborhood of 2,000, with fatalities close to 350. In addition to this there were scores of deaths resulting indirectly from the intolerable heat, the death rate in many of the large cities showing a fearful increase as compared with other years. The central states suffered more severely than other sections, the heat being most deadly in Chicago, Cincinnati and St. Louis. In number of fatalities Chicago heads the list with eighty-seven deaths; Cincinnati and suburban points reporting sixty-five; and St. Louis forty-two. Throughout the south the heat was intense, but the death rate was much lower than in the North. There were thirty-one heat prostrations in this city to-day, four of which proved fatal.

Chicago, Ill., July 10.—Eighty-seven people have died in this city from the effects of the heat since July 1. In addition six have been drowned while bathing to escape the sizzling rays of the sun, six have been driven insane, a like number have committed suicide, while 347 prostrations, more or less serious, have occurred. The health department reports show a great increase in the mortality among children and sufferers from chronic diseases. Eight deaths and twenty-one prostrations have occurred to-day.

Buffalo, N.Y., July 11.—Buffalo suffered from heat yesterday as it never suffered before. Up to midnight over fifty cases of heat prostration and nine deaths had been reported to the police. At eight o'clock the thermometer at the Weather Bureau stood at eighty-eight, making Buffalo the hottest city in the United States last night. Reports of death from heat come from all the surrounding towns and villages. To-day a heavy thunderstorm and a steady downpour of rain for three hours has cooled the atmosphere greatly.

St. Louis, Mo., July 10.—The record of the sun up to six o'clock to-night in St. Louis, is—Dead, fourteen; prostrations, fifty-two. Of those prostrated ten are expected to die to-night. Bakers, teamsters, cooks and organ-grinders form the bulk of those prostrated. The city hospital is swamped with heat cases. The emergency wards are packed. Large tents have been ordered placed on the hospital grounds and all heat cases will be transferred to them. At dawn this morning, the temperature was eighty-eight degrees; at three p.m., it was ninety-nine. As yet there has been no relief from the heat. The hot spell in St. Louis has lasted twelve days, and still continues. Forty-two persons have died of sunstroke on the streets, in ambulances or in the Emergency Hospital.

Cincinnati, Ohio, July 10.—There were seven fatal cases of heat prostration here to-day. There are in the Cincinnati Hospital forty cases of sufferers from sunstroke, together with 358 cases under treatment, very largely for ailments superinduced by heat. The maximum heat mark by the weather bureau was ninety-three degrees at 1 p.m. The coronor reports thirty-three fatal cases of sunstroke here for the past seven days. This does not include a dozen cases of sunstroke for the week in Covington, Newport and other Kentucky suburbs. There were more than five hundred prostrations that were not fatal.

DINED BY ST. GEORGE'S CLUB.

London, July 10.—The St. George's Club, the leading colonial club of London, gave a banquet to-night in honor of the visiting colonial prime ministers, all of whom were present with the exception of Sir Wilfrid Laurier of Canada, Mr. R. J. Sedden of New Zealand, and the Hon. George H. Reid of New South Wales, who went to Hawarden to-day on a visit to Mr. Gladstone.

Mr. George J. Goschen, first lord of the admiralty, who was one of the guests, announced that Cape Colony, through its prime minister, Sir Gordon Sprigg, had presented a first-class battleship to Great Britain. The gift was unconditional. The vessel would be built at the expense of the colony as an addition to the British navy, and not for the defence of the colony. The announcement was received with enthusiastic cheers. Mr. Goschen warmly thanked Cape Colony on behalf of the empire for the gift.

A BAD WRECK.

Malone, N.Y., July 10.—One of the worst wrecks on the Ogdensburg & Lake Champlain Railway that has occurred in recent years was caused last night at Brushton. Twenty-two cars were piled up in an almost inextricable mass by the breaking in two of the train and the subsequent crashing together of the sections when the engine stopped for water. Many of the cars were loaded with lumber, making the clearing of the track more slow of accomplishment. The road was blocked till night, passengers being transferred at that point. No one was injured by the collision.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

Belt Line Railway.—Bout de L'ile Park (Cushing's Grove) is the prettiest spot on the island. Light refreshments are served in the restaurant until 11 p.m. Take the Notre Dame or St. Catherine street cars going east and connect with the Belt Line Railway at La Salle avenue, Maisonneuve.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

SOME REASONS WHY YOU CAN DEAL WITH US.

In Housefurnishing lines we keep the goods that you are looking for—not the high-priced out-of-reach sort, nor the cheapest trashy goods, but we certainly do show a magnificent line of medium priced articles. We think that it pleases a customer to have a variety of selection in just the right-priced goods, and we make it a feature of this business to always keep on hand a stock just a little more varied, and at prices a bit more attractive than do our competitors. Another thing, we keep all—everything for every room in the house. We take cash, but don't insist upon it. We are in a position, and do arrange very liberal terms of credit.

The American Wringer Co., Successor to METROPOLITAN MFG. CO., 1078 and 1080 Notre Dame St., T. A. EMMANS, Manager.

PURE AIR, Superior Accommodation and Surroundings, And the Famous Waters and Baths furnished by the Canadian Pacific Railway, make

CALEDONIA SPRINGS The Most Desirable Spa in America.

THE ORIGINAL, THE MEDICAL HALL BELFAST GINGER ALE FACTORY, 84 St. Urbain st., Is now prepared to supply in any quantity, the famous

Medical Hall Belfast Ginger Ale—the original. " " Extra Soda Water, " " Champagne Cider, " " Potash Water, " " Rideau Mineral Water, A sparkling table water, ETC., ETC., ETC.

The quality of them will be found second to none, domestic or imported. Orders may be entrusted to any of the leading grocers. KENNETH CAMPBELL & CO., Pharmaceutical Chemists.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

FACE HUMORS Pimples, blotches, blackheads, red, rough, oily, mothy skin, itching, scaly scalp, dry, thin, and falling hair, and baby blemishes prevented by CUTICURA SOAP, the most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap in the world, as well as purest and sweetest for toilet, bath, and nursery.

Cuticura Soap is sold throughout the world. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. Comp., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A. How to Prevent Face Humors, mailed free. EVERY HUMOR From Pimples to Scrofula cured by CUTICURA SOAP.

RICHARD COEUR DE LION ENCAMPMENT. Knights desiring full dress Chapeaux will leave their orders at our store at once, so as to be in time for Aug. 19th, and oblige.

HENRY GRANT & SON, MASONIC CLOTHIERS, 2445 St. Catherine st., near Drummond.

3 C's Cleanliness, Comfort, Civility. OUR MOTTO AT THE Turkish Bath Hotel, 140 to 144 ST. MONIQUE STREET.

I WOULDN'T be so headstrong as to refuse advice when offered in a WOULD YOU friendly spirit.

Not show better judgment by investigating? If right, follow it. IT WILL BE RIGHT if you are advised to use The COOK'S FRIEND Baking Powder.

MONEY TO LEND At Low Rate of Interest and on favorable terms, on first-class property. SUN LIFE ASSURANCE CO of Canada

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

MOUNTAIN, LAKE AND RIVER SIDE HIGHGATE SPRINGS, VT. THE FRANKLIN HOUSE and COTTAGES, Open June to October.

ST. LEON SPRINGS HOTEL. Twenty-eight years under the same management; Bowling and Lawn Tennis and Bathing House; good fishing and boating. Send for circulars and prices. J. L. SCOTT, Proprietor.

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

BELMONT RETREAT, Quebec. Private Hospital opened since 1864 for the treatment of inebriates. Separate department for Ladies. DR. J. M. MACKAY, Prop., P.O. Box 178.

CASCADE HOUSE, Little Metis, healthiest and most popular Summer Resorts. For particulars write J. MACNIDER.

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

BOARDERS WANTED IN QUIET COUNTRY house, near river, and within easy access to train. Address S.S., 'Witness' Office.

WHITE MOUNTAINS, NEW HAMPSHIRE.

CRAWFORD HOUSE, FABYAN HOUSE, TWIN MOUNTAIN HOUSE, SUMMIT HOUSE, Mt. Washington.

These four celebrated Hosteries have been planned on a grand scale, located on sites unexcelled for grandeur and beauty. From their broad piazzas a wondrous view of Lake, Hill and magnificent mountains is revealed. Crawford House is situated amidst the most delightful scenery of the mountain region. Tourists should not fail to ascend Mount Willard, if possible, late in the afternoon; no sketch from the summit can convey an adequate idea of the view. In some respects it is more impressive than that from Mt. Washington. The Saco River is 2,501 feet below. At a glance can be seen the greater part of White Mountain Notch in all its grandeur. On the right is Mt. Willey, on the left Mt. Webster. Teams and careful drivers are to be obtained at Crawford's. All trains for Mt. Washington start from Fabyan's. A night should be spent on Mt. Washington to see the sunset and sunrise. The Twin Mountain House is an ideal place for families with children. Located at the most central point for Fabyan's, Crawford's, Bethlehem, and Jefferson. Its beautiful sunsets, dry invigorating air and extensive grounds make it a most charming spot. Post and Telegraph Offices in each house.

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

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

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

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

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

IDLEWILD COTTAGE. Real country board. Home comforts. Accommodation for 25. Low rates. Mrs. M. E. PADEL FORD, Proprietor, Bethlehem, N.H.

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

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

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

JEFFERSON, N.H. WHITE MOUNTAINS.

THE WAUMBEEK JEFFERSON, N.H. Open July, Aug. and Sept. DAVID E. PLUMER, Manager.

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

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

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

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

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

THE RAWDON Summer Resort, between two Rivers, near Post-Office. Boarders welcomed and made comfortable. Apply to WM. M. HOLIDAY. 21

MAPLE GROVE FARM—A FEW SUMMER boarders can be accommodated at above farm, one mile from Ormstown and the same from river; cool and pleasant. Address Box 36, Ormstown. 10

COUNTRY BOARD OBTAINABLE IN pleasant locality, near the water, for several adults or families; can furnish city references. Address: COUNTRY, 'Witness' Office. 10

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

HOTEL DEL MONTE, SARANAC LAKE, N.Y. C. F. CARPENTER, Proprietor. Three dollars per day. 12

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

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

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

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

SUMMER BOARD, by the Seaside, about ten minutes' walk from steamboat landing, fishing, boating and fine sand beach for bathing; terms moderate. Apply to Mrs. EMERY W. HAMILTON, Chebeague, Maine. 5

MOUNT ROYAL COTTAGE OPEN THE END OF JUNE. PEAK'S ISLAND, MAINE. The favorite seaside resort, mountain and sea air combined, good bathing; will furnish rooms to families or parties with housekeeping privileges; large dining-room and kitchen. Apply to Mrs. McDONALD, 147 Metcalf street. 22

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

SEA BATHING, LITTLE METIS—PARTIES wishing to avoid the noise and bustle of a hotel can have good private board at Green Hill House. For particulars apply ALEX. TURRIFF, Little Metis, Que. 7

FURNISHED ROOMS AT PEAK'S ISLAND, Me., with the use of dining room and kitchen, if required. The house will be opened on the 1st July, and is beautifully situated, with gallery on three sides, mountain and sea air combined; a splendid view of bay and islands; away from all noise; smooth beach; steamboat leaves every hour for Portland. For further particulars apply to MRS. McDONALD, 147 Metcalf street, Montreal. 25

A SEASIDE RESIDENCE FOR ONE OR TWO families for the summer at Mount Royal, on Peak's Island, Maine. It contains thirteen rooms fully furnished, plastered and painted; gallery on three sides; mountain and sea air combined; situated high; a splendid view of bay and islands; away from all noise; smooth beach; steamboat leaves every hour for Portland. For further particulars apply to Mr. JOHN BEATTY, 'Witness' Office. 30

RIDGE HOUSE, L. M. HAMILTON, Proprietor. Cousins Island is one of the most beautiful islands in Casco Bay. It is situated nine miles from Portland, and six miles from Freeport. Two steamboats touch at the island, each four times a day, bringing the mail daily from Portland. There are good facilities at this island for bathing, fishing, yachting, etc. The Ridge House is 100 rods from either steamboat landing. 30

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

OVER THREE HUNDRED DEATHS.

