Pages. ENG

DAILY WITNESS

Last Edition.

VOL. XXXVII., No. 179. MONTREAL, SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1896. PRICE ONE CENT.

MINISTERIAL BY-ELECTIONS.

Four Seats to be Contested.

THE NOMINATION OF THE HON. MR. FIELDING FIXED FOR WEDNESDAY—POLITICAL NOTES.

OTTAWA, Aug. 1.—The position of the ministerial elections and by-elections is this:—Messrs. Fielding, Blair, Tarte and Paterson have to be elected. In St. James and Iberville, where Mr. Tarte is running, nomination will take place on Monday, Aug. 3, and in Queen's and Shelburne, where the Minister of Finance will run, nomination will take place on Wednesday, August 5. The reason why Messrs. Fielding and Tarte were not nominated or elected by acclamation along with their colleagues on Thursday is that the writ for Queen's and Shelburne was misdirected to Iberville, and the Iberville writ sent to Queen's and Shelburne. Delay was inevitable, and the returning officers postponed the day of nomination in accordance with the duty imposed upon them by statute in such cases.

The notification of the death of the member for North Grey has been received by the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.

THE NORTH GREY VACANCY.

In a learned article jeering at journals who print nonsense about the Hon. Wm. Paterson's candidature in North Grey, a Toronto evening paper informs a listening public that no election can be brought on in North Grey until a Speaker is elected to receive the notification of a vacancy and issue his warrant for a new writ. The fact is that the law provides that in case of the death of a member the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery may take his warrant from two members of the House and forthwith issue his writ. It is generally supposed that a member cannot resign when there is no speaker to resign to, but this, too, is an error, as a member may resign to-morrow, or two members of the House, and they are empowered to grant the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery a warrant to issue a writ for the vacant seat. The absence of a Speaker does not in any way impede or stop the machinery for elections or resignations.

Mr. Forbes, of Queen's and Shelburne, chose to vacate his seat by accepting an office and, consequently, the clever young Halifax barrister will be gazetted to-morrow as follows:—'Francis Gordon Forbes, of the city of Halifax, in the Province of Nova Scotia, Esq., to be a Sub-Collector in Her Majesty's Customs.'

The last writ outstanding was returned this afternoon to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery. It testified that Mr. G. R. Maxwell, Liberal, had been returned for Burrard, B.C., by a majority of 298.

All the members elected on June 23 are now gazetted. The writs certifying to the re-election of Mr. Laurier and Mr. Mulock have been returned.

MR. DALY AT THE CAPITAL.

Mr. Daly, when in office, with the power of making recommendations to His Excellency and of securing money votes from Parliament, never did anything to promote immigration, but now he has many recommendations for the new government, including what he thinks will be popular in the west—a large money vote. He arrived in the Capital this morning after his mission to Europe to inspect emigration agencies there. Mr. Daly said that he would prepare a report to the department before going west. It will recommend the larger expenditure of funds to advance immigration, as Mr. Daly has been convinced that the present appropriation is much too small. Regularly appointed agents of the Dominion Government can do much more effective work than the representatives of the Canadian Pacific Railway or the ocean steamship companies, Mr. Daly thinks. It would have more attention paid to emigration from the British Isles, as many thousands working on farms find themselves saving nothing with the same exertion they could do in Western Canada.

As regards politics, the ex-Minister of Agriculture states that his personal interests are against re-entering active politics.

Mr. A. Almas, of Sarnia, has been appointed under date of June 29, a Customs Preventive Officer.

Mr. Merriman, of Stanstead, Que., has been appointed under date of May 1 Collector of Customs.

ONTARIO BY-ELECTIONS.

TORONTO, Aug. 1.—The Hon. W. D. Balfour, Provincial Secretary, will leave for East Essex to-day for his re-election. The popular new minister has been endorsed by the Patrons of Industry and will not be opposed by the Conservatives. The nomination proceedings on Monday, when he will be returned by acclamation, will be a jubilation of his constituents, irrespective of party, who unite in their congratulations to the ex-Speaker on his well earned promotion. On the floor of the Legislature Mr. Balfour was probably the most outspoken critic of the administration in the House, although his sturdy general support attested his loyalty to the government. It was this independence which made Mr. Balfour a possibility as Patron leader, when offered the Speakership by Sir Oliver Mowat, and which secures for him the Patron endorsement at this time.

