

DAIRY PRODUCTS OF CANADA.

Big Field For Them Now Opening up in the British Isles.

ADVANTAGES OF THE COLD STORAGE SCHEME

EXPLAINED BY PROF. J. W. ROBERTSON—
SOME GOOD ADVICES TO MANUFACTURERS AND SHIPPERS.

The outlook for Canadian agricultural products in the markets of Great Britain is of particular interest at the present time. The material prosperity of Canada is so intimately bound up with the markets which the farmers obtain from Great Britain that when there are good crops, good prices and a steady demand, the commercial and manufacturing community is able to do more business with their profits, the professional men can get their fees more quickly and certainly, and all classes of the population meet their financial obligations with the promptness and regularity which indicate general prosperity.

CANADIAN PRODUCTS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Prof. Robertson, Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying, returned from a mission to Great Britain lately. In response to an inquiry as to how he found Canadian farm produce taking in Great Britain, he said to a representative of the "Witness":—

Great and continuous prominence has been given to Canadian matters in the British papers during the season that may lead to a decided advantage in the demand for Canadian products. The consuming public of Great Britain, which does not often trouble itself with the names of places whence their food products come, have been persistently and continuously made aware of the fact that Canada is the premier colony of the empire, and a place from which all sorts of good things may be obtained, from the best quality of wheat to the finest of cheese to eat with their bread; from the most nourishing beefsteak to luscious and dainty flavored peaches and pears; from golden butter made in the government creameries in the North-West and elsewhere to bricks of gold (in prospect) from the Klondike and Kootenay and the Lake of the Woods.

The British business men whom one meets from day to day say that they find a decided preference in England for things Canadian and things colonial; but that when the retail buyer comes to the importer's warehouse to select goods for the week he leaves his preferential sentiment outside of the warehouse and out of the bargain, and buys only what he counts to be the best value, no matter where the goods come from. However, when he buys anything Canadian, he adds to his shop-talk for his customers the fact that it is Canadian, and therefore pure, wholesome and from a country where the habits and customs of the people are of a very high order in regard to cleanliness.

More than ever the British markets are becoming the places where the surplus foods of all lands are sent for final disposal. There is such an abundance and variety of foods in the markets of the great cities of England, Scotland and Ireland that the people have become fastidious and most discriminating buyers. On the streets of the great cities, while a Canadian notices the poor and sometimes tattered clothing of the lower classes, he is struck by the well-appearing faces and limbs. For the best qualities of all kinds of foods in the pink of fine condition there is a steady demand at relatively high prices, and for the same kinds of food of an inferior quality and out of condition the prices are very low, although the demand may be called omnivorous.

FRESH MEATS.

I saw only one shipment of fresh dressed beef from Canada. When cut up on the counter of the retailer it compared favorably with the best Scotch or English beef on sale. The outside of the quarters had lost the bloom of freshness, and that doubtless prevented them from being sold at as high a price as would have been obtainable for the best Scotch or the best English.

When cattle which are imported into Great Britain from Canada or the United States, according to regulations of the British Government, be slaughtered at which they are landed, the quarters from such cattle are hardly distinguishable in appearance from the quarters of English and Scotch. The only evidence of difference is in the color of most of them being of a pinkish red, while the quarters of the chilled beef imported from Great Britain from the States is not fetching wholesale prices by the quarter as the beef quarters which are imported alive from the States and the United States. In the States, the beef from the States is imported alive from the States, and the chilled beef from the United States, are sold

often indiscriminately for the same price as beef from home-fed cattle; and it is doubtful whether an expert judge of beef could tell by examination from which class of animals the roasts or steaks, when so cut, had been taken.

The frozen beef which is imported into Great Britain, from Australasia and Argentina, sells for a definitely lower price than those classes which I have mentioned. There appears to be a large opening for a large trade in chilled beef from Canada. The beef, particularly from steers fed in the North-West Territories, could be handled to the British markets at much lower cost per head dressed than alive. There would be an avoidance of the shrinkage in weight resulting from the long journey. There would be prevention of the discoloration of the tallow. There would be no bruising with the consequent damaged appearance of many quarters from cattle shipped alive. I think it is only a question of a short time when the retail butchers will pay for chilled beef arriving in England in the best condition, a price equal to, if not higher than, the price they will pay for beef from the abattoirs there.

MUTTON AND LAMB.

Enormous quantities of frozen mutton and frozen lamb are imported from Australasia and Argentina. While in the frozen state they look almost as well as the fresh killed and unfrozen carcasses; but when they are thawed and exposed, they quickly take on a darkened and repulsive appearance. Those interested in these products claim that the quality is nearly as good as the home-grown English, Welsh and Scotch mutton, but they do not fetch nearly as good a price. There is a good chance for trade in chilled Canadian lambs and mutton to be built up.

CANADIAN CHEESE.

I found Canadian cheese holding its place well in the British markets. This year has shown a more active demand from consumers than has existed during the summer for a few seasons. I think the output of cheese has been slightly above the average quantity, and some twenty percent above the average price of the last two years. There is still a wide difference between the prices of the finest Scotch and English cheddars and the finest Canadian cheese. As an instance, I may cite what I saw in one of the large warehouses in London. A lot of Scotch cheddars was sold at 62s. per cwt. They had a slightly richer body and finer flavor than the Canadian cheese in the same warehouse, and in this country would have been counted worth a quarter or at most a half-cent per pound more than the Canadian. Yet they were sold wholesale at four cents per pound over the top price for the Canadian cheese on the same market, on the same day. There is room still for improving the quality of Canadian cheese until a large share of it is as fine as the best of the English and Scotch cheddars. With cool storage at the cheese factories, so constructed and managed that the temperature shall never rise above sixty-eight degrees in summer, it is easily practicable to make cheese of as rich a body and as fine a flavor as the best I saw in England or Scotland.

At present the discrimination between the different qualities of cheese in Canada seldom leads in the same district to a difference of more than half a cent per pound, whereas in Great Britain the differences often are as much as four or five cents per pound, wholesale.

An evil complained of by many of the importers in Great Britain is the practice by some exporters on this side of the Atlantic of selling "futures," that is, offering to sell cheese at certain prices for future delivery, often before the cheese are made. In their opinion, if that could be effectually stopped, the trade would be on a healthier and more satisfactory basis, with the likelihood of more remunerative prices for the producers in Canada.

CREAMERY BUTTER.

I found a great change in the reputation of Canadian creamery butter in the markets of London and Manchester. During the last few years it has won for itself a good name and an increasing demand. The Danish butter still holds a good place in the British markets, and in some of them it is held only second to the best Irish butter from the co-operative creameries. The "North British Agriculturist," in its issue of Aug. 4, published the last of a series of articles on Danish farming. The writer illustrates the article by a number of cuts, reproduced from kodak photographs of cow stables in Denmark. He agrees with Mr. Speirs, an eminent Scottish farmer, who visited Denmark lately, with several other members of the Royal Commission on Tuberculosis, in saying that Danish dairy stock were, as a rule, kept under the most deplorable sanitary conditions. Tuberculosis of a generalized and very virulent type was exceedingly prevalent there, and the wells for the water supply of the farm, household, and live stock, as well as for the washing of the butter, were in three cases out of four, within less than a dozen yards of the dungstead; so that he had been forced to the conclusion that many of the obscure cases of typhoid fever in this country were caused by the use of Danish butter.

I think that the place hitherto occupied by Danish butter, which has been stupendously advertised, well manufactured, generally uniform in quality, and put up in most attractive packages, will hereafter be taken up by butter from Irish creameries and Canadian creameries.

The good health of Canadian cattle, the purity of the water supply, the luxuriance and fine quality of the herbage and fodder, and the cleanly habits of the people, are all advantages on the side of Canada which count for a great deal. While I saw the best quality of fresh flavored butter selling at from 84s to 88s per cwt., I saw what was called creamery butter from the United States, slightly off in flavor and soft in body, selling at from 60s per cwt. The market emphasized in the most striking way that for anything under the very best in quality an almost ruinously low price was the best that could be obtained.

The fifty-six pound box is the butter package most in favor. Manufacturers and shippers of butter should take special pains to put every package in a canvas bag while it is clean. An unsoiled, neat and attractive package will attract the best class of customers who are able and willing to pay the highest range of prices that the market will afford. In conversation with a large butter dealer in Scotland, who handles only butter from Irish and Scotch creameries, he said to me that he had that day examined a lot of Canadian creamery butter which arrived in one of the cold storage chambers, and that he had never seen a finer quality of creamery butter, adding:—"If you Canadians can send butter like that all the time, you will take a first place in the markets here."

CANADIAN BACON.

Canadian bacon is taking a relatively better place in the British markets than it has done hitherto. A great advance has been made during the last two years, and particularly during the current summer. In this product also I found that there is a very great difference between the prices obtainable for the finest quality and any seconds, "fats" or "softs," as they are called. It will pay the Canadian farmers to so select, rear and feed the hogs that they will have a large number of hogs of fairly uniform quality. They should be what are called fleshy hogs. These are obtained chiefly through feeding the young hogs, after they are weaned, on skim-milk, or butter-milk, and allowing them a great deal of exercise. Then they should be fattened on mixed grains, with a quantity of skim-milk and buttermilk, or whey, mixed with them. The best bacon pigs are those which would, when ready to kill, weigh from a hundred and sixty to a hundred and eighty pounds live weight. These are also the pigs which yield the largest profit on their feeding. At that time they have given a larger increase in live weight for the amount of food consumed than they could at any later period of their growth.

There has been a considerable increase in the number of swine fattened in Canada during the summer in connection with dairying, and the prices during the past month have been remunerative, at Toronto the No. 1 hogs selling as high as six cents per pound live weight. According to their actual value for making bacon for the British markets, No. 1 selected hogs weighing about a hundred and sixty pounds are worth about one cent per pound live weight more than those which are too fat, soft or rough.

POULTRY.

All the poultry dealers whom I saw said that Canadian turkeys were well liked in Great Britain; and why should they not be? The experts declare that their flesh is whiter, sweeter and of a higher flavor than the turkeys from the Continent. The turkeys should be killed in such a way as to leave no external blemish on the birds. They should be plucked so as to leave no disfiguring marks and no tears on the skin or surface; and the feet and legs should be spotlessly clean. For export they should be packed in cases and sorted so that each case will contain birds of as nearly an equal weight as possible. In one case there might be put birds weighing from eight to ten pounds. The number of birds in the case and the range of weight (namely, from eight to ten pounds, or other weights) should be marked on the outside. Another box could contain the birds weighing from ten to twelve pounds, etc. Cook turkeys of large size sell well about Christmas time. At other seasons of the year birds of smaller size, from eight to twelve pounds, are in greater demand. Those in the trade in England say that there is a good sale for them from the middle of November until the end of March. There is a large market for chickens of good size and quality, but as yet the Canadian farmers do not supply enough of those for the demand of our own cities.

EGGS.

Great Britain imports eggs annually to the value of about \$20,000,000. Canadian eggs are gaining in favor. Those arriving this year in cold storage are said to be pleasing very well. The only complaint I heard was that when the cases were opened they became moist and were said to be "sweating" or becoming covered with dew. As a matter of fact the cause was when eggs from the cold storage chamber were exposed to a warm, moist atmosphere the moisture from the air was condensed on their surface, just the same as the moisture would be condensed on the surface of a glass containing ice-cold water. When the egg cases are left closed two days in a warehouse at the ordinary temperature of the atmosphere, and then opened the eggs are warmed up gradually. After that, this trouble which is called "sweating" does not occur. It is important that the eggs for export to Great Britain should

be collected from the nests regularly, and that only those that are collected regularly should be sold to the exporters. When a nestful is found at one time, these should not be put with the eggs collected in the usual way.

The Right Honorable W. E. Gladstone, in a speech at the annual Hawarden flower show, a fortnight ago, dealing mainly with butter and eggs, said:—"I find that twelve hundred million eggs are laid all over Europe in order to be imported in England; I cannot help thinking it would be a good thing if five or six hundred millions of these eggs were laid at home. Because you may depend on this that the nearer the egg is laid to the place where it is consumed, the better and the fresher it will be." With the cold storage from Canada, the hens from Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces can lay down eggs in the pantries of the most fashionable in Great Britain, fresh in flavor and fit for any use. The collecting, the packages and the packing must be looked after carefully.

PEACHES, PERSIMMONS AND GRAPES.

I was able to arrange for the sale in Great Britain of the trial shipments of peaches, pears and grapes which are to be sent from the Niagara district. For the first year these trial shipments will be sent only, or mainly, to Covent Garden, in London and to the Fruit Bazaar, in Glasgow.

I saw pears from California arrive in a very good condition at Covent Garden. They were sold at excellent prices and I am sure that the Canadian pears of higher flavor and rather finer quality can be delivered in equally good condition.

Since I returned I visited Grimsby, Ont. I inspected the cold storage warehouse, and had a conference with the fruit growers, who have agreed to furnish fruit for these trial shipments. There is an excellent crop of Crawford peaches on the trees, a fine and unusually heavy crop of Bartlett pears, and the promise of a very good crop of grapes. The fruit growers at Grimsby have procured a quantity of suitable packages, and a first trial shipment will be sent from there next week. Each fruit will be wrapped in tissue paper. They will be packed in comparatively small trays, holding from three to five pounds each, and these will be put in crates holding about twelve traps each. The outside cases, or crates, are constructed to permit of thorough ventilation. The fruit will be cooled in the cold storage building before it is put in the refrigerator cars; a special chamber will be provided on the steamships, and every possible precaution will be taken to see that the fruit is landed in good condition in London and Glasgow.

Fruit information of the prices obtained, etc., will be published for the benefit of the fruit growers in Canada, and I am confident that a large and profitable trade can be developed in the shipment of these fruits to Great Britain.

GOOD PROSPECTS.

I saw the members of many firms, and also British officials and received and gave information on Canadian products which will help to develop trade along lines profitable to Canadians. On the whole I think that the cold storage service arranged for by the Minister of Agriculture marks a distinct era in the place which Canadian products of the more perishable sorts will take on the British markets.

THE BRITISH PRESS TAKES IT UP.

In addition to conferences with business men and the making of business arrangements I saw a good many of the leading newspaper men and women of Great Britain, in the effort to interest them in Canadian products and in the policy of the Department of Agriculture in promoting their sale in the British Isles. I have no idea as to the amount of space which they gave to discussing this matter in their columns, but articles of an excellent character, keenly critical, but on the whole commendatory of Canadian products and the agricultural policy of the Dominion were accompanied or followed by editorial articles dealing with the matter from various standpoints.

Some of the English papers discussed what the Canadian Government was doing from the point of view of what the Imperial Government might do for English agriculture. The Irish papers, led by the Dublin journals, took the matter up and considered it chiefly in reference to the proposal by the Imperial Government to establish a Ministry of Agriculture for Ireland. The Scottish papers wrote up Canadian resources, Canadian products and Canadian policies from various standpoints, all of them dwelling upon the fact that British consumers should meet Canadian enterprise by giving a preference to Canadian products over those of foreign countries.

Among other influential papers that have dealt with the matter, were—"The Times," the "Daily News," the "Chronicle," the "Telegraph," the "Daily Mail," the "Westminster Gazette," and the "Empire," all of London; the "Liverpool Daily Post," the "Liverpool Courier," the "Manchester Guardian," the "Manchester Courier," the "Irish Times," the "Daily Independent," the "Freeman's Journal," the "Daily Nation," the "Dublin Express," all of Dublin; the "Glasgow Herald," the "Glasgow Daily Mail," and others too numerous to mention.

CITY ITEMS.

The Fraser Institute Library will be reopened on Monday, Aug. 30. The visiting governors to the Montreal General Hospital for the week commencing Monday, Aug. 30, are—Messrs. C. S. Campbell, Benj. Dawson, E. H. Copland and George Graham.

SMALLPOX CASES.

EVERY PRECAUTION IS BEING TAKEN TO PREVENT THE DISEASE SPREADING.

The latest case of smallpox reported to Dr. Laberge, the medical health officer, is that of Mrs. Bechard, who resides at 501 Moreau street. She has a husband and six children. Two of the latter are in the country, and Dr. Laberge gave orders for them to remain where they are for the present. The health officer was notified at half-past ten last night, and about midnight the unfortunate woman was removed to the Civic Hospital. The house is in quarantine under the surveillance of four men. Moreau street is where two or three cases of the disease have occurred, and Dr. Laberge says that Mrs. Bechard took the infection from the Vincents, whose residence is only a few doors from hers.

The medical health officer has also a doubtful case of the disease on St. Timothee street. It was reported that a two-year-old child of a city fireman named Burell had caught the disease, but when the child was properly examined the symptoms were very slight, consequently the house was placed in quarantine, but the patient will not be removed before twenty-four hours have elapsed.

Another case of the disease from Ste. Cuneonde has been removed to the Civic Hospital. Elzear Charbonneau, nineteen years of age, residing at 697 Albert street, is the victim. Mayor Luttrell reported the case to the provincial health department, but Dr. Laberge refused to take the responsibility of removing the patient to the Civic Hospital. Subsequently, on the advice of Mayor Wilson-Smith and Ald. Rainville, the city took charge of it. Dr. Laberge said this morning that two thousand five hundred vaccine points were distributed yesterday, and the citizens appear to be taking advantage of the opportunities offered for vaccination.

IMPORTANT DECISIONS.

VITAL QUESTIONS DISCUSSED BY THE CATHOLIC SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

A meeting of the Catholic Board of School Commissioners was held yesterday afternoon when the special committee appointed to consider certain suggestions made by Mr. P. G. Martineau concerning the sale of text books and school furnishings submitted their report. The report declared that it was desirable that the pupils should find in their various schools the school books, stationery, etc., needed, these being exactly what the Board requires and the price asked being the same as that of the stationers, and often less. Children attending schools in the centre of the city, such as the Commercial Academy and the Montcalm School could easily get their books from resident stationers, and the principals of those two schools would only feel too happy not to have to do with the sale of books. But as regards all the other schools, it is almost indispensable for the pupils to get their books at the school itself, owing to the distance from book-sellers. In several instances the principals, on account of the light profits which they derive, can make advances to children whose parents are ill or out of work, and there are several cases where orphans were enabled to go through their course at the expense of the principal's profits which are also subject to loss through the negligence or even bad faith of some parents. The total sales in the six schools do not reach \$3,000 and after deducting gifts and profits the profits realized do not exceed 15 to 20 percent. For all those reasons the committee submitted that there was no reason to change the present system but that the price list having been thoroughly revised, the heads of the schools should be authorized to continue during the present year the sale of books and stationery at the prices indicated on the revised list. As to the inscription fee, the Superintendent of Public Instruction would himself be called upon to pronounce as to its legality. The report was adopted. Mr. Martineau moved that the fees of the Montcalm School, which are higher than those of the other schools, be reduced to the same level, but his motion was lost, the Board holding that it could not this year, suffer such a reduction in its revenue.

The letter of the Board of Health concerning vaccination was then taken up, and the Board declared that they did not think they had the right to compel parents to produce a certificate of vaccination before admitting their children to the schools. The carrying out of the enactments concerning public health law with the regularly constituted authorities, and the School Commissioners would always be happy to help the Board of Health as much as lay in their power. The meeting then adjourned.

PERSONALS.

Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal will arrive home to-morrow from England, by way of New York. Mr. Peter Lyall sails from New York to-day by the steamship "Umbria" for England, where he will join Mrs. Lyall and daughter, who have been summering abroad. Mr. Lyall will visit Ireland, Scotland and the Continent, and expects to return to Montreal about the end of October.

SIR WILFRID BACK.

Reached Quebec at Half-Past Nine This Morning.

AND WAS TENDERED A MOST HEARTFELT WELCOME.

Quebec, Aug. 28.—The "Labrador" arrived in port at eight and was followed at 9.30 by the "Druid" with the Right Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier and party who were taken off the mail boat by the government steamer just below the Island of Orleans. The meeting between the Canadian Premier and his friends was very warm and the most enthusiastic cheers rent the air. In order to land her distinguished passenger on the Queen's wharf exactly at ten as fixed, the "Druid" decked with flags from stem to stern, ran up the river for a few miles and then returned. By this time the sombre weather had cleared off and the sun shone out in all its splendor as the Premier landed on the wharf where he was welcomed by the artillery and by a guard of honor composed of the Garde Independente Champlain and the city police, together with an eager and enthusiastic crowd of several thousand people, among whom were noticed the Hon. Messrs. Fielding and Fitzpatrick; Senator Pelletier, the Hon. F. Langelier, Mr. G. M. Webster, Mr. Angers, M. P., for Charlevoix; Mr. Macpherson, Mr. L. H. Frechette, Col. Forsythe, Mr. Edwards, M.P., and a multitude of other prominent citizens of both parties.

The streets leading from the Queen's wharf to the Chateau Frontenac were also densely crowded with people, and the cheering as the Premier and Lady Laurier landed, as well as all along the route to Quebec's famous hotel, was continuous and warm. Sir Wilfrid and Lady Laurier were driven to the hotel in an open carriage drawn by four horses, and in which were also seated Mayor Parent and Mr. Marchand. A long procession of other vehicles containing the other notabilities brought up the rear.

Lieutenant-governor Chapeau has invited Sir Wilfrid and Lady Laurier to a state dinner at Spencerwood. The French-Canadians of Salem, Mass., have sent on a despatch here to be presented to Sir Wilfrid Laurier to-day, acquainting him with their desire to join with their fellow countrymen of Canada in their welcome on his return and in their congratulations upon his splendid reception in England and France.

Father Point, Que., Aug. 28.—When the R.M.S. "Labrador" hove in sight at 7.40 o'clock last night, the cannons boomed out a hearty welcome from Father Point signal station, and the brilliantly illuminated houses, bonfires and fireworks shown by the inhabitants of that place was a very effective sight from the deck of the "Labrador" as well as from the tender "Rhoda." The "Rhoda" also sent up rockets. The latter was crowded, and carried the British mail officer, Mr. Walmsley, the pilot for the steamer, the reporters and the Hon. Charles Langelier, Mr. Carroll, M.P. for Kamouraska; Mr. Auguste Tessier, M.P.P.; the Mayor of Rimouski and Mr. John McWilliams, Mayor of Father Point. The two latter gentlemen on arrival alongside the "Labrador" proceeded to the saloon of the ship, where they greeted Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Lady Laurier, and read addresses of welcome. Mr. Tessier read one from the citizens of Rimouski, and Mr. McWilliams, one from those of Father Point; Sir Wilfrid and Lady Laurier were evidently deeply touched by the unexpected honor shown them so far down the St. Lawrence. Sir Wilfrid replied to the two addresses in his usual happy vein. Bouquets of flowers were presented to Lady Laurier by Mrs. Nolan DeLisle and Miss Eva Lawson, of Father Point, and by Mr. Tessier, the Mayor of Rimouski. The Premier and Lady Laurier look the very picture of health. When the tender was approaching the "Labrador" and when leaving the ship, the crowd on deck cheered the Premier again and again. The large saloon of the "Labrador" was crowded to overflowing while the addresses were being read.

WILL WEAR BLOOMERS.

London, Aug. 28.—Lady Haberton will preside at the Congress of Women in behalf of rational dress, at Oxford, in September. All the delegates are to wear bloomers.

FAIR AND WARM.

Meteorological Office, Toronto, Aug. 28.—11 a.m.—The following are the maximum and minimum temperatures—Kamloops, 74, 52; Edmonton, 64, 44; Prince Albert, 68, 40; Qu'Appelle, 70, 36; Port Arthur, 70, 50; Parry Sound, 68, 54; Toronto, 80, 51; Ottawa, 74, 52; Montreal, 72, 62; Quebec, 68, 58; Halifax, 68, 48. Probabilities for the next twenty-four hours—Moderate westerly winds, fair and moderately warm.

Montreal, August 28, 1897. Readings by Hearn & Harrison's Standard Barometer at noon to-day 29.83; yesterday 29.77; to-day, temperature, max. 72; min. 60; yesterday, max. 71; min. 57.

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.

ELLIS.—At the Methodist parsonage, Sawterville, P.Q. on Aug. 25, the wife of the Rev. J. D. Ellis, B.A., of a daughter. 26

GERAGHTY.—At 116 Irvine avenue, on Friday, Aug. 20, 1897, a son to Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Geraghty. 28

GARDNER.—On Aug. 27, 1897, at 56 Beaver Hall Hill, the wife of J. G. Gardner, L.D.S., D.D.S., of a daughter. 27

HOLT.—On the 24th inst., at 215 Milton st., the wife of Charles M. Holt, of a daughter. 25

PAYNE.—At Granby, Que., on Aug. 19, the wife of Robert A. Payne, of a daughter. 27

SANDREUTER.—At Montrose avenue, Westmount, on the 17th inst., the wife of Edward Sandreuter, of a son. 27

MARRIED.

BEWELL—WIDDESS.—On Aug. 25, 1897, at the residence of the bride's father, Lindsay, by the Rev. T. Manning, H. Bewell, Principal of Model School, Mount Forest, Ont., to Eulalie C., eldest daughter of Robert WiddeSS, Esq. 28

BERWICK—MURRAY.—At Scotstown, Que., on Aug. 24, 1897, Malvina Murray, of Gould, Que., to William P. Berwick, of Farnham, Que. 27

BELL—HALL.—On Aug. 25, 1897, at the residence of Walter D. Card, Esq., 157 Spruance avenue, Toronto, by the Rev. Geo. M. Brown, William George Bell, to Marcelena Hall, both of the Township of Thurlow, Ont. 28

CAMPBELL—PEARCE.—On Aug. 25, 1897, at the residence of the bride's father, Ousemore Place, Norwood, Ont., by the Rev. James Anderson of Yorkville, assisted by the Rev. J. A. McCamus of Norwood, W. A. F. Campbell of Osgoode Hall, barrister-at-law, Norwood, to Emma, eldest daughter of J. B. Pearce, Esq., J.P. 28

HAMMILL—SHANNON.—On Aug. 26, 1897, in Sherbourne Street, Methodist Church, Toronto, by the Rev. Dr. Henderson, M.A., assisted by the Rev. George Hewitt, B.A., Rev. Prof. George Milton Hammill of Cincinnati, assistant editor of the "Western Christian Advocate," to Miss Kathryn F. Shannon of Toronto, recent director of art, in Mount Union College, Alliance, Ohio. No cards. 28

LUSK—McVEIGH.—On the 25th of August, 1897, by the Rev. D. Winter, pastor of the Western Methodist Church, Ottawa, Robert Lusk of Aylmer Road, to Sarah McVeigh, of Aylmer, Que. 27

DIED.

ALLAN.—At the residence of his son-in-law, J. McElin, Sidney, Man., on Aug. 20, John Allan, late of Lennoxville, Que., aged 75 years, 6 months, and 5 days, entered into rest. 28

CAMERON.—At his late residence, Otonabee, Ont., on Aug. 14, 1897, Donald Cameron, aged 69 years and 11 months. 28

DOTY.—At Oakville, Ont., on Aug. 21, 1897, John A. Doty, lumber merchant, of Bruden, in his 51st year. 28

DUNNING.—Entered into rest at West Hawkesbury, County Prescott, Ont., on the 24th August, 1897, Ann McNally, wife of Gregory Dunning, Esq., and daughter of the late Rev. James McNally, aged 82 years. 27

PARKER.—At his residence in Cayuga, Ont., on Aug. 21, 1897, William Parker, Registrar of the County of Haldimand, in the 6th year of his age. 28

WARNICKER.—At Notre Dame du Portage, Que., on Aug. 25, 1897, Stella Marjorie, only daughter of the Rev. J. B. and Jessie Warnicker, aged 8 months. 28

YOUNG.—Suddenly, at Havana, Cuba, on the 19th inst., James Young, chief engineer SS. "Yucatan," aged 43 years, second son of the Rev. Alex. Young of Nanaimo, B.C., formerly of Montreal, and brother of Mr. A. D. Young, Washington, Penn., and of Mrs. S. Paxton, Lachine. 28

IN MEMORIAM

of George W. Hamilton, died Aug. 26, 1897. True type of the 'old school'; he was a gentleman and gentlemanlike. There are 'men and men,' but a genuine gentleman all through how few?

'Laid at Rest'

'Lift him up tenderly,' Lay him away, He is not elderly, He did but stay To endure on earth's pilgrimage, Much of her dross, So, 'tis not of his age I would speak on this page, But of his gentleness— 'Tis mild manners to all— His friendship so true, Which, while it did not appal One with loudest expression Of preponderous worth, Yet soothed the heart greatly, Whilst, as if in mirth, He made one feel at home With his kindly, good heart, Whether in or out of society's whirl In supporting, helping, sustaining! The poor widow's heart, * * * So, lay him down gently, Tho' we drop the fond tear, He has gone to his home Where the sweet, gentle soul Displayed upon earth Shall rise on angel's wings To a higher birth, And then, when the dear dead departed Wait at the door, George will be met By those 'gone before.'

'WANDA.'

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, Canada.

ADVERTISEMENTS. AU BON MARCHÉ, ALPHONSE VALIQUETTE, 1883 & 1885 Notre Dame St. Our many friends will please remember that our AUGUST COST PRICE SALE has just commenced. All goods sold at cost price during the month of August. DON'T FORGET TO GIVE US A CALL.

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

THE S. CARSLY CO., Limited.

Notre Dame street. Montreal's Greatest Store. Aug. 28, 1897.

'The Store that is Increasing Faster than any Store in Montreal To-day.'

Great Sale of SCHOOL BOOKS and SUPPLIES.

HOLIDAYS END TUESDAY. SCHOOLS OPEN WEDNESDAY.

The question to-day is ANSWER

Where to buy School Books and Stationery The S. Carsley Co. Limited, have a full stock of all city School Books, and

Lowest Prices. Every price is reduced. Lowest Prices. Every price is reduced.

EVERY TEXT BOOK IN USE IN SCHOOL ON SALE.

EVERY BOOK SOLD AT DECIDED REDUCTION IN PRICE.

BOYS' SCHOOL CLOTHING.

The many thousands of Boys' School Suits in this stock are as perfect as experienced workmanship can make them. The cloths are specially selected for their wear-resisting qualities, and the values are from 10 to 25 percent better than most clothing stores.—

Read the history of prices:—

BOYS' SCHOOL SUITS. GIVEN AWAY FREE.

One Universal Pocket Knife will be given away with each Suit of Boys' Clothing at \$2.00 and over, sold next week.

A BOY'S PRIDE.

- Boys' Good Strong Tweed Suits, \$1.35. Boys' Navy Serge Suits, good finish, \$1.50. Boys' Grey Pin Spot Tweed School Suits, \$1.84. Boys' F'cy Tweed School Suits, \$2.25. Boys' Norfolk Tweed Suits, Knickerbocker style, \$3.20. Boys' Navy Worsted Suits, \$3.90. Boys' Black Cheviot Diagonal Suits, \$5.25.

THE S. CARSLY CO., LIMITED.

THE BOYS' UNIVERSAL POCKET KNIFE.

A Pocket Knife is a boy's pride, and a knife that will do almost everything and anything, is what a boy wants.

THE UNIVERSAL.

The Universal Pocket Knife, besides having two blades to cut with, also has a cork screw, a glass cutter, a glass nipper. With one of these knives a boy can begin business on his own account as a glazier.

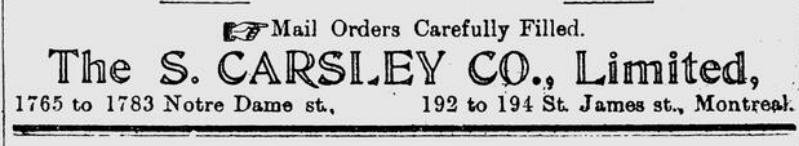
THE S. CARSLY CO., LIMITED.

THE S. CARSLY CO., LIMITED.

Mail Orders Carefully Filled.

The S. CARSLY CO., Limited,

1765 to 1783 Notre Dame st., 192 to 194 St. James st., Montreal.



Two Days More of Money-Saving.

Our sale closes with the end of the month. You have only Monday and Tuesday in which to make the big savings we have been offering in Furniture. Come and fill your furniture wants here, now, and you'll save 25 percent of the cost, and in some cases more. If you can't take the Furniture at once buy it anyway and we'll store it till you're ready.

Renaud, King & Patterson, ARTISTIC FURNITURE HOUSE, 652 CRAIG STREET.

FALL AND WINTER 1897.

W. PATERSON, Merchant Tailor

1729 NOTRE DAME ST.,

Has just received his importation of Woollens for the coming Season, composed of the Latest in Fashionable

COATINGS, OVERCOATINGS, SUITINGS and TROUSERINGS.

An Early Inspection will certainly profit you.

FALL CARPETS.

Parties securing new homes and furnishing this Fall, will have their interests well guarded in Carpets, Oilcloths, Linoleums, Curtains, Mats and Rugs at any of the 3 Carpet Warehouses of

THOS. LIGGET, 1884 Notre Dame St. Montreal,

And 175 to 179 Sapras street, Ottawa.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.'S ADVERTISEMENT.

NEW DESIGNS.

GREAT CLEARING SALE

Saturday, Monday, Tuesday.

Every department in our Establishment will interest every Lady in and around Montreal.

EXAMPLES:

50 Dozen Up-to-Date SHIRT WAISTS, worth \$1.50 to \$2.50. Your Choice, 75c.

50 TAILOR MADE TWEED COSTUMES, all stylish and well made. Your Choice, \$4.75. Regular values, \$9.50 to \$18.50.

150 ROCKING CHAIRS, in Rosewood Finish and Quarter Oak, to Clear at \$2.50, worth from \$4.50 to \$6.50.

800 LADIES' RUBBER WATERPROOF GARMENTS, with full Military Cape, worth \$4.50 and \$5. Your Choice, only \$2.45. Every Garment guaranteed, therefore don't miss such a chance.

30 Dozen STYLISH TIES to wear with Blouses. Regular, 75c. Your Choice, only 38c.

BOYS' GALATEA SUITS, \$1 to \$1.30, for 70c.

LADIES' PRINT WRAPPERS, \$1.50 for 70c.

Do your Shopping at the Popular Uptown Dry Goods Store, viz.:

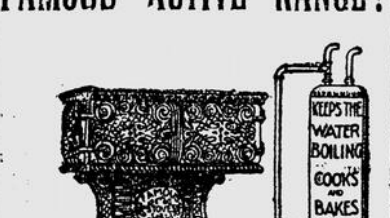
JOHN MURPHY & CO.'S,

2343 St. Catherine street, Cor. of Metcalfe st.

TERMS CASH. TEL. 3833.

Special Attention Given to Country Orders.

FAMOUS ACTIVE RANGE!



MADE FOR PRACTICAL USES.

A cast iron guarantee with every Range and Stove.

R. & W. KERR,

1908 and 1910 Notre Dame st.

MONTREAL SCHOOL OF ELOCUTION.

Y.M.C.A. Building, Dominion St.

MR. STEPHEN is now at the rooms, daily, to enroll new pupils and give information. Pupils may hereafter have MR. STEPHEN'S personal instruction exclusively or combined with MISS SIMPKIN'S. Telephone 3113. Y.M.C.A. BUILDING.

A SESSION OF THE COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH (Crown Side), holding criminal jurisdiction in and for the district of Montreal, will be held in the Court House, in the City of Montreal, on

Wednesday, the 1st day of September next AT TEN O'CLOCK in the Forenoon.

In consequence, I give public notice to all who intend to proceed against any prisoners now in the Common Jail of the said District, and all others, that they must be present then and there; and I also give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, and Peace Officers, in and for the said district, that they must be present, then and there with their Records, Rolls, Indictments and other Documents, in order to do those things which belong to them in their respective capacities.

J. R. THIBEAULT, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office Montreal, 14th August, 1897.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

New Designs.



GEO. S. KIMBER,

House and Sign Painter, 2466 ST. CATHERINE STREET. Bell Tel. 3287.

Only \$15



Genuine Bargain, Threec ounce Solid Silver Cases, fitted with P.S. Bartlett movement, \$15.

Gold Inlaid, \$16.50. Regular price, \$20.

Orders by mail carefully filled. Money refunded if not satisfactory.

Watches Cleaned and Warranted for \$1.00.

D. BEATTY,

137 St. Peter st. (Opposite "Witness" Office)

STICK PINS

No matter how much jewellery a lady may have she can find room for another Stick Pin. We have some beautiful designs from 25c to \$1.

R.A. Dickson & Co.

2261 St. Catherine St.

Away with your Old Bath

And get one of our IRON ENAMELLED BATHS At \$27.50.

Always pleased to show them.

THE G. R. LOCKER CO.

1749 Notre Dame Street.

PREMO CAMERAS PRODUCE PERFECT PICTURES.

DAVID H. HOGG, Photographic Goods, 662 Craig Street

ROBERT ANDERSON, Teacher of Violin, also Mandolin, Etc., 20 BRUNSWICK STREET.

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

Eight dollars monthly will purchase a new Morris Upright Piano from W. H. Leach, 49 Metcalfe street. Prices very low, as I have practically no expenses.

Steinway Pianos.—The Lindsay-Nordheimer Company, announced in another column, have received to-day their first shipment of Steinway Pianos, including small Grands in Mahogany and Ebonyized cases, and Uprights in Mahogany, fancy Walnut, American Oak and Ebonyized cases. These pianos were specially selected by Mr. H. R. Hale, the well-known piano expert, who has been connected with the firm of C. W. Lindsay for a number of years. The advantage in selecting from the manufacturer's wares is valuable to the customer, owing to the large number to select from. Messrs. Steinway & Sons had some three thousand Pianos on hand when these instruments were selected. The trade, the profession and a large majority of the musical public are acquainted with Mr. Hale in his profession, and any one thinking of purchasing a Steinway Piano will probably never find a better opportunity of securing an extra fine specimen without any extra cost. Lindsay-Nordheimer Co., 2366 St. Catherine street.

MARKET COMMITTEE MEETING.

Ald. Costigan presided at a meeting of the Water Committee yesterday afternoon. There was no important business transacted. After signing several warrants the question of fixing a day for the annual inspection of the department's works was brought up, but after a brief discussion the matter was left in the hands of the chairman, Superintendent Laflamme.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

The Celebrated Lindman Truss—B Lindman of Toronto, who is now permanently located in Montreal, can be consulted at his private office, 215 St. Catherine street. Personal attention given, and every truss guaranteed to give perfect comfort and safety.

Around the Mountains.—Ten-minute service. Afternoons and evenings. Fast trip on the island.

The Daily Witness.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, AUG. 27.

SIDE-SHOWS AT FAIRS.

A MIXTURE OF VICE, INNOCENCE AND PHILOSOPHY.

There's a divinity which shapes our ends, rough-hew them how we will, is a Shakespearean proposition that has been accepted generally as an explanation of life in its main arteries; but there are by-paths of existence for which Providence might well disclaim responsibility, and of these, side-shows at fairs are surely included. Nevertheless, to make a rough paraphrase of Cicero's apothegm, "Nothing that men do can fail to interest man"; and, fearful and wonderful as it may seem, these side-shows, pageant and vain as they are, do fascinate the ordinary visitor to a fair with the same irresistible attraction that the magnet has for a needle. Poultry and pigs are all very well, and so are horticulture and industries, but the ordinary craves for the extraordinary, and the technology that it knows is a vain thing. This is one of the reasons that a gambler reaps such a rich harvest in the vicinity of an exhibition. It is too often concluded by the biased citizen that the victims of these sharks are tempted by cupidity. In the majority of cases, writing of the unsophisticated countryman, it is a thing of the kind. It is the excitement that tempts him; the something bizarre in the whirling of the machines and the bewildering phraseology of those learned in the wiles of "black and red"; the "pinks down" his five cents, ten cents, a dollar, finally, the contents of his purse, and only when he has lost all his hard-earned savings does he recognize that he is not only a fool, but that he has lost, for the time being at least, his honor. This is one of the most cogent reasons why those in authority should protect him from himself.

Apart from actual vice, however, there are some "stand-bys" of these fairs which are most deserving of toleration by reason of their amusing audacity. Such, for instance, is the Yankee who sells a paste to sharpen knives and razors; a paste that probably would sharpen nothing "on land or sea." To attract the visitor he places two hats upon the ground, and in one of these he sets a box. "You see, people," he says, "my think that I put the box up my sleeve; nothing of the kind. It ain't nothink of the kind. The box is under the first hat. Dem closer. I makes a few passes, like this, and the box is under the second hat." The magician pauses, and the crowd by this time becomes excited. He recommences, "But this ain't the hardest part of this 'ere trick; the hardest part is to get it back again; I makes a few passes and there yers are; there ain't no deception." Of course, every one recognizes that the box has never left the first hat; at least, one may hope so, and who could fail, after such expert audacity, to purchase a packet of "sharpeners."

Then there is the man who sells a cement that will stick any old broken thing together, better than new, for ten cents. Of course, everybody has bought this kind of cement, has seen how effective it is in the hands of the tout, and has reflected afterwards, when he has tried to apply it to cup or saucer, or the like, to what a weary world he belongs. But this does not daunt him in the presence of eloquence; he listens, he becomes convinced, he makes a purchase; and only afterwards, for there is usually an afterwards, does he recognize that all the "miles" do not live more than a hundred yards from the spot he calls home.

There is one phase of these side-shows which the cosmopolitan might well envy, and that is the undisguised, open-mouthed interest with which the country visitor views a panorama, a Punch and Judy show, or a wax-work. Years ago most of us took an interest in these things, but the world has got upon our nerves; the street cars, electricity, the telephone, and especially Roentgen rays, have exhausted our enthusiasms; and only in a reflected way, by the expressive enjoyment of our rural brothers, can we renew the innocent entertainment of our youth.

In the pleasures of childhood, however, the oldest may become young again. Some of the special attractions may have seemed innate indeed to you, mother and father; but when you have heard your child crow aloud with glee at the antics of the fool, and the clownery that appeals to you now not at all, you recall the easy pleasures of your young days, and recognize, as Shakespeare says, in effect, that there are more things than come within the scope of your latter-day philosophy.

The Celebrated Lindman Truss—B Lindman of Toronto, who is now permanently located in Montreal, can be consulted at his private office, 215 St. Catherine street. Personal attention given, and every truss guaranteed to give perfect comfort and safety.

Around the Mountains.—Ten-minute service. Afternoons and evenings. Fast trip on the island.

JAMES A. OGILVY & SONS' Advertisement.

NEW GOODS!

New Goods arriving daily, the CHOICEST PRODUCTIONS From the best European manufacturers. Our shipments consist of SILKS, Including New Taffeta Silks, Tricotine Silks, Black Broche Silks, Black Broche Satins, Duchesse Satins, in Black, White, Cream, Black Amure Silks, Striped Satin Merve.

VELVETS. In Black and Colored, all the popular colorings are in stock DRESS GOODS. We have received a first shipment of DRESS GOODS in the Newest Colorings: Foulard Serges; Estamen, in Cream, Brown, Navy, Black; Covert Coating and Fancy Dress Goods.

NEW SERGES. In Cream, Brown, Navy Blue and Black. The above are only a part of our large purchases made abroad. New Goods will keep arriving for the next few weeks. Our store will be an interesting place to study—all the Latest Fashionable Fabrics. Our selections never were better.

COME EVERY DAY That you are out shopping and have a look at the New Goods. You are Always Welcome.

MAIL ORDERS. All shoppers by mail are invited to drop us a post card for samples. Please mention price, colors, etc. If we have not received the new goods which your request calls for, we will send them immediately these goods arrive. Write now and have your first choice.

Write for Catalogue.

James A. Ogilvy & Sons

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



Kindling \$2.00. Cut Maple \$2.50. Tamarac Blocks \$1.75. Hardwood Blocks \$1.50. Cut any Length. Delivered anywhere in the city.

J. C. McDIARMID. Richmond Square. Bell Tel., 8353.

SPORTS AND GAMES.

TENNIS.

THE NIAGARA TOURNAMENT. Queen's Royal, Niagara, Ont., Aug. 27.—The international tennis championships began in real earnest to-day and, though all the cracks will not be seen on the courts together till to-morrow, a large throng of spectators and much interest attended to-day's events. To-morrow's programme is as follows—Morning games—All-comers' championship, Whitman vs. McMaster; Ware vs. Porter; Forbes vs. Bond; Sheldon vs. Love; Avery vs. Nelly; Fischer vs. Wagner. In the ladies' championships, Mrs. E. Smith vs. Miss Overall; Mrs. Atkinson vs. Miss Summerhayes. In the afternoon all the cracks will come together, and an especially fine match may be looked for between Whitman and Sheldon. While Ware is the favorite for the tournament, the splendid showing that Forbes made against Learned Longwood not long ago causes many experts to look favorably upon his chances. To-day's play the preliminary round in all-comers' began by Fischer disposing of Griffin without much difficulty, and Matthews, the ex-champion, beating G. S. Tate, a Petroler. In the ladies' singles, Mrs. Overall, who is playing in splendid form, beat Miss Overall, a clever player from Toronto, in two straight sets. In the afternoon, Miss Davis beat Miss Summerhayes in an interesting game. To-day's scores are: Summers—E. P. Fischer New York, beat Griffin, Toronto, 6-3, 6-1. S. G. Petroler, beat C. W. Bell, Toronto, by 6-2, 6-0. Wagner, Buffalo, beat J. O. McMaster, Toronto, 6-2, 6-3. McMaster, Toronto, beat Briggs, Philadelphia, 4-6, 7-5. Matthews, scratch, beat McGraw, Toronto, 6-4, 6-1. McMaster, scratch, beat Wagner, 6-4, 6-1. McMaster, 7-5, 6-3. Championship—Mrs. Smith, Toronto, beat Overall, St. Louis, 6-3, 6-1. Overall, beat Miss Summerhayes, Toronto, 6-3, 6-2. Miss Summerhayes, Overall, St. Louis, 6-1, 6-1. Overall, beat doubles—Porter and Wagner, Toronto, 6-3, 6-2. Bell and Love, Toronto, 6-4, 6-2.

AQUATICS.

WANTS AN EIGHT. Aug. 27.—The University of Toronto Club is so elated over its recent victory at the Great North-Western regatta at Detroit that it contemplates an 'eight' to go over to race the United States university crews, headed by Henley. This is a very laudable idea, and the boys should meet

with no difficulty in obtaining the necessary funds from their many friends.

ATHLETICS.

THE PASTIME'S FALL GAMES. There will be a committee meeting of the Pastime Athletic Club on Monday evening, Aug. 30, to make arrangements for holding fall games. All committee men are requested to be present. The meeting will be held at the club house.

LACROSSE.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES. The Shamrocks and Capitals will play at Ottawa. The Torontos and Cornwalls will meet today on the Rosedale grounds, Toronto. The Emerald lacrosse team of this city will play the Young Canadians of Cornwall, at that town to-day.

THE WHEEL.

MONTREAL BICYCLE CLUB ENTRIES. What will undoubtedly be the best race meet ever held by the Montreal Bicycle Club will come off to-day at three o'clock sharp, rain or shine. The big string of entries ensure the most exciting bicycle races ever seen in Montreal. The races will be run under suitable time limits, and no landing will be permitted. The meet is attracting a great deal of attention in the city and province. The admission is thirty-five cents to all parts of the grand stand, and as every one will be under cover there will be a big gate regardless of the weather.

THE C. W. A. ANNOUNCEMENT.

Ottawa, Aug. 27.—The official announcement of the C. W. A. Racing Board for Aug. 27, 1897, says: A sanction has been granted to Windsor for Sept. 5. A meeting of the Dominion Board will be held at the Toronto office on Tuesday, the 21st instant, when a number of matters will be arranged.

CRICKET.

HAMILTON DEFEATS CHICAGO. Hamilton, Ont., Aug. 27.—On the Hamilton cricket grounds to-day a match was played between the Chicago Wanderer and the Hamilton Cricket Club. The visitors went in to bat first, and against the bowl-

ing of Gunther and Fleet were unable to run up a big score, the veteran, J. O. Davis, again making the best figures, 16; Walker made 12; Savage, 6; and Bamford, 6. The side was retired for 61 runs. Hamilton's best scores were made by Ferris, Fleet and Gunther, the side being retired for 112 runs, Davis having the most success in bowling. Hamilton won by 51 runs.

BASEBALL. MONTREAL AND PROVIDENCE.