MONTREAL'S HEAVY PENALTY TO THE CONSUMING HEAT.

Enquiries at the Civic Health Department this morning as to last week's death rate, brought out the startling information that there had been no less than three hundred and twenty-five deaths.

A HEAVY RAINFALL. LAST WEEK'S HEAT RECORD.

The instruments at the City Hall show that no less than two inches of rain fell from the time it began last evening till about 8.30 this morning.

Mr. Gauthier, chief of the fire alarm department, has prepared a report showing the activity of the thermometer from Monday last till yesterday.

Belleville, Ont., July 12.—While James Clarke, a well known resident of North Concession of Sydney, was working at a barn near his home, on Friday afternoon, he was prostrated by the heat.

Stratford, Ont., July 12.—Mr. John Counter, one of the largest property owners of the city, and one of the best known citizens here, succumbed to sunstroke on Saturday afternoon.

Welland, Ont., July 12.—The last week has been the hottest on record here, and the thermometers on Saturday stood at one hundred degrees for some hours.

Quebec, July 12.—Gunner Larkin died in the Citadel on Saturday morning from prostration caused by the heat.

Chatham, Ont., July 12.—Reports have reached this city from all quarters of the fruit growing district that orchards and small fruit farms have suffered severely from the intense heat of the last few days.

Quebec, July 10.—Another death from the great heat here in the early part of this week has taken place, the victim being a postoffice letter carrier, named Dube.

Ottawa, July 12.—Another victim to the heat was Mr. Joseph Octave Dionne, accountant of the Public Works Department, who died yesterday after an illness of a week.

Another drowning fatality occurred on Saturday afternoon in the river between Nuns' Island and the north shore by which a man named Joseph Leblanc, together with his son, lost their lives.

It was the old story of a boat getting into the current, becoming unmanageable and then capsizing. The Leblancs had with them three lady friends, who were also thrown out of the boat into the water but who were saved after intense exertions by the occupants of another boat that was near.

Some time ago the council of Maisonneuve agreed to pay to the city \$500 per month, in advance, for water furnished it. The municipality being two months in arrears, Mr. Robb, City Treasurer, notified it at the beginning of last week that if some money was not forthcoming the water supply would be cut off.

The Roman Catholic Church of the parish of St. Cesaire, County of Rouville, was struck by lightning during last night's storm, but no damage of any consequence was done.

A contestation of the election of Mr. Blanchard, M.P.P. for Vercheres, was filed in court on Saturday.

THE ST. LAMBERT REGATTA.



MR. A. E. HARVEY, President of St. Lambert Boating Club.



MR. J. EDGAR BUCHANAN, Vice-president of the St. Lambert Boating Club.



MR. G. W. ADAMS, Secretary of St. Lambert Boating Club.



MR. A. E. CLARE, Assistant Secretary of the St. Lambert Boating Club.



MR. JOHNSON SMITH, Captain of St. Lambert Boating Club.

CHARBONNEAU RECOVERING. The boy Charles Charbonneau, who is ill with smallpox in the pavilion, is progressing very favorably.

Another contested election. A contestation of the election of Mr. Blanchard, M.P.P. for Vercheres, was filed in court on Saturday.

FATAL FIRE AT QUEBEC.

MICHAEL PAIN AND HIS DAUGHTER THE VICTIMS.

ORIGIN OF THE FIRE UNKNOWN.

Quebec, July 12.—A dreadful occurrence, involving the loss of two lives, disturbed the calm of the Sabbath here yesterday. Shortly after four o'clock in the morning, a fire broke out in Commissioners street, St. Roch's, and before it could be arrested, three small tenement houses, occupied by five or six French-Canadian families of the working class, had been wiped out, and two of their inmates, a shoemaker, named Michael E. Pain, aged fifty-five, and his daughter, Valeta, a young woman of twenty-three, were burned to death.

The fire is supposed to have started in an outhouse, whence it spread to the kitchen of the Pain family. It was first discovered by Pain himself, who immediately aroused his wife, son and two daughters. All escaped except Mr. Pain and his eldest daughter. It is supposed that in trying to save the latter both lives were lost. Their bodies, partly dressed, and almost completely charred, were found in the same room about a quarter of an hour after the fire had been got under control, the girl lying on a bed and the father stretched on the floor. They were undoubtedly asphyxiated, and must have suffered little. The other members of the family got out with hardly enough clothing to cover them. Everything they had was lost, including a splendid library belonging to the son. Their loss is about \$2,000, uninsured. The other dwellings destroyed were occupied by families named Desjardins, Martel, Drouin, Ouellet, and Giguere, who also narrowly escaped with their lives and lost nearly all their worldly belongings. Some of them only escaped by throwing mattresses out of the windows and jumping upon them from the burning buildings. Desjardins, who is a carter, sustained some severe burns in extricating his horse from the flames.

The only insurance on the property destroyed is said to be one of \$200 held by Madame Drouin, on her furniture, and another of \$1,000, by Giguere, the owner of one of the tenements. It is impossible to say how the fire originated.

An inquest will be held on the bodies of the victims.

At the last meeting of the Mount Royal Park Committee, Ald. Stevenson would not consent to the adoption of the minutes of the previous meeting, at which it was determined to hold an investigation into Mr. McGibbon's administration of the mountain park, on the ground that the notice to attend the meeting had not been served upon him within the time specified by the rules of Council. After some discussion it was decided to refer the question of the legality of the meeting to the City Attorney. That official this morning sent a letter to the City Clerk saying as Ald. Stevenson did not receive his notice to attend the meeting twenty-four hours before it was held, that all business transacted at it must be declared illegal.

There was a daring attempt at safe-blowing in Ste. Genevieve on Sunday morning. Mr. Emeri Payment, who keeps a store there, was awakened at half-past two by his dog barking. He and his wife got up and saw a man dart out of the store. He shot at the escaping burglar, but without effect. On examining the store it was found that the drill had broken in the second hole of the two bored in the door of the big safe. A number of burglar's tools were found on the verandah. Mr. Gauthier, special constable, arrested a man who said he came from Montreal, on suspicion, but he was discharged at the Police Court this morning, as there was no evidence against him.

The Pullman House robbery. The detectives of Montreal during the last few days have been busy on the Pullman House robbery case and have succeeded in locating the thieves in the United States. It will be remembered that thieves entered the house mentioned kept by John H. Smith and stole eighteen hundred dollars in bills. The perpetrators were traced to Valleyfield, where they endeavored to change some of the money but the shopkeepers were evidently rather dubious as to where the large bills had come from, consequently they refused to have anything to do with them. From here they went over the border. This morning it was reported that the thieves were under arrest on the other side of the line and that extradition papers were being prepared, so that they might be brought back for trial.

Judge Desnoyers of the Criminal Court leaves the city to-morrow with his family for their holidays, and Judge Dugas will return on Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Carson left this morning to attend the Dominion Alliance convention, which opens in Toronto to-morrow morning. Mrs. Carson has been appointed to represent the Quebec Provincial W. C. T. U. at the convention.

The Phoenix Hook and Ladder Company, from Poughkeepsie, N.Y., is to pay a visit to the city on Aug. 1.

ALLEGED BURGLAR.

EARLY ON SUNDAY MORNING THE HOUSE OF MR. BERKOVITCH, 2065 NOTRE DAME STREET, WAS ENTERED BY BURGLARS WHO GOT AWAY WITH TWO PAIRS OF TROUSERS AND THIRTY-SIX DOLLARS.

The thieves got in through a rear window. The detective office was notified and acting-Detectives Coleman and Samson were detailed on the case with the result that a man following the occupation of a machinist, was arrested on Workman street last night, as being implicated in the robbery. In his possession a pair of gloves was found which Berkovitch identified as part of his stolen property. When arraigned before Mr. Lafontaine this morning, the prisoner pleaded guilty to stealing the gloves, but he knew nothing of the theft of the trousers and money, as he took the gloves from the store before twelve o'clock on Saturday night. He was remanded.

ANOTHER BURGLARY.

AN EAST END CHINAMAN IS THE VICTIM.

The burglars and other marauders who have again begun to infest the city of late, extended their operations on Sunday morning to the east end. When Yong Lee, a Chinaman, who keeps a laundry at No. 58 Iberville street, visited his place yesterday morning, he found it ransacked. Not only were several shirts carried off, but the burglars had forced the cash drawer and had taken away nine dollars, the earnings of the previous night. Entrance had been secured from the rear.

A FAST TRIP.

The C. P. R. is again to the front with the fastest trans-Pacific record. The steamship 'Empress of Japan,' which left Vancouver at 10.20 a.m. on June 26, and Victoria, B.C., at 4.15 the same afternoon, arrived at Yokohama at 1.30 p.m. on July 7. Deducting the difference in time and the day lost in crossing the line, the actual running time of the 'Empress' between Victoria and Yokohama was ten days, three hours and forty-four minutes. The distance between the two ports is 4,217 miles, and the average speed was 17.3 knots per hour, which smashes all previous records in either direction, and gives the Canadian Pacific another jubilee triumph.

A SEAL PERHAPS.

Mr. Norman Otley and Mr. Murdoch Ross, gentlemen farmers residing near the Long Sault, report having seen an enormous fish while rowing in the vicinity of Stanley Island. The fish appeared to them to be about six feet long and three feet across the thickest part of its body. It made a great noise in the water, and left a swell behind it which rocked the boat in which the young men who observed it were seated. They were very much surprised to see such a monster in this vicinity, and are at a loss to know what kind of fish it could have been.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL PICNIC.

Grace Episcopal Church held its annual Sunday-school excursion to Otterburn Park on Saturday. The day was pleasantly spent by all concerned.

THE 'AVOCA' FIRST.

THE ROYAL ST. LAWRENCE YACHT CLUB.

YACHTING AT DORVAL.

The eighth race of the Ross series for the 20 foot class was sailed on Saturday afternoon. There was a fine whole sail breeze from the east with a little northing in it, and the water was almost perfectly smooth, so that the race was an extremely fast one. Five boats started, the 'Avoca,' with G. H. Duggan, going across with the gun at the mark had a clear lead on the fleet; the 'Islander' in the order named. As the starboard course was sailed, it was a spinaker run to the outer buoy. The 'Avoca' at once began to draw out, and at the first mark had a clear lead on the fleet; the 'Rogue' came second, and the 'Mille' was third. On the reach in the 'Mille' came up on the 'Rogue,' and after a luffing match 80, passed her and took second place, the rest of the boats keeping well together, making it anybody's for the third place, until they completed the first round. The times were as follows:—

Table with columns for boat name, start time, and time taken. Includes boats like 'Avoca', 'Mille', 'Islander', 'Glenowen', 'Rogue', 'Titania', 'Anita', and 'Viva'.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

BELT LINE RAILWAY.—The official inauguration of the Belt Line Railway is postponed until Thursday next, at 4 p.m. Cars running as usual.