Toronto, Aug. 1.—The problematical future of the chief Tupperite organ, the 'Mail and Empire,' is thus referred to by the 'Telegram': In discussing the wildly improbable rumor that the Hon. W. H. Montague would become editor-in-chief of the Conservative organ, a contemporary declares that 'the 'Mail and Empire' does not need to call in the doctor.' Possibly second thoughts might render it more expedient to call in the undertaker.

ALLEGED GAMBLING CLUBS.

HOW GOLD LOST HIS GOLD.

SOME EXTRAORDINARY EVIDENCE.

The enquete in which Frank Brady, A. Schlosberg, Isaac Vineberg and Bennett Beemolt, are charged with keeping a common gaming house, was commenced yesterday afternoon. The principal witness, who is the complainant, is Isidore P. Gold, who gave evidence to the effect that on the tenth of July last, he visited the house of the four defendants at 539½ Craig street, for the purpose of having a game of cards. He possessed sixty dollars in cash, and he commenced to gamble. The cash was soon gone, and having a kind of gambling craze, he pawned his watch, for which the accused gave him twenty dollars. Gold soon lost this, and still he kept on. A second gold watch and chain changed hands, and the receipts of that soon disappeared also. About three o'clock in the morning Gold returned home, having nothing else on his person with which he could obtain any money to continue his game. Between the hours of eight o'clock on the tenth, and three the next morning, he had lost about two hundred dollars in a club which is supposed to be used only for the purpose of reading newspapers. Gold on being asked how he came to swear that the four defendants were the proprietors of the establishment, stated that his reason was that they completely 'bossed' the place. They also took charge of all the money paid in, and carried it into another room, where they divided it. If that was not sufficient reason Gold did not know what a good reason was. Further the contents of the 'Kitty' was always divided by the four defendants, and in every other way they appeared to be proprietors of the establishment. Not only did they run that club, but they owned the St. Leon Club, the Hebrew Social Club, and the Excelsior Club, and now the Commercial Club. They were not always at the same place, but they changed about considerably.

