

THE NEW EXHIBITION BUILDING.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN TROUBLES.

Situation Extremely Grave in Rhodesia.

BUSINESS ENTERPRISE AT A STAND-STILL PENDING THE RESULT.

RHODES TO ANSWER FOR THE PART PLAYED BY HIM IN THE DESCENT AT JOHANNESBURG—OTHER CABLE NEWS.

London, Aug. 8.—The fact that Lord Salisbury took no part in the debate on the Irish Land bill in the House of Lords has caused a great deal of comment in various quarters. The Prime Minister did not seem to be at all affected by the hostility displayed by his followers but on the contrary assumed an air of unusual gaiety, joking on the subject with the Lord High Chancellor. The resignation of several members of the Ministry, which it was predicted would be tendered because of the action of the House of Lords, are quite unlikely to occur, but the position of the government has been seriously weakened. While the landlord peers could have done nothing better calculated to explode the Tory position than the Upper House is governed largely by patriotic motives checked by the House of Commons only in support of the deliberate judgment of the people, the Liberal view of the matter—a majority of the peers are swayed by purely selfish motives—has received enormous impetus. The fate of the measure remains doubtful. The moderates are hopeful that the House of Commons will restore the emasculated version of the bill and the peers will be induced to accept a compromise and that thus the bill will be passed.

THE CRETAN OUTRAGES.

The refusal of Lord Salisbury to take part in the proposed blockade of the island of Crete has met with unanimous approval in view of the strong feeling against the Armenian outrages. Great Britain will at least do nothing to bolster the Sultan, while the activity of the British Mediterranean fleet which is directed against the East yesterday by the Turkish Government's declaration is likely to assist materially in the government to grant relief to the island.

THE PAID ON JOHANNESBURG.

Lord Rhodes, whose connection with the British South Africa Company is well known, is well known, and is expected to be brought to the part he took in bringing about the invasion of the territory of the Transvaal. A comparatively short time ago Mr. Rhodes was made a mem-

ber of Her Majesty's Privy Council, but his name will be stricken from the list of the councillors and he will be summoned to give evidence before the parliamentary select committee of inquiry into the Chartered Company's doings. But there is to be no repetition of the Jameson trial in his case. It is known that Mr. Chamberlain, the Colonial Secretary, desired to see him in the dock, and has discussed the question of indictment with Mr. Arthur J. Balfour and the Attorney-General. There are ample reasons for indicting Mr. Rhodes as for the conviction of Dr. Jameson, but a trial and its preliminaries would have involved a delay of six months in the proceedings of the committee of inquiry, so Mr. Rhodes has meantime escaped the ordeal he challenged. When he reappears in England it will be with ruined prestige and as a comparatively poor man.

SITUATION IN RHODESIA.

Cables from Rhodesia convey little, almost nothing of the truth as to the destruction that has fallen upon the colony. Private letters received by business firms in London, having relations with companies at Johannesburg and Bulawayo, disclose facts which the Chartered Company's officials will soon be unable to conceal. There is no longer a colony nor colonist. Though the Matabeles have been driven into the forest and hill fastnesses, it will take months to subdue them effectively. While insecurity continues, business projects are impossible. London firms have ordered their agents to return as soon as possible. Prospecting, syndicates and promoters having land lots, and mining concessions on offer in London, Glasgow and other centres, have ceased to operate. The colonists are streaming out of Rhodesia towards the Transvaal, anywhere southwards where they see a chance to live. The only traffic into the colony is in munitions and provisions for the troops. Men who are not enrolled in the fighting forces and all women and children are being assisted to emigrate, as a necessity from a country where milk costs twelve shillings per bottle, and a tin of meat about five shillings. All necessaries that can be brought by transport are required by the fighting men. Within the next two months, Rhodesia will be deserted by all but the fighters, and this is part of the story that will be told before the enquiry committee. As regards the military operations, it is expected that they will be suspended when the rainy season sets in. If the Matabeles had been absolutely crushed before the rains came on, a lasting peace would have been secured. The stand they have made is giving them something like the prestige of victory among the native races, and widespread risings are feared in the north of the Cape Colony and in Natal.

BRITISH WORKINGMEN'S CONGRESS.

The programme of the coming Trades-Union Congress, now being drafted by the Parliamentary Committee of the Congress, will be found to contrast in everything that constitutes commonsense and practicability with the erratic agenda

of the Socialist and pseudo Trades-Union Congress recently held in London. Probably a little sickened by the fantastic capers of their Socialist friends, the trades-unionists leaders have kept out of their agenda resolutions which had a place in the programmes of previous years. They venture on little beyond the commonplace demands for legislation in favor of the working classes, employers' liabilities, picketing, hours of labor, intimidation of non-union men, and such like practical matters. Recent decisions of the English courts, affirming the principle that 'picketing' is unlawful when the least show of intimidation exists, have deplored strike managers of a powerful weapon. So there is a strong trades-union movement to get the law better defined and amended in their favor.

THREATENED DOCK LABORER'S STRIKE.

The threatened strike of dock laborers has been fixed by J. Havelock Wilson and Tom Mann to begin on Aug. 16. If Mr. Wilson's boasted plans are carried out it will be a world-wide strike; no mere Thames struggle. Sailors, firemen, dock laborers and all allied workers are summoned out until another shilling or two percent and lessened hours are accorded them by the employers. Wilson declares that delegates at the American ports are getting the men there to organize on behalf of a universal strike and against non-unionists. Wilson can hardly be taken seriously. The Thames, Liverpool and Glasgow companies, whose business would be paralyzed by a strike which is to call out a million men according to the agitators, do not seem to be scared. The chairman of the East and West India Dock Company, which certainly would feel the pinch of such a strike, has just told the shareholders that there is no discontent on the part of the laborers, and since 1889 the system then fixed after the big strike, is working well. Wilson, Mann, Tillet are obviously in the 'phantom business.' There will be no great strike, local or otherwise, and their new agitation dodge, the 'international federation of ship, dock and riverside workers,' is likely to fizzle out.

ABOUT THE 'SOIR.'

The 'Minerve' prints a rumor that Mr. Helbronner will leave the editorial chair of the 'Soir' and very possibly go back to the 'Presse.' The Conservative organ adds that different sections of the Liberal party are trying to secure the control of the 'Soir.' It holds that the journal has already cost about \$15,000, and as the election funds are no longer coming in, capital must be found to run the paper. Mr. Choquette and Mr. Brodeur have both failed in their attempt to find money, and as Mr. Tarte wishes to have a journal at his service, he was successful in preventing them from getting the necessary funds. In this battle, concludes the 'Minerve,' Mr. Tarte will come out first, and before long he will be proprietor of the 'Soir,' of which the 'Cultivateur' will then become the weekly edition.

NEW EXHIBITION BUILDING.

IT WILL ACCOMMODATE MANY THOUSANDS WITHOUT CROWDING.

A BICYCLE CARNIVAL IN CONNECTION WITH THE SHOW THIS YEAR.

We give to-day a plan and picture of the new industrial building which has already begun to rise over the ashes of the historical Crystal Palace building which was burned down a short time ago on the Exhibition grounds.

The new structure, which will be completed at least a week or ten days before the exhibition opens, is, as will be seen, a very pretty structure. Its length will be 248 feet, height 47 feet, and depth 172 feet. The inside form will be like that of a nave, with three broad transepts, or passages, running from each side of it. There will be eight wide entrances, and the passages will be so simply connected that sightseers without any difficulty will be able to see all the exhibits. The building will be constructed out of pine wood, and no pains will be spared to make it substantial; with this end in view the foundation will be laid upon solid rock.

No particular efforts are to be made to decorate the inside of the building, except it be with flags. The outside, however, will be very attractive.

It has been decided to have no galleries in the structure, and thus visitors will have no climbing to do, as was necessary in the old building.

It is estimated that between seven and eight thousand will be able to walk through the building without being crowded at one time.

The architects are going to fit the structure up with an abundance of windows, so that light will be plentiful. Especial precautions will be taken to have plenty of ventilation. Water will be plentifully provided, too; in fact, all conveniences will be provided.

Arrangements have not yet been made as to which particular exhibits shall occupy the different sections, but it has been decided to have the exhibits all classified and placed so that in each section the visitor enters he will see something new.

At the back of the building, men are busily at work constructing a bicycle track, which, it is expected, will be a great source of attraction to lovers of the wheel. The different city bicycle clubs have determined to put their shoulders to the wheel and help the exhibition all they can. They met last night to discuss the best way to do this. Mr. Ed. Varney was present and said the best way to help the exhibition would be to have a grand bicycle meet and carnival in connection with it. The matter was discussed by the committee, and a carnival of great brilliancy is assured. Those present were Messrs. David Watson, M.A.A.A.; Arch. McDougall, Wanderers; Percy Stevens, Wanderers; J. Miller McConnell, Y.M.C.A.A.

F. H. Manly, Ramblers; L. Charlebois, Voltigeurs, and Lieut. C. Stuart, Vics.

all of whom are most enthusiastic over the prospect of the great race meet and fancy carnival. In addition to other lines, Mr. Stevenson is endeavoring to have a good display of the products of domestic manufacture, and he is now in correspondence with Bishop Lafleche of Three Rivers, endeavoring to receive his co-operation towards having a special section showing domestic manufactures. Amongst the entries already received is a large quantity of fruit from the Niagara district. It is believed the exhibition this year will be a most satisfactory one.

POLITICAL FORECASTS.

After mentioning the rumor of Dr. Lanctot, Ald. Grothe and Mr. Charles Champagne being spoken of as Liberal candidates for the Hochelega local by-election, the 'Minerve' quotes a telegram received from Quebec by the 'Soir,' stating that it is rumored there that, on account of his health, Mr. Shebyn will resign his seat in the Legislature, and that Mr. Arthur Paquet, manufacturer, will be the Liberal candidate for Quebec East. The 'Minerve' then adds:—A more important question than the choice of Liberal candidates, is to know whether there will be by-elections soon, and when the general elections will take place. Our opinion is that there will be no by-election before the session; that the Legislature will meet about the end of October; that at the session, the government will stop the taxes, will return to some extent to the railway policy, will increase the grants for primary instruction, will submit new schemes to promote colonization, and that the general elections will take place early in 1897.

A QUESTION OF LEGAL OPINIONS. HAS THE LACHINE RAPIDS COMPANY THE RIGHT TO LAY CONDUITS IN MONTREAL STREETS?

Mr. McLea Walbank, referring to the report of the City Attorney adversely to the right of the Lachine Rapids Hydraulic and Land Company to lay pipes or conduits in the streets of the city without permission of the City Council, says that the company has had some different opinions from highly competent authorities. He quotes Mr. Grouard's and Mr. J. N. Greenshield's opinions, which show that the company, by its charter, has the right to lay the pipes, under certain conditions.

THE BUTCHERS VS. THE CITY.

Judge Delorimier has granted the petition of a number of butchers in the city asking for the issue of a writ against the city. The object of the proceedings is to quash the by-law authorizing the city to impose a tax of \$100 on the butchers, who claim that the corporation cannot ask for more than ten dollars. The argument on the merits of the petition will, no doubt, be most interesting. The butchers have been obliged to deposit the sum of \$600 in court as security.

A TRANSACTION TO BE WATCHED.

MALICIOUS HINTS MADE BY A CONSERVATIVE ORGAN.

Under the heading 'A transaction to be watched,' the 'Minerve' publishes the following: 'Two or three years ago, a syndicate having at its head a Liberal member of Parliament, bought real estate at Maisonneuve for the sum of \$150,000. We believe we are in a position to know that that property was sold for \$250,000 two days ago, by another syndicate, Liberal also, the most important member of which is a politician whose name has often been mentioned in the papers since Mr. Laurier is in power. It so happens that the land is situated at the place where it is proposed to have the government build immense basins at Maisonneuve. It happens again that there is much talk among those who are around the Minister of Public Works about soon commencing the construction of those basins. It also happens that the names of several of the parties to the transaction, must induce us to watch the matter.'

The general opinion and feeling is that the schemers, if there be any such in existence outside of the 'Minerve's' imagination, will find in Mr. Tarte, the Minister of Public Works, and Mr. Laurier, the premier, insuperable obstacles to the success of any such raid. The story reads like an old one wound up.

LI REMEMBERS GORDON.

HE PLACES A WREATH UPON THE HERO'S TOMB.

London, Aug. 8.—Li Hung Chang, the Chinese statesman, visited St. Paul's Cathedral this morning and placed a wreath upon the tomb of General Charles George Gordon, who was killed by the Mahdists at Khartoum, on Jan. 26, 1885. Li Hung Chang and General Gordon were personal friends. They became acquainted with each other in the '60's, when Gordon joined the allied army in China. When Gordon was appointed to the command of the 'Victorious Army' in 1862, at which time the great Taeping rebellion was in full sway, Li Hung Chang gave him great assistance, and in fifteen months Gordon suppressed the rebellion and saved China from ruin. The friendship thus begun lasted until Gordon's untimely death in the Sudan. Shortly after Li Hung Chang's arrival in London, he expressed a desire to visit Gordon's tomb, and this morning his wish was gratified.

THE WEATHER.

Meteorological Office, Toronto, Ont., Aug. 8, 11 a.m.—The following are the minimum temperatures:—Calgary, 50; Qu'Appelle, 50; Winnipeg, 60; Port Arthur, 60; Parry Sound, 58; Toronto, 60; Ottawa, 62; Montreal, 66; Quebec, 60; Halifax, 54. Probabilities for the next twenty-four hours: Fine and very warm to-day; showers and thunderstorms in many places to-morrow.

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.

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

BIRTHS. FISH—In Toronto, on the 6th inst., a daughter to the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Fish.

MARRIED. BENNETT-FRASER.—In Picton, Ont., on Aug. 3, 1896, at the residence of John H. Allan, Esq., uncle of the bride, by the Rev. Dr. Blackstock, of Toronto, in Alliance, E. Bennett, of the Merchants' Bank of Canada, London, to Miss Florence L. M. Fraser, only daughter of Allan M. Fraser, Esq., Napanee.

CAMERON-McINTOSH.—At the manse, Kirkhill, Glasgow, on Aug. 5, 1896, by the Rev. Dr. Mackenzie, pastor of St. Columba Church, Mr. Robert Cameron, of Glen Robertson, to Miss Margaret Hatfield McIntosh, of Alexandria, formerly of Kirkhill, daughter of the late John McIntosh.

FENWICK-GUILD.—At Balcaquhall, Strathmiglo, Scotland, on July 16, 1896, by the Rev. James Lawson, Gateside, James Fenwick, farmer, Leadkettie, Dunning, to Christina, only daughter of Malcolm Guild, farmer.

FOSTER-LUXTON.—At Winnipeg, on Aug. 5, 1896, at Holy Trinity Church, by Ven. Archdeacon Fortin, Frederick Kent Foster, secretary Canadian Fire Insurance Co., to Eleanor, eldest daughter of W. F. Luxton, all of Winnipeg.

MARTIN-GENDRON.—On Aug. 5, 1896, by the Rev. W. K. Hager, B.A., at the residence of the bride's mother, William J. Martin, merchant, to Philemon M., youngest daughter of the late Mitchell Gendron, Esq., all of Pentanguishene, Ont.

McCALLUM-BROWNLOW.—In Toronto, on Aug. 4, 1896, at the Church of St. Philip, by the Rev. Canon Fleiding Sweeney, D.D., A. B. McCallum, M.A., of Osgoode Hall, barrister-at-law, Paisley, to Adelaide Mitchell, daughter of Wm. Brownlow, Esq., Toronto.

REB-COISSIRAT.—At Montreal, on the 5th inst., by the Rev. Dr. C. E. Amaron, Jeanne Eva, eldest daughter of the Rev. Prof. Coissirat, to Theophile Auguste Alexandre Reb, younger son of Mr. A. Reb, of Paris, France.

STEPHENSON-GOODFELLOW.—At Bradford, Ont., on Aug. 5, 1896, at the residence of Mr. Wm. Goodfellow, uncle of the bride, by the Rev. F. Smith, Frederick J. Stephenson, of Tupper Lake, N.Y., to Agnes, daughter of the late Rev. F. Goodfellow, of Antigonish, N.S.

SUTHERLAND-McCORMICK.—On Aug. 6, 1896, at the residence of the bride's mother, G. Greene Avenue, by the Rev. Dr. Amaron, James Lawrence, son of James Sutherland, to Florence Sarah Louise, third daughter of the late James S. M. McCormick, all of Montreal.

DEAD. BOX.—At Hartford, Conn., U.S.A., Aug. 3, 1896, Margaret J. Box, widow of the late John Box, formerly of Quebec, Canada. Quebec papers please copy.

McGREGOR.—At Burnside Cottage, Sandringham, Ont., on Tuesday, July 28, 1896, Lizzie M. McGregor, eldest daughter of Jas. McGregor, aged twenty-five years and nine months.

YOUNG.—At Oakwood, Bridge of Allan, on July 14, 1896, aged 74 years, the Rev. David Young, D.D., senior minister of Woodlands Church, Glasgow, Scotland.

Those sending notices for the above column may send with a list of names of interested friends. Marbled copies of the 'Witness' containing such notices will be sent free to any address in Canada. Montreal accepted.

Notices received too late for this column are usually placed on the 6th page.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

New Upright Pianos from \$200 upwards at C. W. Lindsay's warerooms, 236 1/2 St. Catherine street. Easy payments given when required.

ARMSTRONG, The Undertaker, HAS REMOVED TO 74 VICTORIA SQUARE.

MORE THAN CHEAPNESS. We claim MERIT here—the Style, Finish and Service in Fine Furniture which satisfies the most particular furnisher.

RENAUD, KING & PATTERSON 652 Craig Street.

The S. CARSLY CO., Ltd., Notre Dame street. Montreal's Greatest Store. Aug. 8.

SECOND WEEK OF OUR ANNUAL REMNANT SALE.

MONDAY commences the second week of our Annual Remnant Sale. Although the present week has been wet, yet our Remnant Sale was a complete success.

Remember, Ladies, It Pays TO ATTEND CARSLY'S REMNANT SALE.

Monday, thousands upon thousands of good useful Remnants throughout the store, both spring and summer goods, will be laid out on the centre tables of each store, and offered at ridiculously low prices.

CARSLY'S SPECIAL WISE HOUSEKEEPERS.

Know they save considerably by buying their LINEN GOODS FOR THE FALL FROM THE S. CARSLY CO., Ltd. DURING THEIR SPECIAL SUPPLEMENTARY SALE

in August, when Linen Goods are sold very cheap.

READ ABOUT BARGAINS IN LINEN GOODS FOR MONDAY.

TOWELS. 50 dozen White Towels, Fringed Ends, good, useful size; regular 5c, for 2c each.

40 dozen Heavy Pure Linen Huckaback Towels, useful size, colored borders and fringed ends; worth 7c each, only 4 1/2c each.

70 dozen Excellent Quality Turkish Towels, large size, being 32 inches long by 24 inches wide, fringed ends; regular value 27c, only 18c each.

TABLE DAMASKS AT 15 1/2 CENTS

Double width unbleached Table Damask in choice patterns, worth 20c yd.

AT 19 CENTS. Double width White Table Damask in good, useful patterns, worth 30c yd.

AT 23 CENTS. White Damask 5 o'clock Tea Cloths with colored and fringed borders.

SELLING FAST. AN INTERESTING FACT TO HOUSEKEEPERS ABOUT DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS.

A manufacturer's stock of Damask Table Cloths bought much below regular value and are selling at prices that the last two days the centre tables where they are laid out have been crowded with buyers, also the 20 cases 37-inch beautiful fine White Cotton, suitable for underwear; regular value 13c, only 9 1/2c yard.

THE S. CARSLY CO., LTD. DRESS GOODS.

The way this department is crowded with buyers, right, you may say, in the dull part of the year, shows conclusively that real bona fide bargains are well appreciated. Next week being about the last to offer Summer Dress Goods, some splendid choice High-class Goods can be bought for very little money.

AT 9 1/2 CENTS YARD. 25 pieces rich quality Tweed Effect Dress Goods, in choice and useful colorings, double width. Regular value 21c yard.

AT 19 CENTS YARD. A miscellaneous lot of this season's Colored Dress Goods, in nice Tweed Effects, suitable for Fall wear, worth up to 30c yard.

AT 29 CENTS YARD. 20 pieces Fancy Striped Dress or Blouse, Chiffons in rich colorings. Regular value 40c yard.

AT 39 CENTS YARD. 40 pieces of Colored Dress Goods in splendid designs and colorings, 44-inch wide. Regular price of this lot was from 50c to 70c yard. Out they go at 39c.

AT 68 CENTS YARD. 10 pieces Rich Quality, Double Width Silk and Wool Dress Goods, in Shot and Figured Effects, and in most stylish colorings. Regular value \$1.10 yard.

THE S. CARSLY CO., LTD. CHALLIES EXTRAORDINARY.

As ladies say, we never saw such beautiful choice All-Wool French Challies sold at such low prices.

AT 7 1/2 CENTS. 5 pieces only, Fine Quality, All-Wool French Challies, in good useful colors. Regular value 30c.

AT 17 1/2 CENTS. 55 pieces Rich All-Wool French Challies in a large variety of good designs and stylish colorings, 30 inches wide. Regular value 35c yard.

AT 22 1/2 CENTS. 3,000 yards best quality All-Wool French Printed Challies in an immense variety of choice designs and colorings. Regular price 40c.

THE S. CARSLY CO., Ltd., 1765 to 1783 Notre Dame street. MONTREAL.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.'S ADVERTISEMENT.

Our Store closes at 1 p.m. on Saturdays during August.

ONLY 8 DAYS MORE OF—

BIG DISCOUNTS.

EXAMPLES IN DRESS GOODS.

Fancy Shot Mohairs 85c, less 25 percent discount.

Chambre Mohair 95c, less 25 percent discount.

Chambre and Plain Colors Sicilians, \$1.75, less 20 p.c.

Self Color Sicilians, \$1.00, less 20 percent discount.

Summer Shades Covert Cloth 75c, less 20 percent discount.

Summer shades Striped Covert Cloth 85c, less 20 percent discount.

Fancy Shot Chevots 85c, less 25 percent discount.

Fancy Check Summer Shades Dress Goods \$1.00, less 25 percent discount.

Fancy Silk Stripe Dress Goods \$1.00, less 25 percent discount.

Colored Bengaline Dress Goods, all wool, value 95c, less 50 percent discount.

Cashmeres 50c, less 30 percent discount.

Tonkin 55c, less 45 percent discount.

Serges and Vigoureux 80c, less 55 percent discount.

Colored Crepons 75c, less 33 1/2 percent discount.

Cream ground Colored Silk Stripes Dress Goods, 75c, less 55 percent discount.

PERFORATED TEXTILE BUCKSKIN

is the best Dress Interlining for summer comfort in the market. Uncrushable and waterproofed. Any weight or color, 25c per yard. See it.

JOHN MURPHY & CO., 2343 ST. CATHERINE STREET, Corner Metcalfe st. Telephone No. 3833.

Aug. 20th.—To the Thousand Islands and return, \$3.00. (4 days.) See advt.

JUST IN, A fine new line of HARDWOOD - MANTELS, Latest designs and right prices.

—ALSO— Brass and Iron Andirons, Fireplace Goods, and Tiling for all purposes.

THE G. R. LOCKER CO., 1749 Notre Dame Street.

4 days, \$3.00, Aug. 20, Gananoque and Thousand Islands, Rail and boat.

CLEVELAND CYCLE LIVERY.

"Cleveland" Wheels to Rent By Hour, Day or Week.

R. & W. KERR, 2230 St. Catherine st. N.B.—Wheels suitable for use at country or seaside at low rates.

Aug. 20th.—To the Thousand Islands and return, \$3.00. (4 days.) See advt.

New Designs. WALL PAPER



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

TEES & CO., THE UNDERTAKERS, 300 St. James St. (next cat.)

Aug. 20.—Watch the date. Best yet. See advt.

JAS. A. OGILVY & SONS

Removal Sale. LINENS.

Linens in every month of the year are reasonable. There is as much demand for Linens in July as in January; in August as February; hot or cold, fair or foul weather, our Linen Department holds its own.

rarely over rushed, never at a standstill. Housekeepers well know that money spent on our Linens is well spent, bringing back a profitable return in durability and appearance. We do not handle CHEAP JACK LINENS or ADULTERATED LINENS, or advertise Linens, and substitute Unions. During this Sale we have offered many lines at clearing prices, and have cleared them out. Customers appreciate Genuine Bargains on the counter better than in the newspapers.

The following are Counter Bargains and Genuine Bargains. Readers can verify this by examining them, and it is quite a pleasure for us to show them.

THAT BIG DRIVE ON TOWELS, About 25 percent left over. \$1.10 per dozen.

Our stock price, \$1.45, \$1.55 and \$1.75. These are worth looking after.

THAT DRIVE ON TABLE NAPKINS AT 81.75 and \$2.00 per dozen.

Are heavy pure linen Damask, full selvage, and guaranteed wear.

Our Linen Side Cloth, Full Double Satin Damask, 36 inch x 45 inch, value ordinarily \$1.25, clearing at 41c.

Our Crochet Quilt, Full sized for 90c is the biggest offering in the city.

Over and above the reductions, Remnants of Sheetings, HALF PRICE.

TEN PERCENT EXTRA FOR CASH. Mail Orders Promptly Attended to.

JAS. A. OGILVY & SONS, THE FAMILY LINEN AND DRAPERY STORE, 208 to 207 ST. ANTOINE STREET, 144 to 150 Mountain street. Telephone, 8225.

BRANCH: ST. CATHERINE STREET, Cor. Buckingham Avenue. Telephone 3335.

HENRY GRANT & SON, Opticians, 72 Beaver Hall, cor. Dorchester street.

LAWN TENNIS Slazenger's Best Balls, \$2.00 dozen. RACQUETS, Demon and Renshaw, at cost.

JOHN WATSON, Importer of Silver Ware and Jewellery, Art Association Building, 2174 St. Catherine street. Open until 9 every Evening.

SOLID GOLD Hunting Case WATCHES for \$15 Full jewelled, stem wind movements. Warranted.

D. BEATTY, 137 St. Peter st. (opp. 'Witness')

GENERAL BAZAAR. Challies, Light and Dark, 4c. Remnants White Canton Flannel, 6c yard. Checked Shirting, 8c yard. Ladies' Job Ribbed Hose, 10c, worth 25c. Children's Stockings, 5c pair. Large White Quills, 8c, worth \$1.25. Grey Twill Flannel, 12 1/2c. Remnants Dress Linings. Remnants Table-Linens. Remnants Butcher Linnens. Ladies' Under Vests, 5c. SPECIAL—Wide Black Cashmere, 75c, worth \$1.10.

GEORGE H. ROWELL, 1597 Notre Dame Street, Between St. Lambert Hill and Court House.

RESERVE NEXT SATURDAY FOR THE Caledonian Games EXHIBITION GROUNDS. \$3.00.—Gananoque and Thousand Islands, Aug. 20, 4 days. Rail and boat. See advt.

ADVERTISEMENTS. CARPETS

It is a recognized fact that the largest assortment commands the greatest variety, best value, newest styles and closest prices.

All of the above can be had at

CARPETS, CURTAINS and RUGS PORTIERES AND DRAPES

—AT— THOMAS LIGGETT'S, Montreal and Ottawa.

BINDER TWINE SALE.

The Dominion Binder Twine is prepared for the output of the Twine Works, Kingston Penitentiary, delivered to Kingston.

The lot comprises about fifty tons of 'Maple Leaf' Binder Twine, and is exclusively this year's manufacture of exceptionally good quality, as certified by inspection at Kingston.

Offers for the whole, or for any quantity, will be considered, and factory shipments will be made, if desired. Terms cash on delivery, to the Warden of the Penitentiary, Kingston.

J. D. ANDERSON & CO., Tailors, HAVE REMOVED TO 17 BLEURY STREET. (Notman's old stand.)

The Daily Witness. SATURDAY AFTERNOON, AUG 8

HUMANITY TO ANIMALS.

The regular monthly meeting of the Canadian Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was held at the office, 195 St. James street, on Wednesday last, the following members of the executive committee being present:—Mr. Chas. Alexander, president; Messrs. John Crawford, R. R. Grenville, J. Cleghorn, J. H. Stearns, Jas. Murray, Geo. Gillespie, W. G. Murray, H. Stronach, J. A. U. Beaudry. The minutes reported the following work done during the past month:—20 prosecutions, 10 special complaints attended to.

It was decided to address the manager of the Street Railway Company, requesting him to use all possible means, as a reason, to prevent the running of dogs by cars. An endeavor will be made by the society to prevail on the authorities to place drinking troughs for horses and dogs on the Upper Lachine and Beau-River roads. It was reported that the secretary had been in communication with the managers of all railways running into Montreal with a view to the prevention, as far as possible, of cruelty to cattle by overcrowding in cars, and that in most instances friendly letters had been received in reply, promising to do everything reasonable towards carrying out the society's views.

POOR OLD 'MINERVE'

ANXIOUS ABOUT THE FEDERAL FRANCHISE. Referring to the rumor that the Federal election law will be abolished and the provincial lists will again be used for parliamentary elections, the 'Minerve' says that the Conservative government was forced to adopt the present system on account of the shameful manner in which voters were disfranchised by legislatures, in the Maritime Provinces, and the Liberals now wish to return to the unjust system that served them so well in the past.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND IN CANADA. THE GENERAL SYNOD TO MEET IN WINNIPEG EARLY NEXT MONTH.

Winnipeg, Man., Aug. 8.—The general synod of the Church of England in Canada will assemble in Winnipeg on the 22nd under the presidency of the Archbishop of Rupert's Land, Primate of all Canada. The synod of Rupert's Land, which is to meet in Regina on Aug. 12, when the general business will be choosing a successor to the late Bishop of Qu'Appelle.

INDIANS AT WINNIPEG.

On Sunday at four o'clock the Indian and Cingalese connected with the Indian and Ceylon Exhibition arrived at Winnipeg, and displayed some fine Kashmir shawls, which, in such great heat, must have been rather oppressive, and the ladies and gentlemen with little clothing were, after all, more suitably attired. One lady brought down a magnificent bouquet to present to the Empress of India tied with streamers of the finest Indian embroidery. Crowds lined the streets through which the procession passed on its way to the Castle, where the Queen, Princess Frederica, and other members of the Royal Family were waiting to receive them.—Flintshire 'Observer,' July 23.

WAR ON THE MASONS.

THE GRAND ORIENT LAYS THE BODY OPEN TO ATTACK.

London, Aug. 8.—The anti-Masonic congress, which is to meet at Trent, in the Trent, on Sept. 29, will be attended by Catholic clergymen or by nominees of Catholic ruled bodies in Rome, Paris, London, and Vienna.

RAINING AT PORTSMOUTH.

THE TWENTY-RATERS START IN A RACE FOR MONEY.

Portsmouth, Aug. 8.—The 'Niagara,' 'Audrey,' 'Isolde,' 'Saint,' and 'Penitent' started to-day from Southwick in the regatta of the Royal Portsmouth Corinthian Yacht Club.

FELL FROM A THIRD STORY.

Ottawa, Aug. 8.—At one o'clock this morning James Mackey, of Arranport, was found in almost a lifeless condition on the granolithic pavement in front of Butler's Hotel in this city.

ATTEMPTED MURDER AT TORONTO.

Toronto Junction, Ont., Aug. 8.—Joseph Moore attempted to murder William Flynn on Dundas street last night, the bullet grazing Flynn's hand.

A COAL CORNER.

London, Aug. 8.—A corner in coal brought about by a combination of all the leading dealers who supply London, is within a few weeks of beginning operations.

THE LORD CHIEF JUSTICE COMING.

London, Aug. 8.—Among the passengers sailing to-day for New York on the standard line steamer 'Umbria' are Lord Russell of Killowen, Lord Chief Justice of England, and Sir Frank Lockhart, M.P., Queen's Counsel, formerly Solicitor-General, who are going to America to attend the meeting of the American Bar Association at Saratoga.

THE TORRID SPELL.

Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 8.—All previous records of the weather bureau here were broken by that made yesterday, when the thermometer in the shade in the top floor of the Rialto building registered 102.2 degrees.

A CLOUDBURST.

Columbus, Ohio, Aug. 8.—A cloudburst fell at Bolivar, Stark county, last night, soaking the village and driving the water to the roofs of their houses to overflowing.

WILL DECLARE A DIVIDEND.

London, Aug. 8.—The court of directors of the Bank of British North America resolved to declare, subject to the meeting of the proprietors on Sept. 1, a dividend, free of tax, of two percent, or twenty pence per share.

A RUNAWAY'S COLLISION.

About 9.15 o'clock this morning a horse attached to a dog-cart loaded with ice ran away on Mansfield street. It dashed down the thoroughfare and turned eastward on Palace street.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH.

Coroner MacMahon made an inquiry into the death of Filippo Angatti, the Italian whose legs were crushed by a working train at Chateaugay, Que., on Thursday last, and ascertained the death to be accidental.

A GIGANTIC CHIMNEY.

The new chimney now being constructed at the power-house of the Montreal Street Railway Company on William street, will be the highest in Canada, if not on the continent, being not less than 255 feet in height.

BRITISH FOREIGN TRADE.

London, Aug. 8.—The returns issued by the Board of Trade for July show that the imports decreased £710,000, and that the exports increased £780,000 during that month as compared with July last year.

GULF REPORT.

L'Islet—Clear, east wind; inward, 7 a.m. steamer. River du Loup—Clear, north-west wind. Father Point—Cloudy, west wind; inward yesterday 5 p.m., Durham city.

SHIPPING AND HARBOR NEWS.

The steamship Lyela is expected to sail at noon to-day for Bristol with cattle and a full general cargo, consigned by Elder, Dempster and Co.

Father Point, Que., Aug. 7.—The Allan line R.M.S. Mongolian, from Liverpool, inward at 7 p.m.;—Oliver F. Aston, Miss Atkinson, Mr. Z. Benoit, Lieutenant Bent, Mr. R. H. Bumenthal, Mr. M. D. Campbell, Miss Clay, Mr. G. Evory Clayton, Mrs. Clayton and two children, Miss Crawford, Mr. O. R. Crowe, Mr. P. Davis, Mrs. F. Davis, Mrs. Dick, Miss Downie, Mr. Pierre Leblond, Mrs. J. T. Gardner, Mr. T. J. W. Gardner, Master E. H. Gardner and maid, Mr. G. Germain, Mr. C. E. Goltman, Hon. Dudley Gordon, Mr. C. Graves, Mr. F. Gundy, Mrs. A. Hardy, Mr. Hamp, Mr. R. A. Harper, Mr. C. A. E. Harris, Mr. George Hay, Mrs. Hay, Mr. W. Henry, Miss Hollinshead, Mr. Huggins, Mr. Lewis Jacques, Miss Jones, Miss Kaye, Lt. W. G. King, Mr. L. A. Knight, Mr. L. Langroth, Mr. G. Lavers, Mr. Lloyd, Miss Mildred Marshall, Rev. J. McArthur, Mrs. McArthur, Rev. M. McKinnon, Lt. Mitchell, Mr. Mitchell, Master S. C. Morgan, Master J. D. Morgan, Master H. L. Morris, Lt. J. C. Munro, Lt. Ogg, Mr. W. Paul, Mrs. Reaves, Mr. Campbell Reaves, Lt. Ross, Lt. G. W. Runyons, Capt. Spearling, Rev. M. D. A. Steen, Mrs. Steen, Col. Stevenson, Mr. Stewart, Mrs. Stewart, Master P. Stewart, Mr. A. P. Taylor, Lt. C. D. C. Tighe, Lady Tupper, Miss Tupper, Mr. C. Tupper, Master C. W. Tupper, Mr. J. B. Williamson, 75 cabin, 27 intermediate, 62 steerage passengers.

The depth of water in the ship channel here to-day is 27 feet, and at Sorel yesterday 28 feet 1 inch.

Father Point, Que., Aug. 7.—Steamship Queensmore, Elder-Dempster line, from Bristol, inward at 1 a.m.

COMMERCIAL.

WITNESS OFFICE.

ST. GABRIEL COW MARKET—Aug. 8. There were 38 milch cows and strippers offered for sale on this market yesterday, and 20 of them were sold at prices ranging from \$15 to \$40 each; the latter price being paid only in one instance, and that was a remarkably fine cow. There seems to be very little demand for milch cows at present, and prices are lower than they have been for many years.

CHEESE SALES.

Perth, Ont., Aug. 7.—Sixteen hundred boxes of cheese were brought into the Perth market to-day, all white. Some lots sold at 7 1/2c, but the ruling price was 7 1/4c. Three Montreal buyers were present.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

In Chicago this morning wheat opened at 56 1/2c to 56c Sept.; corn opened at 24 1/2c Sept.; oats opened at 17 1/4c to 17c Sept.; pork opened at 46.30 Sept.; lard opened at \$3.20 Oct.; short ribs opened at \$2.22 Sept.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Aug. 8, 1896. Hogs—To-day's estimated receipts, 15,000; yesterday's receipts, according to official returns, 15,431; shipments, 6,955; left over, 2,000; light mixed, \$3.10 to \$3.45; mixed packing, \$2.95 to \$3.25; heavy shipping, \$2.70 to \$3.20; rough grades, \$2.70 to \$2.85. The receipts of cattle were 11,000, including 800 Texans. Sheep, 1,500.

LIVERPOOL MARKET PRICES CURRENT.

Liverpool, Aug. 8, 1896.—Spring wheat, 5s to 5s 1d; red winter, 5s 1 1/2d to 5s 3 1/4d; No. 1 Colza, 5s 4 1/2d to 5s 1 1/2d; corn, 2s 9 1/2d; peas, 4s 6d; pork, 46s; lard, 18s; tallow, 16s 9d; bacon, light, 24s; cheese, white, 36s; colored, 3s 6d.

CONSOLS.

London, Aug. 8, 12.30 p.m.—Consols.—Money, 113; account, 113 1-16.

THE LATE REV. C. MACKERACHER.

The funeral of the late Rev. Chas. Mackeracher took place yesterday morning from the manse at Howick, where a short service was conducted by the Rev. Geo. Whillans and the Rev. D. W. Morrison. The remains were then taken to the church at English River, some two miles distant. The church was filled with friends of the departed, many, indeed, being unable to gain admittance. The service here was conducted by the Rev. Dr. Amaron, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Drummond, the Rev. J. McDougall, and the Rev. S. F. McCusker.