LOCAL STOCKS.

MORE ACTIVE AND HIGHER.

WITNESS OFFICE, July 12, 1897.

The local stock market to-day was decidedly more active and generally higher. Canadian Pacific, following the London market advanced to 66 and 66 1/2, 275 selling at the lower figure; Cable which closed at 17 1/2 on Friday opened to-day at 17 1/2, and closed at 17 1/2; 513 Montreal Street Railway sold at 217, maintaining Friday's advance from 216 1/2; New Street advanced 1/4 from 209 1/2 to 210; 880 shares of Toronto Street Railway sold at 78 1/2; Halifax Street Railway advanced 1/4 to 99; Dominion Cotton 1 1/2 to 74 1/2. There were a few scattering sales of bank stock.

The sales at to-day's board were as follows:—25 Canadian Pacific Railway at 65 1/2, 150 at 66, 25 at 66 1/2, 100 at 66, 25 at 66, 50 Cable at 17 1/2, 50 at 17 1/2, 100 at 17 1/2, 50 at 17 1/2, 1 at 17 1/2, 15 at 17 1/2, 513 Montreal Street Railway at 217, 1 at 218, 25 Toronto Street Railway at 78 1/2, 275 at 78 1/2, 5 at 78, 600 at 78 1/2, 100 New Street at 210, 1 at 210 1/2, 25 Heat and Light at 43, 2 Telephone at 155, 25 Halifax Street Railway at 99, 2 Merchants Bank at 174, 23 Bank of Montreal at 235, 100 Duluth preferred at 6, 24 Montreal Cotton at 125, 40 Dominion Cotton at 74 1/2, 185,000 Coupon Bonds at 107, 1,500 registered bonds at 107 1/2.

In New York the opening on the stock exchange showed higher prices all around in spite of the lower range of quotations from London. The Grangers showed the greatest activity, and strength among the railways on account of the unfavorable character of the government crop report. Sugar was up 1/4. The changes generally were narrow.

In London American securities opened firm and continued so all day. The tone was firm and the demand generally light. Beet sugar, July, 8s 6d.

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

Table of stock prices with columns for Stock Name, Sellers, and Buyers. Includes Canadian Pacific, Duluth S.S. & Atlantic, Grand Trunk, etc.

NEW YORK STOCK LIST.

Table of New York stock prices with columns for Stock Name, Opening, and Closing. Includes Atchafalaya, Can. Southern, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, etc.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

WHEAT FRACTIONALLY HIGHER—CORN AND OATS ABOUT STEADY.

In Chicago this morning wheat opened 1/4 lower, but closed from 1/4 to 1/2 higher than yesterday on an advancing market; July was 1/4 higher at 70c, Sept. 1/4 higher at 65 1/2c to 65 3/4c, Dec. 1/4 higher at 67 1/2c; corn closed 1/4 higher for July at 25 1/2c, and 1/4 higher for Sept at 26 1/2c; oats remained steady; pork closed 2c lower and lard and short ribs 5c higher.

Detroit, July 12.—Closing—70c b. July, 65 1/2c b. Sept. Duluth, July 12.—Closing—66c Sept., 66 1/2c Dec. Milwaukee, July 12.—Closing—72 1/2c July, 62 1/2c Sept. St. Louis, July 12.—Closing—67 1/4c July, 66 1/2c Sept., 66 1/2c Dec. Toledo, July 12.—Closing—70 1/2c July, 68 1/2c Sept. New York, July 12.—Closing—77c July, 71 1/2c Sept., 73 1/2c Dec.

EXPORTS OF CHEESE AND BUTTER.

The exports of cheese for the week ending July 10 were 100,417 boxes, and for the corresponding week of last year, 3,783, making an increase for the week of 46,634 bxs. The total shipments of cheese since the first of May now amount to 539,854 boxes; for the same period of last year they were 409,011, an increase of 130,843 boxes.

DIED.

HOWELL.—At 4132 St. Catherine street, Westmount, on the 11th instant, Mrs. E. A. youngest daughter of Joseph Howells, aged 11 years and 8 months. Funeral private.

STOCKS IN STORE AT MONTREAL.

Table of stock prices for various commodities like Wheat, Corn, Peas, Oats, Barley, Rye, Flour, and Meal, with columns for quantity and price.

6TH FUSILIERS' INSPECTION.

A CREDITABLE TURN-OUT.

The inspection of the 6th Fusiliers on Saturday last, witnessed the inauguration of a new and wise departure. The hour of inspection had been changed from three to five o'clock, and it was just as well that such was the case in view of Saturday's weather, which seemed to have forgotten all about the cool breezes of the previous evening.

The inspection of the 6th Fusiliers on Saturday last, witnessed the inauguration of a new and wise departure. The hour of inspection had been changed from three to five o'clock, and it was just as well that such was the case in view of Saturday's weather, which seemed to have forgotten all about the cool breezes of the previous evening. As it was, the heat was considerable and must have proved trying to the men in their attractive, but for such weather, manifestly unfit uniform. The fusilier busby is a head dress that was never meant for other than temperate climates, and all must agree that light pith helmets would have been more in order for such a day. Another point to be noticed with which the militia authorities should deal, is the retention by this corps of the cumbersome pouch-belt, which article of equipment should by this time be relegated to its proper place in a museum of military relics. The sight of this antiquated belt with its equally ancient pouch in conjunction with an up-to-date weapon is strange, but hardly correct.

The battalion was on the ground in good time, the appearance of the men as regards neatness and cleanliness being all that could be desired. They were steady in the ranks and their drill was good. After the general salute and inspection of the ranks by the inspecting officer, Lieut.-Col. Maunsell, R.R.C.I., the battalion trooped the colors, which picturesque ceremony was carried out in fine style; the spectators keenly appreciated this part of the proceedings and applauded loudly.

The march past was well done, though as the companies were in single rank, the movement could not possibly look as well as it would had the battalion been a large one with the companies in double rank.

This was followed by battalion drill and the manual and firing exercises, all of which were executed with pretty fair precision. It seems, though, that there is a little more difficulty with the new rifle than with the old Snider, and this appears most of all in the manual exercise. Good the inspection undoubtedly was, and if the other regiments who are yet to undergo their annual inspection this year make as neat a turn-out of it as the 6th Fusiliers did on Saturday, they will do well.

The battalion, which was commanded, in the absence of Lieut.-Col. Burland, by Major Mitchell, numbered in all 249 officers and men. The inspection was concluded shortly after six o'clock.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF INSTRUCTION.

The Hon. W. T. Harris of Washington, Commissioner of Education for the United States, will speak at the meeting of the American Institute of Instruction at the High School this evening. The Hon. C. W. Ross, Minister of Education for Ontario, will also speak. The programme will include a solo by Miss Hollinshead. The meeting will be open to the public.

SHIPPING AND HARBOR NEWS.

The Beaver Line S.S. Lake Huron passed Main Head at 5 a.m. this morning, due in Liverpool early on Tuesday morning. The Dominion (Elder-Dempster) Line S.S. Lycia, which sailed from Avonmouth on the 29th ult., arrived in port at 8 o'clock on Sunday morning.

The Dominion (Elder-Dempster) Line S.S. Memnon sailed from Avonmouth at three o'clock on Sunday morning for Montreal. The Dominion (Elder-Dempster) Line S.S. Belgian King sailed from this port for London at 7 o'clock on Sunday morning. She had on board 47 cattle, 480 sheep and a full general cargo.

The S.S. Numidian, Captain McNeill, arrived in port to-day from Liverpool with passengers and a general cargo consigned to H. & A. Allan. The S.S. Maling, Captain Wright, arrived in port this morning from Quebec in ballast; she will load a full cargo of deals and lumber for Hull outwards consigned by McLean, Kennedy & Co.

The S.S. Rossmore and S.S. Stockholm City both arrived in port yesterday light. They will load cattle and a general cargo outwards for Liverpool. The depth of water in the ship channel to-day was 25 ft. 7 in.; same height last year, 28 ft. 11 in.

GULF REPORT.

Grosse Isle—S.S. Ormiston passed at 8 a.m. River du Loup—Cloudy; raining; north-west wind. Father Point—Cloudy; raining; east wind; inward yesterday at 4.30 p.m.; Stoteman; outward yesterday at 9.30 p.m.; Vancouver. Meat Cove—Cloudy; raining; strong west wind; Newfoundland anchored. Magdalen Islands—Dense fog; heavy rain; strong south-west wind. Cape Ray—Dense fog; light south-east wind.

Low Point—Clear; strong south-east wind; inward on Saturday Huelva, Turret Louis and Valley, outward at 6 a.m. Litchburg and barge.

DIED.

HOWELL.—At 4132 St. Catherine street, Westmount, on the 11th instant, Mrs. E. A. youngest daughter of Joseph Howells, aged 11 years and 8 months. Funeral private.

COMMERCIAL.

WITNESS OFFICE, July 12, 1897.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

ADVICES to the Board of Trade this morning were as follows:—London, July 12, 1897. Harrows off coast, wheat nothing doing; cargoes on passage...

Wheat market is firm, and there is a slight advance in prices for oats and peas, but very slow.

Canadian short cut, mess, \$14.00 to \$15.00. Corn, Canadian, in bulk, 60.07 to 60.90.

Maple Products—Maple syrup in wood, 40c to 45c. Maple sugar, 50c to 60c.

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

Onions—The market is strong and active. No. 1 in car lots, \$13 to \$15. No. 2 in car lots, \$11 to \$12.50 per ton.

Butter—The market is firm. For fancy butter, 17 1/2c to 17 3/4c is being offered.

Honey—The demand is poor. White clover comb is offering at 10c, and dark at 7c.

Table with 4 columns: Receipts, Shipments, and prices for various commodities like wheat, corn, and flour.

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LIVE STOCK MARKET—JULY 12. There were about 400 head of butchers' calves and 500 sheep and lambs...

ADVERTISEMENTS. Riders should always carry a pot of Quicker in their tool sack.

ADVERTISEMENTS. Riders should always carry a pot of Quicker in their tool sack.

TRADE IN THE UNITED STATES. Bradstreet's says:—There is only a moderate volume of trade throughout the country.

The clearances for the Dominion of Canada were: Montreal, \$13,559,459, increase, 16.5 percent.

THE McMASTER ESTATE. Toronto, July 8.—Mr. E. R. C. Clarkson, trustee for the McMaster & Co., estate, has issued a statement...

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET. Union Stock Yards, Chicago, July 12, 1897. Hogs—Today's estimated receipts, 41,000.

CANADIAN WOODS. The arrivals from British North America during the past month, ending June 30, have been 25 vessels, 45,348 tons.

BRITAIN AND THE PREFERENTIAL TARIFF. Referring to the position that may be taken by England with respect to the preferential tariff...

ADVERTISEMENTS. Here is a picture that women will wonder at, one of these days.

ADVERTISEMENTS. Drink Montserrat In Hot Weather. It is the pure juice of ripe fruit—and a wholesome summer beverage.

ADVERTISEMENTS. 100 Doses in a Bottle. Is peculiar to and true only of Hood's Sarsaparilla.

ADVERTISEMENTS. CLEAR AS CRYSTAL. It's because the water comes direct from the famous Laurentian Spring.

ADVERTISEMENTS. MACHINERY WANTED. I Band Saw with Iron Table.