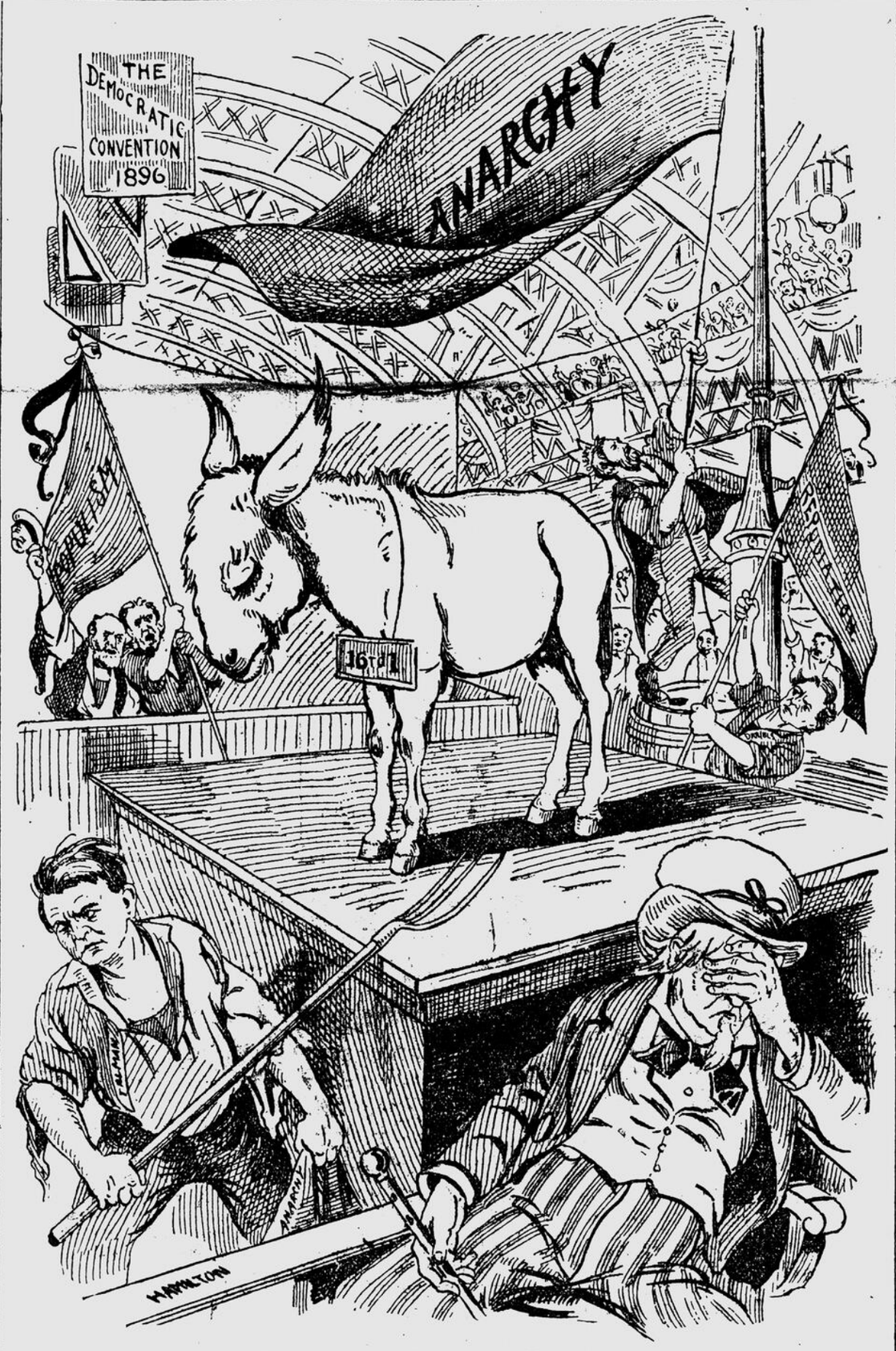
Albert Gaffin, a traveller, was next examined. He knew the defendants and had been to several of their 'clubs.' He was present on the evening of July 10 and noticed a great many people there He visited the place to have a little 'gamble.' The witness was present when Gold pawned his watch with Schlosberg for money to continue the game. Brady was also present when the watch was pawned. At the time Gold was drinking 'lager' and his face was very red. He (Gold) appeared excited, whether it was with drinking or the 'gambling craze' he could not say. On Wednesday Gaffin was met by one of the defendants who showed him the visitors' book of the club in which his name was written. This was a complete surprise as he (witness) could not write and he always signed his name with a cross.

Alex. Yaphe, another traveller, was examined. He proved a very unwilling witness. His evidence showed that he had visited the club many times, but not to gamble. He was not there on the tenth, but he had always understood the four defendants to be the proprietors of the place.

This closed the enquete until Monday, when further evidence will be taken.

ANOTHER WABASH MAN.

Toronto, Aug. 1.—L. D. Territon, formerly of the Wabash Railway, has been appointed trainmaster of the 20, 21, 22 and 23 divisions of the Grand Trunk, with headquarters at Stratford. The appointment is valid from to-day.



THE SILVER-PLATED DEMOCRATIC DONKEY.—'Judge.'

CONTINENTAL SOCIALISM.

French Politicans Making a Bid For its Vote.

BRITISH WORKMEN VIEW WITH DISTASTE THE ORGANIZATION.

(United Press Cable.)