WILL SHE CALL FOR IT?

The Notre Dame Hospital ambulance was called this morning at a quarter to seven o'clock, to 69 Champlain street, outside the door of which a newly-born baby had been discovered in a swill-tub. The ambulance call-book states that the little one was left at the house above-mentioned to await the return of its mother.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

A Perfect Fit...

Must be had in a shirt to have comfort. It must be well made with solid thread and good material, to wear any length of time. You will find all these and many more good points in...

AITKEN'S \$1.00 Shirt 1757 Notre Dame st.

save Aug. 20 and 3 days after for your outing. Best yet.

R. WILSON SMITH, INVESTMENT BROKER. Government, Municipal and Railway Securities Bought and Sold. First-class Securities Suitable for Trust Funds always on hand. 1724 NOTRE DAME STREET, Montreal.

RESERVE NEXT SATURDAY FOR THE

Caledonian Games EXHIBITION GROUNDS.

ADVERTISEMENTS.



THE BALANCE OF OUR Summer Outing Suits MUST MOVE.

Take a glance at our Special Sale of High Grade

ENGLISH FLANNEL SUITS, Formerly sold for \$7.00 and \$8.00 a Suit, Now Reduced to \$3 and \$4.

The workmanship remains the same as when sold at full prices.

WHITE DUCK SUITS A SPECIALTY. Every garment guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction.

J. J. HANNAN, 215 St. James street.

Cheap Sale SECOND-HAND BICYCLES.

As we intend reducing the number of our renting wheels, and are selling off all second-hand taken in exchange, we offer the following list of well-known makes. Every one is in first-class order, is provided with full repair and tool equipment.

- 2 Clevelands, '96 Model, Lady's, Al. Clincher Tire, \$70 00
2 do Cemented Tire 65 00
1 Cleveland, '95 Model, Lady's, 45 00
1 do Al. Clincher Tire, 50 00
1 Cleveland Special, 65 00
1 Cleveland "Swell Special," 65 00
1 Remington Iion, Lady's, 45 00
1 Crescent, Lady's, 30 00
2 Manhattan, Lady's, 35 00
1 Manhattan, Lady's, 26-inch, 30 00
1 Warwick, Tandem, 95 00
1 Warwick, Road Racer, 50 00
1 Warwick, Roadster, 50 00
1 White, Light Roadster, 70 00
1 Brantford, '96 Model, 50 00
1 Brantford, '95 Model, 45 00
1 Comet, '94 25 00
1 B. & A., '94 20 00
1 Whitworth, 25 00
1 Premier, 25 00

Descriptive lists on application. Country orders promptly attended to, and wheel crated free.

2230 R. & W. KERR, St. Catherine St.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

COLONIAL HOUSE, Phillips Square.

JUST RECEIVED,

One Case Glorietta Swiss Muslin,

Crinkled Stripe,

IN BEAUTIFUL TINTS,

Pink, Pale Blue, Bluet Maize, Old Rose, Nile Green, Heliotrope, Black and Cream.

HENRY MORGAN & CO., Montreal.

CLEVELAND

"SWELL SPECIAL" CYCLES

ARE FITTED WITH—

"Cleveland" Bearings, "Cleveland" Tires, "Cleveland" Chains, "Cleveland" Sprockets.

"CLEVELAND SPECIAL,"

\$85.

Same as "Swell Special" with the exception of some minor details. Same guarantee and finish.

R. & W. KERR,

2230 St. Catherine Street.

N.B.—For Bargains in Second-hand Wheels see our Price List.

Save Aug. 20 and 3 days after for your outing. Best yet.

SABREVOIS COLLEGE

Opens Sept. 16th, for boarders and day pupils. Students are prepared for A. A. Medicine, Science, or Arts. Special attention given to French and German. The following teachers have been so far secured: Rev. F. W. M. Barnes, Mr. A. Dougados, M.A. (France); Mr. G. Gagnon, (late Principal of Carleton Academy); Miss D. D. Higgins, (McGill Normal); Rev. D. LARIVIERE, B.A., (McGill) Principal, 117 Chatham street, Montreal.

FLOUR

FOR BREAD, PASTRY and General Use The choicest Quality of Oatmeal, Rolled Oats, Rolled Wheat and other Breakfast Cereals for families.

BRODIE & HARVEY, 10 and 12 Bleury street.

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS

WILL BUY A BOX OF PAPER AND ENVELOPES to match, containing 50 Sheets and 50 Envelopes

Clearbrook Vellum.

BEST VALUE IN CANADA.

MORTON, PHILLIPS & CO., STATIONERS, BLANK BOOK MAKERS AND PRINTERS, 1755-57 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

MARRIAGE LICENCES ISSUED.

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

\$3.00.—Gananoque and Thousand Islands, Aug. 20, 4 days. Rail and boat. See adv.

MONEY TO LEND

At Low Rate of Interest and on favorable terms, on first-class property.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE CO. of Canada 4 days, \$5.00, Aug. 20, Gananoque and Thousand Islands. Rail and boat.

COME TO HEADQUARTERS FOR CORRECT fitting Spectacles and Eyeglasses. HENRY GRANT & SON, Opticians, Beaver Hall, corner Dorchester street. 8

EYE-GLASSES FITTED AND REPAIRED. THOS. ALLAN & CO., Opticians, 2288 St. Catherine street. 8

FOR SALE, LADIES' CLOTHING AND Children's. 836 Palace street. 8

FOR SALE, COMPLETE BEDROOM SUITE, also Extending Dining Table and six chairs, equal to new. Apply 43 Aylmer street. 8

FOR SALE, AT A SACRIFICE, QUITE New Reed Organ, New Sewing Machine, Gentleman's Bureau, splendid Persian Lamb Coat. Address BARGAIN, 'Witness' Office. 8

FOUND ON CRAIG STREET, near Bleury, on Aug. 7, a pair of Spectacles in Case. Owner can have same by calling at 'Witness' Office and paying advertisement. 8

LADIES REQUIRING GOOD COOKS AND General Servants please call on Mrs. McCULLOCH, 91 St. Antoine street. 8

HEADQUARTERS FOR SPECTACLES and Eyeglasses. Best in the Dominion. HENRY GRANT & SON, Opticians, Beaver Hall, corner Dorchester street. 8

HEADQUARTERS FOR GOLD SPECTACLES and Eyeglasses. Finest in the Dominion. HENRY GRANT & SON, Opticians, Beaver Hall, corner Dorchester street. 8

LARGEST STOCK OF LENSES AND FRAMES for Oculist's Prescriptions. HENRY GRANT & SON, Opticians, Beaver Hall, corner Dorchester street. 8

OCULIST'S PRESCRIPTIONS Executed exact. Frames accurately fitted. Strict attention to details. HENRY GRANT & SON, Opticians, Beaver Hall, corner of Dorchester street. 8

ST. ANNE DE BELLEVUE, COMFORTABLE rooms and first-class board on Lake Shore next to Clarendon Hotel. Terms \$20 upwards. Address Ste. Anne de Bellevue, 'Witness' Office. 8

TO LET, WESTMOUNT, 4231 DORCHESTER street, modern house, overlooking M.A.A.A. grounds; 10 rooms, Daisy furnace; in perfect order; low rental. J. CRADOCK SIMPSON, St. James street. 8

WANTED, FURNISHED HOUSE FOR family of three by September first; state locality and rent, which must be moderate. Address FURNISHED HOUSE 4, 'Witness' Office. 8

Weekly Calendar. SATURDAY, AUGUST 8. Saturday Night 8 o'clock YOUNG MEN'S MEETING. Sunday, Aug. 9th. 3.30 a.m.—Bible Class for the study of the International Lesson.

RESERVE NEXT SATURDAY —FOR THE— Caledonian Games EXHIBITION GROUNDS.

ART ASSOCIATION, PHILLIPS SQUARE. SUNDAY IN THE BACKWOODS, By T. FAED, R.A. PRESENTED BY LORD MOUNTSTEPHEN NOW ON VIEW.

THAT EXQUISITE TRIP TO CARILLON by Palace Steamer 'SOVEREIGN' is being patronized by EVERYBODY WHO IS ANYBODY.

REV. W. A. McKAY, B.A., D.D. OF WOODSTOCK, ONT. Will deliver an address on SUNDAY EVENING, August 9th, in Dominion Square Methodist Church.

POINT ST. CHARLES CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH. 155 Congregation street. Pastor, Rev. D. S. HAMILTON, B.A.

MONDAY, AUGUST 10. RELIANCE COUNCIL No. 12, ROYAL TEMPLARS OF TEMPERANCE. OPEN MEETING.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 13. Grand Moonlight Excursion TAKING IN THE BOUHERVILLE ILLUMINATION.

YOUNG PEOPLE OF Westmount Methodist Church. Steamer 'Duchess of York' will leave Canal Basin, foot of McGill street, at eight o'clock, returning before twelve o'clock.

FUTURE MEETINGS. GRAND EXCURSION RAIL AND BOAT, TO GANANOQUE, THOUSAND ISLANDS AND RETURN.

THE TRIANGLE LABOR CLUB. The 'Triangle Labor Club' has opened a club room at 223 McGill street, to which the public is welcome every night.

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

ADVERTISING RATES. DAILY WITNESS. Five lines and upwards, 10c per line. Contract on favorable terms. WEEKLY WITNESS. With large type or cuts, 20c per line.

Calendar for August 1896. Sun. Mon. Tues. Wed. Thurs. Fri. Sat. 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

The Daily Witness.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1896.

THE FAST LINE.

Our correspondent, 'R. N.' puts forward the best argument we have seen for the fast steamship subsidy—that is, if his facts are correct, and he is in a position to know more than the rest of us. He appeals for the subsidy as a small instalment of Canada's just contribution to the imperial defence.

Canada has so far excused herself from the task of contributing to the navy which protects her interests by pleading that the resources of her people are fully employed in developing the Dominion, and that in developing this portion of the empire and building up highways of easy and rapid communication between the other parts of the empire, in building up a strong British nation in America, capable too in case of need of feeding the people of the Mother Country, Canada is doing what she can do best for the empire, and about all she can do.

rightly opposed to the introduction of the military system of Europe on this continent, preferring that the energy of man should be given up to the arts of peace and the development of happy, industrious peoples. Canada desires this, too, but if she begins erecting fortifications and establishing standing armies, the United States will be compelled to pursue the same course, and the military spirit which makes Europe an armed camp, to the impoverishment of the masses of the people, will be introduced here in America, which is now happily exempt from the burdens it imposes.

Canada's position between Great Britain and the United States is an obvious reason why her contributions to the defence of the empire should take the most peaceable form. By building a trans-continental railway, establishing steamship lines on the Pacific and Atlantic oceans, as well as on the great lakes, by laying cables between Canada and England and Canada and Australasia, Canada has contributed and is contributing to the strength of the empire, while at the same time she is developing her own natural resources and building herself up as an auxiliary British nation.

There is a fleet of thirty or more of these merchant ships which are retained as war auxiliaries of the navy by the British Government. It is therefore only in a very general way that the proposed liners can be spoken of as contributions to the imperial defence. With regard to other points in 'R. N.'s letter we must acknowledge that political rascals have done what they could to make our volunteer force subservient to party interests. That is a vice which has eaten into everything in Canada that politics could lay its hands on.

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REDEEM THE PLEDGE.

The Liberal party is pledged both by its platform constructed at the Ottawa convention and by the utterances of its leader, Mr. Laurier, and of his lieutenants to take a plebiscite on the question of prohibition, and if that plebiscite is in favor of prohibition to introduce into and carry through parliament legislation embodying the will of the people thus expressed. Now that it is in power the country looks to the Liberal Government for a hearty and prompt fulfilment of its pledges, and we have every confidence in the good faith of Mr. Laurier and the able colleagues he has gathered around him.

Why should the Liberal press all at once find prohibition so unsatisfactory unless it be that now that the time for taking a plebiscite has come according to the pledge of the party, there is cowardice in their hearts as to the effect upon the party's lease of power? Is it because the government might fall in an attempt to carry through parliament prohibitory legislation embodying the mandate of a plebiscite in favor of prohibition, that the government press has so suddenly adopted all the arguments of the liquor trade against prohibition? Seventeen years in Opposition ought to have developed in the Liberal press some strength of backbone, some hard muscle, some strength of purpose, instead of leaving it flabby, vacillating, shifty and wobbling.

men attempt to carry on the former without the latter, but find themselves in doing so at issue with the general conscience, and almost forced to fight against themselves, for the many cannot see in their real hearts why one should spare the fountain of the misery he is trying to assuage. It is by moral suasion only that legal prohibition can be promoted, and legal prohibition and restriction is what keeps the work of moral suasion from becoming a task of Sisypus.

Those who support moral suasion in order to condemn or deprecate prohibition are enemies of both temperance and prohibition. Nor is there any difference between the enforcement and execution of prohibitory or restrictive laws and other laws. There is no statute or common law that is self-enforcing. All laws are more or less broken. Laws against personal violence and against theft are far more difficult to enforce and far more broken, in spite of more earnest enforcement, than are prohibitory or restrictive laws dealing with the liquor traffic. Public opinion must, of course, be behind laws, but respect for laws, as everybody knows, can also be taught by their firm enforcement, and respect for laws means the gathering of public opinion behind them as well as the bowing of public opinion to them. Laws are schoolmasters which shape the thinking of the young, and their standards, once set up, public opinion will soon gather in force on their side when they are directed against an acknowledged evil.

POLITICAL EXIGENCIES.

A very distinct fissure has developed between the silver Democrats and the silver Populists. Some very contemptuous taunts have been flung back and forth between the two bodies of which Mr. Bryan is the common head. As the Populists have commanded of late about a million votes, and the Democrats less than five millions, this difference is serious. The Democratic party has committed itself not only to the most dangerous plank in the Populist platform, but to most of the rest of its planks, and has hopelessly lost all the substantial element to which it owed what respectability as well as what financial strength it possessed. It would probably, therefore, be fatal to it if it should lose the support of the mass of the silverites.

from him, represents the whole of the movement and strength. We wished that all the mosquitoes of the world had only one neck, and that we were able to wring it, in the position in which the movement has placed itself, the infant Hercules, the American people can easily strangle its viper.

The misfortune is that it will require that all who support prohibition will have to support Mr. McKinley, and at least some of the very heretical and unprincipled upon which he has based his principle of popular government seems to be a compromise of principles. No man with any political ability can easily find a party to support a man, who is in all things that he would have him. He has just to vote he can get, and in judging the best he has to weigh the consideration against another. It may be more important than anything else in view of its inherent tendency and partly in view of the public attention turned to the consequent imminence of the question with regard to it. One who has prohibition being by all odds the important, but if one thinks that we get free trade and cannot get prohibition—we are only imagining what it becomes a question whether he should refuse his support to those who will give him the vote because they will not give him the other. Some decide one way, some more heroic, determine the other. One can sometimes do far more by refusing support than by giving it. One must be guided at each juncture by his convictions of his duty to and to his country. Fortunately, where parties grow naturally, as very often found, as just now in Canada, that the party that adapts one reform favors another, and the selection is not so difficult in practice as in theory. On the other hand, it sometimes occurs, as in the history of the Republican party in the United States, that the party that has gathered all good men about it by being in the right on some great moral question, as that party was on the question of slavery, nonplussed the wise and good in its ranks by becoming the personification of an immoral principle, as the Republican party did when protection became its chief plank. This resulted in the Mugwump secession and in the victory of the Democrats. Now that the Democrats have adopted a principle worse and more dangerous than protection, all who think for themselves and are seeking righteousness are thrown back upon supporting the Republican party, even though it has carried protectionism and some other blunders further than ever before. The best hope of those who are forced so to do is that the Republican party, having a moral war-cry forced upon it so as to overwhelm its own immoral war-cry, may by the very fight it will have to make for the cause of honesty, by the very associations that it will have in the campaign with men of better views than its own, and by its very dependence on the supporters of sound economic principles for its majority, be considerably reconstructed, and that the reaction in favor of protection may have spent itself before the nation returns to the consideration of it. A cartoonist has vividly set forth the situation of the McKinley Protectionists by representing Mr. McKinley riding in a chariot with one protection wheel replaced by a gold one, the gold wheel being so large and the protection wheel having dwindled so small as to make the rider extremely uncomfortable and doubtful of his position and of where it may take him. He is evidently saying, like his predecessor in the same chariot, 'Where are we at?'

THE ATLANTIC CITY DISASTER.

Atlantic City, N.J., Aug. 7.—The coroner's jury in the case of the victims of the railway collision near this city on the night of July 30, returned this morning to-day. The first states three deaths to-day. The first states three deaths to-day. The first states three deaths to-day. The first states three deaths to-day.

A HEAVY DISCOUNT

THE UNITED STATES MONEY IS TREATED IN TORONTO.

A NEW SHEME.

THE AMERICAN silver will be treated in Toronto at a heavy discount. This of silver certificates is a discount ranging from 10 to 15 per cent. The American banks say they will not accept the certificates at all. All the banks in Toronto have been advised to refuse them. Even the banks in the United States will not accept them at the rate of 100 cents for 100 cents.

ANOTHER PARTY.

INDEPENDENT POLITICAL ORGANIZATION IN LEEDS.

KINGSTON, Ont., Aug. 8.—The independent party in Leeds are organizing a political party for independent political action. The name of the organization is the Independent Political Union.

ROMANTIC EXPERIENCE OF A GRAND TRUNK TICKET-SELLER.

HE TRUSTED THE RIGHT MAN ON ONE OCCASION. It must be depressing to the cynic or the pessimist to read occasionally that gratitude and the remembrance of a kindness is not one of the lost virtues. A case in point is the following story related to a 'Witness' reporter by the ticket agent at the Grand Trunk station this morning.

MANITIBA SCHOOL QUESTION.

A MEMORANDUM DENIED BY THE MINISTER.

TORONTO, Aug. 8.—The Hon. J. D. Cameron, minister of education, has denied a memorandum which was forwarded to him by the Hon. J. A. Macdonald, minister of the interior, regarding the school question in Manitoba. The memorandum stated that the Hon. J. A. Macdonald had agreed to give the Hon. J. D. Cameron a certain amount of money to be used for the purpose of settling the school question in Manitoba.

MAYOR FLEMING AND SUNDAY CARS.

TORONTO, Aug. 8.—Said Mayor Fleming has come to the conclusion that he will not occupy a judicial position upon the question of taking a vote upon Sunday cars. I will not take an arbitrary position upon the matter to take advantage of public opinion. If the Council say they will discuss the matter I will call a meeting of the Council personally as strongly as I can. There was one passenger on the Sunday cars as ever he was. A question asking him to call a special meeting of council is already in circulation. He will immediately summon the Council.

NEW STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

QUEBEC, Man., Aug. 8.—The device of a Quebec man for a sea-going ship to be propelled by a system of floating cylinders, one within the other, is an adaptation of the invention of the Hon. J. A. Macdonald. The Hon. J. A. Macdonald has been working for two or three years upon their ideas. Their plan, however, is to evolve a craft suitable for the water rivers of the west, and they think that they are on the verge of success.

WHAT WRECKED STEAMER.

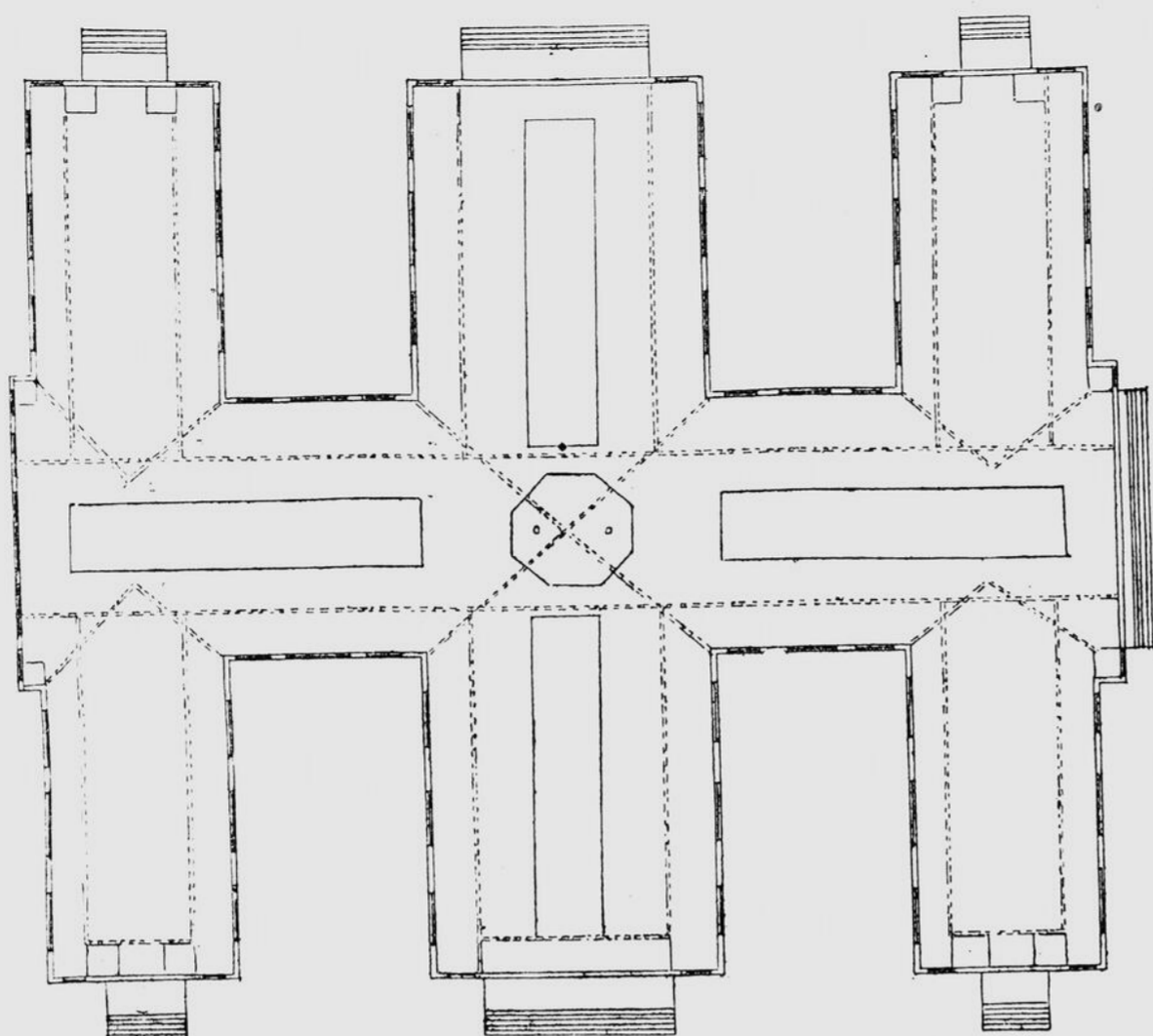
NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—It is now believed that the vessel mentioned in the Washington dispatches of last night as having been wrecked on the Falkland Islands is the 'City of Philadelphia.' She was spoken on Feb. 2 for San Francisco. She was spoken on May 1 by the ship 'Brenda' off Cape Horn. She had been reinsured for nine months. The young woman, who was recovered, may have been the ship's skipper, Capt. W. L. Lowery. There was one passenger on the ship, a young man, who had been advised to take a voyage to cure an ailment of the lungs. The 'City of Philadelphia' was wrecked on the Falkland Islands.

THE TRAFFIC.

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—Claude H. Dubois, who killed his brother-in-law, was hanged at the State Prison at Auburn. However, it was stated that his death was caused by drink, and warned against it.

THE NEW RIFLES.

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—The new Martini-Lee Enfield rifles are being issued in yet another form.



NEW EXHIBITION BUILDING. Plan of the building which will replace the old Crystal Palace.

AFTER MANY DAYS.

ROMANTIC EXPERIENCE OF A GRAND TRUNK TICKET-SELLER.

HE TRUSTED THE RIGHT MAN ON ONE OCCASION.

It must be depressing to the cynic or the pessimist to read occasionally that gratitude and the remembrance of a kindness is not one of the lost virtues. A case in point is the following story related to a 'Witness' reporter by the ticket agent at the Grand Trunk station this morning. He said: 'About twenty years ago, and that's a pretty long time, I was approached by a man who said that he wanted a ticket to a western point in the United States. He was poorly-dressed, weary-looking, and appeared as though fortune and he had been at odds for some time and that he had been having considerably the worst of it. He told me that he hadn't a cent but that if he could only get to his destination he would be all right and would remit me the value of the ticket if I would only trust him for one. I sized the man up. Many times I had accommodated people with similar stories and never heard of nor from them again. But I thought I could trust him with a ticket. At the expiration of a short time I received from him a remittance of the full value of the ticket and many thanks for having helped him out of a desperate plight.

TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL.

At the semi-annual meeting of the Central Trades and Labor Council, the following officers were elected:—President, P. J. Ryan; vice-president, B. Mongeau; English recording secretary, J. J. Wilder; French recording secretary, T. Benard; corresponding secretary, M. Hogue; financial secretary, A. T. Lavender; treasurer, Joseph Beland; sergeant-at-arms, P. Rooney. The following were elected delegates to the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, which meets in Quebec on Sept. 15 next:—P. J. Ryan, T. Benard and Joseph Beland.

LARGEST ON THE CONTINENT.

What will be the largest electrical engine on the continent is now under construction at the Laurie Engine Company's Works on St. Catherine street. The new engine will be placed in the new annex of the power-house belonging to the Montreal Street Railway Company. It is expected that the machine will be completed before winter sets in.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. C. G. Glass, Miss M. Glass and Miss Isabel Greenfield left per SS. 'Campana' for Gaspé, where they will spend the summer holidays. Mr. J. B. Fuyoye, superintendent of the Central Vermont Railway, will soon have completed forty years' continuous connection with the S. S. & C. Railway, and his friends along this and other portions of the Central Vermont Railway system in Canada, which are under Mr. Fuyoye's jurisdiction, desire to commemorate the event by the presentation to him of some suitable testimonial. While serving his employers faithfully, Mr. Fuyoye has done his utmost to promote the interests of the different places with which he has been brought into business contact, and this movement to recognize his services, which originated in Chambly, is considered timely by his friends.

THE REV. DR. HUNTER'S HEALTH.

The friends of Dr. Hunter will be pleased to learn that the New York specialist consulted, has assured him that he has no organic disease, and requires only a season of rest and relaxation which he is enjoying at Old Orchard. He expects to return to Montreal toward the end of this month. His address after Aug. 27 will be 147 St. Alexander street, Montreal.

CRUELTY TO HORSES.

The inspectors of the Canadian Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, during the week just ended, convicted the following for working horses in an unfit state: B. Spicer, D. Marchand, A. Grandmaison, J. Legier, T. Ryan, W. Ensworth, R. Davidson and F. Slow. They also gave eight warnings, and destroyed two injured animals.

THE VISITING GOVERNORS TO THE MONTREAL GENERAL HOSPITAL FOR THE WEEK COMMENCING MONDAY, AUG. 10.

Mr. R. S. C. Bage, Mr. Edward Archibald, Mr. A. W. Grant, and Mr. H. J. Mudze.

WEEKLY SAILORS' CONCERT.

The concert held at the Sailors' Institute last night was a success. Every part of the room was filled. Reliance Council of Royal Templars of Temperance was, for the evening, the fountain-head of entertainment, and right royally they fulfilled their obligation. Songs were sung by Miss Letta Luddington, and Messrs. Wm. Grant, J. A. Molson and George Baker, while the Misses Belle Perry and Jennie Wallace, and Mr. W. T. Copping, gave readings and recitations. A strong contingent of volunteer artists were present from the ships in port, and contributed in no small measure to the success of the evening's entertainment. Among them were Messrs. Geo. Blanchard, SS. 'Assaye'; Jas. Goodman and Wm. Greenwood, SS. 'Laurentian'; Robert Wilson, SS. 'Vancouver'; Frank Mansell, SS. 'Roseneath'; John Conroy, SS. 'Brazilian'; Ernest Lintorne, ship 'Aldine'; Wm. Clark, SS. 'Bellona'. Some of the ships' captains and other gentlemen were also present during the evening and made one or two brief addresses to the seamen.

DEATH OF A MONTREALER.

The New York 'Tribune' of the date of Aug. 5, contains an announcement of the death of a former Montrealer whom doubtless many of the old-timers will recollect, namely, Mr. Matthew Addy of Cincinnati, O. The journal named, in speaking of his death says:—'Matthew Addy of Cincinnati who has just died, was often referred to as the Cincinnati Iron King. He was born in Montreal in 1835, and went to Cincinnati when a young man, with no capital but a good education. He went into the iron business, in which he was singularly successful. He was a lover of art, and his collection of pictures in his home is unusually fine.'

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LIGHT AND POWER EXTENSION.

The Citizens' Light and Power Company are making extensive alterations to their plant at St. Henri. They are putting in two new dynamos and one new engine, the whole to be running in thirty days. Besides largely extending their circuit in Westmount, St. Henri and Ste. Cuneoide, they have also constructed lines in Montreal, on Pine avenue, St. Luke, Bishop, Redpath, Crescent, Stanley, Mansfield, Metcalfe, St. Catherine, and Dorchester streets; St. James street, from St. Henri to the Canada Life building and Fortification lane; Notre Dame street, as far as Seigneurs street, and up Selgner street to St. James street; also down Drummond street to Dorchester street, and have installed in the city within the last four months ten thousand incandescent lamps. They have arranged with the Lachine Rapids Hydraulic and Land Company, limited, for the supplying of the electric current, and as soon as this operates, will be able to offer electric light at very much reduced rates.

DEATH OF A WELL KNOWN GARDENER.

While on visit, with his wife, to his daughters, Mrs. Ransom and Mrs. Watt, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Mr. Peter Doig, of this city, died suddenly of heart failure on the morning of the 3rd inst. He attended church on Sunday night and after spending a pleasant hour or two with his family retired to rest. The end came swift and sure about one o'clock on Monday morning, not even a parting word passing his lips. By his death Montreal loses one of its most favorably known citizens, and those who enjoyed his acquaintance will long remember his genial disposition. His work as a gardener in various parts of Canada will serve as a fitting monument for many years to come, and the widespread sympathy for the sorrowing widow and child, in the loss of a loving husband and a wise and kind father, testifies to the fact of his having done his duty in the world nobly and well.

G.T.R. APPOINTMENTS.

The announcement is made that Mr. W. G. Burrell has been appointed stationery agent of the Grand Trunk Railway at Montreal and Mr. J. W. Kneeshaw assistant stationery agent at Detroit. The stationery business of the system east of the Detroit river will be looked after from Montreal and that west of the river from Detroit—all to be under the supervision of Mr. A. Butze, general purchasing agent.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

August Bargains In Pianos. We have some eight or ten Pianos on hand; new and slightly used, which we are prepared to offer this month at prices that will sell in hot weather. Secure one of these Pianos: If your credit is good, you need no ready money. Nordheimer & Co., 213 St. James St.

POWER FROM THE RAPIDS.

The Imperial Electric Light Company, formerly the St. Jean Baptiste Light Company, have signed a contract with the Lachine Rapids Hydraulic and Land Company, limited, for the supplying of power, delivered at their station on Rachel and Montreal streets.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The superintendent of the Boys' Home gratefully acknowledges the following donations and subscriptions:—Miss Dow, 14 doz. buns; Mrs. Jas. Whitham, illustrated papers; R. C. Fisher, clothing; H. Miller, papers; St. Andrew's S. S. candles; Lady Hickson, 2 doz. rhubarb, 15 lbs. sugar; P. S. Ross, Mrs. A. T. Drummond, Mrs. W. H. Walker, Mrs. Jacques, Mrs. C. R. Hosmer, W. D. Gillean, H. R. Seebrook, each clothing; G. W. Stephens, books, Mountain Street Methodist Mission Circle, cake and fruit; Grace Baptist S. S., sandwiches; Mrs. and Mr. R. Campbell, Nellie, illustrated papers; L. Benedict, collars ties; Mrs. Brainard, clothing; E. J. Jones, papers; H. R. Seebrook, clothing. Subscriptions: R. B. Angus, H. Morgan & Co., \$25; Robert Friend, \$100; Abner Kingman, \$15; Geo. Sumner, \$5; Jas. Johnston & Co., \$5; Robt. Linton & Co., \$5; A. Ramsay & Son, \$5; James Linton & Co., \$5; Thos. May & Co., \$5; J. C. Holden, \$5; Robert Benny, \$5; J. M. Kinghorn, \$5.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

Improvements in Baking.—R. S. Auld & Co., the well-known Bakers and Confectioners, at the corner of St. Antoine street and Atwater avenue, have recently, at great expense, fully equipped their entire establishment with the most improved machinery, thus entirely obviating the many disadvantages associated with the old methods of preparation with the hands and arms on the one hand, and pastry of a very superior quality, which has only to be thoroughly tested to be appreciated. Remember the address, R. S. Auld, corner St. Antoine street and Atwater avenue, and send in your orders, or telephone 8003. (See Auld's advt.)

The Rev. D. M. Cameron, pastor of Union Tabernacle, London, England, is on a visit to Canada and the United States, and is willing to make some engagements for evangelistic work during the next few months. He may be communicated with at 34 Mansion street, Poughkeepsie, New York, U.S.A.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

A WORD IN YOUR EAR. THE SECRET OF BEAUTY of the complexion, hands, arms, and hair is found in the perfect action of the Pores, produced by CUTICURA SOAP. The most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap in the world, as well as purest and sweetest for toilet, bath, and nursery.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. SICK HEADACHE. Positively cured by these Little Pills. They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable. Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

Aug. 20.—Watch the date. Best yet. See advt.

H. R. IVES & CO. ESTABLISHED 1859. Hardware Manufacturers and Founders, QUEEN STREET, MONTREAL. Apply for Designs and Estimates.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

WEDDING BELLS... ARE DAILY RINGING AND WE ARE GLAD TO KNOW THAT THE YOUNG FOLKS APPRECIATE US AS HOME-FURNISHERS. OUR PAST DEALINGS WITH THEIR FRIENDS HAVE BEEN SO SATISFACTORY TO THEM THAT THEY COME TO US KNOWING THEY ARE SURE TO BE WELL TREATED AND RECEIVE THE BEST POSSIBLE VALUE FOR THEIR MONEY. FOLLOW THEIR EXAMPLE AND COME TO US FOR FURNITURE, CARPETS, CROCKERY, RANGES, ETC. LOWEST PRICES. EASY TERMS.

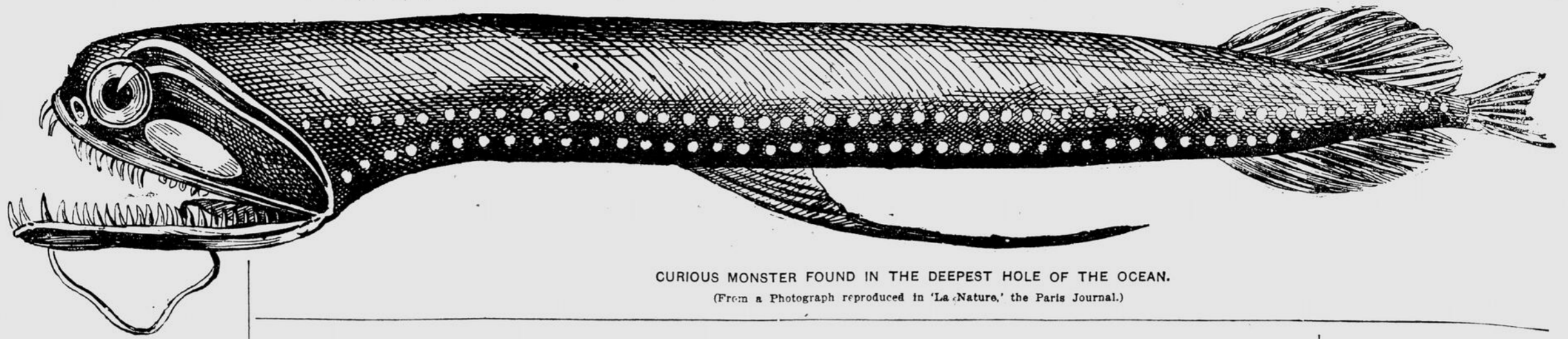
There are many Chronic invalids FOR WHOM IN THE CALEDONIA SPRINGS WATERS AND BATHS, RELIEF IS TO BE HAD.

KEEP COOL! Ice Cream Sets, Ice Water Jugs, Lemonade & Soda Tumblers. Ice Tubs, &c. E. HAGAR & CO., 446—St. Paul St.—448.

Second to None ON THE CONTINENT. Cleanliness, Comfort and Civility. Turkish Bath, Hotel, 140 to 144 ST. MONIQUE STREET. MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED. MONEY TO LEND. BY JOHN M. M. DUFF, ACCOUNTANT AND COMMISSIONER 107 St. James St. and 343 Prince Arthur St.

A WORD of advice from a friend is sometimes ungraciously received, but to the Wise we need only say that if they wish to excel in pastry they should alone use The Cook's Friend BAKING POWDER.

IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS. PATENT FOLDING BEDSTEADS. IRON RAILING. Circular Iron Stairs. ORNAMENTAL IRON WORK.



CURIOUS MONSTER FOUND IN THE DEEPEST HOLE OF THE OCEAN.

(From a Photograph reproduced in 'La Nature,' the Paris Journal.)

(New York World.)

The Prince of Monaco rules over a country smaller than Hoboken. He has an army of twenty or thirty men and a cabinet and a government. His possessions include also a crown and a sceptre, and he is equipped likewise with a large supply of dignity. In his proclamations he uses the editorial 'we.' But that is neither here nor there, and is not what this article is written to tell. The interesting point about the Prince, aside from his gambling 'hell,' is the fact that he goes around in a yacht trying to catch sea-serpents.

At his Monte Carlo 'dive' the Prince lands what the gamblers commonly know as 'suckers.' With the money obtained from these unfortunates he is enabled to indulge in scientific research. With dredges and nets he probes the depths of the ocean for new and weird life things, and so far he has been singularly successful in securing them.