ADVERTISEMENTS. DUKE FOR SALE. THOROUGH BRED MASTIFF DOG 'DUKE.'

ADVERTISEMENTS. BOND AND DEBENTURES. Suitable for Permanent Investment.

ADVERTISEMENTS. HOUSES WANTED. WANTED, SMALL, SELF-CONTAINED Flat; rent, ten dollars.

ADVERTISEMENTS. TO LET. TO LET, 183 McCORD STREET, 4 rooms and good cellar.

ADVERTISEMENTS. TO LET. TO LET, CERTAIN PREMISES IN THE 'Witness' Building.

LIVERPOOL MARKET PRICES CURRENT. Liverpool, July 12, 1897.—Spring wheat, 5s 10 1/2d to 5s 11d.

CONSOLS. London, July 12, 12.30 p.m.—Consols.—Money, 11 1/2%; account, 11 1/2-18.

A NEW LEVIATHAN. The Liverpool 'Journal of Commerce' says:—'On Thursday Middlesborough once more marked an epoch in the history of its onward career.'

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SITUATIONS VACANT. WANTED, A GOOD JOBBING CARPENTER. Apply 634 Wellington street.

WANTED, A GOOD GENERAL SERVANT and Tablemaid to go to the country; must have good references.

A YOUNG GIRL FOR LIGHT HOUSE-work in small family. Apply at 64 Laval avenue, immediately.

WITNESSES WANTED TO DO COPYING at home. LAW COLLEGE, LIMA, OHIO.

WANTED, INVOICE AND CUSTOM HOUSE Clerk for wholesale hardware; write well; knowledge of Customs work; must be quick and correct at figures.

WANTED, FOR THE PRESBYTERIAN Ladies' College, Ottawa, (formerly Colby College), an experienced teacher of mathematics and chemistry.

WANTED, AT ONCE, A PLAIN COOK; must have good references. Please apply in the evening, 294 Drummond street.

WANTED, for a Manufacturing concern in St. Hyacinthe, intelligent Office Clerk; must be Shorthand and Typewriter; state experience.

Employment Wanted. WANTED, BY A USEFUL MAN, WORK as indoor servant, or attend horse; knows the city well, and a good driver.

GOOD HOMES WANTED IN CHRISTIAN families (Church of England), for English lads from 6 to 12, just out from England.

WANTED, BY A YOUNG MAN, SITUATION as Photographer; experience in all branches. Address B 75, 'Witness' Office.

Rooms and Board. COMFORTABLE ROOM TO LET, WITH or without board in a private family, where there are no children.

ROOMS TO LET, LARGE AND VERY comfortable, well furnished, in private residence. No. 7 McGill College avenue.

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

Houses Wanted. WANTED, SMALL, SELF-CONTAINED Flat; rent, ten dollars. Address D 102, 'Witness' Office.

To Let. TO LET, 183 McCORD STREET, 4 rooms and good cellar; reduced rent; in good order. Apply next door, or 22 Park ave.

The Boys' Page.

Echo: or, the Cave Fairy.

A LEGEND FROM MANGAIA.

(Sunday at Home.)

The first king of Mangaia was named Rangī, who had previously dragged up the island from the depths of the unseen world. Rangī resolved to explore every nook and corner of his new realm, to ascertain whether there were any other inhabitants in his territory.

After travelling some distance along the northern division of his domains without discovering the slightest trace of any living creature, he approached a romantic pile of rocks overhanging a tremendous gorge, by which the waters of the neighboring valleys discharge themselves into the ocean. A number of caves converge at this point, the pathway to which is obstructed by vast boulders.

Here Rangī shouted, as was his wont, "Oo!" (Hallo, there!) To his surprise a voice from the rocks distinctly replied, "Oo!" Rangī asked, "What is your name?" Instead of a satisfactory reply, came the defiant query, "What is your name?" Rangī, bursting with indignation, now demanded of this unseen fellow-resident, "Whence do you come?" Still the invisible speaker declined to reveal herself, and the ears of Rangī were assailed with the irritating words, "Whence do you come?" Unable to endure this any longer, he named the inhabitant of the cave, nicknaming her "Aitu-mamao," i.e., the ever-distant, or the hide-and-seek spirit; but forthwith heard himself cursed in exactly the same tone and words. Evidently this satirical, unseen being was no respecter of persons. Rangī fell immeasurably in his own estimation.

The king now resolved, at any cost, to get a sight of the insolent creature pertinaciously hiding in the rocks. Cautiously leaping from boulder to boulder, he entered the gorge, inquiring as he proceeded for the hitherto invisible inhabitant, but receiving for his pains only sarcastic replies. The chasm grew darker and narrower, but Rangī kept bravely on his way. Upon suddenly looking up, to his astonishment, he found that the arched roof was everywhere covered with transparent glittering pendants (stalactites), white, like a row of formidable teeth, almost touching his person, drops of cold water meanwhile falling like rain upon a stone flooring. Underneath was a row of stumps (stalagmites), rising up from the basement of the cave. Astonstricken at the sight of these vast open jaws, apparently about to swallow him up, he instinctively retreated a few steps, and, looking up once more, for the first time caught a glimpse of the face of a female fairy, heartily laughing at his terror.

As soon as the king recovered his equanimity, he inquired the proper name of this formidable apparition. Her reply was, "I am Tumutunua, or Echo" (literally, "the cave-speaking spirit.") "I am the being that everywhere inhabited the rocks of Mangaia ere you set foot on the soil."

The cave where Rangī first made the acquaintance of Echo was thenceforth named Aitu-mamao, or the home of the ever-distant, or hide-and-seek spirit. Any child on the island of Mangaia will point it out to the visitor.

In the course of his subsequent exploration Rangī often met with this notable nymph Echo, who seemed to be ubiquitous. No difficulty ever arose from the presence of Echo in his dominions, as she was a nymph of a gentle and harmless disposition, her only fault being that she was a little satirical when addressed by strangers.

Accompanied by some friends, I once explored the home of Echo for half-an-hour, until the torches were nearly burnt out and the roof necessitated a creeping posture. About midway a running stream crossed our path. We sang a number of hymns, and were delighted to hear, at a great height above our heads, in utter darkness, a most perfect echo—as if an unseen choir were singing in perfect unison with our torch-lit company.

At the Marquesas, to this day, divine honors are paid to Echo.—William Wyatt Gill, LL.D.

A HUGE PYTHON IN NEW YORK.

In an animal store on South street, coiled upon a big mattress, in a cage ten feet long, is probably the largest make ever brought to this country alive. It is a great Indian python, one of the most formidable of the boa family, and a descendant of the serpent slain by Apollo near Delphi.

Two months ago this monster lay dormant in one of the wildest jungles of Sumatra. He had just dropped from the limb of a massive banyan tree, wrapped his powerful length about the body of a leaping antelope, and, crushing his prey until every bone was broken, was in the act of swallowing the animal whole at the first course of his semi-annual meal. His huge jaws had encircled the entire body of the animal, and only the spreading antlers remained

outside as an index of what had occurred. The python was dazing away in a blissful state, waiting for the antlers to drop off, so that he might thoroughly digest the morsel and then take a nap for some months.

While in this condition the great snake was surprised by a band of natives under the direction of George Arstingstahl, an Englishman, whose business is the capture of wild animals. The serpent was uncoiled and tied at full length to a long bamboo pole, which was then lifted by the natives and the burden borne to the port, where stood the good ship McDuff, Captain Thompson in command, waiting to sail for America. And that is how this terror of the jungle happens to be now sleeping peacefully in the store on South street, still engaged in the task of digesting the antelope which he caught in the wilds of Sumatra.

This python is thirty-eight feet long and measures thirty-one and a half inches in diameter at the thickest portion of his body. The cage in which he is kept is of wood, wire, and glass. There is no particular necessity for strength, so long as the snake is well fed. It is only after he has finished a three or four months' job of mastication that he wakes up and makes himself a terror.

"This is one of the largest snakes ever brought to America," said Mr. Arstingstahl. "It had been committing great depredations among the herds of cattle and sheep which abound in the vicinity of Pukatooni, and was also charged with the death of two natives who were penetrating the forest in search of some sheep which had strayed."

"In trying to effect the capture one of the natives, named Metio Skermitt, while attempting to put a rope around the snake's head, was struck on the forearm with its tail and had a bone fractured. Another native had several of the bones in his right hand broken."

The big python has just shed his old skin, and now appears in a bright, shining coat. He is thought to be about fifteen years old.—New York 'Journal.'

SET A TRAP TO CATCH AN EARTHQUAKE.

A funny story is told of a well-known Conservative M. P. He lives in an ancient and rat-infested mansion. When the earthquake one night disturbed his slumbers he jumped out of bed, exclaiming that he would stand this sort of thing no longer. With the resolution of a desperate man, he then procured and set two large rat-traps, and retired to

rest, feeling that he was prepared for the worst. Traps have been set before now to catch sunbeams; but this is the first time on record of their being employed against earthquakes.—'Tit-Bits.'

NECTAR GATHERING.

A writer in the 'Revue des Sciences Naturelles' makes the following calculations in regard to the work done by the honey bee: When the weather is fine a worker can visit from forty to eighty flowers in six or ten trips, and collect a grain of nectar. If it visits two hundred or four hundred flowers, it will gather five grains. Under favorable circumstances it will take a fortnight to obtain fifteen grains. It would, therefore, take it several years to manufacture a pound of honey, which would fill about three thousand cells.—'Popular Science News.'

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Horsford's Acid Phosphate
Quiets the nerves and induces sleep.

MOTHS! MOTHS! MOTHS!
CAMPHOR! CAMPHOR!
FINEST ENGLISH CAMPHOR!
MOTH BALLS, MOTH SQUARES
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CATERPILLARS! CATERPILLARS!
KILL 'EM! KILL 'EM!
Hellebore for sale at the Glasgow Drug Hall.

MOSQUITOES! MOSQUITOES! Ash's Forest Friend! Fishermen and all who go to the country in summer should not fail to get a bottle of Ash's Forest Friend. 25c and 50c.

GLASGOW DRUG HALL,
1750 Notre Dame st.
Country and telephone orders promptly filled.

J. A. HARTE, Druggist.

Plants! Plants!

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

MIXED PLANTS, \$1.00 per doz.
ANNUALS, 25c per doz., \$1.50 per 100.
We will ship 12 beautiful assorted plants to any address for \$1.00.
Plants per the hundred or thousand.

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

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IT STRIKES HOME!

Chase's Ointment Cures All Skin Irritations.

Of the many skin diseases, eczema is one of the worst and most common. The one effective remedy so far discovered for it is Dr. Chase's Ointment. It has never been known to fail. Mr. Andrew A. von Hartland, N.J., says:

"My little daughter, Grace Ella, aged three and a half, was a dreadful sufferer from eczema for three years. We tried a number of alleged cures and several doctors, but all without effect. Her's was indeed a bad case. Her little body was entirely covered with rash. One day our local druggist, Mr. Wm. E. Thistle, recommended me to try Dr. Chase's Ointment. I did so, and four boxes effected a complete cure and saved our child."

Dr. Chase's Ointment is just as effective for piles, salt rheum and sores of all descriptions. For sale by all dealers and Edmondson, Bates & Co., manufacturers, Toronto; price 50 cents.

There is nothing to equal Chase's Linseed and Turpentine for severe colds and lung troubles. Large bottle 25 cents.

HAVE YOU FOOT IT?