London, Aug. 1.—It would be a libel on the practical character of the powerful trades-unions of Great Britain to associate their annual congress with the International Socialistic gathering, which concludes its sittings to-day. The organizers of the Socialist Congress meant to identify, if they could, their proceedings with the trades-unions of the United Kingdom. The genuine anuual Trades-Unions Congress is convened for Sept.7, to debate various matters of political and trade interests. Socialists and Socialist doctrines will have small part in it. What ever of the Socialist spirit may be latent in the leading British trades-unions, they are still notably free from the doctrinaire character of the European unions, and at their congress last year, by resolutions, limiting the voting power of the smaller societies, succeeded at the same time in eliminating most of the Socialist element, which found its largest representation from those societies. Although the parliamentary committees appointed by the congress of 1895 took part in the preliminary arrangements of the International Socialist meeting, their latter participations in the proceedings was next to nothing. The pronounced Socialist members of the Socialist Democratic Federation, and their organs, treat the absorption of the British working clases into Socialism, as an almost definitely accomplished fact.

According to the Paris 'Temps,' the two great parties in Parliament will now dispute for the possession of the popular vote by promises of Socialist legislation. The same view pervades other well-informed continental papers. The Trades Unions which are represented at the International Congress, are almost solely the minor societies, which have neither weight as organized political forces nor money. Their delegates are the sort of men who got debarred from the Trades Union Congress of 1895.

Out of the twelve chairmen who presided on the platforms at the Hyde Park demonstration on Sunday last, nine were members of the Social Democratic Federation, who had never been in touch with the great Unions. That impotent, discredited nonentity, the Independent Labor Party, the still more ridiculed Fabian Society, the miserably feeble Dockers' Union, and the hopeless, helpless Seamen's Union, with their dishonored delegate, J. H. Wilson, M.P., have figured in the Congress as in the demonstration. To infer from the misuse made of the Trades Unions' names, that they had a predominant, or even an important part in the International Socialist Convention, is entirely misleading. The Socialist party, as a political factor, remains to the English politician as something he must continue to disavow.

The disgraceful proceedings that marked the first two days' sessions of the Socialist Congress have further increased the animosity of the real workingman against those Socialists whose principle, if not their sole labor, is done with their mouths. Such an utterly disorderly gathering has seldom been seen in London, and the effect produced will surely cause Socialists and Socialism to sink further into public discredit. It is not believed that the work of the Congress will have any result whatever, beneficial or otherwise, beyond affording the foreign delegates a holiday in England, and the English delegates an opportunity to see the sights of London. To use an Americanism, a majority of the delegates are rampant blatherskites, whose generally second-hand ideas for the betterment of the world in general, and the workingman in particular, are utterly incapable of fulfillment.

U. S. SILVER QUESTION.

The English Socialist leaders and their organs, in commenting on the silver agitation and the growth of Papulism, deal with them as offering more of promise than of immediate fruition. Mr. Hyndman writes that the triumph of the Silverites in the Democratic Convention need not be regarded with satisfaction by the Socialists. 'Currency juggles,' he adds, 'are only red herrings to draw the working people off the right trail.' The 'Clarion,' the largest in circulation of the red flag organs, says:—'If the American voter imagines that Democratic bimetallism or Republican import duties will make any difference, he imagines a vain thing. The bloodsuckers will get there all the same, until the people rise up to demand their own, by proclaiming an out-and-out Socialist platform.' The 'Clarion' concludes that the issues must ere long be favorable to Socialism. By and by,' says another Socialist paper, 'the workers of the United States will see that the real issues are more than free silver, free land, with free this and that.'

An influential popular organ, the weekly 'Echo,' predicts that if Mr. Bryan be elected and gold bonds become payable in silver, there will be war between England and the United States, as the great capitalists behind the English Government, have power to compel them into conflict.

WOLSELEY IN HOT WATER.

CASTS A REFLECTION UPON THE PROWESS OF THE INDIAN TROOPS.

London, Aug. 1.—Field Marshal Lord Wolseley, commander-in-chief of the British forces, has created a sensation by a statement made to the Indian Military Commission on Wednesday that he would not like to put Indian troops in front of European soldiers, adding: 'I should not like to fight the army of France or Germany, or any other army with Indian troops.' Military officers now in England who have served in India declare there is no ground for Lord Wolseley's remarks. The Indian troops, they declare, are an admirable fighting force, equal in every way to the soldiers of Russia or any other country. It is the consensus of opinion in military circles that the commander-in-chief was animated in making his statement by a feeling of jealousy towards General Lord Roberts, whose high opinion of the Indian soldiers is based upon experience. Field Marshal Lord Wolseley's action has caused indignant protests on all sides and has placed him in evil odor.