It is not literally true that the Prince is after the sea-serpent, but he wants to acquire a specimen of anything in the fish line that is peculiar, and his friends in the broad, general way that friends have of talking of one, refer to his expeditions as chases after sea-serpents. They say that his ambition is to land a blue and gold serpent with large tusks, having in addition a genuine ecrû dudu running along the lower part of him.

The nearest the Prince has come to the capture of a sea-serpent was when he caught a 'Photo-stomus Guernei,' a picture of which is reproduced herewith, the portrait being taken from the French scientific paper, 'La Nature.' The likeness of the marine will be found in the 'La Nature' by M. de Guerne, a scientific man of great prominence in France.

The Prince of Monaco set out on his yacht with a taxidermist, a zoologist and an artist in oil painting. Amid the cheers of his loyal subjects and the greetings of his army the yacht left her moorings and set out for the open sea, laden with scientific enthusiasm and champagne. When they got out to where it was deep they sent down their dredges and their nets. They reached a depth of three miles. A lot of the things they found out had to do with the temperature of the water and with its chemical composition. With the yacht steaming seven miles an hour they were enabled by the use of the 'bucket' machine to still go on with the dredging. This apparatus the Prince comments on as marvellous inasmuch as it permitted this. The particular fish most highly prized, the Photo-stomus Guernei, was found at a depth of three miles. This singular creature is never found upon the surface. He lives upon creatures which, like himself, dwell in a region of enormous pressure and which are specially built to resist this pressure. It is also a region of perpetual darkness and this fish which some of those on the yacht called the 'Lamp Snake' is equipped with a row of phosphorescent lamps along his hull which light his way.

The 'Lamp Snake' is a most voracious creature. Victor Hugo has described the sea as a place in which wilful and deliberate murder in the first degree forms a larger percentage of happenings than it does in any other place. This lamp snake is a most cold-blooded and relentless assassin. A glance at his mouth shows how well it is equipped for business. He is pretty nearly all mouth. He can open it twice as wide as is shown in the picture and he can tackle a fish almost as big as himself. The natives on the coast of France, who rarely see one of these fish, consider it an ally of the devil. The fact that it spends its time in the deepest recesses of the ocean makes it mysterious and terrible in their sight. They declare that when it is washed ashore death disease and blight befall the country for a hundred miles around the spot at which it landed. When the 'Lamp Snake' was taken on the Prince's yacht two of the sailors, superstitious men from the Gulf of Gascony, wanted to jump overboard. The fish lay upon its back upon the deck uttering a noise very much like the snarl of a dog. It is said that at least three miles below the surface of the water suffer great pain when raised to the sea level, where the pressure is much less than they have been accustomed to. They soon die. It is impossible to keep them alive for very long. The following is taken from the Prince's own account of his submarine explorations: 'During June, July and August, 1895, I made a fourth scientific expedition to the Azores, the most successful, so far, by reason of my improved equipment. We left Monaco on May 23 and returned to Havre on Aug. 16. We made thirty-five soundings in water 5,240 metres deep (more than three miles), took the deep sea temperature twenty times, reaching a depth of 2,198 metres and brought up fourteen samples of water for analysis from a depth of 5,240 metres. At times it was impossible to use our sounding apparatus because of the immense amount of tiny sea life. These small creatures floated on the top of the sea, making a sort of thick carpet that

would have tangled up the lines or even broken them with the weight. I have observed several times a fact of interest to physiologists. On the outside of a net which was brought from a considerable depth and which contained big, deep sea crabs, other crabs which were trying to get in the net allowed themselves to be brought to the surface, although they only had to let go to escape. They must have endured intense agony owing to the change in the pressure and the temperature. The attraction was the bait in the net and in contemplating it they forgot their pain. This expedition has been the most valuable to zoology of any I have taken part in. It is no exaggeration to say that my yacht, the Princess Alice, employed every available and known method in deep sea exploration. I am now engaged in plans of further expeditions which will require the use of several vessels acting in concert.' (Signed), 'HIS HIGHNESS ALBERT I,' 'Prince of Monaco.'

A POINT IN CRICKET.

Winnipeggers Win at Brockville.

TO-DAY'S SPORTING EVENTS—LACROSSE, AQUATICS AND BICYCLING.

THE CHESS TOURNAMENT DRAWING TO A CLOSE.

On June 27, a cricket match was played between Point St. Charles and Bishop's Medical Faculty, on the Exhibition grounds, which ended in a victory for the latter team. There was considerable dispute over the first ball in the match, which was delivered by Knight, of Point St. Charles, to Phillips, one of the batsmen of the students' team. The ball bowled out Phillips, who proceeded to leave the ground, knowing he was out. However, he was a distance of about twenty yards from the wicket, Mr. Battle, who was officiating as umpire, called out 'no ball.' A long argument ensued, and it was evident that unless the 'Point' gave way the match would not be continued. The rule distinctly says that 'the umpire shall call "no ball" immediately on delivery.' It was also a question whether the ball was a 'no ball' or not. However, Phillips went in again, and the game proceeded. The 'Point' fellows did not let the matter rest there, but communication was sent to Mr. Henry Perkins, of the M.C.C., London, with a full explanation, which resulted in that gentleman sending the following reply:—

Lord's Cricket Ground, London, N.W., July 25, 1896. Mr. Henry Jenkins, Montreal. Dear Sir.—The case of 'no ball' which you have put is very curious. The law says that the umpire must call 'no ball' immediately on delivery. This the umpire does not seem to have done, and he certainly had no right to call 'no ball' afterwards. Yours truly, HENRY PERKINS.

AQUATICS. BROCKVILLE RACES. Brockville, Ont., Aug. 7.—The programme of the C.A.A.O. and other sports furnished by the citizens committee, who are working in conjunction with the regatta committee, drew an enormous crowd of people to Brockville to-day. Excursions were run from Kingston, Ogdensburg, Clayton, Gananoque and Ottawa, and the town was thronged with visitors all day long. The weather was decidedly more favorable than yesterday, as there was scarcely any wind, and what little there was came from the north, and did not affect the course, as it was well protected by the shore. Secretary Littlejohn was loud to have the two postponed races of yesterday, viz., the second heat in the senior singles, and the intermediate singles rowed off this morning, and so the referee's boat left the dock soon after nine o'clock. The four oarsmen entered for the second heat of the senior singles started off fairly well, but Cresser and Marsh fouled, and were called back by the referee, but finally they started out. Thompson was a good leader, with Marsh and Cresser pulling a head race for second. Thompson won well in 10.09 by four lengths. Marsh winning an exciting second by half a length. The intermediate singles had only three entries, Russell and Allward, Toronto, and Kenney of the Dons. Barrett, of the Argonauts, dropped out to have himself for the senior fours this afternoon. Kenney led by several lengths most of the way, with Russell next and Allward last. About the mile point Allward gained steadily and at the waterworks it was thought he would surely win, as he was rowing exceedingly well. Unfortunately he stopped a few lengths from the finish and turned off toward the clubhouse, Kenney winning unopposed in 12.17. Allward rowed a great race, but was handicapped by having a strange shell and starting in the race somewhat tired by a smart pull down to the starting buoy. Both races were very good. The afternoon's sport was excellent all through, and though the breeze had somewhat increased, the water was fairly smooth and the course was kept clear and well looked after by Jimmy Rice, one of Toronto's professional oarsmen. The first race on the card was the junior fours, which brought out five crews, and was fought all the way by three of the boats. The starters were:— First, Dons—J. Stuart, bow; J. Larkin, second; J. Delany, third; J. Nicholson, stroke. Argonauts No. 2—A. Morson, bow; J. G. Cole, second; H. G. Lightburn, third; A. L. Eastmull, stroke. Argonauts No. 1—P. E. Ritchie, bow; J.

McKenzie, second; D. R. McKenzie, third; L. C. Haskins, stroke. Toronto—F. W. Nye, bow; A. H. Heintzman, second; F. E. Russell, third; A. Allward, stroke. Trunks Club, of Montreal—A. McKellar, bow; F. Auburn, second; A. Scott, third; R. Raymond, stroke. The Dons got away first, and led at the quarter by a length, with Argonauts No. 2 second, and Trunks spurted and took the lead at the half-mile, and increased it two two lengths when the mile was covered, with the Dons second and Argonauts No. 1 bringing up the rear of the race. The Trunks Club, however, finished well up, but outside the line, among the numerous small craft crowded there. Time, 10.25. The race for the senior double sculls brought out three crews, the Argonaut pair, composed of the Thompson brothers, not starting, as Bush was to row in the final single sculls, and had already rowed in the morning. The competitors were:—The pair of Philadelphia—Marsh, bow; F. A. Cresser, stroke. Toronto, No. 2—J. A. Russell, bow; J. J. Ryan, stroke. Toronto, No. 1—A. Jury, bow; K. A. Ruzh, stroke. The Vespers sold favorites in the pools. The favorites were the quickest away and at once took the lead, followed closely for the first half-mile by Toronto No. 1. At the mile the Vespers had gained three lengths over the Toronto pair, who were almost on even terms, and the last spurt for second place occupied the attention of the crowd, the Vespers eventually winning by about four lengths, with Toronto No. 1 a length in front of the other double. Time, 10.12 1/2. In the pair oars the starters were:—Argonauts—R. G. Muntz, bow; G. H. Muntz, stroke. Toronto—J. R. Bennet, bow; J. Smyth, stroke. Both pairs were away together, the Argonauts taking a short lead after a few hundred yards had been covered, but they were splashing badly and steered too far in, following the irregular line of the shore and losing a lot of ground which enabled the Torontos to draw even at half. The race to the mile was a good one, but from there on the Argonauts drew away, rowing the last half in splendid form, and winning as they pleased by about five lengths. Time, 12.15. In the intermediate fours only the Argonauts and Dons faced the starter, as follows:—Dons—J. Stuart, bow; J. Larkin, second; J. Delaney, third; J. Nicholson, stroke. Argonauts—E. H. Bunting, bow; F. E. Mackenzie, second; A. J. Boyd, third; M. B. McCortly, stroke. The Dons caught the water first, and the Argonauts quickly drew ahead, but at the half-mile the Dons were pulling throughout a steady regular stroke and winning easily by three lengths in 11.24. The senior single finals brought out A. Thompson, Argonauts; J. O'Connor, Dons; and J. Delaney, Toronto. The scullers got away together, but Thompson took a lead before fifty yards were travelled, and with O'Connor second. The former followed the crooked shore line and the latter followed the straight line, which was necessary, but gradually drew farther ahead, and at the mile had two lengths to the good, O'Connor still second, with Marsh of the Dons, third. At this point Marsh, of the Argonauts, was very close to him, and kept up, fell out of his boat from exhaustion, and certainly would have been drowned but for the ready assistance of the official boat, which was very close to him when the mishap occurred. Marsh complained of being ill before the race started, and would not have rowed had he not been urged on by his friends. The positions of the other scullers remained unchanged until the end of the race, when Thompson won by two lengths, with O'Connor two lengths ahead of Marsh. Time, 11.54. In the senior fours the starters were the Winnipeggers, Argonauts and Dons, and for short distance held a slight lead, but were soon overhauled by the Winnipeggers, who rapidly went to the front, the Dons going up to the plate in a half. At the mile the 'Nor-Westers' had increased their lead to three lengths, and the Dons and Argonauts were fighting it for second. The Winnipeggers pulled a short, quick stroke throughout, and at the half-mile were very heavy lot of men and won easily by six lengths, with the Dons second, a length and a half in front of the Argonauts. Time, 10.02. The race was a surprise to many as the Winnipeg stroke was not fancied by the talent. The prizes were presented to the winners in the evening at the Revere House by Mr. W. S. Buell, of the Brockville Boat Club.

REJOICING IN WINNIPEG. Winnipeg, Man., Aug. 7.—The victory of the Winnipeggers in the four oar crew at Brockville created great rejoicing here to-day. The crew will now be sent on to Saratoga to row for the American championship. POINTE CLAIRE REGATTA TO-DAY. To-day the weather promises to be favorable on the occasion of the regatta at Pointe Claire, and there will, no doubt, be a large crowd of boating enthusiasts present. The interest of the day seems to be centred on the half-racers' race, which ended so evenly at last Saturday's regatta. It is rumored that Paul Butler and his small craft, the 'Vesper,' will take part, and if that is the case, it will prove a great attraction, and a large number of visitors will avail themselves of the opportunity of seeing the defence of last year's international race. The eight oar race will be a great fight, as the boys have been practising hard, and it is thought that if the Lachine crew intend to win they will have to exert themselves more than they did at Lachine. Much amusement is looked for in the canoe tournament, as it is the first of the kind on the lake. In the whole good programme is provided, and those who fail to go will miss a great treat.

YACHTING. THE VENCEDOR. Detroit, Mich., Aug. 7.—The Chicago challenge yacht, the 'Vencedor,' is a racing ma-

chine pure and simple. As she lay moored off the foot of Bates street this morning, waiting for the steamer 'Spokane' to tow her to Cleveland, she was an object of special attention to yachtsmen. The general opinion seemed to be that she looked counted for anything, she already had the 'Canada' beaten. She is the defender in miniature, and racing qualifications show her every one of her finely drawn lines. She is entered for the first race on Lake Erie off Cleveland on Wednesday next. She is sailed by a skipper brought from Deer Island, Maine, especially for the cup race. She carries a crew of ten on board, including her owner, Commodore Berryman, and Mrs. Berryman. Mate Connors is enthusiastic over the sailing qualities that she has shown. Connors was for a number of years on Lake Ontario, and knows the relative sailing qualities of the yachts that have so far met the 'Canada.' He has no fears of the outcome of the challenge race.

LACROSSE. THE TORONTO MATCH. Toronto, Ont., Aug. 7.—There is likely to be a tumble over the selection of a referee for the great lacrosse match at Hanlan Point to-morrow afternoon between the Tecumsehs and the Capitals. The Island Braves have refused to allow either Plooff, captain of the Capitals, or Brophy of Montreal, who were proposed by the Capitals, and the Ottawa men have returned the compliment by objecting to the Tecumsehs' nominees, J. D. Bailey and Ross Mackenzie. Whoever the referee is the match will eclipse anything ever seen here in years. The teams will be as follows:— Capitals—Goal, Crown; point, Griffith; defence, Quinn; defence, Grimes, York, Hartley; centre, Macdonald; home, Murphy, Burns, McVey; outside, Cross; inside, German; Peaker and Dewar, spare men. Tecumsehs—Goal, Davis; point, Patterson; defence, Shea, Devine, Carleton, Westwick, Murphy; outside, Smith; inside, Powers.

MONTEAL VS. SHAMROCK THIS AFTERNOON. Greek will meet Greek this afternoon on the M.A.A.A. grounds, when the old-time rivals, the Montreal and Shamrocks, will meet in a championship lacrosse match. The sale of tickets has been brisk, and the grand stand will be well patronized. There will be a few changes on the Montreal team. Fraser will be replaced by R. Taylor, and Read by Scott. A great deal of interest centres in this afternoon's match, for the championship is still in abeyance, and both teams will do their utmost. Stuart, of the Capitals, will act as referee.

TWO TO ONE. On Aug. 4, the Rockland lacrosse team was defeated by a combined team from Alexandria and Vankleek Hill at St. Albans by a score of two goals to one. The Rockland team seemed to be asleep the first two games, but two goals were rushed through before they wakened up. From this time it was a defence game for the amalgamated teams, but the opportunity was taken, for the Shamrocks' playing of the Alexandria goal-keeper defeated all the efforts of the Rockland team to equalize matters, and only let one ball pass him, though the shots came thick and fast.

MONTEAL QUOTING LEAGUE. The seventeenth schedule match of the series will be played at the St. Gabriel Club grounds, on Centre street, this afternoon between the Riverside and St. Gabriel Quoting Clubs. The eighteenth match of the same series also takes place this afternoon at the Dominion Club grounds, at water avenue, south of Notre Dame street, between the Montreal and Dominion Quoting Clubs. The public are welcomed on the grounds free of charge to all matches of the league.

A BASEBALL GAME. A scheduled game will be played at LePine Park to-day between the Independent and the Watchcase Clubs. The independent have their work cut out, as the Watchcase team is reported a very strong one.

CHESS. THE NUREMBERG TOURNAMENT. Nuremberg, Aug. 7.—The game between Marco and Schlechter in the sixteenth round of the International Chess Tournament was finished last night, the players drawing after nearly 100 moves. To-day, the following results were recorded in the seventeenth round:—Lasker beat Marco in a queen's gambit declined after 40 moves; Schiffrer and Maroczy drew a French defence after 28 moves; Pillsbury beat Schallop in a queen's gambit declined after 44 moves; Winawer beat Albin in a Giuoco Charousek after 19 moves; Steinitz beat Teichmann beat Waldrott in a Ruy Lopez after 29 moves; Janowski and Blackburne drew a centre counter gambit after 65 moves; Tarrasch beat Charousek in a king's fianchetto after 19 moves; Steinitz beat Tschigorin in a P to Q 4 opening after 36 moves; Schlechter had a bye. Following are the scores of the contestants up to date:—

	P.C.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.
Lasker	12 1/2	3 1/2	7 1/2	11
Pillsbury	11	5	8 1/2	5 1/2
Maroczy	10 1/2	5 1/2	8 1/2	5 1/2
Steinitz	10	6	8 1/2	5 1/2
Janowski	9 1/2	6 1/2	8 1/2	5 1/2
Schlechter	9 1/2	6 1/2	8 1/2	5 1/2
Schiffrer	9 1/2	6 1/2	8 1/2	5 1/2
Waldrott	9 1/2	6 1/2	8 1/2	5 1/2
Tschigorin	9 1/2	6 1/2	8 1/2	5 1/2
Blackburne	9 1/2	6 1/2	8 1/2	5 1/2
Charousek	9 1/2	6 1/2	8 1/2	5 1/2
Marco	9 1/2	6 1/2	8 1/2	5 1/2
Albin	9 1/2	6 1/2	8 1/2	5 1/2
Porges	9 1/2	6 1/2	8 1/2	5 1/2
Schallop	9 1/2	6 1/2	8 1/2	5 1/2
Winawer	9 1/2	6 1/2	8 1/2	5 1/2
Showalter	9 1/2	6 1/2	8 1/2	5 1/2
Teichmann	9 1/2	6 1/2	8 1/2	5 1/2

The final score will be published in Montreal on Tuesday, as the last round—the nineteenth—will be played at Nuremberg on Monday.

THE WHEEL. THIS AFTERNOON'S GREAT ROAD RACE. The inter-club road race from Verdun to Lachine that has interested great numbers

of local wheelmen of late, will take place to-day, the start to be made at 8 p.m., from the terminus of the Wellington street car line. To judge from what is said about it some good records will be made. Y. M. C. A. BICYCLE CLUB. Members are requested to be on hand at the building at 2.45 this afternoon to ride to the Lower Lachine road, where the inter-club road race will be held. Members who cannot be on hand at the building in time, will please be at the race course not later than 3.15 p.m., every member is expected to help other clubs in patrolling the course for the race. ALLEGED CHINESE SMUGGLING. ESCAPE OF TWO PRISONERS. The United States Customs officers, under the superintendency of Mr. Stokes, special agent at Plattsburg, assisted by Messrs. Delaney and Tippets, made a clever capture of two alleged smugglers near Malone, N.Y., on June 3. The prisoners turned out to be Edward Eaton, a resident of Montreal, and Phillimore Peters, a resident of New York State. It seems that the Secret Service officials of the United States Treasury Department have, for some time, been on the lookout for smugglers of Chinese. Special information led to the arrest of the two prisoners on June 3. Eaton and Peters immediately after the arrest were conveyed to the jail at Malone and subsequently removed to Plattsburg. The following day they were arraigned before the United States Commissioner, and held in ball for a thousand dollars, until Sept. 26, when they were ordered to appear at Buffalo for sentence. In the meantime the friends of the prisoners, who held that they were merely acting as the agent of a wealthy Chinaman, who made the smuggling of his countrymen a regular business, made an attempt to raise the amount of the bail bond, but were unable. The prisoners were confined in an extension of the Court House at Plattsburg, which is situated in the rear of the building. With the aid of a saw and some other implements they on Wednesday night managed to file away the bars of their prison cage and make good their escape. About an hour after the warders missed the prisoners and raised an alarm, but too late to recapture the prisoners, who are believed to be in Canada and safe from arrest. Peters was particularly wanted by the Customs officials, as he is alleged to have been mixed up in several smuggling transactions. He is a native of the United States and is said to be the owner of considerable farming property in New York State. Eaton is an artist, his present address being Clarke avenue, Westmont. He is an Englishman by birth and his friends claim, innocent of any intentional wrongdoing in the matter. Eaton has lived in China many years and married a Chinese lady.

MONTEAL DISPENSARY. The visiting governors to the Montreal Dispensary for August are Messrs. John Auld, A. A. Ayer, Thomas Badgnach and R. Stanley Bagg. The consultations held in all the departments of the dispensary during the month of July amounted to 1,601.

A SUDDEN DEATH. Madame Charpentier of 53 St. Paul street, who sold vegetables at Bonsecours Market, was found dead in her bed at her home yesterday. Coroner McMahon having made enquiries into the facts of the case, was satisfied that there was no necessity to call a jury as death was plainly due to natural causes.

NORTH-WEST CROPS. Winnipeg, Aug. 7.—Reports from the Edmonton district say the barley crop there is ready for the reaper. The Northern Pacific report on the state of the crops along its Manitoba lines say hail has done local damage, as has, also a thunderstorm that passed over parts of the country on Sunday. Harvesting is expected to begin in ten days or a fortnight, and the promise is for a fair crop.

Educational. ALMA, THE LEADING CANADIAN COLLEGE FOR YOUNG WOMEN. Buildings and Equipment, Faculty, School and Health Record, and Methods of instruction, unsurpassed. Pres. Annie, A.M., St. Thomas, Ont.

THE NATIONAL SCHOOL OF EDUCATION AND ORATORY, Philadelphia, Pa., U.S.A. Send for catalogue. Mrs. J. W. HOE-MAKER, GEO. B. HYNSON, Esq., Principals.

MONTEAL BUSINESS SCHOOL (Day and Evening) will re-open on TUESDAY, Sept. 1st. Elementary and Advanced studies in Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Spelling, Dictation, Drawing, Composition, Geography, History, Grammar, Hygiene, Mensuration, Algebra, Geometry, French, German, Latin and Music (piano). The Business Course comprises Commercial Arithmetic, Shorthand (Isaac Pitman), Typewriting, Single and Double Entry Bookkeeping, Correspondence (French and English). Write or call for prospectus. J. J. CONOLLY, Principal, 11 Gullbault street.

BISHOP STEWART SCHOOL, Froilshburg, Q., amid beautiful, extensive and healthful environments; home privileges, individual instruction and careful training. Address CANON DAVIDSON, M.A., Rector.

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DUNHAM LADIES COLLEGE. DUNHAM, QUE. THE CHURCH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS IN THE DIOCESE OF MONTREAL. (Approved by the Bishop of Montreal.) President—The Lord Bishop of Montreal. Lady Principal—Miss O'Leary. 2 1/2 Hours from Montreal. Re-opens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9th. Situation picturesque and healthy. Perfect natural drainage, commodious, fireproof (repaired and painted during the day). School staff consists of six resident and five non-resident teachers. Music under the direction of PROF. GEORGE W. CORNISH, Graduate of Stuttgart Conservatory. Ordinary course prepares for admission to McGill University and other schools. Careful religious instruction. Board, day and tuition (English, Latin, French and German) \$153 per annum. Calendars, etc. apply to THE LADY PRINCIPAL, Dunham, Que.

TRAFALGAR INSTITUTE. (Affiliated to McGill University.) SIMPSON STREET, MONTREAL. For the Higher Education of YOUNG WOMEN. President—REV. J. J. HARRIS, D.D. Vice-President—REV. T. DEPOSE, M.A. Lady Principal—MISS GRACE FARLEY, M.A. Edinburgh. The Institute will re-open on TUESDAY, 18th SEPTEMBER. For prospectus and other information apply to the Principal or to A. F. RIDDELL, Secy., 22 St. John's Street.

COLIGNY COLLEGE, OTTAWA. For the Board and Education of YOUNG LADIES. This institution is the property of the Presbyterian Church. Its aim is to give a first-class English education, with French and German. Music and the Fine Arts, also Calligraphy, Typewriting and Stenography. Grounds extensive, buildings have all modern conveniences. The staff thoroughly efficient and experienced. Music teachers from the best Conservatories of Music. The Art teacher a Provincial Medalist. Teachers reside in College. Cheerful home life. Special attention to religious training. Fees moderate. Reduced rates to Ministers. Session begins 17th September, 1896. Early application necessary. For prospectus address REV. W. R. CRUKSHANK, B.A., Room 6, Y.M.C.A. Building, Montreal.

MCGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL. SESSION 1896-97. The Calendar for the Session 1896-97 contains full information as to Conditions of Entrance, Courses of Study, Regulations for Degrees, Examinations and Scholarships, etc., in the several Faculties of 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), 15th Sept. Faculty of Applied Science, Wed. 16th Sept. Faculty of Medicine, Tues. 15th Sept. Faculty of Law, Tues. 8th Sept. Faculty of Comparative Medicine and Veterinary Science, Sat. 20th Sept. *In the FACULTY OF ARTS, the following courses in Classics, English, French, Latin, History, Philosophy, Zoology, Geology, Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Zoology, etc., are open also to PARTIAL STUDENTS without Matriculation. *In the FACULTY OF APPLIED SCIENCE, the Departments of Civil and Mechanical Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Mining Engineering, Chemistry and Architecture. The MCGILL NORMAL SCHOOL will be re-opened on 1st September. Copies of the Calendar may be obtained on application to J. W. BRACKENRIDGE, Acting Secretary, Reg. and Bus. Office.

THE HARMON SCHOOL. FOR YOUNG LADIES. (Incorporated 1892.) Corner Elgin and MacLaren Sts., Ottawa, P. Ont. Handsome new building, best sanitary arrangements. A thorough course in English, Latin, Music and Art. Native English and French masters. The number of resident scholars is limited. School re-opens Tuesday, Sept. 15. For prospectus apply to Miss A. M. HARMON, Principal.

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WITNESS' ARMENIAN FUND

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Includes entries like 'Mrs. Williams, Coburne' and 'The Epworth League and W. Victoria, P.E.I.' Total: \$13,759.48

THE NOAD CASE.

REVEALS HOW THE \$3,000 FOUND IN HIS POSSESSION WAS MADE. York, Aug. 7.—Harry Noad, who fled from Canada for the alleged theft of \$3,000 from the Canadian Pacific Railway...

THE ANCIENT CAPITAL.

Quebec, Aug. 7.—A. P. Lepine, Superintendent of Federal public works in the Quebec district, was notified to-day of his dismissal by the department at Ottawa...

IMMIGRATION RETURNS.

Aug. 7.—The Evening Telegram cable from London says that the number of emigrants who left England during the month of July was 2,684, a decided increase over the corresponding month of last year...

BULL'S ESCAPE.

Aug. 7.—A mad bull created a sensation in Bay street, one of the principal thoroughfares, this morning when he broke away from a herd of cattle driven from the cattle pound through the streets...

BICYCLIST ROBBED.

Toronto, Aug. 7.—A special to the 'Evening Star' from Penetanguishene says:—Mrs. Sullivan of Toronto, who is at just now staying at the Penetanguishene Hotel, was robbed by highwaymen. She started out on her wheel to make a tour through Tiny...

PATENT REPORT.

Below will be found the complete weekly record of patents granted to Canadian inventors, which is prepared by Messrs. Marlon & Laberge, solicitors of patents and experts, head office Temple Building, Montreal...

ADVERTISEMENTS.

BENT NEARLY DOUBLE. THE STORY OF A WELL KNOWN DELHI MAN. TORTURED WITH RHEUMATISM FOR NEARLY TWENTY YEARS—SPENT LARGE SUMS IN A VAIN SEARCH FOR RENEWED HEALTH—HOW HE AT LAST FOUND IT.

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Advertisement for Amherst Park. Clear and Perfect Titles, High and Dry Grounds, Churches and Schools, Wide Streets, Liberal Terms, Easy Access. Trees and Sidewalks. \$70, \$80, \$90, \$95, \$100. C. C. E. BOUTHILLIER, Sec.-Treas.

LA MODE NOUVELLE The Fourth Number of LA MODE NOUVELLE

Chronique de Quinzaine, Babolin: Terrible Histoire, Mariette; Le lever d'une Japonaise, A. Brisson; La vie, Joseph Roux; Impudeur Yankee, Jonathan; La guerre aux célibataires, Paul Havrais; Les ondules, Henri Heine; Jean Bart & Versailles, J. Le Fustec; La France à Westminster, A. Barthelemy; Causerie familiale, Françoise; La colonie, Balafre; Erreur et calculs, Nix; Une académie bicycliste, Becane.

TO ADVERTISERS AND NEWSDEALERS. LA MODE NOUVELLE will publish at the occasion of the Provincial Exhibition a special Exhibition Number unparallelled in Montreal.

Board and Rooms Wanted. MCGILL NORMAL SCHOOL. Any person who desires to have his residence put on the list of authorized boarding houses for students...

Miscellaneous. PERSONAL—BOSTON DENTAL PARLORS 1856 Notre Dame. Beautiful Sets of Teeth for Ten Dollars. Fit and quality guaranteed.

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NICELY FURNISHED ROOM TO LET, on bathroom flat; gas, hot water, telephone; no students. 3 McGill College avenue.

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A LADY TAKING A MOUSE WOULD like to hear of six gentlemen friends to board or room, about Sept. 15; references, Address D 62, 'Witness' Office.

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TWO YOUNG MEN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with room and board, beautiful place on the St. Lawrence; good boating, bathing, and six acres fine shaded grounds. Apply to T. BARNES, 'Edgewater', Longue Pointe, nine minutes walk from Notre Dame street terminus, Montreal Street Railway.

TWO LADIES, OR TWO GENTLEMEN, or a married couple, can be accommodated with nicely furnished bedrooms; use of sitting room, and full or partial board; all modern conveniences; terms moderate; family consists of two adults. Apply at 107 Mansfield street before 11 a.m. or after 5 p.m.

THE CONVALESCENT HOME AT MURRAY BAY WILL BE OPEN FOR PATIENTS ON SATURDAY, June 27th. All applications must be made to MRS. OHLING, 702 Dorchester street, between the hours of 7 and 10 a.m., DAILY.

Bargains. BARGAIN—SINGLE SEAT TOP Carriage; almost new; half price. J. F. BANNISTER, Queen's Block Shoe Store.

FOR SALE, A PAIR OF FINE ROLLER Canaries, separately or together. Address GOOD SINGER, 'Witness' Office.

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OLD NEWSPAPERS Suitable for wrapping purposes, for sale at the 'Witness' Office, in 10-lb. packages, at \$1 per 100 lbs.

Pupils Wanted. TRANSLATIONS—Translations in both languages, either by correspondence or otherwise. Letters or literary works. Address SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, 30 St. Antoine street.

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TO LET, A VERY COMFORTABLE, medium-sized, self-contained house, with small garden, and outbuilding in rear, within five minutes' walk of Windsor Hotel, in perfect order throughout, Daisy h. w. furnace, and all modern improvements; immediate possession; rent \$25 per month; no taxes. Apply to F. McMANN, 178 St. James street.

TO LET, SHOP AND DWELLING, 185 McCord street, good stand for butcher or any other business; fixtures complete; reduced rent. Apply 22 Park avenue.

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TO LET, 260 ST. LUKE STREET, A Very nice lower tenement of 4 rooms and bath. THOMAS COLLINS, 32 Comedry street.

TO LET, FURNISHED HOUSES in all parts of the town by the month or year; reasonable prices. E. LYMAN MILLS, 167 Laval avenue. Bell telephone 0012.

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TO LET, 1080 SHERBROOKE STREET, A stone front modern house, 11 rooms, Daisy furnace and all modern improvements. J. CRADOCK SIMPSON, 181 St. James st.

TO LET, 135 BAYLE STREET, STONE front cottage, Daisy furnace, 9 rooms, rent \$360 and taxes. J. CRADOCK SIMPSON & CO., 181 St. James street.

TO LET, 323 1/2 ST. ANTOINE STREET, stone front upper tenement, good order, very comfortable house, low rent. J. CRADOCK SIMPSON & CO., 181 St. James street.

TO LET, 796 DORCHESTER street; also House, 27 Brunswick street. Apply to 1780 Notre Dame street.

TO RENT, THAT VERY CONVENIENT Lower Tenement, 21 Bishop street, heated by Daisy furnace; all modern improvements. Apply to R. E. HUTCHESON, Notary, 17 St. John street.

TARIFF FOR CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS, (Prepaid.)

SITUATIONS WANTED — 10 cents for 20 words or less; three insertions, 25 cents; over 20 words, 1/2 cent per extra word per insertion. PUPILS WANTED — 10 cents for 20 words; 3 insertions, 25 cents; 6 insertions, 40c; over 20 words, 1/2 cent per extra word per insertion. SPECIFIC ARTICLES (second-hand) — 10 cents for 20 words; 3 insertions, 25c; 6 insertions, 40c. Second-hand dealers come under 'Business Cards.'

Situations Vacant.

SALESMEN WANTED IN EVERY DISTRICT; new season; samples free; salary or commission, with expenses from start. LUKE BROS. CO., Montreal, Que. WANTED, FIRST CLASS ORGANIZERS to devote their whole time and energies to organization work for the leading Fraternal Insurance Society of Canada. Good remuneration will be paid to first-class men. Territory—The Province of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. Address ERNST GASTUNG, Drawer 55, Brantford, Ont.

Employment Wanted.

WANTED BY AN ENGLISHWOMAN, washing or housecleaning by the day. Apply at 6 Vallée street. WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Married woman, work by the day, house cleaning, or young men's washing; also mending. Apply MRS. S., 350 St. Antoine street. WANTED, POSITION BY COMPETENT middle aged person as housekeeper. References. Address 68 St. Etienne street, Point St. Charles.

Financial.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY. 'Coolgardie' (B.C.) gold mining stock. A limited number of shares of the working capital stock for sale at 20 cents per share, par value \$1.00. Prospects, assays and samples at office of undersigned, where, also, the vice-president of the Company (a practical miner), may be interviewed by intending investors for a few days only. THOS. PORTEOUS, 75 Temple Building.

St Lawrence Resorts.

VICTORIA HALL, NIAGARA FALLS CENTRE, ONT. Newly furnished throughout; all modern conveniences...



DOMINION LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS. LIVERPOOL SERVICE.

Steamer From Montreal From Quebec Vancouver Aug. 8 daylight Aug. 9 9 a.m. 8 o'clock...

REFORD AGENCIES. DONALDSON LINE WEEKLY GLASGOW SERVICE.

From Glasgow Steamships Montreal. July 24 SS. Warwick Aug. 13 Aug. 27 SS. Amaranthia Sept. 3 Sept. 10...

THOMSON LINE LONDON AND NEWCASTLE SERVICE.

From Newcastle Steamships From Montreal on Type. July 31 SS. Warwick Aug. 16 Aug. 27 SS. Amaranthia Sept. 3 Sept. 10...

EUROPE, EUROPE, EUROPE. TICKETS BY ALL LINES.

NETHERLANDS, GUION, HAMBURG, AMERICAN, WHITE STAR, CUNARD, AMERICAN-NORTH GERMAN LLOYD, GENERAL TRANS-ATLANTIC, STEARNS, NORFOLK, TRANSPORT AND RED STAR LINES, VIA NEW YORK.

For Gaspe and Bale des Chaleurs Ports.

The North American Transportation Co's Steamer 'ADMIRAL'. L. POULIOT, Master. COMMENCING ON THE 22nd APRIL...

AMERICAN LINE NEW YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON.

From Piers 14 and 15, North River, New York. St. Louis... Wed. Aug. 12, 10 a.m. St. Paul... Wed. Aug. 19, 10 a.m. Paris... Wed. Aug. 26, 10 a.m. New York... Sat. Aug. 23, 10 a.m.

Other Canadian Resorts.

ABENAKIS HOUSE, ABENAKIS SPRINGS, QUE. Opened June 1st. The Most Delightful Summer Resort in Canada.

MOUNTAIN VIEW.

This Summer Resort, situated on the shores of Bromo Lake will be open to receive guests on May 15th.

TO LET, FOR THE SUMMER, A COTTAGE at Lachute.

Address MRS. MASSIAH, Box 121, Lachute, Que.



QUEBEC STEAMSHIP CO. Y. LTD. ST. LAWRENCE LINE. SS. 'CAMPANA'.

Is intended to leave Montreal on MONDAY, August 11, at 2 p.m., and Quebec the following day at 4 p.m.

BEAVER LINE STEAMERS.

SUMMER SERVICE. Direct sailings between MONTREAL AND LIVERPOOL. LIVERPOOL STEAMER MONTREAL Sat. July 4, Lake Huron...

OTTAWA RIVER NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MODERN STEEL STEAMERS, Sovereign and Empress FORMING DAILY MAIL LINE between Montreal and Ottawa.

AMERICAN LINE.

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

BOOK-WORK.

executed with neatness and despatch at the 'WITNESS' PRINTING & PUBLISHING HOUSE.

Saratoga Resorts.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N.Y. United States Hotel, SEASON OF 1896. Open from June 15 to October 1.

Adirondack Resorts.

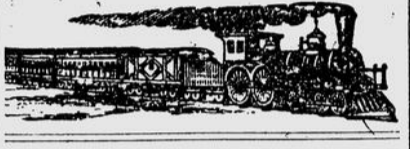
ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS. HOTEL DEL MONTE AND COTTAGE. On Lower Saranac Lake. Accommodates 125. Opens May 15.

Other American Resorts.

AVENUE HOUSE, PEAKS ISLAND. This popular Seaside House is open June 20th for Summer Travel.

GRAND VIEW FARM.

High elevation; dry and healthy climate; good Mountain references furnished.



INTERNATIONAL REGATTA, Belleville, August 11th to 14th.

For the above round trip tickets will be issued at one way first-class fare and one-quarter.

THE FINEST PASSENGER TRAIN IN THE WORLD.

THE SEASIDE AND WHITE MOUNTAINS SPECIAL.