If so you will find your feet often get tired, sore, swollen or aching. Maybe a corn or an ingrowing toenail makes walking a misery. In the summer time especially will your feet get sweaty, foul smelling or scalded. To free you from all these miseries there is a simple preparation called

Foot Elm

E. R. Dunnett, 224 John Street North, Hamilton, Ont., says: "For the past three years I have tried in vain to get a remedy for sore, perspiring feet. I sent for a box of Foot Elm and am surprised at the rapid cure it effected, as the one box has been the means of giving me great relief when all other remedies failed."

Price 25c a box. Sold by all druggists and shoe dealers, or sent by mail on receipt of price by addressing STORR & JUV. BOWMANVILLE, Ont.

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SAMPLE BRUSHES CHEAP.
We have a lot of Sample
PURE BRISTLE HAIR BRUSHES.
ENGLISH HANDLE CLOTH BRUSHES.
BADGER HAIR SHAVING BRUSHES.
ELLY'S BRUSH WORK, per-
sisting feet. I sent for a box of Foot
Elm and am surprised at the rapid
cure it effected, as the one box has
been the means of giving me great
relief when all other remedies failed."

Price 25c a box. Sold by all druggists and
shoe dealers, or sent by mail on receipt of price
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BOILS Are caused by a microbe in the skin. A little plaster of Quikcure will destroy the microbe and the cure is effected at once.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.
PORTLAND AND OLD ORCHARD BEACH.

Parlor Cars leaves Montreal (Windsor St.) at 5 a.m., daily except Sundays, for Portland and Old Orchard Beach.
Sleeping Cars leave Windsor Street, 8:20 p.m. daily, for Portland and Old Orchard Beach.

ST. ANDREW'S, N. B.
Through Sleeping Car Service.
Every Friday until September 3rd, inclusive, a first-class sleeping car leaves Montreal (Windsor Street), for St. Andrew's, N.B., on St. John and Halifax express train at 7:50 p.m. Returning leaves St. Andrew's following Monday, arriving Montreal, Tuesdays, 8:30 a.m.

NEW ROUTE TO HAMILTON, NIGARA FALLS, AND BRANTFORD.
Through Sleeper leaves Montreal (Windsor Street) at 9 p.m. daily, arriving Hamilton 8:10 a.m., stops at Falls View (Canadian side) within a few hundred feet of the Falls and affording finest view obtainable, crosses cantilever bridge and reaches Buffalo at 10:50 a.m. Returning leaves Buffalo at 4:50 p.m., Hamilton 7:30 p.m. and arrives in Montreal at 7:20 a.m.

BRANTFORD SERVICE.
Montreal, Lv. 7 p.m. \$6.50 a.m.
Hamilton, Ar. 10 a.m. \$9.35 p.m.
Brantford, Ar. 12:25 a.m. \$7.45 a.m.
Daily. Except Sunday.

City Ticket and Telegraph Office,
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Steamer From Montreal From Quebec
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At. N. S. " Canada " will sail from Boston August 7.

Rates of passage to Liverpool and Londonderry: Cabin, \$52.50 to \$90; second cabin, \$34 to \$38.25; steerage to Liverpool, London, Londonderry, Glasgow, Belfast and Glasgow, \$22.50 and \$23.50.

Midship saloon, electric light, spacious promenade decks. For further information apply to any agent of the Company or to DAVID TORRANCE & CO., 17 St. Sacramento St., Montreal.

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Sat. July 24, Lake Superior, Aug. 11
Weekly Thereafter.

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

RATES OF PASSAGE.
FIRST CABIN—single, \$40.00, 60 and 90. Return, \$86 and \$114, according to steamer selected.
SECOND CABIN—To Liverpool or London, \$34; return, \$66.75. Glasgow, \$37.65; return, \$74.05.
STEERAGE—To Liverpool, London, Glasgow and Belfast, \$22.50.
NOTE.—Steamers of the Beaver Line are provided with the use of bedding and eating and drinking utensils, free of charge.
Freight carried at lowest rates and to all important points, both in Canada and Great Britain, on through bills of lading. Special facilities provided for the carriage of butter, cheese and perishable freight.
For further particulars as to freight or passage, apply to D. & C. MACIVER, D. W. CAMPBELL, Tower Buildings, Mgr. 13 Hospital St., Liverpool. Montreal.

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WEEKLY GLASGOW SERVICE
From Glasgow From Montreal
June 25, SS. TRITONIA, July 15
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July 9, SS. CERVONA, July 29
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WEEKLY LONDON SERVICE.
From Newcastle From Montreal
June 24, SS. KILDONA, July 11
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July 8, SS. CERVONA, July 29
July 15, SS. DONALDSON, Aug. 5
July 22, SS. DEVONA, Aug. 13

EAST COAST SERVICE.
SS. AVLONA, for Aberdeen, July 15
SS. ESCALON, for Dundee, July 22
SS. FREMONT, for Leith, July 29
SS. BELONA, for Leith, Aug. 14
SS. GANGES, for Leith, Aug. 24
Agents: GARRA, YOUNG & NOLAN, Newcastle-on-Tyne, A. Low, 808 & Co., 27 Levee street, London, E.C.; Wm. Thomson & Co., Leith; W. Thomson & Sons, Dundee, Scotland.
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Reservations and Tickets by all Lines from Montreal and New York to England, Scotland, Germany, France, Belgium, Holland, Italy and other parts.
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THE DOCTOR'S PENNY.

A REMINISCENCE OF THE RECORD REIGN YEAR.

(Sunday Companion.)

I.

A bare, but scrupulously tidy room. A patient, worn look on her face, suggestive of an ever-present sorrow...

"How's Amy?" she inquires at length, with an uneasy glance towards the bed. "Poor little girl! She's been lying in bed all morning fit to break my heart..."

"Not now, dearie. And let poor Amy be. She and I, maybe, will have a cup of tea later on. I must get this work done so you can take it home on your way back to school..."

"Mother," said the child presently, as she sat contentedly munching her dry bread. "What's 'A Jubilee Offering'?"

The mother looked up with a glance of passing interest. "Read it," she said. "I can't stop, dearie. And Emma, in a slow, high-pitched school drawl, proceeded to read the following announcement: 'The Women and Girls of the United Kingdom, of all Ages, Ranks, Classes, Beliefs, and Opinions, are asked to join in One Common Offering to Their Queen...'"

"Yes, poor thing! She is a widow same as me, though she is a queen! Then, breaking off the last thread with a jerk, and beginning to fold her work: 'Now, Emmie, you'll leave this at Mrs. Bryce's, and then take Amy's bottle to the doctor's to be filled. Say you'll call for it after school, and another would be much obliged if he'd call in as he's passing to-morrow; your little sister's very bad. Mind you speak nicely, dear, and say just so.'"

The case was very different with the little sufferer on the bed. She had seemed unconscious of what was passing, and had taken no notice of her sister's movements till she began to read, and then her attention became riveted, and all unnoticed by her mother, who hoped by the cessation of the moans that she had fallen asleep, drank in eagerly every word of what was being said. She was about seven years of age. A pretty child she must have been before pain set the seal of premature age upon her tender brow; and even now the soft, golden curls clinging about the damp forehead, together with the eyes, so prematurely large and intensely blue in their sad wistfulness, lent a sort of picturesque beauty to the little shrunken face.

As soon as Emmie had gone, the mother set about preparation for the food for both stood so much in need of. A very poor repast at best; but she made it as tempting to the little invalid as circumstances would permit.

A thin square of toast was broken carefully into a teacup and soaked in warm milk, and the dull apathy vanished from her face as she bent over her suffering child.

"Mother has brought her Amy a nice little tin," she said. "Will she be mother and try to take it?" The child's lips were parched with thirst, and she eagerly took a little drink; but after a spoonful of the toast it was evident that, in spite of her willingness, the effort to swallow was too much for her, and when the little head was shaken and the mother, the poor mother, came with an aching heart to press the child's forehead, she found it burning.

"Are you going to machine this afternoon, mother?" asked the weak little girl, somewhat refreshed, the child looked on with interest while the mother prepared her final meal.

given with a pang at the heart, for the knowledge that the work which must be done aggravated her darling's sufferings was one of the mother's greatest trials. 'I'm going to buttonhole.' Presently she brought her work and sat down by the couch. 'Talk to Amy, mother,' said the child. 'Yes, darling. What shall mother talk about?'

'Tell Amy about the Queen.' 'The Queen, dearie?' It seemed a very hazy subject where-with to beguile the dreary time in that bare little room. Her eye instinctively turned to the leaflet still lying on the table.

'She's been a very good Queen, dearie, for sixty years. That's a long time, Amy—before ever I was born. I haven't heard much of her of late years; but I mind when I was a girl she had a lot of little children, and we used to talk of them a good bit.'

'And you said she was a widow, same as you. Are queens widows, mother?' asked little Amy.

'Yes, dearie; trouble comes to all alike! I mind the day Prince Consort (that was her husband's name) died. Your father, he came up to mother's to show his black band. He was a boy then, and it was before little master Ted was born, and says he: 'Don't it seem strange to think on, Emma, that the Queen's she's a widow?' Ah! he little thought then, poor fellow! as one day we'd be married, and that I would be left a widow too!'

'But why did he have a black band?' said Amy, with interest. 'To show his respect, dearie; most people did. He was a right good prince, and they were sorry for the poor Queen, too.'

There was a long pause, during which Mrs. Smith fell into a reverie of bygone days. It was broken by another question from the child.

'Mother,' said Amy, 'did the Queen ever have a little girl that died?'

A tear fell upon the mother's work before she found voice to answer. 'There was the Princess Alice,' she said; 'but she had grown big first, and had little girls of her own.'

'Mother,' said the child eagerly, 'I saw the Queen once. It was when I was in the hospital. And she looked at me, mother. She didn't know I saw her, for the pain was so bad I couldn't smile back; but wasn't it kind of her to look, mother?'

'Don't talk so much, dearie,' urged the mother, drawing the bed-clothes over the wasted little form. But the child was too excited to be checked. 'It made me feel better just then, mother, and sometimes now when the pain is very bad I try to fancy she's looking again, and then I pretend it feels better. I'm glad she came when I was there, ain't you, mother? I should so like to give her a present when the lady comes!'

(To be continued.)

THE SOUL'S INQUIRIES.

MONDAY, JULY 12.

For what dost thou make request?—Neh. ii., 4. O thou my God, save thy servant that trusteth in thee.—Ps. lxxxvii., 2. I am with thee, saith the Lord, to save thee.—Jer. xxx., 11.

The use of money is almost the supreme test of character. When we have a revival that touches property, we shall have a new sort of revival, that can more properly be compared to Pentecost than those which we ordinarily observe. To learn what is the mind of God concerning the use of property we must come to

ADVERTISEMENTS.



After.... Taking

a course of Ayer's Pills the system is set in good working order and a man begins to feel that life is worth living. He who has become the gradual prey of constipation, does not realize the friction under which he labors, until the burden is lifted from him. Then his mountains sink into mole-hills, his moroseness gives place to jollity, he is a happy man again. If life does not seem worth living to you, you may take a very different view of it after taking

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

the word of God and to our knees in prayer. One of the principles of the Christian use of property is that the Lord's money is to be given first. We are not to give what remains after all our own wants are supplied. The Israelite gave firstlings and first-fruits. Another thing to be brought out more clearly is the relations of Christian giving to Christ. We are to give in the spirit of Christ. We are prone to be near-sighted in this matter—to see only the agent who comes for the money, or the board that disburses it; we are apt to want some specific cause to which to give; to have our star beneficiary, who shall shine so that we can point to him and say: 'He's our star; we take care of him; see how he shines!' We seem not to be able to look through intermediate agencies and see Christ. The missionary is a person who has moved out of himself—not out of a particular territory. When we move out of ourselves into the full service of Christ, we enter the true missionary spirit, whether it be of work or of giving.—Dr. Mable.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

COMPOSITIONS.