THE POPE AND THE LIBERALS.

THE PONTIFF TIRED OF CANADIAN QUARRELLINGS.

Referring to the alleged attitude taken by the Pope on the recent elections in Canada, the 'Progres de Valleyfield' says: 'We would not be surprised at all to see this news confirmed. It is too probable not to be true. The successor of Peter, if he was sufficiently informed, cannot have looked favorably on the alliance that took place during the past months between the Catholic clergy and the most discredited politicians in Canada, to crush the Hon. Mr. Laurier and his friends. The politico-religious quarrels of our country have for a long time past attracted the attention of the Sovereign Pontiff. In the course of an interview which he gave a few Canadians who were passing through Rome, on July 25, 1889, he spoke at great length and in most severe terms on our endless disputes. Leo. XIII. must be very tired of us, and if he has censured the attitude of the bishops who fought Mr. Laurier's supporters hand to hand, he must have done so unsparingly.'

BRITISH COLUMBIA FOREST FIRES

FANNED AGAIN INTO LIFE THEY ARE NOW BLAZING MORE FIERCELY THAN EVER.

Vancouver, B.C., Aug. 1.—Bush fires are still raging fiercely in South Vancouver and a large amount of valuable cedar timber has been destroyed. A few days ago it was thought the fires were burnt out but yesterday a breeze fanned the flames and they are now blazing more fiercely than ever. No houses have been destroyed, though some Chinese market gardens had rather a narrow escape.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

Ottawa, Aug. 1.—The Board of Examiners for Dominion Land Surveyors will meet at the office of the Surveyor-General in Ottawa on Monday, Aug. 10, at 9.30 a.m.

The deposits of the Post-Office Savings Banks for June amounted to $647,000, and the withdrawals to $586,000.

The Drummond County Railway Co. will apply to Parliament to extend their line and construct a bridge over the St. Lawrence to connect the road with the city of Montreal.

The Crow's Nest Pass Railway Company will apply to Parliament next session for a charter.

THE CHOLERA IN EGYPT.

Washington, Aug. 1.—Advices received at the Marine Hospital from Alexandria, Egypt, show that the cholera outbreak there has got beyond the control of the sanitary authorities. For nine months they fought the disease with energy, and as long as the infested areas were small the limited force of European doctors were sufficient to handle it. Now, however, the dimensions of the outbreak forbid any successful attempt to stamp out the disease.

THE WEATHER.

Meteorological Office, Toronto, Ont., Aug. 1. 11 a.m.—The following are the minimum temperatures: Calgary, 50; Qu'Appelle, 56; Winnipeg, 50; Port Arthur, 48; Parry Sound 50; Toronto, 54; Ottawa, 46; Montreal, 52; Quebec, 46; Halifax, 50. Probabilities for the next twenty-four hours: Fine up to late to-morrow night, then showers; a little higher temperature.

Montreal, Aug. 1.

Readings by Hearn & Harrison's Standard Barometer at noon to-day, 30.03; yesterday, 29.94. To-day, temperature, max. 75, min. 53; yesterday, max. 72, min. 58.

BIRTHS. MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

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

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

BIRTHS.

SMAILL.—At Montreal, on Thursday, July 30, 1896, the wife of Wm. Smaill, B.A. Sc., of a daughter. 1

MARRIED.