Eastbound-Leaves Bonaventure Station, Montreal, every Friday at midnight for the White Mountains, Portland, Old Orchard Beach, etc.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

Portland & Old Orchard THROUGH SERVICE. Parlor Cars leave Montreal (Windor Street) at 9 a.m. daily, except Sundays.

Plumbing, &c.

BISHOP & MADDEN. Practical Plumbers, Gas & Steamfitters. Greenhouse Heating a Specialty.

WALL & WALSH.

GAS AND ELECTRICAL FIXTURES. Globes in Great Variety.

IF YOU WANT WORK DONE REASONABLE.

In the line of Plumbing, Gas or Steam Fitting, go to FRANK P. TAYLOR.

JOB PRINTING.

Including Books, Pamphlets, Posters, Bill Heads, Circulars, etc., executed in the best style of the art at moderate prices and on short notice.

BOOK-WORK.

executed with neatness and despatch at the 'WITNESS' PRINTING & PUBLISHING HOUSE.

SATURDAY HALF-HOLIDAY.

WHERE AND WHEN TO GO, BY RAIL AND RIVER. The following time table shows at a glance the various places where Montrealers can spend their Saturday half-holiday.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Table with columns: Leave Bonaventure Depot, Places, Leave for Montreal. Includes routes to Lachine, Dorval, Valois, Pointe Claire, St. Ann's, Vaudreuil, St. Lambert, Lachine and down Rapids, St. Ann's and down Rapids, St. Hilaire, Rousses Point, St. John's.

The Coteau Cedar, Split Rock, Cascade, and Lachine Rapids. Depart 3.10 a.m. train from Bonaventure depot.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Table with columns: Leave Windsor Station, Places, Leave for Montreal, Arrive at Montreal. Includes routes to Montreal Junction, St. John's, Dorval, St. Ann's, Sault-aux-Recollets, St. Rose, St. Jerome.

Groceries, Provisions, &c.

PEARS, PEACHES, PLUMS, APRICOTS, GRAPES etc. California. ARRIVING FRESH DAILY.

At Walter Paul's.

Corner St. Catherine and Metcalfe sts. THE FINEST AND MOST EXTENSIVE STOCK OF CALIFORNIA AND CANADIAN FRUITS ARE TO BE SEEN THIS WEEK AT BAKER'S New Grocery, 78 UNIVERSITY STREET.

BREAD.

THE MONTREAL CASH BAKERY, Established for Years. Gives Notice to all its Customers and the Public that on account of the increase of its output and enlargement of its staff, it is enabled to furnish BREAD of the 1st quality, at 11c Per Large Loaf.

MONTREAL CASH BAKERY.

91 SHANNON STREET. CASSELMAN BROS., GROCERS, 54 AYLMER STREET.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

MUNYON'S REMEDIES.

27,480 PEOPLE HAVE PURCHASED HIS WONDERFUL LITTLE SUGAR PELLETS.

DRUGGISTS SOLD OUT.

Hundreds of Their Customers Have Been Cured of Catarrh, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Kidney Complaints, and all Nervous Diseases.

Don't Take Poisonous Drugs.

If You Are Sick Step Into the Nearest Drug Store. Ask for a Guide to Health and Buy a 25c. Munyon Remedy and Cure Yourself.

RHEUMATISM CURED.

Munyon's Rheumatism Cure is guaranteed to cure rheumatism in any part of the body. Acute or muscular rheumatism can be cured in from one to five days.

NERVE CURE.

Munyon's Nerve Cure cures all the symptoms of nervous exhaustion, such as depressed spirits, failure of memory, restless and sleepless nights, pain in the head and dizziness.

KIDNEY CURE.

Munyon's Kidney Cure cures pains in the back, loins or groin, from kidney disease, dropsy of the feet and limbs, frequent desire to pass water, dark colored and turbid urine, sediment in the urine, and diabetes. Price, 25 cents.

CATARRH CURE.

Catarrh positively cured. Are you willing to spend 50 cents for a cure that positively cures catarrh by removing the cause of the disease? If so, ask your druggist for a 25-cent bottle of Munyon's Catarrh Cure.

STOMACH AND DYSPEPSIA CURE.

Munyon's Stomach and Dyspepsia Cure cures all forms of indigestion and stomach trouble, such as rising of food, distress after eating, shortness of breath, and all affections of the heart caused by indigestion.

AS POOR, YET MAKING MANY RICH.

BY MRS. N. F. NEWBERRY.

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We need you. Of course every day? Yes, I suppose so; at least Mrs. Norton thought Mrs. Winthrop was beginning to be too much and resented it slightly. The recollections of instances of prayer had seemed almost a part of time troubled her. "How do you do," said sweet Mrs. Norton in reverent tones. "How do we bear life's trials and trust to supply our wants if we did not look to Him in daily prayer?" Mrs. Norton felt disturbed. She had to supply her wants? She had instead repined because he had given her a few luxuries. Winthrop added, "I want you to do something. I know you can do it, very likely you do now. I am asking you to do it for us. We need it so much; I am sure you will be happier to do it. It would be a great help to our society, and for the missionaries who are sent out by our church. Won't you do this? You can do more than the richest woman in the church can when she gives only money. Mrs. Norton could not understand the feeling that swept over her as she looked at her ears. She did not remember that she had ever prayed particularly for missions, though it would not have cost her anything. Why had she neglected to do so? Conscience smitten, she looked into the sincere eyes of her visitor, and replied: "Yes, I promise you. But don't count on anything more. My prayers, I am afraid, will be as much as you seem to need." "Thank you very much. It is a promise that you never can regret." And as Mrs. Winthrop arose to go she appeared to be as glad as if she had received a contribution as large as Mrs. Norton's yearly income. After her friend had gone Mrs. Norton sat thinking, thinking. It seemed to her that a mist had been lifted from her vision, and she could see herself as never before. Instead of using any grace that she might have received, had she not folded her hands in ungrateful idleness? She had allowed her heart to harden towards others, hindering, perhaps, instead of helping in any Christian work. "My influence!" said she. "If I have any, with God's help it shall be used for him for the rest of my life." Soon after this conversation she called on Mrs. Winthrop and said, "I had if I am to pray for missionaries I must know a little about them. Perhaps you could lend me some missionary magazine. I ought to find out what they are doing." This was gratifying progress, and the request was promptly granted. Neither was Mrs. Winthrop surprised when at the next meeting she saw Mrs. Norton walk in and seat herself at one side of the room, where she remained during the hour, thoughtful and attentive. "I found I needed to know about the society as well as the missionaries," she explained as she walked home. "I was glad to hear Mrs. Robinson pray for those in our church who do not care for missions. I think I am beginning to care." As Mrs. Norton prayed for missionaries in general she began to take a personal interest in some that she read about. She singled out one here and another there, who appeared to be at posts of much difficulty and responsibility. Now it was for one in a famine-stricken district, again she remembered some who were surrounded by cholera; at another time she shed tears for a young mother whose little boy had been laid away to sleep in a foreign soil; her heart followed teachers as they patiently instructed ignorant children who came to them; very many of these unknown missionaries became as dear friends as day after day she prayed for them. These new interests lifted her away from her petty cares that had absorbed her thoughts, and unconsciously to herself she was growing in grace. The young missionary, Miss Emily Gordon, became more a subject of thought than others, probably because of her name. Years ago Mrs. Norton's little daughter Emily had been laid in her grave, and the loneliness had ever since borne about her heart sorrow that time could not remove. As some word about Miss Gordon caught her eye now and then, she would think, "Perhaps my Emily would have done just so if she had been." She resolved to pray for this girl whom she had never seen, as if she were indeed her own dear child. This she did in addition to her prayers for whom she daily invoked God's blessings. As she busied herself about her homely duties the thought often ascended, "Now, dear God, perhaps just now she needs wisdom. Protect and bless her." The stern lines about her mouth were softened. People wondered what she was over Mrs. Norton. She appeared to entertain rebellious thoughts about her poverty; her face took a more sympathetic tone; her eyes and complaint never passed her mind. She thought with contri-

tion, "If God has been so patient with my folly I ought to be ashamed to find fault with any one." Occasionally a new member joined the society, through her invitation. One of these said to Mrs. Winthrop: "Mrs. Norton couldn't seem to understand any excuse I had to offer. She said she was sure I would begin, as she had been praying about me. So I had to come; especially when I couldn't help knowing how the dear woman must deny herself to give even ten cents. It is an example for everybody." Some who had given carelessly were led by her quiet example to adopt a higher and better rule by which they offered their gifts; and the society grew in spiritual graces, while the enlarged treasury gladdened the eyes of Mrs. Winthrop. One spring Mrs. Norton attended a Presbyterian meeting. To her surprise, Miss Emily Gordon was present as a speaker. In her address she referred to a time when she and another missionary were in great danger of losing their lives. She said that through those hours her heart was tranquil, and she could only account for this unusual state of calm by the profound conviction that some one was praying for her. The impression was deepened when she saw the remarkable providence through which they were rescued. She wanted to thank any one there who might have been in the habit of praying for missionaries, and she would ask all, over and over again, to remember them whenever they knelt to pray; for missionaries leaned on the prayers of friends at home more than any one could tell. Mrs. Norton, in her humility, had not looked for such answers to her prayers as this would indicate. It might be that others had been praying at that time for this dear Miss Gordon, but she had helped! This thought brought a new light to her eyes and a flash of joy illumined her pale face, as if an angel had passed by with radiant presence, leaving traces of the heavenly brightness with her as a token of the Father's love that had enriched her obscure life—"American Messenger."

DAILY FOOD.
SATURDAY, AUG. 8.
The God of peace shall bruise Satan under your feet shortly.—Now the Lord of peace himself give you peace always by all means.—Now the God of peace be with you all. Amen.—Rom. xvii., 20; 2 Thess. iii., 16; Rom. xv., 33.
SUNDAY, AUG. 9.
He shall send you from heaven, and save me. . . . God shall send forth his mercy and his truth. For thy mercy is great unto the heavens, and thy truth unto the clouds.—Mercy and truth shall go before thy face.—Ps. lvi., 3, 10; lxxxix., 14.
Experience as an authority on preaching must never be given up. It has never been so vividly and graphically put as by Nehemiah; in fact, nothing is so graphically and vividly put as in the bible. Nehemiah built the wall. The king said, "Go, do it." Nehemiah said, "I don't know how to get along; I don't know the people; the keeper of the king's forest, who has charge of the high forest," he will ask the king. He got a letter, and passed from place to place with it, every gate being opened. He said, I gave them the king's letters. That is what you have to do. Preachers, don't write me a post-card of your own. Don't show me your autograph in some album. Give the King's letters, let the King be heard, let the King live forever. Give the sons of disobedience the King's letters. Give the stray prodigal the King's letters, give the broken-hearted and bereaved the King's letters. They will be recognized. The heart knows true music when it hears it. There is a music which comes up from eternity, and the sounds are recognized by the world from the first rehearsal. Said a man, "Can these dry bones live?" And I said, "O Lord, Thou knowest"—that is the great answer to every divine challenge; don't you answer the inquiry; refer it back to the inquirer. O Lord, Thou knowest. Can these cemeteries become cities? O Lord, Thou knowest. Can these unbelievers be turned to faith? O Lord, Thou knowest. So said the voice of prophecy. So I prophesy, said Ezekiel. How? As I was commanded. The King's letters. Not as I thought, not as I schemed, invented, manipulated, manufactured, but as I

was commanded, "Come, rise, live!" The words are poor, if uttered by the lips, but I was commanded to utter them, and the bleached bones heard, and the valley became a valley of vision. They spake as the Spirit gave them utterance. Have we ignored the Spirit in preaching? Do I stand up and say, "Eternal One, this is Thy book, give me the right word in the right language for to-day, to bring it to bear upon the sin and sorrow of the world. I will take Thy way. That would be a Pentecostal method. It must not be done, though, for self-indulgence, or indolence, or a refuge from selfishness, but done in a loving, simple, reverential obedience. When there is a return to the spirit of the day of Pentecost, then the old music of the wind will blow again through the Church. I say, therefore, we must have authority for preaching. I say experience is not sufficient authority. I say that the revelational authority is a primary one, and then comes experience; the healed man is the best proof of apostolic orders.—From Dr. Parker's address to the Free Church Congress at Nottingham.

ADVERTISEMENTS.
GOLD OR SILVER!
You'd Give All You Have of Both to be Restored to Health—Dr. Agnew's Great Cures are Specific Cures for Specific Affections.
HEART DISEASE.—Relief in thirty minutes in most alarming cases of heart trouble: A strong statement to make for Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart, but it is borne out by the testimony of thousands who to-day proclaim themselves snatched from the grave by its wonderful curative powers. If the heart flutters, palpitates, tires easily, it indicates heart disease. Be warned in time. Use this sure and quickest cure; it never fails. James Allan of St. Stephen, N.B., writes: I was troubled with very severe pains in the heart, pain in the side, and shortness of breath. I became completely exhausted with the least exertion. Doctors said my case was a hopeless one. I procured a bottle of Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart. A few doses gave me permanent relief—six bottles entirely cured me, and today I am well and strong as I ever was. I think it the best medicine on earth for heart trouble.
CATARRH.—It goes right to the seat of the trouble, attacks the disease, removes the cause, cleanses out and heals the parts quickly and permanently. Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder does all this, and it's no hearsay. The slaves who are freed from this loathsome disease, by this positive cure, are singing its praises day in and day out. "I am 30 years old. I have had catarrh for 50 years. Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder cured me, and I look upon my cure as almost a miracle," says George Lewis of Shamokin, Pa. A simple cold in the head may be the first step to chronic catarrh. Stop the cold and prevent the catarrh. Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder is harmless and easily applied.
PILES CURED IN THREE TO SIX NIGHTS.—Dr. Agnew's ointment will cure all cases of itching piles in from 3 to 6 nights. One application brings comfort. For blind and bleeding piles it is peerless. Also cures Tetter, Salt Rheum, Eczema, Barber's Itch, and all eruptions of the skin. 35 cents.
TEETH CURES CONSTIPATION AND LIVER ILLS.—Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills are the most perfect made, and cure like magic Sick Headache, Constipation, Biliousness, Indigestion and all liver ills. 10 cents a vial—40 doses. Sold by B. E. McGale, 2123 Notre Dame street, and Lavolette & Nelson, 1095 Notre Dame street.

Children Cry For Them.
DAWSON'S CHOCOLATE CREAMS.
The Delicious WORM REMEDY.
25c a box. All Druggists.

CANCER
For two stamps STOTT & JURY, Bowmanville, Ont., will give you full particulars of a painless method for curing cancers and tumors. No knife—no plaster.
MENTION "WITNESS."

W. I. FENWICK,
11 St. Sacrament street.
STOCK BROKER.
The MONETARY TRUST CO., of NEW YORK, is prepared to buy and carry at 4 percent per annum any stock on the New York market. Commission 1/2 percent; margin from 5 to 15, according to stock.

ADVERTISEMENTS.
AYER'S PILLS
"Having used Ayer's Pills with great success for dyspepsia, from which I suffered for years. I resolved never to be without them in my household. They are indeed effective."—Mrs. SALLIE MORRIS, 125 Willow St., Philadelphia, Pa.
CURE DYSPEPSIA.

ADVERTISEMENTS.
WHEN You fry fish or oysters in Cottolene they will not be greasy. Always have the skillet or frying pan cold when the COTTOLENE is put in. Remember that COTTOLENE heats to the cooking point sooner than lard and that it must not be allowed to burn.
COTTOLENE
when rightly used, never imparts to food any disagreeable greasy odor or flavor. For pastry or any shortening purpose, but 2/3 the quantity that was formerly used of lard, is necessary, if Cottolene
IS USED
Look for the trade-marks—"Cottolene" and steer's head in cotton-plant wreath—on every tin.
THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Wellington and Ann Sts., MONTREAL.

STRAW HATS
CLEARING SALE all this Month, at
NELSON'S,
1864 Notre Dame St.
ESTABLISHED 1863.
JAMES KIMBER & SON,
5 McGill College Avenue.
... INTERIOR DECORATORS ...
HOUSE, SIGN AND FRESCO PAINTERS,
FULL STOCK OF WALL PAPERS.
Telephone 4421.

Nestlé's Food.

MORNING.
NESTLÉ'S FOOD is a complete and entire diet for babies, and closely resembles mother's milk. Over all the world Nestlé's Food has been recognized for more than thirty years as possessing great value as a protection against Cholera infantum and all other forms of Summer Complaints. Your physician will confirm this statement.

NOON.
NESTLÉ'S FOOD is safe. It requires only the addition of water to prepare it for use. The greatest danger attending infant on the use of cow's milk is thus avoided. The prevalence of tuberculosis in cows, and the liability of cow's milk to convey the germs of disease, makes its use as a food for infants dangerous in the extreme.

NIGHT.
NESTLÉ'S FOOD is nourishing. It makes firm flesh, strong bone, and rosy cheeks. For good health, sweet temper, and sound sleep, give your baby Nestlé's Food—morning, noon, and night—all the year round.
Consult your doctor about Nestlé's Food, and send to us for a large sample can and our book "The Baby," both of which will be sent free on application.
LEEMING, MILES & CO.,
53 St. Sulpice Street - - Montreal.

SULPHUR, SAFETY, PARLOR AND WAX MATCHES.
The E. B. EDDY CO., Hall.
Established 1851.

TRAVELLING SHOE SETS.
We have made a big reduction in all lines of our TRAVELLING SHOE SETS.
5th Sets reduced to 25c.
\$1.00 " " " 75c.
\$1.50 " " " \$1.00.
\$2.00 " " " \$1.50.
ULLEY'S BRUSH WORKS,
Machine Brushes a Specialty.
76 to 78 VICTORIA SQ.
Carpet Sweepers Repaired. Tel. 2749.

THE WAVERLY BICYCLE
Highest of All High Grades.
MONTREAL PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLY.
104 St. Francois Xavier St., Montreal.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

Machinery, &c.
DARLING BROTHERS,
Manufacturers of
ELECTRIC, STEAM, HYDRAULIC, HAND POWER ELEVATORS, AND SAFETY DUMB WAITERS
New Design.
Perfect Workmanship. Best Material.
Send for Illustrated Catalogue.
"RELLANCE WORKS,"
112 Queen St., Montreal.
ANDREW YOUNG,
ENGINEER, MACHINIST & BLACKSMITH
11 and 13 Busby Lane.
SHAFTING HANGERS and PULLEYS, &c.
REPAIRS PROMPTLY ATTENDED.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS.
HONEY-MOONING.
Angelina—And have you been thinking of me when you were away? Edwin—Yes, dearest. I was thinking about you so, about two o'clock yesterday afternoon! Angelina—How sweet of you, darling! Do tell me how and what you thought? Edwin—Well, my own one, I thought how fond you were of lobsters—and I had one. —Punch.
A lady in Guelph, Ont., writes: We have recently moved here from Quebec, and are feeling lost without the usual Robinson's Patent Barley. Please send a supply to our grocer here, and we will assure him of a ready sale.
His speech betrayed the fact that he was from London, and he had evidently not accustomed himself to the usages of language either in his own country or in this. He was watching two policemen get a man into position for the patrol wagon, and a man came up to him and inquired: "What's the matter with that fellow? Is he over-heated?" "No, sir," was the reply. "Hi don't think 'e's overheated; Hi think 'e's hovar-drunked."—Washington "Star."
INSIDE AND OUTSIDE.
Internally used Burdock Blood Bitters cleanses, purifies and tones every organ of the system. In all cases where sores, ulcers, blotches, scrofula, etc., appear on the surface an outward application exercises wonderful curative power over the skin and flesh, healing them completely without even leaving a scar. Here is a case in point:
After having used Burdock Blood Bitters for scrofula in the blood I feel it my duty to make known the results. I was treated by a skilled physician, but he failed to cure me. I had three running sores on my neck which could not be cured until I tried B.B.B., which healed them completely, leaving the skin and flesh sound and whole.
As long as I live I shall speak of the virtues of B.B.B., and I feel grateful to Providence that such a medicine is provided for sufferers.—Mrs. W. Bennett, Acton, P.O., Ont.
GLOOM.
Bernstein—"Chooost my luck! Dey say railways is goin' to haf a war undt cut der rades to pieces choost ven I vos goin' out West." Rosenbaum—"Vell, dot don't hurt you, andn't it?" Bernstein—"Vy, I can get a free pass, undt I won't be avain' more as half vot I vould undt ordinary circum-stances!"—Puck.
Giving away a week's supply of the best foods on earth: We will mail a large free tin of either Robinson's Patent Barley or Patent Groats. F. Magor & Co., 16 St. John street, Montreal.
AT THE CAMPING PARTY.
The Crank—"This is the last time I'll ever camp out!" The enthusiast—"Well, you shouldn't camp out unless you can enjoy yourself without being comfortable."—Puck.
Don't be advised to try this and that food when you find that Robinson's Patent Barley or Patent Groats are giving you satisfaction.
"Have you read that article 'How to Tell a Bad Egg'?" "No, I haven't; but my advice would be if you have anything important to tell a bad egg, why, break it gently."—Household Words.
When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.
Fuddy—"In a tight place, eh? Not positively stranded, I hope." Dud—"No, not entirely; we still have a large floating debt."—Boston "Transcript."

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.
Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.
Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.
ADVERTISEMENTS.
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.
WHEN YOU ARE TIRED
—OF PAYING
Old Fashioned Prices for PICTURE FRAMES call at the Factory where they are made and see what they will cost you there.
G. W. WILSON,
Manufacturer of Mouldings and Picture Frames,
688 CRAIG ST., next door to "Witnes's" Office.
RICE'S STUDIO
"Fam by Groups," every size and style; also Clubs, Societies, etc., photographed at lowest prices.
141 ST. PETER ST. Tel. 331.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Great Corner Store.

ASTONISHING AUGUST CHEAPNESS!

After Inventory, BARGAIN SURPRISES Are Here Again and Await Your Coming.

The stocks have been measured, counted, and weighed, and the results show a large surplus stock that must be sold at some price.

This great sale is looked forward to with anxious interest. Price reductions are the most remarkable ever known.

IF YOU ARE WISE YOU WILL PROFIT BY IT.

First Floor. WASH GOODS.

A RARE BARGAIN. 500 pieces of SCOTCH ZEPHYR GINGHAMS, and 200 pieces of FANCY MUSLIN, sold all season at 15c. Monday, 7c.

CUTS IN DRESS GOODS.

Slaughter Price, 25c yard. Best FRENCH NOVELTIES. They have been retailed for three and four times as much.

Slaughter Price, 39c yard. ALL-WOOL PLAIN and FIGURED MOHAIRS, ALL-WOOL SUITINGS, ALL-WOOL CHECKS, ALL-WOOL STRIPES, cheap at 75c. and \$1.

Slaughter Price, 22½c yard. BLACK ALL-WOOL FRENCH SERGES, worth 40c.

Slaughter Price, 33c yard. BLACK ALL-WOOL DRESS GOODS, all new designs, worth 60c.

SILK REDUCTIONS.

1,500 yards of those beautiful SILK BENGALINES, that have sold this season at 35c, go on sale Monday at 12½c.

SILK CREPONS, worth 60c, all go Monday at 23c.

WHITE CHINA SILKS, worth 65c, all go Monday at 24c.

COLORÉD BROCADED SILKS, worth 75c, Monday, 29c.

27-inch CHINA SILKS, worth 89c, Monday, 49c.

RIBBONS. RIBBONS.

*All this season's newest styles and colorings at prices sure to create the Greatest Ribbon Selling.

BARGAIN, No. 1—worth, 6c, only 1c.

BARGAIN, No. 2—worth 20c, only 7c.

BARGAIN, No. 3—worth 25c, only 10c.

BARGAIN, No. 4—worth 45c, only 15c.

BARGAIN, No. 5—worth 80c, only 25c.

BARGAIN, No. 6—worth 95c, only 39c.

GLOVE ARGUMENTS.

LADIES' SILK MITTS and GLOVES. LADIES' LISLE THREAD MITTS and GLOVES all colors, worth 25c, only 10c.

Extra Quality LADIES' SILK GLOVES, all colors, worth 40, choice, 25c.

SURPLUS STOCK SALE.

Prices to open your eyes and purse. LADIES' LEATHER BELTS, worth up to \$1. Monday, 6c, 10c, 15c, 25c.

500 pieces GREY COTTON, worth 7½c, for 5c.

100 Pieces 72-inch SHEETING, worth 18c, for 12½c.

UNBLEACHED TABLE LINEN, 25c, for 18c.

HALF-BLEACHED TABLE LINEN, 35c for 22c.

GREY TABLE LINEN, 30c for 15c.

VERY FINE TABLE LINEN, 45c for 27c.

LADIES' COTTON VESTS, 6c for 2½c.

LADIES' BLACK COTTON HOSE, 15c for 7½c.

BOYS' SAILOR COLLARS, 15c for 5c.

LADIES' COLLARS, 15c for 5c.

BLACK AND COLORED CHIPON, 15c for 5c.

CHECK MUSLIN FOR APRONS, 25c for 10c.

EMBROIDERIES AND LACES, 7c for 2½c.

BOYS' STYLISH SUITS, worth \$1.50 and \$2, for 59c and 69c.

500 pairs BOYS' NAVY PANTS, well lined, at 23c.

2,000 SHIRTS and DRAWERS, at 14c.

FLANNELLETTE SHIRTS, worth \$1. for 49c.

Second Floor.

MILLINERY! MILLINERY!

Goods were never so cheap, and may not be again.

UNTRIMMED HATS of all sorts, worth up to \$1.40; only 12½c.

UNTRIMMED FANCY SAILORS, worth up to 80c; only 9c and 17c.

FANCY SAILORS, handsomely trimmed, worth \$2.60; only 40c.

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR.

All New Spring and Summer Goods, all mused and tumbled under garments go at scorching prices.

LADIES' WIDE SKIRTS, in Cambrics, and handsomely trimmed with Flounces of Laces, Insertions and Embroideries. These Skirts comprise balance of our \$1.10 and \$1.35. Monday, for 69c.

Our well-known magnificent stock of LADIES' NIGHTGOWNS in Mullis, Cambrics, and all beautifully trimmed, values to \$1.40 and \$1.75; at 49c and 59c.

Pretty Line SHIRT WAIST CORSET COVERS at 33c.

DRAWERS in Mullis and Cambrics, very wide Flounces of Lace and Embroidery, were to \$1.25; for 49c.

CHILDREN'S WEAR, Mull Bonnets, worth up to \$1.35; for 5c and 17c.

CORSETS, several styles, must be closed out, so prices and cost are not considered.

GREY AND WHITE FRENCH CORSETS, worth \$1.25; for 49c.

SUMMER CORSETS, worth 90c; for 25c.

Third Floor.

THE GREATEST OF ALL WAIST SALES.

LADIES' BLOUSES in All-Wool Challie and Crinkle, Wide Sleeves, worth 75c; for 19c.

DAMAGED LADIES' SHIRT WAISTS in Best English Prints, over twenty patterns to select from, all New Spring Goods.—

Worth \$1.00; for 39c.

Worth \$1.25; for 45c.

Worth \$1.50; for 59c.

LADIES' SHIRT WAIST FRONTS, worth 50c; for 15c.

LADIES' ALL-SILK CREPON BLOUSES, worth \$5.00; for \$1.90.

LADIES' FANCY LINEN SUITS, worth \$3.00; for \$1.69.

LADIES' ALL-WOOL COLORED FIGURED SICILIAN CLOTH SKIRTS, twenty-one shades, worth \$6.00; for \$2.85.

LADIES' ALL-WOOL GOLFING CAPES, Full Sweep and Reversible, worth \$6.00; for \$2.39.

Fourth Floor.

CARPETS AND CURTAINS.

To reduce the stock, prices have been cut to the bottom notch.

TAPESTRY CARPET, surprisingly low, price 22c.

TAPESTRY CARPET, surprisingly low, price 25c.

BRUSSELS CARPET, surprisingly low, price 65c.

BRUSSELS CARPET, surprisingly low, price 75c.

CHENILLE CURTAINS, surprisingly low, price \$2.48.

NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS, surprisingly low, price 47c.

WINDOW WASHING MUSLIN, surprisingly low, price 6c.

WINDOW SHADES, surprisingly low, price 30c.

DOOR MATS, surprisingly low, price 31c.

The Great Corner for Bargains,

BOISSEAU BROS.,

Corner St. Catherine, St. Lawrence and St. Charles Borromee streets.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

18 Years' Accumulated Science and Skill

The great factories at Hartford, Conn., U. S. A., where Columbias, the famous American bicycles, are made, are building such matchless machines today because for 18 years they have profited by every mistake and have carried on their investigations in the broadest scientific spirit.



are recognized all over Europe and America as unequalled, unapproached.

STANDARD OF THE WORLD

Columbia Art Catalogue, telling fully of all Columbias, and of Hartford Bicycles, trustworthy machines of lower price, is free from any Columbia agent; by mail for two 2-cent stamps.

POPE MFG. CO., Hartford, Conn.

We appoint but one selling agent in a town, and do not sell to jobbers or middlemen. If Columbias are not properly represented in your vicinity, let us know.

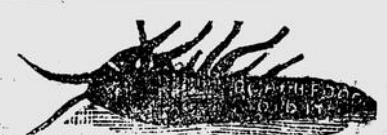
INSOLVENT NOTICE.

Canada, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Terrebonne, SUPERIOR COURT.

In the Matter of JOHN WADE, Grenville, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given in pursuance of Article 770 of the Code of Civil Procedure, that on this day, I, JOHN MCD. HAINS, of Montreal, Chartered Accountant, was by order of the said Court, appointed to be Curator to the property and effects, real and personal, of the said insolvent in this matter, abandoned by him for the benefit of his creditors, who are hereby notified to file their claims with me, at my office, Fraser Buildings, 43 St. James street, Montreal, within a delay of thirty days. Dated at Montreal, this sixth day of August, 1896.

JOHN MCD. HAINS, Curator.



PETERMAN'S ROACH FOOD

FATAL TO COCKROACHES AND WATER BUGS. It attacks Cockroaches and Water Bugs, as a food they devour it and are destroyed, dried up to phoils, leaving no offensive smell. Kept in stock by all leading druggists.

EWING, HERMAN & CO., Sole Manufacturing Agents for the Dominion.

Professional.

N. W. Trenholme, Q. C., Has Resumed Practice. ROOM 38 MECHANIC'S INSTITUTE, 24 ST. JAMES STREET.

PROF. O. BRUNEAU, Veterinary Surgeon. Assisted by DR. W. A. PICHE. Late Veterinary Surgeon of the United States Army for the past 9 years. Office and Infirmary at Nos. 7 and 9 Hermine street. Includes every modern appliance.

PATENTS ALL COUNTRIES FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO

Montreal: Canada Life Building, St. James Street. First established firm of Patent Barristers and Engineers in the Dominion. Trademarks, Designs and Copyrights registered. Offices at Montreal, Toronto and Washington.

SETH P. LEET, B.C.L. ADVOCATE, BARRISTER, &c., BRITISH EMPIRE BUILDING, 1724 Notre Dame Street, TELEPHONE 618.

SMITH & MARKEY, ADVOCATES, BARRISTERS, &c., TEMPLE BUILDING, 185 ST. JAMES STREET, ROBERT C. SMITH, FRED. H. MARKEY.

Cement, Drain Pipes, &c.

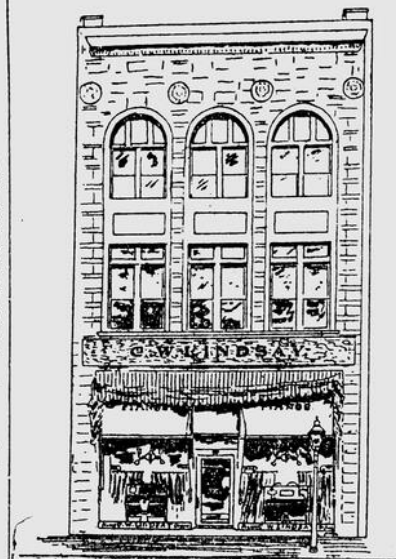
SCOTCH DRAIN PIPES, PORTLAND CEMENT, IN STOCK AND TO ARRIVE At Lowest Market Prices. W. & F. P. CURRIE & CO., 100 GREY NUN STREET.

DRAIN PIPES.

Portland, Roman and Canada Cements, Fire Bricks, Clay, &c. ALEX. BREMNER, 50 Blouery street.

When in want of a Piano or Organ, GO DIRECT TO

C. W. LINDSAY'S



NEW WAREHOUSES, 2366 St. Catherine street, 2nd store east of Peel street (south side).

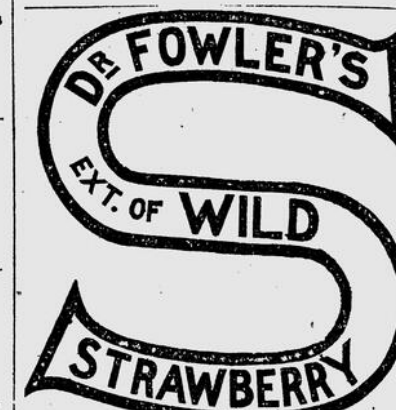
A Simple Reason

—very simple indeed, why the Laurentian Ginger Ale is better than any other make—just this—we use only the pure, natural soda water of the Laurentian Springs, which possesses the property of taking a more natural and fuller flavor than any other water. Ask for the

Laurentian Ginger Ale

just once and you'll always insist on getting it.

THE LAURENTIAN SPRING WATER CO., Tel. 6965. 90 Beaudry Street.



ELECTROTYPING DONE IN

the very best style and with despatch at "With ease" Office.

Housefurnishings, &c.

J. E. TOWNSEND, EST. 24 YEARS. PURE BEDDING PATENTED. Call or ring up 1960 and get prices for Remaking Mattresses, Pillows, &c., before removing. Also every description of Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Cots, &c., Hair, Moss and Wool Mattresses.

HOUSEKEEPERS' NOTICE

BARGAINS IN CARPETS. ALL NEW PATTERNS. Carpet and Upholstering work in all its branches neatly and promptly executed. Carpets best in HENRY HAMBRO & CO., 222 & 224 St. Urbain st. TELEPHONE 1740.

THE FAST ATLANTIC

(To the Editor of the "Witness.") Sir,—As another subscriber to the "Witness," I point out to your readers the "veller" and others who are the subject of the fast Atlantic situation seems to be...

England has for some time pressing upon the government the necessity of making a contribution towards the maintenance of the Canadian Line, which is done by Australia. The late government was of the opinion that the impossibility of maintaining any service, perhaps a service arranged by Canada, and this service and Imperial subsidy, so that it might become a...

That Canada will have more than she is doing towards the defence of the island as for her own defence, the saying "for we are bound in the Canada" caused the withdrawal of the garrison and the unarmament of Quebec, and a... kept our word to the militia force of 40,000 men—for the volunteers are much of a quasi-political more for amusement than for service in time of war. I consider it would be a statesmanship to subscribe towards the gigantic expenditure Great Britain is making in preparing for the general defence of the vast Empire, in the way that the German Emperor is willing to see it supported, viz., towards maintaining a service to the St. Lawrence.

Quebec, Aug. 1, 1896.

ST. HYACINTHE NEWS.

(Correspondence of the "Witness.")

Our city fathers are taking steps to secure an abundant supply of pure water for the city and if they succeed they will have removed one of the causes of the high rate of mortality among the people. At the last meeting of the City Council it was resolved to remove the aqueduct further up the river where the water is uncontaminated by the sewers of the city as they are at present. An American filter is to be purchased at a cost of \$6,000. It is estimated that when completed the water-works will cost in the neighborhood of \$30,000.

The St. Hyacinthe Baseball Club has gone to pieces as many people expected. The club was known originally as the "Granites," being made up chiefly of men who were working in the granite Mills here. When the club assumed the character of professional the name was changed to the "St. Hyacinthe," but its existence under that name was of short duration. Many people are heartily glad that the Club has ceased to exist as there was a good deal of winking at the games, most of which were played on Sundays. What with the band of music parading the streets, followed by crowds of people, our Sabbath was ruined to resemble a Parisian Sabbath. Few people who have any regard for the Lord's Day regret its demise. The cause of its dissolution was internal dissensions. "Requiescat in pace."

The Dominicans here have been celebrating the anniversary of the foundation of their order. It was my privilege to hear a sermon by one of them on the life and labors of St. Dominic, the founder of the order. He spoke at length of the attempt of St. Dominic to convert the Albigenses to Romanism. He said that the holy man tried to persuade them that the faith he had recourse to miracles. But he found that the mightiest weapon he could wield was the Rosary which St. Dominic himself originated. "The Rosary is to regenerate society and people heaven with saints." He stated in the course of his discourse that the present pontiff hopes great things from the Rosary and that he sees in it the hope of society. The sermon was a splendid example of the perversion of the cruel disposition of St. Dominic to the Albigenses to embrace Romanism. He did not even hint at the unholy rivalry that has always existed between the Order and that of the Franciscans. But the sermon would be considered a great effort by those who are not familiar with history.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

Tea Adulteration.—More stringent inspection to be asked by importers. The New York Tribune of a recent issue says: "Considerable interest has been manifested in the tea trade recently over the reports published in New York papers that the west is being inundated with low grade and poisonous China and Japan teas, which are not only unfit for use, but are colored with Prussian blue, and are positively dangerous. These teas, it is said, had been refused admission at New York, Boston and other eastern ports of entry. A movement is on foot to bring together the importers of India and Ceylon teas, and the importers of the better grades of the China and Japan product, to take action in the matter. A meeting will probably be held here in the week when the matter will be discussed. As outlined in Congress to pass a more stringent law regarding the inspection of tea and to designate the ports of entry for tea New York, Philadelphia, Chicago and San Francisco. Mr. Larkin, of the Salada Tea and Coffee Company, said, when interviewed on the above item: "Well, we have been visiting the public for years, and we have seen the tea trade in Japan and China, many of which are absolutely unfit for consumption. Last year there was sent into Canada a shipment many thousand boxes of low grade Ping Sueys, which were refused admission at the United States ports of entry. Besides, every one knows that injurious coloring materials are used in the manufacture of these teas, which are under the supervision of English people and entirely by machinery, are healthier and better in every way for the consumer."

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1896.

LOSS OF THE STEAMER 'LONDON.'