'O dear! how I hate this horrid composition!' sighed Mabel Snow, and two angry tears rolled down her cheeks. Her subject was 'Contentment.' She had written three lines and had not a word more to say about it.

'What is your subject?' asked mamma cheerfully. 'Oh, it is 'Contentment,' but I can have any subject I please, though one is as bad as another. I don't see the use of writing compositions, I'm sure. I never mean to write a book. I do believe Miss Sawyer makes us write them just to tease us.'

'Did you feed the hens this morning, Mabel?' said mamma again. 'Yes, indeed!' cried Mabel eagerly; 'and I found two dozen eggs; and where do you suppose the old gray hen's nest is?' And Mabel laid down her pencil and talked ten minutes by the clock about what she had seen when she gave the hens their breakfast and looked for the eggs.

When she had finished Mrs. Snow said, 'Now write a quarter of what you have just said, to read to Tommy to-night.'

There were several mistakes in grammar in what she wrote, and here and there was a misspelt word, but the account came from Mabel's heart, and so was full of life.

'Now,' said mamma, after she had corrected the mistakes, 'copy this nicely and give it to Miss Sawyer as your composition.'

'Oh!' said Mabel, 'is that what you meant? But the girls will all laugh at my subject.'

'Never mind,' said mamma, 'try it.' The next morning each girl read her composition, and then votes were taken as to which was the best. Mabel's had every vote but two.

So, school-girls, and boys, too, write on subjects about which you know something, find out all you can about them, and you will be surprised to find how interesting it will soon become to write compositions.—'Children's Messenger.'

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

Miss LIZZIE V. DONAHUE

Whose Case Baffled the Physician's Skill.

Restored to Health by DR. CODERRE'S RED PILLS.

The saying that only those who have been ill can thoroughly enjoy the blessing of health, is undoubtedly true. To undergo physical suffering until existence has become a burden; to note the daily lessening of vital force, seeing naught in life but a hopeless season of torture; and then be as it were snatched from the grave, with the full realization of a speedy return to health, must certainly give one a keener sense of the enjoyment of life's blessings, than would have been possible had no previous ailment existed.

This is well illustrated and verified in the following letter.

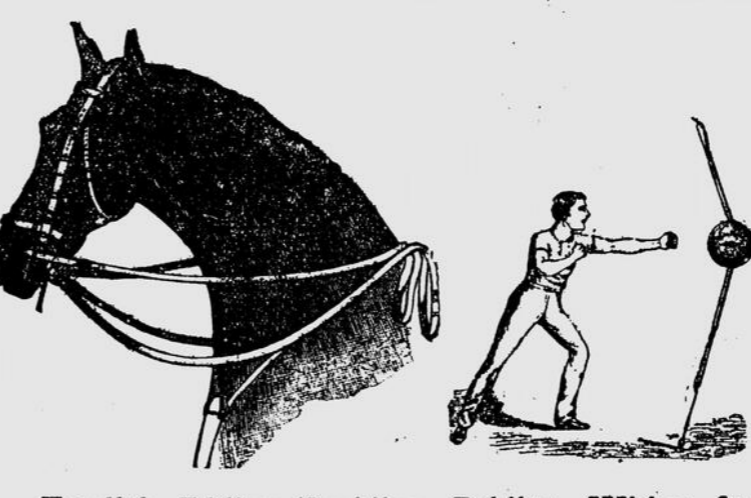


MISS LIZZIE V. DONAHUE. 67 Pleasant Street, Lowell, Mass.

Gentleman—For the past two months I have been taking your Dr. Coderre's Red Pills, and am so gratified with the result, that I feel that I must write you out of pure joy of heart, with the hope that others may be benefited in like manner. For a long time I had been in failing health. There seemed to be a growing lack of vitality. Each day I was painfully conscious that I was growing weaker and weaker, my face was colorless, and my aching head and back rendered life a constant season of torture. At last I was compelled to go to bed and summons a physician. His efforts to restore my health were partially successful, but still there was something about my case that seemed to baffle his skill. At last I was persuaded to try Dr. Coderre's Red Pills, and the result has already surpassed all my expectations. I am to-day feeling like a new woman, I shall gladly recommend this remedy at every opportunity, and you have my consent to the publishing of this letter. Respectfully yours, LIZZIE V. DONAHUE.

When suffering humanity is provided with the remedy for its relief, the virtue of which is clearly established as by this excellent testimonial, would it not be strange if many others did not avail themselves of its potency? We want every suffering woman to reflect upon this. We want them to carefully read this lady's letter, for we know that her case is but the duplicate of thousands of others. In Dr. Coderre's Red Pills is found a reliable and certain remedy for female weakness. It is not a case of try it and see if it will help you, but try it and it will help you.

Our experience in the treatment of this class of diseases has not been for naught. We are daily being made aware of the virtues of our remedy, by the willing testimony of glad women, who, however skeptical they might have been, are today enthusiastically in their praise of the excellent home treatment afforded by Dr. Coderre's Red Pills. Further information relative to the diseases of women will be cheerfully furnished by our French Specialist, who will at the same time give you all the necessary advice for home treatment absolutely free. Dr. Coderre's Red Pills are for sale everywhere. Price 50c. per box, 6 boxes \$2.50, mailed on receipt of price. These pills are sold in boxes only, never in bulk. Address: FRANCO-AMERICAN CHEMICAL CO., Medical Department P. O. Box 2308, Montreal, Canada.



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READABLE PARAGRAPHS.

READY TO SETTLE.

An old Swede farmer who lives on the Baltimore and Ohio Road a few miles out of town had the misfortune to lose a valuable colt the other day. The animal jumped out of a pasture, ran down upon the railway, and was caught in a cut by an express train. The claim agent of the road went out to effect an amicable settlement, if possible, with the old man.

'We are sorry, of course, that this affair happened,' said the railway man, 'and I hope it will not be necessary for us to go into court.'

The old farmer looked at him suspiciously and shifted about uneasily, but said nothing.

'You must remember,' continued the claim agent, 'that your colt was a trespasser on our property when the accident occurred. We don't want any litigation, however, if we can help it, and we'd like to arrange a settlement with you on a friendly basis.'

'Vell' slowly said the Swede, 'Ay tal you. Ay bin sorry das fool colt runned on de railway track, but Ay bin poor man. Ay skal give you two tollar!'—Chicago 'Times-Herald.'

A SENSE OF RELIEF.

Always follow on applications of Dr. Coderre's plasters. For rheumatism, kidney troubles, backache, sideache, sprains, colds, sore throat or lung troubles, and bearing down pains so common to many women, these plasters would prove invaluable. An article possessing so much merit, at so little cost, should be in every home. Unlimited many times afford but temporary relief, where these Plasters effect a complete cure. 25 cents.

AN ELEMENT OF POPULARITY.

The Bureau of Engraving and Printing has decided to replace the present \$1, \$2 and \$5 silver certificates with bills which will present a more artistic appearance. This will be entirely satisfactory, provided they present their appearance oftener.—Chicago 'Times-Herald.'

A DOSE OF MENTHOL COUGH SYRUP WILL NOT HURT YOU BUT DO YOU GOOD.

OVERHEARD IN THE METROPOLITAN. Meud (reading)—'Executed under the direction of Phidias.'

Ethel—'Oh, were those poor things executed. What a bloodthirsty tyrant Phidias must have been!'—Brooklyn 'Life.'

WE PAY YOUR LOSS.

You probably carry life and fire, and possibly accident insurance—all of which are necessities. But do you carry any burglary insurance. It doesn't cost much and will guarantee you against all loss or damage caused by burglars during your absence from home this summer and for the rest of the year as well. Telephone John A. Grose (1284), General Manager of the Dominion Burglary Guarantee Co., or call at 181 St. James street for particulars and rates. 12

ALWAYS UNREASONABLE.

'Invalids are difficult to deal with.' 'In what way?' 'If you ask them how they are, they get mad, and if you don't ask them how they are they get mad.'—Chicago 'Record.'

BUSINESS AND SICKNESS.

Do not go well together, but among many busy lives this condition of affairs is compulsory. Sedentary occupations cause among many, constipation of the most persistent type, and cathartic is frequently resorted to preserve any thing like regularity in the bowels movements. Dr. Coderre's Purgative Tablets, when taken for a short time, does away with the necessity of frequent design, and cures the most obstinate cases of constipation. No gripping nor nausea is connected with their use. 25 cents. 12

REALIZED.

'How does your lawn mower run?' Inquired the good natured man, looking over the fence. 'It doesn't,' replied Davis, between puffs. 'You have to push the same thing.'—'Judge.'

A DUTY TO YOURSELF.

Remember that it is part of your duty to yourself to protect yourself from all possibility of actual loss. When it is possible for you to procure a policy with the Dominion Burglary Guarantee Co. at a trifling cost you should lose no time in doing so. Call up John A. Grose (Telephone 1284), General Manager of the Company, who will send an agent to you at once. 12

THE DIFFERENCE.

'A man must make his own way in the world.' 'Yes, but a woman merely has it.'—Chicago 'Journal.'

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

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pleasant rivalry, and that the oarsmen of the United States are being heartily...

AQUATICS.

THE WINNIEPEG CREW. July 10.—The Evening Telegram cable from London says:—The...

TEN YACK CAN ROW.

July 10.—The Henley Regatta has been decided that there is no objection...

THE HENLEY REGATTA.

July 11.—The regatta which began yesterday bids fair to be a record year...

CRICKET.

MONTREAL VS. ST. JOHNS STANDARD. The Montreal team journey to St. Johns on...

INTRODUCTIONS ON 'CHANGE.

The following gentlemen were introduced on 'Change on Saturday: Messrs. R. M. Dean of Chicago, by A. G. Thomson...

INADEQUATE CAR SERVICE.

Complaint was made that there were no Bleuery and Park avenue cars running this morning between a quarter past six and a quarter past seven o'clock.

STREET LABORERS.

On Saturday three hundred laborers were busy laying Notre Dame street from Chaboulez square westward with cement overlaid with brick at the square, but with asphalt west of this point.

TRADE WITH JAPAN.

Mr. George Anderson, the Canadian trade commissioner to Japan, recently appointed by the Japanese government, has been staying at the Windsor Hotel for a day or two prior to his departure for Vancouver, on his way to Yokohama.

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SON CHALLENGES MCCARTHY. July 12.—Harley Davidson, who has been the champion of the bicycle races at the Island this afternoon, and those who went were disappointed, as the matched race advertised as the drawing card proved to be a failure.

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FOOTBALL.

CORNWALL'S KICKERS. Cornwall, July 12.—The Cornwall Football team are preparing for their trip to Havlock on Aug. 10 to play the famous Norway team. They will also play the Glen-garry team later in the season.

SUMMER COTTAGE ROBBED.

DETECTIVE CARPENTER MAKES TWO ARRESTS.

About a week ago when Dr. Finnie, physician, of Bleuery street, and president of the Fish and Game Protection Club of Montreal, took possession of his summer residence at Pointe Moine, on Lake St. Francis, he was somewhat surprised to find that burglars had ransacked the place and stolen goods to the value of five hundred dollars.