ARCHIBALD—SNYDER.—On July 29, 1896, at the residence of the bride's father, 'Bleak House,' Elora, Ont., by the Rev. J. C. Stevenson, James Archibald, of the firm of Farran & Archibald, bankers, Elora, to Alice, daughter of Mr. W. Snyder. No cards. 1

BOWMAN—WALKER—On the 29th instant, by the Rev. James Lawson, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Robert Bowman, of North Augusta, to Miss Frances Luella, only daughter of Nathan Walker, Esq., of Bellamys, Ont. 31

DAVIS—BERRY—On the 18th instant, by the Rev. James Lawson, at the residence of the bride and sister, Mr. Ralph Davis, of Bellamys, to Miss Eliza Berry, of Whitehurst, Ont. 31

McKENZIE—CRESWELL.—On July 29, by the Rev. Thos. Doolittle, B.A., at the home of the bride's father, in Lochaber Township, P.Q., John Jordan McKenzie to Lydia E., daughter of Wm. J. Creswell. 1

PARKER—SALTER—At Chicago, Illinois, on July 21, 1896, by the Rev. White Wilson, rector of St. Mark's Church, George Herbert, son of the Rev. G. H. Parker, rector of Compton, Que., to Millicent D., youngest daughter of the late B. W. Salter, of Halifax, N.S.

DIED.

CUNNINGHAM.—At Chicago, on the 28th inst., Alex. Cunningham, son of the late David Cunninghma, aged 35 years. Interred in Mount Royal Cemetery. 1

DAVISON.—At London, Ont., on July 27, Eleanor F. Williams, relict of the late M. Davison, M.D., Florence, Ont., and daughter of the late James Williams, Culloden, Ont. 1

GILLIES—At the Hotel Dieu, on Friday, July 31, 1896, John Francis Gillies, machinist, son of the late Francis Gillies. Funeral on Sunday afternoon at two o'clock from his brother-in-law's residence, 116 Chatham street. Friends and acquaintances please attend. Funeral service in St. Anthony's Church at eight o'clock on Monday, Aug. 3. Burlington, New York, Boston and Chicago papers please copy. 31

HARTLEY—On July 17, 1896, at Chute au Blondeau, Lima Hodgson, widow of Alfred Hartley, aged 41 years. 3

HOMMEL.—At Sherbrooke, on Thursday, July 23, 1896, Lumina E. Hommel, only and beloved daughter of John Hommel, aged one year, 10 months and 23 days. 1

REGALL.—At Quebec, on July 30, 1896, Michael Joseph, infant son of Frank Regall, aged 8 months and 15 days. 1

WARNE.—At Eastman, P.Q., on July 29, 1896, of pneumonia, Capt. William Warne, aged 58 years. Funeral on Saturday, Aug. 1, at 2 o'clock. 1

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

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

SEASONABLE NOVELTIES
IN SILVER.
Blouse Sets, Links, Belt Buckles, etc.
EXCLUSIVE DESIGNS.
Picnic and Regatta Prizes.
JOHN WATSON,
Watchmaker and Jeweller,
Art Association Building.
2174 St. Catherine street.
Open until 9 Evenings.
23

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

GENERAL BAZAAR.
White Quilts, 85c, worth $1.25.
Light and Dark Challies, 5c.
Remnants White Cotton.
Remnants Shaker Flannel.
Remnants White Canton Flannel.
Remnants Sheetings.
Remnants Pillow Cotton.
Remnants Table Linen.
Remnants Butcher Linen.
Remnants Waist Linings.
GEORGE H. ROWELL,
1597 Notre Dame Street,
Between St. Lambert's Hill and Court House

LINOTYPE
PRINTING.
For Books, Reports and Pamphlets,
WITNESS PRINTING HOUSE.

The S. Carsley Co.
LIMITED.
1765 to 1783 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL.

NOTICE.—Our Stores close at one o'clock on Saturdays during July and August.
THE S. CARSLEY CO., LTD.

ANNUAL
Remnant Sale
COMMENCES.
IN ALL DEPARTMENTS,
IN ALL DEPARTMENTS,
MONDAY MORNING,
August 3, 1896.
—AT—
EIGHT O'CLOCK SHARP
EIGHT O'CLOCK SHARP
THOUSANDS UPON THOUSANDS
THOUSANDS UPON THOUSANDS
of Remnants to be sold ridiculously cheap Monday
ALL THE REMNANTS
ALL THE REMNANTS
ARE
GOOD AND USEFUL
GOOD AND USEFUL
READ FURTHER
—ABOUT THE—
Remnant Sale.