Providence, R.I., Aug. 27.—The luck in baseball was remarkably exemplified in the two games between Providence and Montreal to-day. In the first game Providence batted McFarland of Montreal out of the box in the middle of the fifth inning, and they continued the bombardment when Gannon took McFarland's place, and won the first game by a score of 15 to 8. Then McFarland, the man who was batted out of the first game, went in to pitch the second one, and he not only shut out the home team, but he held Providence down to three singles, and did not allow a point to be made on any battery error. Rutherford pitched a strong game for Providence, but without batting support he had no chance to win. Henry Lynch split a finger in the first inning of the first game, and this necessitated a lot of shifting of players. Scores:—

Table with columns: AB, R, BH, PO, A, E. Rows for Providence and Montreal players including Weigand, Lyons, Knight, Dixon, Abbey, Cooney, Bassett, Yeager, Hodson, and Totals.

Score by innings.

Providence.....1 2 1 0 1 0 0 1 0—15 Montreal.....2 0 0 3 2 0 0 0 1—8 Summary—Earned runs—Providence, 5; Montreal, 3; two base hits, Dixon, 2; Yeager, 2; Shannon, Richter, Bannon; three base hits, Bassett; home runs, Dooley, 2; Bannon, Lyon, 2; Knight, Dixon, Cooney, Lynch; double plays, Bannon and Lynch, Bannon and Dooley and Richter; bases on balls, off McFarland, 1; off Gannon, 1; off Hodson, 3; struck out, by Hodson, 5; by Gannon, 1; passed balls, Berger; wild pitch, McFarland; hit by pitched ball, Bassett; time, two hours; umpire, Swartwood.

Second Game.

Table with columns: AB, R, BH, PO, A, E. Rows for Providence and Montreal players including Weigand, Lyons, Knight, Dixon, Abbey, Cooney, Bassett, Yeager, Hodson, Rutherford, and Totals.

Score by innings.

Providence.....0 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 x—3 Montreal.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 Summary—Earned runs, Montreal, 2. Two base hits, McNamara, McFarland. Struck out, Shannon, Berger. First base on balls, off Rutherford, 1. Struck out, by Rutherford, 7; by McFarland, 4. Wild pitch, Rutherford. Time, 1:30. Umpire, Swartwood.

THE BACK RIVER SHOOTING.

MEECH AND LAST BOTH WELL AGAIN. The preliminary investigation in the Back River shooting was opened in the Police Court yesterday before Mr. Charles Meech, the presiding magistrate. Charles Meech, the prisoner, who is accused of shooting his companion, Bertram Last, with intent to commit murder, was accompanied by his counsel, Mr. C. St. Pierre, Q.C.

Last appeared tolerably well and he said the last bullet was extracted from his body, in the left arm plate, yesterday morning. Meech was somewhat lame, but looked in perfect health.

The whole story of the shooting was retold and Herouffe Hogue, restaurant-keeper at St. Louis du Mile End, added that at 11:30 on the morning of the tragedy Meech entered his place and asked for a glass of ginger ale. While in the act of drinking it Hogue asked him who had shot a man at Back River to which Meech made no reply but asked the victim was dead. A short time afterwards Meech went into an adjoining room, picked up a paper and began to read. Meech appeared to get quite nervous and he then took a glass of gin and left for Back River. The inquiry was then adjourned until Tuesday next.

THE SAILORS' INSTITUTE.

The hall at the Sailors' Institute was last night again filled to the doors on the occasion of the usual weekly concert. Captain Weiss, SS. 'Belgian King' occupied the chair and the entertainment was carried out in excellent style, the chairman himself contributing some songs during the course of the evening. Vocal and instrumental selections and recitations were rendered by Miss Craig, Miss Hawckett, and Messrs. J. Ritchie Bell, Thos. Corbett, Hugh Bartlett, Thos. Williams, George Beech, and Mr. Brannan. Songs from the vessels in port were not backward in helping to the success of the evening the following contributing songs and recitations.—Messrs. Jas. Kilby, R. Lewin and Frank Kinella, steamship 'Oakmore'; W. White, steamship 'Clarendon'; Robert Williams, steamship 'Lake Huron'; Henry Campbell and James Jennings, steamship 'Belgian King.'

SITUATION IN CUBA.

Madrid, Aug. 28.—Senator Sagasta, the Liberal leader, has made a fresh declaration on the political situation. He says it is daily growing worse in Cuba, and continues serious in the Philippine Islands. Senator Sagasta is ready to apply autonomy to Cuba, and expresses the belief that the Liberals will assume power earlier than expected. Senator Sagasta asserts that the Carlists are already prepared for a rising and are only awaiting a false step on the part of the government or a favorable opportunity to take up arms.

THE EXHIBITION. Has Been Comparatively Successful Despite the Weather. Parachutists Have Trouble With Balloon and an Avaricious Farmer. SPEECHES BY PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF EXHIBITION COMPANY.

The Montreal exhibition is a thing of the past, yesterday the last money was taken at the gates and the live stock and poultry departed; to-day, all the other sections are to be dismantled, and after this evening, little but the permanent buildings will remain upon the grounds. The management may be fairly congratulated on the comparative success of the exhibition, in spite of the many drawbacks to which it was subjected; the fickle and generally unpropitious weather being an especial misfortune.

SPEECHES BY PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF EXHIBITION COMPANY.

The mile race for farmers' horses yesterday, was won by Sholto, the property of James Johnson, of Como. It was ridden by D. McLachlan; Canadian Belle, owned and ridden by Robert Cairns, of St. Laurent, took second place, and Doc, owned and ridden by John Ness, of Howick, took the third prize. The judges were Major Lessard and Messrs. R. A. Turenne and James McVey, and the starter was Mr. Wardle, D.V.S.

The parachutists got into great trouble with their balloon on Thursday. After remaining aloft an unusual time, it finally alighted near Chambly Basin, on land belonging to a farmer. When the owners discovered its whereabouts and went to claim it, they found that all the ropes about it had been cut off, and that even the snap ring at the top had been removed. Besides this, the farmer demanded ten dollars before he would restore the canvas, threatening to shoot the aeronauts if they attempted to remove it.

While he was gone for his gun, however, the men of the 'long drop,' took up their property and made a record passage to the railway station. The directors yesterday tendered a luncheon to the aldermen, press, and some of the judges and principal exhibitors. The president, Mr. Peter Lyall, ably filled the chair. In the course of some pertinent remarks, Mr. Lyall said he was especially pleased with the exhibits of the cotton companies. The management had long deplored the absence of manufacturers and he trusted the example of the cotton companies would be generally followed next year.

Also referring to the exhibits of the Canadian cotton mills, Ald. Sadler said many people might be found who would doubt that they were produced in the Dominion, and, indeed, they bore no mark showing where they had been manufactured. He would venture to assert that goods on exhibition there were sold in the leading dry goods stores of Montreal as foreign material, the salesman assuring the customer that they did not handle Canadian goods, but only imported articles. He had been a manufacturer for more than twenty years, and he knew the prejudice that existed in the country against Canadian manufactured goods. Manufacturers had been making a mistake. When some twenty years ago, they went in to build up the manufacturing industries of the country, they should have started as he did, to mark all their articles with their own name, and show that they were Canadian goods. Boot and shoe manufacturers had done so for some years, and to-day they took great pride in manufacturing a certain class of boots and shoes. He hoped that the day was not far distant when manufacturers would insist on boots, shoes, and fabrics of all kinds being sold on their merits.

Mr. Trenholme spoke of the highly satisfactory nature of the cattle exhibit this year, and mentioned as a gratifying fact that at the present fair 130 head of cattle had been sold to buyers between New Brunswick and Chicago—all outside of this province.

Mr. L. J. Boivin, discussed exhaustively agricultural schools and the benefits to be derived from them, and shorter speeches were made by Ald. Stevenson, Mr. D. Parizeau, and others.

Mr. J. O. C. Laforest, superintendent of waterworks, Montreal, has purchased from Mr. A. Thompson, of Allan Corners, 24 waterfowl, consisting of five kinds of ducks, Embden geese, and white China geese, etc. These are to be placed in Mr. Laforest's lake at St. Agathe.

One of the smallest spaces in the main building was that occupied by Mr. Federico Covic, who exhibited some rare and costly specimens of Mosaic work. He showed several designs for office and railway flooring, but his centre piece of Venetian art, in which the colors blend most harmoniously, is full of life and rich design. Another specimen of his handiwork is a head which looks more

ADVERTISEMENTS. COLONIAL HOUSE, PHILLIPS SQUARE.

THE FUR DEPARTMENT

Is now open for the season, and many Novelties are being shown. Additions will be made weekly, and our aim will be to supply a first class article at a moderate price. Out of town customers will be furnished with particulars in detail, by applying to the Mail Order Dept.

HENRY MORGAN & CO MONTREAL.

like a painting than the result of hammer and chisel.

R. WILSON SMITH, INVESTMENT BROKER.

Government, Municipal and Railway Securities Bought and Sold. First-class Securities Suitable for Trust Funds always on hand. STANDARD LIFE CHAMBERS, 151 St. James St. Montreal.

able filling, offer great resisting power. In connection with this exhibit is one made by the Thieux Soeurs, of 2316 St. Catherine street, Montreal, of specimens of Belgian lace of the most exquisite beauty and delicacy of execution. The collection here shown obtained the gold medal at the World's Fair in 1893. It includes, among others, fine Brussels point lace, Duchesse and Guipure de Venise. All these laces are of course direct importations from Belgium.

E. L. Ethier & Co. of Montreal have a small compact exhibit of billiard supplies in the shape of balls, markers, pockets, cloth and other articles, as well as bowling alley pins and balls. Everything shown in this case displays the very highest finish, and suggests the best material. On the grounds, many interested visitors have been attracted by the appearance of a patent tree transplanting machine, shown by C. Watson & Co. of Montreal. Carrying a live maple tree of no mean dimensions, it looks very fit for its purpose, and is unquestionably of much practical utility.

It may be mentioned that visitors to the Main Building owe some gratitude to the gentleman who has discoursed sweet music to so many during exhibition week from the beautiful instruments of the Karn Piano & Organ Co. This versatile artist, not content with the harmony desirable from one species of instrument, has frequently varied his performances by playing duets of piano and organ, much to the satisfaction of apparently appreciative audiences.

In the ladies' department the first prize for 'Jubilee' silk plush quilts was awarded to Mrs. W. B. C. Barber, Montreal. It is a very fine exhibit and worthy the first place.

BANQUET TO SIR WILFRID LAURIER.

A committee of the Board of Trade Council, consisting of Mr. McKergow, president; Mr. James Crathern, vice-president and Mr. Robert McKay, president of the Harbor Commission, will go to Quebec to confer with Sir Wilfrid Laurier in reference to the banquet to be tendered to him by the Board of Trade. This was decided upon yesterday afternoon at a meeting of the Board of Trade Council.

THE TIMBER REGULATIONS.

Toronto, Aug. 28.—The question of putting a clause in the crown timber regulations specifying that all logs cut on crown lands shall be sawn in the province, is still a subject of agitated debate to the Ontario Cabinet. It was the chief subject of discussion at yesterday's council meeting, and again this morning a meeting was called to take up the subject. The meeting had to be postponed as there was not a quorum present.

Weekly Calendar.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 28.

ART ASSOCIATION,
Phillips Square.

WATER COLOR CLASSES.
The Out-Door Sketching Classes, under the direction of Mr. CHARLES E. MOSS, A.R.C.A., will commence on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 14th. For particulars apply at the Gallery.
Galleries open daily, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.
ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

Young Men's Meeting,
SATURDAY NIGHT, 8 o'clock.
Mr. W. S. LESLIE, Leader.

The service lasts for an hour, is bright, informal and helpful.
All young men, especially strangers in the city, are cordially invited.

YOUNG MEN'S BIBLE STUDY,
SUNDAY, 3 p.m.
Young Men's Christian Association,
Dominion Square.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 29.

GRACE BAPTIST CHURCH,
WESTMOUNT.

SUNDAY, August 29th.
Morning, 11 a.m.—Mr. J. H. Cameron, B.A.
Evening, 7 p.m.—Rev. J. Robinson,
of Dominionville.
STRANGERS CORDIALLY INVITED.

MEN'S OWN,
BRIEF, BRIGHT, BROTHERLY.

Every Sunday Afternoon, at 3 p.m.
In CALVARY CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH,
Gay street, above St. Antoine.

NEXT SUNDAY,
Speaker:—Rev. E. M. HILL, M.A.
Soloist:—Miss MURROE.

27

MONDAY, AUGUST 30.

THE GREAT EVENT OF THE JUBILEE YEAR
Canada's Victorian Era Exposition and
INDUSTRIAL FAIR,
TORONTO,
AUGUST 30th to SEPT. 11th.
Grand Attractions. New Features.
Special Jubilee Novelties.
EXCELLING ALL PREVIOUS YEARS.
Cheap Excursions on All Lines of Travel.
For programmes and all particulars, address
H. J. HILL, Manager, Toronto.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 1.

OUTREMONT.

A Public Meeting will be held in the School Building, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 1st of September, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of discussing the methods of financing, etc., adopted by the Town Council. Every proprietor in Outremont is requested to be present. By order,
GOOD GOVERNMENT ASSOCIATION.

FUTURE MEETINGS.

CANADA'S
Great St. Lawrence Valley
EXHIBITION,
THREE RIVERS, P.Q.,
2nd to 11th September, 1897.
AGRICULTURAL - AND - INDUSTRIAL.
\$10,000 in Premiums.
Trotting and Running Races, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th September.
\$1,500 IN PRIZES.

Attractions of all kinds every afternoon and evening.
Balloon Ascensions every day.
Grounds lighted with Electric Light.
New Grand Stand, capacity 5,000 people.
Complete Exhibits from the Ottawa Experimental Farm.
Reduced rates on all Railways and Steamboats.
For further particulars and information apply to
P. E. PANNETON, President,
J. A. FRIGON, Sec.-Treas.,
Lists can be had from J. A. GAIGNON, 85 St. James street, Montreal.

SHARK JUMPED INTO THE BOAT.
BOYS RETURN FROM A FISHING TRIP IN THE SOUND WITH STORIES OF THRILLING EXPERIENCES.

Greenwich, Conn., Aug. 28.—Somewhere under the waters of the Sound in this vicinity there is a colony of hungry sharks whose special delight is to eat fishermen, it appears, or fisher-boys. Geo. Nichols, John Nichols and Daniel Foote offer testimony that tends to blacken the already damaged reputation of these fish. The three boys were out in a small boat off the Point yesterday fishing for blackfish. They had no thought of sharks, and were surprised when suddenly a large school of them appeared around the boat. They thrashed around in the water until it was churned to foam, and then one of them leaped into the rear of the boat. The boys say so, and the boys were in the boat to see. Each boy had a line out for blackfish, and at the same moment a shark swallowed each of the three hooks, they say. Young Foote had thoughtfully wound his line around his wrist, and his companions assert that his shark, in trying to run home with the hook, pulled Foote half way out of the boat. They dropped their lines and pulled at Foote's feet until they got him back in the boat. Then they hammered the shark in the boat upon the head with an oar until it was dead. The other sharks disappeared so the boys rowed home. Sharks appeared near shore hereabout two weeks ago, and a man named Wills had a narrow escape from being eaten by them, it is said.

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

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
Daily Witness, \$3.00; Weekly Witness, \$1.00; with reductions to clubs: Northern Messenger, 25¢; 10 copies to one address, \$2.25; 20, \$4.40; 50, \$10.50; 100, \$20.
For Great Britain add \$1.00 per annum for postage on Weekly Witness; 25¢ on Northern Messenger; \$3.60 on Daily Witness.
The last edition of the DAILY WITNESS is delivered in the city every evening of publication at \$1.00 per annum.

ADVERTISING RATES.
DAILY WITNESS.
Five lines and upwards, 10¢ per line. Contract on favorable terms.
WEEKLY WITNESS.
With large type or cuts, 20¢ per line. One-third reduction if set in our usual small advertising types. Special contract rates.

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

The Daily Witness.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 28, 1897.

Our correspondent, 'Beaver,' objects to the Exhibition Company reading their address to the lieutenant-governor first in French. 'Beaver' says this is an English province, but how does he make it out? It is a British province, but not an English province. There are a great many British languages. Would any one object to an address being read in Irish to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland or in Welsh to the Prince of Wales, supposing those dignitaries to understand the languages in question? In most matters liberty is the best rule. French is certainly one of the languages of Canada. It is as dear to many of our fellow citizens as English is to our correspondent. The more each section of our people become acquainted with and reconciled to the language of the other the better for all. What we do object to on the part of the company in question and of our correspondent is the Frenchification of the English language by using the word 'exposition' instead of the established English word 'exhibition.' This is a more injurious slight to the English language than reading an address in French, and it is, so far as we can see, quite gratuitous. Why must all our street car conductors call the Bonaventure station a 'depo'? That is neither French nor English, but it is another instance of the American fashion of gratuitously substituting a foreign word for an English one.

To temperance workers the summary of the official report of the liquor-dealers' doings in defence of their heartless traffic, which appears in this paper, will be racy reading. They are there told all about how Mr. Hardy's temperance government was converted into a pro-liquor government by the manipulation of the legislature, whose members were reasoned with until only twenty-six stood out for the clause which the liquor men were fighting against. The names of these true men are given, as well as the names of those who surrendered. It tells how the liquor-dealers, through having engaged Mr. Dickie as secretary and Mr. Haverson as solicitor—both certainly very able men—and through the subscriptions of the 'pop' makers, are now politically stronger than ever they were before. It tells how the plebeian would be very dangerous to the trade if the question were blankly asked whether the people want prohibition or not, but how Sir Wilfrid Laurier has promised to emasculate the question by appending direct taxation. This is what the report means to convey, but it is not warranted by its own version of Mr. Laurier's words. It tells how every member of parliament is to be set upon during the months which intervene before next session, and the House thoroughly fixed as the Ontario Legislature was, so that the government will not be able to carry out its good intentions. It tells how the 'pop' men pay tribute to the liquor organization, and the names of those who do so are given. This is necessary so that the retailers may know from whom to buy and from whom not to buy. All others are to be boycotted. These 'pop' men are not asked to enter the fight; they are simply held as a sort of helots to supply the sinews of war for the war-

rior caste, and that in a battle against their own interests. It is all very interesting but not very complimentary to human nature.

Prof. James Bryce's eloquent denunciation of the spirit of jingoism wherever it is found, whether in Great Britain, the United States or Canada, is perhaps timely at present. Certainly, while Canada and the United States seem to be intent principally upon framing injurious legislation and retaliatory acts and regulations, a plea for more friendly relations in the interests of both nations should be listened to and pondered. Prof. Bryce has been an earnest student of the rise and fall of the greatest peoples and empires of the past and of the development of the great nations and peoples of to-day, and more especially of the extraordinary growth of the English-speaking nations and their empires. His work on the United States, 'The American Commonwealth,' is regarded by the Americans themselves as by far the best study and presentation of their national, political, municipal and social life. He stated the weakness as well as the strength of their institutions very plainly and impartially, and yet without offence or flattery. From comparisons in this book of certain features of the federal constitution of the United States with similar or altogether different features of the constitution of the Dominion, it is evident that Prof. Bryce has studied the constitution and politics, if not the social life, of Canada with scarcely less attention than those of the United States. Anything, therefore, he has to say upon the relations of Canada and the United States and their effect upon the empire of which Canada is a part is worthy of careful consideration.

THE 'PERSECUTION CLAUSE.'

Although the 'Roman Pontifical' is supposed to be one and the same the world over, we have found one copy of the ordinance service printed in Paris without date in which the clause referred to by 'L. H. P.' does not appear, and another dated 1878 in which it does appear. The difference occasions great surprise to those who have regarded the ordinance as universal; and the variation can hardly have come into the usage without very grave reason, such as that which our correspondent gives, namely, that the French republic, having established freedom of worship, required its suppression. The 'persecution clause,' as our correspondent calls it, which occasions this variation in the most solemn service of the Latin Church, reads thus: 'Haereticos, schismaticos, et rebelles eidem Domino nostro, vel Successoribus praedictis, pro posse persequar et impugno: Haereticos, schismaticos et rebelles against the same our Lord (the Pope) or his Successors aforesaid to the utmost I will follow up and thwart.' The word 'impugno' is susceptible of stronger interpretations and also of weaker ones than we have given. A persecuting bishop might read it to mean attack, make war upon and drive out, while a mild one might read it simply to mean to oppose and hinder. It is the word from which we get our somewhat mild expression 'to impugn.' The word 'persequar,' though we get our word 'persecute' from it, did not carry any such meaning to the Latins. To them it ordinarily meant little else than to follow, as to follow a path, a course, a custom or a profession. When used with regard to persons it generally meant to sue at law. It means more, however, to modern ears and in modern languages, in several of which it appears with the same offensive signification as that which it bears in English. It certainly must have meant more to those who secured the omission of this clause from the service in the copy before us, as no one could take much umbrage at the clause strictly translated, that is, assuming that the methods of following up and thwarting heretics were understood to be of the spiritual order. Indeed, for our part we cannot see that freedom of worship in France as described by 'L. H. P.' is quite so complete as it is here, where fulminations of this sort are looked upon with entire indifference. It seems, however, that this offending clause may without wrongdoing be omitted, and we should think it would be in accordance with the temper of such men as the late and the present archbishop and of most of their flock that it should be omitted. The way in which Monseigneur Bruchesi looks on the matter may be judged from the mandement with which he greeted the congregations of his new charge:—

The Gospel which we read last Sunday at our consecration mass showed us Jesus vindicating with indignation the majesty of his Father against the profaners of the temple, but at the same time it showed him to us weeping over guilty Jerusalem. Has the good Master not said to us that we must not break the bruised reed nor quench the smoking wick. Well, we hope by the help of his grace to have courage to tell every man his duty without respect to persons, to rise above the rivalries of parties and defend the sacred rights of the Church against whoever shall assail them, seeking always in imitation of Jesus to unite in the accomplishment of our mission firmness with charity. May God deign to hear and give effect to the vow which the Church formed for us at the moment of our consecration: 'That he may love the truth and that he may never abandon it through fear or through flattery.'

MINING UNDER DIFFICULTIES.

Those Canadian and American miners seeking the Klondike gold fields, and now complaining of the alleged onerous conditions imposed upon them in the shape of royalty, claim dues and customs regulations, might with advantage consider the lot of miners in other lands and under a different system of government, where the royalties and custom duties, though excessive, constitute the least of the difficulties in the way of profitable mining with which the operators have to contend. Irrespective of the Klondike district, of which the possible output is at present a quite uncertain quantity, the Transvaal gold deposits are probably the richest in the world. These deposits out-crop, or are, at all events, near the surface, for a distance of about thirty miles around Johannesburg; but, according to the opinion of many experts, the deeper lodes extend to a distance of perhaps twelve hundred miles. The yield up to date and the percentage obtained from ores of the various mines are believed by careful authorities to justify the estimate that there is at least one and a half billion dollars' worth of gold obtainable within the district. The bed-rock is a conglomerate and quartzite cemented by auriferous clay, which yields one hundred and fifty to seven hundred and fifty grains to the ton. The gold is distributed in such minute particles as to be invisible to the naked eye, and is associated with remarkably pure iron pyrites. The principal gold field is that of Witwatersrand. There are fifty-two companies engaged in active operations, but, notwithstanding the richness of the deposits being worked, only eighteen of these companies are now paying dividends. This unsatisfactory state of affairs is traceable directly to the double-dealing of Transvaal officials in administering existing legislation; to the granting of a monopoly of trading in explosives to a purely Transvaal company, and to the exorbitant freight rates charged by the Netherlands Railway Company, which has a monopoly of transport from the coal mines to the gold fields. 'It, like the dynamite monopoly, is entirely controlled by the Hollander ring at Pretoria, and consequently all efforts of the miners to obtain the abolition of the monopoly and the expropriation of the railway have hitherto been ineffectual.

The average cost of coal at the pit-mouth in the Transvaal collieries is about two dollars per ton, but by the time it has reached the gold fields, at a distance of, say, thirty miles, its price has risen to over five dollars per ton. The charge for freight alone approximates to seven cents per ton per mile. On English railways the charge per ton for coal freight is only one cent a mile. The average consumption of coal per annum at the mines is about one million tons. Freightage on machinery, lumber and the like amounts to about sixteen cents per ton per mile, against a charge on the Cape government railway for corresponding goods of five cents; on English railways of a little over two cents, and on most American railways of a little over one cent. If it be remembered that all mining stores used in the Transvaal, including cyanide, zinc, lumber, steel, lubricants, candles, ropes and machinery, must be imported, it will readily be understood what an enormous total additional cost in working must be caused by the imposition of such freight rates. As, however, the Netherlands Railway Company on a capital of \$5,830,000 made a profit of \$6,650,000 last year, over and above working expenses and the guaranteed interest on loans, no voluntary concessions are likely to come from it. Nor can anything be done in the way of production of necessary mining adjuncts on the spot. The Boers are, for the most part, as utterly ignorant of manufactures and the application of science in industrial matters as any African tribe, and this density of intellect, under the influence of the 'Pretoria ring,' presents a stolid discouragement to the efforts of foreigners to manufacture within the Transvaal. Explosives include dynamite, fuses and detonators. The first-

named form ninety-five percent of the whole class. About two hundred thousand fifty-pound cases are annually used at the mines. The prime cost of dynamite at Hamburg, free on board, is about five dollars sixty cents per case. This would make the price at Johannesburg somewhat less than eight dollars twenty-five cents per case. American firms have offered to deliver dynamite (seventy percent nitro-glycerine) at any port of South Africa for eight dollars seventy-five cents per case, which would make the cost at Johannesburg less than ten dollars seventy-five cents. Under the present monopoly established and obstinately maintained by the Transvaal Government, the cost per case is from twenty-five dollars to twenty-eight dollars seventy-five cents. These figures speak for themselves, and do much to explain the irritation of the mining population with the 'dog in the manger' policy of the Boers, who neither possess the knowledge, the industry, nor the capital to operate the mineral resources of the Transvaal, but yet systematically throw obstacles in the way of those who do so, even at the risk of killing the proverbial 'goose laying the golden eggs.'

Another grievance of which the operators complain is the maladministration of the 'Native Pass Law' and 'Native Liquor Law.' An advantage of mining in South Africa is cheap labor, the blacks being used to do nine-tenths of the work, but the Dutch contrive to make something out of them also. The Kafirs are paid and boarded by the companies. The monthly outlay for each laborer amounts to about sixteen dollars, less than a seventh part of what a white man costs, which certainly does not look equitable or wholesome for the future of the white race. They are employed by contract, but after a more or less brief spell of work the 'boy' is apt to find steady employment irksome, and in many cases endeavors to desert. The Native Pass Law is intended to counteract this practice, but a Boer official is generally as susceptible to the influence of material suasion as any Muscovite or Oriental, and if the 'boy' can afford the said suasion the law does not impede him to any great degree. The same is much more frequently the case with the Liquor Law, which prohibits the sale of liquor to the natives, but which is almost completely ignored by the liquor-dealers, with the knowledge and benevolent tolerance of the Boer authorities. The frequent desertion of the 'boys,' or their more frequent indulgence in liquor and consequent inability to work, is another of the difficulties in the way of profitable mining which the operators have to endure. It may be added that on account of the heavy import duties levied upon food and other stuffs, the cost of living is very high in the Transvaal, and the average rate of wages paid for white labor at the mines is about a hundred and twenty dollars per month. The tonnage of the output at the present rate of milling is about five million tons per annum, and it is calculated that with the reduction of freight charges to a reasonable rate, the abolition of the monopoly in explosives, and a regular supply of labor under government supervision, with a proper administration of existing laws, there would be a saving on this output alone of seven million five hundred thousand dollars, with, of course, a much greater saving in the actual yield of gold. From the above it may be seen that mining enterprise under Boer auspices is carried on indeed under difficulties, and in any discussion of the Transvaal question it may pertinently be asked, 'How many mining communities in Canada or the United States would patiently tolerate such conditions as those described?'

THE DINGLEY BILL.

ITS EFFECTS BAD ON DESERTION INDUSTRIES.
Kingston, Ont., Aug. 28.—A special correspondent of the 'Whig' writes from Deseronto telling of the effect the Dingley tariff has had upon the industries of that place. One-half of the work of 'the big mill' are now shut down, causing less of employment to many hands. The output of lumber will be diminished, and the balance of the season, and there will also be a large diminution of the quantities of logs got out for next season. The loss will be pretty seriously felt, and quite an extent of country. This will cut a hundred and twenty thousand feet per day, and two hundred and fifty thousand dollars duty makes it simply prohibitive to the United States markets now and hereafter.
But two of the shingle machines are being worked, and these not for shingles for export. It is said that part of the shingle mill plant will be removed to a suitable point in the United States, where logs can be exported and shingles probably the entire export of both shingles, railway ties and pickets will be stopped. This also throws quite a number of hands out of work. The stemmers and barges engaged in transport of material to the United States are laid up and the crews discharged.
The charcoal works suffer likewise since putting one cent per bushel on the Seventeen large kilns are idle, as also the chemical works where the smoke and gases from the dissolving wood are collected and manufactured. Two loads of charcoal were shipped daily to Detroit and other points. The new kilns given to the business may lead the stemmers to consider the erection of new smelting works. The company is discouraged, but will look about for other avenues of trade and it hopes to be soon as busy as ever manufacturing goods that will command world-wide sale.

RENOVATED AND OVERHAULED.

THE NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM RE-ARRANGED BY THE CURATOR.
The Natural History Museum has within the past few weeks been thoroughly renovated and overhauled, and the specimens cleaned and re-arranged, under the curator, Mr. J. B. Williams, and Mr. A. Griffin, the superintendent. Among the recent contributions to the museum is a section of a spruce tree, five feet in diameter, sent by Prof. Bovey. There is also a fine fox snake, lent by Mrs. H. H. Austin. It was caught in Chatham, Ont., and has to be put in its cage alive. The opossum from South America, caught recently in a bunch of bananas, is still alive, but unfortunately it has killed and devoured its young.
Superintendent Griffin states that never before in the history of the society, have there been so many visitors to the museum as there have been this season. They are mostly Americans, and take the greatest interest in the explanations of Mr. Williams, the curator. Saturday is the free day and then a large number of citizens drop in.

MILITIA CHANGES.

MAJOR BUSTEED APPOINTED COMMAND THE VICTORIA RIFLES.

VICE-LIEUT.-COL. STARKE, RETIRED.
OTHER ORDERS.

Ottawa, Aug. 28.—The Militia of the Dominion has made the following appointments and changes in the militia:
2nd (Montreal) Regiment (Canadian Artillery)—To be lieutenant, Second Lieutenant Edward Michael Bonnet, promoted.
9th Battalion (Provisional) (Canadian Artillery)—To be lieutenant, Second Lieutenant Vital Dupuis is permitted to retire; to be lieutenant, Second Lieutenant Baptiste Matte, vice Dupuis, retired.
3rd Battalion (Victoria Rifles) (Canadian Artillery)—To be lieutenant, Second Lieutenant George Ritchie Starke is transferred to the infantry reserve of officers; to be lieutenant, Major Edwin Busteed, vice Starke, transferred.
17th (Levis) Battalion (Infantry) (Canadian Artillery)—To be lieutenant, Second Lieutenant Albert Desjardins is permitted to retire.
20th (Waterloo) Battalion—No. 1 Company, to be Second Lieutenant, provisionally, Alexander Hugh Millar, to complete establishment.

23rd (Beauce) Battalion of Infantry (Canadian Artillery)—To be lieutenant, Surgeon-Major Joseph A. Samson is permitted to resign his commission and to retain the rank of surgeon-major on retirement; to be surgeon-major, Ernest Maurice Savard, vice Samson, retired.
No. 3 Company, to be lieutenant, Gustave Theophile Faribault, Hon. de Taschereau, appointed adjutant.
61st (Montmagny and L'Islet) Battalion—No. 4 company, to be lieutenant, Second Lieutenant Aristide Blais, vice Bourault, promoted.

65th Battalion (Mount Royal Rifles)—To be lieutenant, Francois Marc Alfred La Rocque, vice Parent, promoted; to be second lieutenant, provisionally, Edward Travers Leprohon, vice Beauchamp Tarte, promoted.

81st (Portneuf) Battalion—No. 5 Company, to be second lieutenant, provisionally, Sergt. Lorenzo Frenet.
87th (Quebec) Battalion—No. 3 Company, to be lieutenant, Second Lieutenant Alphonse Blondeau; No. 4 Company, to be lieutenant, Second Lieutenant Winchell Richard Larue; No. 5 Company, to be lieutenant, Second Lieutenant Lucien Larue, vice Pelletier, retired.

89th (Tremisouane and Rimouski) Battalion—No. 2 Company, to be lieutenant, Second Lieutenant F. Emile Gilbert.
92nd (Dorchester) Battalion—No. 3 Company, to be captain, Second Lieutenant Louis Napoleon De La Salle, from No. 4 Company, vice Turgeon, deceased; to be second lieutenant, provisionally, Joseph Turgeon, vice F. Turgeon, deceased, and Felix Turgeon, vice Gagne, promoted.
No. 4 Company to be lieutenant, Second Lieutenant Louis Napoleon De La Salle.

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92nd (Dorchester) Battalion—No. 3 Company, to be captain, Second Lieutenant Louis Napoleon De La Salle, from No. 4 Company, vice Turgeon, deceased; to be second lieutenant, provisionally, Joseph Turgeon, vice F. Turgeon, deceased, and Felix Turgeon, vice Gagne, promoted.
No. 4 Company to be lieutenant, Second Lieutenant Louis Napoleon De La Salle.

81st (Portneuf) Battalion—No. 5 Company, to be second lieutenant, provisionally, Sergt. Lorenzo Frenet.
87th (Quebec) Battalion—No. 3 Company, to be lieutenant, Second Lieutenant Alphonse Blondeau; No. 4 Company, to be lieutenant, Second Lieutenant Winchell Richard Larue; No. 5 Company, to be lieutenant, Second Lieutenant Lucien Larue, vice Pelletier, retired.

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THE FALL MILLINERY.

BRIGHT COLORS AND PRONOUNCED EFFECTS TO PREVAIL.

SMARTNESS AND COMFORT WILL GO HAND-IN-HAND.

At the most decided fact in connection with the fall millinery of this year...



A PRETTY PICTURE HAT.

For the greater part hats will be large, all trimmings to the side or in front...



A CHARMING TOQUE.

The trimming, however, dispenses with the necessity for any rule of thumb...



A CROWNED HAT WITH FEATHER TRIMMINGS.

The accompanying illustrations will give one a fair idea of the fall styles.

everything in their line of business that there is to be noted and the variety that they will be able to display on Tuesday...



A PRETTY EFFECT IN BLACK AND COQUELICOT.

to be used during the coming season. In respect to trimmings, the place on hats and bonnets has already been mentioned...

A large black velvet picture hat, by Julia Delmotte, having a wide rolling brim, was trimmed round the crown with cerise terry velvet ribbon with a rosette...

A very pretty hat was a large picture hat in pale grey felt, by Mille. Cobel, trimmed around the brim with a bandeau of grey ostrich plumes and around...



AN ATTRACTIVE TURBAN HAT.

the crown with satin-moire ribbon of the same shade. A grey ostrich tip and soft quill effect were placed at the side of the crown.

A bonnet by Mangin Maurice was in coquelicot velvet trimmed with black sequins and small black ostrich tips and an osprey aigrette; the strings were of black satin-faille.

In materials there can obviously be but little change. There are many hats and bonnets to be seen in chenille, which is now an established favorite for fall millinery.

In ribbon trimmings terry ribbon is undoubtedly very popular, as is also glaze effects in leading shades, reppe, plaids and other varieties.

The accompanying illustrations will give one a fair idea of the fall styles. The first is that of a pretty picture hat in chenille trimmed at the side with terry ribbon and osprey, a small ostrich tip and ribbon effect being placed at the

other side and a steel ornament in front of the crown.

The second shows a front view of a high velvet crowned toque trimmed with hippique velvet ribbon and a natural Amazon effect fastened with a steel ornament.

The third hat has a high velvet crown with a chenille-covered rolling brim trimmed round the edge with a bandeau of purple ostrich. Coque feathers on the right side and purple osprey on the left; the bow is of mauve ribbon and the ornament steel.

A large hat with fancy brim in coquelicot chenille is very pretty, the trimming consisting of black velvet with a black osprey and steel ornaments.

The last illustration depicts a fancy turban in hunter's green velvet with an effect in soft natural quills.

The latter trimming, it may be added, will often be seen in conjunction with this shade of green.

WESTERN CROPS.

ROSY REPORTS FROM THE TERRITORIES.

FULLY SEVENTY-FIVE PERCENT OF THE MANITOBA CROP GATHERED IN—THE GRAIN STANDARDS.

Winnipeg, Man., Aug. 27.—Crop reports received from Manitoba points today indicate that conditions continue favorable for harvesting operations.

Export shipments of cattle have been heavy from the province and the Territories the past few days. During the week, Messrs. Gordon & Irons have forwarded from the local stock yards, 2,000 head of prize cattle for the British markets.

London, Aug. 28.—The 'Times' in an editorial article on the wheat question expresses the opinion that the era of better prices is coming, the long period of depression caused by the constant additional acreage of wheat rendered possible by the extension of railways into new countries and the enormous increase of the tonnage of steamships having come to an end for the present.

THE ROYAL TRUST COMPANY. A NEW ADDITION TO OUR FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.

It is stated that Montreal is shortly to have a new Trust Company and that the Royal Trust Company, which recently obtained a very extensive charter from the Legislature, will be organized in the near future.

Mr. R. D. McGibbon, Q.C., of the firm of McGibbon, Casgrain, Ryan & Mitchell, one of the provisional directors and the legal adviser of the Royal Trust Company, stated that all the arrangements were not yet complete.

DEATH OF MR. FIRMIN HUDON.

Mr. Firmin Hudon, head of the wholesale grocery firm of Hudon & Orsali, died last night, at nine o'clock, after a long illness, at the age of fifty-seven years. Deceased was widely and favorably known in commercial circles, both for his business abilities and integrity.

A REMARKABLE INCIDENT.

A bicyclist was coming down Bleury street at a good rate of speed, picking his way amongst pedestrians, coal carts, cabs, cars and sundry other obstacles seemingly designed to try the patience and obstruct the progress of wheelmen, when a man with umbrella, travelling



bag and long boots, suddenly loomed up directly in the path of the wheeler. The bell rang out furiously and the man stopped and turned. The wheel steered to the right, the man jumped to the left. The wheel steered to the left, the man to the right. Then the wheel, pedestrian and wheelman suddenly winding around



each other, endeavored to break a hole in Montreal asphalt, and a crowd gathered. The bicyclist unwound himself and prepared to receive the usual anathemas with resignation, for what was the use of a wheelman trying to defend himself or explain how it was the other man's fault, when the pedestrian, by this time also unbound, addressed him:—'Say, friend, I hope ye ben't hurt. I'm orfully sorry to hev got in yer road.' 'Am I dreaming,' thought the wheelman, but a shout of laughter from the crowd assured him he was not.

DOING WELL.

Chief Harrison, of the Westmount police, who contracted the disease of small-pox through his almost constant attention to those who were already down with it, is reported this forenoon as doing nicely, the attack, apparently, being a mild one.

'THE CAPITAL,' FREDERICTON, N.B.

'The Capital,' is the name of a monthly periodical in Fredericton, N.B., which Mr. H. A. Cropley edits and publishes, and which he has resuscitated, having retired from it in 1889, owing to circumstances which he explains. It has more of the newspaper than of the monthly periodical or pamphlet in its make up, as its publisher doubtless intended it should have, and is bright, interesting, and well printed.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

RED ROUGH HANDS

Itching, scaly, bleeding palms, shapeless nails, and painful finger ends, pimples, blackheads, oily, mothy skin, dry, thin, and falling hair, itching, scaly scalps, all yield quickly to warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, and gentle anointings with CUTICURA (ointment), the great skin cure.

Cuticura

ITCHING HUMORS

ADVERTISEMENTS.

STRAIGHT TO THE POINT

HOMEFURNISHINGS ON CREDIT.

WE ALWAYS GO STRAIGHT TO THE POINT. THERE IS NO FALSE MODESTY ABOUT US. WE WANT YOUR TRADE. WE ARE SURE TO GET IT IF YOU GIVE US HALF A CHANCE.

EVERYTHING IN FURNITURE. EVERYTHING IN CARPETS.

THE AMERICAN WRINGER CO., 1675 Notre Dame Street. T. A. EMMANS, Manager.



SICK HEADACHE. Positively cured by these Little Pills. They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating.

'THE GRAND HOTEL' AND BATHS AT CALEDONIA SPRINGS. Continues open late into September.

EXHIBITION NOTES.

We caution visitors to the Exhibition against purchasing Spectacles from anyone that represents themselves as connected with our firm.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED.

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

WESTMOUNT CLASSES.

For Young Ladies and Children. THE MISSES SHANKS intend to open CLASSES at WESTMOUNT, on WEDNESDAY, the Fifteenth of September.

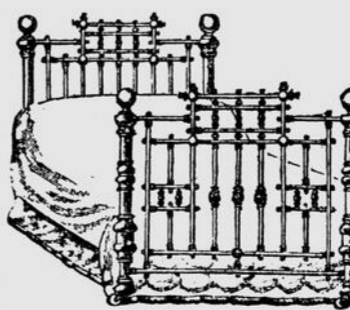
CENTS FOR SALE.

Apply at the 'Witness' Office.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED.

MONEY TO LEND. BY JOHN H. M. DUFF, ACCOUNTANT AND COMMISSIONER, 107 St. James and 343 Prince Arthur st.

BRASS AND IRON BEDSTEADS.



Auction Sales.

Fraser Brothers.

Dredge For Sale.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION At our Rooms, 69 St. James Street, MONTREAL.

At ELEVEN o'clock a.m., ON FRIDAY, 3rd SEPTEMBER,

Dipper Dredge, No. 6.

NOW WORKING AT HOCHELAGA.

Further particulars may be had from us.

TERMS, CASH. MARCOTTE FRERES, Auctioneers.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

ESTATE LATE MOSES PARKER, Esq. The undersigned are favored with instructions from the Executors of the Estate to sell by Auction at the residence,

NO. 5 CRESCENT STREET, On THURSDAY, 2nd SEPTEMBER, At TEN o'clock.

All the EXCELLENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS, PIANO, CARPETS, Etc., Etc. Particulars will be advertised on Tuesday.

FRASER BROS., Auctioneers.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE BATHS

ALONE ARE WORTH THE MONEY.

In addition they have an excellent table, with clean, comfortable, quiet rooms at

—THE—

TURKISH BATH HOTEL

140 to 144 ST. MONIQUE STREET.

POCKET EDITION OF THE DINGLEY TARIFF BILL

As passed by Congress, July 24, 1897, TOGETHER WITH

Schedule of Articles.

With Rate of Duty and Paragraph of Law

Price.....10c By Mail.....11c

MORTON, PHILLIPS & Co., STATIONERS, BLANK BOOK MAKERS AND PRINTERS, 1750-57 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

BRODIE & HARVIE'S GRIDDLECAKE FLOUR

For Griddle cakes, Muffins, &c. SK YOUR GROCER FOR IT. 5lb. and 6lb. pkgs.

PRESCRIPTIONS! THE MEDICAL HALL

Colonial House, Phillips Square.

The Dispensing of Prescriptions has been a specialty of the Medical Hall since A.D. 1893. Over sixty years' reputation for

Accuracy, Quality of Material, Neatness and Promptness.

Our prices are as moderate as quality will allow. KENNETH CAMPBELL & CO.

I WOULDN'T

when offered in a WOULD YOU

Not show better judgment by investing? 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

H. R. IVES & CO.,

Show Rooms and Works, QUEEN ST., Montreal.

Established 1859.

LAW IN THE YUKON.

TO BE PROCLAIMED A JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

WILL EXTEND NORTH TO THE ARCTIC OCEAN—A THOUGHTFUL QUEBECER.

Ottawa, Aug. 28.—A proclamation will be gazetted creating a new judicial district in the Yukon. It extends north to the Arctic ocean. Mr. Justice McGuire will preside.

William Pugsley, Q.C., of St. John, N.B., gives notice of application to incorporate the Klondike and Peace River Gold, Land and Transportation Company, with a capital of a million dollars.

Quebec, Aug. 28.—Mrs. Giroux of Beauport, near this city, was agreeably surprised yesterday by the receipt through a bearer named Dion of a hundred dollars' worth of gold from a nephew named Henri Giroux, from whom she had not heard for twelve years.

TRAVEL BY THE CANADIAN ROUTE.

Vancouver, B.C., Aug. 28.—The 'News-Advertiser' has received a letter from Mr. A.Y. Wilson, a merchant of this city who with a couple of other Vancouverites, left for the Klondike on the steamer 'Willamette' from Seattle.

A CLERGYMAN'S EXPERIENCE.

Seattle, Wash., Aug. 28.—David K. Larimer of Seattle is in receipt of a letter from the Rev. J. H. Koons, who left on the first trip of the 'Willamette' for Skaguay. In the letter, which is dated Skaguay, Aug. 17, Mr. Koons says:—

'Here I am in my tent on Tide Flats, on Skaguay Bay, dirty, greasy, tough, hearty and getting along as fast as any other, but move about as fast as an ordinary tortoise. We have been here since Friday night, Aug. 13, and it will take us another day to get our boat unloaded.'

LIFE NOVEL, BUT OH, MY!

'Camp life is novel, but oh my! We have 1,500 tons of freight to unload, and then we have to carry it about a quarter of a mile to keep the tide from sweeping it into the sea.'

'I slept on the upper deck on the way up. The tobacco smoke below was too much for my nerves. Some of the men are quarrelling with the captain of the 'Willamette' over goods they lost in the tide, but he has promised to pay for them.'

'The Rev. G. A. Bale, formerly pastor of the Market Street Baptist Church, in Seattle, is in our party. He worked as stevedore yesterday. He is a good fellow, and attends to business like a man.'

'Thief hanging is the law here, and stealing is consequently an almost unknown crime.'

'I have had some work in my professional line already. Hickman and Alf. Breers are away up the trail and are getting along fine. Many are disgruntled, and are either going home or to Dyea to try that trail. I am going to stay right here and go through. Skaguay is more or less 'wide open,' and gambling is flourishing. Don't come in until February, for God's sake, if you are coming at all.'

Even women have been seized by the Alaska gold fever, as witness the Women's Yukon-Alaska Mining & Investment Company, incorporated the other day. Last evening the stockholders of

the new company met and elected these officers:—

President, Mrs. Nellie B. Sander; vice-president, Mrs. Alice M. Aiken; secretary and treasurer, Mrs. Nettie MacLellan. All the women are well known in Seattle and highly reputable.

JAPAN AND THE UNITED STATES.

Toronto, Aug. 28.—Judging from a report which has just been received from two Canadian missionaries who are on their way to Japan, the difficulty between the United States and Japan is growing serious, and the gathering of warships at Honolulu gives the outlook a most alarming appearance.

WATER FAMINE THREATENED IN ROSSLAND.

Rossland, B.C., Aug. 28.—Mr. Fellows, superintendent of the Rossland Water & Light Company, has filed a letter with the city clerk stating that if the present drought continues one month, the company will be compelled, in order to keep a sufficient supply of water for domestic purposes and fire protection in the reservoirs, to cut off the use of water in the motors throughout the city.

SENT BACK TO WHERE THEY BELONG.

London, N.H., Aug. 28.—Considerable of a sensation was caused in this vicinity to-day when it was learned that two helpless inmates of the County Poor-house at Stewartstown, who, it was alleged had been shipped to Canada to be left there without means of further assistance, had been returned to that institution by the Canadian authorities.

SUNDAY CARS IN HAMILTON.

Hamilton, Ont., Aug. 27.—The Lord's Day Alliance have met with another reverse in their fight with the Hamilton Street Railway for running cars on Sunday. In the name of one John Henderson, the Alliance brought suit against the Street Railway, to test its right to run cars on Sunday.

GOLD IN DALHOUSIE TOWNSHIP.

Kingston, Ont., Aug. 28.—The Lanark 'Era' announces that men are now engaged in unearthing a gold mine on the farm of Mr. James McLean, eleventh concession, Dalhousie. The mine was opened up years ago, but not developed.