One of the Greatest Marine Disasters of Modern Times.

SHE FOUNDERED IN THE BAY OF BISCAY THIRTY YEARS AGO.

Thrilling Account of the Wreck by Mr. J. E. Wilson, of Halifax.

IT was just thirty years ago that the civilized world was startled with the thrilling story of the foundering of the steamship 'London,' bound from London to Australia, in the Bay of Biscay, seven days after leaving port. Of the 224 passengers and crew, only nineteen were saved. The only one of the nineteen known to be living to-day is the old seaman James E. Wilson, of Halifax, who relates in the Halifax 'Herald' the story of his terrible experience, and of his marvellous rescue, with a simplicity and pathos that will touch the heart of every one.

R. WILSON TELLS HIS STORY.

With the exception of the loss of H.M.S. ship 'Hood,' which occurred in 1792, while undergoing repairs at Portsmouth, when nine hundred lives were lost, possibly no disaster by sea has created a more profound sensation in England than that occasioned by the foundering of the steamship 'London' in the Bay of Biscay on Jan. 11, 1866, while on a voyage to Australia, whereby 235 people met a watery grave. The catastrophe was more specially felt in London by reason that she was built and owned there, that she was repre-

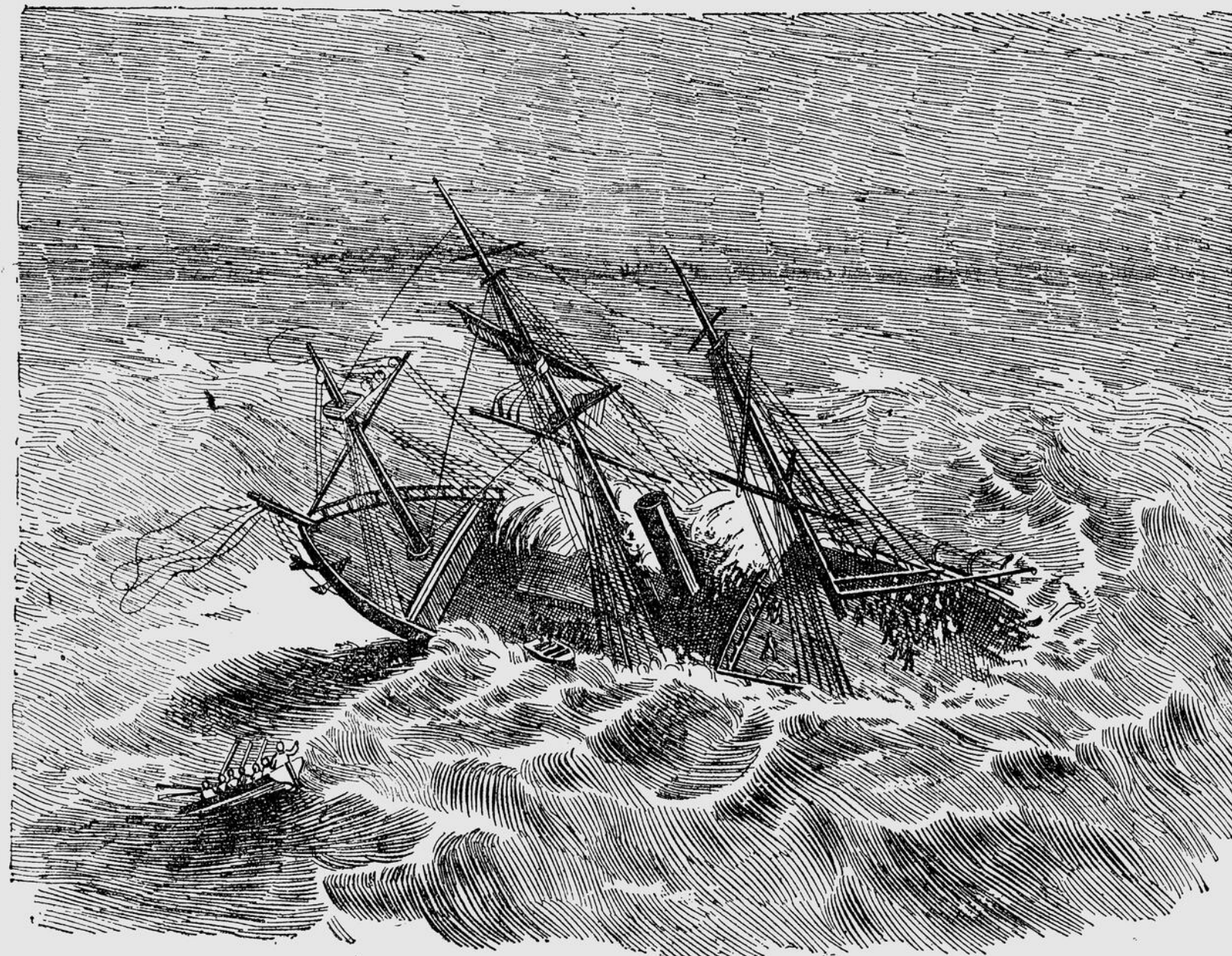


JAMES E. WILSON, As he looks to-day.

sentative of a special class combining the sterner and sailing ship—hence she was looked upon as the pride of the city. Having been despatched under favorable circumstances in all the confidence of assured success, with a large number of passengers and a valuable cargo, she suddenly met with a disaster twelve days after her departure from London, that she had foundered and perished. To tell the tale, seemed almost a hopeless task. When the message from Plymouth was first posted in London, it was looked upon with a feeling of doubt. Some who had seen the message would go back and inquire; however, when doubt was no longer possible, the story of the disaster furnished by the survivors, to tell the tale, seemed almost a hopeless task. When the message from Plymouth was first posted in London, it was looked upon with a feeling of doubt. Some who had seen the message would go back and inquire; however, when doubt was no longer possible, the story of the disaster furnished by the survivors, to tell the tale, seemed almost a hopeless task.

of London, a firm of high reputation and acknowledged standing, which induced many to select this ship as a safe and reliable one for the long voyage to Australia, and in getting clear of the English coast at that inclement season. About to return to Australia, after a six months' visit home, I was induced to wait a month for this ship, and doubtless many others were likewise influenced, inasmuch as the number who took passage was large, notwithstanding the high rates charged. The date of her departure from the Thames was Saturday, Dec. 30, 1865, on which day I, with the majority of other passengers, joined her at Gravesend. Nearly all were accompanied by friends or relatives to say good-bye and take what few thoughts at the time,

and take what few thoughts at the time, and take what few thoughts at the time,



THE LAST GLIMPSE MR. WILSON GOT OF THE 'LONDON' BEFORE SHE WENT DOWN.

a last farewell in this world. If such a doubt or fear lingered in the breast of any it would soon be dispelled by the character of the ship, the pleasantness of the day and the favorable auspices which seemed to surround our departure. About noon the signal for non-intending passengers to leave the ship was given. Then came trying partings, with some a hasty good-bye or a hearty farewell, and with others a long, tearful and affectionate embrace. Soon the last person had left and we were on our way steaming down the river intending to call at Plymouth. Our voyage down Channel was boisterous and protracted. One night we were obliged to seek shelter at the Isle of Wight, arriving at Plymouth on the sixth day after leaving the Thames. When about to enter Plymouth harbor, a sad event occurred by which a pilot lost his life while attempting to board our ship. A small boat with two men had been launched from the big pilot boat and soon after was seen to capsize; before a boat from our ship could reach them, one had disappeared and the other was rescued. The sight as witnessed from our ship, of the two men struggling in the water, one sink out of sight, was most trying. Many said it was a bad omen for us. At Plymouth we remained a day, taking in coal, provisions, etc. Here also a number of passengers joined her, making in all 163, composed chiefly of Australians returning to their adopted country, and many

going out for the first time. Nearly every class of society was represented; clergyman, actor, magistrate, lawyer, merchant, wealthy families returning after a visit to their native country; young men in the prime of manhood going out to seek their fortune. A few of the distinguished were the Rev. Dr. Woolly, principal of Sydney University; the Rev. Mr. Draper, president of the Methodist Conference of Australia (where he had spent thirty years), and G. V. Brooke, a well-known tragedian actor. The weather while at Plymouth was fine, though the barometer indicated a storm, and the danger signals were hoisted, but the propriety of starting was not considered. No doubt the captain had confidence in his ship; moreover, rough weather at that season of the year might be expected. Final preparations were made for a start that night, and as the shades of evening closed in

THEY CLOSED FROM VIEW THE SIGHT OF LAND FOREVER

to nearly all of board, as next morning we were at sea with nothing to be seen but boundless ocean. Three young men asked if we would be out of sight of land in the morning. 'Yes!' said I, 'take your last look at England, for it may be many years before you see it again.' They, poor fellows, were amongst the number lost. The predicted storm did not make its appearance that day, but at night we had the first instalment, and the next day, Sunday, was wet, boisterous, and unpleasant. The wind continued to increase in violence the two following days, and by Tuesday night it amounted to a severe gale. It was then that our fears were aroused, and with sufficient cause; the ship labored heavily with seas striking her unmercifully. She appeared to lack buoyancy, and had she been a stationary rock in the ocean, could not, it seemed, have felt the force of the shocks more. We were then in the Bay of Biscay, that bay of terrible repute, endeavoring to make a straight southerly course across it, against a head wind. The ship under steam, being forced in the face of the gale caused her to

ship goes, I go. I am not afraid of the 'London.' (Though she is repaired, and put in proper trim she will be all right.) It appeared that the 'London' had been too hastily despatched, and it was further evident that she was deeply, if not over-laden. Built for speed, of great length for her breadth, therefore she could not be loaded with safety in proportion to her tonnage like those of the old style; and meeting a gale so soon after departure, found her unprepared. Goods, luggage, etc., had been hurriedly put on board at Plymouth. There was also a quantity of coal in sacks and lumps piled on deck which in time became loose. The fine coal choking the scuppers and the lumps rolled about to the danger of men's legs. During this day (Wednesday) the boom and flying jib-boom were gotten over the bows and the latter lashed along side of the engine room skylight, and at night, when the gale increased, it got loose from its lashings, and by the action of two feet of water washing about, knocked off the skylight, which was thrown down intact into the lee scuppers. Then water commenced to pour over the combings of the hatch, putting out the fires. Within eight minutes thereafter, the engines stopped and

THE SHIP WAS DRIVING AT THE MERCY OF THE GALE.

To the removal of this engine room skylight can be attributed the direct cause of the loss of the ship. Just here it may be noted the faulty build or construction of the 'London'—that the vital parts of the ship were the least protected. Had the engine room hatches been carried off flush with any or all the decks, as all Clyde built steamers were, and is the custom today, the 'London' need not have succumbed on that occasion. This day, Wednesday, already referred to, and the last whole day on board, was dull and gloomy; the same uncertainty; the same cause for fear; with heavy cross seas that the Bay of Biscay is noted for; no comfort anywhere. We

father, and says: 'Papa, what is mamma crying for?' Just then some sailors hurried by, drawing a big sail, and a sailor was heard to say: 'Haste, boys, or she will sink.' Our worst fears were now realized. Soon a call was heard, 'all men wanted on deck.' The summons was promptly responded to by all, with the exception of the married men whose wives begged not to be left alone. This was about ten o'clock. Hurrying along a dark passage, and climbing over baggage, etc., stowed there, I reached the engine room. On passing it I noticed water rushing down and passing on I ascended to the upper—the poop deck. There a dismal sight was presented and one I can never forget. The gale was at its height. The night was dark, but from lights held at the saloon windows to give light on the deck, in front and which reflected up the main mast, could be seen the half of the maintopmast still standing and the other half in shreds, extending straight out at right angles, by the force of the wind, accompanied by dreadful sounds of the gale whistling through the iron rigging. Waves lashed the sides of the ship; occasionally one would break over. There was a boiling foam level with the lee railing, and further away were seas ten to twenty feet above us with their phosphorescent crests showing through the darkness. It was a scene of wild fury. Finding that the poop deck was not the place where the passengers were wanted, we then went below into the chief saloon. There an impromptu prayer-meeting was being held with all the earnestness that such an occasion would command. Clergymen, those of our passengers, four in number, each of a different denomination, and each in turn were officiating, as if inspired by the solemnity of the scene; all creed differences were now cast aside and one common, universal appeal arose. This meeting in the chief saloon had a wonderful effect in calming the minds and quieting the excitement of many. Those who had given way to FRANTIC DESPAIR NOW SETTLED DOWN TO CALM RESIGNATION.

the first officer, 'For God's sake hurry it along, or the ship will sink.' I followed the progress of this heavy sail on to the main deck where it was required to place over the open engine room hatch, a large gaping hole about nine by twelve feet, down which the water would rush when the ship rolled to windward. Before using the sail another attempt was made to replace the hatch covering which lay down on the lee side. It was a large heavy frame and still whole, notwithstanding the severe knocking about it had received. Forty or more men were there. When they would about got the hatch covering in position

A HEAVY LURCH OF THE SHIP WOULD SEND IT BACK AGAIN

into the lee scuppers. It was then decided to use the sails again and to fill the opening with mattresses and bedding. This could be accomplished as the cylinders of the engine extended up to within a foot of the deck. When the order was sent into the saloon for mattresses, etc., the ladies immediately rushed into their rooms to procure them. The conduct of some of the ladies on this occasion and during the night was certainly heroic. After the bedding was thrown in on top of the cylinders, then all was covered by sails and nailed to the deck; this had the effect of staying the heavy inflow of water, though more or less would find its way in as the sails floated up. The experience for the half hour I remained there was terrible; though not taking in much water on the weather side, but when she rolled to leeward, she would scoop in the green seas over the rail and as she rolled back, up would come a tide two or three feet deep carrying everything before it. Is it any wonder the skylight was swept off, particularly with a spar striking against it?

FOR A CLEARER UNDERSTANDING OF OUR POSITION AT THAT TIME,

it may be as well to explain the arrangements of the deck of the 'London.' She had a flush poop deck extending from side to side. It commenced at the stern and reached to one third of the ship's length. Under this deck was the chief saloon with staterooms on each side. Forward at the bows was the fore-castle deck; between it and the poop lay what was called the waist of the ship, with high bulwarks. On this main deck on the waist were placed the various hatches, that of the engine room being just forward of the saloon. Thus it can be seen the difficulties that a heavily laden ship in a heavy gale had to contend with, and it can further be seen, as before stated, that had the opening to the engine room been flush with the poop deck, instead of down in the waist of the ship, such a catastrophe might have been averted. When nothing more could be done in securing the hatches, we (those of the passengers) again went below and fell into line passing buckets. From what I had seen on deck and from what I saw there between decks with the water shooting in through the stern ports, I considered our fate sealed, and so expressed myself to a companion, that the ship could not live until morning, and none would be left to tell the tale; my prophecy, as the sequel shows, did not prove true. As the night wore on, it was very apparent that the ship was getting deeper by the stern, occasioned possibly by water filling the shaft tunnel, the doors of which may have been left open at the time those below were compelled to beat a hasty retreat, when the water first commenced to pour down from the deck above.

THUS ANOTHER SOURCE OF DANGER PRESENTED ITSELF.

The stern ports were knocked in, and at every dip, it would rush the water, and with that entering by the hatches on deck, all finding its way aft, tended to bring the ship down by the stern, finally causing her to sink stern foremost. While engaged below the second time in passing up water, a fresh appeal was made by a junior officer for volunteers for the pumps. Of the fifty men standing in line, not one stepped out to go. Then the officer asked each one individually—pointing his finger as he passed along would say, 'Will you?' 'Will you?' When he reached me, I at first declined, having had a taste of the deck already. Moreover, I was bareheaded, having lost my hat when on deck. Just then I noticed a Glangarry cap floating past. I grasped it, wrung it out, placed it on my head, then stepped out and joined the only two others that could be mustered. Though consenting, I dreaded the deck as much as anyone, not on account of the work, but the fear of being washed out to sea. In passing through the saloon on my way to the pumps, I noticed that nearly all had become very quiet, with no disposition to converse; every one seemed wrapped in their own thoughts. When I reached the saloon door, which was in charge of Brooke, the actor, he would watch an opportunity when the ship rolled to leeward before opening it, so that the water would not rush in. The transition from a comfortable, well-lighted saloon, to sudden darkness, was as trying as it was alarming.

WHAT A SENSATION!

Water whirling around you up to the knees. Wind piercing cold, and the roar of the elements. I felt my way in the darkness, steadying myself by ropes and hugging the weather bulwarks to about midships where the pumps were placed. A dozen or so were there. I could barely distinguish figures in the darkness though I recognized voices of passengers. It required six men to turn pumps, three at each handle. Opposite the pumps was an open gangway for the purpose of relieving the deck of water, as the scuppers were totally inadequate to do it. Though this gangway did relieve the deck it was also the means of flooding it, for when the ship swung over and buried her rail the water would rush on board two or three feet deep, and when it did, then look out, drop the pump handles and grasp the life lines or you may be swept out to sea by the return wash. With the exception of two of the officers, all were passengers at the pumps. The sailors were otherwise engaged, and some had been injured. This work was

laborious. We had to take short spells. Some would leave done up; others thinking it a forlorn hope would leave for quiet meditation rather than meet death in such a hurly-burly of sounds. Fresh recruits would occasionally be forthcoming, but more were wanting. Mr. Angel, the officer in charge, asked me to try the saloon again, where there were many who had not yet given a hand. Many were sitting beside their wives, who would say: "Oh, don't take him from me." Two of those who responded to the call at this time were clergymen. The Rev. Dr. Woolly, who remained some hours doing service, working with all the energy of a man possessing strong physical powers. The other was the Rev. Mr. Draper, who did not remain long. Just as he reached the pumps,

ONE OF THOSE HEAVY SEAS CAME ROLLING OVER THE DECK, sweeping him off his feet. Still grasp-



REV. MR. DRAPER, President of the Australian Methodist Conference, who went down with the ship.

ing the life line, so-called, he arose bareheaded from his cold bath. I was close beside him at the time and heard him say: "Oh, I can render no assistance here. I will go back; this is not the place for me." And it was not. He was a man advanced in years and rather heavy in stature. His place was in the saloon amongst those who needed spiritual consolation in preparation for the solemn and inevitable fate that seemed awaiting us—how soon to come no one knew. The saloon was or could be considered his church—his pulpit. Could any minister of the gospel doubt to yield up his stewardship to his Divine Master desire a more fitting opportunity to show forth his zeal, particularly in one whose life had been one of earnest devotion to the cause of religion. For many hours he continued praying imploring and exhorting; at times in general prayer; then with one or two in response to the cry, "Oh, Mr. Draper, pray with me." Never had preacher a congregation of more imploring seekers. In his wife, an estimable woman, he had a fitting helpmeet at the time, as she always had been during his long ministry in Australia. Another I must not omit to mention, who also responded to the summons for the pumps, was a young midshipman, the youngest on board holding any position. He was a handsome little fellow of about fourteen years and rather small for his age. His general appearance was manly and attractive. He appeared too young and tender to be thus so early compelled to battle the rough life on board ship. When he heard my request he sprang to his feet, as if self accused of shirking duty, and insisted upon going, though assured myself that he could be of no use at the pump, and further restrained by a lady who had been caressing him with motherly affection, and having been relieved from duty the night before, that was no excuse for him. What would his father say, what would his comrades say?

BRITISH PLUCK AND EARLY TRAINING HERE MANIFESTED ITSELF.

I said, "Come on." At the saloon door we found G. V. Brooke still there. He said, "Wait your chance until she rolls to leeward. Here, now is your chance; out you go." I sang out to my little companion, "Grasp that rope. Keep close to the buwarks and follow me." Here, Mr. Angel, I said, "Is a fresh hand for you?" "Ha! ha! Is that you, Mr. Cluff?" he replied. "Just the man I want. Go and hunt up the carpenter. Tell him that one of the pumps is not working; then find Mr. Greenhill (the engineer), and tell him to get up steam in the donkey engine." "Aye, aye, sir," and off the little fellow went. The next order for him was, "Now lay for'd to the fore!" and rouse along some of those foreign sailors to the pumps; this is no time for shamming sick; mind that gangway, my little man, as you pass it." "Now, boys," to the men at the pumps) "round with them; keep them going. Don't give up; you will be relieved by the donkey engine." This Mr. Angel, third officer, and only twenty years of age, was a noble specimen of the English sailor. Active, energetic, and possessing special powers to command. During the early night he had been placed by the captain to see that the pumps were kept going and faithfully he did his duty. From the time the steam pumps ceased working, when the main engines were stopped, up to the last, he never deserted his post. The last sight I had of him, when all hope was abandoned and whilst the donkey engine was still running, he waved his hand, signifying a "God-speed" to us in the life boat as we drew away.

VIVIDLY I CAN SEE THIS YOUNG HERO BEFORE ME STILL.

After a long, weary and anxious night, daylight at length came in; then we could see what a helpless log our ship was. She was pretty low at the stern, and when she rolled seemed to be going right down. I was in that state not to be astonished to see the waters close over us at any moment. The weather in the morning was dull and unsettled, the sea still heavy, but the gale had abated considerably. A few now talked of the boats, though none entertained much hope of those remaining, as the life boats had been swept away. Those still available were two iron pinnaces and two wooden boats, one of them a fine wooden

cutter—the one by which we survivors were saved. Whilst at the pumps in the morning, I saw one of the pinnaces being made ready to lower. Having previously made up my mind to hold by the ship in hope of rescue by another vessel, and thinking that no boat could live at the time, I was indifferent as to this one. She was swamped in lowering and sank. I saw some scramble back again, though some were lost. About nine in the morning we were relieved by the donkey engine at the pumps. I then climbed up (the ladders having been washed away) on the poop deck, where everything presented a gloomy appearance. This boat sinking had a still more depressing effect and no further order was given by the captain at any time after regarding the boats. People were walking about very quiet and anxious. Several ladies were bareheaded, their hair flying about with the wind, but calm and resigned. I then thought, as a good many thought, that we were not long for this world.

DEATH WAS STARING US IN THE FACE.

I felt loath to give up life, more so in full health and vigor. There was also the uppermost thought of all the uncertain hereafter that appealed to each soul individually. I regretted most for those I was leaving behind, and whom I had come half around the world to see; and now to be drowned and returning, and that in such a most inexcusable way. It appeared to me that a strong, new, well-built ship had been thrown away. Had our ship been driven on a rock or met with some unavoidable accident, I should not have felt so bad. When considering the matter it is always with feelings of reproach against some one for such a sacrifice of life; it was attributable largely to greed, avarice and cupidity. Overloading was responsible in a great measure, not so much by reason of weight as encroachment on space. For instance, the passage way between the decks, intended for the use of passengers, were stowed with goods and luggage hurried on board at Plymouth, causing obstructions that seriously interfered with the working of the ship, particularly that of getting sails along when so urgently needed. Then a large quantity of coal taken on board at



G. V. BROOKE, The famous tragedian, who went down with the ship.

Plymouth and piled on deck, that should have been put in the bunkers, was also the cause of much trouble. It is quite possible that had the storm overtaken us two or three weeks after when the ship would have been better prepared, she might have escaped. No one seemed to blame Captain Martin, and at no time did I hear anybody reproach him, but the expressions against the owners were very different. Whilst on deck at this time I saw sailors going about throwing overboard useless gear, etc.

AS HOPE HAD NOT ALTOGETHER DESERTED ME

I looked about to see what prospects there were of saving myself. Looking out on the sea, I asked myself the question: "What boat, but a life boat could live there? I then turned my eyes on the deck and there saw a part of a hencoop, so said to myself I shall keep near it when she sinks. How ridiculous it now appears to expect that to save one then so far from land. It shows with what tenacity we cling to life. I was cool and calmly weighed every chance, determined not to give up while there was a possible hope. After being on deck about half an hour, I decided to go down to the saloon to see some ladies. I knew, if then being about ten o'clock, as I was turning to go down I noticed some sailors making ready the port cutter, and heard one say, "This boat is for the captain and ladies," therefore took no further notice and passed on. When I got to the saloon the usual question was put by the women, "What hope now?" My reply was, "We are afloat still, and while afloat we are alive, is all I can say." At that time I thought it wrong to disguise our actual condition; in fact the captain did not do so at the time previous he told all to prepare for the worst, as nothing but a miracle would save us, which dreadful announcement was received with no fresh outburst of terror. All the women and children were now in the chief saloon. No distinction now. There were fathers and mothers with their families, in some cases as high as six in number, grouped around them—the poor little children standing in water, whilst the younger ones could not understand why their parents were weeping so. The Rev. Mr. Draper (with his wife near by) was still earnestly engaged, as I have already described. Some quite alone, book in hand, (a Bible we can safely presume) absorbed, indifferent to the surroundings, as if they were in a shady nook. Man and wife clasped, and alone, waited to die together. A newly married woman was trying to console her weeping husband, who was reproaching himself for having taken her away from her home. He had returned shortly before from Australia, married and had induced members of her and his own family, nine in all, to return with him, not one of whom was saved. Young midshipman Cluff was standing in the afterpart of the saloon intently reading his Bible, thus showing that his early religious training as well as his nautical

training had not been neglected. I saw a young woman writing a message on an envelope that was to be put in a keg and entrusted to the waves. "Poor girl," some one remarked,

'SHE LITTLE KNOWS ITS CHANCES OF EVER REACHING ITS DESTINATION.'

I little thought that I could have been the bearer of it. This keg never turned up that I heard of, though other messages put in bottles did, one of which I was shown three months after by a brother-in-law of the writer, who assured me of its genuineness by the handwriting and referred to certain members of their family. I conversed with many I knew; all seemed to realize that there was no chance of being saved. It was only a matter of time how long the ship would float. Some of the sailors circulated a report that a vessel was in sight. The report was as unfounded as it was cruel. As I remained there matters were becoming worse and worse; the water in the front part of the saloon was two feet deep, washing from side to side, the surface covered with clothing, looks, in fact, most everything floating out of the staterooms, the women seeking rest on the stationary table as the water washed to and fro underneath. Shelves of the ship's library having dropped out, bibles were floating about. I picked up one and laid it on a table in front of a lady I knew. Thinking I intended it for her, she replied, "I cannot read now, I feel prepared and am willing to die as I have lived." "Why not read this solacing book yourself?" might be asked. True, but strange as it may appear, a few hours previous, I had become impressed with the idea that I was going to be saved,—how, I knew not. It could not be from the boat that I had seen being made ready for the captain and ladies; nor from the iron pinnace capable of carrying about ten percent of those on board and still rearing in its slings. There was no vessel in sight, and as time wore on the evidences of a sudden engulfing became more apparent, particularly to one as I, who had been mixing with the crew and officers all night, and from whom I could better learn our position. Nevertheless, such was my impression.

THE FEELING NERVED ME; IT BUOYED ME UP

even to the extent of forgetting self and as one looking upon the scene as a spectator rather than a participant. Could I be misleading myself? Was it from a spirit of bravado as I had seen others assume, or was it a feeling of indifference? No! Then, as now, I realized the seriousness of death. Call it presentiment or what you may, but in mentioning my convictions to a lady whom I knew and who with her stepdaughter were sitting on a table, she was so far impressed that she handed me her photo with a message and address for her sister in London. The message was delivered but the photo was lost in an overcoat which I laid on the table while talking and which was drawn off by the wash of water and carried away to float to and fro. There was a peculiar case of presentiment experienced by this lady's step-daughter, a young girl of seventeen, as was told me after in London by her brother. She strongly objected to going on this voyage and for weeks held out, but finally consented with this prophetic remark, "Well, if I must go, and be food for the fishes, I suppose I must." As matters were growing worse in the saloon, I decided to go up on deck again, bidding some good-bye. On reaching the stair-



MISS KING, The lady who offered five hundred pounds to be saved.

way I found a number standing there bewildered by the water that would at times roll down when the ship would make a dip by the stern. On reaching the deck I found that the wind and sea, though still heavy, had abated somewhat since morning. I glanced at the state of the ship wondering at the length of time she kept afloat, which raised false hopes with many. Wishing to get a dry coat from my stateroom, and having a long distance to go, I satisfied myself that she would not sink in the meantime, for

I HAD A PARTICULAR HORROR OF BEING SHUT IN BELOW.

At the engine room between decks I met the captain. We stopped and looked down, and a frightful sight it was. A great pool of water, colored black with oil, was washing about, breaking up the iron floorings and producing an unearthly noise. We stood looking for a moment, then I asked his opinion as to what he hoped. He shook his head ominously and left to go on deck, and I ascended on to my stateroom, opened a trunk which I had placed in an upper berth to save it being smashed the night before, took out a coat; observing my watch and purse, thought I might as well take them, laid them out, shut the trunk and was particular in locking it (such is the force of habit). Just when putting my watch in my pocket, the ship gave a roll covering the port hole, which darkened the room. In picking up my coat, my purse fell into the water nearly two feet deep. I put my arm down and felt about but could not find it; then I walked out into the cabin. There were about half a dozen men, each sitting alone reading, in deep meditation. How different we are in temperament. To myself it would have been terror the most intense to have remained there. I saw an elderly person strapping up a railway rug into a bundle. Shortly after he was seen on deck with it, when the captain, with a faint smile, asked him if he intended taking it with him. I was told after by his friends, that he had a thousand sovereigns with him, and probably they were

in the rug. On my way back and passing the engine room, I was alarmed at seeing that a serious change had taken place. The sails over the opening above had floated up, and a deal of water was pouring down. I hurried on to gain the deck, convinced that the end was near. When passing a stateroom I saw a sailor peering about in a FOOT OF WATER FOR A SOVEREIGN.

he had dropped. He was as eagerly looking for it as would a street arab for a dime he had seen fall. This sailor was saved. After, when on the boat, I asked him if he found the sovereign. "No," said he, "but, (drawing from under his shirt a small prayer book of the Roman Catholic faith) I have saved this, which I value more. It was given me by my mother, who said, 'My son, keep this book by you and you will never die by shipwreck,' and this is my second." At the same place there were some sailors and firemen opening cases of liquor, some of them drunk. The captain coming along said to them, calling some by name, "Don't do that, men; don't die cowardly." The different ways in which people meet death are very remarkable. Imagine a doomed ship with over 250 souls, who, for twelve hours or more, have been in momentary expectation of being engulfed, and each hour increasing the certainty of their fate. Some are reckless, will seek liquor to deaden fear; some indifferent or apparently so, while some seem dazed; but with joy be it said, that the majority made good use of the many hours of grace, to prepare for death. Some exhibited remarkable stolidity. G. V. Brooke, the actor, for instance, though his sister was on board, during the last half-hour of life was alone on the upper deck leaning over a companionway door, bareheaded, swaying to and fro, gazing into space, indifferent to the harrowing scenes around him, calmly waiting as if playing a part on a stage—the last grand act, the closing scene of all.

A FEW SHRANK FROM DEATH WITH ABJECT TERROR.

In striking contrast to others who assumed a quiet Christian resignation, as if patiently awaiting the final transition. The most painful instance of terror was that of a young doctor who had just graduated at Edinburgh. The fear depicted in his face, as he stood bareheaded pleading with the sailors to be allowed to go in the boat, haunted me for days. There was one peculiar case the sailors told me of, that of a man whose mind was not equal to the long strain, and who anticipated death by jumping overboard some hours before the end. The action of some of the foreign sailors struck me as the most unaccountable. After the work and discipline of the ship had ceased, they went forward, dressed themselves in their best clothes, then retired to their bunks there to await the end. This would account for the small number of sailors about when the boat was lowered. When I reached the poop deck this last time the ship was being put round to bring the boats on the lee side. It was then about one o'clock. The sun would show out occasionally. Very heavy and troublous sea yet, people still walking about calmly watching as before. The captain was there. Poor man, I pitied him. It was a trying moment to each, but how much more it must be to the captain at a time like that, when every one looks up to him as their head; the ladies asked him if he would advise them to go in the boat, and he had to tell them, "I think there is no hope for you." The ship at this time was getting very low at the stern, and rolling as if like a log—not those sudden tosses and jerks. After the ship was brought round

THE WHEEL WAS LASHED AND THE SHIP LEFT TO HER OWN COURSE.

I then looked around to see what was the prospect of being saved. A wooden boat forward and an iron pinnace amidships were still in their places and no preparation was being made to get them out. There was only one boat being got ready, the one before mentioned, the port cutter, a fine wooden boat, and still hanging in the davits with several men in it. I stood by for a time watching the proceedings when it gradually dawned on my mind that the sailors had this boat in their own possession, entirely under their own control. There were no officers giving orders or



JAMES E. WILSON, IN 1868.

directions, and as for ladies, I saw no preparation towards getting on board. The facts of the case were, as I afterwards learned, that the first boat swamping in the morning, there seemed not much chance of getting any more safely lowered and free from the ship; which would account for the captain's first order not being carried out, for if he saw reason to get the boats ready then surely he must have seen more now. But a few of the sailors, men who knew what could be done with a boat at sea, agreed among themselves to fit out this boat and have a trial for their lives. They got her ready with caps, compass, bucket, baller, life buoys, biscuits, water, etc. The captain may have directed, but I never understood so, and for the half hour I stood by I did not see him interfere. (Some London papers insinuated that he stole the boat and left the captain in the lurch.) So when I saw how matters stood with regard to this boat, I then and there determined to get in her if possible. Once in that boat, thought I, I will jump in and I don't think they will put me out;

but if I could get permission it would be much safer. Unfortunately I did not know any of them. Presently I saw a sailor step over the rail into the stern of the boat, which was still hanging in the davits. This sailor was the one whom I had seen looking for the sovereign; he was one of those who had helped prepare her, and one I knew by sight, the only one on board. Our acquaintance was very slight, and made by chance. When on my way from Fenchurch street station to Tibbury, he got in at Stepney and sat on the same seat and went off to the ship in the same boat. From this circumstance we spoke when ever we met on board. I then went to the side of the ship, assuming a cool manner—very different from my felt—and fancying I knew how to approach a sailor, when seeking a favor, said to him,

'MATE GIVE US A SHOW.'

'Yes,' said he, 'but take your chance when she is in the water,' which was all I wanted; for if I had been allowed to have got in before, I think I would not, as I was afraid she might upset in lowering. I soon found that my plan for gaining a favor was decidedly the best, as I heard men beseeching to let them go, also offering large sums of money. The answer was, 'We don't want your money.' When my friend, the sailor, gave me permission to go, I thought of the ladies, and asked myself the question, 'Am I robbing them of any chance they might have?' and I replied, 'Well, I do not like going and leaving them behind,' pointing to some that were standing near the mizzenmast. Not that I thought many could be saved; but should like to have a few, in case we were saved, to show we were not selfish. He said, 'I am as sorry as you, but it can't be helped; try and save yourself, which nerved me, and also showed to me the impossibility of saving any, unless they jumped after the boat was lowered. To have lowered them in the boat would have been a risk in case she upset, as a great many expected she would. Many at this time were standing near; some were trying to get into the boat, but were prevented by one of the sailors whose duty it was to see she was not overloaded. A gleaming knife which he brandished had a deterring effect. Such a course was expedient at the time, otherwise the boat could not have been lowered. During the preparations of this boat the number of people kept increasing on deck. The captain was there, apparently giving no directions. Occasionally a lady would ask him some question. Many were standing in a group beside the companion way, scarcely a word being said. That peculiar disposition not to converse extended to all. I would meet some one whom I knew and not exchange a word, except with one, Mr. Munro, a friend. To him I said, 'I intend to have a trial for this boat,' wishing to get his opinion as to the probability of a boat living in such a sea. All he said was 'Are you up?' and walked away. Whilst waiting, still keeping my eyes fixed on the boat and a tall slender young girl stepping up and grasping the rigging beside me, said to my friend Quinn (that was his name) in the boat,

'YOUNG MAN, WILL YOU SAVE ME?'

'Yes,' he replied, 'you jump as soon as you see the boat in the water all right,' and when the boat was in the water he held up his hands and told her to jump, but the sight was too terrifying for her. Often during the night I heard him regretting that she did not jump. There was one lady who offered a sailor £500 to save her. The same answer was given, "Wait until the boat is in the water." She was a young lady of striking beauty. She had just finished a musical education in Paris, and with her mother was returning to Melbourne, their home. Both, of course, were lost, as there was not one woman saved. Why she was not on hand when the boat was lowered I do not know. Possibly she would not leave her mother. By this time (say one o'clock in the day) matters had reached a desperate point. It was evident to an observer as I had been from the first, that the ship could not keep up longer than ten or twenty minutes at the outside. Those in the saloon must have been drowning then. I looked down the stairway but once. At the foot were people huddled together, at bewildered, possibly many dead. In attempting to flee from the now no longer habitable saloon they are met by a worse fate, by water rolling down from the upper deck striking them in the face, blinding if not smothering them. King, the sailor, the last from the saloon, told me he had actually to climb over the heads of passengers to gain the deck. People were drowning on deck. Twice I lifted a woman and her two daughters out of the water and placed them on the lee of the companionway, but before leaving I saw their lifeless bodies floating about in my feet, whilst the father was holding an infant in his arms and shielding it from the spray that was blowing clean over from windward. The end was now drawing nigh, and the long tedious hours of

SUSPENSE, HOPE, DOUBT AND FEAR WILL SOON COME TO A CLOSE.