REMNANTS DRESS GOODS, 1 to 8 yds. RIDICULOUSLY CHEAP.
REMNANTS SILKS, 1 to 5 yds. VERY CHEAP.
REMNANTS VELVETS, 1 to 5 yds. VERY CHEAP.
REMNANTS PRINTS, 1 to 10 yds. RIDICULOUSLY CHEAP.
REMNANTS GLASS CLOTHS. VERY CHEAP.
REMNANTS TEA CLOTHS. VERY CHEAP.
REMNANTS LINENS, VERY CHEAP.
REMNANTS LINEN DAMASK, VERY CHEAP.
REMNANTS FLANNELETTES, VERY CHEAP.
REMNANTS FLANNELS, VERY CHEAP.
REMNANTS TAPESTRIES, VERY CHEAP.
REMNANTS CURTAIN MUSLINS, VERY CHEAP.
REMNANTS EMBROIDERIES, VERY CHEAP.
REMNANTS RIBBONS, VERY CHEAP.
REMNANTS OILCLOTHS, ½ to 12 yards VERY CHEAP.
REMNANTS CARPETS, ½ to 12 yds. VERY CHEAP.
REMNANTS TWEEDS, VERY CHEAP.
REMNANTS CRETONNES, VERY CHEAP.

To Visitors.



The S. Carsley Co., Ltd., has just received a large and choice shipment of the latest novelties in Ladies' Fur Neck Ruffs and will hold a special exhibition Monday.

New Mink Neck Ruffs.
New Sable Neck Ruffs.
New
Alaska Sable Neck Ruffs.

The S. Carsley Co.
LIMITED.
1765 to 1783 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.'S
ADVERTISEMENT.

Chairs!
Chairs!
Chairs!

Another Lot of those Fine Upholstered Parlor Rocking Chairs in Solid Oak and Cherry Frames, Spring Upholstered Seats covered in Fine Damasks and Tapestries. The prices range in actual value from $5.25 to $9.00.

Now is your opportunity,
Listen to the Price:
Your choice for
$2.49

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

JAS. A. OGILVY & SONS'
ADVERTISEMENT.

Removal Sale.

A BIG DROP.

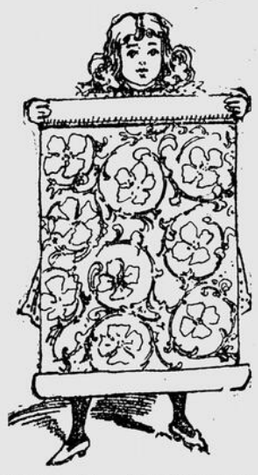
As we are very anxious to clear out the balance of this season's stock of
DRESS GOODS
before removing we have reduced them to
SUCH PRICES
as we are sure will have the desired effect.
PLAIN AND FANCIES, $1.15, $1.25, $1.40, $1.60, $1.75; your choice for
75c per yard.
FIRST COME FIRST SERVED.
In addition to all discounts
10 percent for cash
During our Removal Sale

JAS. A. OGILVY & SONS,
THE FAMILY LINEN AND DRAPERY HOUSE,
203 to 207 ST. ANTOINE STREET,
144 to 150 Mountain street.
Telephone, 8225.
BRANCH:—ST. CATHERINE STREET,
Cor. Buckingham avenue.
Telephone 3335.

WOMEN'S EYES
Are different from Men's, and in no business is this fact more noticeable than in the "Furniture Trade."
We are showing designs for this fall that any lady will take a special delight in looking over.
Cash Buyers Inspection Solicited.
RENAUD, KING & PATTERSON,
652 and 650 Craig Street.

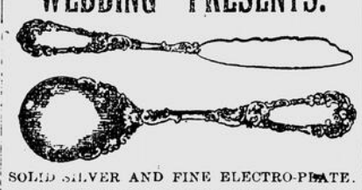
Another Clearing Price.
SILVER SILKS,
29c a yard.
Fine, firm, lustrous Dress Goods, in light or dark shades. Some people don't know the good qualities of Silver Silks. Many don't know the lowness of this clearing price. Come and prove both.
HAYCOCK & DUDGEON,
2401-03 St. Catherine st.