BAD WEATHER IN ENGLAND.

London, Aug. 28.—The rain, cold weather and violent thunderstorms which have prevailed throughout Great Britain and the Continent during the week have greatly interfered with pleasure at all the seaside resorts, from many of which the visitors are returning in large numbers.

HOME ON FURLOUGH.

Kingston, Ont., Aug. 28.—Miss Spence, laboring as a missionary among the Indians at Port Simpson, after an absence of five years, has returned home on furlough. She is visiting her sister, Mrs. D. W. Trusdell, of this city.

MINERS IN WANT OF FOOD.

SEVENTEEN THOUSAND PERSONS, IT IS SAID, WILL DIE OF HUNGER UNLESS GIVEN RELIEF.

Columbus, Aug. 28.—Mr. Hazeltine, state mine inspector, who has charge of the state movement for the relief of the idle coal-miners, says that there is imminent danger of bread riots in the mining districts. He has over seventeen thousand persons on his lists as dependent on charity, and he is entirely unable, with the means at his command, to relieve them.

Pittsburg, Pa., Aug. 28.—The first attempt to start any of the coal mines in this district was made at the Champion mines of Robbins & Co., near McDonald, Pa., on the Panhandle Railway, this morning. Two carloads of foreigners, gathered up from about Pittsburg, were sent to the Champion mines about daylight and put to work loading a sack into cars.

The miners' leaders are more encouraged than ever over the prospects of an early settlement of the strike in favor of the diggers. Efforts are now being directed to the mines along the Pennsylvania Railway and the central field of Pennsylvania.

MADE INSANE BY POLITICS.

Joseph H. Zahn, of Poughkeepsie, was a prosperous business man UNTIL HE WAS ELECTED ALDERMAN. Poughkeepsie, N.Y., Aug. 28.—Crazed by politics, Joseph H. Zahn, formerly a prominent young business man and alderman, was to-day pronounced insane and was sent to the Hudson River State Hospital.

NEW COLORS FOR IRISH REGIMENTS.

Dublin, Aug. 28.—The Duke and Duchess of York in Phoenix Park this morning presented new colors to the Second Battalion of the Royal Fusiliers, the Second Battalion of the East Yorkshire Regiment, and the First Battalion of the King's Own Yorkshire Regiment.

NEW COALING STATION FOR RUSSIA.

London, Aug. 28.—A special despatch from Shanghai says that the government of Corea has ceded or leased Deer Island, near Fusan, to Russia for use as a coaling station, with the consent of the Japanese government, which was disappointed at the failure to arrange an alliance with England.

PRINCIPAL PETERSON.

A cable statement that Dr. Peterson, the principal of McGill University, is ill cannot be locally confirmed. Most of the governors and professors are out of town, but the secretary said this morning that no word had been heard touching the illness of the principal, either at the college or by the authorities, as several of the latter were seeking for information themselves.

BUSINESS NOTES.

The real estate of F. I. Bayard, grocer, has been sold. Joseph Lafortune has registered as proprietor of Joseph Lafortune & Cie, crockery. Jeremie Perrault, dry goods, has assigned to Kent & Turcotte.

BEAUHARNOIS CONTESTED ELECTION.

Judge Belanger rendered judgment yesterday dismissing the intervention of one Cardinal in the case of the contested election of Mr. Bergeron, M.P. Notice of appeal from this judgment was at once given.

ECCLESIASTICAL CHANGES.

Archbishop Bruchesi has just made the following new appointments:—Abbe F. X. Plante, vicar of Berthier; Abbe C. Filiatrait, vicar of the Sacred Heart, Montreal; Abbe J. E. Bruyeres, vicar of St. Eusebe de Verceil, Montreal; Abbe H. C. Laurier, assistant principal of Jacques Cartier Normal School, Montreal; Abbe J. A. Lavallee, vicar of St. Joseph's, Montreal; Abbe A. Degnoy, vicar of St. Henri; Abbe A. V. J. Piette, vicar of St. Jean Baptiste; Abbe J. P. Desrosiers, almoner of the Sisters of the Good Shepherd, Laval Park; Abbe J. Picotte, vicar of Mile End; Abbe X. Pelletier, vicar of St. Henri; Abbe X. Dubuc, vicar of St. Charles, Montreal; Abbe E. Leblanc, vicar of St. Jacques de l'Achigan; Abbe C. Decarie, vicar of St. Cunegonde; Abbe R. Comtois, vicar of St. Jean de Matha; Abbe J. F. Morin, vicar of Maisonneuve; the Rev. Father St. Arnaud, vicar of St. Laurent; Abbe J. A. Curotte, professor at the Assomption College; Abbe C. Bagarre, professor at Varennes College.

The calling of Abbe Luke Callaghan to the palace, already referred to in the 'Witness,' is now officially gazetted.

Canon Archambault has been appointed chaplain of the Societe des Artistes, and Canon Martin chaplain of the Union St. Pierre.

C. P. R. SMELTING POLICY.

Rossland, B.C., Aug. 28.—The visit of Mr. Shaughnessy, vice-president of the C. P. R., and a large C. P. R. party, created a decided stir here. Mr. Shaughnessy stated that it was the undoubted policy of his company to see that British Columbia ore was smelted on Canadian soil.

IMPORTATION OF FOREIGN GOODS.

Toronto, Aug. 28.—Importers of goods from countries which are entitled to the one-tenth rebate, will in future be able to ship these goods through a British port and still receive the rebate, if the goods are shipped through in the original packages.

COMMERCIAL.

WHEAT STEADY.

CHICAGO MARKET OPENINGS.

In Chicago this morning wheat opened fractionally higher, as was expected from the advancing in Liverpool to-day. The opening shows a rather steady market when compared with the openings of the last few days.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

Cable advices to the Board of Trade this morning were as follows—London, Saturday, Aug. 28, 1897.—Cargoes off coast, what is easier; maize, nothing doing; cargoes on passage, wheat, none offering, 6d lower; maize, rather firmer and 6d lower.

TORONTO FRUIT MARKET.

Toronto, Aug. 28.—There was a plentiful supply of fruit on the market yesterday, about a thousand packages having come in by boat and rail. The market was slow and prices low, and any person wanting a supply can do so for little money.

TORONTO MARKET.

Toronto, Aug. 28.—Market quiet. Ontario wheat—New wheat sold all the way from 85c to 80c at the close. Manitoba wheat is about two cents lower. Sales of car lots, No. 1 hard, Goodrich, at \$1.10. Flour easier, straight rollers, \$4.40 west. Mill feed unchanged at \$11 for shorts and \$7.50 for bran west.

COUNTRY CHEESE SALES.

Brantford, Aug. 27.—At the Brantford cheese market to-day 3,143 boxes of cheese were offered. August make. Sales—115 @ 9-5-10c; 1,270 @ 9-10c; 233 @ 9-11c; 4-9 @ 9-12c. Next market on Friday, Sept. 10.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Aug. 28.—Hogs.—To-day's estimated receipts, 18,000; yesterday's receipts according to official returns, 17,910; shipments, 7,888; left over, 2,000; estimated for to-morrow, 38,000; market generally 10c lower than yesterday's average; light mixed, \$4.15 to \$4.50; mixed

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW FALL MANTLES

We are now showing several lines of New Fall and Winter Mantles which are stylish, Quality and Value cannot be duplicated in the city.

NEW FALL DRESS GOODS

In all the New Rich Colorings, in all the latest concepts of the weaver, and at prices that will be found considerably lower than other houses ask for similar goods.

Choice French Novelties in Dress Patterns, 'no two alike,' exclusive designs that will not be shown elsewhere this season.

Handsome, Heavy, Rich Design Velvet Carpets that are usually retailed at \$1.25 and \$1.50 yard, next week we offer to clear at 90c and \$1.00 yard.

We have a big lot of Good Tapestry Carpets, equal to what is usually sold at from 40c to 50c; our clearing price 30c yard.

The schools reopen next week and the small boy will most likely require a new Suit for the event. We have them in almost endless variety and at very moderate prices.

We have Boys' School Suits in Heavy, Strong Tweed from \$6 up, including the Boys in; we can fit them.

HAMILTON'S

ST. CATHERINE and DEEL STREETS and DOMINION SQUARE

packing, \$4.10 to \$4.40; heavy shipping, \$3.50 to \$4.35; rough grades, \$3.90 to \$4.15. The receipts of cattle were 500; market quiet and unchanged.

LIVERPOOL MARKET PRICES CURRENT. Liverpool, Aug. 28, 1897.—Spring wheat, 8s 2d to 8s 3d; red winter, 7s 8d to 7s 9d.

Consols. London, Aug. 28, 12:30 p.m.—Consols—Money, 112 7-16; account, 112 1/2.

SHIPPING NEWS. The Allan S.S. Pomeranian, from Montreal for Glasgow, arrived out on Saturday morning with her 461 cattle and 19 horses, in good order.

THE NUMIDIAN'S LIST. The Allan Line R.M.S. Numidian, Capt. Macneil, sailed this morning for Liverpool. The following cabin passengers have been booked—Miss Isabelle Armstrong, Boston, Mass.; Mr. John H. Baker, Mrs. Baker, Miss Baker, Wellington, N.Z.; Mr. H. E. Beddington, Mrs. Beddington, and Miss Beddington, Mr. Beddington, Jr., London, Eng.; Mr. Besewerwick, Toronto, Ont.; Sir Herbert Croft, Mr. and Mrs. A. Collingwood, London, Eng.; Mr. T. Gordon Coombe, Brooklyn, N.Y.; Mr. J. C. Carruthers, Inverness, Scot.; Mrs. Creighton, Miss Creighton, Vancouver, B.C.; Mr. H. T. Cusack, Montreal, Que.; Mr. J. H. Dobson, Waterville, Que.; Mr. J. J. Draper, Liverpool, Eng.; Mr. Wm. Drawbridge, New York, N.Y.; Mr. G. H. Evans, Toronto, Ont.; Hon. Evans Preke, Halifax, N.S.; Mrs. George H. Flint, Montreal, Que.; Mr. A. H. Galt, Waterville, Que.; Mr. James Gibb, Quebec, Que.; Mr. G. W. Greenhill, Liverpool, Eng.; Mr. E. G. S. Hartley, Liverpool, Eng.; Mr. E. A. Hingston, Miss Hingston, Bristol, Eng.; Mr. J. Hapkinson, Liverpool, Eng.; Prof. A. C. Haddon, Cambridge, Eng.; Prof. Chas. A. Kohn, London, Eng.; Mr. J. S. B. Lewis, New York; Mr. F. W. Loring, Mrs. Loring, Boston, Mass.; Mr. James Lloyd-Verney, London, Eng.; Miss Matthews, Napanea, Ont.; Dr. Magnus McLeen, Glasgow, Scot.; Mr. John Milne, Newport, I. of W.; Prof. Macleod, London, Eng.; Mr. Phelps, Miss Phelps, Dursley, Eng.; Mrs. Emily Poulton, London, Eng.; Mr. H. J. Parker, Mrs. Parker, Buffalo, N.Y.; Mr. Stevens, Mrs. Stevens, Toronto, Ont.; Mrs. G. W. Straight, Miss Straight, Chicago, Ill.; Mr. L. S. Sahlesinger, Mrs. Sahlesinger, Toronto, Ont.; Mr. W. G. Walker, London, Eng.; Mrs. Isabella Williams, Chicago, Ill.

ROOMS, WITH BOARD, SINGLE ROOMS, bath-room, \$5 per week, including rent, \$10 per month, more than \$100 per year. Address, 107 Victoria street, A.C.C. 'Witness' office.

ROOMS, HANDSOMELY FURNISHED, good board. 65 Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal.

TO LET, 24 MONIQUE STREET, in the order of the Province of Quebec, 1st class, small houses, 1st class, 2nd class, GORMAN'S AGENCY, 136 Peel Street.

TO LET, NOS. 33, 35 SHUTTER STREET, upper and lower dwellings, modern conveniences, at reduced rent for balance of year. Apply 25 Donegan street.

TO LET, 25 YORK STREET, OFFICE, toria avenue, Westmount, upper flat, improvements. Apply 25 York street.

TO LET, THAT COMMODIOUS UPPER Tenement, 22 Argyle avenue, 8 bedrooms, bath and w.c., all recently renovated, rent, \$14. Apply 25 Donegan street.

WANTED, FOR A HOUSE IN THE CITY, fitted with all modern conveniences, a good plain Cook and Housemaid, references, at reduced rent for balance of year. Apply Box G. 57, 'Witness' Office.

WANTED, FOR THE CITY OF MONTREAL, a first-class Insurance Agent, to represent a leading American Insurance Company. Apply Box G. 57, 'Witness' Office.

WANTED, A YOUNG GIRL, for the afternoons only. Apply 107 Victoria street, Westmount.

WANTED, A SUPERIOR GENERAL SERVANT for a small family of 4 persons, no washing \$12 a month and board, references. Apply PERMANENTLY, Box 193, Montreal.

WANTED, A GOOD GENERAL SERVANT, city reference. 478 Mt. Pleasant, corner of Greene ave., Westmount.

WANTED, A GOOD GENERAL SERVANT, Apply 151 De la 4e street.

419 GUY ST., TO LET. A handsome Stone Front Modern House of superior finish inside and out, equipped as regards plumbing, heating and ventilation. Can be had to let for 1st, 2nd or longer. Moderate rent.

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

Financial.

FOR SALE Several Lines of Good BONDS and DEBENTURES

Suitable for Permanent Investment or pay interest at rates varying from 4 to 5 1/2 percent.

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

A NEW APPOINTMENT. Capt. Chartrand, formerly of the French Army, has been appointed French teacher at the Kingston Military College.

DIED. McAfee.—In this city, on the 25th inst., Jane Bond, widow of the late Charles McAfee, aged 82 years.

Funeral from her son's residence, No. 4113 St. Antoine street, on Monday the 30th, at 2:30 p.m., to St. Jude's Church. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.



BEAVER LINE STEAMERS.

SUMMER SERVICE. MONTREAL TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT. From LIVERPOOL STEAMERS. From MONTREAL STEAMERS.

RATES OF PASSAGE. FIRST CABIN—Single, \$50 and \$55. Return, \$95 and \$100, according to steamer selected.

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

D. & C. MACIVER, D. W. CAMPBELL. Tower Buildings, Liverpool. Mgr., 18 Hospital St., Montreal.

EUROPE, EUROPE, EUROPE.

TICKETS BY ALL LINES. ALLAN, DOMINION AND BEAVER LINES, via Montreal. HOLLAND-AMERICA, HAMBURG-AMERICA, WHITE STAR, NARBERG, AMERICAN, NORTH GERMAN LLOYD, GENERAL TRANS-ATLANTIC STATE, ANCHOR, TRANSPORT and RED STAR Lines, via New York.

AMERICAN LINE. NEW YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON. From Piers 14 and 15, North River, New York.

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

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DONALDSON LINE WEEKLY GLASGOW SERVICE. From Glasgow. From Montreal.

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WEEKLY LONDON SERVICE. From Newcastle. From Montreal.

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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.

CENTS FOR SALE.

Apply at the "WITNESS" OFFICE.



QUEBEC STEAMSHIP CO. Y.

ST. LAWRENCE LINE.

SS. "CAMPANA"

1,700 TONS. Is intended to sail from Montreal on MONDAY, August 30th, at 2 p.m.

CHANCE OF TIME

Saguenay Line Steamers are now leaving Quebec Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays at 8 a.m.

LOW RATES WEST.

KINGSTON, 84. TORONTO, 88. HAMILTON, 88.50. Including meals and berths.

OTTAWA RIVER

NAVIGATION COMPANY. MODERN STEEL STEAMERS, Sovereign and Empress FORMING DAILY ROYAL MAIL LINE

REFORD AGENCIES.

DONALDSON LINE WEEKLY GLASGOW SERVICE. From Glasgow. From Montreal.

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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.

CENTS FOR SALE.

Apply at the "WITNESS" OFFICE.



INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

Until further notice the trains of this Railway will run daily (Sunday excepted) as follows:— Leave Montreal by Grand Trunk Railway from Bonaventure Street Depot 7.50 23.15

CHANCE OF TIME

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CENTS FOR SALE.

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Groceries, Provisions, &c.

GREIG'S CROWN EXTRACTS

Are in daily increasing demand. There is good reason for this. Every flavor is of unvarying excellence, purity and strength, and is possessed of a rich delicacy that ordinary extracts usually lack.

WELCOME TO MONTREAL.

Citizens who are going to entertain the Delegates to the Great Medical Convention are respectfully reminded that the best place to get their supplies is at

Walter Paul's

CORNER METCALFE AND ST. CATHERINE STS. Best Quality at Lowest Prices.

Housefurnishings, &c.

J. FLEMMING, Furniture Upholstering & Decorating.

19 St. George Street. Furniture to order in the pure French, English and other prevailing styles. Repairs, sketches and estimates free of charge.

WHITE MOUNTAINS, NEW HAMPSHIRE.

SEPTEMBER

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

SPECIAL RATES

To Holders of Excursion Tickets.

BARRON, MERRILL & BARRON.

Managers. Post and telegraph offices in each house.

WHITE MOUNTAIN HOUSE, WHITE MOUNTAINS, N.H.

One mile from Fabyan; \$2.50 per day; transient, \$10.50 per week. H. D. ROUNSEVELL, Proprietor.

A SQUAM HOUSE, SHEPARD HILL.

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

JEFFERSON, N.H.

THE WHITE MOUNTAINS.

THE PLAISTED HOUSE, Jefferson, N.H. From 250 feet of piazzas may be seen the peaks of 41 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 AND RIVER SIDE

BELMONT RETREAT, Quebec

Private Hospital opened since 1861 for the treatment of Inebriates. Separate department for Ladies. DR. J. M. MACKAY, Prop., P.O. Box 173

FAIRVIEW HOUSE,

This magnificent Stone Structure, beautifully situated on the Bank of the River St. Lawrence, will accommodate a number of select boarders at reasonable rates. All modern conveniences in the house—close to G.T.R. Station and Boat Landing, first-class Boat, Livery and good Fishing. Can give city references. Address FAIRVIEW, Iroquois, Ont.

MOUNTAIN VIEW, FOSTER,

will be open until the last of September. September is the best month in the year for fishing, duck and partridge shooting. Boats free. Terms moderate. A. KILBURN.

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LAKE CHAMPLAIN, TREMBLEAU HALL.

PORT KENT, ESSEX CO., N.Y. Special terms for September. Write for pamphlet

ADVERTISEMENTS.

WILL BE BRITISH.

SOUTH AFRICA BECOMING ANGLO-CISED.



ONLY IN 1lb and 2lb TIN CANS FOLLOW DIRECTIONS.

The Use of Lactated Food Means Life and Health for Baby.

Notwithstanding the warnings of able physicians, many mothers persist in using arrowroot, cornstarch and similar farinaceous foods for their little ones. Such preparations have but little food value, and in the hot weather are often sources of danger, as the starches they contain undergo fermentation in the digestive canal and frequently bring on diarrhoea and dysentery.

A Winona Lady

Saved from a Life of Torture.

Paine's Celery Compound Cures After Years of Failures With Other Medicines.

Mrs. G. H. Parker, of Winona, Ont., was for eighteen years a complete martyr to neuralgia, that cruel and merciless tormenter of thousands of old and young in Canada. During her long years of agony she had the services of some of the best medical men, and consumed any quantity of patent medicines, but all failed to drive off the tyrant that was making her life a burden.

SUN BONNETS FOR HORSES TO WEAR.

Horses in London are wearing straw hats this season. For some time the English Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has been agitating the question of protecting the heads of horses during the hot weather. This agitation has finally had a good effect, and nearly

VISITORS MARVEL

At the pure, transparent appearance of the water in the Big Swim at the Laurentian. It is because it is the purest of water flowing direct from the famous Laurentian Spring, 50,000 gallons of this beautiful water flows through the Big Swim every day.

LAURENTIAN BATHS

Cor. Craig and Beaudry sts. Ladies' days, Monday Morning and Wednesday Afternoon.

PETERMAN'S ROACH FOOD

FATAL TO COCKROACHES and WATER BUGS. It attracts Cockroaches and Water Bugs, as a food they devour it and are destroyed, dried up or shell leaving no offensive smell. Kept in stock by all leading druggists. EWING, HERRON & CO., Sole Manufacturing Agents for the Dominion.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

WILL BE BRITISH.

SOUTH AFRICA BECOMING ANGLO-CISED.

Commenting upon the address delivered recently at King William's Town, Cape Colony, by Captain Brabant, C.M.G., M.L.A., President of the South African League, the Cape Mercury deals with the question of the future of South Africa. The League, which is the largest political association in South Africa, has a thousand members in the Transvaal alone, has for its object the maintenance of British rule in South Africa, and the 'Mercury' article is as follows:—

The visit of the President of the League was a great success. The meeting of the King in an unexcited state, a large one and a thoroughly enthusiastic one, Brabant spoke to the point and told us, as he touched mainly on three points, that he, the 'tail' and the progress and prospects of the League, of course, the subject had to be touched on and the President made a very fair apology for a somewhat young Dutchman who signed for a country. The culture made them a difference between themselves and the young men. Others had a country, unless they called themselves Englishmen, had none. And disguise it as we like, that is the real cause of race hatred. It is all on one side. We do not hate the Dutch, but they hate us, and they have good reason to do so. If in their place we should do the same, the Dutch would be wiser, and what they are, is no more than the Dutch can stand, and to wonder at the beginning of the century, South Africa and their political importance is every day growing less and less, and they must see that the day is rapidly approaching when South Africa from Table Bay to the Zambezi will become entirely British soil. To this is added the fact that so many Dutchmen marry English girls, and then after the manner of the first English settlers in Ireland, become 'Anglicized' English. To the old families, the terrible increase of the poor white, and the rapid transfer of property from Dutch to English hands. All this is quite enough to make a patriotic Dutchman hate the Englishman, and in despair to the vain hope of a United South Africa under the Transvaal flag. The English are in a different position. We are for the Dutch, we know that their position is a painful one, and are not surprised when they do occasionally cut up rough. But we do hate idiots and renegades. It is impossible to have any sort of regard for a man like Van Den Heever, who hurries from place to place with his parliamentary free ticket, and by a choice mixture of nonsense and lies, urges poor ignorant farmers to rush headlong on their own destruction. On the language question, Brabant was quite sound. He sees, as every man of sense must see, that the time is rapidly drawing near, when the English language will be universally spoken throughout South Africa, and all the efforts made by Taal bonds, Taal examinations, and printing all sorts of documents in both languages, are but feeble attempts to galvanize into momentary activity a body which is dying, and will soon be dead. But the Taal is different. It is the language of the home and the heart, and such languages belonged to the family of the 'Die Hards,' and retain their vitality for ages. But the Taal is different. It is a very limited vocabulary. It has only a few words to express the most ordinary mental processes, but the commonest occurrences of urban life can only be described by means of foreign words, either Dutch or English, and mostly the latter because it is the best understood. For it must be borne in mind, that Dutch is a dead language in the colony, and one of the most plaintive complaints of imported Hollanders, is that it is taught in the colonies such as this. It is as commonly used to supply the deficiencies of the Taal, and Professor Viljoen some time ago said 'Ons Land,' gave some specimens of conversations between the youth of both sexes, professedly in the Taal, but in which nearly half the words were English. So the world goes on, and in a few years Dutch will disappear, and English be universally spoken with the addition of a few more Dutch words than we have at present.

VISITORS MARVEL

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FATAL TO COCKROACHES and WATER BUGS. It attracts Cockroaches and Water Bugs, as a food they devour it and are destroyed, dried up or shell leaving no offensive smell. Kept in stock by all leading druggists. EWING, HERRON & CO., Sole Manufacturing Agents for the Dominion.

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Cement, Drain Pipes, &c.

DRAIN PIPES,

PORTLAND CEMENTS, At Lowest Market Prices.

W. & F. P. CURRIE & CO.

100 GREY NUN STREET.

Bakers and Confectioners.

R. S. AULD, PLAIN AND FANCY BREAD BAKER AND CONFECTIONER.

All kinds of Bread made by latest improved machinery, ahead of old style and much cleaner. Bakers thoroughly washed each week. Bell Tel. 8003. Boston Brown Bread and Faked Beans every Saturday. Cor. Atwater ave. & St. Antoine St.

Machinists, &c.

J. K. MACDONALD

Locksmith, Bellhanger, General Machinist and Blacksmith. Lawn Mowers sharpened and repaired. Bell Tel. 2591. 762 CRAIG ST.

Horse-shoeing and Blacksmithing.

ALEXANDER LINDSAY

LOCKSMITH AND BLACKSMITH. 23 and 25 St. Maurice Street (Old St. Henry St.) Quick Service, Good Work, and Low Prices

JUST A BOY'S LOVE.

James Martin, in 'Sundry school Chronicle.'

(Concluded.)

...winter a small conference... Not a minute function, but the meetings... One evening a... were to be given... and Dr. Horton... for a few moments' good... with his son before the... round.

...and make an appointment... 'I'm afraid, doctor, he's been over-looked. The hall door was open and the engines all playing. I got the woman out all safe, I had no mind of him.'

...Some hours passed. Cyril slept under his father's eye and care, tossing uneasily, but the very movements indicating that he had escaped all bodily injury.

...The man broke down. 'We just straightened him a bit and put his poor arms down. I've took this, sir, out of his right hand as was gripping it close.'

...The back room, Mr. Cyril's bedroom, sir, is most all charred; and the front room is scarcely knowable! But there, by the middle window, just where he was seen last, is poor Rupert, cold as the stone that his head lies on.

...The little ruse perfectly succeeded, and they were happily engrossed. The sounds of the returning household at length... and then Rupert rose to... his young master for the night.

...The door opened, and as calmly as might be, told Cyril the danger, was clear, the first thing to be done. The lad's face blanched at the recital, but he repressed his fears and only begged for the door to be left open, so that he might see the progress of the fire.

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fectually hindered by the convulsive grasp of two tight, strong arms round his neck. A shout of wild exultation broke from the crowd, as they were violently forced aside to make room for the fire-escape.

...The firemen said he was trying his best to leave Cyril out of the window when they last saw him.

...The man broke down. 'We just straightened him a bit and put his poor arms down. I've took this, sir, out of his right hand as was gripping it close.'

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

"IT DIDN'T SPRING"

Into Popular Favor Through Any Charitable Disposition on the Part of Consumers. Not at all

QUALITY, AND QUALITY ALONE, IS THE SECRET.

"SALADA"

CEYLON TEA

IS THE PUREST AND MOST HEALTHFUL OF ALL TEAS.

Sealed Lead Packets only, 25c, 40c, 50c, 60c.

BOVRIL



Is the Vital principle of Prime Ox Beef guaranteed to contain all the stimulative and nutritious properties of beef itself, and to furnish substantial nourishment to the system, it strengthens and invigorates the healthy, and is relished and retained by invalids when ordinary foods are rejected.

BOVRIL, Limited, 30 Farringdon St., London. Canadian Branch, 27 St. Peter St., Montreal.

FREE! * FREE!! * FREE!!!



To the consumers of

THE QUEEN'S LAUNDRY BAR

The Best soap on the market for the last 30 years, and still far ahead of all competitors.

BOOKS, * MUSIC, * PICTURES, * TOYS, * PLATED WARE, Etc., Etc.

Over 40 handsome and useful articles given away in exchange for wrappers. Send your name and address on Post Card for our beautifully illustrated Catalogue.

THE ALBERT TOILET SOAP COMPANY,

168 McCord Street, MONTREAL.

Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers of the world renowned "Baby's Own Soap."

PIANO BARGAINS.

Visitors to the city and Exhibition are cordially invited to call at our Piano Warerooms and examine the special bargains we are offering during the Exhibition, in New and Second-Hand Pianos and Organs.

C. W. LINDSAY, 2366 St. Catherine St.

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

PLUMBING done promptly. W. CLENDINNEG & SON, 524 Craig St., 241 Chabouillez sq.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS.



Clerk—"Return" Pat—"That for ad Ol be wantin' a return ticket when Or'm here already?"—"Runch."

A DOUBLE CURE.

Mrs. James E. Elwood, St. Thomas, Ont., says:—"My husband and myself have taken Doan's Kidney Pills. We used them for kidney and back trouble, for which we have spent a great deal of money without getting relief. Doan's Pills cured us both in a remarkably short time. I believe they will cure even after all other medicines fail."

VIOLENT EXERCISE.

Wilson—"You're not as stout as you used to be, old man. Wheeler—"No; since I started to ride a bicycle I've fallen off a good deal."

KINDLING WOOD.

Why pay high prices for kindling when you can buy cheap. We have 10,000 loads, dry mill blocks, cut stove lengths, delivered anywhere in the city, \$1.50 per load. Tel. 5853. J. C. Macdiarmid, Kindling for the Million, Richmond square.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Agreeable to Taste.



Quick to Act.

Sure to Cure.

No Cure. No Pay.

WE HAVE STOPPED

SELLING PICTURES To the Department Stores, as we find that they ask too much for our goods. In future, we will deal direct with public. We can give you more Picture Frames for one dollar than any other house in the city can for two. G. W. WILSON, Manufacturer of Mouldings and Frames, 638 BATAVIA street, next door to the Witness Office.

RICE'S STUDIO,

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

CITY MILK is a curse to babies.

Nestlé's Food

Sold everywhere.

is a blessing, for it is prepared without milk.

Write about your baby.

Book "The Baby" and Baby's Jewel Book, also Sample of Nestlé's Food Free upon application to

LEEMING, MILES & CO.,

53 St. Sulpice street, MONTREAL.

ONLY 25c A BOTTLE.

THE QUEEN'S HAIR HELPER is a preparation that restores hair to its natural color and beauty, arrests falling out, removes dandruff and cures baldness. It is not a dye. It stimulates and invigorates the roots, producing a rapid growth, full of life and health. The clear part makes a superior dressing, equal to any 50c or \$1 preparation. For sale by all Druggists, or at A. D. MANN'S, Corner Mountain and St. Antoine street.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The familiar signature of Dr. H. P. Plummer is on every wrapper.

THE SOUL'S INQUIRIES

SATURDAY, AUGUST 23.

Who will lead me?—Ps. lx. 9. I will go before thee, and make the crooked places straight.—Isa. xlv. 2. I will even make a way in the wilderness, and rivers in the desert, . . . to give drink to My people, My chosen.—Isa. xliii. 19, 20.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 23.

What confidence is this wherein thou trustest?—Isa. xxxvi. 4. Confidence in the Lord.—2 Thes. iii. 4. Cast not away therefore your confidence, which hath great recompense of reward.—Heb. x. 35.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Our I's and... Other Eyes.

Our I's are just as strong as they were fifty years ago, when we have cause to use them. But we have less and less cause to praise ourselves, since others do the praising, and we are more than willing for you to see us through other eyes. This is how we look to S. F. Boyce, wholesale and retail druggist, Duluth, Minn., who after a quarter of a century of observation writes:

"I have sold Ayer's Sarsaparilla for more than 25 years, both at wholesale and retail, and have never heard anything but words of praise from my customers; not a single complaint has ever reached me. I believe Ayer's Sarsaparilla to be the best blood purifier, that has been introduced to the general public." This, from a man who has sold thousands of dozens of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, is strong testimony. But it only echoes popular sentiment the world over, which has, "Nothing but words of praise for Ayer's Sarsaparilla."

Any doubt about it? Send for "Curebook" It kills doubts and cures doubters. Address J. C. AYER Co., Lowell, Mass.

SGRAPs.

A FAMOUS DOG KILLED.

The celebrated Newfoundland dog Sultan, which, for his acts of devotion to man and for his courage, was, on May 9, 1894, solemnly rewarded by the Society for the Protection of Animals with a collar of honor, has just fallen a victim to his fidelity to his master. Among the feats performed by Sultan are the arrest of a robber, the capture of a murderer, the saving of a child thirteen years old who was drowning in the Marne, and the saving of the life of a man who had thrown himself into the Seine from the Pont Neuf. He first belonged to the publisher, M. Didier, who, however, gave him to Madame Foucher de Careil. She kept him at her residence near Corbeil, where Sultan was the terror of tramps and malefactors, one of whom, it is probable, killed him, for he was yesterday found lying dead by a hedge, poisoned with a piece of meat.—Paris Correspondence London 'Telegraph,' Aug. 6.

IN THE BICYCLE BUSINESS.

It is said that in Paris there is an international band of bicycle thieves, who have warehouses for the storage and sale of bicycles in all the large towns of Europe. A bicycle stolen in one country is sent to another, and the police are never able to recover it.—Tit-bits.

DEAD MEN WHO ARE STILL ALIVE.

It is needless to say, a somewhat startling experience to be suddenly confronted by a relative or friend whose supposed remains one has followed to the grave and seen consigned to that last resting-place of all.

Yet there are persons who have undergone that exceptional experience, and have had the satisfaction—or disappointment—of finding that the 'late lamented' was still in the flesh, and unconscious of the fact that his obsequies had been performed in his absence.

Not long since a case of this kind was reported from a northern town. The body of a young man, which had been found in a pond, was claimed by a workman as that of a missing son, it also being identified as such by the claimant's two other sons and another relative. The remains were consequently interred at the family's expense.

One evening a few weeks later, when the household were at tea, a sharp knock was heard at the half-open street door, and, before anybody could rise to answer it, someone was heard advancing towards the kitchen. The consternation of the family, when they were the next moment confronted by the supposed deceased, was only equalled by the amazement of the new arrival at the extraordinary effect his appearance produced. As soon as all had sufficiently recovered themselves, matters were explained, and it then transpired that when the young man's funeral was taking place he was much more cheerfully engaged in a distant town.

To learn from a newspaper of the arrangements for one's own funeral must be a rather curious experience. On taking up a paper one morning, a young American, who had been away from home for several weeks, was not a little surprised to find from an announcement in the journal that he was to be buried in the afternoon of that day. The funeral was timed to start from his father's house at two o'clock, and having nothing better to do, the young man decided to attend it. But when he reached home the procession was well on its way to the cemetery; and finding the house shut up, he proceeded to make himself comfortable on the doorstep, to await the return of his sorrowing relatives.

In due course the latter arrived; and at the strange spectacle of their just buried kinsman reposing calmly on the doorstep, the female members of the party promptly fainted. In a little while they came round; but it was not until the mother had closely scrutinized her boy, and been interrogated by him, that she was fully convinced that he was indeed her son, who having been dead was yet alive again. She had identified his body that of a stranger which had been found floating in a neighboring river.

Seeing that a mother cannot be always sure of the identity of a son, it can scarcely be surprising to find a wife at fault in identifying her husband. A lady who was most positive that a body which was found on the seashore was that of her missing spouse very soon was glad to admit she had been mistaken. While she was interring his supposed remains, her husband was in reality lying ill of pneumonia in a public hospital.

It was here he received the interesting intelligence of his own demise; and being naturally anxious that his better half should be speedily assured that he was still in the flesh, he sent for her to come to him at once. She was then only too willing to acknowledge that identification was proved one of her weak points; but that did not make any lighter the task of refunding to the insurance company the policy money she was entitled to on the death of her real spouse, but which she had drawn and expended in mourning for, and the funeral of, her spurious spouse.

A combination of curious circumstances was responsible for the performance of the obsequies of a dead man who was still alive. Early last year a body was discovered on the top of a haystack in Lancashire. It was identified and claimed by a woman as that of her husband, a licensed pedler, from whom she had been separated for a period of nearly twenty years. She had the deceased decently interred, received the insurance money, and with her family of six went into mourning for their supposed defunct parent.

But one morning some short time af-



'DEAD MILE FAITHE'

Miss Erin.—'T's welcome ye are, your Royal Highnesses! Arrah, now! Ye'll be takin' a house of yer own here soon!' —'Punch.'

terwards, when the family were at breakfast, the door opened and in walked the man who had so recently been laid to rest. As may be imagined, an extraordinary scene followed, the whole family, according to reliable testimony, being almost beside themselves with joy on satisfying themselves that it was really their father that stood before them.

It seems he had seen an account in the newspaper of his supposed death, and determined to return home to contradict it in person. The mistake of identification arose owing to the singular fact that, in addition to the close personal resemblance, the deceased man followed the same avocation, and was known by the same Christian and surnames as his living double, and as whom he was interred.

From the foregoing examples it would appear that, in the absence of any distinctive mark, it is possible for any of us to have tears shed over us which rightly belong to others.—London 'Tit-bits.'

HIS LAUGH HIS FORTUNE.

IT WON HIM FRIENDS AND FORTUNE AND DISCONCERTED HIS ENEMIES.

'Ever hear of a man who made a fortune out of his laugh?' said a guest of the St. Charles to a New Orleans 'Times-Democrat' reporter, as he looked over the register. 'I have heard of girls whose faces were their fortunes, but I knew a man whose laugh was positively his fortune. That name—Sam B. Adams—on the register there reminds me of a man who made a fortune out of his laugh. His name was John D. Adams, and he was the father of Sam, the gentleman registered there. John D. Adams was a typical steamboatman of Arkansas, and in addition to his steamboating was a planter of extensive interests, and was connected with other business enterprises. He was the first man to run a steamboat up the Arkansas River, and his name in that state to-day is a synonym for geniality, courage and business success. He was very successful, and his friends used to attribute his success to his wondrous laugh. It was not boisterous, yet loud, and was so musical and jolly that one could imagine old Kris Kringle was personified in him. Other river men would say that his laugh got him all the government mail contracts. He would go to Washington, get acquainted with the man who had charge of the contracts, and he, like all of Adams's new acquaintances, would soon come under the infection of his magnetic laugh, and form a genuine admiration for the grizzled old steamboatman. He was known at the hotel by everybody, and was pointed out for years by a negro porter to whom he once gave a five-dollar gold piece as a tip in a fit of jollification over the closing of a big contract in his favor.'

'Amazing tales were told of his courage and his steamboat experiences. On one occasion, when an accident happened to his boat and the passengers became panic-stricken, he calmed them as if by magic, by calling them children, and laughing at their fear—his famous laugh, conning confidence and mirth by its,

very melody and jollity. He even used his laugh when very much angered, but it was of a different character, and death lurked behind it. In a steamboat quarrel with three desperadoes, once, he denounced them with a laughing accompaniment, a cynical, chilling, dangerous kind of a laugh, his eyes glittering like a snake's, and his finger on his revolver, ready to dash out the life of the first one who made a move. One of the desperadoes said afterward, in speaking of the occurrence, that he never felt so queerly before in his life. He said he felt as though the very marrow in his bones was being frozen.'

THE USEFUL MOSQUITO.

Never kill a mosquito. The insect is a safeguard against malaria. Such is the advice of a knowing gentleman, who says:—'Remember that the presence of a mosquito is an infallible sign that malaria is in the air, and that you are exposed to it, and when you hear that well known but solemn note of warning, do not treat him as a foe but as a friend. Translated into English it says: 'Leave this locality or I will vaccinate you,' and the little soldier will do just what he says, though he die in the attempt, and then others stand ready to leap into the breach.'

UNDER THE TRAMP'S HAT.

HEAD WHICH PLANNED A RUSE WORTHY OF NAPOLEON.

(Detroit 'Free Press'.)

'I don't pretend to account for the inequalities in this world, but I do know that there are a good many numskulls who are rich and a good many very shrewd men who are poor.' The speaker was a merchant taking down-town lunch with some of his acquaintances.

'Here's a little incident that will give you some idea of what I mean. I'm something of a crank in the matter of shoes and always have from five to a dozen pairs that are partly worn but still available for service. One morning last week a hobo called at the back door and succeeded in getting my wife there to hear his story. But the fact that his feet were on the ground pleaded more eloquently than any words of his, and my big collection of shoes was brought out for him to choose from. He took a couple, returned profuse thanks and left. 'Toward evening my wife was out and I at home. Along came a hobo with hair through his hat and feet through his shoes. He humbly asked me if I couldn't help him in the matter of footwear, and I was in the midst of a refusal when he said my wife had told him in the morning that I had a pair of shoes that were not mated and that I would probably be willing he should have them. More with the idea of convicting the fellow of lying than anything else, I brought out the shoes. Sure enough, there were two of them for the left foot without any corresponding shoes for the right foot. I didn't see how he could utilize them, but he said they would serve his purpose, and he departed with them. My wife

met him half-way along the block and he quickened his pace.

'In the morning that fellow had been sharp enough to pick out the two shoes for the right foot and then waited around till he could work me for the other two. I suppose one pair went to some pal. Now, there is a fellow tramping it that would simply raise Ned if he had a chance at wrecking railways or cornering wheat. There's not one man in ten thousand who would have thought of turning the trick he did.'

A THRILLING SPECTACLE.

A free fight on top of Nelson's pillar in Sackville street, furnished excitement for a Dublin crowd one morning recently. The monument is one hundred and twenty feet high, and the platform on which the statue stands about eighteen feet square. A Carlow farmer having made his way up to the platform, threw down his hat and stick, climbed up the flagstaff, and when the keeper and a policeman interfered, tried to throw them over the railing. They succeeded in holding him off till men from the street came to their help, and had a hard time getting the crazy man down after they had bound him.

A LEG AND A LEGACY.

A curious tale of a leg and a legacy was told in the English Court of Chancery recently. A Welsh lady left a legacy to 'Daniel Harding, who has lost his leg.' She had a nephew named Daniel Harding, but he had not lost his leg, and two other nephews, both named Edward Harding, each of whom had lost a leg. To which did she intend to leave the legacy? Daniel was ruled out. The two Edwards declined a proposition to divide the money. Mrs. Harding had once offered to Edward the first a present of an artificial limb, that proved that she knew that he had lost a leg, and to him the court awarded the money.

BUILT BY CANADIANS.

Fort Chakdara, in the Chitral district, India, the garrison of which has just been relieved by the British army under Gen. Blood, is the work of two graduates of the Royal Military College. That the garrison was saved, having held out so well, is attributed to the excellence of the construction of the fort, by Captain George Duff, Royal Engineers, son of Lieut.-Col. Duff, Kingston, and a nephew of Sir Oliver Mowat. When a few years ago it was determined to fortify this district, out of the forty officers of the Engineer forces in India, two Canadians were selected for the work, both graduates of the Royal Military College. Capt. Nanton, formerly of Toronto, was placed in charge of the operations at Malakand, and Capt. Duff in charge of those at Chakdara. These officers had to lay out and superintend the erection of the fortifications, and thoroughly well they seem to have done their duty. It is only reasonable to expect that their good work will be acknowledged by future favors by the army authorities.

COTTAGE GARDENING.

This Department is conducted by Mr. S. S. Bala, nurseryman and florist, to whom all questions should be sent. All questions answered through the 'Witness.'

LILIUM HARRISII, OR EASTER LILY.

Should any of my readers wish to grow some of these lilies now is the time to start. You can purchase the bulbs from any seedsman or florist. Get the best. It is always the wisest plan when you are buying bulbs to get the best, even if they cost you a little more money; and the chances are that the pleasure and satisfaction will be greater than the extra expense. True, sometimes you buy cheap bulbs and the result is all right, but it stands to reason that nine times out of ten they are disappointing. Why should you expect anything else? They are put upon the market as cheap bulbs; something must be wrong with them somewhere, and you will find it out after you have tried to grow them, for a first-class article generally sells for a first-class price, especially when it has to be got at its proper season. 'Lilium Harrisii' is grown in Bermuda in very large quantities. They supply the market. When planting them see that the bulbs are sound and firm. Plant them singly in four-inch pots. Some people plant them in the pots they are to flower in, that is, six or seven inches; but the practice with me is to plant in four-inch pots until the bulbs are nicely started and have filled the pots with roots, then they are planted into six-inch pots. This we consider the better plan, as it gives the bulbs a start in fresh soil, which they seem to enjoy. When the bulbs are planted place them outside in a sunny position; cover the pots over with a small quantity of grass which you have cut from your lawn, or anything of that nature. This prevents the sun from drying them up too quickly. Do not give them too much water at first, until they begin to grow well. Then increase the quantity of water. As soon as the bulbs start the light covering which was placed upon them must be taken away and the plants exposed to the sunlight. As has already been said, when they fill the four-inch pots with roots they must be re-potted into six-inch pots. The pots must not be left out too late in the season; they must be taken into the house before any danger from frost occurs.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STRAWBERRIES, PANSIES, LILY OF VALLEY, CARNATIONS.

C. D. E.—We noticed in the 'Witness' a method of planting strawberries in a barrel. We have tried it, and do not know how to keep the barrel over winter. 2. What method is the best plan for keeping pansies over winter? 3. If lily-of-the-valley plants are planted in pots will they flower during the winter? If so, what treatment will they require and about what time will they flower? 4. What is best treatment for carnations, so that they will flower during the winter? Ans.—I have never grown strawberries in a barrel, so cannot say much in its favor. However, there is no reason why they cannot be grown in this way if proper attention is given; but let me advise you that if you have a garden, plant your strawberries there and the result will be more satisfactory. How to protect is the question. Cover the barrel over with straw, into which a quantity of coarse salt has been shaken, or put the barrel into a warm shed and cover with straw. 2. The best way to keep pansies over winter will be given in the proper time. Look for it in 'Cottage Gardening' later. 3. Yes; provided you know how, and have a proper place to grow them. The treatment required is first to get pipes which have the flower in them; to make sure of this you have to lift the plants, or pipes, as they are called, out of the ground in the fall and select those having flowers. You can tell this by the size of the pipe; it is very much larger than those having no flower in them. They are then taken and shortened in the roots and potted in pots or flats say about twelve or fifteen pipes in a six-inch pot; water well and placed outside under cover until wanted. When taken in to flower in the winter the pots are placed in a strong heat and well watered and attended to until they flower. 4. The treatment must go on all summer. The young plants must be grown in spring from cuttings potted up as they need it, or, what large growers do, plant them out in the garden in a well prepared soil. When they send up flower stems they are cut back up to the end of July or middle of August. About the beginning of September they are lifted carefully, potted in six-inch pots, watered thoroughly, kept in a shady place and syringed twice a day until they begin to grow. They are then placed in a sunny place, well watered, and left outside until danger of frost comes, when they must be taken inside. When in the house they must get as much fresh air as possible. Every day the windows must be opened and a fresh supply given, provided the room is warm enough. When the flower stalks grow they must be supported by a small stake to keep the flower stem straight and to give the plant a look of neatness. The worst enemy of carnations is the red spider. This must be guarded against by giving the plants a good washing every now and again.

MUSHROOM CULTURE.

C.B.—I wish to ask a favor of you with respect to mushroom culture. I have been trying to grow them ever since March last, but have had no success. I have had four spawn bricks but they have been of no use as there was no indication of mushrooms, and I think there is nothing in the spawn brick to give the least encouragement as all of them were almost as hard as steel and appeared to be nothing but earth. Ans.—I think you had better get your spawn from a good seed house, and do not trouble about making it yourself. One must not be disheartened you. Try again, and attend to general instructions. Do not cover your bed with soil for at least ten or twelve days after you have spawned him. This has caused many a failure. However, should you be determined to make your own the following is a receipt for making spawn. Take equal portions of horse-droppings, dung and fresh loam, mix the whole thoroughly together as you would make mortar; then form it into cakes about the size of large bricks, place these under cover, until they become quite dry, then insert into each a piece of straw half an inch or so square, and the bricks remain until they are quite dry. Then spread about eight inches of horse manure over the floor of the shed, which build the bricks in a pile, keeping the side in which the spawn has been put uppermost. Then cover them over with sufficient horse manure to give them a gentle heat not over 100 percent through the whole. In about three weeks the spawn will have spread itself through the whole mass of each brick. They are then removed to a dry place where they can remain until needed.

PALMS—RUBBER TREE.

Mrs. D. F.—What kind of soil is required for Kentia Beimoreana Palm? What watering and light during winter? I have a large rubber tree, it is seven feet high above the bucket, and is growing all the time. I cut the head last year, so that now there are two shoots each fully a yard long. Should I cut it down again, and does it need rich soil? Ans.—One half yellow pine one-quarter leaf mould, and one-quarter well-rotted manure. This will suit your palm. Your rubber plant is doing splendidly. The general complaint people make is that they cannot get plants to grow. Continue the same treatment you are giving it. Whatever it is, it is evidently suitable to the wants of your plant. If the plant is growing higher in your place, cut it down again. It will then form a head, as it is called, and make you a very handsome plant. It would be better, however, to cut the branches before they grow so long, by just taking out the point of the branch. This would stop the outward growth, and cause it to send outside shoots sooner.