Though the bow of the ship is high and dry, the stern is becoming submerged, with the water washing up over the poop deck. I feared she would sink before the boat would be lowered, so said to Quinn "Unless you lower soon you will be too late." He said, "We can't lower until King comes." King was one of their party who had gone below to try and get some water to take with them. Presently he came up and they told him to get in and they would lower. He walked a short distance to where the captain was, and asked him if he would go with them. He declined, saying, "God speed you to land." Then King asked him for the course and distance to land. He said, "E. N. E., ninety miles to Brest." King must have misunderstood him, as we were fully 190 miles off. King returned and jumped into the boat and they lowered, being about a dozen in her. All this time I was intently watching Quinn. He had promised to pull me in if I should miss the boat in jumping; however, to make more sure, he, shortly before lowering, quickly slipped into my hand a small rope attached to the stern ring of the boat, and said, "You hold on to this, and if you fall over I will pull

you in." How about the boat? The man was still brandishing his knife. "Oh," said he, "I will brandish it right." However, as soon as she commenced to lower, the knife was seen, and no one was prevented from jumping. My two fellow-passengers, Mr. Munro, decided to jump after the water. As soon as they saw the water, I stepped over the rail into the mizzen channels, then

WATCHED MY CHANCE WHEN THE SHIP WAS ON THE SEA, AND MADE MY CAUTIOUS LEAP.

right into her stern. I did not intend to jump, about four or five feet, but until a sea lifted the ship, I immediately that I was in I saw the boat drawing under the counter, and was in an imminent peril. I had got an oar, as did two other men, I pressed the boat off, which was saved. I saw that the boat was saved, and were anxious to have a trial for this boat. There was no time for that consideration, as the boat was lowered about a minute or two—that is, the boat was lowered and getting away. After the boat was shoved off the first time she was again. There appeared to be a great deal of sudden death to us. The boat was again brought to bear against the side of the ship; we were then, I think,

MORE IN DREAD OF BEING LOST BY GETTING UNDER THE SHIP'S SILE.

than in fear of too many jumping. At that time there was no attempt made by any to prevent any one from getting in—all on board could have been getting in, and that was one of the foreign sailors; he came down the falls from the davits, and some pressed them on one side so that they dropped, he would go into the water. The boat was apparently crowded, and I heard one remark (which was very true) "Why don't they get out the other boats? Why all jump on this one, as if there was no other board?" It still is an unaccountable thing to me why Captain Martin did not see and have these boats got properly manned and officers and men then tell some of the ladies. There your only chance; accept if you choose. The second time the boat was shoved off her bows were got round, and soon we were pulling away on the port side, and running before the wind. Just then a heavy sea was seen to break over the ship's stern and wash the people about the deck; but just before we saw a good many, both men and women, standing on the lee side of the forward part of the poop, waving handkerchiefs and cheering. The sun had just shone out at that time, which made the scene appear worse to me. I thought dark and gloom more appropriate for such a sad moment, and more keeping with the feelings of those on board. Not that I rejoiced over my position, or considered myself much better off, for we did not know the moment we would be swallowed up. I saw distinctly Mr. Angel still by the pumps; many with their eyes turned towards us. The foremast was still standing, also the half of the main topsail. The mizzen yards were swinging about, not braced, and the foretopmast still hanging and swinging from the foremast. The gangway knocked out, the bulwarks all standing as good as when she left the docks. The stern very low in the water, the bows pretty well out of it, so that we could see the red painted bottom, or colored iron by rust; the jibboom gone. Soon we ran down in the trough of a large sea, and were hid from sight of the land. When we came up we could see she had changed her position very much, and could not see the after-part of the vessel—whether under water or hid by a sea. I cannot tell; her bows were high up out of water, and by the pitch of rake of the mast we could see that she was sitting at an angle of 45 degrees. Soon another wave came and we ran down in the trough of another sea, when we came up.

THERE WAS NOTHING TO BE SEEN OF THE 'LONDON.'

Thus ended this fine ship and all in her. When we were lifted on the wave the second time, and found that a storm was no more to be seen, it was pretty well over our little party, though we still continued to expect to see the ship. We prepared looking in the direction where we last saw the ship, to see if anybody would be seen clinging to a spar, boat or anything; but nothing whatever was to be seen. Although there might have been one or more there, and we not able to see, even so they could not have survived long from the spray that was falling. One of the sailors (King) who did not know the name of any boat, sang out, "Boys, the 'London' is gone, and there is no help for those gone with her, so let us mind what we are about, well soon be with them. Say nothing more about her, but attend to the boat," which was certainly a wise proposition, as our boat was in a similar condition to our ship at starting—too heavily laden. She was a fine, light, square sterned boat, about twenty-five feet in length, six in breadth. I was told her right complement in the vessel was twelve, and there were now nineteen in her. Our party consisted of three clergymen, one fireman, one young midshipman, one carpenter, eight seamen, one steward, one boy and three passengers.

(To be Continued.)

The Women's Club of Muncie, Ind., has passed resolutions condemning merchants who disfigure fences and poles with advertisements.

NORTH-WEST IMMIGRATION.

WHY HAS IT FAILED TO FILL UP THE FARMING LANDS?

CHAT WITH MR. C. O. SWANSON, IMMIGRATION AGENT, ABOUT IT.

A representative of the 'Witness' met Mr. C. O. Swanson to-day, and in course of a conversation upon causes of the failure of immigrants to come into the North-West in such numbers as was at first expected, Mr. Swanson said:—

'I have settled somewhat over two hundred families of Swedes, Norwegians and others, chiefly from the United States—mostly from the New England States. These are principally living about Alberta, and they are doing mixed farming. Out of all that number I am sure there have not been half-a-dozen who failed in realizing reasonable anticipations. For nearly four years I have been in the employ of the government—two years at first giving all my time and the last two years giving about half of my time. Now I am desirous of saying a word about the policy I think should be pursued to reach the best result. I think that the best Scandinavian immigrants can be had in the United States, in districts where they have settled and become dissatisfied.'

'What would your policy be, then?' 'Well, here are remarks I made some time ago in Winnipeg, at the Immigration Convention. I said:—

'I give you my idea of what would be the government's best way. There are \$100,000 appropriated for immigration work. If the government were to say to me (which I earnestly hope it will) that it would give me \$50,000 of this appropriation to spend in immigration work where I thought it would most benefit the country, should I get up an elaborate pamphlet, with a cut of myself in the first page, then add a picture of the city of Winnipeg and some minor pictures of the City Council, Boards of Trade, etc.'

'Excuse me, Mr. Swanson, has such a thing been done to attract foreign immigration to Canada?' 'Yes; I was just going to say so; but further in my speech I asked this other question—what would you think of starting out with a magic lantern and its accompanying views, showing the chief points of interest throughout the whole North-West, showing the beautiful scenery along the Saskatchewan Valley and its vast ranches overrun with live stock of every description, and sending out advance agents all over the world to hold lectures? Or would it be better to build railway cars, laden with the fruits and roots grown in the North-West and run them around on all the railways of England, Scotland, the United States, etc.? Or would you think it better still to bonus the immigrants at fifteen dollars a head with this \$50,000 to come to Canada, or spend it in sending home return men, etc.? Now all these things have been done, and we have believed in them; but they have all proved failures in a way.'

'Has not the whole immigration business proved a failure, Mr. Swanson, so far as realizing prophecy is concerned?' 'Well, yes; I suppose that is the truth. There has been nothing like the population brought into that great country that people expected.'

'What do you mean by bonuses to immigrants. Do you mean that the government has paid people to come here?' 'Well, yes; there were some fifteen dollars per head given to people in different countries, to induce them to come to Canada. The steamship companies made most out of this, and brought hundreds of people—the more the better for them. These people came and most of them just drifted across the border to the United States, so that we were merely recruiting agents for that country. It is not a good thing to pay a man to come to settle in your country. He thinks that there is something in it to catch him, and there must be something wrong with the country that has to do this.'

'Your remedy, what is it, Mr. Swanson?' 'I said in my remarks at the convention—With the \$50,000 given to me I would use \$15,000 to build fifty good houses on fifty good homesteads, in each house a stove, bore a well, and plough five acres around each house. With \$18,000 I would buy about six hundred cows. With \$8,000 I would build creameries with separators. I would use \$2,000 for advertising and travelling expenses, and it would take \$2,500 for salaries for officials or workers. There would still be \$4,500 left, which might be used as a reserve fund for contingencies.'

'This would be paternal government, with a surety?' 'Well, the government has to do something of that sort. They have had to send seed grain to the immigrants more than once; and they must be practical. Some time since, you will remember, there were numbers of mostly English French brought in from the United States where they were assisted and their debts paid, the return of their pledges they had back the money those who had helped them. They thus came into Canada heavily mortgaged because of promises that came upon them in a foreign country. It is not a good thing to ask a man to come in and settle in your country with a mortgage around his neck. That scheme did not work. Many got disheartened from the debt, and some encountered frost; and when there was nothing for them to do when their own farming operations failed, the plan that I suggest in the making of roads and the putting up of bridges and other public work in a community that is to be settled. Suppose the plan suggested by me were worked out, I would guarantee within five years between thirty thousand and forty thousand dollars of the amount expended would be paid back.'

I would provide that the settler pay fifty dollars cash down on the house, leaving \$250 to be paid in yearly payments of fifty dollars each. I would place the cows in the same way; that is, if I gave a man five cows he would have to pay for one each year. Care would have to be taken that we got as immigrants only the class of people that could do this. Care would have to be taken also in the selection of the land for this work. There would be no use in settling any person on land that is poor. The victim would give the country a bad name, and would do more harm by running the country down in his letters among his old country friends than the price of several homesteads of good lands would pay for. Now, take the homesteads furnished as I have said and give them to industrious men who come in with say \$500 or so to start them. They would prosper. There could not be much risk if these rules were adhered to strictly, when you consider the abundance of hay, good pasture and good water, the extra stock coming on all the time, and the coarse grains, roots, etc., that can be successfully raised.'

'Is the selling of a house to the immigrant not a little like putting a mortgage on him at once?' 'No; because the government are giving the land of the homestead free and charging no interest on the price of the house or stock. They are really benefiting the immigrants quite as much as their own relations would do; and even more, because all farmers cannot afford so generous an offer as a house at less than cost price to be paid in yearly instalments without interest. Of course, the government having appropriated the money for immigration would not expect to get it all back but would turn it over again and again, as occasion offered, always for the benefit of the immigrant directly and the country, too.'

'But would it not be better for the people who come in to act for themselves from the first and do their own building and buying of stock?' 'No; because they would spend a lot of time looking up timber, and would not be able to get it as cheap as the government could give it to them. Besides, the work of building the houses and drawing logs, etc. would give work to the other settlers and would spend money in the district. Again, the settler coming in could put in his first crop at once and lose no time at all.'

'Have any other communities of this kind been tried—or has there been any success of that kind of community raising?' 'Yes; there are the Mennonites. They went into the North-West not so long ago and they helped each other. They also helped any newcomers that went where they settled. The result is that they are prosperous, happy and some of them rich to-day. They have not required any outside help and frost now and again does not frighten them. They are doing what other people can do in the North-West, relying upon themselves, a productive country and divine providence for success; and they have had it abundantly.'

'It looks like uphill work, Mr. Swanson, to fill up a country in that way?' 'You could fill it up that way, and by a contented people. If \$50,000 of the money annually appropriated for immigration could be used to establish every year several colonies throughout the North-West such as I have suggested in places best adapted for them, you would see that in a few years of time this amount would do more towards settling up this country with the class of people that we want to see here than double the amount would do on the old lines and the old methods. It would also advertise the country in the best possible manner, and there is no trouble in getting the people if you have some solid scheme like this to offer to them. We have the co-operation of the officials of the C.P.R., who are very kind in granting free passes to delegates and cheap rates to settlers. I, as agent, by having the cows to place in the hands of settlers, could encourage or advise people with small means to buy C.P.R. lands in the settlements and by so doing it would be a benefit to the schools and in fact to the communities at large.'

'What about market for the farm produce, Mr. Swanson?' 'With the facilities that we have for freight on butter from Edmonton to Montreal, viz., \$1.50 per 100, North Alberta and Saskatchewan can compete with the world. Say that the \$50,000 I have suggested were divided and half were used as near or around Prince Albert as the directors or managing committee with the Minister of the Interior as chairman might see fit. Such a plan, however, might be carried on everywhere or anywhere in the North-West without giving room for sectional jealousy. Wherever the colonies are planted there must of course be great and direct benefit to the surrounding people. A gentleman in Ottawa recently remarked to me that the government should appropriate not less than two or three millions of dollars for immigration. He said people should be brought in at any cost. But if four hundred immigrants should be brought in for every \$2,000 spent,—which is the sum that every four hundred that I brought in has cost the government—there would be 400,000 immigrants to show for the \$2,000,000 expended. Probably ninety percent of these would be poor. Now, can any one imagine a greater calamity than such an addition of poverty to the great number already without employment—what would we have but failure for our \$2,000,000? We would simply have expended all that money, in making workers so much nearer to the United States than they were at their previous home. We should learn from our errors of the past and do better in the future. Let me put it in another way. What can be more uncongenial than for a stranger to come into a new country and find everything strange and difficult for him, even if he has money and is determined to succeed in the end over every obstacle. Would that stranger not take ten times a stronger root in the country if he found a friendly government interested in making him comfortable to start with in a homestead stocked moderately well that cost him only a fair price, to be paid when he earned it out of the soil?'

'Have you any hope that your methods may be adopted, Mr. Swanson?' 'Well, I hope that if money is expended, it may be done in a commonsense manner; and I am willing to lay the plan before the government to-day. It should get value for its money, and the country might as well have all the benefit that can be had.'

THE MYSTERY OF THE AFRICAN TSETSE-FLY.

The mystery which has hung so long over the cause of that peculiar African epizootic known as 'fly disease,' a disease of certain domestic animals, which our great traveller Livingstone was among the first to describe accurately and make familiar to the English reader, seems, says the 'British Medical Journal,' at last to be in a fair way of being cleared up. It has all along been believed, both by the natives and by the majority of travellers, that the tsetse-fly (*Glossina morsitans*, Westwood), was, if not the cause, at all events the principal medium for the distribution of the disease; it seemed to be associated with. This fly is a dipterous insect, slightly larger than the common domestic fly. It is provided with powerful maxillary apparatus by which it is enabled to penetrate the skin and suck the blood of the lower animals and even traversing the clothes of man himself.

As the tsetse is a voracious blood-sucker, passing in search of food from one animal to another, it is well adapted as a medium for the conveyance and transmission of the germs of blood diseases. It has an extensive distribution, being found here and there over almost the whole of Central Africa; it abounds to the north of the Transvaal, and on the right bank of the Zambesi, and it is also common on the low country lying between the Ougogo and the eastern shore of the continent. It shuns villages and cultivated places, preferring the borders of swamps and woody places, and, curious enough, in some way or other its distribution is bound up with and depends upon the presence of large game. The goat, the buffalo, the antelope, the zebra, and man are not seriously affected; but the dog, the ox, the sheep, the ass, and the horse, when bitten by it under what are now well known conditions, are doomed to almost certain death. Travellers tell us how large herds of oxen have perished, one animal after another, and how, in this way, it is a serious obstacle to the settlement and civilization of the Dark Continent.

Hitherto the nature of the poison assumed to be introduced into its victim by the tsetse-fly, was unknown. Livingstone suggested that it might be derived from the secretion of certain glands which are rather a conspicuous feature of the anatomy of the insect. Others conjectured that it might be a germ of some description. Others, again, have denied that the fly was in any way the cause of the disease. It would now appear that natives were right, and that to a certain extent Livingstone, too, was right, in so far as he recognized the casual relationship of the fly to the disease, though wrong as to the nature of the virus. Surgeon-Captain David Bruce has shown that the true cause of the tsetse-fly disease is not any secretion or property of the fly itself, but that the fly is merely the passive agent for conveying a living virus from infected to uninfected animals.

The virus is found to be a micro-organism, a protozoan, resembling that which produces a similar disease, the surra, in India. The connection of the 'fly disease' with the presence of large game is explained by the fact that the larva of the fly develops in the dung of the buffalo. The fact that the micro-organism distributed by the fly is so deadly to some animals and so comparatively harmless to others has not been explained, but it is a quality possessed also by other germs, which appear to thrive in the blood of one creature while that of another is fatal to them.

In closing the editors of the 'Journal' make the following remarks: 'Surgeon-Captain Bruce's discovery will draw attention once more to the part played by insects, particularly blood-suckers, as factors in pathology. The role of the mosquito is beginning to be recognized; that of the tsetse is now established, and, possibly, ere long, other blood-suckers will be found to possess similar properties, either as active agents, in the biological cycle of disease germs, as in the case of the mosquito, or as media for their conveyance from one human being or from one animal to another, as in the case of the tsetse-fly. Disease with peculiarly localized geographical distributions—distributions apparently not directly dependent on the climate, but on some strictly local and limited circumstances—may be conveyed in the same way as this tsetse-fly disease, and owe their peculiar geographical distributions to something of the same sort.'

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Advertisement for Laurentian Swimming Baths, featuring a healthy and cooling exercise. Text: 'Just what you need these hot days. A good swim in that large pool of cool, running spring water, at the Laurentian Baths, gives plenty of exercise and will keep you cool all the rest of the day. Just try it. Baths reserved for ladies Monday forenoons and Wednesday afternoons. LAURENTIAN SWIMMING BATHS, Corner CRAIG and BEAUBRY STREETS.'

Advertisement for Public Notice regarding the Valuation Roll of the Municipality of Westmount. Text: 'All Prize Goods Colored by the Diamond Dyes. Notices. Public Notice. It is a fact worthy of note that all the best rag carpets, rugs and mats shown at country fairs and exhibitions last year were dyed with the fast and brilliant Diamond Dyes. This season we hear that even more extensive work is going on for the coming autumn fairs. The ladies who are experts in the art of carpet, rug and mat making are now buying Diamond Dyes in large quantities to color their materials for the manufacture of exhibition goods. At all fairs, nine out of every ten exhibitors of homemade carpets, rugs and mats use the Diamond Dyes, knowing full well that the imitation dyes can never give satisfactory results. If you are about coloring materials for exhibition goods, do not allow your dealer to sell you the imitation, crude dyes. He makes a large profit, but you suffer loss of your money, time and materials if you are unfortunate enough to use them. CENTS FOR SALE. Apply at the "WITNESS" OFFICE.'

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The Boys' Page.

Story of the Young 'Tough's' Republic.

(Concluded.)
LAW AND ORDER IN THE JUNIOR REPUBLIC.

(From the 'Journal'.)

The boys govern themselves, very much indeed. I saw a session of the Legislature, and if ever a Legislature was in dead earnest, that Legislature was.

It was in that Legislature that some boy introduced a bill, which gave a boy a pass to go anywhere outside the grounds. This pass was to cost five dollars. A ragged boy, with a torn shirt, was very much incensed at the idea of this bill. He arose and denounced the boy who introduced it.

'Mr. Speaker,' he said, 'the boy who wrote that bill is a capitalist. He's got

every one who wants to work. There is no artificial plan of rewards and punishment. Each citizen gets what he or she earns—in money, in respect, in ease, in prosperity.

It's more than a business training. It's a life training. It's a place where citizens are made, citizens who will make the American Republic proud of them one of these days.

A LETTER FROM ONE OF THE BOYS.

My dear Mrs. Black: Do you not think it about time that I wrote something about our Republic. We have all been busy, and shall be until the 7th. This is the period when money can be made by contracts. Cellars to level, mortar to supply and bricks to carry makes an opportunity to become rich.

Joe and Lenard have contracts for the supplying of the necessary materials to the masons. Arthur has the contract for water and wood, for which he received \$12.



Helpers' Dormitory. Girls' Dormitory. Mess Tent. Kitchen. Helpers' Mess. Headquarters. Tent.

THE GEORGE INDUSTRIAL CAMP.

money, and he's got a lot of other fellows that's got money, in with him, and they're tryin' to down us poor fellows. Two dollars and a-half is enough to pay for that pass. Don't a poor fellow want to go outside the Republic as well as a rich one? Poverty ain't no crime.

The boy with the bill arose and replied in scathing terms:—'Rich am I? Well, what if I am? There's my money!' * * * He took out a handful of paste-board money from his pocket. 'Fifty dollars,' he said. 'I own to it. I ain't ashamed of havin' money. I worked for it, and earned it. Why ain't you and the fellows that's goin' to vote against the bill—why ain't you got money?'

'I'll tell you—'cause you're too lazy to earn it. You had the chance, same as me and the others you're calling names; but no, you'd rather go swimmin' all day long. Well, go swimmin' if you want to, but don't think you can save money that way. Anyhow, you know well as I do that the reason this bill says five dollars is 'cause lazy fellows is always somethin' besides lazy. I ain't goin' to have farmers comin' here and sayin' we're apple thieves. When you've worked hard enough to earn five dollars you ain't goin' to run no risks about gettin' run in and losin' your pass.

'Gentlemen,'—the speaker turned to the Legislature with upraised hand and with a face white with strong feeling—'Gentlemen, pass this bill and keep the honor of this Republic in the hands of citizens that work and that ain't ashamed to save their money.'

The bill was passed.

In earnest I saw a boy being tried for fighting. The judge was a boy of sixteen, and he listened to the evidence with a grave impartiality which many an older judge might do well to imitate. He sentenced the fighting boy to three dollars or three days in the workhouse. The prisoner paid his fine and walked out of the court room, saddened but not resentful.

In earnest they give promissory notes up there, and promissory notes mean something, too.

When a boy doesn't do his duty by that note, he is arrested and his effects are seized. Everything except the clothes he stands in is amenable to the law there. When a boy has had his harmonica, his jewsharp and his knife and a top or two taken away from him and sold for a 'promise to pay,' he is a little careful about his debts.

All good? Of course, they're not all good. Any more than all men are good, but they have a chance to be what the other citizens call 'good,' and have lots of fun, too. They play ball, and football, and they go in swimming, and they have all the fun any boy or girl could want—but when they are idle, they eat what many idle people eat—nothing.

No one punishes them for idleness. But all food is for sale in the Republic. If a citizen has no money, he cannot buy. A boy may dress well, or he may dress badly. He may buy fruit and candy, or he may save his money—he has always a chance to earn it. There's always work to be had for the asking, and wages may not be very high at the Republic, but they are certain.

A boy or girl can live poorly, or well, just according to the amount of work he or she wishes to do. A boy who has the money-making bent makes money, a boy who has not does not.

But days' wages come, every day, to

We employ Arthur as our workhouse and gang-keeper, and he makes a fine one, too. Last week he had charge of Francis, who was on the gang for a week, having committed theft. One of Arthur's remarks was:—'I let him know it ain't no cinch to get on the gang. You see if you let them have it easy, then they will steal again.'

A contract was auctioned, for the placing of two large stones in the cellar for the foundation of the chimney. The contractors stayed up till 12 p.m. one night working.

Miss A. M. Field is giving us lessons in astronomy. The well is down 244 feet. Hurrah for the new Faneuil Hall! Yours truly,

JACOB GEORGE SMITH.
Junior Republic, July 1, 1896.

ELECTING A CONGRESS

Freeville, N. Y., July 8.—This has been a busy day at the Junior Republic. The assimilation of the new arrivals is now complete, the new contracts are let, the new Congress has been elected, the trials of the numerous offenders, due to the obduracy of the new arrivals, are over, and to-night the Junior Republic is a very tired community, but a homogeneous one.

Pretty soon the leadership of the government is to be given over to a boy, and already the Republic is a-buzz over the prospective president. The eminence of the presidency has made the boys shy about striving for it. The President will be paid a big salary, possibly a dollar and a half (Junior money) a day, and will hold office during the whole summer term—two months. Congressmen only serve one, two or three weeks.

Probably Senator Charles Reed, a seventeen-year-old New York boy, will be the first choice for President. He was a citizen of the Republic last summer and came up again with a batch of boys who arrived on Tuesday. So he has strength with both the old citizens and the new. Reed presided over the convention that nominated Senators and members of the House of Representatives to-day and the speech he made on opening the convention, showed his fitness for the higher office. This was the first time many of the new boys had ever attended a meeting conducted under parliamentary laws, and they started in to gush the speakers and generally enjoy themselves.

'Mr. Sergeant-at-Arms,' said Chairman Reed, firmly, 'you will arrest anybody you find creating a disturbance. For the benefit of the people who are making so much noise, I will say that disturbing these proceedings is a crime, punishable by fine and imprisonment.'

The noise ceased. The newcomers here learned that penal servitude in the Junior Republic is no joke, and there is no reluctance in enforcing the laws.

John Baer, Charles Smith, and A. W. Schmidt, were nominated for Congress. A figure not much bigger than a pint pot topped by the tuiest of hair and supported by the skinniest of bare feet and legs, dashed in suddenly and whispered to the first boy he saw. That boy got up and shouted that he wished to nominate Arthur Anderson.

'Pretty near-missed it that time,' gurgled Arthur Anderson, who owned the tow head and bare legs.

Just before nominations were declared closed, a very small, black-eyed boy poked up his friends and was also nominated. His name is Gilbert Jackson.

He put in the fifteen minutes that elapsed between the closing of the convention and the opening of the polls, in writing ballots for himself and distributing them to his friends.

The nominations for Senators were Chas. Reed, James Dolan and James Dapping. With rare parliamentary skill nominations for Senators were then declared closed, which insured the election of all three.

The early speeches of acceptance were confined to a simple 'I'm glad you put me up, citizens of the Republic, and I'll try to do good for you when it comes to making laws,' but Charles Smith astonished the convention with a real address. Said Charles Smith in young, bare-legged and brown by the sun from his thin little neck to his stone-bruised feet. His main claim to distinction is that his brother is the judge and the cleverest boy in the place. There is a story to tell about him, but it will have to wait until you hear about his speech.

'Feller citizens,' said the candidate, 'give the little fellers a show. When you find a feller that is smart, elect him, even if he ain't as big as somebody else. Now vote for good, upright boys that will give you good laws, and stop smoking, swearing and stealing in this Republic, and will pass laws that will be a credit to this Republic. Here's that five dollar pass law they've passed, and pretty soon everybody will have one. We don't want everybody skinnin' around this country stealing fruit and tramping down the farmers' grain and bringing disgrace on this Republic. Let us see that nobody gets a pass, unless he is a good citizen, who thinks about the good name of the Republic before he goes out.'

'Oh, you're sore 'cause you ain't got one!' cried a member from the floor.

'I'll stop talking till you get through,' said Candidate Smith, with dignity. The interrupter was silent and the candidate resumed.

'Don't elect men who don't know enough to keep still when another feller's talking. We want Congressmen who will represent us and pass laws for our



JAIL KEEPER.
Hotel Waldorf in the Background.

benefit, and not for their own. Now, elect me, feller citizens, 'nd I'll show you how taxes will be kept down and all the officers won't draw all the money until we can't pay the taxes.'

Candidate Smith's speech was received with cheers. Incidentally, he was elected a little later on, and will draw \$1.20 a day for a week. Now for the other story about him.

Judge Smith was holding court yesterday when a policeman hauled before him a grinning, winking, capering youngster, whose white shirt was torn clear up the back and whose bare feet danced a queer tattoo on the court room floor. It was Charles Smith, brother of the magistrate, and candidate for Congress. Did the judge hesitate? Not for an instant. He exclaimed sternly, 'stop kicking in court or I'll fine you for contempt!' The prisoner stuck out his tongue. 'Fined ten cents for contempt,' said the judge.

'Huh!' The dime was tossed haughtily on the desk.

'Ten cents more fine!' The prisoner grinned and murmured: 'What do I care.'

'Five cents more fine.' The prisoner was still at last, and the arresting officer explained the charge was being outside of bounds without permission. The prisoner said he had been sent out on business of the Republic, and had not told the policeman—'just for fun!'

'I'm going to let you go on this charge,' said the judge, 'but if the officer cares to place a charge of resisting an officer against you, I'll consider it: You ought to be ashamed of yourself. You are the kind of boy that causes most of the trouble here. It isn't smart to show off. You're twenty-five cents out of pocket by this exhibition, and I promise you it will be more if you don't correct your ways.'

Charles Smith, duly impressed, left the court room and laid his wires to be elected to Congress. Later he confided

to some other boys that he thought his brother was too hard on him. Besides, Charles Smith, there were elected to the House of Representatives John Baer and Gilbert Jackson. During the election Charles Smith and his particular chum Anthony Schuett, the lad who bought the rifle from the new boy yesterday for thirteen dollars, came right up to the polls in their eagerness for votes.

Both of them were talking hard to a newsboy, when a policeman's hand dropped on the shoulder of each of them, and they were marched off to jail, charged with violating the election laws in soliciting votes at the polling place. Judge Smith himself rescued them from a cell by giving fifty dollars bail. The judge is a man of property and was able to qualify for the full amount. The two election workers will plead guilty, but will not be punished, as they say they did not know there was such a law.

This news of the Republic may provoke a smile, but it is all serious to the citizens. You have got to bring your eyes to the proper focus to appreciate the importance of these events. From the point of view of a citizen of the Republic these matters are as serious as the proceedings of the Chicago convention are to you.

The lads are all settled at work, farming, carpentering and doing chores. The girls are busy as bees in the kitchens and sewing rooms. They also do the clerical work. Quite a number of the citizens of both sexes are employed in conducting the affairs of the government. There is one lad, a fourteen-year-old wharf rat, who was almost the first to get into trouble. He tried to rob a fellow-citizen and laid an elaborate plan to have the crime charged to another boy. His conduct caused no surprise. He was brought up as an experiment just to see what can be done with an incorrigible. He is a lad who would go to a man's jail without a whimper. He'd glory in it as his title to be considered one of the gang, like the hard-featured, out-mouth little thug he is. He grinned when they put a striped suit on him and put him out on the rock pile to work out his three days' sentence at hard la-

[For the Boys' Page.] Daddy Reid AND HIS TWO DAUGHTERS.

There is one Daddy Reid in our village, And he's not a bad sort in his way, Though he's not much to look at, or talk to,

And rather scares young folks away; Yet I often go there of an evening— For I've never been told NOT to go, And for hints—well, they're all as they're taken— I'm not taking his ones, I know.

For the old chap has two bonnie daughters,

That greet me with smiles when I call; And even the dowager mother Seems more than half-pleased with it all;

So, while I am sure of their welcome, What care I for anything more? With a balance of two in my favor, I'll scarcely be turned from the door.

The two are as pretty as pictures, And just brimming over with fun, But though I've been trying all summer, I can't decide which is THE one; Miss Mary is slender and graceful, Miss Marjorie inclines to be stout; But it beats me to say which is sweetest! Each is,—when the other is out!

And, stranger than that, I've a notion I wouldn't ignore if I could, Though people may say I'm conceited, And you it will ne'er come to good,— That, worthy or not of such fortune, It is patent for all men to see, (And I think it a thing to be proud of) That both of the girls—love me.

I have walked in the dusk with Miss Mary,

And, though she's so modest and shy, As we turned a dark nook in the garden I've—stolen a kiss—on the sly! Miss Marjorie, too, can be gracious; For when there was no one to see, More than once, as we've sat in the parlor, She has been—yes, she's been on my knee!

You may say that such conduct is shameful, And that mischief will come of it yet; Ah, well! I know that's 'cause you're jealous— Of all the sweet favors I get; And I care not a straw for your sneering, I'm happy as happy can be,— For Marjorie's four; Mary's seven; And I'm—Daddy Reid—d-y-e see!

ROBT. REID.

THE LION'S HORNS.

During a speech at a political dinner in an American city, not long ago, an orator, to the great amusement of his hearers, remarked that 'the British lion, whether he is roaming the deserts of India or climbing the forests of Canada, will not draw in his horns nor retire into his shell.'—'Mail and Empire.'

ADVERTISEMENTS.



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This is the stamp that the letter bore which carried the story far and wide, Of certain cure for the loathsome sore That bubbled up from the tainted tide Of the blood below. And 'twas Ayer's name And his sarsaparilla, that all now know, That was just beginning its fight of fame With its cures of 50 years ago.

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CHILDREN'S CORNER.

MRS. ALION'S FLOWER SHOW.

Mrs. Alion, having dismissed the afternoon sewing class, consisting of pink-aproned, face-begrimed little ones, sat by an open window resting.

It was a delightful day in early spring, a day when the young leaves danced with new ecstasy in the fresh breeze, and every bud seemed to be breathing its sweetest song. The sunbeams, joyful in their own way, danced one another over the busy hands now for a moment folded, and played hide and seek in the soft downy hair interwoven here and there with a silvery line.

Mrs. Alion's eyes, full of sympathy and tenderness, looked out upon Dutton street—narrow, desolate, long-forgotten Dutton street—and her thoughts were of her work, for was she not superintendent of Dutton Street Mission, and was she not in the midst of a great field for labor?

Twice since coming to the mission had she watched the cold, merciless days of winter slip away into the beautiful months of spring and summer, and this, the most glad season of all the year, had come again. Mother Nature had blessed the residents of Dutton alley with one of her own spring messengers, so that by no fault of hers they would fail to greet her. Down by a pool of stagnant water back of the long row of tenement houses grew a pussy-willow. This was watched closely from the first chirp of robin, and when found dressed in its hundreds of soft fur blossoms, the message, 'The pussies are out,' sped swiftly down Dutton street on the lips of the delighted children, and this alone was proof that the warm, dreamy days were again on their way.

It was some weeks since this message had been heralded, and Mrs. Alion realized as the sun's rays grew more and more golden that the time for sowing was at hand. What seed should she sow in the great field of humanity surrounding her? How should it be sown, and dare she ask what the harvest would be? But she was to scatter, another might reap.

So absorbed was she in thought that the quick step of Gracia Beal was not noticed, and it was only by the waving of a great cluster of fresh blossoms and a merry 'Oh, Mrs. Alion!' that she realized the presence of the bright-faced, happy daughter of Mrs. Beal, one of the directors of the mission board.

'Just see the spring-beauties. Are they not lovely?' she asked, as Mrs. Alion arose to welcome her.

'Indeed they are, my dear. See, they hang their delicate heads as if almost ashamed to be found in Dutton alley. But what a blessing a flower is to the little ones of this dreary spot,' she added, as she admired each dainty blossom.

'The little tots always look so happy with their mud palaces and sand pie factories that I didn't think they knew how to appreciate beautiful things,' replied Gracia, thoughtfully.

Mrs. Alion smiled. Gracia had judged from appearances.

'You forget, dear,' she said, gently, 'that these forlorn little buds, whose lives have been so nearly blighted by poverty and ignorance, have away down underneath the dirty calico aprons, warm, beauty-loving little hearts. If you lived here you would understand this better than I can tell you. So many times last summer I saw little beings with the "mud palace" timber still clinging to their fingers, press a stray violet or yellow buttercup to their lips and kiss it again and again, as if it were human and could appreciate their love for it. Poor, little hungry souls!'

Something glistened in Mrs. Alion's great, brown eyes, and Gracia was silent.

Suddenly, so suddenly that her elder friend started in her chair, Gracia exclaimed: 'Let's have a flower show!'

Mrs. Alion was surprised, then amused. A flower show on Dutton Street! A shower of stars would seem more wonderful to the people of this wretched alley. But was there a better suggestion for her spring sowing? None came to her mind, and she replied: 'That is a decidedly new thought, but I think it a very good one. I promise you if somebody will gather the flowers, I will arrange for a miniature flower exhibit to be held at the mission.'

Gracia was delighted. The flowers were promised for Saturday of the coming week, and it was arranged at the various meetings that an exhibit of wild flowers fresh from the forest would take place in the afternoon at three o'clock on Saturday afternoon.

'They remind one of a great flock of butterflies and humming birds,' remarked Mrs. Alion, later in the afternoon, as the children, dressed in gay colors, and the older ones in more sober shades, hovered about the mass of flowers which decorated one corner of the large hall.

Placards bearing the words, 'Please do not touch,' were not to be found at Mrs. Alion's flower show. The children pressed their faces into the great clusters of spring-beauties, and laughed merrily at the little urchin who tried in vain to extract fragrance from a bunch of buttercups. They lifted, oh, so gently, the pure white trillium heads, and peered wistfully into the 'pulpit,' from which 'Jack' sprang as if looking for his sermon, as Gracia expressed it.

The early violets, in their royal blue gowns, delighted the eyes of every child, but best of all they liked the flowers with a 'smell on 'em,' as one little fellow expressed himself as he took the sweetness again and again from a large cluster of pink roses which Mrs. Beal had sent, requesting that they be given to any who might be sick in the neighborhood. And the wild flowers, were they to bless but for a day? Ah, no. Mrs. Alion had planned that in every tenement dwelling on the street there should be a little sweetness on that night, and each visitor was to carry a bunch of blossoms with her. As she said to the girls: 'Some one has called the flowers "God's messengers," and perhaps these will be as a guiding star to some discouraged heart.'

The afternoon sped swiftly away. The sun stole down toward the treetops, the shadows lengthened, and the whistles of the various factories near by signified six o'clock.

One by one the visitors received their handful of flowers, until the last one had gone on the homeward way, leaving Mrs. Alion and the blossom-gatherers to talk of the wild flower exhibit as a thing of the past.—'Michigan Christian Advocate.'

'Not by might nor by power,' is the work accomplished that uplifts the world, says the 'Young People's Weekly.' No Christian need sigh for his neighbor's talents nor opportunities. Let him rather be so filled by the spirit of Christ that he will depend upon almighty strength rather than his own. The following incident, told by a lady personally familiar with the facts related, shows how much can be done by the humble, prayerful efforts of one who knows he has nothing in himself and so leans altogether upon God. The most brilliant woman our town had known, in mind, in manner, and in appearance, was Mrs. Mayo. But she was not a Christian, and now she was going to die. Oh, the pity of it! She would not hear a word on the subject of personal religion, turning away every such attempt.

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with light, invincible mockery. But she could not turn away disease, and she did not mock at that. In the wake of a forlorn hope she went to the city and spent three months alone there, under the care of a physician. No, not alone exactly; an old gentleman from our town was spending the winter in the city in some business venture, and was in the same boarding-house. 'If it had only been Dr. Ross,' we said, 'or Colonel Maynard, or Mr. Phillips; any one of those gentlemen might have had a good influence over our poor friend; but old Andrew White? He is quite the dullest man in town, a perfect by-word, in fact, for stupidity. She will utterly scorn him.' And we felt it to be a dark Providence. But when our invalid came home, hopeless now of recovery, the light of a new hope

shone bright in her heart. 'Old Mr. White has taught me to trust in my Saviour,' she said, 'my dear Saviour,' and with the faith of a little child she went smiling into the Valley of the Shadow. We need persons who will consecrate their lives to foreign mission service at home. It is for some to consecrate their lives, their thoughts, their prayers to just this service. I believe that some of the best missionary work that is done to-day is done by invalids who never leave their bedrooms, or by old people, or by those who are very poor and have not much to give, but they give the Lord what is most precious—a true yearning heart, a constant remembrance, a constant prayer.—J. Hudson Taylor.

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

HOME DEPARTMENT.

DAY AT STE. AGATHE—THE BEAUTIES OF OUR LAURENTIANS—RAILWAY ETHICS—THOSE POOR MEN—WHAT IS A WOMAN TO DO?—WOMEN AND DRESS—THE HOUSEKEEPER'S TENTH—THE GRIT OF CHRISTIANITY—SHOULD A GIRL MARRY AN UNCONVERTED MAN?—DAINTY COOKING FOR HOT WEATHER.