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LONDON TOPICS.

CRITICAL STATE OF AFFAIRS IN THE EAST.

REASSURING NEWS FROM INDIA—THE WOMAN SUFFRAGE BILL KILLED.

London, July 10.—Matters are clearly reaching a critical stage in the Near East. Emperor Francis Joseph's personal appeal to the Sultan is the latest proof of that, and there is much talk here of the probable withdrawal of the ambassadors of the powers from Constantinople, and starting a joint naval demonstration to bring the Porte to its senses.

If half that is said as to the intrigues by which this unity has been brought about is true, the Sultan may well doubt its efficacy under the severe strain of a threatened war. The 'Speaker,' for instance, repeats to-day a curious story, told in the innermost circles of diplomacy, about the Czar's recent policy.

Even apart from these intrigues, the Sultan probably knows what the rest of the world knows—that the ambassadors have not yet even discussed what should be done if the Porte persists in refusing to quit Thebesy.

MARITIME CONGREGATIONALISTS

Milton, N.S., July 12.—The fifty-first annual meeting of the Congregational Union of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick commenced on Thursday morning in the Congregational church here.

The union was singularly unfortunate this year in the loss of three of its chief officers, president, treasurer and statistical secretary, one by removal, another permanently laid aside by sickness and a third by death.

The opening prayer meeting, presided over by the Rev. J. M. Austin, gave as the key of the meetings, 'O magnify the Lord with me.' During the balance of the morning the ladies met together to organize a woman's board.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, has held the last of his joint conferences with the colonial premiers. To one of his programme-spinning tendencies they must seem disappointing.

BIG FLOATING CAPITAL IN ENGLAND.

London, July 10.—The issue of two and a half percent of a loan amounting to £2,500,000 (\$12,500,000) by the London County Council, which fixed the minimum tender at par, emphasizes the rapid accumulation of floating capital in England.

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THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

Hon. Mr. Seaver Makes a Strong Plea for the Bible in the Public Schools.

THE SUPREME MORAL FORCE IN EDUCATION.

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE KINDERGARTEN.

The climax in the attendance at the convention of the American Institute of Instruction was probably reached on Saturday evening when the president, Mr. Winship, announced in the assembly hall of the High School that the two thousand mark had been reached, which was much better than they had ventured to hope for. The announcement was received with a storm of applause.

At last evening's meeting in the Emmanuel Congregational Church Mr. Winship made a particular point of extending a cordial invitation to the public to attend all the sessions at the High School building, and announced the closing meeting this (Monday) evening, when addresses would be delivered by the Hon. William T. Harris, United States Commissioner of Education (who had now arrived); Prof. John T. Prince, of the Massachusetts Board of Education; the Hon. George W. Ross, Minister of Education for Ontario, and Mr. E. W. Arthy, Superintendent of Schools, Montreal.

DEPARTMENTAL DISCUSSIONS.

Saturday afternoon was devoted to what was called 'departmental discussions,' which were held in four different rooms of the High School building. One of the most interesting was that on child study, led by Prof. W. S. Monroe. Mr. Monroe himself particularly urged that teachers should pay greater attention to making a study of their pupils, to familiarize themselves with the disposition of the child so as to establish a mutual sympathy between the teacher and the child. He also referred to the punishment of the children, and expressed the belief that the teacher should cultivate mutual kindness and love instead of maintaining discipline through fear of the rod. He strongly condemned the practice which had been in vogue in some places of punishing a whole class for some fault which they could not locate. Mr. Monroe had not only taken the feeling of the pupils of different classes on that point, but also the sense of a large number of teachers, and they had all been opposed to that method of punishment.

Mr. R. K. Row of Kingston, who had read a paper on 'Penmanship' at the morning session, led the discussion on this subject. The importance and usefulness of vertical writing was emphasized. Vertical writing was no longer considered a fad, but it had now been introduced in many of the public schools, and the fad theory had been thoroughly exploded. It gave the pupils a good po-



MR. R. K. ROW.

sition in writing, and had proved itself equal to what was required of it.

The discussion on 'Geography' was conducted by Mr. Jacques W. Redway, F.R.G.S., of Mount Vernon, New York. This subject, it was urged, should be studied more by means of personal observation. Scholars should be taken out into the fields for this purpose. Mr. Redway strongly disapproved of committing to memory generally the locations of places; in fact, he had seen some examinations in Toronto which he could not have passed himself. As an instance of this it was argued that it would be interesting to know where some small place in Greece was when war was taking place, but it could hardly be considered a useful thing to carry such things in one's memory in the remote event of something turning up. The practice of correcting pupils' work was also alluded to, and Mr. Redway held that the child itself should do the correcting if any benefit was to be derived therefrom.

A ROUND-TABLE DISCUSSION.

At the afternoon session a round table discussion took place, the chairman being Mr. Bruce.

Mr. Willis Monroe delivered an address on 'Child life from the child's standpoint, specially with regard to the difficulty which teachers experience in

persuading children to give testimony against wrong-doers.' Children, he said, should be taught to be self-governing. Their crude notions of right and wrong should be respected and not frowned down. The physician asks what effect will this medicine have upon the patient? How will it leave him? In what condition? The teacher should ask the same question. Mr. Monroe gave an interesting account of a question of conscience which had been submitted to three thousand children, whose ages varied from seven to seventeen. The question was whether or not certain school children should have given information against their school-fellows concerning a breach against discipline which had taken place during the absence of the teacher. Fifty-five percent of the children said that they would have given information against the offenders. It was found that girls were more willing to testify than boys and younger children than older ones. The reasons given for testifying were various. Some said they did not wish to suffer for other's wrong-doing. The majority, however, considered it as a question of absolute right and wrong. Wrong had been done and they held that the offender should be punished. Those who said they would have refused to testify mainly took the ground that testifying was tattling and that tattling was wrong. He thought that as a rule children's unwillingness to testify proceeded from a sense of honor which should be respected by the teacher. The community, he thought, needed to be educated up to the necessity of testifying against evil-doers, as from this refusal to testify crime often went unpunished.

Principal Robins of the Montreal Normal School told of how he had stopped the practice of writing unseemly words or sentences on walls. His plan was to cause the scholars to rub out without remark any writing the author of which was not known to them. Where the author was known the boy was instructed to tell the writer that he must himself obliterate the writing or the matter would be reported. In this way the love of domination possessed by children was appealed to successfully.

Miss Edmand then delivered an ad-



MISS GERTRUDE EDMAND, Lowell.

dress. She said that teachers often suggested evil to scholars unconsciously by pursuing injudicious methods.

A long discussion then ensued on the questions suggested by the two speakers.

SATURDAY EVENING SESSION.

The evening session was devoted to a description of Cuba by Miss Anna C. Buckbee, and an address on 'The Ideal and the Practical in Education,' by Mr. Charles S. Chapin, principal of the Westfield (Mass.) Normal School, and an address, by special request, from the Hon. E. P. Seaver, president of the Boston School Board. Miss Buckbee's address was entitled:—

A PERSONAL VIEW OF CUBA.

People before they visit a country form a sort of mental picture of it. That picture is found to be very inaccurate when the country or locality is visited and seen. Miss Buckbee described the trip to the West Indies and some of the harbors of Cuba. Spaniards, Miss Buckbee said, are true Bourbons, they never learn and they never forget. A traveler can, however, go through the Custom House as easily as in the United States. One who has imbibed the spirit of Spanish romance soon finds that the reality is to be found in smells and dirt. Cuban women may not go out alone on the streets of Havana, but American women seem to be privileged, as they may walk about everywhere. The lady visitor remarks upon the absence of upholstery, wall paper, and the ordinary bric-a-brac of the American household. If the family is rich enough to keep a horse he occupies a room in the house adjoining the kitchen. When required, he is led out through the dining-room and other rooms to the front hall, where he is harnessed into the carriage so that ladies may take a drive without requiring to provide themselves with makintoshes or other wraps, bonnets or hats. Ladies always drive in closed carriages. Miss Buckbee described the Cuban parks where the people congregate in large numbers. The ladies, though they do not wear head coverings, yet wear (literally) great quantities of powder. The Cuban men, though they do not chew

tobacco, yet smoke everywhere but in the theatre, where they are forbidden to do so. Cubans smoke in the streets, in the parks, in the houses, in all the cars



MISS ANNA BUCKBEE, California (Pa.) Normal School.

and in church. At the theatre no artist, actor or actress may respond to an encore unless the government officer, who is ever present, gives his consent, the government being paternal and the mass of the people not being supposed to know what is good for them. In Cuba the milkman drives his cows about with him to his customers, and milks for them on the spot such a quantity as they may require. It is the custom always to offer a visitor a drink, and if he does not take wine he is offered a draught of milk, which, however, is not very palatable to the American, seeing that before being offered to him it has been boiled, or rather scorched, sweetened, salted and finally flavored with anise. Sugar plantations are very large, sometimes ten or twelve square miles in extent, and the machinery sometimes costs half-a-million dollars. Children who live on plantations cannot go to school without an escort. Indeed, the same thing is true of children in the cities. They are liable to be stolen by some enemy of their parents or they may be held for ransom. Children are very fond of kite-flying, which is one of their chief amusements. They, however, do not think that a kite is complete unless a knife is tied to the tail of it. Numerous accidents have resulted from this practice, but it is kept up. Cubans have many good qualities; they are devoted to their children, they are kindly and hospitable, but they are very slow and unprogressive, are lacking in the sense of responsibility, and the air of Cuba is duty with the broken promises of its inhabitants.

THE IDEAL AND THE PRACTICAL.

Mr. Charles S. Chapin, principal of the Westfield (Mass.) Normal School, delivered an address on 'The Ideal and the Practical in Education.' A man's idea of education is governed by his religious and philosophical opinions. There are those who consider education to be a mere preparation for earning one's living. Others consider that education should draw out and uplift. School instruction is getting more and more superficial. Too much is crowded into the university course of four years, while, too, the occupation of the teacher is becoming more and more intellectual and interesting. On the other hand, the work of the mechanic is becoming more and more automatic. The school's business is not to prepare men to be book-keepers or shorthand writers, but it



MR. C. S. CHAPIN, Principal State Normal School, Westfield, Mass.

should implant within their minds ennobling and intellectual resources which will remain with them in greater or less intensity throughout their lives. Education in the public schools should fill life with light and sweetness, whether the pupil is to be a preacher of the gospel, a clerk in a shop, or a day laborer. A man gets out of life only that which he can appreciate. We must cut loose from the present conventionalities. We must consider the individual mind, its tastes and its capabilities. All boys and girls will not like the same book, no matter what its excellence. Some men do not appreciate Johnson, others do not care for Thackeray. Howells, the American novelist, does not care for Dickens, whose shoe latchet he is not worthy to loose. Education should have three dimensions, viz., height, breadth and depth. Then if we will as educators resist as far as we may the efforts of the general public who seek more and more

to practicalize our schools, we shall turn out pupils who, when duty's inevitable task of life falls upon their shoulders, will not go through life as mere hired drudges.

At the request of the chairman, the Rev. Principal Rexford made a few remarks.

The Rev. Charles Fleischer, who spoke so strongly on Friday on the advisability of excluding the bible from our public schools, seems to get little sympathy from his co-workers. Said one lady teacher in a tone of half surprise, half scorn: 'We had one man there this morning who spent his time showing that the bible should not be taught in our schools at all!'