APPLES.

Apple Grower.—Your apple tree is not in perfect health from sample received. I would advise you to split the bark with a sharp knife, straight down the trunk. You would also require to spray often than has been done, but I think it is not so much the trouble by insects as it is a canker in the tree itself, which causes a want of vitality in the leaves and branches, and the bluish in the side of the fruit is caused by this trouble. Another thing which might cause the trouble is that the tree may have its roots damaged into the cold wet soil below. I find trees in this condition invariably produce blighted fruit, caused by the chilling influence of the cold below. Hence the necessity of having control of the ground area as well as the head area of a tree. This is a subject which is very little thought of in Canada, but which will force itself upon all fruit growers sooner or later. I would advise you, as you cut away any surplus branches which the tree may be carrying at present. Many of the branches are crossing each other, so thick that the sun cannot get through, thin them out and let the air and get through. Do this at once while the tree is in leaf, so that the work can be done more correctly. This will give the tree a chance this fall to store up a surplus of sap, which will help it to grow much more vigorously next year.

S. S. BALA.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

Where the Waters Meet.—The most enjoyable outing possible is a trip over the Belt Line Electric Railway to Mont de l'ile Park. Take any St. Catherine or Notre Dame street car east and connect at La Salle avenue, Maisonneuve.

Notice.—Life being short and uncertain, it is the duty of everyone to have a policy in the Co-operative Mutual Life Insurance Society, 1725 St. Catherine street, Agents wanted.

Piano and Organ Bargains.—Stewart Upright, \$350; regular price, \$650. Best Bros. Cabinet Grand, six months in use, \$425; regular price, \$850. Knabe Upright, special new, \$250; regular price, \$425. Magnificent Fischer Square, New York, \$200; regular price, \$300. Mason & Risch Upright, \$190; regular price, \$250. Hazelton, \$190; regular price, \$250. Haden & Son, New York, \$175; regular price, \$400. Hall Square, \$100. Horner Upright, \$85. Grover & Tully Square, \$50. Thomas Organ, \$85. Karn Organ, \$75. Best Organ, 10 stops, \$65. Several good reasons why we can sell our instruments at much lower figures than our competitors. We employ no canvassers or collectors to bother you. Customers themselves bring their instruments to our office. No expensive advertisements. We study and practice economy in all our details. Buy direct and save from fifty to a hundred dollars on your purchase. P. E. Layton & Bro., 148 Peel street, opposite Hamilton's.

A SPLENDID RECORD.

Sketch of the Newly Appointed Administrator of the Yukon.

VARIED EXPERIENCE AND PROBABLY THE BEST QUALIFIED MAN IN CANADA.

THE NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE AND DISTINGUISHED HIMSELF IN THE WEST.

Aug. 28.—The bloody days of the massacre and the exciting event between that terrible event in 1876 are recalled by the appointment of Major John M. Walsh as Administrator of the Yukon district in the far West. In selecting a man for so important a post, the Government of Canada was naturally anxious to secure the services of some one in whose ability and implicit confidence. Judging from Major Walsh's record, the government is sending out probably the best man in Canada for the peculiar task of administering law and order in a district full of savages and populated by thousands of men whose selfishness and lust of gold at any moment break into open defiance.

APPOINTED TO THE POLICE.

Major Walsh was born in Prescott, Ontario, fifty-five years ago, of Irish parents. His love of an adventurous life was inspired in nearly everything he did after reaching man's estate. He was a driver of a fire company, a locomotive driver and a volunteer. He took a course at the Military School at Kingston, and became a Captain in the Light Rifles. He took a course in the Cavalry School, and Colonel Jenyns declared him to be the best drilled and pluckiest cavalryman that had passed through the school. A few years later he organized a troop of cavalry, which he commanded until the fall of 1873, when he went to the North-West as the first officer appointed to the Mounted Police, of which he was practically the organizer. At that time there were only numbered 164. He commanded the frontier division where all the active work was to be done, and along which there were thousands of Indian lodges distributed among the Crow Indians, the Sioux, the Gros Ventres and the Assiniboines, covering about four hundred miles of frontier. The new police inspector established himself in the press Hills and built what became known as Fort Walsh. In selecting this spot, the gallant young Canadian with a force of only about fifty men marched to the very heart of the Indian camps. Fort Walsh was completely surrounded by strong and powerful tribes—Crees, Salteaux, Assiniboines, Piegiens, Blackfeet, Gros Ventres and Sioux, all between eight and nine thousand savages. There were some intrepid hunters, such as Long Lodge of the Assiniboines, Broad Trail, Spotted Eagle of the Gros Ventres, and a little later the renowned Sitting Bull. Rather than to use up a lot of phrases in describing Major Walsh's character and character in that country, it will be better to let the events speak for themselves and to give the testimony of contemporary writers in the daily press in Canada and the United States. From these it will be seen that Major Walsh's reputation for courage, firmness and diplomacy was as well established in the United States as it was in Canada.

THE BIG HORN MASSACRE.

In 1876 the United States military authorities having called on Sitting Bull, who with a large force was molesting settlers in Montana, to surrender, the celebrated Sioux refused, and Generals Crook, Terry, Gibbon and Custer were sent from different directions to operate against him. General Gibbon found him, and was afraid with only six hundred men to oppose the three thousand warriors behind Sitting Bull, and awaited reinforcements. Sitting Bull gave battle to General Crook and stopped his advance. Hearing that General Custer was on his way to attack him, he crossed over to the Little Big Horn. Custer gave battle, but having been drawn into an ambush, was cut down with his entire command, after a bloody struggle. Sitting Bull earning for himself the double reputation of a skillful commander and a merciless savage. Knowing that the whole military force of the United States would be employed against him to avenge this terrible disaster, Sitting Bull with his warriors crossed the line into Canada.

WALSH AND SITTING BULL MEET.

When the news reached Fort Walsh that Sitting Bull had crossed the line and was camped with a thousand warriors about thirty miles from the Fort, Major Walsh set out at once with an escort of four men and rode into the Sioux camp where he actually slept all night. This was a piece of daring characteristic of the inspector and it no doubt gave him an advantage which he followed up and lost. In the morning he held a council with the chiefs and informed Sitting Bull in the most unmistakable language that if he desired to remain on the land he could only do so by obeying the laws. Sitting Bull declared that he had burned the hatchet, and promised his success against the United States troops to the Great Spirit. He refused to submit to the regulations of the North-West. A correspondent of the 'Benton Record' writing from Fort Walsh on May 30, 1877, describes the following incident: 'White Dog, an Assiniboine chief, and a notorious villain at that, appeared with three horses which Major Walsh recognized as having been stolen just as the party was leaving Sitting Bull's camp. The major ordered White Dog and his men to dismount, which they did very reluctantly. The horses were taken from them and turned over to one of the policemen with orders to see that they were restored to their owners. Sitting Bull and his people witnessed the whole proceeding and were no doubt much impressed. White Dog's face betrayed the humiliation he felt and as he was moving off he muttered something about meeting again. Although White Dog was a hard case and quite as dangerous as Sitting Bull, the major called him back and made him apologize and told him that if he didn't behave he would handcuff him and take him to the fort.' Inspector Walsh's nerve and cool audacity on this occasion can only be admired. From that out his influence over Sitting Bull was great and as will be seen he afterwards used that influence to induce the Sioux warrior to do what no other man living could have induced him to do. When Sitting Bull had assembled his scattered forces and organized, he had 1,000 lodges and 8,000 head of horses. These represented 3,500 warriors so that it will be seen what a tremendous force of renowned Indian fighters had projected themselves into Major Walsh's district. The presence of Sitting Bull in Canadian territory gave the Ottawa government much concern and when the Dominion authorities received the assent of the United States Government to their proposition that a special commission should be sent to induce Sitting Bull back across the boundary Major Walsh was assigned the delicate task of persuading him to meet and confer with the detested Americans. In order to estimate the influence of Major Walsh over this savage warrior it must be remembered that he alone of all the great chiefs, such as Red Cloud, and Spotted Tail of the Sioux, held out implacably against the whites and regarded the Americans from first to last with a deep and terrible hatred. When the United States Commission, which was sent out to treat with Sitting Bull, left St. Paul in September it was accompanied by Jerome B. Stillson, one of the most brilliant journalistic writers in the United States, as the representative of the New York 'Herald,' and he was present at the famous interview between General Terry, General Miles, Sitting Bull, Colonel McLeod and Major Walsh, which took place at Fort Walsh in 1877.

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HIS GREAT INFLUENCE.

From all the records it is evident that Major Walsh was the pivot upon which the event would turn. The correspondent of the St. Paul 'Pioneer Press,' at Bismarck, writing under date May 26, 1878, said: 'I met yesterday in the Sheridan House, two men who know more of the Sioux nation than any other two individuals. One was a soldier, the other a priest. Father Martin remarked during a brief absence from the room of Major Walsh, that he was the most influential white man living with the Sitting Bull wing of the Sioux people. I asked him why Major Walsh was so powerful with the hostiles. "First," he said, "the major is physically everything that an Indian admires. He is attracted to him by his physique. Next, he is very frank, honest and just. He always keeps his word. He makes no promises he cannot fulfill. He exercises his authority kindly and determinedly. On one occasion he found his command defied. He had every reason to justify an attack and from his position a consequent slaughter. He did not rush in and win a big Indian victory, but called the head men and told them he must be obeyed. He said: 'I am right, and every man in the police will die in his tracks right here before I surrender to your dictation. You must retire or take the consequences.' It was an occasion for nerve and Major Walsh displayed it. The Indians remember his bravery as well as his kindness.'

GEROME B. STILLSON'S TRIBUTE.

In the celebrated account he sent to his paper he refers to Major Walsh as follows: 'Since Major Walsh has done more than any other man to make and preserve peace among the wildest tribes within the Canadian border, a brief sketch of his career becomes important. Although a Canadian, raised in Prescott, on the St. Lawrence river, he is an American in a broad sense, heart and soul. When very young he was engaged in the militia service in Canada and took a prominent part in repelling the Fenian raid. In 1873 Major Walsh was equally active in the organization of the Dominion Mounted Police, a civil force under military discipline. From the first this organization, having for its field of operations the immense North-West beyond Manitoba and which is inhabited by roving tribes of Indians, was devised to prevent and quell outbreaks between the various tribes and to repress Indian excesses. In numbers the force was ludicrously small. To most men the task of arresting Indians on the plains and imprisoning them for offences would seem to be impossible. But Inspector Walsh did not take any note whatever of impossibilities. He studied the character of the wild Indians carefully and influenced his actions by methods exactly adapted to Indian ideas of authority and power. When he arrived on the site of this post the Indian tribes of the North-West Territory were all hostile to each other and in continual strife. The mountains dominating the valley fairly swarmed with redskins and the valley was their constant warpath. No white man thought of camping here. Some six hundred lodges were at actual war on his arrival and the first thing Major Walsh did was to inform the chiefs of both tribes that they must stop fighting and submit to the laws, and he speedily established a lasting peace.'

THE INDIAN COMMISSION.

After recounting the scene with White Dog at Sitting Bull's camp, the correspondent continued: 'Major Walsh after this became something more than a hero in the estimation of Sitting Bull and began to exert a more powerful influence over him than the American soldiers who were engaged against him would suppose to be possible.' After narrating the efforts which were made to induce Sitting Bull to meet the Commission, and giving Major Walsh's official reports in full the despatch continued: 'The consent of Sitting Bull was finally procured by audacity on the part of Major Walsh which amounted to genius. No other man had ever volunteered to lead a Sioux camp to battle. When the major returned to the camp he was greeted with demonstrations such as perhaps were never made to a paleface since the days of Pocahontas. The prettiest young squaw ran out from the tepees, threw their arms around his neck and kissed him violently. One old chief said, 'I always knew you were a brave man; now I think more of you than ever. You have led the Sioux to war.' The new prestige thus gracefully obtained enabled Major Walsh to induce Sitting Bull and his most acute companions to violate their vow not to hold intercourse with American officers.' The incident alluded to by Mr. Stillson was an alarm created in the camp of the Sioux, when Major Walsh happened to be there, and

he rode out to meet the danger followed by some hundreds of Sioux warriors. Major Walsh brought Sitting Bull face to face with General Terry, but the meeting was a failure because Sitting Bull refused to be reconciled with the Americans, and would not even shake hands with them.

In another despatch written on the spot Mr. Stillson said: 'Nobody would think of doubting Major Walsh's control over his savage wards after being an hour at this post (Fort Walsh). From what I have seen and heard I must characterize him as one of the bravest and most remarkable diplomats of his day. He unites with a tact absolutely essential to diplomacy, the courage and prudence of mind required in all intercourse with a savage and superstitious people.' The following telegram from W. E. Erratt, United States Government scout, was sent to the War Department: 'Have only partly succeeded. Sitting Bull will not give a decided answer until he hears from Major Walsh.'

RESUES A WOMAN.

A contemporary writer at the time Major Walsh was inspector of police says that Major Walsh told him that he had brought Sitting Bull and the chiefs of the Sioux to terms by persuasion. The persuasion used was really force of will and rare bravery, which he illustrated by the following incident. In the latter part of 1877 the Sioux captured a Nez-Perce woman. Major Walsh, attended by two men, went to the camp and demanded her release. The Sioux refused to give her up, whereupon Walsh walked into the lodge where she was, took her out, and swore he would kill any man who interfered with him. His boldness was completely successful. Something of this success was no doubt due to the fact recorded by another correspondent in describing his complete influence over the most famous savage known in America at that time, namely, 'Sitting Bull is physically afraid of him. He feels that Walsh is as great a warrior as he is.'

OFFICIATES AT A WEDDING.

Among the other numerous duties of Major Walsh at this period was the pleasing one of uniting young couples in the bonds of matrimony. A Cyprus wedding twenty years ago is thus described by a correspondent writing from Fort Walsh to his paper: 'Miss Nancy Shagrin, a blooming half-breed maiden, was recently married to Mr. Frank Fitzgerald, Major Walsh officiating. The blushing bride was tastefully attired in a neat and becoming costume consisting of a single blanket and a pair of new moccasins. During the ceremony she was quite composed, her jaws working violently in masticating a huge roll of chewing gum. When the critical moment arrived and the all-important question was asked, "Will you take this man to be your wedded husband," she promptly responded "Humph-ha," and went on chewing. At the conclusion of the ceremony the Major impressed upon the minds of the happy couple the importance of the vows taken and the sacredness of the marriage relation.'

AN ESTIMATE OF 1885.

When the rebellion of 1885 broke out at Duck Lake the Montreal 'Witness' published the following article: 'There is in Canada one man, Major Walsh, whose knowledge of this country, of the Indians and half-breeds and their rights and wrongs is not excelled by any living man, and he is, moreover, gifted with a special and wonderful power seen to the full in such men as Rajah Brooke and General Gordon. He is besides a military officer of much ability. To him was entrusted the construction of the mounted police force and the pacification of the North-West. He planned and raised the force, plunged with them into the then untraversed wilds, built posts, disciplined his men, drove out the whiskey trader and the outlaw, and in a marvellously short time, by his energy, the whole vast prairie land was peaceful and law-abiding as the streets of a village. As long as he held the command the mounted police, though all too few in number, were a force for this country to be proud of, and following where he led, acts of dauntless and almost reckless courage were performed which gave that force a prestige among the Indians it does not appear to have quite lost until the sad day at Duck Lake when for the first time they suffered defeat. The services of a man like this are now sadly required in the North-West, and in the interests of both the half-breeds and of Canada he should be there with power to act. If ever there was a time when the government should call upon men to serve their country it is in time of war. Let Major Walsh assume again the supreme command of the mounted police force and entrust to him the raising of the three hundred new men who are to be added to it. His effect upon the trouble will not be small.'

GENERAL MILES'S OPINION.

The New York 'Tribune' of Aug. 17, 1897, has the following article, entitled 'Klondike's Commander in Town': 'Major J. M. Walsh arrived in this city last Sunday evening. Major Walsh, who has been selected as the administrative officer of the Canadian Yukon by the Canadian Government, is widely known to American miners on the Canadian bor-

American or Canadian service better acquainted with all the methods and characteristics of the savage. He has shown a wonderful influence in dealing with them, and by pursuing a careful policy has won the personal confidence of all the leading chiefs. Incidents could be multiplied of the character above described. On another occasion he arrested one of Sitting Bull's men. That savage demanded his release, and made a demonstration against the police post. There were about two thousand Indians, but Major Walsh stood them off and kept his prisoner.

A LEADER OF MEN.

About a dozen years ago the New York 'World' contained the following sketch: 'Fort Walsh takes its name from its builder, Major J. M. Walsh, of the North-West Mounted Police, a dashing young officer who is likely to prove another Custer. He is aged thirty-three or thirty-four, is a native of Prescott, Ont., and is known to every sportsman in the provinces as 'Bob' Walsh, field captain of the famous Prescott lacrosse club, turfman, and what not. He is a very handsome young fellow, straight, slim, bronzed, with an eye like a hawk and an iron frame, conscious of his good looks and thirsting for adventure. A born leader of men, with much decision and shrewdness, and a showy way of doing things, it is not to be wondered at that he has already made his mark in the North-West and acquired singular influence over the Indians.'

MR. PETERS'S ARGUMENT.

Halifax, N.S., Aug. 28.—Yesterday afternoon's session of the Behring Sea Commission was occupied by Mr. Peters, who continued his presentation of the contention of the British Government. He referred to some of the facts, showing the intention of the United States authorities to injure Canadian sealers. When the ships were seized they were in the midst of sealing operations. The object and intention of the attack of the United States cruisers on the British vessels was not clearly shown from the report of the agent of the United States Treasury Department. The object was to seize the British vessels as a warning to others in order that marauding might be broken up. That intention appears in all the reports of the revenue officers. These reports show that seizures were made to prevent British vessels from carrying seals. The reason assigned why damages should not be given because the prospective catch was too uncertain, could be answered by the statement of the fact that nearly every fishery is carried on under similar difficulties. There is just as much certainty in seal fishing as in any other fishing. The result of years of experience has shown that people properly equipped for seal hunting as in other fisheries are successful when not molested or interfered with.

ALGOMA ANTHRACITE.

Toronto, Aug. 28.—Prof. Coleman, of the Mining Bureau, has completed an analysis of the latest specimens of anthracite brought from Algoma. These bore so much of the appearance of coal as to form a strong presumption that they were anthracite of good commercial value. They now prove to be fine carbon, which, however, is practically non-combustible and, therefore, valueless as fuel. The new find is akin to graphite, which, although a carbon substance, cannot be burned. The hopes of coal fields in Algoma are, therefore, at a low ebb.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Dreadful Sore Healed

Broke Out on the Ankle—Was Called an Ulcer.

'I was afflicted with a sore which broke out on my ankle, and the doctor told me it was an ulcer. I was obliged to walk with a cane and crutch. I read about Hood's Sarsaparilla and determined to try it, and when I had used three bottles I was cured, and now I can walk as well as ever.' MRS. WILLIAM H. THOMPSON, Malaga Gold Mines, Nova Scotia. Remember Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—the One True Blood Purifier. Hood's Pills—cure Liver Ills: easy to operate. 26c.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

Corrected to July 17, 1897. (Sunday Arrangements Omitted.)

Trains Leave Bonaventure as follows: WEST—Chicago, Detroit, Toronto, 7.30, 9.00 a.m. 8.00, 10.25 p.m. Brockville, 8.15 p.m. Ottawa, Arnprior via Canada Atlantic, 7.30, 10.30 a.m. 4.50 p.m. EAST—7.30 a.m., for Sherbrooke, Island Pond, Fort-Land, Old Orchard, Quebec, and the Maritime Provinces. (Runs to Quebec Daily.) 11.15 p.m.—For Richmond, Quebec and points on the I.C.R. as far as Little Metis. New York, by D. & H. R. R., via Rouse's Point. New York, by C. V. R., via Troy and Boston, via Pittsburgh, 9 a.m., 6.50 p.m., New York, via Springfield, and Boston, via Lowell, 9 a.m., 4.40 p.m. Island Pond, Sherbrooke and Quebec, 4 p.m. St. Hyacinthe, 5.30 p.m. St. Johns Local, 1.25 p.m. (Saturday only). Chambly, Mariville, St. Cesaire and Waterloo, 4.45 p.m. Hemmingford, Howick, Ormstown, Huntingdon, Fort Covington, 4.30 p.m. Hemmingford, Huntingdon and Massena Springs, 7.00 a.m. 9.00 a.m. train to Waterloo connects via St. Johns only.

Trains arrive at the Bonaventure Depot as follows:

WEST—Chicago, Detroit, Toronto, 7.15 a.m., 6.01, 6.30 p.m. Brockville, 8.50 a.m. Ottawa, via Canada Atlantic, 11.30 a.m., 6.30 p.m. 8.15 p.m. EAST—Portland, 7.20 a.m., 6.50 p.m., Halifax, St. John and Quebec, 9.25 p.m. Island Pond and way stations, 11.30 a.m. St. Hyacinthe, 8.55 a.m. Quebec, 1.35 p.m. Sherbrooke, 7.00 a.m., 11.30 a.m., 6.50 p.m. SOUTHERN—New York, by D. & H. R. R., via Rouse's Point, 8.00 a.m., 3.00, 8.00 p.m. New York, by C. V. R., via Troy, 7.40 a.m., New York, via Springfield, 7.25 a.m., Albany, via Rutland, 7.40 a.m., Springfield, via White River Jet, 7.25 a.m., 8.30, 10.15 p.m., Boston via Lowell, 7.25 a.m., 8.20 p.m., Boston, via Pittsburgh, 7.25 a.m., 10.15 p.m., Boston and New York. St. Johns Local, 3.40 p.m. (Sat. only). Hemmingford, Huntingdon, Fort Covington, 8.40 a.m. Bombay and Massena Springs, 4.40 p.m. St. Laurent, 8.35 a.m., 1.02, 6.18 p.m.

Suburban Train Service:

For Lachine—5.15, 6.35, 7.30, 9 a.m., 12.10, 1.30, 2.15 (Sat. only) 3.50, 5.15, 5.45, 6.15, 6.50, 7.35, 8.00, 9.00, 11.25 p.m. For Lachine wharf—8.00 a.m., 12.10 noon, 5.00, 5.45 p.m., 1.35 p.m. (Sat. only). For Ste. Anne's and Vaudeville—6.30, 7.30, 8.00, 10.30 a.m., 1.30, 2.15 (Sat. only), St. Anne's, 4.55, 5.15, 5.45, 8.00, 9.00, 10.15, 11.25 p.m. For Dorval—5.15, 6.25, 7.30, 10.30, 12.10 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 2.15 (Sat. only) 3.50, 4.55, 5.15, 5.45, 6.15, 7.35, 8.00, 9.00, 11.25 p.m. For Longueuil—6.30 a.m.: 5.30, 6.30 p.m. For St. Laurent—7.40 a.m., 12.00 noon, 5.20 p.m. For Cote St. Paul—6.00, 6.55, 7.45 a.m., 12.15, 5.15, 6.21 p.m. For St. Lambert—5.45, 7.00, 7.20, 7.50, 9.00, 10.00 a.m., 12.10 noon, 1.25 (Sat.), 1.45 (Sat.), 4.05, 4.30, 4.45, 5.30, 6.30, 6.50, 7.05, 8.40, 8.45, 11.15 p.m.

City Ticket Offices, 137 St. James st., and Bonaventure Station.

Trains leave Windsor Street Station as follows:

For Toronto, Buffalo, Hamilton, 8.50 a.m., 9 p.m. For St. John's, Farnham, etc., 9.00 a.m., 4.30 p.m., 8.20 p.m., (7.50 p.m. daily, except Saturday). For Boston, Manchester, etc., 9.00 a.m., 8.20 p.m. For Sherbrooke, 9.00 a.m., 4.30 p.m., Sherbrooke, Lake Megantic, St. John, N.B., and Halifax, N.S., 7.50 p.m., Saturdays excepted. For Newport, etc., 9.05 a.m., 4.30 p.m., and 8.20 p.m. For Hudson, Alfred, Calouista Springs, 8.50 a.m. and 6.15 p.m. For St. Anne's and Vaudeville, 8.50 a.m., 1.30 p.m., (Sat. only), 4.15 p.m., 5.15 (except Sat. and Sun.), 6.15, 9.00 p.m. For Chicago, Buffalo, Detroit, Hamilton, Toronto, Smith's Falls, and Peterboro, 9.00 p.m. For Ottawa, Sault Ste. Marie, St. Paul, Minneapolis, etc., 9.10 p.m., daily. For Winnipeg, Vancouver, Victoria, 9.50 a.m.

Trains arrive at Windsor Street Station as follows:

From St. John's, Farnham, Newport, etc., 7.50 a.m. and 8.35 p.m. From Boston, Portland, etc., 7.50 a.m. and 8.35 p.m. From Sherbrooke, 9.05 a.m. and 12.00 a.m., 8.35 p.m. From Halifax, N.S., St. John, N.B., Lake Megantic and Sherbrooke, 9.05 a.m. From Alfred, 9.35 a.m., 8.00 p.m. From Toronto and West, 7.40 a.m. and 7.20 p.m. From St. Paul, Sault Ste. Marie and Ottawa, 8.15 a.m.

Leave Dalhousie Square Station:

For Quebec, 9.00 a.m., 3.30 p.m. daily; 11.00 p.m. For Quebec and points on Intercolonial Ry. to Campbellton, N.S., 9.00 a.m., 3.30 p.m. daily, and 11.00 p.m. For Joliette, St. Gabriel, 9 a.m., 1.30 p.m. (Sat. only), 5.10 p.m. For Ottawa, 8.30 a.m., and 4.30 p.m. For St. Lin, St. Eustache, 5.30 p.m. For St. Jerome, 8.30 a.m., 6.30 p.m. For St. Armand, 8.30 a.m. on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, 1.45 p.m. (Saturdays only), 5.30 p.m. For St. Rose, St. Therese and intermediate stations, 8.30 a.m., 3.00 p.m., 4.30 p.m., 6.30, 6.55 p.m., (Saturday, 1.45 p.m., instead of 3.00 p.m.)

Arrive at Dalhousie Square Station:

From Quebec, 6.30 a.m. (Mondays excepted), 3.35 p.m., 7.00 p.m. Three Rivers, 6.30 a.m., 6.40 a.m., 7.00 p.m. Ottawa and Lachine, 12.25 p.m., 9.05 p.m. St. Jerome, 8.30 a.m., and 9.55 p.m. St. Lin and St. Eustache, 8.30 a.m. Joliette, St. Felix de Valois and St. Gabriel, 5.40 a.m. WM. F. EGG, City Pass. Agent, 129 St. James street, Telephone, 422, ue 11, 1897.

Advertisement for G. EVELEIGH'S AND B. BAGS. The text reads: 'G. EVELEIGH'S AND B. BAGS. 245 and 247 St. James Street. Factory: S. Vitre and N. Elizabeth Streets. MONTREAL. School Trunks and School Bags for the School Openings. . . .'

THE GLORY OF THE EMPIRE

The Political Freedom of its People.

PROFESSOR BRYCE'S DENUNCIATION OF JINGOISM.

At the Toronto banquet to the British Association for the Advancement of Science on Wednesday evening, the Right Hon. James Bryce, M.P., proposed the health of the Governor-General in a speech which was greatly applauded for its appreciation of the true glory of the Empire, and its denunciation of the jingo spirit, whether in Great Britain, the United States or Canada. He said:—Your Excellency, My Lords, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—I have been entrusted with a task both honorable and difficult, and



MR. BRYCE.

because it is difficult I am happy to say it is going to be short. Another gentleman is also going to speak to the toast which I am commissioned to propose to you. It is the toast of the health of His Excellency, our chairman, the Governor-General of the Canadian Dominion—(applause)—and a happy courtesy has suggested that this toast should be proposed, not only by a guest of the Mother Country, but also by a guest from the United States—(applause)—who will be able to express, on behalf of the great community to which he belongs, the sentiment of friendship they entertain towards His Excellency and the country over whose destinies he presides. Now, ladies and gentlemen, the task might not appear to you to be a difficult one. My difficulty is this, that it is not easy to praise a man, however much he may deserve, in his own presence, and I must content myself with saying far less than I should have liked to say to you were the Governor-General not himself present. But I will venture to say this: He is a man whom you may be proud to have as Governor-General of Canada. (Cheers.) He belongs to one of the most famous families in Scotland. (Hear, hear.) His grandfather was a distinguished Prime Minister of Great Britain, and he himself is a man eminently straightforward, upright, courageous and genial. (Cheers.) May I add that he is favored in having as his companion and helper a gracious lady who is zealous in all good works. (Applause.) Ladies and gentlemen, it is not an unimportant matter who is sent to represent the Mother Country in this great Dominion.

QUALITIES FOR A GOVERNOR.

You want a man among you whose character will inspire confidence. You want a man who has a high sense of constitutional duty, and who has the firmness to carry out that duty. You have in the Governor-General a man who has shown himself worthy of your confidence, and who is thoroughly imbued by family traditions, as well as by personal study and knowledge, in the best principles of our English constitutional life. (Hear, hear.) There is nothing more important, I believe, in a country than to attain, if it be possible, a separation of the executive from the political party, and I hope that the system which prevails of having the executive represented in our self-governing colonies by a man of distinction sent from home, totally disconnected with the political party of a colony, is a fortunate thing for the colony itself. (Applause.) It saves you from the necessity—a necessity which is sometimes found very troublesome and liable to give rise to serious political struggles—of endeavoring to choose an executive head by election. (Hear, hear.) It ensures a man who is certain to know enough before he is sent to you of English political life to be able to inform you what the great political objects and problems of the colonies are. I cannot, perhaps, refer to this toast without saying a word with regard to the political position which the Governor-General occupies. I need hardly say I am not going to talk politics. Perhaps it is dangerous to disclaim the talking of politics on such an occasion, because I have observed that people who say they are not going to talk politics almost invariably do so. (Laughter.)

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE JUBILEE.

Some reference has been made to-night to the celebration which we had in England last June. There were two things which marked that celebration. One was the feeling of personal veneration, and affection for the sovereign who has stood among us as a pattern of constitutional duty and womanly character for sixty years. (Cheers.) The other was the passionate interest our people from the highest to the lowest displayed in the presence of friends and brethren from the colonies. (Applause.) That beyond anything else, except the feeling of affection for the

sovereign, was the note of our jubilee celebration. I hope that that passionate expression of sympathy and enthusiasm for our colonial fellow-subjects and friends will not be misunderstood or misrepresented in any way. Ladies and gentlemen, there was in it nothing aggressive. There was in it nothing defiant. We were proud of Canada, of Australia, and of the Cape. We were proud of Canada, perhaps, above all, as the greatest of our self-governing colonies; but, we were proud, not in respect of the military strength which we conceive our vast dominions would add to our empire, we were proud of Canada, I believe, for higher reasons. We were proud of your splendid territory which stretches from ocean to ocean, and the brave men and fair women, that people that territory. (Cheers.) We were proud of the wealth you possess, and of the progress you have made. We were proud of the affection which we believe you bear to us, as we bear it to you. (Cheers.) We were proud that you have maintained in this country the best traditions of British constitutional life; that you have preserved the purity of your government; that the reputation of your judiciary is untarnished; and that everywhere a respect for law and order is exhibited. (Cheers.)

RELATIONS WITH STATES.

In these feelings there was no defiance, there was no hostility—least of all was there any towards the great people who live on the other side of the great lakes from you. (Hear, hear.) I will venture to say in the presence of our American friends, and I will venture to say it the more after the words of genuine friendship which have fallen from Mr. Putnam, that there is only one feeling in Britain towards the United States—a feeling of friendship, and a hope that that friendship may always continue, not only between Britain and the United States, but also between the United States and Canada, as being communities whose trust and best interests are indissolubly interwoven with one another. (Great applause.) I know that these pacific sentiments are sometimes disturbed. There are in all countries persons whom we in England call by the name of jingoes. (Laughter.) There are jingoes in England, and there are jingoes in the United States. Whether there are jingoes in Canada it is for you and not for me to say. (Laughter.) Well, then, what is jingoism? It is a travesty of patriotism which has gone on fermenting until it has become sour. (Laughter and applause.) It bears the same relation to true patriotism that vinegar bears to wine. (Renewed applause and laughter.) These jingoes in all countries are fond of making mischief. Some of them do it in mere recklessness of heart. Some of them, I am afraid, do it from less creditable motives, in the belief that they can make some petty political capital out of it. But beyond all these noisy, querulous, and quarrelsome voices there stands in Great Britain—there stands, I am no less sure, in the United States also—the great, solid, sensible mass of the nation which desires peace and tranquility, which desires to attend to its business, and desires not to have it disturbed by rumors of wars; the great mass, which desires to fear God and honor the sovereign, whether the sovereign be called a queen or a president. (Loud cheers.) And I trust that in all three countries this great solid and weighty mass of responsible national opinion will prevent these noisy voices from ever provoking real danger between these kindred peoples. (Cheers.) Here, at any rate, among men of science, who are superior to petty national jealousies, and who know that the true interests of all the great peoples of the world are at bottom the same, I can venture to utter these sentiments in confidence that every one of you share them, and that we all with one heart and mind can express the wish that between the mother country and her stately daughter Canada all the ties of affection and all the ties of political cohesion may, from age to age, grow ever closer; and that between the British race, both in Great Britain and in her colonies, and the great kindred people in the United States—which is an older daughter than you of the same stock—there may remain firm peace, concord, and friendship to dwell and abide among us unshaken for ever. (Loud cheers.)

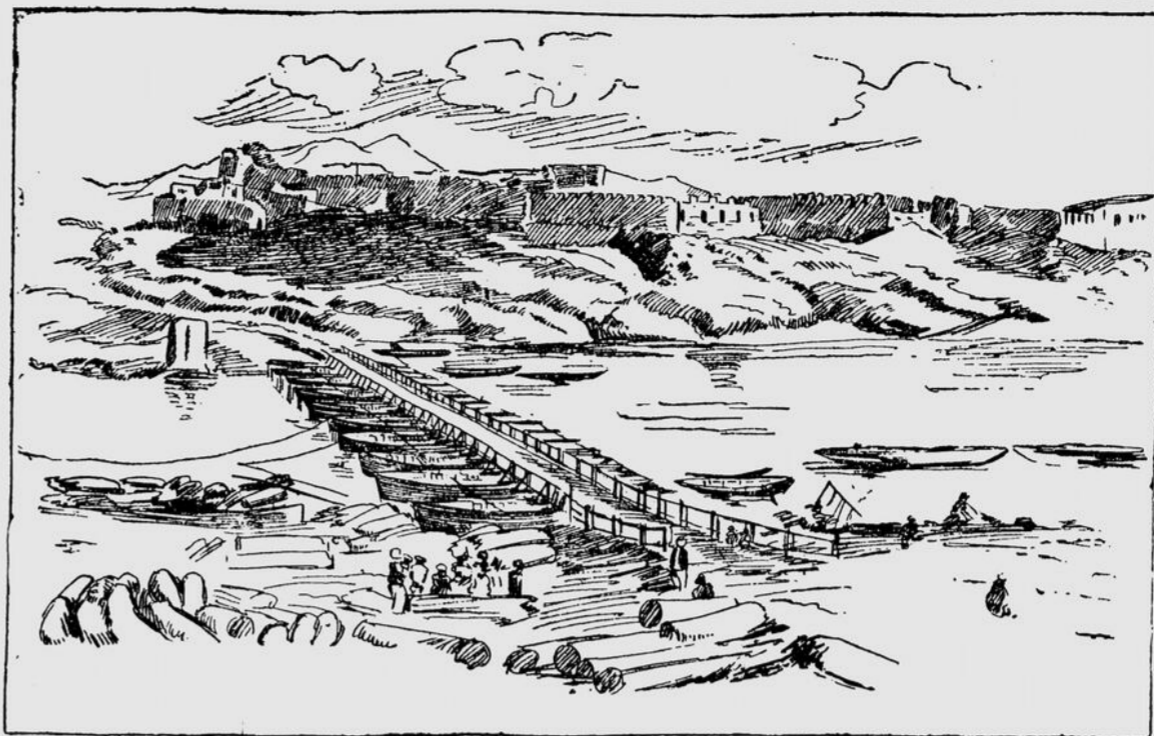
INTERNATIONAL UNITY.

Prof. McGee, of Washington, in seconding the toast to His Excellency, spoke of the friendly feeling that not only existed between the British and American Associations of Science, but between the British and American peoples. The American Association was the offspring of the British Association, and its bounds were not confined to the United States, but included Mexico and Canada. Many of the officers and members of the American Association were subjects of Queen Victoria.

He wished to express the conviction that the warmest possible feelings existed between the two nations, and also that sixty-nine out of the seventy millions of the inhabitants of the United States rejoiced fully in the recent celebrations of the completion of the sixtieth year of her Majesty's reign.

The Victorian era was the most notable era in English history, and he ventured the opinion that among the influences which worked to this end, the results of the labors of members of the British Association were not the least. It was, therefore, especially appropriate that the members of the association should exult anew in the magnitude and glory of the Victorian era.

There were certain barriers that at present existed between the United States and Canada. There was the imaginary geographical line drawn across



ATTOCK ON THE AFGHAN FRONTIER.

the continent, there were dissenting political platforms—(laughter)—there was a certain Dingley bill. (Renewed laughter) But these things were mere trifles, the veriest trifles, and the great fact still remained that their fathers were our fathers, they were blood of our blood, bone of our bone, one in language, worshiping at the same altars, and in every particular the same, merely different branches of one great family. (Applause.)

At all future meetings of the British and American Associations the great fact would be recognized, that the sons of America, England and Canada were brethren in the truest sense of the term. Continuing the speaker made reference to the magnificent resources of Canada, and termed her one of the fair-

est and richest lands of earth. The eyes of the entire world were at present turned to two parts of Canada, her Klondike gold mines and her Manitoba wheat fields. It was, therefore, with the greatest of pleasure that he would ask them to rise and drink the health of Canada's Governor-General, Lord Aberdeen, the representative of her most Gracious Majesty.

The toast was received with musical honors.

HIS EXCELLENCY REPLIES. His Excellency thanked them most heartily. Canada was notable for the strongly loyal spirit of her people. He deeply appreciated the references to himself. If there was a noticeable nervousness in the performance of his duties they might attribute it to the fact that he was in the presence of a former master. When he was at college Mr. Bryce

ST. HYACINTHE NEWS.

St. Hyacinthe, Aug. 28.—There died last week in this city a woman whose age is given as a hundred and two years by some of her relatives, and as a hundred and four by others. Notwithstanding her advanced age, Mrs. St. Germain enjoyed the use of all her faculties to the last moment of her life, and took a keen interest in everything which con-

cerned her and hers. Some years ago proofs being wanting that she had ever been duly baptized, she sent for a priest who administered conditional baptism. Her funeral was attended by a large number of friends and relatives.

The city of St. Hyacinthe has just been made the recipient of a splendid fountain which is to adorn the only park of which the city can boast. The generous donor is Mr. Louis Cote, manufacturer, a prominent and influential citizen. Mr. Cote was formerly Mayor of St. Hyacinthe and has been for many years intimately connected with its business-interests. His gift to the city is highly appreciated.

The people of St. Hyacinthe will help Montrealers in extending to Sir Wilfrid Laurier a reception worthy of the man who so successfully represented the Dominion at London during Her Majesty's jubilee. The steamer 'Chambly' has

SUICIDE OF A CASHIER.

Portland, Ore., Aug. 28.—Davis S. Tutbill, cashier for Allan & Lewis, wholesale grocers, ended his existence last night by sending a bullet through his brain. He



QUETTA, ADVANCED MILITARY OUTPOST ON THE BRITISH INDIAN FRONTIER.

The extent of the line of danger on the Afghan border is shown by the fact that, according to cable despatches from Simla, the greatest uneasiness is felt at the above point, though it is far south and west of the Khyber Pass. The tribesmen are apparently rising throughout the whole extent of the border. The British troops at Quetta are all under orders to be in readiness to march. Several principal chiefs of Beloochistan were arrested at Quetta, suspected of intriguing with the tribesmen of Afghanistan against British rule.

was a native of Ellenville, N.Y., where his father, mother and relatives still reside. Tuthill came here in 1878, bringing with him a charming wife. Before the crash of 1894 he was considered a rich man, but, like others, matters have since gone hard with him. On coming to Portland, Mr. Tuthill took employment with Messrs. Allen & Lewis. He was a man of remarkable business capacity, and a warm, sunny temperament. Aside from being the recipient of a handsome salary from the big wholesale grocery firm, Tuthill was remarkably successful in real estate speculations, and when the Villard boom was at its height the suicide of today was rated as worth \$150,000. Mr. Tuthill yesterday transferred by deed all his property in this city to the Security Savings and Trust Company. There are unconfirmed rumors of a shortage in his accounts current upon the streets.

Quetta, Baluchistan, Aug. 28.—The anxiety experienced here over the rumors that the uprising of the tribesmen in the frontier will extend to this district was increased to-day by the discovery that the telegraph line through the Bolan Pass has been cut. The Bolan Pass is a defile in the mountains of Baluchistan, consisting of a succession of narrow, about fifty-five miles in length, on the route from the lower Indus to the tableland of Afghanistan. The greatest elevation is 5,793 feet. The Bolan river rises in this pass about 4,494 feet above the level of the sea.

London, Aug. 28.—The latest frontier news is that the Afridis are meditating a night attack upon Jamrud, where everything is in readiness to meet them. It is also reported that a large and threatening gathering of the Orakzais has taken place near Fort Gulistan, in the Samana range. The commandant at Chaman has asked for reinforcements. The weather is extremely hot.

THAT DISCRIMINATING DUTY.

Detroit, Mich., Aug. 27.—A Washington special says—Mr. Chauncey M. Depue, General Fitzgerald and Mr. Prudden, Gould's attorney, had an interview this morning with the attorney general's appointment, on the subject of the recent discrimination. The interests represented by those gentlemen were seriously affected by the decision of the attorney-general as to the interpretation of section 22 of the tariff bill regarding the ten percent. Some days ago they made an appointment with the attorney-general for a hearing. They appeared in Washington last night, and had an interview with the attorney-general this morning. It is understood that the decision of the attorney-general was rendered before next week. Tremendous pressure is being brought to bear on both sides.



MAXIM GUNS ON THE MARCH.

In warfare such as that at present being waged on the north-west frontier of India the effective employment of artillery, if not entirely impracticable, is considerably restricted, and its role is undertaken to no small extent by machine

guns. The 'Maxim' is certainly the most effective weapon of its kind yet invented, combining as it does mobility, accuracy and alarming destructive power. The ease with which this deadly engine of war is conveyed from place to place

is apparent from a survey of the accompanying illustration. It can be taken to pieces and packed on the back of a mule in a few minutes, and is as quickly put together again when required to come into action.

GEN LOW CONFIDENT.

Thinks the British Forces Are Sufficient to Restore Order in India.

FOOD SUPPLY TO BE STOPPED.

AND THE REVOLTING TRIBESMEN TO BE STARVED INTO SUBMISSION.

London, Aug. 28.—A special from Simla says that the Daulatzi tribe of Afghans near Kohat, descended from the hills, a strong force during Thursday night attacked and captured the village of Ulan, setting fire to the buildings, nearly all of which were destroyed. General Biggs, commanding the forces at Kohat, having heard of the Afridis' plans, prepared a force and went out on Friday morning and attacked the enemy. After sharp fighting the Afridis were driven back to the hills with heavy loss. The British loss consisted of one soldier killed and a native officer and two boys wounded.

It is probable that, pending offensive operations by the government forces, a blockade will be enforced against the Afridis and Orakzais, who are largely dependent upon India for their supplies. This, it is believed, would tend to compel them to come to terms. The military authorities suggest that after the tribes have been punished the occupation of a single fort, called Chana, in the Bazas valley, would bind the Afridis hand and foot forever, since they would have to pass under the walls of the fort every six months when migrating from the valleys to the hills or vice versa.

The 'Daily Graphic' to-day publishes an interview with General Sir James Low, who commanded the Chitral expedition in 1895, in which General Low is quoted as saying:—'We have enough troops there to restore order and recapture the Khyber Pass very quickly, but it would be unwise to move for three weeks yet if it can be helped, until the climate is healthier and transporting arrangements can be made. There will probably be serious fighting, but the Afridis must be cowed and Tirah must be occupied and a good military road made to that place. It is not worth while to garrison the Khyber Pass with our own troops.'

General Low does not think the Sultan has anything to do with the rising. He believes it is possible that the Ameer was ignorant of the tribes' intentions, but feels certain that General Gholam Haidar, commander of the Ameer's troops in East Afghanistan, was not. General Gholam Haidar, he says, is the biggest fanatic in Asia. General Low thinks that the freedom of the press in India is largely responsible for the trouble, and opposes the subsidizing of the tribes, which, he declares, is always a sign of weakness.

Simla, Aug. 28.—The Upper Swat tribes on the right bank of the river, have paid a fine of twenty thousand rupees for revolting against the government. General Blood's column returned to Tanj yesterday. All is quiet at Shabkadan. It is believed at Simla that the Orakzais are not sufficiently in earnest to attack the British posts on the Samana range.

Bombay, Aug. 28.—In the second letter sent by the Indian Government to the Ameer of Afghanistan with reference to the complicity of Afghan subjects in the outbreaks of the Indian tribes on the frontier, the government requests that specific answers be given to certain specific questions and that generalities be avoided.

Quetta, Baluchistan, Aug. 28.—The anxiety experienced here over the rumors that the uprising of the tribesmen in the frontier will extend to this district was increased to-day by the discovery that the telegraph line through the Bolan Pass has been cut. The Bolan Pass is a defile in the mountains of Baluchistan, consisting of a succession of narrow, about fifty-five miles in length, on the route from the lower Indus to the tableland of Afghanistan. The greatest elevation is 5,793 feet. The Bolan river rises in this pass about 4,494 feet above the level of the sea.

London, Aug. 28.—The latest frontier news is that the Afridis are meditating a night attack upon Jamrud, where everything is in readiness to meet them. It is also reported that a large and threatening gathering of the Orakzais has taken place near Fort Gulistan, in the Samana range. The commandant at Chaman has asked for reinforcements. The weather is extremely hot.

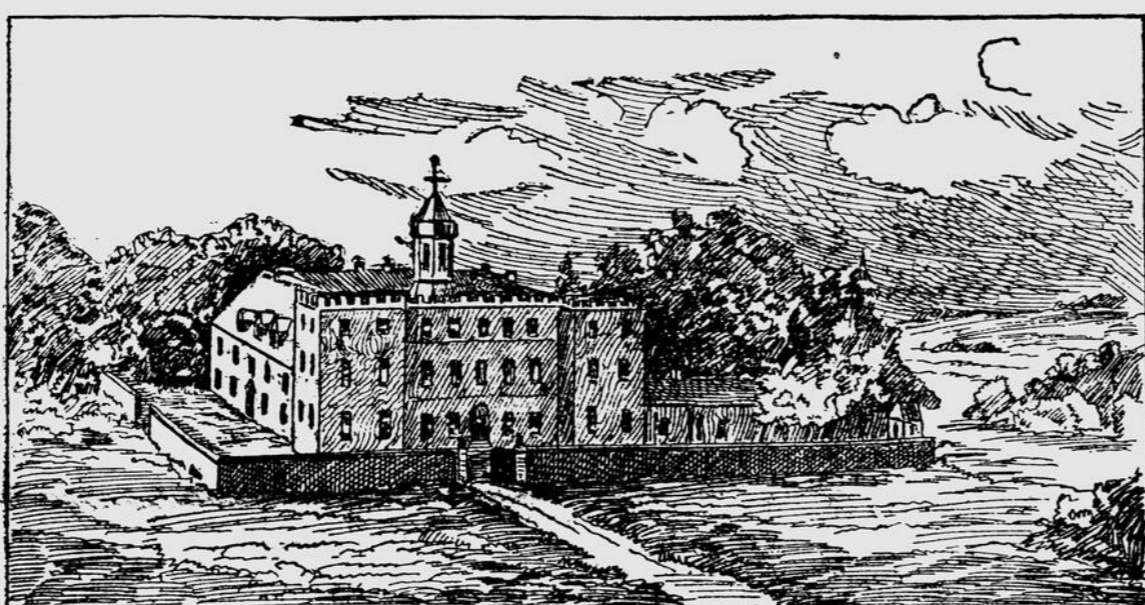
MONTREAL, SATURDAY, AUGUST 28, 1897.