A DAY AT STE. AGATHE.

Well, I like your courage! This was the reply one man gave when I told him a friend and I were planning to run up to Ste. Agathe, for an end-of-the-week holiday.

'Why don't you take your holidays at Ste. Agathe,' asked a friend of another well-known citizen of Montreal, in my hearing.

'Don't like it,' was the laconic reply. Said a third, solemnly: 'Ste. Agathe is all very well in the day time, but look out for the nights, you will find your beds pre-empted by company to which you are not accustomed and about midnight you will have to take your walk abroad and leave them master of the situation.'

'A wfully tough crowd go up there on Saturdays,' a third assured us, while a fourth only said: 'Wait till you come back, we will listen to you then!'

On the whole don't you think we were two brave women to venture after that? 'Brave? not at all,' remarks a relative who prides herself on her insight into character, 'Mere obstinacy. If you want her very much to do a thing, and are afraid she won't, just tell her she can't.'

Whatever the motive was last Saturday found us at the Dalhousie Station in time for the 1.45 train.

'You here!' exclaimed a gentleman, as we steamed toward the Mile End, 'how far are you going?'

'To Ste. Agathe.'

'Good! all the best people go there.'

'That is cheering, but we have been warned just the opposite.'

'Ah, but they don't know. Just wait and you will see for yourself.'

That seemed on the whole fair, so we reached for the time table and settled ourselves for our journey. Between Montreal and St. Jerome there are only two pretty spots, the Back River and the Ottawa at Ste. Rose. At St. Jerome I began to yawn and inquire for the mountains.

That yawn was my last for two days. Half an hour after I felt

ALL THE JOYS OF A DISCOVERER.

From there on to Ste. Agathe the journey was through fairyland. All it lacked was a modern enlarged edition of the magic carpet, one that would have taken us all through that wonderful unknown country not with more speed, but with less noise, and less of smoke and cinders than can be guaranteed us just yet, even by our Canadian railways. The White Mountain route is magnificent and I have gone over it many times, but I assure you the only point in which it excels this route is in the extra height of the mountains. They are higher but rougher and more forbidding, more dead tree trunks, more bare rocks, and you get through them much more quickly. But the Laurentians are high enough and so much more beautiful. I imagine our own home mountains grouped together. Let some giant upheaval come and shove together Montreal mountain and Beloeil, Yamaska, Shefford and Rougemont and St. Bruno, with a dozen like Ste. Therese sprinkled between, so that no mountain is farther than a stone's throw or a good gun shot away from another. Then turn a river loose, winding its way among them like a huge serpent, twisting in and out in loops and curves of all sorts and sizes, tumbling down the steep until its brown waters are nothing but foam, and slipping into unexpected curves to rest and hide itself beneath a close carpet of water lilies.

AND SUCH LILIES, NOT

the ordinary big water lilies, with their broad green leaves and thick unyielding stems, but dainty little ones, two-thirds of the size, with pinky brown calyxes and tiny pinky-brown stems no bigger than a knitting needle, that coil lovingly around your fingers as if thanking you for taking them up. Along this river the train creeps, turning and twisting and doubling around curves, in fact you feel almost like leaning off the rear platform and talking with the engineer.

Everybody seemed to get off at Ste. Agathe, and almost everybody else was at the station to meet them. Then we round how wise we had been in securing a room ahead. Three other people went up to the village in the 'bus with us, and had to apply at two or three different houses before they could find accommodation.

THE BEAUTY OF THE REGION I CANNOT BEGIN TO DESCRIBE.

The shape of the lake is like a gigantic irregular starfish. It has more bays than main water, and as many islands for its size as the Lake of the Thousand Islands, and every bay has a mountain for its shore. A tiny steam launch is on the lake and for a small fee you can have a twenty-mile trip such as you had only dreamed of. Around one of these bays stretches the village. A stone's throw from the shore is an island on which is the main hotel of the place. A bridge connects this island with the shore so that access is easy. But this is the fashionable hotel of the place, and as we went for rest we had been advised to be content with one of less pretensions.

home department galley 2 Supper over, we went straight to the water, secured a boat, and explored till nearly ten o'clock. Then bed and sweet dreams for at least one of the two till long after daylight. We were inclined to grieve on

finding that we were too late for the first table at breakfast. But we

BUILDED BETTER THAN WE KNEW.

When we were about half through there entered the dining room a big, hearty French woman who beamed on everyone, and looked quite capable of taking charge of an entire community. In her hand was a big, wide-mouthed bottle, and as she poured out some of its contents, she gave us an enquiring look. Then came a few words of French which I could not make out. But the look grew more knowing, and the twinkle in her eye more merry, and what could I do but smile back. I began to see. Over she came like a benevolent whirlwind, a sturdy arm swept around my shoulder with a most motherly grip, and with a hearty laugh she announced to the room full of people, not one of whom we had seen before, a few words which sounded to me like, 'Well, even if she can't say cream in French she knows it when she sees it!' I most certainly did, and cream and berries I made the greater part of my meal.

You should have seen the look I got when I asked one of the guests about the hotel steps if there was a Protestant church anywhere. But the people were thronging into the Roman Catholic church, and we ventured in. We stepped into one of the back seats, but had only been there a few minutes when two young girls came in beside us, and as well as he could make out, requested us to leave as that was their pew. We left in short order. That is, as quickly as we could make our way out without disturbing people too much for the aisle was thronged with kneeling worshippers. I had not known that such was their custom, but I remember now that once when I went with some visitors to the Notre Dame Church here, our escort, who was a Roman Catholic, hired a pew for the service.

But there was a very inviting looking hill back of the church, on the east side of the village, and up we went. Here we met a well known Montreal man with a friend from New Hampshire, and we compared notes. 'If the White Mountains have anything to equal this view,' said the New Hampshire man, 'I have never seen it. People down our way have never heard of this place, but

THEY ARE GOING TO HEAR OF IT WHEN I GO BACK.

I came up here a month ago completely broken down with nervous prostration, and I am going home well.'

Then those materialistic creatures would talk of 'what a magnificent site this would be for a hotel.'

'But a hotel so commonizes everything,' I urged.

'But bless me,' they protested, 'you cannot always live in the clouds!'. Then they would point out the different cottages round the lake with the names of the prominent Montrealeurs who owned them till I begged them to stop. Why should my one precious day in the woods be spoiled? They had had all summer. After dinner, for we ONLY STAYED INDOORS LONG ENOUGH TO GET OUR MEALS,

we climbed the first hill beyond the north end of the village. Here the view was lovelier than we had seen yet. Mountain beyond mountain, and hill beyond hill, all clothed in endless shades of green. 'It was hard work to make up our minds to come in doors at all that night. But visions of early train time and a hard day's work tomorrow were eloquent persuaders.

HOW ABOUT THE 'HOME COMFORTS'?

was one of the first questions asked us when we got back. Now there are some people who simply want everything, and 'won't be happy till they get it,' and would not be happy even if they did. My friends, we went for the field comforts and the wood comforts, and we got just what we went for. Small houses with low ceilings and wooden partitions papered, and drainage conspicuous by its absence, are not just what most housekeepers would choose. But time will change all that. And if some people do enjoy fried beefsteak you are quite at liberty to choose sweet bread and butter and berries and cream instead. After that put on strong boots and an old dress and live out of doors. What else is a holiday for? But one thing is seriously wanted, and that is temperance hotels.

I wonder if a couple of women may dare offer a suggestion to our mighty railway magnates if they do it in a very respectful manner?

PLEASE, GENTLEMEN

if you build so many smoking compartments for the accommodation of men travellers, could you not manage to squeeze out space for, say, a tea room for women? I had paid for my seat just as much as any man there, yet I had to stand or sit on the arm of my friend's seat all the way from St. Jerome to the Back River. There were several vacant seats, but when I politely inquired, I was invariably told they were engaged. By and bye those men

WALKED IN REDOLENT OF TOBACCO,

and sat down with all the air of 'Fate cannot harm me, I have smoked to-day.' Perhaps I might have sat in the smoking compartment, but I had heard of a much loved minister in Montreal, a man who does not himself smoke, who was very indignant at a woman for so inconveniencing men, and I did not dare. There were other men in that car, not smokers, apparently, who with their belongings occupied two seats each. Did I ask them? I confess I did not. I asked so many others before I reached them that my courage gave out. But one thing amused me hugely. They did not seem to be altogether comfortable. One man, just across the aisle, turned his back on me as far as he could, and hardly moved from that position the whole way. I fear he has not got himself quite straight yet. I have never, except once, seen so many men so utterly absorbed in their own affairs. The only man in the car who once looked me in the face was a man who, like myself, was riding on a rail. I

wonder if Jean Ingelow is really responsible for the insane saying which the newspapers have attributed to her, that she wanted no more 'rights,' for a woman could not have 'rights' and 'privileges' both.

'I am glad she thinks so,' said a wise young man of my acquaintance; 'but I notice that it is the men who have the 'rights' who manage to get the 'privileges' too.'

THOSE POOR MEN.

Yes, one feels sorry for those poor men sitting all alone on their doorsteps. I see two unfortunates from my window at present. They do not seem to seek company at the club, etc., but sit patiently reading their newspapers until bedtime, and then disappear into their lonely homes. Wife and children are where? Really I don't know. I've thought more about them since I read that intensely interesting interview with the woman who is taking her holidays at home. It was a gleam of sunshine in this prosy old 'Home' of ours. It is getting prosy, and I for one cannot stand a dull circle.

But to return to those men. 'Surely they want holidays too, and why don't they take them when their wives do, and go off and have a real good old-fashioned rest. If they have to stay at home, well, then, is it fair to leave them alone. Surely the plan of the happy woman who can fry three hundred doughnuts in an afternoon, play

the Home letters on different subjects, but why, friends, do not some of you, who are so capable, write more on the subject of how to make our homes happy? How little you think of how the pages of the 'Witness' are scanned on Saturday night by weary and worn eyes for some light on this subject. Why do so many mothers sink in early graves, and why do we read of so many suicides? It is all despair, a not knowing how to take up life after it is wrecked, and a wretched longing for one pure soul to love and have confidence in us. What do you think 'Irene'? I have enjoyed your letter so much on card playing. Give us your idea. What is a wife who wishes to do right to do who has a faithless husband? Our laws do nothing for a good woman, for a good woman does not wish to expose herself and children and she cannot leave them to the mercy of a man whom she cannot live with herself. Come, some of you good writers, give some good and kindly help by your advice. I believe this is what is needed in the world, and we should hear more about it from our pulpits. I thank you, dear old 'Witness,' for your defence of the good, true minister, who did his duty so well. If more of our ministers would speak out plainly on the evils of dancing and card playing it might be the means of dividing the Church from the world with a little line somewhere.

Excuse my long letter.

BELLA.

bands like to see their wives looking as well as possible and retaining their juvenile appearance as long as possible, and surely if it tends to make our husbands more satisfied with us, we are quite justified in paying some little attention to our outward adorning.

A STYLISH CLOTH FROCK.

One seldom makes a mistake in our variable climate, says the 'Ladies' Home Journal,' in having a cloth gown ready to assume when it is needed. One day it is summer and the next it is winter, and what woman wishes to be unprepared for a change in the seasons? Foolish women have gowns for visiting, for dinners, for dancing, for the house, and nothing absolutely fresh and smart looking for the street. This is not only a great mistake, but the worst of blunders. A well-fitting, becoming cloth gown answers more purposes and is more useful than all the silk gowns that were ever made, than all the gowns of velvet ever dreamed of, or than all the gowns of satin carefully developed.

A very smart frock is made of a smooth-surfaced cloth that shows a dove-grey background with a hair-line of dark blue traversing it. The skirt is moderately wide, the upper part being fitted closely to the figure, though the lower has a decided flare. The bodice is a fitted coat having a waistcoat of blue cloth matching the blue stripe set in the front, and buttoned down on each side with small, silver buttons. The collar is a high, plain one of blue satin outlined with a silver cord. The sleeves are moderately full, shaped in to fit the arms and have points of blue satin larger, but the same shape as those on the collar, turning back in cuff fashion on the lower part of each sleeve, and being fastened to place by a silver button on the extreme of each point. The hat is a soft grey felt with a band of grey about its crown, and a bunch of blue feathers at one side. The gloves are grey undressed kid.

In the softer wool materials the draped bodice will continue to obtain, but in the cloths the fitted bodice, in the form of a short basque, or a coat basque, will be most fashionable. Pippings of beads, spangles, gilt, silver and steel cords, as well as of fur, will be used. The bringing together of cloth, chiffon and fur, the greatest of contrast in materials, will be general. A waistcoat of chiffon, with fur either framing it or outlining the revers on each side, is greatly liked.

THE HOUSEKEEPER'S TENTH. Dear Editor Home.—In your issue of July 18, the question is asked: 'How can a woman whose husband is not a Christian give systematically?' For answer, I would say that I give one-tenth of the money given me for household expenses. I get no regular allowance.

FROM A MEMBER OF THE OTTAWA W.C.T.U. Ottawa, July 29, 1896.

WANTED, THE GRIT OF CHRISTIANITY. Dear Editor Home.—It may (or it may not), interest you to know that one in the wilds of Assinibola relishes the 'Weekly Witness' as a thirsty soul does cold water, it being good news from a far country. Your paper is a credit to Canada, and we want more papers of the same stamp in the world. Papers with the grit of Christianity in them.

I should be much obliged if some fellow reader would send me a piece of poetry which appeared in 'Sabbath Reading' a month or two back. It begins:— 'Heaven is not gained at a single bound, But we build the ladder by which we rise.

From the lowly earth to the lofty skies, And we mount the ladder round by round.' Yours truly, ARTHUR CHADWICK. Strathcarroll, Assa., N.W.T., July 24, '96.

YOUR CONFIDANTE. 'Should a girl who is converted marry a man who is not converted?' Certainly not. You will rue it if you do. 'If I am engaged to him and am converted after the engagement, what then?' Tell him candidly, and ask him to release you. Talk to your Heavenly Father and ask him to lead you in these matters. In all your love affairs make your only confidante your Maker. Only he knows and can understand.

ONE WHO HAS TRIED IT.

BILL OF FARE FOR AUGUST. The same paper gives the following recipes:—

Waffles—Sift one quart of flour with two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, add a scant teaspoonful of salt and a tablespoonful of melted butter, with sweet milk sufficient to make a thin batter. Heat and grease the waffle irons, fill half full of batter, bake quickly, spread with butter, and send to the table hot.

Broiled Tomatoes—Take large, ripe tomatoes, cut them in halves without peeling, place them on a broiler, dust with pepper and salt, and broil over a clear fire, skin down. When done, take up carefully on a heated dish, and send to the table very hot.

Cheese Fingers—Roll out a piece of puff paste in a thin sheet, brush it over lightly with ice-water, cut it into strips four inches long and half an inch wide; sprinkle over with grated cheese, put one strip over the other, lay on greased paper, and bake in a quick oven.

Mayonnaise of Tomatoes—Peel six ripe tomatoes, and set on ice until very cold. Slice, arrange in a salad bowl, and pour over half a pint of mayonnaise dressing. Garnish with cress. Set on ice for fifteen minutes, and serve.

Green-Apple Float—Cut half a dozen full grown green apples into a preserve-kettle, with a little water. Set over the fire to stew until tender. Take up, strain through a fine wire sieve. Let cool, sweeten and flavor with lemon extract. Beat the whites of six eggs to a stiff froth, mix carefully

with the apples, heap in a glass dish, and serve immediately.

Corn Pudding—Scrape the corn from the ears. Beat the yolks of four eggs, add the corn, with a teaspoonful of salt, a spoonful of pepper and a pinch of nutmeg, mix well, and stir in carefully the whites of the eggs. Pour the mixture into a buttered pudding dish, and bake to bake slowly for one hour.

New Potatoes—Scrape and wash the grown potatoes. Put into a saucepan, cover with boiling water, and boil for half an hour; drain, season with salt, pepper and melted butter.

Pickled Beets—Wash well, and put into a kettle, cover with water, and bring the fire to boil until tender. Drain, and take up, throw into cold water, and rub off the skins. Cut in slices, and cover with cold vinegar.

White Cake—Cream half a cupful of butter and two cupfuls of sugar together, sift in three cupfuls of flour with two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, mix with a cupful of sweet milk. Add the well beaten whites of eight eggs; flavor with the extract of lemon. Turn into a greased mold and set in the oven to bake the hour. When cool, cover with cocoanut.

DAINTY COOKING FOR WARM WEATHER.

'With the arrival of the warm, sunny days, says a writer in the 'Ladies' Home Companion,' cooking assumes a very important place in the housekeeper's consideration. The appetite of the family, as a rule, is more or less capricious, and requires tempting; and while vegetables and fruits offer a resource for great variety in serving the daily meals, it is not always easy to select wisely, hence the necessity in summer for dainty cooking, which by no means implies expensive cooking, as it frequently consists of the simplest dishes and necessitates, as well as admits of, no wasteful materials, as well as admits of no wasteful meats and vegetables being used. It adds nothing to the expense of a salad to dress it before sending to the table, and garnish it prettily. Cutlets served in aspic jelly, sprinkled with minced parsley and tiny bits of red pepper no more than if laid plain on a dish. Cold roast beef or mutton, sliced thin, garnished with mayonnaise, served on a bed of lettuce or watercress, will be eaten at lunch or tea, which, if cut in thick pieces and piled on a dish, would go untouched. Bread thinly sliced and buttered, and laid on a pretty plate or rolled, and tied with a ribbon, will tempt the poorest appetite. Mixed scraps of fowl and vegetables, properly combined, may be made into a variety of dainty dishes, such as croquettes, salads and rissoles. Even the much-abused hash, well made and served on crisp brown toast garnished with tiny bits of lemon or pickle, will be relished at breakfast. Raw, fresh fruits may be varied in their mode of serving quite as much as if made into pies, tarts and other cooked desserts. Berries set on ice until very cold may be accompanied with powdered sugar, whipped cream, lemon or orange juice. Melons well chilled, cut in fancy shapes, dredged with sugar or combined with other fruits, are delicious; while pears, peaches, apples and grapes, served whole, chopped or sliced, with rich cream, cannot fail to please the eye and the palate. With very little trouble all these fruits may be frozen, making light and refreshing dainties.

No matter how plain the food for the summer meal, daintiness should be the prevailing idea. Some one says upon the subject, 'Daintiness requires education, for no ignorant person can be made to realize the importance of details or the power of little things.' To many women, mistresses as well as servants, as long as a thing looks clean, it is all right, and they are surprised when told of some omission which renders a dish unsightly as well as unpalatable. It is here that the work of the housekeeper must be done. She should be able to immediately detect a failure, and point out its cause; and until this can be done, dainty cooking will be impossible in the household.

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and All Disorders of the Liver. Observe the following symptoms resulting from diseases of the digestive organs: Constipation, inward piles, fullness of blood in the head, acidity of the stomach, nausea, the head, acidity of the stomach, weight, heartburn, disgust of food, fullness of weight of the stomach, sour eructations, sickness or fluttering of the heart, choking or burning sensations when in a lying posture, dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, fever and dull pain in the head, dizziness of perspiration, yellowness of the skin and eyes, pain in the side, chest, limbs and sudden flushes of heat, burning in the flesh.

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A VERY SMART FROCK.

the plane so beautifully and go around the mountain every day is to be recommended. 'Living in one's trunk.' Yes, we've all had our experience of it, and the very fact of getting a houseful of children ready for a trip is a burden to one's soul. Commend me to our ain household and a rest within its borders. That's my plan too. For one I am thankful to say I am not burdened with callers and I take good care only to encourage congenial spirits. Sometimes when some one apologizes so sweetly for the fact of their not calling I think, 'My dear! My dear! If you only knew how delighted I am!' 'The burden of the honor' to say nothing of the street car fares which mount up so dreadfully when every one has a different day is crushing, and I am thankful to escape. Rest, yes I rest and read love stories of a mild type, and go to bed early and take lots of sleep and live largely on fruit. What about the children? They take their books to the woods or go to the island, or up the mountain, and are just as tanned and healthy as any country children. They are all here for their father to kiss and cuddle them morning and evening, and when he takes his holidays they will all be on hand to help him forget business and dull care.

AN OLD-FASHIONED MOTHER. P.S.—Here comes baby. 'Will you take us for a walk to the fields?' 'Yes my sweet-heart,' and away we go so thankful we have fields of grass to escape to by electric car or by foot.

WHAT IS A WOMAN TO DO? Dear Editor Home,—I do enjoy so much

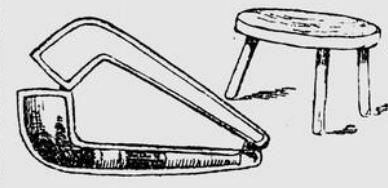
WOMEN SHOULD BE WELL DRESSED. I noticed lately a letter in the Home Department from a gentleman condemning the 'Witness' for devoting part of its space to fashion notes. I hope there are few of either sex who think it unnecessary to pay some attention to dress. I think the fashion notes in the 'Witness' have been very helpful to many, especially those who have to study economy in the matter. It is so easy to dress nicely, now that dress goods are so cheap, and when one does their own dressmaking the hints which we get from the notes are often very serviceable. The knowledge that she is suitably dressed certainly adds a great deal to a woman's comfort, whether she is shopping, calling or attending to her household duties. I know a lady who makes it a point to have her five-cent gingham wrappers made in the latest style as well as her best dresses. It does not cost any more and it does add so much to one's appearance. My husband is a steady-going Scotchman who never notices the quality or color of the dress I wear, but can always tell me whether it is becoming or not, and whether it is made fashionably or not. Lately it has been necessary for me to economize in dress, but my husband tells me that my calico suits look as well as my cashmere ones did formerly. I do my own dressmaking and have found a great many useful hints in the 'Witness.' I do not think that many of the readers of the 'Witness' spend too much time and thought on their apparel; on the contrary, I am inclined to think that it would not hurt some of them to give it a little more attention. As a rule all hus-

RELICS OF ROBERT BURNS.

(Edinburgh Scotsman.) The Burns Exhibition, which was opened on July 15, in the Glasgow Fine Art Institute, is the first of what may be called the series of Centenary fairs...

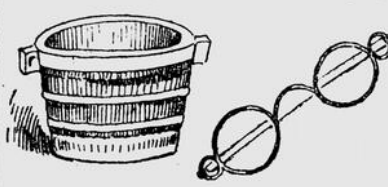
who walk'd in glory and in joy... southern writer remarked that the life of Burns to a place among the poets is as inconceivable as the life of Burns to a place among the poets of Scotland to a place among the poets of the Glasgow Exhibition has been the works, the portraits, the busts, that every book and article...

borately 'tooled.' Mr. A. C. Coats, of Paisley, contributes a fifth copy, and there are sufficient 'ends' and fragments of works to satisfy or at least to serve to satisfy Mr. Andrew Lang as to whether Burns has been read or not. Mr. Vetch, banker in Paisley, also gives a copy on loan which is in the original blue cover, and but for its wanting that desideratum of the Burnsianist, the label on the back, would be perfect. Along with these is shown the only known publishing sheet containing the list of subscribers for the Kilmarnock edition. The Edinburgh copyright edition are all shown in the original boards, or uncut, and along with them a proof of the Buego portrait on thin Indian paper, which is believed to be unique, and will make connoisseurs look on 'this and on that.' The leading copy in the case, however, is sent by Mr. W. A. Coats, of Paisley.



The Poet's Pipe and Penitential Cutty Stool.

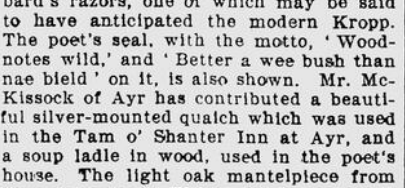
which fetched fourteen guineas at the Young sale. There are shown two copies of works open at the 'Haggis' poem page, in which the word 'shinking' is shown in the first edition, and the word 'stinking' in the second edition. There is also the copy with book plate of Samuel Rogers, and last, but not least, the copy of the Edinburgh edition used for the London edition, showing the alterations suggested by Creech, and the London copy with the text altered as suggested. In other cases there are placed the Ayr, Aberdeen, Montrose, Paisley, Musselburgh, and Alnwick editions, the latter illustrated by Bewick, the wood blocks used by Bewick also being displayed. On the title-pages of many of the editions appear the autographs of well-known men of letters, among them Robert Louis Stevenson, A. C. Swinburne, George Meredith, William Morris, while the copy owned by the late Professor Morison, of E. U. fame, bears the quaint inscription—'Jamie Morison's ain beuk, 1829.' One of the most interesting of all the autograph books is the pocket edition possessed by the late Lord Tennyson. The edition was published by Oliver & Boyd in 1820, and is contained in a little black case. Inside the outer covering there is printed 'Charles Turner' and underneath the late Poet Laureate has signed his name. On the fly-leaf opposite there is written—'Septimus Tennyson, Sowersby,' followed by 'Charles Tennyson, the gift of his sister Matilda,' and then 'A Tennyson,' and again on the verso 'A. T. Aldworth, Haslemere.'



Silver-mounted Quill used by the Poet, and Tam O'Shanter; and Burns's Father's Spectacles.

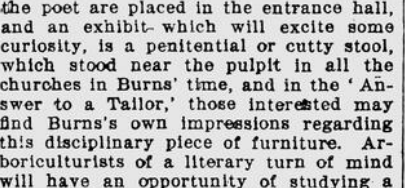
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Perhaps the relics of the poet, although they do not bulk very largely, will receive most attention from the general public. Mrs. J. G. Burns of Dublin has contributed the whip which Burns used, and the spurs he wore when on the Highland tour and on excise duty, along with the gloves worn by the poet when he went into mourning for his friend Glencairn. The silver watch is also shown which he gave to his mother when he became an exciseman. An exhibit of much interest is a pair of the bard's razors, one of which may be said to have anticipated the modern Kropf. The poet's seal, with the motto, 'Woodnotes wild,' and 'Better a wee bush than nae field' on it, is also shown. Mr. McKissock of Ayr has contributed a beautiful silver-mounted quill which was used in the 'Tam o' Shanter' Inn at Ayr, and a soup ladle in wood, used in the poet's house. The light oak mantelpiece from Burns's parlor at Ellisland is also exhibited, and a paper-knife bears the information that it was made 'from wood taken from the bedroom in which the poet died at Dumfries. Chairs which belonged to



Souter Johnny's Wee Chair.

of London. Chief among the engravings are the photograph of the Skirving portrait, published by Angus & Son, of Glasgow; and the perfect copies of the Walker-Cusine portrait from Knockmaroon Lodge, and from Professor Bradley, of Glasgow University. There are also copies of the Taylor portrait, and what may be called the hybrids of later years. As regards the MSS. and books they are exceedingly numerous and varied. The Burns Club, among other manuscripts, has contributed that of the 'Cotters' Saturday Night,' and the Town Council of Kilmarnock has sent in the valuable collection of MSS. which were put into book form by Mr. D. Sneddon, one of the honorary secretaries of the Exhibition committee, in addition to two editions of the poet's works which have not been traced to other collections. The bold and striking handwriting of Burns may also be seen in the printing of some of his best known songs and many private letters.



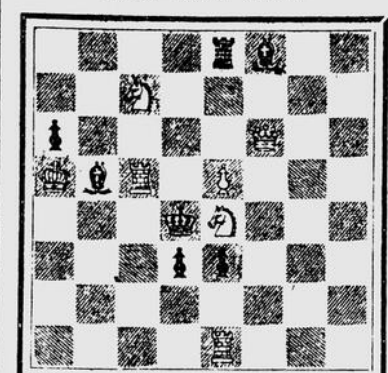
Burns's Whip, used in his rides as an Exciseman.

the poet are placed in the entrance hall, and an exhibit which will excite some curiosity, is a penitential or cutty stool, which stood near the pulpit in all the churches in Burns's time, and in the 'Answer to a Tutor,' those interested may find Burns's own impressions regarding this disciplinary piece of furniture. Aporculturists of a literary turn of mind will have an opportunity of studying a part of the root of Highland Mary's thorn, and a segment of the tree in Balmochyle Wood, under which Burns wrote 'The Bonnie Lass o' Balmochyle.' There are jugs and mugs and toddy lasses almost uncountable, all understood to have been used by the poet; locks of hair from the heads of Burns and Highland Mary, and table utensils of different kinds used by Jean Armour, Highland Mary and relatives of the poet, a cast of whose skull will afford study for those of a phrenological turn. There are also a large collection of models of the houses in which the poet lived, and many pictures of scenes from his life and works, including the inauguration of Burns as Poet Laureate of the Lodge Canongate Kilmarnock.

There is much of interest in every section of the exhibition, and it may be anticipated that it will be very largely attended during the three months it will remain open.

CHESS COLUMN.

Saturday, August 8, 1896. PROBLEM No. 23. By M. Lissner, New York. Black—Seven Pieces.



White—Seven Pieces. White to play and mate in two moves. White—K on Q5, Q on KB6, R's on K5 and QB5, Kt's on K4 and QB7, P on K6; 7 pieces. Black—K on Q5, R on K4, B's on KB5 and QK4, P's on QR3, Q6 and K6; 7 pieces.

THE GAME. Naturally, one of the most interesting of the games in the Nuremberg Tournament would be that between Steinitz and Lasker, which we give below.

Table with columns for Game No. 35—French Defence, Game No. 36—Queen's Gambit, and Game No. 37—Two Knights' Defence. Includes move lists for White and Black.

Game No. 35—French Defence. Steinitz. Lasker. 1 P-K4 1 P-K3 2 P-Q4 2 P-Q4 3 Kt-K2 3 P-Q4 4 P x B P 4 B x P 5 Kt-K3 5 Kt-K3 6 P x P 6 Kt-K3 7 B-K5 ch 7 B-Q2 8 B x B ch 8 Q x B 9 P-Q4 9 P x P 10 P-B5 10 B-B2 11 Kt-B3 11 Kt-B3 12 Castles 12 Castles K B 13 Q-K4 13 Kt x Kt 14 Q x Kt 14 B-K3 sq 15 B-K3 15 R-K5 16 Q-Q3 16 R-K-R sq 17 K-R-Q sq 17 P-K R 3 18 P-Q4 18 B-K4 19 P-Q Kt 19 P-K Kt 4 20 P-Q3 20 Q-B4 21 Q-Q3 21 Q-K3 22 Q-Kt 5 22 B-R4 23 Q x P 23 B x P ch 24 Kt x B 24 R-K R 5 25 P-B3 25 R x Kt 26 Q-Q3 26 R-R 8 ch 27 P-Q4 27 B-K3 28 Q-Kt 2 28 Q x Q ch 29 K x Q 29 R x R 30 R x R 30 R x R 31 B-Q4 sq 31 B-K R sq 32 P-R4 32 R-R 33 P-Kt 5 33 R x R P 34 R-Q Kt sq 34 R-Q B 5 35 P-K3 35 P-K B 4 36 P x P 36 R-K B 4 37 Kt-K4 37 Kt-Q 3 38 K-R5 38 K-Kt 2 39 P-Kt 7 39 R-Q Kt 4 40 R-Kt 6 40 Kt-K B 4 41 P-B4 41 P x P 42 K-Kt 4 42 Kt-K 6 ch 43 K x P 43 K-Q B 5 44 P x P 44 K-B 3 45 Resigns.

Game No. 36—Queen's Gambit. Janowski. Schallopp. 1 White. 1 P-Q4 2 P-Q B 4 3 Kt-K B 3 4 P-K3 5 P x P 6 B x P 7 Q-R7 ch 8 Kt-K5 9 Kt x Kt 10 B-K2 11 Kt-B3 12 B-Q5 13 Q x B ch 14 Q-R ch 15 Q-Kt 7 ch 16 B-Q6 ch 17 B-B4

Game No. 37—Two Knights' Defence. Tschigrino. Charousek. 1 P-K4 2 P-K B 3 3 B-B4 4 P-R3 5 P-B3 6 Q-Kt-Q2 7 Kt-K5 8 P x B 9 Kt x Kt 10 Kt-K2 11 Kt-K5 12 Kt x B 13 Kt x B 14 Kt-K4 15 P-K Kt 4 16 Kt-K3 17 P-R B 5 18 P-K R 4 19 Q-B2 20 P-R5 21 P-R6 22 Kt-Kt 7 23 P x B 24 R x P 25 Kt-Kt 5 ch 26 Kt x Q 27 Castles 28 P-Kt 5 29 Q-R3 30 Q-R6 ch 31 Q-R7 ch 32 Q x P ch 33 Q-Kt 8 ch 34 P-R6 35 R-B sq

POLLOCK'S DEPARTURE. Dr. W. H. K. Pollock leaves this morning for England by the 'Yanconver.' We see no reason why, with proper care and home nursing, he should not experience a quick recovery, and once more take his rightful place in the front ranks of chess. In the meanwhile, his friends in Montreal will miss his familiar figure from their midst. From both a chess and a social point of view, they have gained much by his stay among them, though perhaps not as much as they might have done had they more fully appreciated the advantages to be derived from playing with a chess master. It will certainly be a long time before they get such another opportunity.

AT NUREMBERG. The great chess battle of 1896 is now almost at a close, and hundreds throughout the world are on the tip-toe of excitement to hear who has won. At the moment of writing, only three rounds remain to be played, and there seems little doubt that Lasker will easily be first. It is the second prize, however, that is causing the hottest of the fight, three players being thus far abreast, with ten points each—viz., Maroczy, Pillsbury and Tarrasch. The following

Ready Reference Guide

...Of Montreal ...Wholesale Dealers and Manufacturers:

Architectural Iron Work, Boots and Shoes, Baking Powder, Barber, Tailor & Butcher Supplies, Bar Iron, Nails, Horse-Shoes, etc., Bedding & Mill Supplies, Bicycles, Billiard Table Mfg., Brooms, Brushes and Woodensware, Butter and Cheese Merchants, Burning and Lubricating Oils, Biscuit Manufacturers, Boiler Makers, Carriages and Harness, Chemists and Druggists, China and Glassware, Carriage and Saddlery Hardware, Carriage Makers, Carpets, etc., Clothing, Coffee and Spice Mills, Cold Storage and Freezing Co., Confectioners, Cotton Threads, Druggist Sundries, Dry Goods, Electrical Machinery & Supplies, Engraving and Lithography, Engineers and Founders, Engines and Boilers, Fancy Goods, Furs and Hats, Furriers, Grocers, Grocers' Sundries and Extracts, Heavy Hardware and Metal, Hardware Merchants, Japanned Tin & Enamelled Ware, Jute and Cotton Bags, Kid Gloves, Laces, Fancy Goods, etc., Leather and Findings, Leather Merchants, Linen Threads, Lumber Merchants, Machinery and Supplies, Mantel, Grate and Tile, Manufacturer of Wire Goods, Men's Furnishing Goods, Millinery and Fancy Dry Goods, Musical Inst., Fancy Goods, &c., Office Desks and Fixtures, Optical Goods, Overall Mfg. & Tailor Trimmings, Paints, Oils, &c., Pianos and Organs, Paper, Paper Bags, Stationery, etc., Photographic Goods, Picture Frames and Mirrors, Pork and Beef Packers, Plumbing Supplies, Quilted Linings, Rubber Stamps and Stencils, Rubber Goods, Roofing Material, Stationers and Paper Dealers, Seed Merchants, Shirts & Overalls, Saws, Scales, Small Wares, Soda Water, Steel and Coppe, Stoves, Furnaces, Tinware, &c., Steam Fitting, Stable Fitting, Sterling Silver & Electro Plate, Silver Plater and Gilder, Stationers and Blank Books, Trunk and Bag Mfg., Trusses and Electric Batteries, Upholstery and Drapery Goods, Umbrella Manufacturers, Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Wall Paper, Wire Cloth and Paper Boxes, Woollens and Tailor Trimmings.

The balance of Directory Advertisers will appear in next Saturday's issue.

details may help to place the reader 'en rapport' with the situation:— Janowski with a score of 7 games has to play Blackburne, Porges and Schiffers. Lasker, with a score of 11½ games, has to play Charousek, Marco and Tarrasch. Maroczy, with a score of 10 games, has to play Charousek, Schiffers and Showalter. Pillsbury, with a score of 10 games, has to play Schallopp, Steinitz and Walbrodt. Schiffers, with a score of 8½ games, has to play Janowski, Maroczy and Tschigrino. Schlechter, with a score of 9 games, has to play Blackburne, Marco and Steinitz. Steinitz, with a score of 9 games, has to play Pillsbury, Schlechter, and Tschigrino. Tarrasch, with a score of 10 games, has to play Albin; Charousek and Lasker. Tschigrino, with a score of 8½ games, has to play Marco, Schiffers and Steinitz. Walbrodt, with a score of 9½ games, has to play Pillsbury, Telchmann and a bye. MARSHALL JUNIOR CHAMPION. Marshall went down to Rochester last week to the New York State meeting, and having beaten Karpinski by a score of 2½ to 2¼ now calls himself Junior Champion of the United States. He is not to wear his laurels long in idleness, however, as he has been promptly challenged by W. E. Napier, and a match between these two Brooklyn rivals will doubtless come off at an early date. At Rochester, Marshall lost his first game against Karpinski, won the second, drew the third, won the fourth, lost the fifth and won the sixth. The final game is a neat specimen of Mr. Marshall's play, in which, having White, he overcomes a French Defence in twenty-four moves. We hope to publish it next week.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOUD MONEY DEMOCRATS

MEET AGAIN ON SEPT. 2 TO NOMINATE A THIRD TICKET.

Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 8.—The Sound Democratic Conference reassembled at three o'clock yesterday afternoon. A roll of States was called and there followed prolonged applause when Mr. Barlow announced that thirty-three States were represented, covering the country from Maine to Florida, Washington and Oregon. No time was wasted in determining the main question, which had already been practically decided by a caucus of the members of the committee. Having read the resolutions adopted at the Auditorium conference in Chicago, the authority for the action of the present gathering. As soon as he finished, Mr. Outhwaite of Ohio arose and said: "Mr. Chairman, in order to carry out the purpose set out in the resolution just read, I move that the committee of five be appointed by the chair to prepare a call for a national convention to nominate a Democratic candidate for President and a Democratic candidate for Vice-President, and that a committee reports its call to conference at 8.30 o'clock this evening. The question was put and carried by acclamation. Apparently the feeling was unanimous. Even the Texans who had been talking for endorsement of the Republican ticket, raised no objections. Mr. Bynum named the following committee: Messrs. J. H. Outhwaite (Ohio), Charles Tracey (New York), J. M. Faulkner (Alabama), L. C. Erathoff (Missouri), F. W. M. Cutchon (St. Paul). The committee retired at once to another room in the building to prepare its call. Mr. Outhwaite inviting any gentleman present who had prepared anything in that line to present it to the committee. The main question of whether or not a convention should be called having been thus disposed of, the Conference proceeded to select a location for the Convention, and in this Indianapolis won handsily. The vote resulted in the choice of Indianapolis by a vote of nineteen against six for Memphis and two for Louisville. It was agreed that Gen. J. M. Palmer (Illinois) should be made permanent chairman of the provisional committee. At the evening session the formal call of the Convention was adopted, and the date fixed at Sept. 2.

New York, Aug. 7.—A conference of Sound Money Democrats of New Jersey was held at Taylor's Hotel, Jersey City, yesterday afternoon. The meeting was presided over by the Hon. John Horn and there was a large attendance of representative Democrats from all sections of the State. As a result of the meeting a declaration was adopted against the Chicago platform and ticket, and in favor of the nomination of sound money Democratic candidates for President and Vice-President.

Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 8.—Mr. Seaborn August Wright was nominated by acclamation for Governor by the Populists yesterday morning. No other name was put up. The triumph of Wright was a victory for the Populist-Prohibition fusionists, and he will make the race on the issue of prohibition. The defeat of the "Middle of the Roaders," who opposed extreme declaration in favor of prohibition and who were opposed to going outside of the party for a candidate, was complete. Mr. Wright has been an independent in politics. He is a successful lawyer, a Roman, and is comparatively wealthy. He is thirty-six years old and is a magnetic and brilliant orator. He is an ardent prohibitionist and will make the anti-barroom plant the uppermost in the campaign. The platform declares for prohibition and endorses the action of the St. Louis Convention. No action was taken regarding the Vice-Presidential middle.

IRISH LAND BILL. THE THIRD READING IN THE LORDS FIXED FOR MONDAY. London, Aug. 7.—The House of Lords to-day passed the Irish Land Bill through committee, after five hours' further debate. The hostility shown towards the measure was less marked than was expected. Several of the amendments offered were withdrawn. One amendment was rejected by a vote of 59 to 44, the announcement of the result being greeted with cheers, and one was carried, 61 to 46, in opposition to the government. The report on the committee stage and the third reading of the bill are fixed for Monday next.

CANADIAN TEAM CONGRATULATED. London, Aug. 7.—General Lord Wolseley, commander-in-Chief of the British Army, made an address to the volunteers of the day, in the course of which he expressed himself as especially pleased to see the Canadian artillerymen who had taken part in the competition at the camp. General Wolseley heartily congratulated the visitors upon their success. The Canadians received a tremendous ovation when they were formally presented with the Queen's Prize, which was done on Aug. 5.

THE TORONTO EXHIBITION. It is possibly the most interesting matter to know about the prize list of Toronto's Exhibition amounts to nearly \$40,000. The sum of \$20,000 is given to live stock, including poultry, as follows: \$10,157, including \$3,715 for the Trotting Breeders' Association. Cattle, \$5,756, not including prizes given by special sale of sheep, \$2,465, and pigs \$1,000. In more silver medals given for the best of the different classes in each department. For live stock, entries for the way, close to-day, Saturday, at the offices of the Toronto Exhibition Association, 100, Queen Street East, Toronto, is \$21,864. The close to-day for dairy products, ladies' work, honey and manufactures, but supplies will be received on Monday, August 11. Single fares for the trip have been arranged for the time of the exhibition from Toronto to Canada.

PROSPECTUS OF THE BIG THREE GOLD MINING COMPANY

CAPITAL, - - - - \$3,500,000.

DIVIDED INTO

3,500,000 SHARES OF THE PAR VALUE OF \$1.00 EACH.

1,000,000 Shares of this Stock are in the hands of the Company's Treasurer for development purposes. All stock issued is fully paid and non-assessable.

THE BIG THREE MINERAL CLAIMS

ARE LOCATED IN THE CELEBRATED TRAIL CREEK GOLD MINING DISTRICT OF

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

OFFICERS:

RUFUS H. POPE, M.P., Cookshire, Que. President. O. G. LABERRE, Rossland, B.C. Vice-President. JAY P. GRAVES, Spokane, Wash. Secretary and Treasurer.

TRUSTEES:

HON. W. B. IVES, late Minister of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa. RUFUS H. POPE, M.P. W. A. McDONALD, Spokane, Wash. O. G. LABERRE. JAY P. GRAVES.

The management of the development work will be conservative and under an able and experienced Mining Engineer. This Company has been formed for the purpose of opening up and developing the Eldorado, Snow Shoe and Southern Belle claims. The owners, after doing considerable work and demonstrating to their own satisfaction that they had valuable properties, and that with further development they could make shipping mines, incorporated the Big Three Gold Mining Company, and now offer a limited number of their shares for sale.

TRAIL CREEK MINING DISTRICT.

Of all the mining districts in this Great North-Western Territory, none seem to be so full of surprises, and none have been more prominently brought before the country as a whole than TRAIL CREEK. Less than two years ago a mere tract of prospects, to-day the acknowledged richest gold camp in the world. The substantial basis upon which to present producing mines are working and their output, after so comparatively a small amount of development is an evidence of the permanency of the ORE BODIES in the camp. The district has been one of mineral surprises. The character of the ore changes with depth, and in every case INCREASES in value. In some instances ledges of silver and lead have been uncovered, while free milling quartz is not a rarity. Iron and copper predominate on the surface. A conservative estimate of the production of this district for this year will be 400 tons daily, and as the value of the ore will probably run from \$30.00 to \$50.00 per ton (although much will exceed \$100.00), an average of \$40.00 per ton can be relied upon, which will amount to \$16,000.00 per day.

Producing and Dividend Paying Mines:

LE ROI. The most interesting as well as the most wonderful of the many valuable properties in the Trail Creek district is Le Roi. This property was originally purchased for about \$25,000, and has since been bonded to a London syndicate for \$500,000. The company was incorporated under the laws of the State of Washington, U.S.A., by American citizens, and stock was floated on a basis of 10c per share, capital stock being 500,000 shares, par value being \$5.00 per share. A portion of the stock was sold at 10c per share. Later developments proved it to be very rich, and in March, 1895, the stock was floated at 6c, and July, 1895, sales were made at \$1.00 per share. This property has recently paid dividends of \$175.00, being 5 cents per share per month. The latest improved machinery is being placed upon this property, at a total expense of \$100,000, and it is the sincere belief of the management that they will be able to pay \$100,000 per month in dividends when in full operation.

WAR EAGLE.

The War Eagle lies adjoining the Le Roi. This property was purchased by American citizens in October, 1894, for about \$38,500, and was incorporated for 500,000 shares, par value of \$1.00 per share. In February, 1895, the property paid a dividend of \$35,000, and offerings of \$1.00 a share were made, but none could be obtained. Since then a total dividend of \$175,000 has been paid, and in addition they have placed the latest improved mining machinery, at a cost exceeding \$50,000. This property has recently been bonded by a London syndicate for \$1,000,000, and one-fifth of the shares of the new Company to be organized, with a capital of \$500,000, in London, England.

JOSIE.

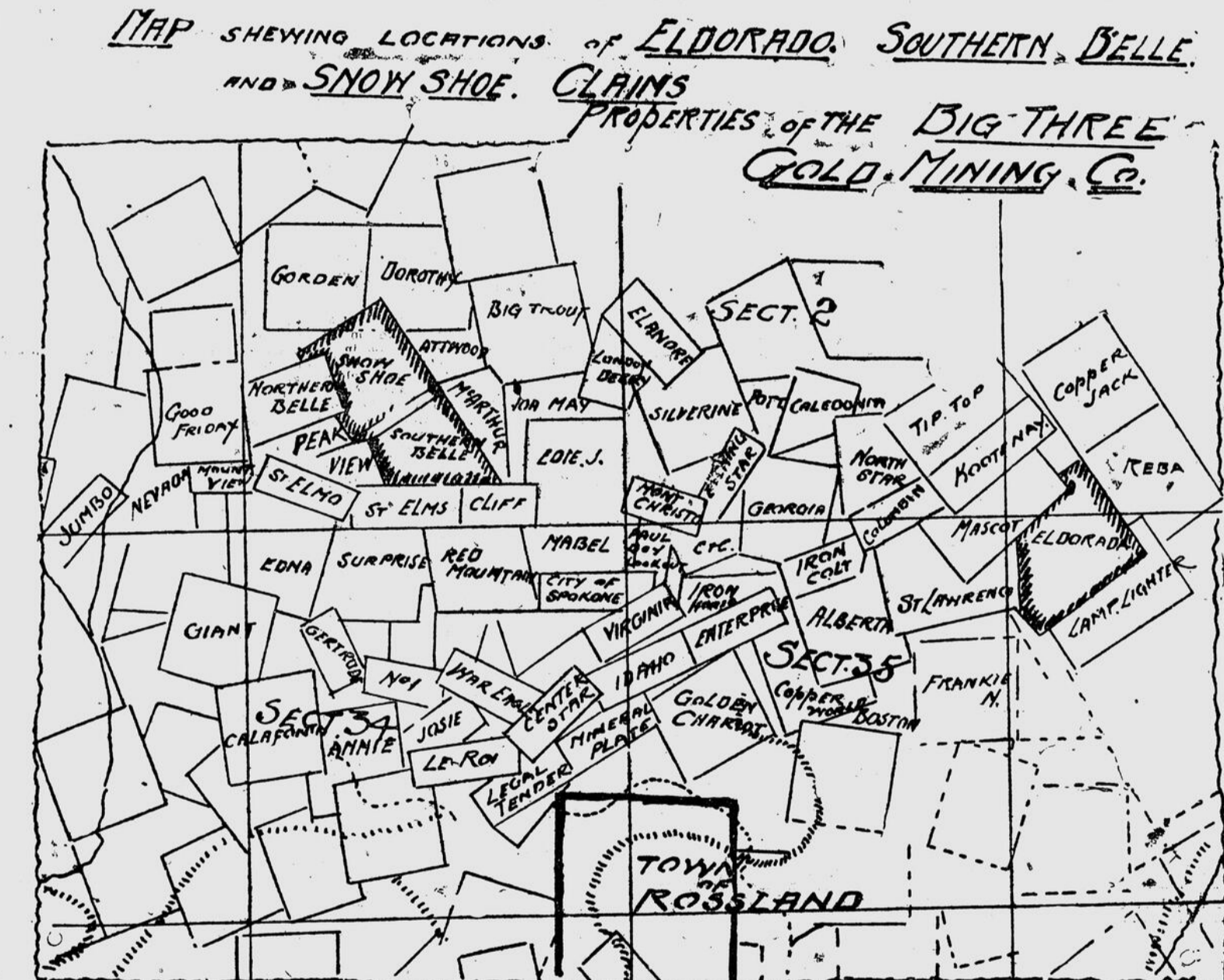
The Josie lies between the Le Roi and War Eagle mines. This property has a capital of 700,000 shares at par value of \$1.00 per share. This stock was sold in November, 1895, at 15 cents per share, and in February, 1896, it had reached 30 cents per share, and the management has refused \$1 per share for the controlling stock. They have recently placed the latest improved machinery upon this property. It is confidently expected by the management that they will be able to pay dividends in October, 1896, of at least 5 cents per share.

NICKEL PLATE.

This property lies south and east of the Le Roi and is owned and operated by individual holders. They have placed the machinery upon same, and large shipments of ore are being made. This property will be an early dividend payer.

MONTE CRISTO.

This property is located upon the Monte Cristo Mountain. The capital of said Company is 1,000,000 shares of par value of \$1 per share, stock being sold now at 20 cents per share. The management has recently purchased the latest improved machinery, and it is expected that this mine will shortly be a dividend payer.



GEORGIA.

This mine is east of Monte Cristo, and not far from the Columbia and Kootenay. The management is pushing development work, and expects to place machinery upon same at an early date.

COLUMBIA AND KOOTENAY.

These properties are located upon the Columbia and Kootenay Mountains, and run in a north-easterly and south-westerly direction, the same as the Le Roi and the Centennial Star. They were bought in 1894 by Chicago capitalists, and the Company was organized with a capital of 500,000 shares, par value of \$1.00 per share. No stock is offered. The quotation made upon the same is \$1.00 per share. The Company has recently purchased the largest mining machinery in the camp, and the same is being placed upon the property. They have shipped a good deal of ore from this mine. It is confidently believed that they will become early dividend payers.

JUMBO.

This mine lies nearly west of Red Mountain, and is a real jumbo. The claim made by the owner is that they have the largest ore bodies ever uncovered in the history of gold mining. This property was bought three years ago for \$500, and stock in same now meets ready sale at \$1.00 per share.

CLIFF.

This property lies on east side of Red Mountain, and in same vein as Monte Cristo, St. Elmo and others. The property is mining and shipping some very fine ore, and is considered one of the big mines of this district.

VIEW.

This mine is located nearly on the top of Red Mountain, and is just developing into a splendid property. The latest reported assays being \$7.00 in gold per ton, and 14 percent in copper at a depth of about 50 feet.

Properties of the Big Three Gold Mining Company are as follows:

ELDORADO.

This claim consists of about 40 acres, and lies on the south side of the Columbia and Kootenay Mountains. It is well located for tunnel work, and has a very strong vein, being about 600 feet south of the Kootenay mine, and in places on the surface is 40 feet in width, being one of the largest surface showings in this district. The development consists of a tunnel about 75 feet in length, showing a good body of ore and numerous open cuts and small shafts at different points on the vein. The Red Mountain Railway is surveyed over this claim, and will be built by October of this year to the Kootenay Mine.

SOUTHERN BELLE.

This property consists of about 30 acres, and is situated on the north-east slope of Red Mountain, which adjoins the cliff in the north, and the veins on the east. Evidencing two valuable mines located on two sides of this property. The development work on this claim consists of two shafts about 13 feet to 20 feet each, resulting in the exposition of very promising ore. By the recent development of the 'View Mine, one of the adjoining properties on which work had been done within fifty feet of this claim, the continuity of this vein is absolutely traced the entire length of the Southern Belle, being perfectly verified by the shafts and open cuts in this claim. The promoters, by the evidence thus placed at their disposal, feel confident that a small expenditure will result in the development of a valuable property as one of the permanent assets of the Company.

SNOW SHOE.

This claim is located on the north-east slope of Red Mountain, adjoining the Southern Belle on the north and west, and the Northern Belle on the east, and consists of about 40 acres. The development consists of numerous open cuts and shafts. The ore taken from this claim is very high grade for surface showing, and the assays have

been very satisfactory. The vein passing through or making the Northern Belle Mine is known as the Snow Shoe vein. This claim lies well for tunnel work, and will be developed by that method. We wish, in particular, to call the attention of the investing public to the fact that the policy pursued by the most successful mining men is to invest in a large number of different mines, instead of investing their all in one property. This is the policy of the Big Three Gold Mining Company in consolidating these three properties into one Company, thereby giving the smaller investor an equal chance with larger investors, and the Company has no hesitancy in stating in offering the public an opportunity to purchase stock in the Big Three Gold Mining Company, that they are offering one of the safest mining investments ever offered, as these three properties were all bought on their individual merits. By the system adopted through the consolidation of these properties the operating expenses will be materially reduced. For instance, one set of machinery will be sufficient to develop and operate the Snow Shoe and Southern Belle claims; also much money may be saved from the fact that the General Manager, Chief Engineer and office employees required to operate the entire group will not be more than would be required to properly manage a single property, under the ordinary system of separate operation.

I have placed in my hands a limited number of shares of this Company's stock, which I am able to offer for a short period at the low price of ten cents per share (\$1.00 par value) in blocks of not less than 250 shares. Please forward remittances or instructions at once and Stock Certificates will be issued from Montreal upon demand. Maps, Prospectuses and all information can be had from

J. H. STEWART, Mining Broker, P. O. Box 1059. 184 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL. Telephone 1857.

LITERARY REVIEW.

SILVER, GOLD AND LABOR.

Even those who take little interest in the abstract questions of economics have occasion to think more or less about silver coinage in these warm summer days, when, starting out with just enough change, one suddenly may find one's self unable to pay for soda water or car tickets because some of the ten-cent pieces turn out to be American dimes. The space given to the subject of money in Mr. A. T. Hadley's new book on economics is not greater than is proportionate in a work of this kind, but it will have for the general reader, as well as for the student, more than common interest on account of the general discussion of it now going on in the United States, a discussion whose issues will seriously affect the whole financial and industrial life of that country, and consequently of our own, too. Mr. Hadley refers to the semi-civilized communities in which such commodities as salt, shells and cattle have been recognized media of exchange, and also to the ancient English practice of paying rents in wheat, which was like using another kind of money which had no fixed relation to the coin money. This latter illustrates the following important remarks:—

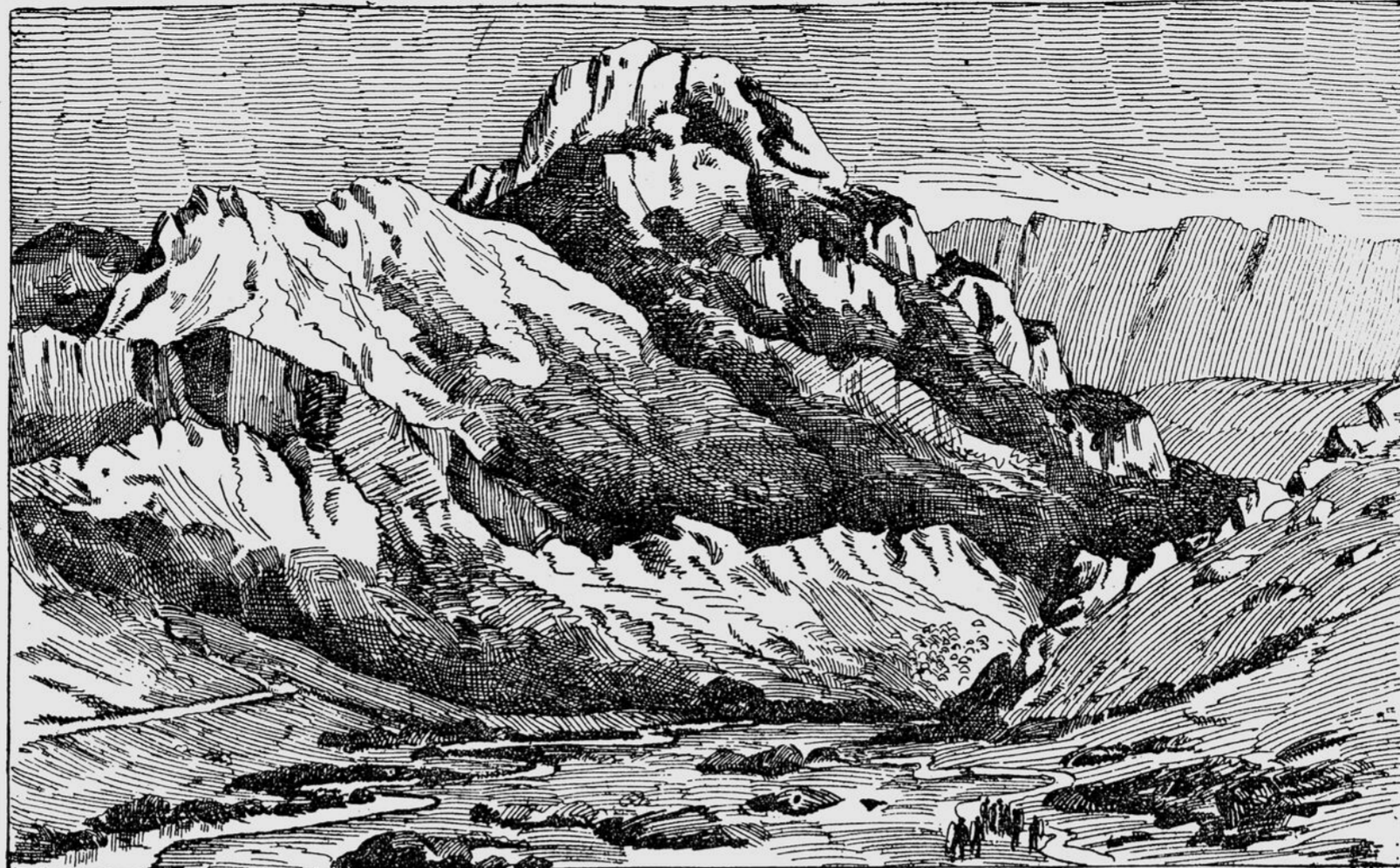
The concurrent use of different kinds of money for different purposes may result from the attempt of the government to force the nation to use money of a kind which some of its members dislike or distrust. This state of things has seemed imminent in the United States, when the agitation for free silver coinage has been most active. A large number of the more permanent contracts have been made payable specifically in gold. If silver became the medium of exchange and unit of reckoning for ordinary transactions we should see the concurrent use of two different kinds of money side by side. Such a state of things is extremely undesirable. It is of great importance to the commercial world that the money which a man receives for the goods which he sells should be available for the settlement of debts, and conversely that the money which the creditor receives from those who are indebted to him should be serviceable for the purchase of current supplies.

That is putting the case plainly. With regard to fixing the value of coined silver at sixteen to one of gold, a few remarks may be quoted as sufficient to indicate even to superficial thought why American silver would lose its value if freely coined at that ratio. The whole subject, however, is carefully and clearly discussed.

People will demand a metal for coinage whose bulk makes it convenient to handle. If their transactions are small they may use copper as a standard. As they buy and sell more they will use silver. When their business is very large they will prefer gold. Consequently the relative value of the cheaper metals tends to fall as the amount of coin in use becomes larger. In eastern countries the ratio of value of gold to silver has been as low as four to one. In Europe, in the middle ages, it was in the neighborhood of twelve to one. For the greater part of the nineteenth century it was fifteen and a half to one. With the development of new mines and new processes since 1870 it has risen as high as thirty-two to one. . . . Where the ratio chosen for coinage is far from the market ratio of the bullion the failure of any attempt to maintain bi-metallicism is certain.

One of the observations on fiat money may not have been intended to reflect specially on free silver coinage, but it has a sharp edge in that direction. 'Where for any reason the money is not thus universally acceptable, . . . the opportunity to declare a coin legal tender is apt to be abused. Such abuse is most common and flagrant in communities which are about three-fourths civilized.'

Competition, speculation, machinery and labor, protective legislation, are some of the subjects of the other chapters. Surely every educated youth ought to take the trouble to read at least one well-reasoned treatise on matters of such practical importance to the state; matters, too, on which every voter is presumed to have an opinion by the mere fact of his having a vote, though many of them are apparently rather in the mental condition of the postman who lamented that he had not known which was the right side this year. He 'had always voted "bleu" and had always been right before this time.' The present volume is written with suitable dignity, yet here and there with evident warmth. We find that Mr. Hadley opposes protective tariffs, and that he feels deeply the danger to the country of the ex-



Malena River. Mablilonga River. Inugu Mountain. Famona's kraal. The Road from Buluwayo. The Inugu Mountain, in the Matoppo Hills is thirty-two miles south-west of Buluwayo. It is 800 feet high, and is covered with rocky boulders and bush. It forms the stronghold of the main impi of the rebels—numbering 2,000 warriors and commanded by Babiyon and Hillo. The women and children are collected in kraals belonging to Queen Famona, daughter of Lobengula, in the valley where the Rivers Malena and Mablilonga join. The rebels hoped to entice the white troops into Famona Valley, by the Malena or Mablilonga entrance, and then to cut off their retreat.—London 'Graphic.'

THE WAR IN MATABELELAND—THE REBEL STRONGHOLD IN THE MATOPPO HILLS THAT WAS ATTACKED ON JULY 20.

(Drawn by an officer of the Imperial Forces.)

tensive stock gambling indulged in by capitalists. A couple of paragraphs will show his mode of treating some other matters:—

The factory system has not created the abuses which are charged against it; it has created the opportunity of holding employers responsible for their prevention. This opportunity has been most effectively utilized in England, the birth-place of modern manufacturing; while of all the United States, Massachusetts, which was the first to establish factories, has done the most to regulate their methods and to improve the conditions of their operatives. Much has already been accomplished in these lines. The labor of very young children has been prohibited, and that of older ones restricted in such a way as to enable them to attend school. Female labor has been subjected to regulations which are at once effective and salutary. Even for adult men the hours of employment have been decidedly reduced to some degree by law, and much more by public sentiment.

The man who first develops a new invention loses his whole capital if it fails. If he is immediately exposed to free competition in case of success, he can enjoy exceptional profits for a short time only. . . . The patent, by making the gain a permanent one, makes it safe for a capitalist to develop a new process. This is the real justification of the system. The American theory that the patent is a reward for invention, and the English theory that it is a reward for disclosure of the invention to the public, both fail to touch the true grounds on which patent right has grown up.

('Economics,' by Arthur Twining Hadley, published by Putnam's; W. Foster Brown, \$2.50.)

PAMPHLETS OF DIVERSE KINDS.

'A Few Thoughts on the Subject of Loyalty,' is an essay submitted by Mrs. Warwick Chipman in the prize competition of the Montreal Local Council of the National Council of Women. It is a thoughtful little treatise, and elegantly written. Mrs. Chipman holds that the grand incentive to enthusiasm in the nation's cause is the belief that the nation has a mission. This distinguishes loyalty from patriotism. She suggests that the work of the British empire for the world at large is 'its entire inclusion in Christendom.' The implication is that loyal citizens would adhere to political leaders in proportion as they adhered to such an aim. How staggered some of our politicians would be with these new manners of a new time!

'A Prophecy,' by Joseph McComb, is a curious pamphlet containing (besides a good deal of religious verse of a mild and ordinary character) an apparently genuine account of a vision and the words of a prophecy received in it. The language is so vague that any great war might fulfil it. The figures are mostly Scriptural, being horses, riders and monsters, but a modern note is struck in 'And the crowns of the earth were run in the mint and given to the poor of the earth, wherewith to buy their bread.'

'Duties on Successions' is a handbook by William B. Lambe, advocate, giving in French and English the law of this province as to wills and intestacy. Forms of Declarations are included, and a table showing the rates of duty payable on estates. In the preface the author says:—

The late Chief Justice, Q.B., Sir James Stuart, Bart., died intestate, intentionally so, and remarked when discussing the point, that the law regulating successions in the Province of Quebec, is just, clearly defined and especially equitable in regard to the rights of women and children, and that he preferred that his property should be distributed accordingly, whereby a fair division was secured, and the danger of future litigation reduced to a minimum.

'Laurier and Victory,' by Walt. A. Ratcliffe, is a souvenir containing poems contributed by a blind patriot to the Toronto 'Globe.' A dignified sonnet on Laurier is followed by a series of mirth-compelling satires. 'The jaw of the ass' in parliament, 'The bishops' hired man,' and the 'protection' of the poor man from the dangers of over-eating are pleasantly mentioned. (Listowel, Ont., 15 cents.)

'School Children's Teeth,' by J. G. Adams, L.D.S., shows the results obtained by examining children's teeth in some of the public schools of Montreal and other cities. An unhealthy condition of the mouth is shown to be so general as to make both the air and the drinking-cups in schools sources of much danger. Dr. Adams points out that the only practical remedy lies in dental public school inspection and dental hospitals for the poor. He has done as a missionary work much gratuitous filling of teeth for the poor in Toronto, and is anxious that the idea should be taken up on a large scale for the public good.

'How to Study the Bible' is a valuable leaflet by the Rev. Robert Wallace, of the Marchmont Home, Belleville. It was originally a paper read before the Belleville Ministerial Association, and covers the subject so well in its few pages that it deserves to be widely distributed, especially among the older scholars of our Sunday-schools. (Marchmont Home Leaflets.)

'Thirty Studies in the Life of Jeremiah,' by Wilbert W. White, and 'Studies in the Life of Paul,' by William H. Salmon, are pocket helps to bible study, published by the International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Associations. (New York.) Both are much to be commended for conciseness and freedom from hackneyed phrases. Their tendency will be to produce true scholarship in biblical matters. (Paper, 15 cents; cloth, 30 cents.)

CANADIAN INDIANS.

'Canadian Savage Folk,' by John Maclean, Ph.D., is a repository of varied information with regard to the

principal tribes of Indians in Canada. The author has endeavored to put some of the results of his observation and research into a popular form, and the result is a useful and entertaining book, though, as it is not intended specially for students, no one subject is thoroughly worked out, and the general effect is somewhat scrappy. The composition, too, often shows signs of haste or carelessness. The aim has been to reach the meaning of the life of our savage folk, and certainly enough illustrations of Indian thought and customs have been brought together to give any reader a fair idea of the general features of the red man's life. There are specimens of several of the Indian languages, with remarks on their curious grammar or difficult sounds, accounts of white men and Indians in the west when the west was new; histories of Poundmaker, Crowfoot and other celebrated Indians, and notes on the superstitions peculiar to the different tribes, such as the following:—

In the sacred formulas of the Cherokees it is stated that rheumatism is caused by the spirits of slain animals, who enter the body of the hunter, thirsting for revenge, and cause him severe pain. These animals live beyond the seventh heaven, and are located at the four cardinal points, which have special names and colors. The East is the sun land, where the red spirits dwell, who are implored for the success of any undertaking; the North is the Frigid land, the home of the blue gods, who are invited to defeat the schemes of an enemy or bring down trouble upon him; the West is the Darkening land, the residence of the black spirits, who cause death, and the South is Wahala, a great mountain, where the white spirits make their abode, who are besought for health, peace and other blessings. (William Briggs, Toronto.)

'OUR HOME'S' NEW PROPRIETOR.

Mr. Watson Griffin, who was for about ten years chief editor of the 'Weekly Star,' has purchased from the Wells & Richardson Company the monthly 'Our Home,' which has a well-established circulation in every province and territory of Canada, the Island of Newfoundland and throughout the United States. The August number is worth reading, and, as the editor says, is also worth keeping. Mr. Griffin has had much experience, and progress is his watchword.

LADY STAIR'S HOUSE. (Edinburgh 'Scotsman'.)

This ancient house, which is situated to the north of the Lawnmarket of Edinburgh, between Lady Stair's and Gladstone's Closets, was recently purchased by the Earl of Rosebery, and is to be restored to as-nearly as possible the condition in which it was when his collateral ancestress, Lady Stair or Viscountess Primrose, lived there. It was here that the incident occurred on which the story of 'Aunt Margaret's Mirror' is founded. According to an inscription on the stone lintel over the entrance door, it was built in the year 1622. This door is at the

south-east angle, and enters upon a turnpike stair which gives access to a vaulted basement, and immediately above that to a hall two stories in height which contained a large stone mantel after the type of one at Craigmillar Castle. Fragments of it are happily still in evidence. This hall was lit by two tall windows to the east, and one to the west. It was reduced in height at a subsequent date by the insertion of a floor, the two east windows were bricked up across the middle, and the west window built up altogether. Entering from the hall were two rooms to the north, the upper one approached from a gallery which ran round two sides of the hall at the second floor level. These rooms were the original northern limit of the house and must have commanded an unobstructed view of the Firth of Forth and the Fife hills. There was a third story immediately under the roof, the floor of which was elevated nearly two feet over the storyed hall, thus necessitating steps up and down. Besides the turnpike stair which is still intact, there were other flights of steps, which as time went on were partly or altogether removed. These flights, which are easily traceable, will be restored. At some later period the



house was extended northward, and, as the ground inclined considerably, a still lower basement was formed which contained the wine cellar; the bins were formed of small Dutch bricks. The wing of the house was lately taken down. According to Edger's map, in Melniker's 'Edinburgh,' a garden lay to the north reaching as far as the Nor' Loch. Another wing was added to the south, but whatever use may have at one time been made of it, only one room was connected with Lady Stair's house at a recent date, and it was known as the kitchen. This wing was removed a few months ago. When the James's Court block was erected some time in the eighteenth century, occasion was taken to add to the house two flats, each containing two very handsomely paneled rooms. They were approached by enclosed bridges across Gladstone's Close. These rooms have been retained. From the ancient title-deeds it is learned that the house, up to the end of the eighteenth century, was occupied by persons of social position, such as George Dalrymple, one of the Barons of the Court of Exchequer, the son of the Countess of Stair. John Murray of Philiphaugh was in residence in the year 1756, and James Carnegie of Finhaven in 1767. He was succeeded, ten years later, by Patrick M'Dougall, writer, and he in turn, after the lapse of another ten years, by Dr. Alexander M'Dougall, surgeon. The last tenants of any note in the eighteenth century were Patrick and William Cunningham, goldsmiths, whose occupancy dated from the year 1789. Although the New Town was in progress at that time, it is hardly likely that they had any direct communication with it, as, of course, there was no such thoroughfare as North Bank street, and the Mound was only begun as an earth deposit in 1782. Their access must have been from the Lawnmarket.

SONG'S ETERNITY
Little bird on dewy wing
In the dawn of day
All the pretty songs you sing
Pass away
For although man's heart is true
By your happy voice
You can only sing one tune
'Rejoice' in love
But the music poets make
Is a deathless strain
For they do from sorrow
And from pain
Such a sweetness as in life
Joy that never dies
And their songs live in the heart
Beyond the grave
FREDERICK GIBSON
Drummondville, Que.

MUNICIPAL VOTERS' LISTS. (To the Editor of the 'Witness'.)

Sir,—It is a well understood fact that it is very important in the Province of Quebec where the municipal elections to elect councillors, the voters' lists should be looked into, and now is the time to do it. It may even be already too late in some places, though I hardly think so unless the valuations and the rolls have been very prompt in their work. Anyone contemplating taking any action in this matter should procure a copy of the Municipal Code at once, and study carefully the following clauses:—

Art. 281 declares who are municipal electors, the qualifications necessary so that they shall be of the full age of twenty-one years. That they shall be either proprietors of real estate valued on the valuation roll at, at least, fifty dollars, or as tenant, farmer, lessee or occupant by any title whatever of real estate of the annual value of, at least, twenty dollars.

That the name must be entered on the valuation roll in force. That he must have paid all municipal and school taxes due by him at the moment he desires to vote. Spinsters and widows having the other qualifications are also municipal voters.

Art. 716 provides that the valuator must make this valuation in the months of June and July. Art. 726 provides that this must be deposited in the office of the secretary-treasurer before the end of July.

Art. 732 provides that as soon as this is deposited, the secretary-treasurer must give public notice thereof.

Art. 734 provides that within thirty days after this notice, the Council shall examine and amend this roll, either by adding to or striking therefrom any name that has been erroneously entered or inserted, and any one has a right to appear before the Council on the day fixed, and make any objections thereto in either of the senses mentioned above; the Council being obliged to take notice of all these complaints and hear the parties and their witnesses. See Art. 737.

Art. 1061 provides that an appeal may be taken from the decision of the Council in the Circuit Court of the county or district.

J. H. CARSON, Secretary Dominion Alliance, Montreal, August, 1896.

SILVER IN SCRIPTURE TIMES. (To the Editor of the 'Witness'.)

Sir,—Bimetallism in ancient times—Genesis, chap. xxxiii, verse 12.—And Ephron said to Abraham, 'My Lord, hearken unto me, the land is worth four hundred shekels of silver, what is that between thee and me, bury therefore thy dead. And Abraham hearkened unto Ephron, and Abraham weighed to Ephron the silver which he had named in the audience of the Sons of Heth, four hundred shekels of silver, current money with the merchant.'

Remark, that notwithstanding the shekel was the 'current money of the merchant,' it had to be weighed like ordinary merchandise. Jeremiah, chap. xxii, verse 9.—And I bought the field that was in Anathoth, of Hanamel, mine uncle's son, and weighed him the money, even seventy shekels of silver, as far as the Nor' Loch. Another wing was added to the south, but whatever use may have at one time been made of it, only one room was connected with Lady Stair's house at a recent date, and it was known as the kitchen. This wing was removed a few months ago. When the James's Court block was erected some time in the eighteenth century, occasion was taken to add to the house two flats, each containing two very handsomely paneled rooms. They were approached by enclosed bridges across Gladstone's Close. These rooms have been retained. From the ancient title-deeds it is learned that the house, up to the end of the eighteenth century, was occupied by persons of social position, such as George Dalrymple, one of the Barons of the Court of Exchequer, the son of the Countess of Stair. John Murray of Philiphaugh was in residence in the year 1756, and James Carnegie of Finhaven in 1767. He was succeeded, ten years later, by Patrick M'Dougall, writer, and he in turn, after the lapse of another ten years, by Dr. Alexander M'Dougall, surgeon. The last tenants of any note in the eighteenth century were Patrick and William Cunningham, goldsmiths, whose occupancy dated from the year 1789. Although the New Town was in progress at that time, it is hardly likely that they had any direct communication with it, as, of course, there was no such thoroughfare as North Bank street, and the Mound was only begun as an earth deposit in 1782. Their access must have been from the Lawnmarket.

Job chap. xxviii, verse 15.—'It cannot be gotten for gold, neither shall silver be weighed for the price thereof.—It cannot be valued with the gold of Ophir.' There is no mention of gold being weighed. From the preceding extract it would appear that although gold was the unvarying standard, such was never the case with silver. It had to be weighed out like any other metal, and a certain weight was required to bring up the shekel to its actual relation to gold. The fact is that the value of each ounce weight of pure silver varies from month to month, and no fictitious value should be conferred upon it by anyone that would not be given to any other metal under the same conditions. It would be certainly inconvenient to accept payment of any claim in a certain weight of silver at its real market value per ounce. '16 to 1' is simply robbery.

ST. LAWRENCE. THE DAILY WITNESS is printed and published at the 'Witness' Building, at the corner of King and St. Peter streets, in the city of Montreal, by John Redpath Douglass, of Montreal. All business communications should be addressed to 'John Douglass & Son,' and all letters to the Editor should be addressed 'Editor of the "Witness".'