The Hon. E. P. Seaver spoke at some length on the subject. He was surprised, he said, to hear since coming here that the superintendent of the Boston schools contemplated any such action, and assured them that they need look for no immediate fulfillment of the prophecy. This was received with hearty cheers. What was Boston and what was New England, he asked, that any one at this day should propose that we should exclude from the education of our children that book on which their children and their adults had been nourished for eight generations? They were of the stock of the old English Puritans, and were largely of the same spirit as their forefathers two and a half centuries ago, that had founded a church without a bishop and a state without a king. And he believed that spirit was as thoroughly appreciated on British as on American soil. It was the spirit that stood for human freedom and equality of all men in law and loyalty under all circumstances to truth and right. The New England people were not drifting away from their moorings in the education and religion of the past. Modifications might be made in the manner in which the bible is used as a source of instruction. But to give it up would be to reduce education to a mere business of learning how to get one's bread and butter, and is the last thing that New England proposes to do. Education was not intellectual only, but moral, and ethics without religion cannot be taught. It was said public schools could not teach religion. If by that was meant the teaching of the genius of faith and doctrines, of course not. But the bible is the source not only of religious but of moral instruction, and no other source had yet been found as desirable or as acceptable. Its doctrines underlie all civilization. The Scriptures say: 'Whosoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them,' and that government is the best which in the largest degree succeeds in incorporating that principle in the laws and life of its people. One great teacher in New England has said: 'What is the essence of true republicanism? Not the selfish and blatant assertion, "I am as good as you," but the ready admission on all occasions that "You are as good as I," and that is the teaching of the bible. The bible first taught Europe that all men are equal in the sight of God, and therefore equal in point of dignity before the powers of earth. Equality in the eye of the law was directly traceable back to equality in the sight of God. The whole foundation of the teaching of good citizenship comes from the Jewish and the Christian Scriptures. From Greece we got our intellectual and aesthetic training, from Rome our laws and administration, and from Judah the highest form of religious instruction that has yet appeared upon earth. It would be long before we would throw aside all instruction to be derived from this race and sacrifice the bible and the moral instruction it contains.'

In using the bible there was no need whatever to trespass on denominational feelings. It was now a whole generation since the question had been agitated in Boston. Since then there had been no discussion of the question in all Massachusetts. The longer we live without controversy with religious bodies the better we shall be. But do not be anxious. We shall be able to take care of the religious instruction of the children of our public schools for some time to come. Mr. Albert E. Winship, the president of the institute, presided. At the conclusion of the conference the members and their friends attended a social reunion, accompanied with music and refreshments.

THE SUNDAY EVENING MEETING.

The evening service in Emmanuel Congregational Church last evening was given to addresses by Mr. George H. Martin, supervisor of the Boston schools, and Miss Lucy Wheelock, of the Chauncy Hall School, Boston.

The first half hour was spent in devotional exercises, which were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Evans, pastor of the church.

Mr. A. E. Winship, who presided, stated that last summer the Sunday meeting at Bethlehem was given up to a vesper service, but this year it seemed fitting that the cause of education, which was religious in spirit and in its purpose, and which so greatly aided in the formation of moral and religious character, should be taken up. He also took occasion to thank the pastor and members of Emmanuel Church for placing the sacred edifice at the disposal of the institute.

Mr. George H. Martin of Boston took for the theme of his address 'The supreme moral force in education.' Education, he remarked, is from within; in the highest sense, every man who lives is a self-educated man. As the nervous system begins to act against its environment, the soul becomes aware of its own existence. Apart from the real self of to-day there was the future self, the ideal self, and this ideal becomes the life-work with more or less earnestness of purpose. We find the man developing courtesy,

politeness, thoughtful consideration for others; we find him acquiring for himself careful, active business habits, military skill, love of country, and a spirit of devotion and self-sacrifice, until at last we have the complete man—the ideal has become real. The legislator, the general, the president were not Washington; the occupation and the office only helped, to reveal the character that was in him. Washington at sixty was the same dignified, self-controlling, self-respecting, patriotic, masterful man that he was at twenty; he had imbibed from his parents, from his elder brother, Lawrence, and his early associations those inspirations which had shown such excellent results in his after life. The elementary psychology of all human character is summed up in 'I see, I like, I wish I were, I will be.' Right here heretofore begins to get in its work. There had been two ideals, the cultivation of which had done much for the New England States. First, the religious ideal, which in every New England home was held before the child from childhood up, and which resulted in a bible-reading, church-going, clean-handed, honorable and worthy people. Side by side with that was the practical idea; in every community there were the men who had amassed comfortable fortunes, and these were held before the youth as examples worthy of emulation. He referred to the importance of the teacher possessing those elements of character which would help the child to mould his own in the right direction. Among the conspicuous examples of this he mentioned Dr. Thomas Arnold, and the influence of his noble work at Rugby, and how he showed the boys that they could be true Christians and merry boys still. Dr. Arnold would swim with his boys and play cricket and football, and in the evening work with them at their tasks. They thus came to realize that there could be learning without pedantry and religion without cant. As Phillips Brooks once said, 'Brethren, let us try to live many lives for God's sake, and godly lives for man's sake.' Mary Lyall's influence on this side of the Atlantic was the same as Arnold's at Rugby. Such was the work of the school, supplementing the home and supplementing society, and this, he took it, was the supreme mission of the Church.

Miss Lucy Wheelock of Boston, whose heart is in the kindergarten work, emphasized the importance of seizing the right time for the moral training of the child. They had too often forgotten in their schools that the tree of knowledge was both good and evil. Care should be taken in the right training of small children, because in every child could be seen the possibility of the perfect man. One of the tragedies of our every-day life was to discover our unrealized possibilities. The key-note of the life of any man was found when it was discovered what he could do or what he wished to do. And any system of education which did not seek to develop the power to will and to do must be incomplete. To realize the possibility of a perfect man became the highest educational idea. The plea that the Church and the home should take charge of the religious and moral training of the child, and the school had nothing to do with it, was a false one. The Church got hold of the child for only an hour each week, while in the school he can be guarded for several hours every day. We should recognize, as did that great apostle of little children, that it is the daily life and the natural activities of children, and Froebel wisely selected play, the child's natural activity, as the means to be used. Before they were taught the more serious subjects of life they could learn to play, and to play together, fairly, honestly and justly, and that was just what the kindergarten undertook to do. The trinity was this—temperance, or self-control, industry and religion. Unless we have religion with our industry we become a burden to ourselves, and if we have industry without religion we become idle dreamers, and unless we have self-control we can do nothing with our industry and religion. They must study the natural abilities of the child, and that was what the kindergarten tried to do. When children are taught to work at the right things and play the right kind of games they are learning about the things that are honest and true and of good report; they learn to love the things that are honest and good and lovely. She did not believe they would ever accomplish anything in religious teaching in the lives of their children so long as they thought the Church was sufficient for that purpose. In a concluding reference to the kindergarten, Miss Wheelock said that to become as a child by playing as a child not only brought the teacher nearer to the kingdom, but made her room a genuine paradise of childhood. The best extension of the kindergarten system was found in the effort now being made to carry the play spirit into the gymnastic exercises of the primary and other grades.

After singing a stanza of 'Ten Thousand times ten thousand,' Dr. Evans closed the proceedings with the benediction.

The Rev. A. E. Winship, president of the American Institute of Instruction, and editor of the 'New England Journal of Education,' delivered an able sermon in Emmanuel Church yesterday morning, taking his text from the third chapter of Acts, 'In the name of Jesus Christ of Nazareth stand up and walk; and he took him by the right hand and lifted him up.' He said that the world has

always needed leaders, and never was the need so pressing as in this present day. For many centuries the leadership has been with the Church, and the question of the hour is whether it will retain this high position. 'Does it,' he asked, 'supply the training which alone produces leadership? This training is a vital element, and one necessary for the success of a cause. A mob is powerless in the presence of a small band under a trained leader. An orchestra, no matter how skilful the performers may be as soloists, is ineffective without a trained conductor. Therefore, if the Church is to produce the leaders of society in the future it must do it in training its individual members to lead.' The text presented two ideals, that of steadiness of faith and that of Christian activity. The Church as a body was not formed to do all the work of the world, educational, philanthropic, political, commercial and reformatory, but it was its place to train and develop the men and women who in the various walks of life should do their part in lifting up the world. The preacher dwelt upon the incident that introduced the text, drawing from it the lesson that those who would lead men upward should rather think of the power they have than spend their time in vain regrets for that which they have not. He related an incident in the American civil war where the heroism of General Sheridan transformed defeat into victory, and said that with brave men pushing to the front, the forces of the Church would need be rallied. The Church would need all her faith, sympathy and courage in the emergencies that would soon arise; but there was no cause for dismay, for God was building up Christian character in preparation for the need.

THESSALIAN BOUNDARY.

TURKEY STILL UNWILLING TO YIELD TO THE DICTATION OF THE POWERS.

WARNING FROM RUSSIA THAT THE SULTAN WOULD DO WELL TO TAKE HEED.

Constantinople, July 11.—Queen Victoria, the Emperor William, the Emperor Nicholas, President Faure and King Humbert have replied to the telegram received by them from the Sultan, and all give advice similar to that sent by the Emperor Francis Joseph. The Emperor William says in substance that he regrets his inability to dissociate himself from the views held by the other powers. Replies to the circular of the Turkish Government to the powers relative to the frontier question have also been received by the ambassadors. They all decline to admit the Turkish pretensions. The Porte has sent another circular to the powers proposing that, in view of the disturbed condition existing in Crete, Turkey send reinforcements to the island. To this the powers have also replied, endeavoring to dissuade the Porte from such a step. This proposal on the part of the Turkish Government is held to indicate that the Sultan does not intend to yield in regard to the frontier question.

London, July 10.—The appeal of the Sultan to the Emperor Francis Joseph, and the unusual fact that the text of the latter's reply has been published, taken together with the Emperor William's advice, indicate that Abdul Hamid is seeking a pretext to enable him to resist successfully the demands of the Turkish war party by representing himself as compelled to comply with the demands of Europe.

St. Petersburg, July 10.—The 'Novoe Vremya' has published another outspoken warning to Turkey, during the course of which it says:—'Unless the collective note of the powers induces submission the powers will be forced to resort to more impressive measures than a simple naval demonstration. A final check of the negotiations at Constantinople would prove the necessity of having done with Turkey as a European state forever more.'

Constantinople, July 10.—The collective note of the powers demanding a cessation of the obstruction of the peace negotiations, which was presented by the ambassadors to the Turkish Government yesterday, is couched in the most averse terms. It insists that the frontier between Greece and Turkey be traced by the military attaches of the embassies of the powers and emphasizes the unanimous determination of the powers to secure a prompt conclusion of peace. As, however, the note does not fix a date within which a settlement of the questions in dispute must be effected, and as it does not mention the steps it is proposed to take in the event of Turkey not yielding to the wishes of the powers, there is great doubt as to whether the note will have the desired effect.

ANGLO-EGYPTIAN EXPEDITION.

London, July 11.—It is announced that the Anglo-Egyptian expedition is to be increased by ten thousand men. The column will capture Omdurman and recapture Darfur, Kordofan, Sennar, Bahrel-Ghazel and other places. A portion of the forces will advance along the Khartoum side of the Nile.

THE NEED OF LEADERS.

MR. WINSHIP'S SERMON YESTERDAY.

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