CULLODEN HOUSE.

The Sale of its Relics Excite Keen Competition.

HISTORICAL ASSOCIATIONS OF THE MANSION.

The recent sale of Jacobite relics at Culloden House, near Inverness, Scotland, recalls to mind sad memories of the savage contest on Culloden Moor...



CULLODEN CASTLE, 1746.

indiscriminately massacred, including even some citizens of Inverness who had taken no part whatever in the contest.

Inverness itself suffered severely in the clash of the opposing armies. Prince Charlie's men blew up the greater part of the castle to prevent its harboring the king's men.

Lord Lovat, but was forced to yield it to Prince Charlie, who for three nights before his deadly defeat slept there—in the Lord President's own room.

Despite Culloden's want of sympathy with the Stuart cause, the battle was no sooner decided adversely than all his retainers, even at considerable risk to themselves, fendered every help and succour to the wounded and fugitive Jacobites.

Episcopal writer, not likely to err through sympathy with this Presbyterian Lord President, tells us that the liberation of two prisoners was the only favor ever accorded to his great exertions.

The present mansion is not the same as that in which Prince Charlie stayed, though it occupies the site of the old Castle, whose vaults form its sunk story.

placed for unknown reasons in the most out-of-the-way places where the people of the small settlements find them difficult of access.

This, it is asserted, is a serious matter in districts where there are but four mails throughout the winter and six throughout the summer season.

All the district abounds with memories of the disastrous battle. The lairds of Culloden have been scrupulous in the preservation of old landmarks, and the leases given by them secure that such shall be respected.

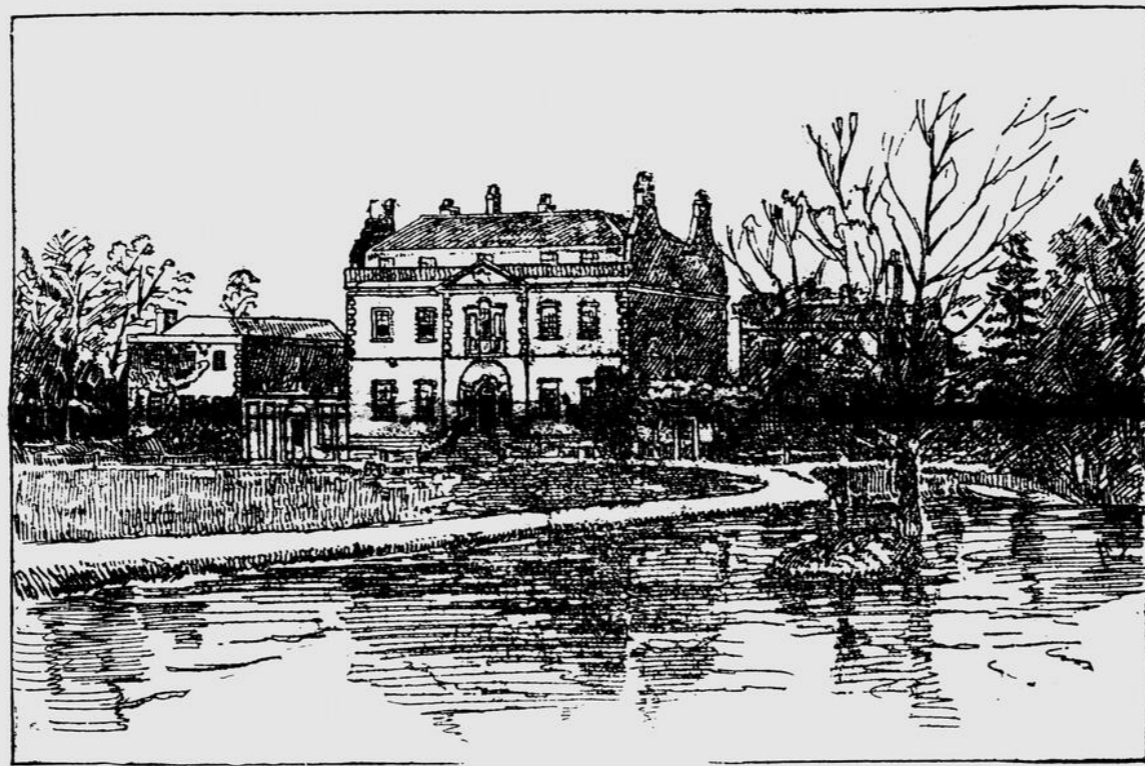
But the unfortunate Labradorites of the Canadian half of the territory have information declines vehemently regarding the behavior of the Newfoundland fishermen.

He designates their vessels as 'perfect pests,' and states that they are destroying both the hunting and the fishing. It would seem that the Newfoundlanders imitate, and indeed improve upon, the practices they complain of on the part of the French fishermen.

But these vessels put out as many nets as they wish and remove the nets of the residents, and the fish along with them if there are any.

The government of Newfoundland has long since been spoiled by the practices above recorded, and its fishing and hunting rendered of little value.

The past season was a very good one for fox trapping, some of the trappers having taken upwards of twenty-five skins. The price, too, of fox skins was unusually high, the skin of the silver fox in some cases, bringing its owner the sum of one hundred dollars and over.



CULLODEN HOUSE.

boiling hollow and shot. A wretched cattle-hut near the field of battle was set on fire, and thirty or forty wounded people, unable to move, perished miserably.

him to be the right course, though it could lead to the favor of neither party. This laird of Culloden, Duncan Forbes, Lord President of the Court of Session, had from the beginning steadily opposed Stuart pretensions as not only futile but adverse to the general progress and prosperity of the country.

ing illegal of the Highland dress, urging that it was best suited to the country. This balanced wisdom and sense of right made him as unpopular with the Hanoverian side as he had been with the Jacobites.

Highland saying, 'the man of long life will escape danger.'

The scene of the battle was Drummoisie Moor, about two miles from the old mansion-house, lying as it were between it and the fortalice of Kilravock.

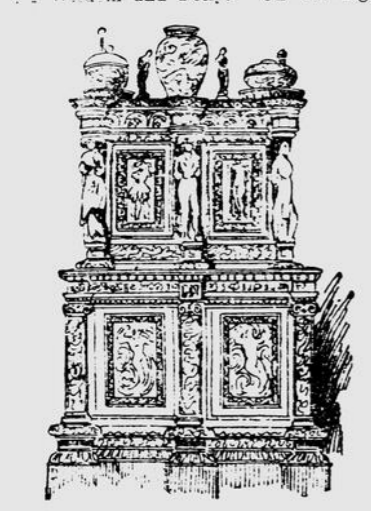
BLEAK LABRADOR.

She Has a Host of Grievances.

NEWFOUNDLAND POACHERS CAUSE MUCH LOSS.

POSTAL COMMUNICATION VERY INFERIOR.

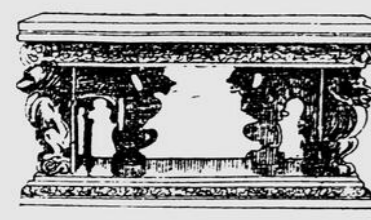
A resident of Western or Canadian Labrador complains bitterly concerning the lax policy of the government regarding the fisheries and the mail service.



OLD CARVED CABINET.

before the battle of Culloden the Prince left the stick leaning against the bedstead in the Castle. Two bidders quickly ran the price of it up to £100, the final bid being given by Mr. Fraser.

The old Dutch dining-table was consigned for in a very spirited manner, till at last the sale lay between Mackintosh, of Mackintosh, and an American.



OLD DUTCH TABLE AT WHICH THE PRINCE DINED.

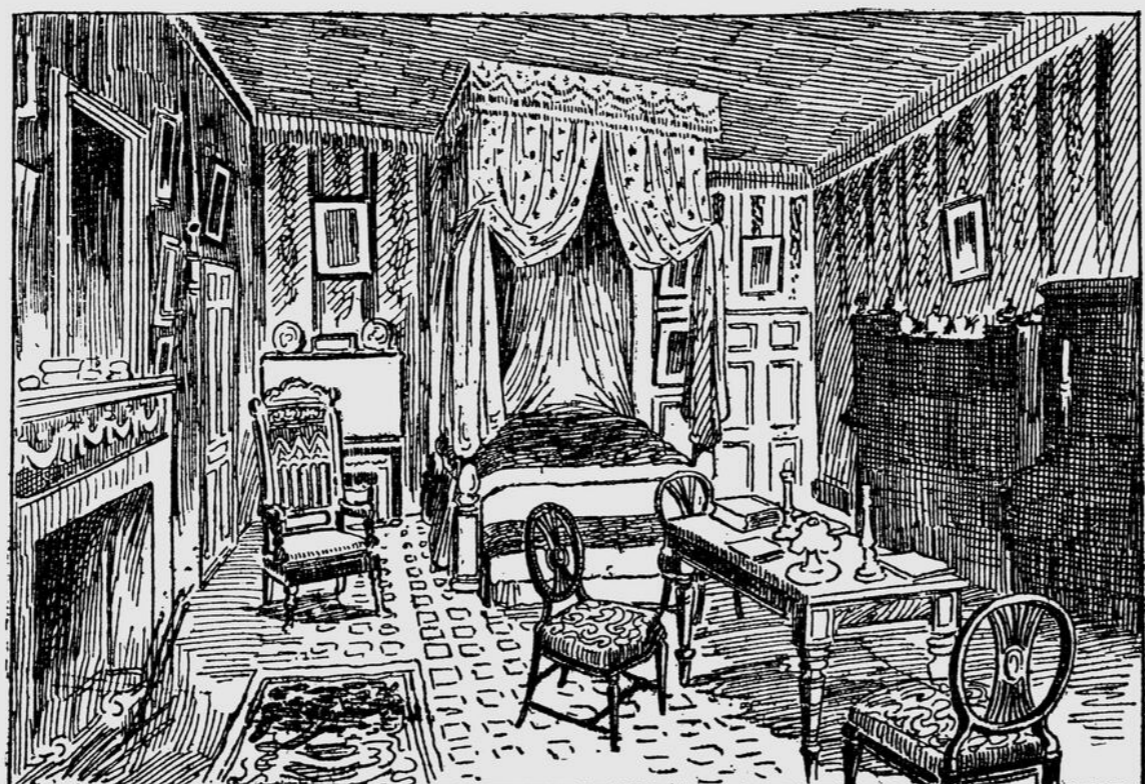
medal struck to commemorate the victory of Culloden was sold to Mr. Hendrie, of Glasgow for the sum of £36.

The 'Scot's Pictorial' gives the following interesting account of Culloden House and its associations:

The past does always gain a glory from its being far from the Gaelic saying has it—

One are the hills that are far from us.

We may have almost forgotten on which side our forbears were found, and on which it is likely we should have looked ourselves. The issues which were vital at the time of the '45 are not those which stir men's hearts now.



PRINCE CHARLES EDWARD'S ROOM IN CULLODEN HOUSE.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Home = Dyeing.

As doubtless many readers are curious to know something about the newest and best material for home-dyeing, what it will do, and what it is, the following will certainly be of interest to them.

MAYPOLE SOAP

imparts almost any desired tint, according to the color of the Soap used, to Silks, Satins, Cottons, Linens, Feathers, &c., &c., whether faded or not, and this color when the article is washed, remains absolutely fast, and will not wash out nor fade.

Its use is as simple and easy as ordinary washing, but without any rubbing being required, while it does not stain the hands of the user like other dyes now on the market, thus permitting the use of nature's implements, the Hands, without fear or hesitation.

The value and utility of this article is almost self-evident, certainly, to any one who considers how practically unlimited its scope really is, and the numberless articles in the home to which it can be applied; Window Curtains, Laces, Feathers, Underlinen, Handkerchiefs, Ribbons, Silk Scarves, Shirt-waists, Ladies' Blouses, Gloves, Dresses, Silk or Satin Shoes, Lamp Shades, &c., &c., can all be dyed of any desired shade.

The cost is trifling, the use is clean, and the results as perfect as any, and more so than most.

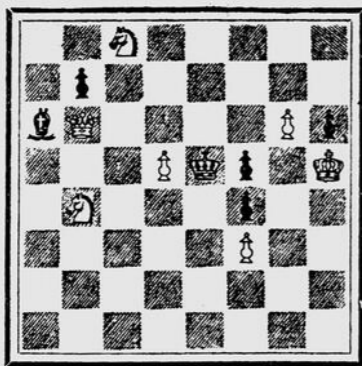
This wonderful product of the fin-de-siecle is for sale by all up-to-date druggists, as our readers will find on enquiry.

Chess Column

Saturday, August 28, 1897.

PROBLEM NO. 101.

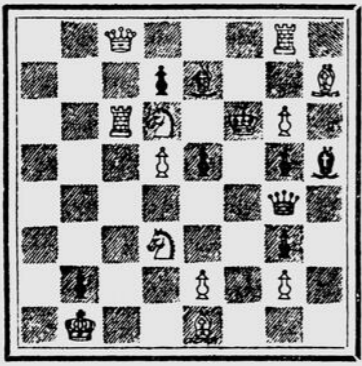
By F. M. Teed, New York, said to be his favorite composition. Black 6 pieces.



White 7 pieces. White to play and mate in two moves. White:—K on K4, B on QR3, P's on QKt2, KR3, KB4 and KB5; 6 pieces.

PROBLEM NO. 102.

By F. W. Andrew, London, Eng., from the Birmingham 'Daily Post.' Black 9 pieces.



White 12 pieces. White to play and mate in two moves. White:—K on QKt5, Q on QB8, R's on QB6, and KR8, B's on Ksq, and KR7, K's on Q3 and Q6, P's on K2, KKt2, Q3, and KKt6; 12 pieces.

SOLUTIONS.

Problem No. 97.—By T. Taverner, is solved in two moves by R-KR4. Problem No. 98.—By M. Lissner, is solved in three moves as follows: 1. P-KB4, K-B5; 2. Q-K4ch, Kt-Q5, 3. Kt-Q2, mate. 1. P-KB4, PxP; 2. QxBP, BxKt; 3. Kt-K3, mate. 1. P-KB4, PxP; 2. QxBP, Kt-B4; 3. Q-Q4, mate. 1. P-KB4, Kt, or P to Q7; 2. QxP, KB5; 3. Q-Kt5, mate. 1. P-KB4, P, Kt or BxKt or P-Kt4; 2. QxPch, K-B5; 3. B-K5, mate. 1. P-KB4, RxP; 2. Q-K4ch, KxQ; 3. B-B6, mate.

1. P-KB4, P-K5; 2. Q-Q4ch, KtxQ; 3. Kt-K3, mate. 1. P-KB4, Kt-B4 or Q5; 2. QxPch, K-B5; 3. Kt-Q2, mate.

Correct solutions to these two problems received from Otto Wurzburg, Grand Rapids, Mich., and L. C. W., Acton Vale. Messrs. Lissner and Gold write us pointing out that No. 99 is not cooked by QKt3 or Q-QB4. They think Mr. Bale should try again, which no doubt he will.

GAME NO. 99.

The following game was played in the recent Orillia tourney. We are indebted for the score to Mr. Narraway.

Ponziani Opening. J. E. Narraway. Wm. Boulton. White. Black. 1. P-K4 1. P-K4 2. Kt-K3 2. Kt-QB3 3. P-QB3 3. B-QB4 4. P-Q4 4. P x P 5. P x P 6. Kt-QB3 6. P-Q3 7. B-K3 7. Kt-B3 8. P-KR3 8. P-KR3 9. R-QBsq 9. Castles 10. B-Q3 10. K-Ksq 11. Castles 11. B-Q4 12. Kt-Q2 12. B x Kt 13. P x B 13. P-Q4 14. P-K5 14. Kt-Q2 15. P-KB4 15. P-KB3 16. Q-R5 16. Kt-KBsq 17. Kt-KB3 17. Q-K2 18. Q-RKsq 18. B-Q2 19. B-Q4 19. P-B4 20. P-KKt4 20. Kt-Kt3 21. Q-Kt3 21. R-KBsq 22. Kt-R4 22. Kt x Kt 23. Q x Kt 23. B x P 24. P x B 24. B x B 25. B x B 25. Q x B 26. R-B2 26. Q-R-Ksq 27. R-Kt2 27. R-K3 28. K-R2 28. Kt-K2 29. Q-R-Kt sq 29. R-B2 30. Q-Kt4 30. Q x Q 31. R-QB3 32. B-Q2 32. R-K3 33. B-QBsq 33. R-QB3 34. R-Kt3 34. R-R3 35. Q-R-Kt2 35. Kt-Kt3 36. P-B3 36. Kt-R5 37. R-K2 37. Kt-Bsq 38. P-K5 38. R-K2 39. R-K3 39. P-KKt4 40. R(Kt3)-K3 40. K-Kt2 41. R-K4 41. K-R4 42. R-K5 42. K-B3? 43. R x QP 43. P x P 44. K x P 44. P-QB3 45. B-Q3 45. Kt-K2 46. P-B6 46. Resigns.

GAME NO. 100.

The following brilliant little partie is a hitherto unpublished specimen of Mr. Bertrand's play in the Correspondence Tourney held by the St. John 'Globe,' in 1892:—

Ponziani Opening. H. Bertrand. W. E. Perry. Montreal. Yarmouth, N.S. White. Black. 1. P-K4 1. P-K4 2. Kt-KB3 2. Kt-QB3 3. P-QB3 3. Kt-B3 4. P-Q4 4. Kt-RP 5. P-Q5 5. Kt-Kt sq Beter than Kt-K2 6. B-Q3 6. Kt-B4 7. Kt x P 7. Q-B3 8. Castles 8. B-K2 9. R-Ksq 9. P-QR5 10. Kt-KR4 10. Q-Q3 11. B-QB2 11. P-QR4 12. Q-K2 12. Kt-K3 13. P-K4 13. P-Q4 14. P-Q4 14. P-Q4 and wins. 13. P x Kt 13. Q x P 14. Q-Qsq 14. Q-QR3 15. B-Q3 15. P-QKt4 16. Black loses a pawn by this move. 16. Kt-QR3 16. Kt-QB2 17. B x P 17. Q-Kt2

18. Q-K2! 18. Castles 19. B x Kt 19. P x B 20. Kt-R6 ch! 20. K-Rsq If P x Kt Black would be mated in a few moves. 21. Q x B 21. B-K3 22. Kt-B2 22. Q-R-Ksq 23. Q-R4 23. P-QB4 Black cannot now take the Kt, or he would be mated in three moves, i.e., 23... P x Kt; 24. Q-B6 ch. K-Kt sq; 25. B x P and mate next move. 24. Kt-Kt4 24. Q-Bsq 25. Kt-B6 25. Resigns.

CHESS NOTES.

Mr. R. Short has recently played a friendly match with Mr. Faulkner at the Montreal Club; result, Short, 7; Faulkner, 2; drawn, 2.

The Westmont Club has accomplished the impossible, or at least what might well have been thought so. They have held a club tourney in the summer months! And it has been successful!! And every game has been played!!! We wonder what the Montreals will think of that. The players numbered thirteen—not an unlucky number this time, but that was part of the club's pluck to go and play with such a number. Each played two games with each of his opponents, and the top score, that of Mr. R. Short, is 20:1:2 out of a possible 24. He seems to have had an easy time of it. This is practically the first handicap tourney the club has held and some of the players played odds for the first time. The club intends holding two more tourneys of the kind the ensuing season, one during the winter months and one in the spring.

A wordy warfare is proceeding between the secretaries of the Manhattan and Staten Island Clubs. In the Staats-Zeitung cup match Lipschutz and Steinitz tied and it was arranged that the tie should be played off in New York. Now the secretaries are playing a game of cross-questions and crooked answers as to whether one or three games shall be played, and they apparently find it so funny they'll likely keep it up quite a time.

There is every likelihood of a match being arranged between F. J. Marshall, junior state chess champion, and Harry Zirn. Marshall is at present playing in better form than he ever did before, and Zirn has many supporters, who think that the youngster can readily hold his more experienced club mate. An entertaining contest should, therefore, result if a meeting is brought about.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

ONE-FIFTH OF THE WHOLE WORLD. The British empire occupies a large share of the world's land surface, besides, of course, the 'empire of the seas.' In an article in a current English monthly it is shown that:

Table with 2 columns: Region and Area in square miles. Includes Europe, Asia, Africa, Australasia, and The world.

During the sixty years of Queen Victoria's reign there has been added to the British empire an area of square miles thirty-one times the area of the United Kingdom. This means that, on the average, in every two years of the Queen's reign the British empire has increased to the extent of another United Kingdom. Half a United Kingdom added per annum is not bad work.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Sunlight Soap

Wrapper Competition.

JULY, 1897.

The following are the Winners in District No. 3, Province of Quebec.

Winners of Stearn's Bicycles

Mr. DAVID STEWART, 2743 St. Catherine Street, Montreal. Mr. J. B. POIRIER, 65 St. Mark Street, Montreal.

Winners of Gold Watches.

Mr. J. H. MAJOR EMSLEY, 19 Chomedey Street, Montreal. Mr. EUGENE BELANGER, 5 St. Therese Street, Montreal. Mr. JOHN R. HANNAH, 4867 Sherbrooke Street, Westmount. Mr. GEORGE MEUNIER, Chambly Basin. Mr. ALFRED HULSE, 648 St. Andre Street, Montreal.

The above competition will be continued each month of 1897.

LEVER BROS., Limited, Toronto

MOTHS! MOTHS! MOTHS!

CAMPOR! CAMPOR! FINEST ENGLISH CAMPOR! BOTH BALLS, BOTH SQUARES, and POWDER. CATERPILLARS! CATERPILLARS! HELLEBORE! HELLEBORE! Pure White Helleboore 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, 1790 Notre Dame st. Country and telephone orders promptly filled.

BUGS! BUGS!! BUGS!!!

ROACHES! ROACHES! ROACHES! Instant Death. See the Exterminator Waterloo Exhibit in the Dairy Building, Jubilee Exposition.

SAMPLE BRUSHES CHEAP. We have a lot of sample PURE BRISTLE HAIR BRUSHES, ENGLISH HANDLE CLOTH BRUSHES, BADGER HAIR SHAVING BRUSHES, LITTLE'S BRUSH WORKS, 76 Victoria Square - 75. Corsets Sweeps Repaired. Telephone 2743.

LETTERS FROM READERS.

BISHOPS' CONSECRATION OATH.

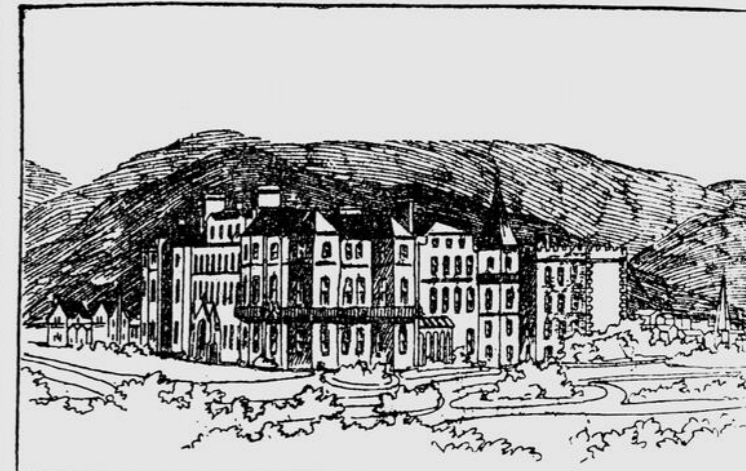
(To the Editor of the 'Witness.') Sir,—It seems a suitable time to consider the propriety of the non-Catholics of this Dominion petitioning Her Majesty to intercede on their behalf with the Bishop of Rome, for the suppression of the persecution clause against non-Catholics in the consecration oath of the Catholic bishops. It is not too much to suppose that the bishops themselves would be glad of its suppression. It would be well also for Her Majesty's non-Catholic subjects of all the other colonies to present petitions to the same effect. A petition from the non-Catholics of Ireland would be also a proper precaution for them to take, before the establishment of Home Rule, for under Home Rule, the government of the majority, would be a government of the Catholic bishops, and the effect of the oath of the bishops to persecute all heretics to the utmost of their power, all non-Catholics would be compelled to organize and arm themselves for the protection of their lives and property. In France there is a constitutional guarantee for freedom of worship, and consequently the persecution clause against non-Catholics had to be suppressed. If such an oath were taken by the member of any religious organization in France, the person taking it would be liable to immediate arrest and to a criminal prosecution. L. H. P.

MR. TARTE AND THE HARBOR.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.') Sir,—I have followed with increasing interest the positions respectively assumed regarding Plan No. 6 by the Harbor Commissioners and Mr. Tarte—I beg pardon, I mean Mr. Tarte and Mr. Coste. Mr. Tarte rendered a great service to his country, (did he do it unwittingly?) when, after quarrelling with his former associates, he so thoroughly unmasked them and helped to drive them from power. The fact, however, that he was conversant with such secrets as he did, was in itself an unfavorable commentary upon his character for obvious reasons. When Mr. Laurier chose him from among all his really fine material, to entrust with the administration of the most important spending department of the whole government, there were many of his well-wishers who desired above all things a clean, honest, economical administration, that looked with ill-concealed distrust upon his action; still, in their loyalty to their chief they were willing to trust him even in this surprising appointment, and to give him the appointment, Mr. Tarte, a fair, honest trial. Although this trial has lasted but a year, that time has been quite sufficient to show that Mr. Tarte lacks so many of the essentials for his position as to make his long tenure of it impossible. Among other defects he has unfortunately chosen the late Mr. Mercier's ill-advised role

of dictator, and some of the same disastrous results to himself are likely to follow. As for the Harbor Commissioners, the time has now fully come when they must cease further dicker and palaver with him if they desire to retain dignity or respect. They should immediately take up the gauntlet he has thrown down to them, for their position is now simply unassailable, a veritable Gibraltar.

In the first place, they are practically a unit upon Plan No. 6, and in this are supported by the whole of the commercial and shipping interests of the city; secondly, they have in their anxiety to please Mr. Tarte, offered far more than they ought to have done in their proposed modifications of Plan No. 6, and with what result? Simply to invite fresh insolence from Mr. Tarte, who now tells them that they can of course do what they like, but that their own money, (for such that \$800,000—voted by Parliament for expenditure upon the harbor most undoubtedly is,) shall not be paid them unless they first take leave of their con-



KESWICK HOTEL, WITH BACKGROUND OF HILLS.

sciences and common sense, and consent as mere puppets to squander it in the ruinous scheme proposed by him. If the Commissioners now have the pluck to immediately start upon the construction of the first pier, in accord with and as required by Plan No. 6, their difficulties will very soon vanish.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier will then quickly find a way to bring his obstinate and foolish Minister to time, or, better still, demand his resignation, and fill his place with a better man. He has plenty of good, able men, far superior to Mr. Tarte, who could be depended upon to give an honest administration of this most important department, and who would not long keep the patient, long-suffering Harbor Commissioners out of their much-needed money. If the Commissioners have the pluck and courage to do this and to do it at once, they will deserve the thanks of the whole country which will certainly back up their action. LIGHTUM.

THE KESWICK DEPUTATION.

INTERESTING FAREWELL MEETING. (To the Editor of the 'Witness.') Sir,—Those who are interested in the success of the meetings which are to be held in Canada in September and October, by the deputation from the Keswick Convention will be glad to hear the following particulars of the solemn farewell meeting held at Keswick, taken from a private letter sent by a Montreal lady attending the convention. This lady wrote from the Keswick Hotel, on July 24.

"This is a wonderful gathering. God can take all his own way in these meetings for every speaker is absolutely at his disposal. What has come home to me, through many speakers, is the necessity of taking time to be alone with God. That we are to be satisfied with God, himself—drawing off from human intercourse in a very busy life—taking all our guidance from above—I wish more from Canada could come to Keswick.

Sunday—I have just come from the farewell meeting in the tent to the Canadian deputation. (The Rev. Charles Inwood, of Belfast; the Rev. John Sloag, of Glasgow; and the Rev. Frank Webster, of Birmingham) and I must tell you a little about it. It was very solemn. Not much short of one thousand people, by the holding up of hands, promised to pray for them. They were told to be taught by the Holy Ghost how to pray. The address was given by Dr. Elder Cumming, who said that in Keswick teachings two things were specially found. First, the preciousness of the power of the blood of Christ to cleanse and blessedness of prayer. Here there was a word of caution. "Keep a right balance of truth. The harmony of the doctrines of God's word must be kept." The distinctive teaching of Keswick, he said, consisted in three things.

First, the imperative need of every child of God to be holy, and the awfulness of sin if allowed in any Christian life. Second, God has provided a power whereby every Christian may lead a holy life. Third, the change from the indifferent, worldly Christian into the Christian surrendered to the service of God can be made in an hour. When God shows what is wanted he also shows the open door and one step can bring us in. "Thus, we have the need, the power and the possibility. Then he told them that they could not be too humble in their own spirit, etc. "Mr. Sloan said that this was a mission

of the Holy Ghost, sent at God's command, with God's presence, carrying God's word, and it would be prosperous according to God's pleasure. This was their confidence in going, else none would go.

"Mr. Inwood was specially solemn. He asked the people to pray that they might be kept hidden from themselves. That they might be intensely sensitive to God's guidance and have discernment at crucial times and grace to keep close to the old gospel of the cross of Christ. He asked special prayer for himself as the time marks a climax of five years' intimate dealings with God that he might be ready for any duty or sacrifice that might require. "I praise God," he said, "that I am not going as a teacher, but as a witness. God will use us if we are low enough down to be filled with His spirit."

"Of course all this is from notes that you must make allowances for. I can't say that you can stir up a great deal of prayer on behalf of this mission. One speaker said that the blessing was in exact proportion to the prayer that was offered beforehand."

I enclose a cut of the Keswick Hotel showing the proximity of the mountains so celebrated for their beauty. KESWICK.

A QUESTION OF ETIQUETTE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.') Sir,—An address was read to our lieutenant governor, Sir A. Chapleau, at the Exposition the other day, in French first, then in English. He also replied in French first. Now, as the governor is the representative of the Queen, and as this is an English country and province, I say the address and reply, strictly speaking and according to etiquette, should be in English first. That this address and his reply should have been read in English first. Am I right? 'BEAVER'

SCHOOL REFORMS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.') Sir,—In a few days the schools will be open again, and the statement of the 'Signal' is a timely one, re the cost of school books, and one that should merit the attention of the government who have ridden into power largely upon the promises of school reform. Few but they who suffer know the struggle that is for many poor families to bear the cost of educating their children, and why many a child cannot accept promotion, because the parents cannot bear the cost of books. Is it any wonder, when according to the statement of the 'Signal' as high as sixty-two percent profit is made on some of the books; and even that is not the outside profit, for a few years ago a Toronto printer offered to supply the Ontario Government with school books at six cents apiece, some of which were charged forty cents for in the schools, and there is no reason why they could not be produced just as cheaply in this province.

I believe the Hon. Mr. Marsland is honest in his intentions, and recognizes that we are fifty years behind the times in matters of education, and to remedy, I hope, make strenuous efforts to remedy some of the defects of our system. In regard to the cost of books, the government should print them, and, if not free, then supply them at cost. The advantage of this would be manifold. First, the public would get what they paid for; second, uniformity; third, a wonderful saving in the cost of production, for while books may be charged at what appears to be sixty or seventy percent profit, it is unfair to assume that much profit is actually made. The difference in the price of production and the retail price has to cover the losses sustained by wholesalers, retailers, schoolmasters, and others, through having books left on their hands unsold, because none of them have a correct knowledge of what books they will sell. Hence, if the government produced the books, and supplied them direct to the schools at cost there would be no incentive to obtain more books from the government offices than were absolutely necessary, and one depot only would be required to retain a small stock on hand to supply immediate calls, the schools being very nearly able to estimate the first bulk required, the saving by the above would be very appreciable.

Of course, cost of books is only one item in our school system that requires attention. The proper examination and selection as to fitness, and adequate remuneration (irrespective of sex) of the teachers is very important; as is also the curriculum of our schools, when the children's time is wasted with a lot of subjects that will never be of any use to

in a hundred of them. But these and many other details could easily be worked out if the people who pay the taxes, and whose children go to school, were electing the school commission, as they should do. However, be it as it may, I hope that when the Hon. Mr. McDonald frames his new school bill he will consult the people most interested, namely, the parents of the children who go to school, who know what is necessary for their children to learn to fit them to a proper living in the office, work, factory or farm.

W. D.
Montreal, Aug. 1897.

MILLIONS IN IT!

(To the Editor of the 'Witness'.)
There are millions in it, was a remark made by a minor from the like when asked about the rich diamonds there, and 'Millions in it' was the heading of a 'Witness' article when comparing the profits to the Manitoba miners of a ten-cent advance in the price of this year's wheat crop, each in a way indicating the great value comprised in a million of money. Indeed, one thousand dollars is no small amount when gained by honest industry, and trifling it may appear to those who employ trickery in place of labor, the factor, and guileons instead of legitimate materials as subjects for their operations. As an illustration compare the profits made by years of toil and hardship in mining or farming with those made in a few months in street railway company by corporations like the Montreal Street Railway. Here we find a company with about seventy-five miles of track, the cost of which would be about eight thousand dollars a mile, or six hundred thousand dollars for the entire line, and whose two hundred odd cars, new and old, good and bad as they are, worth not to exceed three hundred and fifty thousand dollars, the whole amounting to less than one million dollars, after having previously issued four millions of stock, or four times the amount required, even if sold at par, instead of over two hundred percent, which would furnish eight times the amount of money required, recently issued another million of stock, making five millions of stock, which it is now dealing out to the public at an average price of 210, or say a round profit of ten million dollars.

Here is a sum almost equal to the capital of the Bank of Montreal acquired in a few months without the least labor or anxiety by a few petty schemers, whose capital consisted chiefly of that commodity called 'cheek'; a sum actually \$1,500,000 more than the United States paid to Russia for the whole territory of Alaska, and equal to about one-third of the debt of the whole province, handed over to them by the City Council of Montreal almost without consideration. I have said without consideration, from the fact that the very parties that wheedled the Montreal public out of five-cent fares for all distances are offering half-penny fares, or fares at less than a cent, for short stages to the people of Birmingham, and directly without consideration, as they have neglected to keep their contract with the city by completing the Car des Neiges line and other lines, as promised, by Sept. 1, 1895, which was the consideration to be given, so that if there be further trifling in this matter the contract should be promptly revoked. It may be said that in the above calculations no mention has been made of the cost of real estate and power, but this was unnecessary, as the company had issued a million dollars' worth of bonds, which would fully cover their cost and the result would still be the same. Truly, there are 'millions in it,' but they are all for the company, not for the city nor its citizens.

WILLIAM LITTLE.
Aug. 26, 1897.

LUSIGNAN STREET DOG NUISANCE

(To the Editor of the 'Witness'.)
Sir,—Without desiring to encroach further on your space in prolonging this dog-tale, I would like to be conceded an opportunity of informing 'A. B.' that she is permitting her dog to labor under mistaken identity in associating him with the 'ginger-colored puppy,' and, with due deference to the lady, it appears she has been a little too hasty in her conclusions, as the appellation of 'puppy' could hardly be applied to her large dog, against whom it would be simply suicidal to even breathe a complaint.
From all reports he is quite a good dog, and I fully appreciate the proud air of proprietorship his owner has of him, judging from his usefulness in performing domestic chores (perhaps with a little unnecessary display) such as carrying up wood, etc. It is to be regretted that such personalities as 'residents' should be indulged in, but another case of mistaken identity, the so-called 'color-blindness.' The contentions of residents are at liberty to keep their dogs as they wish, provided they pay the tax, need not be disputed. It is quite evident some of the residents themselves of this privilege, and some of their dogs take out the value of the tax in barking. I do not think that the city will license a dog, although, undoubtedly the issue of some taxes resolves into this. There is no necessity for discussing the merits of this nuisance. In reminding residents of these exuberant barking dogs as fast as ever, and that there were residents also had equal dogs and rents who had equal dogs and who should not for expressing their appreciation of the merits of their dogs, be so kindly invited to re-

move their household goods and chattels and themselves from the neighborhood. Will the proprietors, therefore, kindly comply with this appeal and call off their dogs, and thus alleviate the pent-up feelings of

'THE SAME OLD GROWLER.'
Montreal, Aug. 27, 1897.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness'.)

Sir,—As a citizen who, for years, has been considerably annoyed by dogs, allow me to voice my opinion through your columns. 'A Growler' is one of the hundreds who has vainly complained of the multitudinous number of dogs in our city. That our Chief of Police is indifferent to these just complaints is seen by the fact that there are as many unlicensed dogs to-day as there were three years ago, when the 'Witness' and other papers published daily letters from their readers. Some dog owners seem to think that once they have paid the dog tax their pets must be tolerated even if they should take a fancy to bark twenty-four hours a day. This is a mistake. To 'A. B.' who says—'If this place does not suit him ('A Growler') why does he not remove himself to some more favored spot where dogs are unknown.' And further on:—'The residents of this or any other locality are at liberty to keep as many dogs as they please, provided they pay the tax according to the city by-laws.' Let me tell her that:—'If a dog annoys the neighbors,' says the Municipal Code, 'the owner of said dog on the complaint of a citizen to the

police, will be given four days to do away with the dog. If the owner has not then complied with the summons, he shall be brought before the Recorder and fined.' Yes, anyone has a right to possess as many dogs as his fancy may suggest him, but he must not forget that his neighbors have also a right to have peace. This was proved when, some three or four years ago, a man was fined fifty dollars in the Court of Queen's Bench for having in his possession a rooster which prevented the neighbors from sleeping. Twice within a few years I have lodged complaint with the police about dogs howling all night in my neighborhood, each time without any result. As I did not wish to lose more time about the matter, I did not bother the police any more. Was it a coincidence (?) I cannot tell, but each time the dogs died a few days after.

'A. B.' advises those who have no ear for dog serenades to move where there are no dogs. Well, let us change the programme. Let us send the dogs that bark to the hunting prairies, it will be simpler than moving one's furniture. Mr. P. Rasmussen need not leave Lusignan street if he likes that locality, but he can easily have the dogs leave that street.

Before closing, let me ask you, Mr. Editor:—1st. How many persons have paid their dog tax since, say, two years? 2nd. How many unlicensed dogs have been destroyed during that period? and, 3rd. How many persons have been prosecuted for keeping unlicensed dogs?

By inserting the above in your valuable paper, you will greatly oblige
A DEAD DOG DOES NOT BARK.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Mrs. DELLINA FREGEAU

Writes: "I cannot speak too highly of Dr. CODERRE'S RED PILLS."

The above named lady had good reason to make the above statement. When years of physical agony are brought to a speedy termination by means of some potent factor, simple justice demands that this agent, whatever it may be, shall be duly credited, and accorded the position it has earned in the public's estimation. The transition from hopeless invalidism to buoyant health! Is it not worth our while to consider the means by which such changes are wrought, and use the knowledge thus acquired for our future benefit? The following letter most accurately describes the symptoms of thousands of women, who are to-day burdened with a complaint which has become generally known as 'female weakness.'



MRS. DELLINA FREGEAU.
302 Hope street, Fall River, Mass.

Franco-American Chemical Co.
Gentlemen,—For four years I hardly knew what it was to have a well day, and my household duties were such that it required the greatest effort to attend to them. I had headache almost constantly, was very dizzy at times, and was hardly ever free from a severe pain in the back and sides. I tried various remedies, but found no relief in any of them, and instead of getting better, I was constantly growing worse, and each day found me weaker than the day before.

Last December an intimate friend asked me if I had ever tried Dr. Coderre's Red Pills. I replied that I had not, and that I did not care to, as I had become completely discouraged with all forms of treatment. At her earnest request however, I procured a box and commenced their use, following the directions carefully. In about two weeks' time I thought I realized a slight change for the better. I continued the treatment, and soon saw that I was obtaining a decided benefit from them, and at the end of five weeks I felt that I was restored to sound bodily health.

I cannot speak too highly of Dr. Coderre's Red Pills, and have already recommended them to others, who are using them with good success. Respectfully yours
Witness, H. R. Surlis.
Dellina Fregeau.

Dr. Coderre's Red Pills are a never failing remedy, when symptoms like those described are indicated, the predominating one of which being weakness, the first to succumb to its potency. With newly imparted strength, nature makes renewed efforts, and speedily accomplishes the long desired, but little expected cure. Long continued delay, however, must of necessity retard the cure. A harmless remedy like this can be taken at any and all times, and if at the first feeling of weakness (unless induced by perfectly natural causes) the pills are taken, a few doses will quickly restore the slight loss of energy, and prove sufficient.

If, however, the early symptoms are neglected, accompanying ailments will appear in the form of irregularity of periods, prolapsus, discharges, etc., when in time the entire physical structure is involved, requiring a prolonged course of treatment, and possibly that of a special nature, to effect a cure, should the case assume unusual severity. In all cases of long standing neglect, and where the pills do not afford the desired relief, patients should write to us, and all such communications will receive prompt attention from our specialist, and such advice as the exigencies of the case may require, will be cheerfully furnished free to all.

Further information relative to the diseases of women we will cheerfully furnish, and at the same time give you all the necessary advice for home treatment absolutely free. Dr. Coderre's Red Pills are for sale everywhere. 50 cts. per box, 6 boxes \$2.50. Mailed on receipt of price. These pills are sold in boxes only, never in bulk. Address: FRANCO-AMERICAN CHEMICAL CO., Medical Department, P. O. Box 2306, Montreal, Canada.

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—OF THE—
MONTREAL-LONDON GOLD & SILVER DEVELOPMENT CO., LTD.
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WILL BE RAISED TO 30 CENTS ON OR BEFORE SEPTEMBER 15.
There are before the Board of the Company two offers from foreign syndicates for large blocks of stock. Only a limited amount of stock, therefore, remains open for subscription.
The new discoveries on the Stewart and other rivers tributary to the Yukon open up new gold fields of great extent and wealth. This Company's expedition arriving at the Klondyke this season will have the whole winter for operations. As no further parties can get in this year, there will be no other opportunity for investors to obtain an interest in the Klondyke after the subscription lists of this Company are closed.
Fill in and send to the Brokers.
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I hereby subscribe for..... shares at 24 cents each, amounting to..... Dollars, and enclose..... Dollars, being one-fourth of the amount, balance to be payable as stated.
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..... Address.
..... 1897. 'Witness.'
Present price of shares, 24 cents each, in blocks of not less than 100 shares, payable one-fourth with application, balance in 3 calls of 6c each, when called by the directors, with at least one month between calls. Office will be open from 7 until 9 o'clock on Wednesday & Friday evenings.
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ADVERTISEMENTS.

PROCLAMATION

In view of the few cases of smallpox in the City, and of the urgent necessity for the thorough vaccination of the population, in order to prevent the possibility of the disease spreading, the Health Authorities deemed it wise to recommend the adoption of a thorough system of vaccination as herein set forth.
In taking these measures, the authorities have only one object in view, namely: to safeguard the health and lives of our citizens.
All City physicians are therefore hereby authorized to vaccinate free of charge all persons who may apply to them, the City on and after this date, agreeing to pay a fee of twenty-five cents for every successful primary or re-vaccination duly certified to the Health Department.
As a complement to this, at the end of ten days, the City will be divided into, say, 45 districts, to each of which a vaccinator will be appointed to proceed from house to house and offer free vaccination to all those who may not have availed themselves of the services of their family physician.
Pure fresh vaccine lymph is received daily and supplied to medical men according as they require it, free of all charge.
The heads of all educational establishments are invited to obtain a certificate of vaccination from every pupil, upon the reopening of the said establishments.
Physicians generally, as well as all citizens, are respectfully invited to co-operate with the Civic Authorities in order to give effect to the above arrangements and, thus ensure protection for the public.
(Signed) **R. WILSON-SMITH,**
Mayor of Montreal.
Mayor's Office, City Hall, Montreal, 28th August, 1897.

Water Rates

Wednesday, September 1st, LAST DAY OF DISCOUNT.
Citizens are respectfully reminded that, to avoid disappointment, delay and crowding, they should not put off till the first date.
Accepted cheques may be sent by post any time before the 1st, and receipts will be returned by mail.
Accounts altered in any way cannot be received, and parties doing so will risk their discount.
For the convenience of ratepayers, the Treasury Department will be open from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. on TUESDAY, 31st August, and WEDNESDAY, 1st September.
W. ROBB,
City Treasurer.
City Hall, Montreal, 28th Aug. 1897.

84TH DIVIDEND. THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE MOLSONS BANK

Are Hereby Notified that a Dividend of **FOUR PERCENT and a Bonus of ONE PERCENT** upon the capital stock has been declared for the CURRENT HALF-YEAR, and that the same will be payable at the Office of the Bank, in Montreal, and at the Branches on and after the
First Day of OCTOBER NEXT.
The Transfer Books will be closed from the 23rd to 30th SEPTEMBER, both days inclusive.
THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Bank will be held at its Banking House in this city, on **MONDAY, the 11th of October Next, AT THREE O'CLOCK in the AFTERNOON.** By order of the Board,
F. WOLFFERTAN THOMAS,
General Manager.
Montreal, 25th August, 1897.

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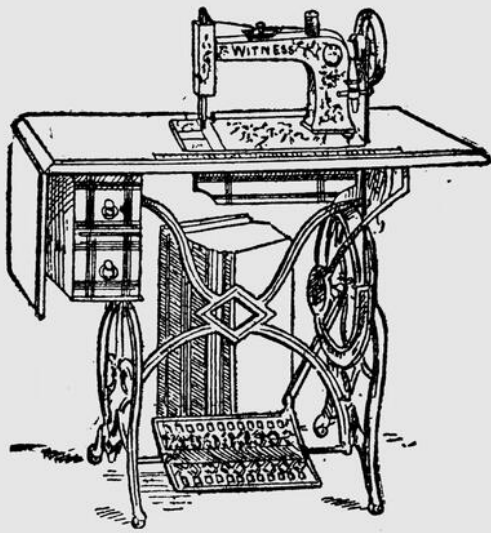
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\$25.50 Including the 'Daily Witness' one year or absolutely Free for Twenty-five Subscribers to the 'Daily Witness' at three dollars each.

The Receiver to pay Freight Charges in each case from Montreal.



This Machine is manufactured for us by one of the very best sewing machine manufacturers on this continent, is fully guaranteed, and must be a good article, or we would not name it after the 'Witness'.

message that any person of ordinary intelligence can run it without difficulty after a few hours' practice by following the book of instructions, which accompanies each Machine, so that no teacher is required. The Machine will be delivered threaded, ready for operation.

We Have the Men, We Have the Types, We Have the Presses, We Have the Paper, We Have the Ink, We Have the Knowledge, Requisite in turning out the finest Job Printing, and are prepared For the Largest Orders, Or the Smallest Orders, THE 'WITNESS' PRINTING HOUSE, Cor. Craig and Peter Streets.

FARM GLEANINGS.

Fall-sown rye on light loam soil makes an excellent crop to plough under in spring. Do this just before corn planting, add a little potash salts and dissolved bone black, and without the use of expensive nitrogen you will be pretty sure to make a good corn crop.

The common practice of throwing dish-water over the ground at the back of houses is no doubt responsible for many a death from diphtheria and typhoid fever, for sanitary experts tell us that the abominable gases from undrained waterclosets are far from being as dangerous as those from decaying vegetable and other matter that comprise kitchen slops.

The advance of more than twenty cents a bushel compared with a year ago, in the face of a domestic wheat crop probably 100,000,000 bushels larger than last year and the prospect for a continued higher level for quotations owing to increased demand from importing countries, explain why the American farmer is to secure his proportion of the advance and the coming era of prosperity. That he is alive to the situation is indicated by a tendency to hold back wheat already harvested, notwithstanding higher quotations.

It is a common practice with farmers to manure for the prospective grain crops, but the exception to manure for the grass crop. The reverse of these customs would give much better results in general farming. Instead of saving the manure in lots and sheds for the small grain in the fall the better plan would be to put it on the stubble fields as soon as the grain crop is off, thereby feeding and nourishing the young grass and clover.

The past week the thermometer has stood from 97 to 103 in the shade. I have stood in a burning sun and pitched fifteen tons of hay on and off. I avoided ice water, kept my head wet, and used ginger and water or weak coffee for drink. A great deal of stacking and threshing must be done before the hot weather is over. Let no man be presumptuous and think he is made different from other men. You must be careful. Keep a wet cloth in your hat in the heat of the day and wash all over every night and get what sleep you can. -W. L. Camp.

No farmer of to-day would think of working with the appliances used in his grandfather's days, and he aims to get every economizer of labor that he finds practicable. But little thought is given to lightening the work in the kitchen where the women of the household spend so much of their time. The conveniences need not necessarily be expensive, and the housewife should certainly have them. It is wonderful how much brighter life seems to her when her work is made easier.

The most successful gardener we could find last summer, has the cleanest garden this fall. There is not a weed in sight, because he saw to it that they 'died in the borin'. All vines, etc., he rakes up and burns in the late fall. In spring the garden is let alone till the soil is in good order to work. This man loves the garden and its products; he keeps a good garden and it almost keeps him. In the same neighborhood are gardens full of weeds, a source of loss and discouragement to the owners, who are compelled to use secondhand vegetables from the grocery store.

It is a well known fact that the greatest item of cost in producing a crop of potatoes is in the harvesting or digging, and the man who has employed hand labor for this purpose found little profit left from the crop. The introduction of machinery designed for this purpose has served the two-fold purpose of reducing the cost of production and stimulating and increasing the industry. It thus transpires that the man who grows potatoes, and does not own a potato digger is not living up to his full privilege and is not doing the best that he may do.

The bearing canes of raspberries and blackberries should be removed immediately after fruiting. Cut out all small, weak canes, leaving only five or six in the hill. The removal of old canes, leaves no hiding place for worm or bug, or eggs for same. It also allows the free circulation of air and the sun penetrates the centre of the bush, making canes strong and vigorous with a good development of fruit buds for the following season. The removal and burning of all dead, weak and surplus growth is the best preventive against disease.

It is our practice, as soon as possible after the grain is off, and the weather will allow, to chop the stubble with the mower. This should not be done if the weather is very dry, but if there is a good rain after the grain is harvested no evil results will follow from clipping the stubble. The clippings will do more good as a mulch lying about the roots of the young grass plants than the stubble will do as shade if left standing; and besides, by this work many weeds that draw strength and moisture from the soil and rob the forage plants are destroyed or held in check. Pasturing will not destroy the weeds, unless so close that the stock must eat them for sustenance. In which case the pasturing is positively injurious.

The onion enjoys the reputation of being one of the healthiest of vegetables. The principal objection to the promiscuous use of this vegetable is that the odor exhaled after eating it is so offensive. A cup of strong coffee, taken immediately after eating it, is claimed to be excellent in counteracting this effect. Although for a day or so after eating onions, the breath may have a disagreeable odor, yet after this time it will be much sweeter than before. Onions are excellent blood purifiers, and for eradicating boils are very efficacious. They are also good for the complexion. People

suffering from nervous troubles are much benefited by using these vegetables frequently, either cooked or raw. When troubled with a hard cough, if a raw onion is eaten, the phlegm will loosen almost immediately. Those troubled with wakefulness may ensure a good night's rest often if just before retiring they eat a raw onion.

Prof. King, of the Wisconsin Experiment Station says:—Where corn and potatoes are to be grown on heavy lands it will be worth while to try the effect of sowing some crop in the fall, like winter rye, which can be allowed to grow to a considerable height the succeeding spring and then be ploughed under to leave the ground more open and warmer. The crop of green manure on naturally too wet lands, has the double advantage of first draining the ground by taking from it that which it needs for its growth, and this at the rate of more than three hundred tons of water for each and every ton of dry matter produced on the land, and second, of adding fertility to the soil, while it leaves it in better tilth. The danger in using this method is in letting the green manure crop grow too long, especially should the early part of the season be dry, when it has a tendency to leave the upper soil too dry for the second crop to get a good start.

Rye and rape may both be grown as forage crops on the same piece of land in one season. When grown thus the following advantages may be secured: 1. A very large amount of valuable forage per acre may be secured and without any decrease in the fertility of the land. 2. The land which grows these forage crops may be improved in cleanliness while they are being grown. 3. The land will be left in an excellent condition for growing some grain crop the following season. A dirty field may be selected on which to sow the rye. If the season is moist, sow as early as the middle of August and pasture the same season. If the season is dry, sow as early as the rye can be made to germinate. In any case try and secure a good root growth before the advent of winter. Sow from two to three bushels of seed per acre on the principle that better results are obtained in pasturing when a forage crop is sown thickly. The following spring the rye may be pastured off by horses, cattle, sheep, or swine, until the end of May, or even for a longer period. The ground may then be ploughed thoroughly, pulverized, and sown with rape. The seed may be sown broadcast or in rows, preferably the latter if the land is to be further cleared. If in rows, they may be from twenty to thirty inches apart, and from one to two pounds of seed may be used. If sown broadcast from three to five pounds of seed may be used. In any case, bury the seed as deeply as clover seed, and use only the Dwarf Essex variety. If sown in rows, the cultivation may commence as soon as the plants are in the rough leaf, and it may be continued until the tops meet, or nearly meet, between the rows. No thinning is required, and no hand-hoeing, unless for the removal of noxious weeds. If the rape is sown broadcast on good soil, it may make a good growth, but on poorer soil it may not produce a very heavy crop, as it is a great lover of nitrogen. In this we have one explanation of the extraordinary growth which it makes on muck soils. The rape is ready for being pastured as soon as it is well grown, that is to say, in two to two and one-half months after sowing. It furnishes a magnificent pasture for cattle, sheep, and swine, but more especially for sheep, partly on the ground of the less waste in pasturing. One acre should fatten ten to fifteen head of sheep, and it should put them in fine condition for the market. But they should never be put upon it when hungry.

GOSPEL TRIUMPH.

A veteran Presbyterian missionary from Scotland, the Rev. John Ross, writes from Manchuria, China, one of the most interesting chapters in the story of modern missions. He had been travelling last winter from field to field with the thermometer far below zero. Moukden was his centre of work, but he had to render aid in numerous villages more or less remote. He writes:—

Four hours of jolting travel over the rough road brought us to the village of Daoyitun, a dozen miles north of the city. This village is composed of four hundred houses irregularly laid out over a large space of ground. The people are all farmers, their land lying in all directions around the village, some of it being two miles away. Among the few Christian members we have had here for several years are two earnest and zealous men who have been preaching and living Christianity so that the former suspicions against it are quite removed and many are well acquainted with Christian truth. Here I baptized thirteen men, five women and girls. These bore an excellent character, and were thoroughly conversant with Christian doctrine. Early next morning we started across country on rougher roads for fully twenty miles. It was one p.m. before the cart got into the inn of Bao-jiangang. There have been for three years a few members here baptized in Yili, eight miles to the east. They applied some time ago for liberty to rent and furnish a chapel of their own, as Yili was at too great a distance for regular attendance at worship. Their request was granted, and the present visit was one of inspection. Since the opening of the chapel, barely a couple of months ago, the applicants for baptism there increased from eleven to seventy-two, mostly heads of families and farmers. I was surprised to learn that there was here a small cluster of Roman Catholics, the descendants of converts of a century ago. They express anything but cordiality towards the 'heretics' to

whom on opening a chapel the people go in crowds, while no one for a century ever joined them.' Save reviling language, they have manifested no persecuting spirit here. After our afternoon meal we moved eastward a couple of miles to Joomintun, where we have a large number of converts, some of them well-to-do farmers. Here seven women were baptized who could not well have gone to Yili, where men were to be baptized on the following day. On arrival at Albertsville, Ala., finding that the revenues insufficient, have levied an annual tax of \$10 on each member of the congregation who chews tobacco. The plan is said to work admirably.

The general and impartial work of 'Zion's Herald' concerning the international Epworth League Convention, is that it was a remarkable meeting, numbers and in the spirit and energy manifested. Compared with the Christian Endeavor Convention, it was one that more people went to Toronto to attend the convention than went to San Francisco for the same purpose.

Iowa has more than fifty thousand Sunday-school teachers. The State Association has prepared a list of questions which are being put into their hands. After study an examination is taken, and those obtaining eighty percent or above are recognized as being up to the standard and are awarded certificates. The others are offered the same normal course upon completion of which they will be able to pass.

Commander Booth Tucker, of the Salvation Army, is pushing his great organization scheme, by which he proposes to take hundreds and thousands of the poor of our large cities, to the mountain lands of Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado and South-western Kansas, and make converts of them. These lands are unoccupied, and while he will be successful in small way, he expects to make successful colonies as the Mormons did in Utah.

LI HUNG CHANG AND THE BIBLE.

Dr. Colman of Peking relates the following remarkable interview with the eminent Chinese statesman, Li Hung Chang. We take it from the columns of the 'Church at Home and Abroad'.—'At a recent visit I made to His Excellency Viceroys Li Hung Chang, I found him reading a beautiful Russia leather bound copy of the New Testament, that had just been sent him by the Rev. Geo. Owen, of the London Mission. The type and paper were of the same kind as that presented to the empress dowager on her jubilee celebration a few years ago. The old gentleman was so intent on his reading that he did not notice me for several minutes, and as I could see the title of the book, I put up a silent but earnest prayer that God might send him some message in his reading that would appeal to his heart. In a little while he raised his eyes, and looking attentively at me, said, 'Dr. Colman, or, as he addresses me in Chinese, 'Man Tai Fu, do you believe this book?' 'Your Excellency,' I replied, 'if I did not believe that book I should not have the honor of being your physician. I thoroughly believe it.' 'Are you sure it is not all rumor and report?' he again asked. 'Very sure,' I replied. 'How do you know?' he continued. 'By a test given in the book itself. Does it not say in the book that a bad tree cannot bring forth good fruit, nor a good tree bad fruit? Your Excellency has admitted to me previously that the condition of the people in western lands far surpasses anything in the East, and I can assure you that the happiness and prosperity of the various nations you have recently visited is in direct proportion to the nearness with which they live to the precepts taught in that book. Would that your Excellency also believed it.' 'Why, I believe that you would like me to turn Christian,' he said in a half-joking, half-earnest tone. 'Not only you,' I replied, 'but your young emperor and all his people.' 'We have Confucius,' he replied, 'and you have your Jesus; are they not much the same?' 'By their fruits ye shall know them,' I replied. Then, before we could carry on the conversation further, important despatches were brought in, and the viceroy had to give them his attention; but as a servant took the book from his hands to place it in his library, he said, 'Don't carry it to the library; take it to my bedroom table. I wish to look at it again.'—New York 'Observer.'

TEMPERANCE PIONEERS.

The Rev. C. F. Ake, one of the coming leaders of England, has said some strong things in the 'Alliance News,' of Manchester, England, concerning two temperance leaders, Raper and Lees, whose deaths have already been noticed. He says:—

'Two great men have fallen, men who will live forever in the eternal results of their struggle for righteousness. Raper and Lees—heroes of the host of God, pioneers of a nation's march to liberty, empire-builders, in very truth, and uncrowned kings of men—have passed beyond the veil. This world will never need another Lees. His work has been done once and for all time. It will never pass away. It will never need to be done again. The issue stands. His conclusions are as indisputable as those of any proposition of Euclid. 'Raper was the orator of our cause. The platform was his throne. That noble head, the massive brow, the strange, searching eye with its worlds on worlds of meaning, the resonant voice, the fun and frolic and glorious fancy, alternating with pathos which filled our hearts with sadness, and passion that lashed our souls to fierce resolve—oh, how great he was! And how we loved him! It is estimated that from £7,000 to £10,000 will be required for repairs.

yet, please God, each one of us in his own way—poor and crumpled and shamed compared with his, yet worthy as his in the sight of him that readeth the hearts of men if we be but true as he, and true as we will try to do the more to be a mighty voice is still.

'We all will follow in his train!'—'Union Signal.'

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

The stewards of the Methodist Church at Albertsville, Ala., finding that the revenues insufficient, have levied an annual tax of \$10 on each member of the congregation who chews tobacco. The plan is said to work admirably.

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The advance in the popular sentiment in regard to temperance in England is illustrated by the support it is receiving from Church dignitaries. Recently a letter signed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Archbishop of York and the Bishop of Chichester, has been sent to every clergyman in England, emphasizing the necessity of earnest working for temperance, especially by organized branches of the Church of England Temperance Society.

The 'Kalamazoo,' with its occupants, the Rev. E. P. Dunlap and wife, has been the means of carrying the gospel this last year to numbers who never before heard the good tidings. One tour was along the coast of Siam, the other towns were visited and interior villages reached by walking. One convert was baptized and over three thousand portions of the Scriptures and tracts were sold. At another time visits were made in the interior by riding on elephants, and in all twenty Siamese provinces were reached and many hundreds of Christian books distributed. — 'Congregationalist' (Boston).

The Rev. Stanley Rogers, of the Westminster Road Church, Liverpool, writes: 'Having taken my seat one Whitsunday morning, some years past, in the choir of the rustic church at Crathie, miles of my surprise when, just before the service commenced, her Gracious Majesty the Queen walked into the seat next to that of me. The impression produced on my mind by Her Majesty's devout and reverent attitude in worship, and her hearty rendering of the praise of the sanctuary, will not easily be effaced. The first hymn sung was the Old Hundred Psalm, the Scotch Te Deum. Next, Her Majesty on the other side of the altar sat a poor peasant of the glen. We were all one in the presence of him who sits over all, blessed for ever.'

Details are arriving at the Westminster Mission House, London, enabling the committee to form some idea as to the serious effects of the recent earthquake. The Rev. William Carey, writing of the damage to the mission property, says: 'The chapel here (Dacca) has been cracked all over. I cannot at present tell whether it will be worth repairing. The Zenana Home has suffered terribly. Mrs. Ellis and Miss Peel escaping with their lives down the stairs of the building through a shower of debris. In Calcutta the result is most appalling. The front of Circular-road Chapel is in ruins. Reporting of the Mission Press, the Rev. Joseph Thomas writes that the plaster has come down in great masses, and where it or less in every room, and where it does not actually fall it is cracked all over the house.' The Mission House at Jally, where Mr. Anderson is living, had to be vacated. The celebrated library at Serampore is very seriously damaged. The principal, the Rev. E. S. Sumner, states that 'the apex, the round part of the college at the back, has quite fallen away. It brought with it the roof and the last pillar but one on the west side was bent down by the strain of the architrave pressing on it. The main part of the roof and door has fallen down. The damage has been broken down. The damage is very great, and will cost a very large sum to repair.' Our English Mission writes the Rev. B. Evans of Madras: 'The mission house will have to be pulled down and rebuilt, and the rest of the college on the east side of the house. The building as a school, has been spoiled and through, and must come down. The view of this destruction, the committee of the Missionary Society has decided to open an Earthquake Fund. It is estimated that from £7,000 to £10,000 will be required for repairs.

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CHILDREN'S CORNER.

A CHAT ON THE DOG.

Touching the intelligence, general and special, of the dog, and the range of his emotions and capacities, one hardly knows at what point to begin. Volumes might be filled (have been filled, for that matter) with true dog stories, many of which show him treading very closely upon the heels of man in his sagacity and sensibility. A well-trained dog translates a look or the slightest gesture as correctly as he is able to catch the meaning of spoken language. Does not the reproachful glance of his master or mistress tell him in an instant that he is out of favor? Of the readiness with which an intelligent dog understands words let Sir Walter Scott tell a good story:

"The wisest dog I ever had was what is called the bulldog terrier. I taught him to understand a great many words, inasmuch that I am positive that the communication between the canine species and ourselves might be greatly enlarged. Camp once bit the baker, who was bringing bread to the family. I beat him, and explained the enormity of his offence; after which, to the last moment of his life, he never heard the least allusion to the story, in whatever voice or tone it was mentioned, without getting up and retiring into the darkest corner of the room, with great appearance of distress. Then if you said 'the baker was well paid,' or 'the baker was not hurt after all,' Camp came forth from his hiding-place, curled and barked and rejoiced."

Good society tones up the well-bred dog, surprisingly, and a dog of this sort always distinguishes his company. St. John, the author of that delightful book, "Wild Sports of the Highlands," had a retriever (which struck up an acquaintance with a ratcatcher and his cur, thoroughly entering into their way of business; but the moment he saw me," continues the author, "he instantly cut his humble friends, and denied all acquaintance with them in the most comical manner."

Honor is a quality not often seen in wild animals, but his long companionship with man has bred it in the dog. Darwin has noticed how, if a bit of stick or other such substance be thrown to one, he will often carry it away for a short distance, and then squatting down with his mouth on the ground close before him, will hand it to his master come up to take it away. The dog will seize it and rush

away in triumph, repeating the same manoeuvre, and evidently enjoying the practical joke." Mr. J. G. Wood knew a King Charles spaniel which was an accomplished player at the well-known game called tag, or touch. The little animal displayed quite as much enthusiasm as any of the human players, and would dart away from the boy who happened to be 'tag,' with an anxiety that almost appeared to be terror. As the same author proves, in 'Man and Beast,' the dog shows an occasional aptitude for playing jokes upon creatures that are not very well able to retaliate.

Most animals have more or less of cunning, but, as might be expected, the domestic dog possesses it in a degree which could only be found in an animal whose reasoning powers have been very largely developed. Mr. Romanes is the authority for a delicious anecdote in illustration:

"The terrier used to be very fond of catching flies upon the window-panes, and if ridiculed when unsuccessful was evidently much annoyed. On one occasion, in order to see what he would do, I purposely laughed immoderately every time he failed. It so happened that he did so several times in succession—partly, I believe, in consequence of my laughing—and eventually he became so distressed that he positively pretended to catch the fly, going through all the appropriate actions with his lips and tongue, and afterwards rubbing the ground with his neck as if to kill the victim; he then looked up at me with a triumphant air of success. So well was the whole process simulated that I should have been quite deceived had I not seen that the fly was still upon the window. Accordingly, I drew his attention to this fact, as well as the absence of anything upon the floor; and when he saw that his hypocrisy had been detected he slunk away under some furniture, evidently very much ashamed of himself."

In cheater of every kind the domestic dog, to his reproach (and possibly a little to the reproach of his masters) be it said, becomes a great adept. There are many authentic stories of pet dogs who, having been carefully nursed in illness, pretended to be on the sick-list long after they were cured. Mr. Wood writes: "A Skye-terrier of our acquaintance, named 'Monte,' had at one time a very sore leg, and during his illness he got a great deal of sympathy and petting. Ever since, when he has been in any mischief, he comes running on three legs, holding up the one which was once sore, but is now

quite well. In his own way he is quite as arrant an impostor as the well-known begging sailor with one leg tied up to look as if he had lost it."

Of that grand animal, the Newfoundland, a larger number of stories are told, in proof of intelligence and fidelity, than of any other of the domesticated dogs. One must suffice here. It was communicated to Mr. Romanes by one of his many correspondents. The Newfoundland was in the habit of accompanying the nursemaid when she carried the baby out. 'On one occasion a keen wind began to blow, and the nursemaid drew her shawl over the child. Turning to go home, the dog placed himself in her path, growling ominously, and refusing to let her move a step. Half an hour passed, and the girl was almost beside herself with fright and anxiety. At last, in despair, it occurred to her that the dog might be pacified by a sight of the baby; so she removed it from the folds of her shawl, and presented it at arms' length. The result was magical. The dog exhibited every sign of delight, and at once removed himself from the path. Missing the child, he could think of nothing but that it had been made away with by the nurse.—Tighe Hopkins, in 'American Messenger.'

When I was in New York the papers came out and said I would find things altogether different from what they used to be, that people had changed their theology, and that if I attempted to preach the old theology I would preach to empty seats. They were false prophets. I found that the old gospel drew just as it did twenty years ago. When I went to Boston they said the same thing, but the old gospel drew just as well, and there were more people outside the building than there were in. I came to Chicago, and I have not changed my theology. What are you all here for? To hear some new doctrine? My friends, I expect to die preaching the old gospel, and if you are tired and sick of it, get up and go out. I have not changed my theology. I tell you another thing: I believe if the ministers of the gospel would go to preaching the simple gospel, they would revolutionize this country. A man asked me, 'What do you expect to do here in four days?' Well, what was done in Jerusalem in one day? There were three thousand converted on one afternoon, five thousand on another—all because those

who preached were filled with the Spirit.—Mr. Moody in Chicago.

So long as we are worldly in our getting and spending where will we place God in our prayers? What shall we pray if we are to avoid mockery? It is he who giveth power to get wealth. He gives the power to think, plan, work in all the lines of our activity. He upholdeth our soul in life. It is his blessing that makes our efforts successful in good results. We have been redeemed for his service. Will we, can we acknowledge all this honestly, reverently in prayer without recognizing the Lord's claim to be consulted and obeyed in our getting and spending? Is he not beyond all computation the chief partner? Even human governments legislate to protect partners in business. Is there any way in which we can recognize God's part in the gains of life and his claims in its expenditures, better than or equal to his own law of proportion; and if he hasn't put forward prominently in the New Testament the immemorial law of the tenth, is it likely that he has not done so in the interest of liberality, inconsideration, and ingratitude? Whether ye eat or drink, or whatsoever ye do, do all to the glory of God. Whatsoever ye do in word or deed, do all in the name of the Lord Jesus, giving thanks unto God and the Father by him.—The Rev. J. D. McGillivray.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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For Machinists, Newspaper proprietors and Manufacturers, if they will study carefully the undermentioned list of articles for sale:

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1	12 in.	3 in.	1 1/2 in.
1	12 in.	3 1/2 in.	1 1/2 in.
1	14 in.	2 1/2 in.	1 1/2 in.
1	14 in.	3 in.	1 1/2 in.
1	14 in.	3 1/2 in.	1 1/2 in.
1	16 in.	3 in.	1 1/2 in.
1	16 in.	3 1/2 in.	1 1/2 in.
1	16 in.	4 in.	1 1/2 in.
1	16 in.	4 1/2 in.	1 1/2 in.
1	16 in.	5 in.	1 1/2 in.

IRON SPLIT PULLEYS.

No.	Diag.	Face.	Bore.
1	10 1/2 in.	10 in.	1 1/2 in.
1	12 in.	12 in.	1 1/2 in.
1	12 in.	12 in.	2 1/2 in.
1	12 in.	12 in.	2 1/2 in.

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No.	Diag.	Face.	Bore.
1	4 1/2 in.	14 in. to 8 1/2 in.	27-18 in. bore.
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14 in.	8 in.	1 1/2 in.
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14 in.	8 in.	1 1/2 in.

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TEMPERANCE EDUCATION IN ILLINOIS.

How Women Helped the Bill Through.

FLOOR SCRUBBING BY MACHINERY.

A KING BAREFOOT—OUR CHILDREN—A PLEA FOR MORE SHOES—A PROPOSED ENGLISH NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN—A MISGUIDED BURGLAR—THE MODERN MATRON.

HOW WOMEN INFLUENCED THE ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE.

Temperance workers who wish to influence legislators have recently had a good object lesson in the work of Mrs. Mary H. Hunt. Mrs. Hunt is the woman who has been chiefly instrumental in securing compulsory temperance instruction in almost every state in the Union.

Early in January of this year, Mrs. Hunt relates in a recent "Ram's Horn," she was called to the bedside of her dying mother, and on returning from that mother's newly made grave she found waiting her the following summons from Illinois:—

"Our bill for the better enforcement of our temperance education law is in peril; come to our help."

This bill, which was practically a duplicate of the New York Alnsworth School Temperance Physiology Law, was wedged in the Senate Committee on Education. A strong protest against it had been entered by the German voters of the state.

A DELEGATION OF FIFTEEN THOUSAND had petitioned, asking not only for the rejection of the new bill, but for the repeal of the old, weak, temperance education law enacted seven years before.

The problem before the temperance people now was how to show the senators that while there might be fifteen thousand voters of foreign extraction who believed in alcoholic drinks for young and old, and wanted the State to help them train up their children in the same belief, there were at the same time hundreds of thousands of the best blood of the State who knew the evil which alcohol works on the human body, and who wanted their children also taught the danger.

At once stenographers, mimeographers and printers, were set to work, and soon from every quarter of the Prairie State

LETTERS AND PETITIONS Poured IN

not only upon that Senate Committee on Education, but upon every man in the Senate and State Legislature. Then it began to dawn upon those legislators that the pending bill was more than a mere question of local interest, "pushed by a few good women who meant well," and in April the Senate Committee recommended that it be made law. The bill was presented in both Houses at the same time, and on May 4, came before the legislature on second reading. It was violently opposed, and, in spite of the able defence of some, an amendment was passed by a small majority, which left the new bill weaker even than the old law.

This was considered final, and the women were urged, even by their best friends, to accept the inevitable and go home.

But no. Good bills, they declared, had been pulled out of deeper sloughs than this. Again they appealed to the local unions, and to the Christian churches of Illinois. The Chicago ministerial bodies of all denominations sent to each member of the legislature petitions representing the wishes of the thousands of members of each denomination in the State, all praying that the bill be passed without amendment. Then the ministers of the capital went to work and

GREAT MASS MEETINGS

were held, in Springfield, addressed by the best talent of the country, and resolutions were passed by immense audiences, and read next day in the legislature.

Then a crisis time happened. Some time in May a big turmoil arose in the House over another question altogether. In this melee was the chief opponent of the Scientific Temperance Education Bill. So involved was he that he forgot for the time all about the Education Bill, and Mr. Wilson, the representative who had the bill in charge, moved and secured without opposition that the amended bill be made a fixed order for next Tuesday. Three days after this the Senate passed the bill as it originally stood, with the understanding that when the poor, misused House bill reached them they would amend it to conform with the one just passed by the Senate.

On the second attempt the bill was passed in the House by a narrow majority, and referred to the Senate. In the meanwhile, the Senate bill should have come before the Lower House, but for some reason, not explained, was omitted from the calendar, and

THE ENEMIES OF THE BILL CONGRATULATED THEMSELVES

that on this account, at any rate, the measure would be lost. But success was not dependent only upon this. On the Friday morning, the last day of the session, the House bill came back from the Senate, made over to agree with the Senate bill, and the motion for concurrence by the House in this action of the Senate had the right of way. The chief opponent, by this time, was again on deck. He urged strong-

ly that the clauses they were proposing to restore were just the ones that the House had stricken out only a month before. But it was now no use. The "yeas" had it by ninety-eight to twenty-six. Then were

THE WOMEN WHO HAD FOUGHT SO VALIANTLY

heartily congratulated by the chairman of the House Committee on Education. The bill was engrossed at once, and signed on June 9, by the Governor of the State, who then sent to Mrs. Hunt, with his compliments, the pen with which he signed it, tied with red, white and blue ribbon. This pen Mrs. Hunt will place in triumph in the National Museum beside the other historic pens with which other similar laws have been signed by other State Governors as well as Presidents of the Union.

During this battle Mrs. Hunt sent out more than sixteen thousand pages of matter, mostly type-written personal letters to people whose voices and work were needed to help. This in addition to all her public addresses on the subject. Associated with her were Mrs. Brumbach and Mrs. Metzger. These were the leaders. For a loyal, working following, they had the local W. C. T. U.'s all over the State, the Christian churches, with their pastors, besides eminent workers from all parts of the country. The new Temperance Education Law has the following requirements:

First. Four text book lessons per week for ten weeks in each school year in the study of the laws of health, including those which relate to the use of alcoholic drinks and other narcotics for all pupils above the third or last primary year, and below the second year of the high school, with three oral lessons per week for ten weeks of each year for all pupils during the first three primary years, and that local school boards shall make a definite time and place in the course of study for these lessons and provide the needed facilities for the study as required by this statute.

Second. That the text books for primary and intermediate grades shall be graded to the capacities of pupils using them, and shall give one-fifth their space and the high school books not less than twenty pages to temperance matter, which must be distributed through each division of the required physiology and hygiene, which is a part of the specified study.

Third. The same tests or examinations in this as in other studies.

Fourth. That teachers' institutes, teachers' training classes, normal schools, etc., shall give instructions in the best methods of teaching said branch. The examination of teachers in this as in other branches is required.

FLOOR SCRUBBING BY MACHINERY.

The latest labor saving invention for domestic purposes, says a late London paper, is a contrivance which will practically dispense with the services of charwomen, since it is clear, from the demonstration which took place on Monday last at 81 Cannon street, that it does the work of ten women working on their knees for two days, in the short space of three hours, one person only being required to drive it. For a wonder, this marvel of mechanical ingenuity does not come from America, but is the invention of Mr. J. W. Gee, and every advantage which is claimed for the machine was practically proved to the satisfaction of the large number of press representatives present. In appearance it very much resembles a lawn mower, and it is propelled in precisely the same way, but is specially designed for scrubbing and cleaning floors. Hot water being placed in a receptacle for that purpose, and the machine set in motion, the water flows forth gently, but is automatically gathered up by revolving brushes and a wiping cloth, which are to be found in the rear. Like all successful inventions of this class, it is refreshingly simple in its action, and the rapidity with which it does its work, not only effectually scrubbing the floor, but drying it afterwards, is most remarkable. The utility of this mechanical charwoman for large rooms, public buildings, and especially for hospitals and schools, is too obvious to need mention, while the economy of its use is equally apparent. It being estimated that the cost of wear and tear of cloths and brushes is only about twopenny compared with eight shillings and eightpence for the same amount of work done by hand. In the opinion of several ladies present, it will be a boon for ordinary households on account of the thorough way in which the machine does its work—a result almost impossible to obtain by the present system of hand labor. In addition to its ordinary use, the fact that disinfectants can be utilized in its manipulation must make it more than

acceptable for hospitals and schools, to say nothing of the circumstance that by its use all fears of damp floors is obviated. Judged by the practical tests to which the "Patent Floor Scrubbing Machine" was submitted, there can be little doubt of its finding favor with the public, and though its introduction may be objected to by charwomen and unskilled female labor generally, it cannot fail to be regarded as one of the most important domestic labor saving inventions of the times.

A KING BAREFOOT.

William Henry Bishop, the novelist, describing San Sebastian, the famous Spanish watering place in the September "Scribners" pictures the boy king of Spain at play on the beach: "It is not every day you can see a king of Spain wading about barefoot and digging in the sand, and the sight is worth while. He goes out upon a small platform mounted on two wheels, and letting down a tin bucket, dips up small patifuls of water. His grave tutor, General Sanchez, sometimes leads him by the hand, but often, too, he goes alone. He brings back the water and pours it into a foot tub they have brought him and which he is trying to fill. Once Maria Teresa is very near it, and he throws it about her feet, as if to duck her. She jumps and dances away, chatting and laughing, and her white teeth are distinguishable by a gleam of brightness, even at a distance."

OUR CHILDREN.

The watchword of to-day is to prevent. In keeping with this spirit of the times we have children's aid societies established in most of our cities and towns, we have our children's hospitals, children's fresh air funds and children's day at the county fairs and provincial, national or international exhibitions

and to stem the tide of vice, sin and crime which has borne so many out into the sea of eternal shame and despair.

Why should not our pulpits appeal more directly and more frequently to the mothers in their pastorates and cause them to realize the immense responsibility resting upon them for the right development of childhood. Why from our pulpits do we not hear proclaimed in more emphatic tones the message, old but sweet, "Suffer the little children to come unto me."

Then, again, may we not reach our mothers, through that far-reaching, ever effectual means, the press? Let us each who have the well-being of the children at heart contribute all available information, dealing with the development of childhood to the different periodicals of the day, when that course is possible.

Our best field for successful work in reaching the hearts and minds of mothers must essentially be through our mothers' meetings. There we can discuss ways and means, papers may be read and questions asked and answered. Difficult cases and puzzling problems may be brought from time to time before the meeting and solved by the best thought of the mothers. Booklets with a few simple practical rules distributed among the mothers would be most helpful, such as the following:

- 1st. Maintain always your authority by requiring unquestioning obedience to father and mother.
- 2nd. Retain your child's love and confidence at any cost.
- 3rd. Be always gentle and kind, but ever firm.
- 4th. Never scold. Nothing will so chill and darken the home atmosphere as scolding.
- 5th. Be cheerful and appreciative of your child's attempts to do well.
- 6th. Set a godly example from day to day. Let your child know of your source of strength whereby you are able to overcome the hasty word and so lead him to take Jesus as his Saviour that he too may be able to overcome.
- 7th. Restrain, correct, chastise according to the nature of the offence, endeavoring to lead up to the truth that 'sin brings its own punishment.'
- 8th. Do not punish corporally. It seldom if ever meets with as good results as milder modes of punishment.
- 9th. Do not allow children under 13 years

all know who have had the care and the training of children how much easier it is to theorize than it is to practice. But we have our Heavenly Father's promise to guide us into all truth and to teach us by his spirit with profit. And since God has predestinated that those who are justified through faith in Jesus and his atoning sacrifice, should be transformed into the image of his son; may we not trust him with power to deal gently with the dear ones committed to our trust? We can trust him for light that we may have wisdom to decide which is the right course to take when we are puzzled as to what we should allow. We can trust him for freedom from the bondage of sin for "whom the son makes free shall be free indeed." Such freedom means truest liberty, making it easy to do right and hard to do wrong, and is associated with supreme joy the result of a heart clear and pure and a conscience void of offence. Thus we have power, light and freedom so subduing and softening the authority in our homes that obedience follows as a glad consequence. Instead of the spirit of our children being broken it is simply directed. Light free and full creates a halo of glory in the homes where such authority is enthroned.

One has said give me ten years of a boy's life and I will know what his future character will be. Let us as mothers be true to our trust since so much depends on the watchful, prayerful development of the early years. And in this era, so peculiarly woman's era, let us not lose sight of our highest and best obligation, that of developing childhood into all that is best and noblest.

E. T. MCGILLICUDDY.

SHOES.

The girl of to-day, according to "Harper's Bazar," who slips into her bicycle boots for a morning spin, later into her tennis shoes for a good game, and ends her day in dainty house shoes perhaps does not realize the action she is taking toward the establishment of perfect health. Yet the same course of shoe changing pursued throughout the year would work marvels in keeping her free from ailments of the throat, influenza, and kindred troubles.

If there is one thing more important than another to which woman's attention should be called, it is the necessity of taking care of her shoes. The sympathy which exists between the foot and the throat is probably more marked than between any other two members of the body, and nothing obviates the possibility of throat diseases and vocal inconveniences so much as keeping the feet well shod and perfectly dry.

A generally delicate feeling prevails when the subject of feet is broached, as if a conversation based upon it, might have in it somewhat of the indelicate, and when discussed at all, the style of the shoe, the cost of it, are about the only permissible points one may dwell upon. We must all ruefully admit that the latter is a worthy subject for consideration, but it would be a less depressing one if taken up more thoughtfully.

Proportionately it is not one of the great extravagances of the wardrobe, but we demand of one pair of shoes at least double the service we ask of a dress, a skirt, or other garment. Were we to resolutely supply ourselves in the beginning of each season with an adequate number and variety of shoes, the purse as well as the body would ultimately be the gainer.

We wear one pair too steadily. We would look upon it as dangerous to our health to wear any other garment a proportionate length of time. From an economical standpoint, it is more profitable to keep six or seven pairs of street shoes in wear, using them in regular turn.

Notwithstanding the hard, firm almost impervious character of the finished outside of the leather foot-wear, it should be remembered that the rough inside is more or less absorbent. The healthy foot should perspire as freely as does the rest of the body, and since we cover it in leather instead of with the light and easily cleaned fabrics employed for the person generally, we should at least see to it that as many changes are provided for it as for the freer portions of the body.

Were this done the leather would have the same opportunity for purification and drying out by thorough airing as have other garments, the heavy texture of which prevents them from knowing the cleansing medium of soap and water.

A PROPOSED ENGLISH NATIONAL COUNCIL.

There was a large gathering at the Women's Institute in Grosvenor Crescent the end of last month, for the discussion of the proposed National Council of Women for the United Kingdom. The formation of a new council of the kind was eventually discarded in favor of a scheme for placing its work in the hands of the already established National Union of Women Workers. The chair was taken by Lady Aberdeen.

A MISGUIDED BURGLAR.

Scar-faced Sikes, the burglar, was operating on the ground-floor of a house on Steenth street the other night, making judicious selections from the articles of silver and alleged silver which he found in the dining-room, when he inadvertently made a noise, which disturbed somebody upstairs.

He heard that somebody cautiously open a door, and then all was still, as if the somebody were listening. Then the voice floated down the staircase:

"William, is that you?" Without a second's hesitation, the burglar replied, "Yes, darling," and began to move toward the door, hoping that his reply had satisfied the inquirer, who would then go back to bed and wait for "William" to come up stairs. But he was disappointed. The voice immediately let loose some piercing screams, and as the burglar rushed out into the street, he said to himself: "That comes of my inexperience with the ways of husbands. Instead of replying 'Yes,

darling," I should have said, "Of course it's me; shut up and go to bed." That would have been more natural and soothing and I could have got away without giving myself a nervous fit."—Harper's Bazar.

THE MODERN MATRON.

The matron of the present day, if we may accept the unqualified declaration of a contemporary, has a very interesting personality. If she is up to date she is cultivated, entertaining, tactful and full of resources. She knows exactly what to do on a topic, and as soon as its first interest is exhausted, has another at hand, and fully leads the first out of sight. She smoothes it with something very different the second. She is capable of handling discordant elements, keeping apart those that are radically repelling to each other, and smoothing out the ripples that frequently make their appearance on the face of the circle over which she presides upon to preside. When she takes the management of a company, there are no breaks in the pleasures of her guests, and no awkward failures of tact. She is the diplomat of skilled femininity, and she is the confidante and the depository of all their secrets, and she rarely lends herself to match-making. She is quite likely so to arrange that two fond hearts can occasionally, as one, and eager eyes need not seek the loved ones in vain. And all this is done with such a smoothness and delicacy that as one happy girl remarked of a woman: "She does things so cleverly that you might imagine that they had been done themselves"; and this is the secret of her success and her popularity. There are many communities where the young people do not consider their entertainments at all successful unless there is a fair sprinkling of matrons in the party. "We don't have a lot of a good time unless some of these married women are along," has been the remark of more than one appreciative girl, and enamored swain. The matron leads the couple in charge, leads them to some convenient corner, then entertains herself with one of her dear five hundred friends in chat and laughter completely covering the undertone conversation of the guests. Society, especially the younger portion of it, has come to value her presence, and has so completely opened its arms to her that her kingdom is established, and it is fair to stand as long as there are smiling young people who wish to enjoy themselves in society without comment from an ever-inquisitive public.

HOW ONE WOMAN WORKS.

The Rocky Mountain "Witness" gives an account of one Presbyterian Church in Colorado, among whose members are twenty-eight missionary magazines and papers. To secure this result the secretary of literature of the missionary society made over sixty calls, going to some places three times. Missionary workers elsewhere may well profit by this example. With knowledge of the world's needs before our churches, our mission treasures would soon be replenished.

Mrs. Saunders of Melbourne, Australia, mother of Miss Nellie and Miss Topsy Saunders, "the sister martyrs of Kuan-tung," who were killed in the awful massacre at Hwa Sang, China, in August of 1900, came to Fuh-Kien, China, as missionary with the Church Missionary Society. It was her original intention to join her daughter in Hwa Sang.

A WOMAN DOCTOR'S ADDRESS.

How curious to hear people speak of a woman doctor as "Mrs. Dr. Smith" or "Mrs. Dr. Jones." The same persons would be dream of saying "Mr. Doctor Smith."

WOMEN SALT-MINERS.

A salt works in Oklahoma, one of the largest in the state, is owned and worked by two young women. The profits of the business they intend using to pay their way through college.

A CHURCH MEMBER TO BE FEARED.

A euchebe-playing, dancing, theatre-going, beer drinking, church member, can do more to say the "Ram's Horn," to demoralize the young, than a full-fledged devil.

AN ACRID, NARCOTIC POISON.

Alcohol is an acrid, narcotic poison, was the verdict of Dr. J. W. Grosvenor of Buffalo, New York, at the recent meeting of the American Medical Association at the exhibition Park. "Not only," he says, "are numerous diseases directly traceable to its use, but as an indirect causal factor, alcohol touches nearly all the ills to which human flesh is heir." As a sanitary measure, he says the drinking saloon should be abolished.

PUNDITA RAMABAI FUND.

We have to acknowledge for Pundita Ramabai's Fund, \$15 from J.L.L.

FOR MRS. JAMAL'S SCHOOL.

We have since our last acknowledgment received \$1 from Mrs. S. A. Lough.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Vegetable Sicilian
HAIR RENEWER
Beautifies and restores Gray Hair to its original color and vitality; prevents baldness; cures itching and dandruff. A fine hair dressing.
R. P. Hall & Co., Props., Nashua, N. H.
Sold by all Druggists.



MRS. MARY M. HUNT.

W. C. T. U. Superintendent, Scientific Temperance Instruction.

All this is good and predicts a better future for our race.

But it is in the homes of our country where we must do most direct and most effectual work for our children, and the mother in the home must be our chief medium. Father's work (providing the wherewithal) takes him away from home and children except at meal times and a few hours in the evening providing he does not belong to a club or too many church meetings. Then, in well ordered homes, the children are tucked up in their little beds soon after tea and by 8 o'clock we find all the stir and noise have given place to calm and quiet. For the first years mother is supremely nurse, instructor, companion and dearest friend. Who but she can know child nature? Who but she can train and govern? To save our children from making shipwreck of life and to develop character strong, true and beautiful, we must have good mothers; we must have educated, Christian mothers, who, having learned to control themselves, are able to control their children. But how to effect the general elevation of motherhood is the problem that confronts us.

While having our children's aid societies and our national councils of women and our King's Daughters and W.C.T.U.'s, why should not we mothers band together and have our mothers' meetings for the free and full interchange of thought as to the best means to be adopted in order to produce types of character which shall be able to cope with the varied problems of life,

of age to be out on the streets after night unless with their parents or other friends of mature years.

10th. Watch carefully your child's associates. Allow your children to bring their friends to their home so that you may know them and be in a position to allow or refuse their intimacy.

11th. Guard carefully your children's reading as you value their life. Many a boy has set out on a mad career of folly and ruin after reading one bad book.

12th. Teach your child reverence; allow him to hear no irreverent word. Have him reverent all that is sacred, his Maker and the Lord's day, the word of God and the sanctuary where we worship God.

You will find this rule to be the scaffolding about which you must build all moral character. No amount of ethical teaching can have any weight where there is not reverence for sacred things.

13th. Make home the dearest spot on earth to your children. Do not be afraid to exhibit your affection for them.

14th. Be interested in all that interests your children. Share all their pleasure as far as practical.

15th. Make the Sabbath a delight, make it a glad day and yet keep it holy. Read for the children, sing with them. Call church going and attending Sunday-school a privilege.

16th. Make companions of your children. Live in them and for them and they will indeed rise up and call you blessed. And who is sufficient for these things. We

ELEMENTS OF CONFUCIANISM.

The six essential elements of Confucianism are thus set forth in a very clear and concise form by the Rev. Arthur H. Smith, author of the book "Chinese Characteristics."

The first is its doctrine of the direct responsibility of the sovereign to Heaven, to the People, or God. This is abundantly illustrated in the classical writings, and it is the basis of the government of the present day, really as in times past. From this doctrine originates the whole complex theory of the responsibility, which plays so important a part in the conduct of all Chinese affairs, private as well as public. Only the Emperor worships Shang Ti, although the people do reverence to heaven and earth with very lively conviction of what they are doing.

The second element is the startling theory that the people are of more importance than the sovereign. The latter reigns by the grace of heaven. When he loses heaven's favor, he has no longer the right to rule. The Chinese theory of government has been aptly described as despotism tempered by the right of rebellion—a right constantly exercised in every period of Chinese history. This feature of Chinese rule makes the other unique, of absolute monarchy and "triumphant democracy" that the world has ever seen.

The third element is the clear recognition of the various social relations, as already mentioned. To a Chinese these relations exhaust the universe, just as a Christian considers the Ten Commandments to exhaust his with human activity. As a result of this, there is an easy relation between labor and labor for example, find no relation at all.

The fourth element is the lofty moral standards in America. The four constant virtues are benevolence, righteousness, propriety, knowledge, and good faith. The virtues are far oftener talked of in China than in the West. The precepts of the New Testament in the Chinese lands are a standard which is brought to the attention of all Chinese continuously. The civil service examinations, a slow growth of many ages, have purified the Chinese mind as the mind of other people, and the Chinese have a few from an exception. The Chinese habit of using sententious classical mottoes for the adornment of their door-posts, mottoes written in every New Year's card, to keep the Confucian maxims always before the eye of the whole Chinese race. They are employed with varied iteration in all primary text books, and the classics themselves form the chief and sufficient study of all Chinese learning. It is an integral part of the theory that only the wise should rule. The object of the elaborate civil service examinations is to determine who the wise are. The fifth element is the presentation of an ideal or princely man as the model on which every Confucian should form his character. The influence of this ideal upon the unnumbered millions of Chinese Confucians must have been measureless. Confucius denounced the Golden Rule in a negative form, but he affirms in the same breath that the Chinese race as a unit should follow it. This places before all followers of the sage the ambition to live up to the high level which the master himself had not reached. Self-examination is inculcated by the precepts and by the example of the greatest rulers and wise men of antiquity. No nation, no race, was ever better outfitted with admirable moral precepts than the Chinese.

The last element of the six, only less distinctly Chinese than the others, is filial piety. This includes not only that meaning naturally suggested by the term, but a great deal more, and in respect to the duties of ancestors, which is the real religion of the Chinese people. It is perhaps the most prominent among several causes which have promoted the Chinese race as a unit through all the millenniums of its vast history. It is itself an illustration of the saying of an emperor of a famous dynasty more than a thousand years ago, that Confucianism is as dear to the Chinese people as water to the fish.

To those who believe that all truth is in the Christian one, there need be no hesitation in admitting that the sage who uttered the principles underlying the Confucian tenets were in a sense divinely illuminated. There was not the inspiration which we find in the Christian scriptures, but they saw clearly and found, far reaching, and eternal truths.

ST. LEON SPRINGS. The patrons of the St. Leon Springs Hotel this season make up in quality what they lack in quantity. There are no less than as numerous as in some previous years they comprise people from almost all parts of Canada, and many from the United States. The fame of the St. Leon water has extended to the four corners of the globe, and the people who have benefited by its use are not confined to the American continent. During the season Mr. Martin Hoffman, owner and manager of the hotel at the Springs, has provided many amusements for guests who have particularly enjoyed the evening entertainments given in the large hall and reception room. Among the guests at the St. Leon Springs Hotel are Mrs. M. Carlin, Mrs. E. Carlin, child and maid of Montreal; Mr. John L. Carter, of Duluth, Que.; Mrs. G. A. Moore, St. Johns, P.E.I.; Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Bagley, of Montreal; Mr. J. W. Macdonald, the "Daily Mercury," Quebec; Madame A. Pirou, Quebec; Mr. James Neher, Montreal; Miss A. McAndrew and sister, Montreal; Dr. and Mrs. Munson, Alberta, Pa.; Mr. and Mrs. H. Ferguson, London, England; Colonel and Mrs. M. B. Fraser, Boston, and the Hon. Matthew Quay, Pittsburg, Pa.; Mr. and Mrs. James Cochran, Mannington, W. Va.; Mr. Percy Alexander, Montreal.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

HARTSHORN OR AMMONIA FOR FAMILY USE, FOR THE TOILET, KITCHEN, LAUNDEY, etc. JOHN COWAN, 322 LaSalle street, Montreal.

Watches, Jewellery, &c. SOUVENIR SPOONS, BOOK MARKS, HAT PINS, PAPER CUTTERS, BROOCHES, etc. JOHN WATSON, Importer of Jewellery, Silverware, Art Pottery, etc. 2174 ST. CATHERINE STREET, Opposite Bible House, Open until 9 every evening.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

CANCER For 6c in stamps we will send you full particulars of a pleasant home treatment without knife or plaster. STOTT & JURY, Bowmanville, Ont. It is curing others, why not learn about it. Correspondence strictly private.

HALF TONE ETCHINGS, Equal to the best produced, at 15c cents per square inch. Special rates for large quantities. WITNESS PRINTING HOUSE, Corner Craig and Bleury streets.

LEADING SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

SHORTHAND INSTITUTE, ENGLISH AND BUSINESS TRAINING SCHOOL. (Established 1838.) 110 MANSFIELD STREET, MONTREAL. (Formerly of the Temple Building.) Principal, Mrs. Bullock.

RE-OPENING SEPTEMBER 1st. The Course of Study includes Individual Instruction in Shorthand, Composition, Orthography, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Arithmetic, Penmanship, Business and Legal Forms, Practical Office Training, etc. French—Prof. A. CROIZARD lectures on Commercial Law—H. J. TRUILL, B.A., D.C.L. Prospectus on application.

University of Bishop's College, FACULTY OF MEDICINE, MONTREAL. Lectures of the Twenty-seventh Annual Session of this School begin on MONDAY, 4th OCTOBER next. The Dental College of the Province of Quebec being affiliated with this University, the Lectures in Dentistry will begin on same date. Calendars and all information regarding the Medical Course will be furnished by applying to the undersigned. GEO. T. ROSS, M.D., Registrar, Medical Faculty.

INTERNATIONAL Business College, PLACE D'ARMES, MONTREAL. One of the best organized Commercial Institutions in America. The course comprises:—Bookkeeping, Arithmetic, Writing, Correspondence, Commercial Law, Shorthand (in both languages), Typewriting, English, French, preparation for Civil Service, etc. A thorough drill is given in Banking and Actual Business Practice. Experienced teachers in every department. Separate rooms for Third Class. Will be resumed August 23rd. Call or write, or tele (306) for prospectus. CAZA & LORD, Principals.

Albert College, Belleville, Ont. Open to Both Sexes. Leads the College. Over 200 students enrolled. Five out of six successful for Senior leaving. Eleven out of twelve for Senior Matriculation. Diplomas granted in Music, Elocution, Fine Arts and Business Courses. "MASSEY HALL" with its splendid class-rooms and the GYMNASIUM with complete apparatus and shower baths, greatly admired. Re-opens WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 7, 1897. Illustrated circular free. Address: PRINCIPAL DERY.

THE CHURCH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, In the Diocese of Montreal, (approved by Synod.) Dunham Ladies' College, Dunham, Que. President: The Rev. Bishop of Montreal. Chairman, Executive Committee: J. Mackinnon, Esq. 2 1/2 hours from Montreal. Comfortable home, splendid health record, modern system of education. Staff: Six resident and three non-resident teachers. Ordinary course prepares for A.A. Teachers' Diploma, University and Normal School Matriculation. FRENCH AND GERMAN TAUGHT CONVERSATIONALLY. MUSIC UNDER THE DIRECTION OF PROF. W. COCHRAN, N.B.H. Montreal graduate of Poulguez Conservatory, who prepares pupils for the examinations of the Dominion College of Music. Mr. Cochran will gladly answer enquiries referring to Musical Department. Board, Laundry and Tuition, including French and German, \$15 per annum. Re-opens WEDNESDAY, September 8th, 1897. For calendar, etc., apply to The Lady Principal, Dunham, Que.

MAISON FRANCAISE OF VERMONT ACADEMY AND TRAINING SCHOOL FOR TEACHERS OF FRENCH, ELEVEN YEAR COURSE SEPTEMBER 21st, 1897. Address: R. L. C. ROUX, M.A., Saxton's River, Vt.

THE HARMON HOME AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, 111 MacLaren and Ottawa, P. Ont. Thorough English, Preparatory, Intermediate and Advanced Departments, with Latin, French, German, Drawing and Painting. Special advantages in Music. Four excellent teachers from Leipzig, Germany. The school year begins Sept. 15. For illustrated circular address MISS A. M. HARMON, Principal.

THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Berthier, St. Hubert, P.Q., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15th. MADAME P. A. CLEMENTS, M.L.L.E. AMARON.

PRINCE ALBERT SCHOOL—St. Henri, will re-open on WEDNESDAY, 1st Sept. The Principal will be in attendance for reception of new pupils on TUESDAY, 31st August, from 10 to 12 and 2 to 4 o'clock. By order. ALEX. MURRAY, Sec.-Treas.

MISS KYE'S SCHOOL, will re-open MONDAY, 6th September, 20 Plateau street.

HELEN COLLARD, Will resume her teaching in Music on and after Sept. 1st. Piano, Violin and Organ-playing, also the Theory and History of Music, Address: 736a St. Lawrence St.



MCGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL. Session 1897-8. The Calendar for the Session 1897-8 contains full information as to Conditions of Entrance, Courses of Study, Regulations for Degrees, Exhibitions and Scholarships, Fees, etc., in the several Faculties in the University. Matriculation Examinations, preliminary to the various Courses of Study, will be held as under: Faculty of Arts (including the Donalds Special Course for Women) Wed. 15th Sept. Faculty of Applied Science Thurs. 16th Sept. Faculty of Medicine Wed. 15th Sept. Faculty of Law Tues. 14th Sept. Faculty of Comparative Medicine and Veterinary Science Wed. 22nd Sept.

TRAFALGAR INSTITUTE, (Affiliated to McGill University) SIMPSON STREET, MONTREAL. FOR THE HIGHER EDUCATION OF YOUNG WOMEN. With Preparatory Department for Girls between 10 and 13 years. President: REV. JAS. BARCLAY, D.D. Vice-President: A. T. DRUMMOND, LL.D. Principal: MISS GRACE FAIRLEY, M.A., Edinburgh. The Institute will re-open on TUESDAY, 14th SEPTEMBER, at Noon. An entrance examination for new scholars will be held at 83 Simpson st., on SATURDAY, 11th Sept., at 10 o'clock. For prospectus and other information apply to the Principal, or to A. F. RIDDELL, Secretary, 21 St. John street, Montreal.

PROTESTANT BOARD OF SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS. The MONTREAL SENIOR SCHOOL for Boys and Girls who have been promoted from the Senior Grade of the Public Schools and for others that are able to pass the entrance examination, will re-open on WEDNESDAY MORNING, 1st September, at nine o'clock. The Principal will be at the school on the 27th inst. and following days, from nine to twelve o'clock, to meet parents and others who wish to consult him.

PROTESTANT BOARD OF SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS FOR MONTREAL. The High, Senior and Public Schools will re-open on WEDNESDAY MORNING, 1st September, at nine o'clock. The Principal will be in attendance at the several schools on TUESDAY, 31st August, from nine to twelve o'clock for the purpose of enrolling pupils and giving any desired information. E. W. ARTHY, Sec.

THE HIGH SCHOOLS, MONTREAL. These Schools will re-open on WEDNESDAY, September 1st, at 9 a.m., when Entrance and Supplemental examinations will be held. The Rector will be in attendance at the school building on and after MONDAY, August 30th, for prospectus and application. Prospectuses can be obtained on application. ELSON I. REFORD, Rector.

Upper Canada College, Founded 1829. Principal, G. R. PARKIN, M.A., LL.D. The College will re-open on September 14. Full particulars about admission will be furnished on application to the Bursar. Its large grounds, healthy site, splendid school buildings and efficient staff combine to make the college a most desirable school for residential pupils. Deer Park, Toronto, July, 1897.

THE MISSES BRYSON, 115 SHUTTER STREET. Will re-open their School on FRIDAY, September 3rd. Class in Advanced Drawing and Painting. KINDERGARTEN Will re-open on WEDNESDAY, September 8th.

ALMA COLLEGE, A residential school for young women. Delightfully situated in 8 acre park. Has the largest attendance of any ladies' college in Ontario. Write for catalogue to the Rev. R. I. WARNER, Principal, Alma College, St. Thomas, Ont.

WOODSTOCK COLLEGE. A thoroughly equipped residential school under Christian influence for boys and young men. Prepares for University, Business, Teaching and other professions; Preparatory, Science and Manual Training Courses. Large endowment. Moderate charges. 40th year. Send for calendar. Reopens Sept. 1, 1897. A. L. MCCRIMMON, M.A., Principal, Woodstock, Ont.

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COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, TUCKER'S SCHOOL, 465 Gay Street. Between St. Catherine and Sherbrooke.

GIRLS' DEPARTMENT. Tucker's School will reopen Sept. 1 in a new home on Guy street. Building perfect in design and construction. Separate entrances and luxurious apartments for boys and girls. New furniture. Continuous session. It desired by parents. Complete school of elementary and higher education. Exceptional advantages offered. Painting and Drawing. KINDERGARTEN. Kindergarten training with transition class. Complete equipments. Boys and girls from ages of three and upwards admitted.

BOYS' DEPARTMENT. Courses—Classical, Science, Commercial, Kindergarten. Boys prepared for Universities, Exams of Bar, Physicians and Surgeons, Dentistry, Pharmacy. Limited number admitted to each class. Fees moderate. For prospectus and other information apply for present at 447 Elm avenue. JOHN W. TUCKER, B.A., Principal.

MONTREAL BUSINESS SCHOOL, 11 GUILBAULT ST. (Day and Evening). Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, 195 John St., Toronto. Pleasantly situated, long established, well known, and offering every educational advantage. Early applications are desirable.

DUFFERIN HOUSE, MISS DUPONT'S Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, 195 John St., Toronto. Pleasantly situated, long established, well known, and offering every educational advantage. Early applications are desirable.

MRS. MUIR'S SCHOOL, 350 1/2 St. Antoine Street. Will re-open WEDNESDAY, Sept. 1st.

LACHINE MODEL SCHOOL. Will re-open on Wednesday, Sept. 1st. E. N. BROWN, B.A., Principal. The Principal may be seen at the School Building, Monday and Tuesday afternoons.

STANSTEAD WENLEYAN COLLEGE. Incorporated by Act of Parliament A.D. 1872. Affiliated with McGill University A.D. 1890. Designed to provide superior facilities for education under Christian auspices. Delightfully located in the midst of the most charming scenery of Canada, and its immediate removal for healthfulness. Open to receive students of both sexes and of all ages, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 1st.

COURSES OF STUDY: First two years of the McGill College Course in Arts. The Model and Academic. Ladies Collegiate. Course in Instrumental Music and Voice Culture. Course in Elocution and Physical Culture. The Bursar's Office provides a thorough training in the principles and practices of Commercial Science. Expenses—Board, \$20 per term of 10 weeks. Tuition most reasonable and varying according to the grade entered. Special supervision and assistance given to all residential students in their studies. Young Boys and Girls have the special attention of an efficient Matron. The Staff consists of eleven efficient instructors, both lay and gentlemen, who reside in the College. For Calendar and further information apply to Rev. Principal C. E. FLANDERS, B.A., D.D.

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COTE ST. LOUIS Protestant Board of School Trustees (St. Denis Ward). ABERDEEN SCHOOL, (St. Denis Ward). Corner Berri and Poirault streets, re-opens on WEDNESDAY, September 1st, at 9 a.m. under the charge of A. C. GALBRAITH, Esq., as Principal.

BOULEVARD PROTESTANT SCHOOL. This School, so successful during the past year, re-opens on SEPT. 1st, at 9 a.m., at 1743 ST. HUBERT STREET, between Beauharnois and Compe streets. The Teachers will be in attendance at both schools on the morning of reopening to enrol scholars and give any required information. A. C. GALBRAITH, Principal.

LENNOXVILLE UNIVERSITY OF BISHOPS COLLEGE. Faculties of Arts and Divinity. MATRICULATION and Scholarship Examinations Sept. 1st, at 9 a.m. LECTURES begin on Sept. 15th, 1897. For Calendars and information apply to the REV. CANON ADAMS, D.C.L., Principal, or to F. W. FRITH, B.A., Bursar, Lennoxville, P.Q.

BISHOPS COLLEGE SCHOOL. Re-opens Sept. 10th, 1897. Preparation for Universities, Military College and Business Life. New Illustrated Calendar sent on application. For information as to Residence, Discipline, Scientific and Physical Training, Games, etc., apply to H. J. HAMILTON PERRY, M.A., Head Master, or to F. W. FRITH, B.A., Secretary, Lennoxville, P.Q.

PRESBYTERIAN LADIES' COLLEGE, OTTAWA. (Formerly Coligny College.) President: Rev. W. T. HERRIDGE, B.D. Principal: Miss JESSY MCCRIFFF McBRATNEY. The college re-opens on Tuesday, Sept. 14, 1897, at 9 a.m. The curriculum provides a carefully graded course of instruction from the Kindergarten up to University level. The Art Department offers courses in drawing from the cast, painting in oil and water color, pastel, miniature and china painting. Eight of the fourteen members of the teaching staff reside in the College and supervise the pupils' studies. Application for circular and for admission may be made to the principal.

Moulton College. Prepares Young Women for University. Full courses in Literature, Music, Art, Elocution and Physical Culture. Art Department in charge of Mrs. M. E. DIGNAM. Mr. A. S. VOGT, Director of Department of Music. University Trained Teachers. Careful and sympathetic discipline. Moderate charges. For Calendar for Calendar to the Principal, ADELAIDE L. DICKLOW, Ph. M., Principal, 34 Bloor Street East, Toronto.

Sabrevois College MONTREAL. The College re-opens for Boarders and Day Pupils on THURSDAY, Sept. 18th, 1897. Students are prepared for the Model School, or Commercial Life, or for Matriculation in Arts, Science, Medicine or any of the liberal professions. A valuable opportunity to learn French is offered to English Students. For admission, etc., apply to Rev. D. LARIVIERE, B.A., Principal, 121 Chatham street, Montreal.

CENTRAL BUSINESS COLLEGE, TORONTO, ONT. Fall Session from Sept. 1st—Telegraphy, Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, and all Commercial Subjects. Large staff, splendid facilities. Prospectus free. W. H. SHAW, Principal.

THE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, conducted by MISS SYMMERS and MISS SMITH, will re-open on WEDNESDAY, the 15th September. Pupils who desire it are prepared for the McGill University Examinations for matriculation, or for the certificate of Associate in Arts. On Tuesday, the 7th September, Miss Symmers and Miss Smith will be at home daily from ten till six to receive visitors on school business. 916 Sherbrooke street.

JOHN'S SCHOOL, 1773 Ontario St. Montreal. Headmaster, the Rev. ARTHUR FRENCH, B.A., Kebab College, Oxford. 40 Day Boys, 25 Boarders. Boys are thoroughly grounded and prepared for College or Business. No pains are spared to secure progress and a good tone. School reopens SEPT 5th. The Headmaster will be at home on and after Sept. 6th, to receive parents. For prospectus apply by letter to the Headmaster.

ROSLYN COLLEGE, FOR THE EDUCATION OF YOUNG LADIES, 85 MACKAY STREET. Patroness—Her Excellency the Countess of Aberdeen. This School will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, 8th September, but the Principal will be in attendance to enrol pupils every afternoon from the 1st of September. A Preparatory Class for Boys and Girls will be formed. Prospectus on application. J. PORTCOUS ARNOLD, F.R.S., Principal.

BISHOP STEWART SCHOOL, FRELIGHBURG, QUE. A Home School for Boys. Situation picturesque and healthy. Individual instruction and personal supervision. Address: CANON DAVIDSON, M.A.

FRENCH.—A Professor of French (a Parisian, five years' experience in Montreal, using the comparative system, would make arrangements to teach in a school (hourly or daily). Could also give a course of French Literature. Address: FRENCH PROFESSOR, Witness Office.

Ontario Ladies' College, WHITEY, ONT. PATRONIZED BY MINISTER OF EDUCATION, EX-PREMIER OF DOMINION, AND MOST PROMINENT CANADIANS. Recently enlarged and provided with every home comfort in steam heating, electric lighting, etc. Magnificent new pipe organ in concert hall.

Will re-open Sept. 8. For calendar containing further information, address, REV. J. J. HARE, Ph.D., Principal.

Morrin College, QUEBEC, P.Q. The Session of 1897-98 of MORRIN COLLEGE will begin on MONDAY, SEPT. 29th. The Examination for Matriculation will commence on WEDNESDAY, September 15th, at 9 a.m. This Institution, which is affiliated to McGill University in Arts, has been reorganized and fully equipped for the Course of Study prescribed by the University for the Degree of A.B. Eight Scholarships have been established, four of the value of Fifty Dollars each, and four of Twenty-five Dollars each, to be awarded to Matriculants passing the A. or the Ordinary Examinations under the conditions set forth in the Calendar. Holders of any of these Scholarships are exempted from the payment of tuition fees. Calendars and all necessary information may be had on application to Principal Macrae, A.M., D.D., 5 College Court, Quebec, or to Professor Crockett, No. 2 College Court. (Signed) ARCHD. LAURIE, Sec'y Treas. Board of Governors.

KING'S SCHOOL, SARREVOIS, P.Q. A First Class Boys' Boarding School at moderate terms. Location unsurpassed. Preparation for commercial life or the universities. FRENCH A SPECIALTY. MAX LIEBICH, Headmaster.

Rolleston House, 170 Bloor Street West, Toronto. RESIDENT AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES. This School, beautifully situated in one of the healthiest parts of the city, affords superior advantages for a sound education, with careful training and discipline. Well equipped with a large staff of efficient masters and governesses, some of the latter having received their training in England and Edinburgh. Mr. A. S. Vogt, Mrs. Edgar Jarvis and Miss Ada Hart are on the musical staff. Classes will be resumed on TUESDAY, Sept. 14, at 10 o'clock. For particulars apply to MRS. NEVILLE.

THE MISSES GAIRDNER, 47 VICTORIA STREET. Will reopen their School on THURSDAY, Sept. 8th. The course of study includes the ordinary English branches, with French, German and Latin. Classes will also be formed for singing, and for elocution. Pupils prepared for the examinations for the certificate of Associate in Arts. If desired, Young ladies, not attending the full school course, may join the classes for History, Literature, French, etc. Boys under nine are admitted to the junior classes.

EDGEHILL CHURCH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, WINDSOR, NOVA SCOTIA. INCORPORATED 1891. REV. BISHOP COURTNEY, D.D., Chairman Board of Trustees. MISS LEFROY of Cheltenham Ladies' College, England, Principal. Eight Resident Experienced Governesses from England. Housekeeper, Matron and Trained Nurse. Board, with Tuition Department, \$188. Music, Art, Physical Culture, Etc. Are extras. Preparation for the Universities. Year Begins September 15, 1897. For Calendar apply to Dr. HIND.

112 DUROCHER STREET. Miss SMITH and Miss FRAY will re-open their School for Young Ladies and Children on THURSDAY, Sept. 9.

ST. FRANCIS COLLEGE, RICHMOND, P.Q. Reopens Sept. 1st, 1897. Incorporated 1864. Tuition, \$25 per annum. Board, \$3 a week. J. A. DRESSER, M.A., Principal.

ST. MARGARET'S COLLEGE, TORONTO. A high class Boarding and Day School in the finest residential part of Toronto. Each department of the Collegiate Course is under a University Honor Graduate. Music and Art taught by the best instructors. Board of Management: Rev. G. M. Milligan, B.A., D.D., president; J. K. Macdonald, Esq., vice-president; Rev. Louis Jordan, M.A., B.D.; Geo. Dickson, M.A. For announcement apply to Mrs. GEORGE DICKSON, Lady Principal.

The Boys' Page.

A Night of Terror.

(The Youth's Companion.)

When fifteen years old I was one of a crew of three that manned the little twenty-eight-ton schooner 'Ornament,' which lay moored in Monhegan harbor—a deep, narrow strait between the islands of Monhegan and Manana, Maine. The entrance is from the south, and is unobstructed, while to the north the passage is barred by a rocky islet called Smutty Nose. This is separated from Manana by a narrow passage on the westerly side called 'Drunken Gut.' The harbor is fairly good shelter, except when the wind is from the south-east.

At daylight on the morning after our arrival at Monhegan there was a stiff breeze, with rain from the south-east, and by noon it had risen to a heavy gale. All day coasters, traders and fishing vessels ran in till about twenty sail were in harbor when night fell.

They were anchored as near together as they could be and yet swing clear of each other. This compact gathering would be well enough in a smooth harbor; but on little Monhegan, exposed to the increasing gale, with night coming on and the probability of a heavy sea running into the strait, the prospect looked serious. Should a vessel part her cables or drag her anchors, collision with those to leeward of her would be inevitable, and the result of collision might be disastrous.

When darkness came, the gale's fury increased. The unobstructed sea rolled into the narrow harbor in huge billows that dashed against Manana or Smutty Nose, or raged as breakers on the reefs about Drunken Gut. The vessels, hampered by their anchors and unable to rise freely on the surges, strained at their cables, plunging and rolling wildly, while nearly every wave toppled its crest upon their decks, or swept them from stem to stern.

About nine o'clock, when the gale seemed at its height, a little craft that had been anchored all day just on our port bow, dragged her anchors. Her crew, like some others, had sought safe-

were exposed to the full fury of the gale, and the course to which we were compelled kept us in the trough of the sea. Each moment it seemed as though we must be swamped, and in spite of all that we could do we were drifting rapidly toward Drunken Gut.

Suddenly a thole-pin broke. Before another could be put in the place we were afoul of the standing rigging of a sunken vessel, the dory almost on her broadside, and we in imminent danger of being washed overboard. But clinging instinctively to the uppermost gunwale, we succeeded in righting the dory and working her clear of the wreck. Again we were adrift indeed, for we had lost an oar, and now had but one.

Our destruction now was apparently but a question of moments, for if we escaped the reefs and boiling surf upon one side, we were almost certain to be dashed against the iron sides of 'Manana' upon the other.

I was in the bow, peering ahead, when the hull of a vessel suddenly loomed up almost directly before us, and apparently at anchor. While the captain endeavored to keep the dory headed for her, I bent one end of my coil of line to the painter-ring. Then grasping a bight in my hand as the dory grazed the schooner's sides, I made a spring for the rail and climbed on board. Then I caught my line round a cleat, checked the drift of the dory and brought her alongside.

We soon found that the schooner was deserted. Her crew had sought safety on shore. We thought ourselves exceedingly fortunate that their vessel had been in our way.

But we had been upon the deck scarcely twenty minutes when the captain startled us with the announcement that the vessel was rapidly filling. It was evident that she had dragged from the harbor, and first striking upon the reef, had swung to her present position.

While the captain searched for a spare oar, I grasped the line by which I had fastened the dory and was horrified to find it slack. No dory was there—the rope which had held her trailed away astern and was lost in the darkness. Our last hope seemed to have departed.

But no—as I peered through the gloom I caught sight of a boat attached to a



THE HULL OF A VESSEL SUDDENLY LOOMED UP.

ty on shore long before night. Swinging to our broadside, she began to pound against us and to break into pieces.

Her bowsprit snapped, her bulwarks crushed in fore and aft, her masts went over her taffrail. At last, plunging from the top of a big sea, we crashed down upon her forward deck. Her windlass-bits gave way, and off she went, broadside to the wind, till she was lost in the gloom and rain.

Anxiously we crouched by the windlass, the captain's hand almost constantly upon either one cable or the other, that he might detect the first vibratory motion, indicating that the anchors were being dragged over the rocky bottom. But they seemed to hold securely. Our danger was of another sort.

I was crouching in the lee of the foremast to shelter myself from the wind and spray, when I heard the captain suddenly shout:

'Up, up with you, boys! There's a coaster adrift, coming right for us!'

Through the driving rain, sure enough, came a big schooner, stern first, wildly swinging to and fro, now topping on a crest, now wallowing down in the hollow depths. Her gunwales almost rolled under, and her main-boom, free from its lashing, swayed madly from side to side.

Just as we were receding from a rolling swell she crashed into us and snapped our bowsprit. Then she hung square across our bow.

'Quick! quick! Give me the axe!' cried the captain.

In a moment he severed both cables at the windlass, and we were drifting with the gale. No vessel lay directly astern of us. The captain's hope was that we might not only go clear of the coaster, but drive upon a small, sandy beach at the end of Smutty Nose. But the heave of the sea and the slant of the wind drove us to one side, and we went upon the rocks instead.

There was a shock, a grinding crash as she struck. Then we seemed to stop; and now the sea broke over us in fury.

'To the dory, boys! The schooner will go to pieces!' shouted the captain.

Without much difficulty we got the dory into the water to leeward. Jack, my shipmate, flung his clothes-bag into the stern of the boat, while I threw a coil of small rope into her, ere I tumbled in myself. There was but one pair of oars. These the captain took, and began to pull toward Manana.

Away from the lee of the schooner we

palpitating bodies, skinny, sprawling pinions, and goggle eyes shut. Their history is best begun when in a few week's time they begin life in earnest, and balance timidly upon some fragile twig, fearful, fluffy little beings, so charming in soft, new feathering, and tender helplessness.

But in marked contrast to these are the precocious birds, who make their first appearance as chicks, not squabs. There is as much difference between the two as between a jelly-fish and a minnow, and while squabs are lying callow, chicks have begun to draw upon their store of life and are running, pecking, piping, swimming, diving, eager and fascinating little balls of down.

See the young scions of the house of Grebe at home on some broad sheet of water in Norfolk or the midland counties.

Clouds, rolling billows of white and grey, such as are rarely seen but in the fairyland month of June, float overhead and are reflected in the still water of the lake; the willow copes cluster round and bow with eastern grace to the shadow of the vapors which give them being, and between them the fields run

times the flood passed over us. Then, breathless, bruised and half-dead, I felt a grasp upon my collar and I was dragged up out of the grip of the sea—safe at last.—George H. Hosca.

Precocious Birds.

(F. A. Fulcher in 'Sunday at Home.')

Birds—brilliant, beautiful, agile birds—are not always lovely in their first youth. Nearly all the young birds in hedge-row nests, as well as tiny swifts and swallows under the eaves and chimneys, and baby falcons and pigeons high on tree tops and rock ledges, are hideous, helpless, little creatures, naked, blind, and almost senseless. Unmattered squabs these, and most ugly to look upon with their naked and

forms the home of the young grebe. 'Les extremes se touchent,' and in the stately calm, born of mystery, which ever rests where waters lie widespread and desolate, nothing more sublime than a pantomime is going on between the little creatures with painted faces and striped bodies, and their gaily decorated parents. The young grebe are got up for effect, as might be expected from the very smart attire of their elders and betters, and the effect is a most comic one. Their faces are patched like a clown's, and their bodies covered with soft down striped like a zebra's.

No sooner have five or six baby grebe struggled out of their shell than they peep over the edge of their house-boat, and without a thought dive heedlessly into the deep. Perilous times these for little birds, for the pike he waiting for such windfalls, and many a young reed-warbler, tumbling out of the deep nests



'YOUNG SCIONS OF THE HOUSE OF GREBE.'

in the swaying reeds, falls a victim; for the ornithological version of the old saw runs thus: 'If you're born to be eaten by pike you will never be drowned.' But young grebe are not so easily caught, it is part of the fun to flirt and frisk and dip and dive, and dabble in the very haunts of the great shark under the reeds, and then when he pounces, to scatter and scuttle and scramble on to the back of the watchful parent who sails swiftly away with them to a place of safety. A most singular sight this, whether it be in the case of the great crested grebe, with fine red ear lobes, and tippet, and crest of rich brown, sailing in stately fashion, with head erect and the little clown-faced chickens seated quite comfortably on its back, or the small olive dabchick swimming hither and thither with its downy nestlings.

Should danger threaten from above the grebe dives deep, while the chick holds fast, and swimming some distance under water reappears on the surface with the little ones quite unperturbed by the adventures of a submarine journey.

Most of the water birds are thus early able to run and swim, and dive, and



'ABLE TO SCRAMBLE OR FLUTTER.'

down clad in a green garment bordered with leaves and flowers, and the rushes are the fringe which trails in the water; here in the shallow lie a patch of white water-daisies, and there, where the water is deeper and tall sedges give shelter floats the raft of sticks and weeds which

catch for themselves the insects and larvae on which they feed. Little black coots a few hours old, with red and blue faces, will run out of their flat nest on the bank and dive under water at the least signal of danger, or find sanctuary under the broad lily leaves. They are

not quite so clever as their neighbors the grebe, however, and many fall a prey to the rapacious fish; so do some of the little moorhen nestlings and young ducklings, of all kinds that are born and bred by the waterside.

But water-fowl are not alone in early precocity.

Long-necked cranes, crack-voiced cranes, and the rails in general, are able to run nimbly as soon as they are hatched, and the young game birds clad in



GUILLEMOT . . . KICKS THE LITTLE ONES OFF, SANS CEREMONIE.

downy suits of real heather mixture, are ready at once to take every advantage of the deceptive protection the game laws afford them. A special providence

seems to attend the birds against whom every man's hand is raised, for from their earliest days and through all the different hues with which the varying seasons color their surroundings, their ever-changing feathers follow suit, and the downy stage of the unfledged chicks is not less mimetic. Grouse, partridge, and ptarmigan, hardly distinguishable from the heather and ling-covered ground of the moor, may lie at one's feet unobserved, and the little ones in soft down of moss-like marblings and heathery hues, are still less noticeable. Very charming though these are when they are discovered, so swiftly they run, and so nimble are all their quaint wee ways as they search for the tender buds of new heather and the sweet herbs of the moor, that give such an unenviable popularity to the flavor of game birds, or hide with wonderful astuteness should the chance observer betray his presence or a bird of prey hover near.

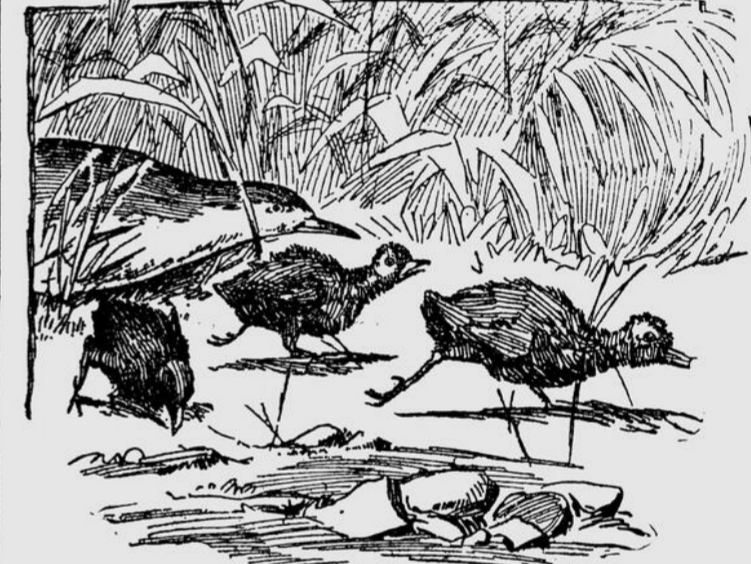
Young ptarmigan, grouse, plovers, with their pages the dunlin, and pretty little dotterel, may all be found in the same districts at moderate heights on a Scottish hillside, but as soon as they begin to grow up, individual taste asserts itself and each follows those racial instincts which are stronger even in the lower than in the higher creations. Flocks of young ptarmigan climb higher and higher as autumn draws near, past the last hut of the solitary shepherd, till the grey mists rise and shroud the dying heather, and the birds it has sheltered put on complimentary mourning of grey, and on the hill-tops, where cairns of grey stone and grey heather are scattered, they settle and wait for white snows and white feathers of winter. And the dunlin go down to the seashore to bathe, and to wait till godwits and sandgerlings and turnstones, are driven by the terrors of an arctic winter to come hither and bear them company. The plovers seek rivers, and marsh, and fen, and when winter falls on the upland moors, where game birds breed, hardly one remains to tell of the spring nurseries.

Scarcely less precocious are young sea-birds—gulls, terns, auks, puffins are very soon able to scramble or flutter down from the high cliffs and dash and splash and swim among the gentle summer waves; but the young guillemot is the most forward of them all. Long before

his impotent pinions show any signs of the primaries and secondaries which appear upon him on his own account, he climbs on to the broad shoulders of one of his fond parents, and so is borne down, pick-a-back, to the water's edge, here the old bird kicks the little one off 'sans ceremonie,' and the clumsy creature, who was born with feet webbed, though with pinions unfeathered, takes a plunge to the water as one to the manner born. The foot of a water bird is so well adapted to all the exigencies of its progress when it issues from the egg, as in any after stage. This is the secret of their startling foellhardness which surprises us, for the young ducks, somehow always do take us unawares with their pranks, just as do the young guillemots, when they bubble and pop out of the strange tongue which it takes so many a struggle and a blush to get out of.

There is only one young bird in all Europe, if not in all the world, which is so premature in its precocity as to enter upon life with the freedom of its parents for its immediate heritage. Strange that of the shell the young guillemot is endowed with the wonderful, the enviable, the transcendent power of flight. It is like a child's first teeth, or the endowments of an infant prodigy, the feathers on which this rare avist first takes wing are shed, and replaced by firmer quills for higher flights. Perhaps even earlier than the clown-faced grebe are the young guillemots on the wing, looking for all the world like some gigantic moth, as with unsteady flutter they bravely thread the dense woods of their fathers; their bodies still fluffy with the down, out of all proportion to their feathered wings, which bear them bravely.

To run, or swim, or dive, or fool itself at one day old, is to rank among chicks, and scorn the humble squabs, but



'AS SOON AS THEY ARE HATCHED.'

seems to attend the birds against whom every man's hand is raised, for from their earliest days and through all the different hues with which the varying seasons color their surroundings, their ever-changing feathers follow suit, and the downy stage of the unfledged chicks is not less mimetic. Grouse, partridge, and ptarmigan, hardly distinguishable from the heather and ling-covered ground of the moor, may lie at one's feet unobserved, and the little ones in soft down of moss-like marblings and heathery hues, are still less noticeable. Very charming though these are when they are discovered, so swiftly they run, and so nimble are all their quaint wee ways as they search for the tender buds of new heather and the sweet herbs of the moor, that give such an unenviable popularity to the flavor of game birds, or hide with wonderful astuteness should the chance observer betray his presence or a bird of prey hover near.

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for a baby bird to fly, is to give it precedence as the infant Hercules of all the feathered world.

MONTREAL BRIGADE BOYS IN CAMP.

The following letter from a Boys' Brigade boy is sent for insertion in the Boys' Page:—

The camp out here is very nice; it is situated on a small bank about twenty feet above the water. There are thirteen tents in nice order all very neat each other. The Rev. Mr. Dart gives points each morning to the tidiest and cleanest tent. They are giving a nice prize to the company which gets the most points. We have a life-saving crew out here. Over fifty vessels have passed up and down since we have been out here. We have a nice flag pole and flag, and we can hoist the flag up and down to salute the vessels. We have drill twice a day, and we have swimming twice a day. It is a nice place for boating and fishing out here, which the boys like very much. We have also been favored with nice weather, for which we ought to be very thankful. The other day we had rifle practice, and I scored seven out of a possible thirty-five, which was not very good.

WM. GUEST.

Sorel.

Chess Corner.

(From Staunton's 'Chess-Player's Handbook.')

THE KING'S BISHOP'S OPENING. Is an important and interesting method of commencing the game, and, according to Philidor, the best that the opening player can select, inasmuch as it requires no initiatory sacrifice, and permits the Pawns to advance without obstruction from their officers. Later authors, however, differ materially from Philidor in his estimate of the King's Bishop's Opening, and general opinion now is in favor of beginning with the King's Knight, as the stronger and more decisive manner of attack.

White. Black.

1 P-K4. 1 P-K4.
2 K-B-Q4. 2 K-B-Q4.
Black has the choice of three good moves.

LITERARY REVIEW.

THE STORY OF THE UNION JACK.

History of the kind that everybody wants to know is told by Mr. Barlow Cumberland in 'The Story of the Union Jack: How it grew and what it is, particularly in its connection with the history of Canada.' (Wm. Briggs, Toronto.) Doubtless there are many intelligent persons who have never even asked why the British flag is spoken of as the 'Jack,' and what is the significance of the word 'union,' in this connection. While to the crowd the combination of crosses in the corner of the ensign is merely a part of the accepted order of things, rendered somewhat mysterious by an uncertainty as to the relative positions of the broad and narrow white stripes. A book like the one now before us, answers the need of a national ignorance. The term 'Jack,' according to Mr. Cumberland, comes from the ancient 'Jaque' of the mediaeval knights, a kind of shirt worn above the armor. During the Crusades each knight wore a large cross emblazoned on the jaque, both in front and behind. Each nationality in the combined army of Christendom was distinguished by the color of its cross, and after the sea-victory near Beirut under Richard Coeur-de-Leon, the English wore the red cross of the traditional hero of that region, St. George of Cappadocia. The Christian hero St. George is stated to have suffered martyrdom during the reign of the apostate Roman Emperor Julian, and from his having been beheaded for his faith on the twenty-third of April, A.D. 361, the day has since been celebrated as 'St. George's Day.' His memory has always been greatly revered in the East, particularly by the Greek Church; and one of the first churches erected by Constantine the Great was dedicated to him. The form of his cross is known as the Greek Cross, and is displayed in the upper corner of the national Greek ensign.

It is to be noted, however, that St. George has never been canonized, nor his name placed by the Roman Church in its calendar of sacred saints. His name, like those of St. Christopher, St. Sebastian, and St. Nicholas, was only included in a list of some declared by Pope Gelasius, in A.D. 494, as being those "whose names are justly revered among men, but whose actions are known only to God."

The Cross of St. George was, thus, first adopted after a victory at sea, and centuries afterwards this red cross on a white ground was supreme upon the seas as the English banner, or 'Jack.' The same flag, with a 'Union Jack' in the corner, is still the distinctive 'White Ensign' of the warships of the British navy.

The Scottish Jack was blue with a white saltire or St. Andrew's cross, having its own legends and honorable associations. King James the First, ruling over both countries, thought well to combine the two emblems, making 'an additional Jack,' to be used in certain circumstances. It was under the flag with two crosses that Canada was won in 1759. It was a striking design. The broad white saltire of St. Andrew was not as yet half covered by the red saltire of St. Patrick. That was added later, making the national Jack symbolize the 'Union' of England, Scotland and Ireland. This appears 'in the upper canton, next the staff' of the 'Red Ensign' as our flag in common use is properly termed. Mr. Cumberland explains the correct making and placing of the Jack, and gives many interesting items about flags in general. In an appendix the maple leaf on a white diamond is advocated as a substitute for the Canadian arms in the fly of the Canadian ensign. It would be more easily distinguished at a distance than the complicated 'arms,' but it may be remarked that the maple leaf in white or gold without the diamond, would be still better in that respect. Several colored plates, copies of old engravings, etc., add to the value of a book which is sure to be useful and popular.

A CONSTABLE OF FRANCE.

'Bertrand du Guesclin,' by Enoch Vine Stoddard, A.M., M.D., (Putnam), is a biography of one of the great fighters of the fourteenth century. Du Guesclin was one of the chief defenders of France during the time when the Black Prince, at the head of the English army, was threatening the disintegration of the country. His story is found in the chronicles and ballads of the time. This volume gives the history of France's wars and dissensions during that period and also some description of the material and moral advancement of the country.

If we could place ourselves in the rural districts of Brittany or France, at the end of the reign of Philippe de Valois, we

should be impressed by the great number of little villages which existed. The cottages or huts of which these were composed were rudely built. Nearly all the houses consisted of a ground floor only; a few, especially the taverns, had a second story, and were more pretentious in their construction and appointments. The doors of the cottages were closed by wooden bolts or pins, and in such manner that one might easily push them back with a knife. Light for the interior was obtained through the open door, which, in order to facilitate this, was divided in the centre, the upper half being usually kept open, while the lower half was closed.

Besides the religious or family fetes, there were others which belonged to certain seasons of the year. Some of these are exceedingly primitive and ancient. In Vermandois, for example, during the night of the first day of May, green branches were placed at the doors of the homes of the young unmarried girls. On the eve of St. John's Day, in the neighborhood of Sens, parents having very young babies displayed them near their homes, surrounded with green branches, and distributed little tarts to the persons who came to see them. Doctors in medicine held the same relative position or rank as other doctors of degree, and like the clergy, very generally took vows of celibacy. Besides the manor physician, there was in nearly every village the 'barber surgeon,' whose low fees brought him the larger part of the patronage of the peasantry.

Arrests upon frivolous or personal grounds were common, and the most brutal punishments were resorted to, among which were mutilation and branding with the red-hot iron. Torture, though forbidden by royal edicts, was constantly used in obtaining evidence. The royal pardon could be obtained for the foulest crimes on the ground of faithful service to the king in war.

The story of Du Guesclin's youth is romantic. His parents did not love him, and as he, a very active, rough boy insisted on fighting with the children of the tenantry, they locked him up for several months. Escaping, he ran away to a more indulgent uncle and lived with him for some time, going to church sometimes to please his aunt, and stealing out to wrestle with the villagers. At the age of seventeen he went to see a tournament.

In passing along the streets he heard the remarks of bystanders, which were far from complimentary. 'How,' said one, 'is this the son of a chevalier? He is mounted upon a miller's horse!' Another exclaimed, 'One would take him to be a herdsman; he is better fitted to drive a team than to take part in a tournament. His place is in the kitchen; he is an eater of soup.'

On arriving at the lists, which were erected in the market place, he saw the ladies, richly dressed, occupying the seats and exchanging glances of recognition and encouragement with the chevaliers and the squires who were clad in shining armor, and mounted upon spirited war-horses.

'Alas!' he exclaimed, 'I am so ill-favored that no lady would love me, or permit me to wear her colors. If I but had a good horse! Were I only armed as a gentleman should be, I would attack the best mounted and would overthrow them, or I would perish in the attempt! My father has done me a great wrong; he has not given me the pillion which belongs to the son of a chevalier. But if I am destined to outlive him, I swear I will acquire more glory than Roland, Arthur and Gavaun, even if I be compelled to spend my entire inheritance to achieve it!' Meanwhile the sound of the trumpets announcing the commencement of the tournament, the prancing of the steeds, the flashing of the shields, and the waving of the ladies' scarfs, all served to make him more dissatisfied with his miserable equipment.

The barriers were opened and the champions dashed into the arena. Robert du Guesclin, his father, took part in these jousts. But Bertrand's attention was wholly absorbed in watching the movements of one person; it was one of his cousins of the same age as himself. He was clad in a fine suit of armor, and mounted upon a powerful war-horse.

After he had run the number of courses fixed by the rules of the tournament, Bertrand went to him and begged him to lend him his armor and his horse. 'Indeed, Cousin Bertrand,' he replied, 'I will do so with pleasure, and will arm you myself.'

The unknown squire did brilliantly in the tournament. He would not give his name or lift his visor, and much curiosity was felt with regard to him, when he held his own with knight after knight, refusing only to fight with his father. When at last he was unhorsed and his identity disclosed, the prize of valor was awarded to him, and his father, overjoyed, promised him all the horses and armor he wanted. The rowdy youth became a cautious and skilful leader of armies. Some of his stratagems have a flavor of boyish escapade about them, as when he and thirty followers put woodcutters' garments over their armor and carried bundles of wood to a certain castle, which of course led its drawbridge down for those who seemed to be peasants bringing supplies. In the course of a long career Du Guesclin made himself universally respected. When he died, the English commandant of a fortress that had just surrendered, would give the keys to no other, but came and laid them on Du Guesclin's bier. (W. Foster Brown, \$1.75.)

THE ANCIENT EAST.

'Nippur,' (Vol. I.) John Punnett Peters, Ph.D., (Putnam's) 25 22 account

of the University of Pennsylvania expedition to Babylon, in the years 1888-1890, and tells of explorations and adventures on the Euphrates. Dr. Peters was the director of the expedition and Dr. R. F. Harper and Dr. Hilprecht accompanied him. Some time was spent in Constantinople, while seeking the necessary permission from the Turkish Government to conduct excavations in Babylonia. A strange performance was seen in Constantinople. It is a yearly celebration by the Persian residents of the death in battle of their Mohammedan hero Hussein, and is known to foreigners as 'the Persian Passion Play.'

The weirdness of the scene was beyond description,—the mournful barbarous music, the muttering thud of a multitude beating the breast, the sobs of weeping mourners, the rapid stroke of the scourges, the wild cries of 'Hasan, Hussein!' the sudden flash of the torches illuminating for a moment the outer darkness, and revealing the intent crowds around and on the house-tops, the flashing swords, the streaming blood, the rept intense looks of all, even the European spectators. The excitement of the actors themselves, had become such that only through the greatest vigilance on the part of the Turks were the papers able to report on the following day that no deaths had occurred.

And yet they tell me that it is far less violent than it was even five years earlier. I enquired about the after results, thinking that men who had been marching, crying, swinging swords, and cutting and beating themselves for almost three hours without intermission, must suffer horribly afterwards, but was assured that they would be all right in half an hour. I can only say that I saw a number of them twenty minutes, or half an hour after the performance had ended, and they could not walk without assistance.

During the journey inland some highly interesting points were made. For instance, at a small place called Kal'at Dibse the ruins now visible are of brick and rather insignificant in appearance, but the name and site at once suggested to me that they were the ruins of a place of great importance, namely, Thapsacus—or Tiphshah, which is mentioned as the city on the north-eastern boundary of Solomon's kingdom. The name Dibse is equivalent to Tiphshah, and the situation corresponds to that mentioned by ancient writers. Further on at el-Hammam, which some former authorities identified with Tiphshah, the travellers pitched tents by the side of a tamarisk jungle near a solitary Arab hut.

While hunting in the jungle for partridges or waterfowl, I found several other huts, and met a number of armed Arabs. When I asked some of these Arabs of the Euphrates Valley what they called themselves, they responded 'Fellahsen,' and on further inquiry I found that the river valley is divided into innumerable districts or tribes, each of which has a different name. These fellahsen or tillers of the soil, are, I presume, the almost unchanged descendants of the men who tilled the soil here in the times of Sargon, Abraham, David, Sardanapallus, Nebuchadnezzar and Alexander. They are very miserable and very low in the scale of civilization. They are oppressed by the bedouin, who levy Kubbe (the so-called brotherhood money) upon them at will, while the Turkish authorities, although affording them no protection, plunder them even more ruthlessly under the name of taxation. A number of very dirty and half naked specimens brought us milk, and stood about our camp fire begging for tobacco. The muleteers and zapftehs told dreadful stories of lions and an immense bonfire was kept burning all night, while armed watchmen guarded the animals. However, we heard nothing but the wail of countless jackals, like the lamentations of disembodied babies.

One of the strangest places traversed during the journey was the ancient town of Hit, whose staple product is bitumen or pitch.

Hit has been inhabited since the natives of the Babylonian Plain learned to use pitch or bitumen for mortar, and from that time to this it has been the principal source of supply of that product. The chief bitumen springs lie close behind the modern town. Beyond and around these stretches a dismal black plain, fetid with the smell of sulphuretted hydrogen, and out of this plain a black valley leads to Konbelta. Bitter streams trickle downward to the Euphrates. The rock which crops out here and there beneath your feet, and the cliffs that border the plain, are seamed with pitchy deposits. Above the town hangs a cloud of smoke from the burning bitumen in the furnaces of the shipwrights and the ovens of the housewives.

The first year spent at Nippur had no definite results. In the second volume, which we look for with interest, Dr. Peters tells how his important discoveries were made. (W. Foster Brown, \$2.50.)

FAITH REWARDED.

From the days of Gideon's fleece and Hezekiah's sun-dial, devout souls have looked for and obtained direct guidance and promises from God, not only in the important crises, but in the smaller affairs of everyday life. Every faithful record of personal experience in matters of faith helps other souls to realize God's faithfulness. Such a record we find in a volume entitled 'Precious Stones from Zion's Walls,' by Mrs. Eliza Bentley, published for the author by William Briggs, Ontario. The Rev. Wesley Campbell of St. Alban's Methodist Church, Toronto, says in his introduction, that those who have but a faltering faith in the doctrine of a divine providence, will find themselves greatly strengthened by these pages. It is, however, those of strong faith who are most likely to be helped by and not stumbled by a record of visions and intimations such as rarely come even to those who are living a deeply spiritual life.

Mrs. Bentley's early recollections were in Glasgow. Her father had been hairdresser to Napoleon Bonaparte, and also to one of the Georges of England, and had in his possession many relics of the French Revolution. He brought his little daughter to Quebec about 1833, and after his death the child passed through many vicissitudes before she was married in 1845. She was converted under the Rev. James Caughey, in 1840, and this volume contains a record of her religious life for forty-five years. Possessing a soul of peculiar sensitiveness to spiritual things, this record is full of unusual testimonies told in homely language. Dreams and visions, impressions and intimations, fulfilled more or less literally, with constant direct answers to prayer, are the matters dealt with in the book concerning which Mrs. Bentley says:—

It is with feelings of solemnity, and also from a sense of duty, and with dependence on Divine help, that I now begin an account of some of the Lord's dealings with me, having been convinced that it was his will that I should do so. I am well aware that many will not regard these things favorably, even in the Church, but I can well excuse them, for there was a time when they would have been as strange tales to myself. Although from the time of my conversion I was accustomed to talk to the Lord about spiritual matters, it was only gradually unfolded to my mind to what an extent a believer may hold converse with the God of his salvation, and I am convinced that we lose a great deal of happiness and help by not availing ourselves of this our privilege. An far back as forty years ago I was greatly exercised concerning a temporal matter, and was pondering in my heart whether I might present such a thing before the Lord in prayer, when, as if one talked with me, it was said to my heart, 'Can the Lord be indifferent to anything that affects the happiness or comfort of his creatures?' I answered 'No.' Then it was said, 'You may freely present your petition.' I did so, and was heard, and the Lord granted me my request. From that time, I began to use my privilege more freely.

Many will be especially interested in the chapter dealing with the 'The Canada Holiness Association,' and the unpublished letters to the 'Expositor of Holiness.' 'Doubtless,' says Mrs. Bentley, 'they were right enough at the beginning of their work, but controversy can seldom be carried on any length of time without evil resulting.' The book is neatly printed and bound, and a portrait of the author forms the frontispiece. Another volume on the same line of thought, but consisting of selected rather than original matter, is 'Tales of Trust,' published in paper covers, by H. L. Hastings, of Boston. It contains nearly four hundred pages of authentic accounts of providential guidance, assistance and deliverance. It is one of a series issued by the Scriptural Tract Repository, and is illustrated.

PAMPHLETS, ETC.

'Klondike, and All About It,' by a practical mining engineer, gives the mining laws of Canada and the United States, experiences of miners in the Klondike, list of necessities for outfit, and a variety of information relating to mining. It is compiled from trustworthy sources and gives weight both to the great opportunities of acquiring wealth in the gold region and the terrible hardships to be encountered on the way. One writer mentions his experiences humorously. 'There was no wood on the mountain-top, and we were compelled to chop up a sled for fuel. This was expensive. We tried to breakfast on a pot of half-cooked beans and a little coffee which would freeze at the slightest provocation.' But he also mentions the lonely graves that mark the dangerous parts of the way. (Excelsior Publishing House, New York.)

'Wilfrid Laurier,' is an address delivered in 1889, by Mr. Rodolphe Lemieux, M.P., whose sanguine prophecies have been fully realized. Now published in pamphlet form it will interest those who read French. A striking comparison is drawn between Sir Wilfrid's oratorical style, and that of the fiery Chapleau. Mr. Lemieux concludes by saying, 'Je n'exagere pas en disant que Laurier apparait en ce moment audeessus des masses comme un astre national que tout Canadien aime a admirer avec orgueil et enthousiasme.' And that was eight years ago. (C. Theoret, St. James street.)

The Imperial Federation (Defence) Committee's pamphlet, No. 10, is 'The Colonies and the Navy,' a speech by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer. No. 11, reports a 'Deputation to the Right Honorable Sir J. Gordon Sprigg, Premier of Cape Colony,' and also deals with the subject of the navy. It is said that the colonies contribute only one hundredth part of the naval defense of the empire, though their population is more than one-quarter that of the United Kingdom and their revenues large in proportion. These pamphlets are published at 25 Old Queen street, Westminster, London.

'The Province Map of the Klondike' is a large map with cotton back, folding into a stiff paper cover of convenient size. It shows the various routes of travel to the Klondike region through British Columbia and the North-West Territory, and also by sea. The government regulations for placer mining are appended. Province Publishing Co., Victoria.

The 'Thirty-fourth Annual Report of the Montreal Protestant House of Industry and Refuge and the Homes at Longue Pointe,' shows something of the earnest systematic work being done to relieve the destitute in this city. 'The Church at Home and Abroad,' is the official monthly of The Presbyterian Church in the United States of America. The home and foreign missions of that large denomination, its college and other interests are all brought forward together, the result being an attractive and inexpensive magazine. (Presbyterian Board of Publication, Philadelphia.) 'Ephraim the Scot: an argument identifying Israel with Britain,' by Oxonian, may be obtained from 'Our Race Publishing Co.,' New Haven, Conn. The 'Report of the Canadian Presbyterian Mission in Malwa, Central India,' is printed at the mission press in Rutlam. The printing-press is a prominent factor in the important work carried on there.

Several indifferent ones, in reply to second move. The unexceptionable moves are 2 KB to QB's 4, also 2 K Kt to B's 3, and 2 P to KB's 4; and upon these former opinions are so nicely balanced, that it is difficult, and perhaps unimportant, to decide between them.

Q-K B 2 3 K Kt-B 3
P to P to Q B's 3, you might play K Kt to B's 3, and if Black then de-velops Pawn with Q Kt, his best move is to have the Giuoco Piano open. Black has in the present debut, an opportunity of apparently good moves to be made; and this circumstance should be shown, I think, that your move P to Q B's 3, although the accepted 'classical' play, handed down by the 'old masters,' is not the best the move in the text, or Q Kt to B's 3, or as the Italians recommend, K Kt's 4; or P to Q's 4, the defence Mr. Lewis or Q Kt to B's 3. If, instead of any one of these, you speedily obtain an advantage, viz., in the first place—

Q-K 2 3 Q-K R 5
K Kt-B 3 4 K Kt-B 3
P 5 6 Kt x K P
K Kt 3 7 B x K B P (ch)
B 8 Kt x Q
Q 9 Kt x R
Q 3 10 Q Kt-B 3
K-B 4
If you play the Kt Kt directly, and having the game—

(A)
P-K 5 5 P x Q P
P to play Kt to K's 5th or R's 4th, you take P to K Kt 3rd, and win him.
K Kt-B 3 7 Q-K Kt 5
K B P (ch) 8 K-B sq (best)
K R 3 9 Q-K 4th
If you play the Kt P he loses his Q.
P x K Kt 10 R x B
P x P
You have a much better game than Black. In the second place:—

P-Q 4 3 P-Q 3
P x P 4 P x P
P x B 5 B-Kt 5 (ch)
P x B 6 B x Kt (ch)
Q-K R 5 7 K Kt-K 2
B-K Kt 5 8 Castles.
Q-K R 5 9 P-K Kt 3

If he play P to K R's 3rd, you may take K Kt to B's 3rd, leaving your B (ch) taken.
Q-K R 4
B x K B P (ch) 10 K R-K sq
And you win easily.

Having disposed of these unsafe defenses, we can now continue the regular game:—
P-Q 4 4 P x P
If Black, for his 4th move, play B to Q's 3, you take P with P, and then advance P to K B's 4. He may, however, play another move, viz., 4 B to Q Kt's 3, and the game proceeds thus:—

P x P 4 B-K Kt 3
K B P (ch) 5 Kt x P
P-K 5 5 P-Q 4
He may also play 5 K Kt to K's 5, or 5 Q to K's 2; but in either case the result after a few moves will be in your favor. For example, in the first place,—

Q-K 2 5 Kt-K 5
P x P 6 P-Q 4
You may with equal advantage play 6. Takes K H P (ch).
P x P in passing. 7 Castles.
P x Q B P. 8 Q x P
Q x Kt
And you have gained a Piece.

In the second place:—
P x P 5 Q-K 2
K-B sq. 6 B-Kt 5 (ch)
7 Kt-K 5
(Your move of the King is much better than interposing a Piece.)
Q-K Kt 4 8 P-K B 4
If he play 8, Kt to K B's 3rd, you reply with 9, Q takes K Kt P. If he move 5, Kt to Q's 3rd, you play 9, K B to R's 2nd; and if he play 8, P to Q B's 3rd, you take Kt, and in every case must have the better game.)

Q-R 5 (ch). 9 P-K Kt 3
Q-R 6 10 P-Q B 3
P-K B 3 11 P-Q 4
P-K 2
Winning the Kt.
P x Kt 6 P x B
If you retreat the B to Q Kt's 3, or check with him at Q Kt's 5, the result, according to the best authorities, is an even game; but taking the Kt appears to me to yield you a slight advantage.

P x K Kt P 7 R-K Kt sq
If he check with his Q first, you may interpose Q B at K's 3.
Instead of taking the K Kt P at this point, you may play 7 Q to K R's 5, but not, I think, with the same advantage. For instance:—

Q-K R 5 7 Castles.
(Castling is his best move.)
Q x B 8 R-K sq (ch)
Kt-K 2 9 P-Q 6
B-K 3 10 P x Kt
Q Kt-Q 2 11 Q-Kt-R 3
Q x doubled P 12 Q x P.
Q x P at K's 2nd
The game is about even.

Q-K R 5 8 Q-K 2 (ch)
R-Q sq 9 R x P
K-K B 3 10 Q Kt-B 3
R-K sq 11 Q-B K 3
Q B 12 Q x R
Q B 13 P-Q Kt 8
Q Kt 5 14 R x K Kt P.

NOTES AND NOTICES.
Where the Waters Meet.—The most interesting possible is a trip over the Belt Line Electric Railway to Boutwell Park. Take any St. Catherine Street car east and get out at La Salle avenue, Maisonneuve.

At the Rapids.—All cars on Notre Dame street route running west connect with the line. Last cars for boats leave at 7.30 a.m. and 4.00 p.m. Boat car service to 11.00 p.m.

Two Perfect Colors Found Only in Diamond Dyes. Perfection in color or shade is sure to captivate the hearts of the ladies, who are always unerring judges. The lovely pink produced by the Diamond Dye is a discovery that has gladdened the hearts of thousands. This Diamond Dye Fast Pink for Wool is clear, pure, brilliant, and fast as a rock. One package gives a magnificent shade of pink on two pounds of goods—silk or wool; a medium shade on three pounds; or a light and delicate shade on four pounds. Attention is also called to the Diamond Dye Fast Light Blue for Wool. This is a dye that gives a color far surpassing the light blues produced by European dyes. Ladies having soiled white or cream dresses made from cashmere, nun's cloth or serge can have them dyed in rich shades of Pink or Light Blue and fitted for evening wear. This making of new dresses out of soiled, faded and cast-off garments means a great saving in dollars to thousands of families in Canada.

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Three Sizes, 25c, 50c, and \$1.00.
Sold by druggists, or sent post-paid on receipt of price HUMPHREYS' MED. CO., 111 and 113 William St., New York.

IT RESTORES THE NATURAL WHITENESS OF ALL DRUGGISTS—25 CENTS A BOX—TEABERRY FOR THE TEETH
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NEW MUSIC HOUSE,



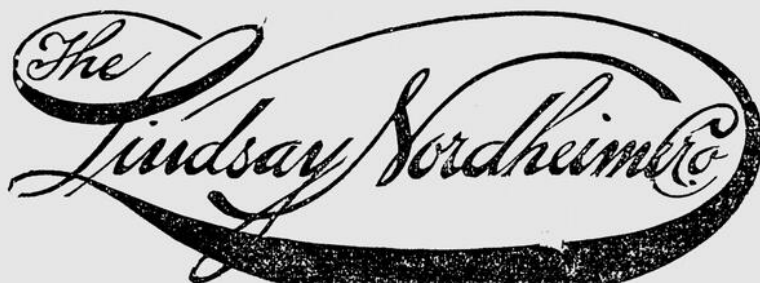
Commencing Wednesday, September 1st, the two leading PIANO & MUSIC firms of MONTREAL, C. W. Lindsay & A. & S. Nordheimer will be merged into one COMPANY to be known as above.

STEINWAY & SONS.
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A full range of Small Musical Instruments will be carried at the Store, 213 St. James Street, also latest and most popular Sheet Music, as well as works of Standard Composers, etc.

Next week, the formal opening day will be announced. In the meantime there is daily arriving the choicest goods, all for immediate sale to those who wish to purchase now.



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We have always on hand a choice selection of Fine Fresh Vegetables. We keep these for the Convenience of our Customers, as we know time cannot always be spared to go to the market.

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THE LAING PACKING and PROVISION CO. Limited.

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Alfred A. Taylor, of Margaree, says: 'One bottle of MINARD'S LINIMENT cured a swelling of the gambler joint, and saved a horse worth \$140.00.'



LICENSE HOLDERS PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION.

The Report of the Convention.

EACH MEMBER TO PLAY HIS PART AS A MAN.

Our Trade Our Politics.

The liquor sellers of Ontario, recognizing the signs of the times as being exceedingly alarming to their interests, and realizing the value of organization as a means of defence, are busily engaged in perfecting their organization, in anticipation of the prohibition plebiscite.

The report of the convention held in the city of Hamilton, last June, has been printed, and is quite interesting reading. The Ontario organization is known as the 'License Holders' Protective Association.' Besides the ordinary, everyday, 'by the glass and bottle,' liquor-sellers, the association admits as honorary members, distillers, brewers, wholesale liquor-dealers, liquor manufacturers and serated water manufacturers.

I desire once more to impress upon the trade in the strongest possible way their duty in this matter, that unless circumstances absolutely prevent they should in all cases only purchase from those in the trade who are one with you in fighting restriction.

THE TEMPERANCE GOVERNMENT OF ONTARIO.

In reference to the recent Ontario license law amendments, the secretary says:—

The bill as introduced was received by the temperance party with indignation. Meetings were held, resolutions denouncing the government were passed and a very large number met in convention in Toronto on March 12 to protest on behalf of the temperance people of the province. They waited upon the government on the same day.

day. The press reported that interview very fully and it is not necessary for me to refer to it again, but simply to say as one who was present that no more ungentlemanly or unadvisable deputation ever waited upon the representatives of the people in this or any other province and the disgraceful language of some of the delegates and the attempted bulldozing of others was a scene not easily forgotten. The bill as introduced was not satisfactory to the trade. The bill reprinted with certain amendments came up for a second reading on the evening of March 30, and contained that celebrated clause, namely, 'Municipal control of the hours of opening and closing.' As this power had never been asked for by the temperance party, it came as a thunderbolt to your officers who were watching the progress of the bill. Investigation proved that it was the fine Italian hand of the politician found in the ranks of the temperance party who was responsible for this new move. Local organizations were advised by wire and by letter of this new clause and instructed what action to take, and then the stage began in the House. The temperance party worked night and day to retain this clause in the bill. They recognized that with this power in their hands, it would prove a tremendous lever; could not help but create financial injury to the trade and in some places practically mean annihilation of committees from the Ontario Alliance remained at the parliament buildings all the time, actively lobbying for its retention. You could always find a clergyman or two in the corridors buttonholing members. The government stood by the clause, but against all influences we were able to succeed and the result was that at 1:45 a.m. on the morning of April 10, when the bill was in committee to be finally considered this clause was defeated by a vote of 59 to 26, although in addition to strong speeches by private members upon both sides in favor of its retention, the Hon. Mr. Hardy and the Hon. Mr. Ross also spoke strongly in its favor.

Secretary Dickie adds:— Too much credit cannot be given to the local organizations throughout the province, and also the executive committee, for the very prompt manner in which they carried out the instructions issued from headquarters. During the entire time that the House was in session—something over nine weeks—no day passed without your officers and others being present watching your interests, and I am sure that all present to-day cannot but recognize the great power which the trade controls in this province, if they would only use it to their advantage. To my mind, one of the most important results of the past session has been that whilst in former years the trade of this province as a whole was looked upon as of no value whatever in politics, you are now recognized and courted by both political parties.

Then follows the black list of all the members of the House who voted in favor of the government clause, which was so bitterly opposed by the liquor interests. The names are:—

Messrs. Auld, Baxter, Burton, Chaffin, Cleland, Craig, Crawford, Currie, Dana, Davis, Dryden, Farwell, Gamey, Harcourt, Hardy, McDonald, McLean, McPherson, Marter, Meacham, Middleton, Ross, Taylor.

The names of the remaining three are not given.

THE NAMES OF THEIR FRIENDS. The names of members of the House who stood by the liquor men in their 'extremity,' and whom, Mr. James Haverson says, 'common gratitude as well as sound policy dictates that we remember,' are published in the report, and are the following:—

Messrs. Barr, Beatty of Leeds, Beatty of Parry Sound, Blezard, Brower, Bush, Campbell, Carnegie, Garrow, German, Gibson, Kidd, Little, Hobbs, Hiscott, Howland, Kern, McCullum, McKay of Oxford, McKee, Moore, Muttie, O'Keefe, Pardo, Pardo, Parulo, Preston, Rod of Addington, Rod of Durham, Richardson, Robertson, Rod of Ryerson, St. John, Smith, Spence, Traux, Tucker, Whitney, Willoughby, G. Penner, Caven, Champ, Connor, Dymson, Dynes, Falls, Field, Flatt.

Only fifty-six of the fifty-nine members voting are published.

The secretary then adds this by way of advice:— Each local association should question to all who were parliamentarians during the past session, and may be asked at the approaching elections: 'How did you vote on municipal control?' and a similar inquiry.

Mr. Haverson, the solicitor of the 'trade,' in his report referring to the vote in the Ontario Legislature, adds:— It is gratifying, indeed, to know that in the present House we were able to defeat our enemies by such an overwhelming vote, and the wisdom of the course pursued by the association in avoiding party politics, cannot be too highly commended, and should lead us until we adopt our motto, 'Our Trade, our Politics.' Common gratitude, as well as sound policy dictates that we remember the fifty-nine men who stood by us in our extremity.

THE PLEBISCITE. The report also devotes considerable space to the question of the plebiscite. After reciting the various proposals which the trade desires to have embodied in the plebiscite bill, and which were laid before the Government on May 13 last, it says:—

The bill would be certainly introduced at the session of 1898. This will leave us for eight months for the local organizations to interview their members regarding the Plebiscite Bill, and to have their names and support these resolutions (the 'dealers'), which were laid before the Government. To my mind, the same steps should be taken with the local organizations here should be taken with the local union members regarding this bill. Every pressure possible will be brought to bear upon Mr. Lauder, that when submitting his question, it shall only be the best question, 'Are you in favor of Prohibition?' a fight of description we will be engaged in, but if the government submit the question of 'Are you in favor of Prohibition?' these who are allowed to vote are asked to vote at Dominion elections, and that it should be a majority of the total vote of the voters' list, I feel perfectly satisfied that this question will be beaten so badly that we will hear no more of it for years to come.

Mr. James Haverson, solicitor for the association, in his report on the plebiscite, says:—

The Premier, in replying to the deputation, promised that the Dominion voters' list would be used in taking the vote, that the question of one man, one vote, would be considered by the government. As to the question to be submitted, he declared that the naked question would not be put, as it was desirable that a practical answer should be given by the electorate. That direct taxation was the only means of raising the deficit, and that the people must understand. The Plebiscite Bill has not been brought down, so that at present it is impossible to state what the bill will contain, but the association may rest assured that every thing is being done in the interest of the trade that is possible, and that it will require the united efforts of a combined and thoroughly organized body with every branch engaged, to secure a prompt and complete triumph. It is well to remember we are fighting the battle of freedom against an enemy whose battle cry is 'restriction.'

WORK AND ORGANIZE. Secretary Dickie concludes his report with these words:—

In concluding my report I appeal to the trade to unite, as never before in your history were you as strong among all classes as you are to-day, and never feared by politicians as now. In order to ensure continued success the liquor trade of the Province of Ontario must do their part, as victories are won by work, not merely waiting for success. I therefore appeal by appointment to all to buckle on their armor for the fight to remember that it is the duty of each member at this time to play his part as a man should, to remember that every man, no matter how humble, has some influence, some power, some method, by which the general good of the association can be advanced, and acting accordingly, as I am assured, that with the united efforts of the whole, we should be 'Work, work, work, organize, organize, organize.'

The reports of Secretary Dickie and Mr. Haverson were adopted by the convention, and resolutions giving effect to their suggestions and recommendations were carried.

Among the list of honorary members of the association are the following, who are contributors to the funds of the association to assist in 'fighting the battle of freedom (!) against an enemy whose battle cry is restriction':—

SODA WATER MANUFACTURERS. James Walsh, Toronto; Pilgrim Brothers, Hamilton; Clark Brothers, Toronto; Hazzard, Ottawa; Jos. Hilton, London; John Houston, Simcoe; C. Wilson, Toronto; J. Brown, Chatham; Jas. Matthews, Toronto; D. J. Co., Ottawa; Ture & Son, London; J. H. Hutchison, St. Thomas; Boyle & Libby, Toronto; W. Robertson, Toronto; J. J. Lauchlin, Toronto; W. A. Verner, Toronto; J. P. Rowan, Ottawa; T. Ferguson, London; Challind & Jenks, Hamilton.

NOTES AND NOTICES. Notice.—Do not be dependent, insure in The Co-Operative Funeral Expense Society, as you would insure your house; it only costs 75c yearly. Make a provision in case of death as you may leave your family in a position to give you even a respectable funeral without incurring debt.

Miss Baker of Dunham Ladies' Hotel will be at the Turkish Bath Hotel on Monday and Tuesday, Aug. 30 and 31, to receive and consult with parents desiring to place their daughters in that institution.

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LADIES—Drop us a Postal Card or Telephone 2200 and we will send for any of your Furs that require Remodelling for the coming Season.

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Doctors Differ.

Reliable statistics show that the total number of physicians of all schools is 118,500. We will have in Montreal next week a large number of doctors from all over the world. And as a class they are universally known as men of conflicting opinions and ideas; they have an unwritten law, and it is inexorable, that members of their profession must not advertise; however, they are not debarred from reading advertisements, although they are declared to be the hardest class of men to influence by advertising. This may be true, but it is also true they are human beings like everybody else. They have to eat, drink and

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Therefore we want them ALL TO AGREE ON ONE QUESTION,

which is the united opinion of all the Montreal doctors already, that the best place for them to purchase the necessities for the outer man at the smallest outlay of cash is from the popular outfitter,

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BICYCLING AND ITS GROWTH.

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wide extension of its use, and will probably continue so to do to a still greater extent. One is the making of good roads, asphalted in the cities and macadamized in the country.

The other thing that is promoting the wider use of the wheel is the marked reduction in its price, which has brought it within the financial reach of a well-nigh universal constituency.

Now, all this, as we have said, is effecting a wondrous social revolution. Invalids are getting their health restored as if by magic.



M'DUFFEE BREAKING THE RECORD.

sprint, for they knew that if they started at a good pace they would be tired out and not in it at the finish.

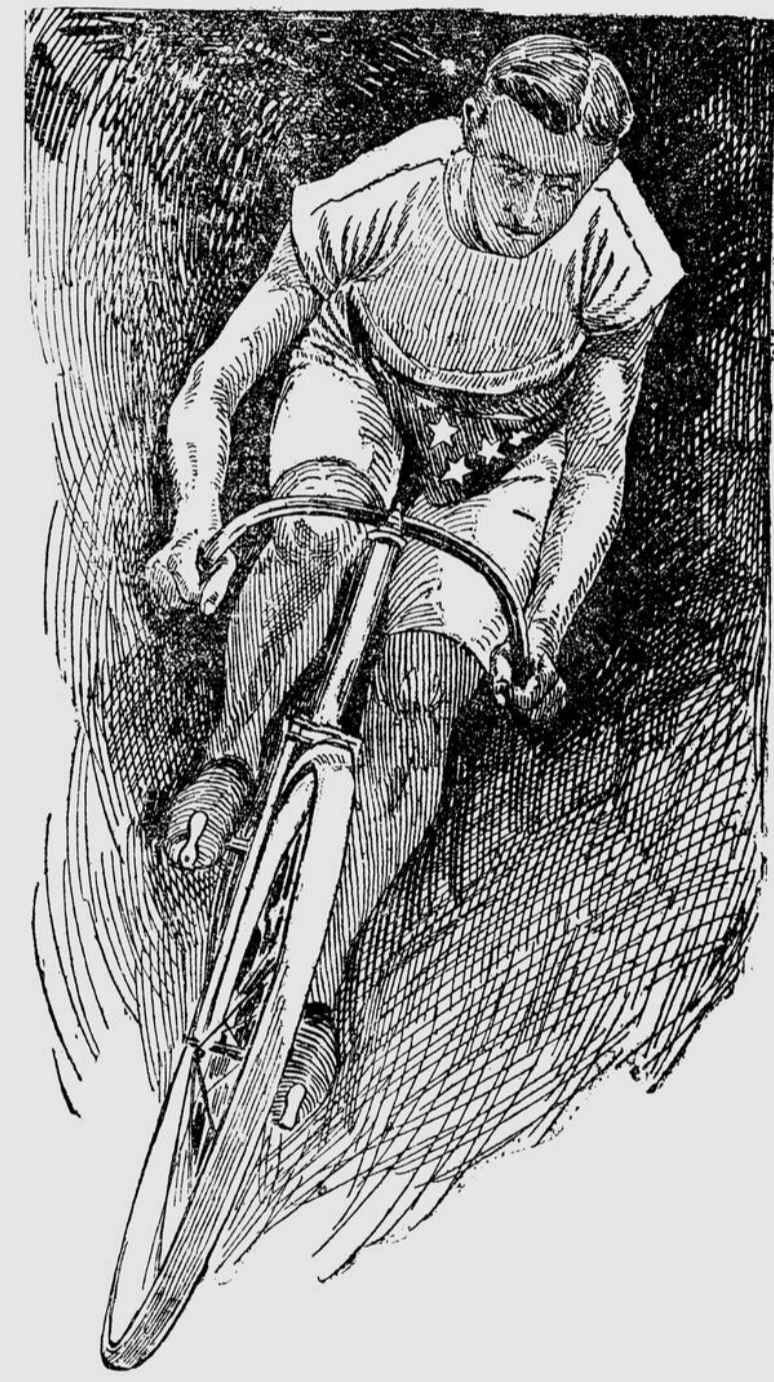
With the advent of the multicyle in the shape of quads, quintets and sextuplets, the pacing has become an easy matter.

England, France and other Continental countries have been far in advance of America on the pacemaking question.

Eddie McDuffee's record-breaking performance on the Charles River Park track, Boston, on Aug. 12, when he rode a mile, flying start, paced, in 1.38 1.5, and broke the world's record, was the result of perfect pacing.

The result is that the American table contains many world's records. American cycling manufacturers have been building big machines with overhanging rear seats, and they are likely to change the record tables when perfected.

The performance of McDuffee, the American wheelman, has been outdone by the English rider, J. Platt Betts, who a few days ago rode a mile in 1 min. 37 2.5 secs., breaking the mile paced bicycle record, at Crystal Palace, London.



JOHN S. JOHNSON.

things. But there was nothing that ever undertook to do what the bicycle is doing. There has been nothing upon which it is merely an improvement.

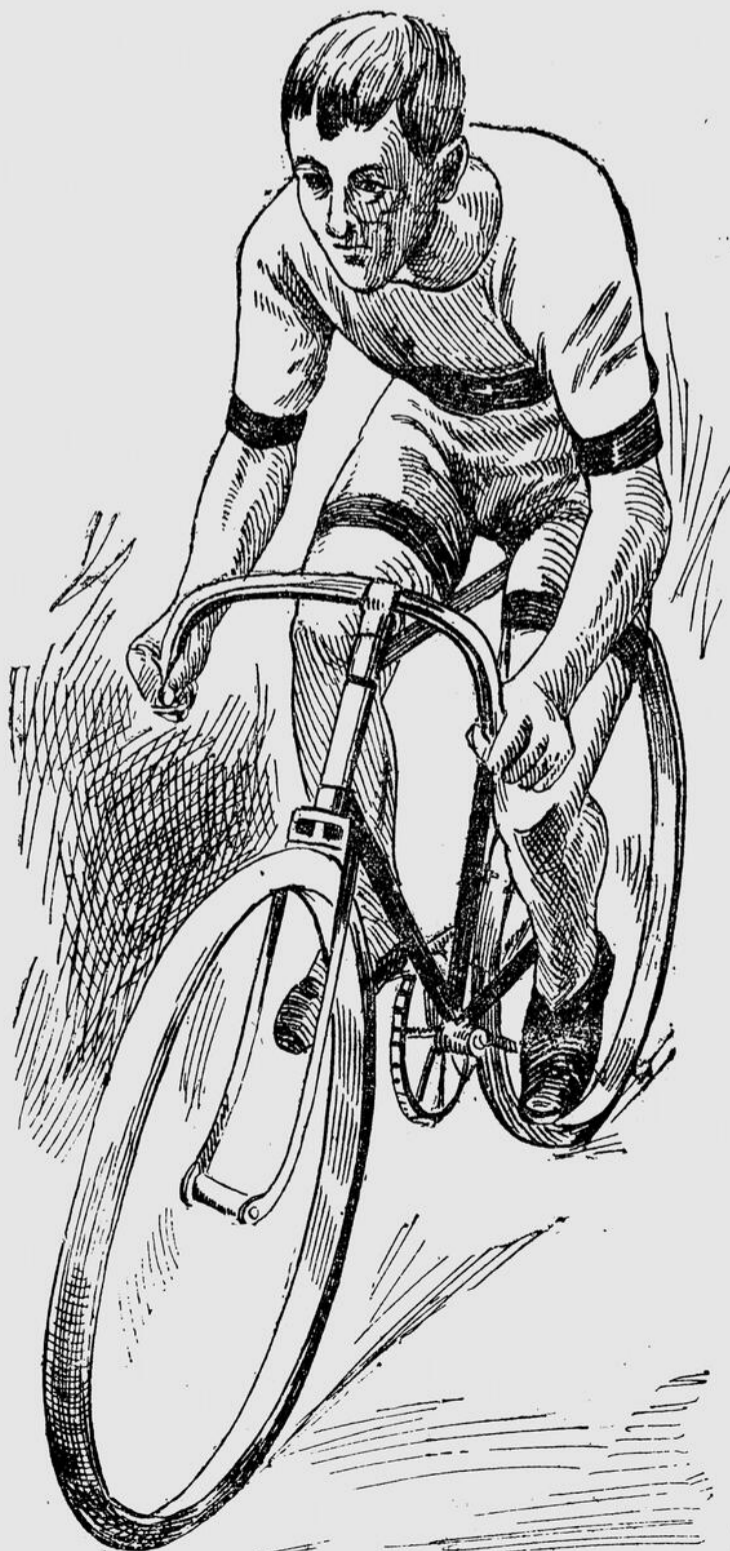
Some ride too fast, violate the rules of the road and otherwise make themselves offensive, just as others do in driving, even in walking and even in their conduct in public places.

M'DUFFEE'S FAST MILE.

(From the New York 'World'.)

Pacing by multicyles is revolutionizing the sport of bicycle racing. In the old days pacemakers were unknown, and were not used as they are now in open amateur or professional races.

As the race grew in popularity and the prizes in value the pacing system grew in strength. All of the men entered in a race would loaf until they turned into the home stretch before beginning their



J. PLATT BETTS.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Clearing Sale of

BICYCLES

We beg to advise the public that we are closing out the balance of our stock of "CAVALIER" and "PELHAM" BICYCLES, at

Wholesale Cost Price.

CAVERHILL, LEARMONT & CO.

quintuplet tacked on in front at intervals and gave the men on the sextuplet a rest.

McDuffee's record was broken by J. Platt-Betts at the Crystal Palace track, London, on Thursday, and his mark of 1:37 3.5 now stands as the world's record.

Among those who may surpass it is Arthur Gardner, who rode a mile in 1:39 2.5, paced by two quads, at the national meet in Philadelphia two weeks ago.

One of the greatest pace followers in this country is little Jimmy Michael, a twenty-year-old boy, who weighs just about a hundred pounds, and in a mile race would probably be lost by Bald, Loughead and Kiser.

The performance of McDuffee, the American wheelman, has been outdone by the English rider, J. Platt Betts, who a few days ago rode a mile in 1 min. 37 2.5 secs., breaking the mile paced bicycle record, at Crystal Palace, London.

THE BICYCLE AS A TONIC.

For many years past in the great number of deaths by consumption the ratio in Massachusetts has been nearly one thousand five hundred women to a thousand men, but for the past five years, or since the general adoption of the bicycle for both sexes, the death rate has been much reduced and the ratio has decreased.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Itching, Burning Skin Diseases Cured For 35 Cents.

Dr. Agnew's Ointment relieves in one day and cures Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Eczema, Barbers' Itch, Ulcers, blotches and eruptions of the skin.

Coleman's SALT DAIRY, HOUSEHOLD AND FARM PROMPT SHIPMENT GUARANTEED CANADA SALT ASSOCIATION CLINTON, ONT.

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It soothes and eases the pain and aches instantly, and effects a complete cure in a surprisingly short space of time.

For lubricating stiff joints and making sore muscles supple and strong it has no equal.

A prominent Montreal lawyer writes as follows:

"I have much pleasure in testifying to the value of your Imperial Embrocation. Some weeks ago, while I was riding a bicycle, I fell from it and severely injured my leg. A few applications of your embrocation relieved me of all the pain and stiffness."

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A SOLDIER'S LETTER FROM INDIA.

(N. Y. 'Observer.') A letter from a soldier in the British army, written in India, has fallen into our hands, and we have permission to print it. The writer was trained for a different calling, but having 'taken the Queen's shilling,' he is making the best of a hasty step and addresses his interesting communication to his mother in the Old Country. His letter shows some of the hardships endured by the British soldiers, as well as something of the brave spirit which animates these defenders of the realm:—

My dear mother, we left our barrack square at Aldershot about eight o'clock on the morning of Feb. 9, and our bands played us to the station, with various selections, including 'Will Ye No Come Back Again,' 'Auld Lang Syne' and 'The Girl I Left Behind Me,' etc., and in due course we arrived at Southampton. There we were told off into messes of sixteen men, and found the 'Dilwara' lying alongside for the voyage with full corporal's pay and put in charge of No. 28 mess, sergeant of the first watch, a twelve-hour watch, eight to eight, two nights in bed and one on watch; also orderly sergeant in charge of the hammocks, so that altogether I had quite a lively time of it. We then got our tin mugs, plates, etc., and prepared for dinner. This consisted of not quite one spud (potato) per man, boiled in its skin, a little bit of hot, fat, boiled meat, and a tablespoonful of hot, greasy water, nicknamed soup. Everything smelt vile of disinfectant and mould. Just a word or two about our food in passing. It was truly vile. Bread occasionally, about a slice per man, rather sour tasting, ship's biscuits shovelled up in broken bits on all other occasions. (Our dog biscuits like the specimen I brought home are kings to them, and infinitely preferable.) No milk or sugar in your tea, about one-quarter of a pint per man, and no extras of any kind, sort or description, beyond that which I have just stated. Dry biscuit, and milkless, sugarless, hot tea water. For money you could buy almost anything, but you have to have plenty of it. Condensed milk, 8d (sixteen cents) per tin; very small tins of French butter, 8d (sixteen cents) per tin; cheese, 10d (twenty cents) per pound; small tins of jam, 7½d (fifteen cents), and bread of a kind, 4d (eight cents) per small loaf, and not always to be had at that. If ever you should think of enlisting and coming out, bring plenty of cash or make up your mind to starve. We could not make any complaint to the officers, as the grub you get on board ship is a free government grant, and you are not stopped any 3d (six cents) a day for messing as at home.

We got aboard at Southampton, about twelve o'clock, and weighed anchor in a drizzling rain and mist about half-past three p.m. Being such bad weather, we could only steam very slowly and so did not reach Queenstown, Ireland, till half-past nine Thursday morning. Here, six hundred and fifty more troops embarked. We could not land, but managed to haul a basket or two of pigs' feet, etc., aboard by means of a port-hole window and a couple of ropes. We saw some Irish jaunting cars, some genuine and typical Irish natives, etc., and had a very fair view of Queenstown itself. It is very hilly, built close down to the water's edge, stretches for a long way along the shore, and seemed to have plenty of jolly shops, etc. We left there after a cheery farewell from an excitable Irish crowd, about half-past three p.m., but after only getting a very little way out, were compelled to anchor by a thick mist, till about twelve o'clock midday Friday, and even then could only steam at about one-quarter speed, with fog-horn accompaniment. We got fairly on the edge of the Bay of Biscay about two p.m. on Saturday, and though it seemed rough, the ship scarcely rolled a bit. This seems to be a little trick of hers. If the water only looks delightfully smooth with just the least swell running, she rolls most horribly; if, on the other hand, it looks rough and wild, with lots of foam crests, she rides as steady as any old stager. We had about sixteen hundred hands on board, all told, and representative groups of almost every regiment and corps in the service. Two or three days after leaving the bay, one of the Essex regiment, either with a screw loose, or else trying to work his brief, i.e., his discharge, climbed up the rigging in the night and started cutting away the span ropes. I was all right till Wednesday night when a comrade accidentally kicked me on the head whilst swinging our hammocks, and sent me up aloft sick. I was only a very little sick, however, and I don't think I should have been sick at all otherwise. There were not nearly so many sick as one would have expected; quite enough though. Hammocks are issued out and taken in every day, and are about the worst job you get. They are quite as comfortable to sleep in as your kips (beds) when once you get used to them. One night a fellow fell out on top of me, but neither of us was the worse for it. Whilst I was writing you a few notes in my little pocketbook, she gave a most delicious and scientific lurch, and sent one and all flying in all directions. An empty soup can, pickle jar, salt cellar, sixteen spoons and an old overcoat, etc., fell on me as my share of the sport, but I wasn't hurt much, though I have since lost the big toe nail of my left foot, whereon the soup Dixie 'lighted.

*We had during the first few days a few

inspections of one sort and another; fire drill, issuing of life buoys, etc.; saw one or two lots of porpoises, flying fish, etc., and on Sunday passed Cape St. Vincent, off the coast of Portugal. The whole coast for miles is one long chain of cliffs, some fifty or sixty feet in height, with flat, grassy tops, composed of a sort of yellow-looking sandstone, a very rough, dangerous-looking coast, full of big, hollow caves, with high, dashing spray licking their sides, and at the extreme end a quaint little yellow fort-like lighthouse. The next place we passed of any interest was Gibraltar, but being night, there was not much to be seen, and as a matter of fact the majority of us were fast asleep at the time. The Mediterranean Sea is just as books tell us blue as blue, (not quite like those Reckitt's blue advertisement pictures though) and the sunrises and sunsets were extremely beautiful, but it sometimes comes on to rain all of a sudden, and when it does rain, well, it does rain, and no half-jarks about it, big drops the size of one halfpenny. Next we passed the coast of Italy very similar to that of Spain and Portugal, a long line of hills and a clear, blue sky. Of Africa we only obtained an occasional and distant glimpse on our right, and one or two scattered islands very dreary looking. We beguiled the time with a couple of concerts and a few sports, high jump, tug-o-war, three-legged, obstacle and other races, etc., none of which were up to much.

As we neared Port Said and the Suez canal, the weather became much hotter, and awnings were placed all over the vessel. By this time the so-called fresh meat became anything other than fresh, and we had to change the diet; so took to hot fat, salt junk, no potatoes and no bread. Several of us feasted off raw red herrings in preference to the meat which seemed anxious to go ashore for a walk; in fact, I did hear that one piece bit a cook orderly in the arm, but I can't vouch for the accuracy of the report. I do know, however, that fifteen messes one day complained to the orderly officer. We reached Port Said at eight o'clock in the evening, but no one was allowed to go ashore. It seemed a very much larger spot than you would think, brilliant everywhere with electric lights (not Israelites.) It has some very fine streets and business houses, chiefly cafes and bourses, together with many handsome shops, equal to any at Brixton or Clapham, the Bon Marché not excepted. Everything was up to date, including the new woman on her 'bike' (bicycle.) Here we coaled, and you would be astonished to see these colored people work, men, women and boys. They carry everything on their heads. They put 608 tons of coal aboard in sixty-four minutes. Something like a coal fatigue this. Leaving Port Said at eight o'clock next morning, we entered the Suez canal. It is very difficult for me to give you any idea of what it is really like. Try and picture yourself on say—the Tamar, just above Pentillee castle, on either side of you an endless desert of yellow, earthy looking sand, with not a scrap of vegetation of any kind in sight beyond a few dusty, burnt, withered-up sort of furze bushes. On your right hand a toy-like little railway running along, on your left, a few salt water lakes in the distance, a scorching sun overhead, a few scattered signal stations, cattle sheds, mud kraals (huts) or other out-houses at intervals. One or two old steam tugs, dredgers, cranes, etc., a few stray groups of cam-

els, asses, Egyptian soldiers, Arabs, dardies, and so forth. Our vessel was only allowed to travel about five miles an hour, the canal just wide enough for one vessel at a time steering carefully. Even then with a pilot on board, we got stuck on a sand bank once for a little while. There are small sidings at intervals to allow other ships to pass, but then you have to anchor and pull her in close to one side, and this means a good half-an-hour's delay at least. We passed the 'Britannia,' a sister troopship, homeward bound, with time-expired men and invalids on board. They of course pointed first at our ship and then at their own, at the same time shouting to our fellows that they were going the wrong way. This bit of pleasantry seemed to quite upset some of our men, and for some time after they were quite downhearted about it, not to say homesick. I forgot to tell you that in the Suez canal the dardies follow the boat along the banks for miles, just for all the world like the London city arabs do the trams and 'buses, performing all sorts of antics and yelling, shouting and gibbering at you to toss them money or tobacco overboard. Now then again they'd dive into the canal and swim for some old clothes thrown to them, and concerning the wear of which they've the wildest ideas, hanging the pants (trousers) round their necks or else trying to get them on over their heads. By this time we all had on our white toby's (helmets) and very glad we were of them, for it was intensely hot, wearing kharki (car-key), cholera belts, the aforementioned white toby's, with bare feet and sitting quite still with nothing to do, an awning spread all over the ship. We sweat like bulls of Bashan. The decks too, though constantly slushed down with the fire hose, got simply blazing hot. After the Suez we passed between two large rocks called Hell's Gates, a rough and dangerous

strait for any vessel at the best of times. After that, twelve large rocks nicknamed 'The Twelve Apostles,' and then at night Aden, Arabia. We were most unlucky in this respect, passing Gibraltar, Malta, Port Said and Aden all at night, all owing to our delay in leaving Queenstown, before explained. Shortly after this we buried another of drink's victims, a young fellow, belonging to the Scotch Fusiliers, with nine years' service, just recently married; he leaves a wife and two little ones. He was supposed to have died of pneumonia, but the doctor said it was really from the effects of being a heavy drinker, and suddenly having his supply cut short, no drink being allowed on board. About this time we came across a good many more flying fish (dolphins), one or two sharks, and a couple of young whales. One of the King's Own Scottish Borderers burst a blood vessel with the heat, but subsequently recovered all right. I think the doctor ordered him home again. Two of our crew, blacks, Lascars, firemen, had smallpox, and were put in a ship's boat and covered in with tarpaulin for isolation. No fresh cases of disease occurred during our stay on the vessel, and nothing of any note happened till we arrived safely and thankfully at Bombay; from thence we took another vessel, three days' sail to Karachi, spent five days in a standing camp (tents) there, and then took a two-days' train ride on to Quetta, from whence I am now writing this. In my next I will tell you how we fared after arriving at Bombay to the time we arrived here, and a little of this place.

A PROTECTIONIST TRICK. DISCRIMINATING DUTY SLIPPED IN BY A TARIFF LEAGUE.

(New York 'Times.') An account is given by the 'Commercial Advertiser' of how the ten percent discriminating duty got into the tariff bill. Here it is:—

It appears that the American Protective Tariff League of this city was instrumental in securing the insertion of the clause. A man who had much to say about the bill when it was before the Senate said yesterday that Senator Elkins of West Virginia wrote it at the suggestion of the league, and after submitting it to experts in the league introduced it as an amendment. This fixes in part the responsibility for one of the most audacious legislative tricks in the history of tariff legislation, which is very rich in such tricks. The 'amendment' introduced by Mr. Elkins did not get into the bill in either house, and when the bill was in the hands of the conference committee was as much outside of their jurisdiction as a rivar and harbor bill would have been. The whole duty, the sole duty, of the conference was to adjust the differences between the two houses. There could be no difference as to a matter that neither house had affirmatively acted on.

Now let us know who among the conference were co-conspirators with Mr. Elkins and the American Protective Tariff League.

THE KING OF SIAM'S PIPERS.

It is rumored that the King of Siam is thinking of taking a couple of Scotch pipers back to Siam, with a view to edifying his own court. When he got over his amazement at Osborne, he promptly asked what such a phenomenon cost to produce, and he is evidently under the impression that there is good value for money.—West Sussex (Eng.) 'Gazette,' Aug. 12.

A MODERN MONARCH.

We quote below from the text of a letter addressed by a reigning sovereign to his sons. Many European papers express the hope that, despite the democratic antagonism to monarchs which marks our age, here and there a capitalist may be found who will teach his children the principles of this king. According to the 'Strassburger Post' the letter runs as follows, omitting the parts of purely private interest:—

'Unless you possess qualities which distinguish you before others, it is best, while travelling abroad, to act as if you belonged among the common people. You must not brag of the fact that you are royal princes, nor allow your attendants to do so. The expenses of your education I defray out of my private purse, not at the expense of the state. It is much better that I should spend my money thus, than that I should leave you a fortune, for your education is of lasting value, and you can not be robbed of it. I consider it as the most valuable inheritance, and will give the same good education even to the least developed of my sons.

'Were I to take the money from the public treasury, the people could justly say that some of my sons are not worth it, and that I am wasteful. But even my private fortune, in a certain sense, belongs to the state. It is given your father to exercise charity as well as to defray the expenses of his household. The money spent on your education will, indirectly, be of value to the state. You must remember always that your father is not bound to place you in influential position because you happen to be royal princes. . . . Important positions demand special abilities, therefore you must study earnestly and faithfully, so that you may be of value to your country and to the world.

'If you think that princes have nothing to do but to enjoy themselves, you lower yourselves to the level of animals, who are born, eat, sleep and die.' Do not fancy that you may insult others with impunity, and that you will not be punished because you are my sons. Your father does not intend his sons to have a chance to act arbitrarily. You will be punished if you do wrong. The fact that your father is a king shall not save you. Be careful with your money. You may not waste it, thinking you are rich princes and the sons of kings. Do not



KING OF SIAM.

return with debts; they will not be paid without a question, and you will be punished. Remember it is not as easy to earn money as it is to spend it! The money spent on your education is part of what your father receives in consideration of his work done in caring for the welfare of his people. Such money must be spent for useful purposes only.'

And the writer of this letter? King Chulalongkorn of Siam, who wrote it some time ago, when his sons went to Europe. Though his difficulties are much greater, for his people are less energetic and his international position is precarious, he endeavors to follow in the footsteps of Mutsu-Hito, Emperor of Japan, introducing western progress wherever he can in his country. The 'Nation,' Berlin, says:—

'King Chulalongkorn is forty-four years old, and a true reformer, almost a revolutionary on the throne. One of his first acts as king was the abolition of hereditary slavery. In his court ceremonial he abolished the custom of the courtiers to throw themselves at the feet of the sovereign. In 1874 he curtailed his own power by the creation of a cabinet. No wonder that such a ruler gained the respect of even a democratic republic, Switzerland having received and entertained him with much pleasure during his present visit to Europe. It is very characteristic that he will not interfere with the European tutors of his sons, as this would destroy the teachers' authority. He was deeply moved by the grand panorama of the Alps, which he contemplated from the Wengern Alps. "I was pleased," he said, "the Queen were here. I know what she would do; she would stay a long time to pick flowers."—'The Literary Digest.'

There is a scarcity of cents in Toronto, caused by the fifteen thousand Edward Leaguers who were there carrying off about fifty thousand of the copper coins as souvenirs.

THE DAILY WITNESS is printed and published at the 'Witness' Building, at the corner of Craig and St. Peter streets, in the city of Montreal, by John Redpath Douglass, & Montreal. All business communications should be addressed to 'John Douglass & Son,' 'Witness' Office, Montreal, and all letters to the Editor should be addressed to 'The Editor of the 'Witness,' Montreal.'



FIRST COME, FIRST SERVED.

German Emperor (seeing the Franco-Russian Meeting in his mind's eye).—'Ha, ha! They may embrace as they like; but I was there first!' [President Faure leaves France for Russia on the 18th inst.—Daily Paper.] —Punch.



JOHN AND SEBASTIAN CABOT.—Bark and White.

This splendid piece of sculpture represented in the accompanying illustration is the work of Mr. John Cassidy, an English sculptor of no small repute. The attitudes are good and the expressions are far from being of that meaningless type which is so common with some statuary.