New Designs.

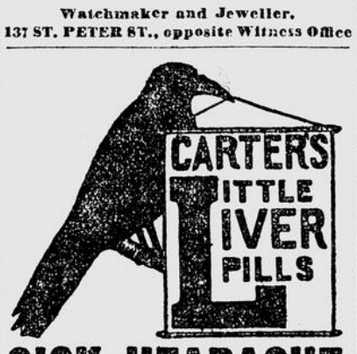


GEO. S. KIMBER,
House and Sign Painter,
2466 ST. CATHERINE STREET.
Bell Tel. 3237.

WEDDING PRESENTS.



SOLID SILVER AND FINE ELECTRO-PLATE.
Solid Silver Butter Knives and Sugar Spoons from $2.00. Cold Meat Forks from $3.50. Cake Baskets, $3.50 to $10.00. Berry Dishes, $1.00 to $12.00. Bake Dishes, $3.00 to $12.00. Butter Dishes, $2.00 to $10.00, etc., etc.
D. BEATTY,
Watchmaker and Jeweller,
137 ST. PETER ST., opposite Witness Office



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.

GET OFF THE EARTH.
A most wonderful Puzzle, price 10c. R. N. McCALLUM, 2227 and 2229 St. Catherine st.

J. D. ANDERSON & CO.,
Tailors,
HAVE REMOVED TO
17 BLEURY STREET,
(Notman's old stand). 25

The Daily Witness.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON AUG. 1.

THE 'FULLER' MURDER.

BROWN AND BRAM TO BE TRIED BEFORE THE GRAND JURY ON OCTOBER 15.

Boston, July 31.—In continuing his evidence at the preliminary examination of Thomas Bram, first mate, and Charles Brown, seaman, of the barquentine 'Herbert Fuller,' on the complaint charging them with the murder of Captain Nash, his wife and the second mate, A. Blanberg, Frank Lookes, the first witness examined, said that when Bram came to him at the wheel he asked where Brown was. He looked pale. He went to the passenger's room. Witness saw the passenger put on some clothing. Both the passenger and the mate came on deck. They went to the window between the main and mizzen mast. At four o'clock the cook came on deck. He (the cook) went forward and joined the mate and passenger. They came back and told witness that the captain was dead. They went forward again. The crew came up and talked of directing the course to the nearest port. The mate talked of going to French Guiana. The mate gave orders south-south-east. Witness was relieved by Oscar Anderson at the wheel. Getting among the crew witness said the mate said: 'Do not blame the living for the dead. The dead cannot answer for themselves.' The mate said the captain might have got an axe and killed them and then killed himself. To this proposal Brown said: 'Throw the bodies overboard.'

BRAM WAS DRUNK.

Bram was drunk at four o'clock. He was crying and praying, but witness did not see any tears coming out of his eyes. Bram said the captain was a Freemason. Witness said that soon after he was at the wheel he heard a sound like a gurgle. He leaned over with one hand on the wheel and saw the mate and passenger going to the passenger's room. Witness described the position of the bodies when found. Brown, Anderson and Hendricks were putting canvass on the bodies. Brown handled the bodies 'rough.' In the presence of the mate witness heard the steward (Spencer) ask: 'What cuts were on the captain?' The mate replied he did not know. Brown was talkative before the murder, but after the murder he would not talk with the men. Brown first talked with the witness the morning after the murder, saying: 'That will be all right, if there is not any more done.' When the crew, passenger and the first mate were present, also Brown, the first mate, the steward and the passenger asked if those present knew anything about the murder, and Brown answered: 'No.' When the axe was brought Brown grinned when he saw it, and Bram yelled to throw it overboard. Up to one o'clock a.m. on July 14 it was Brown's lookout. Those present on the deck the morning of the murder were Bram, Brown, Monck, Spencer, Slicer, Perlock and Anderson. The vessel was then about six hundred miles out. Brown did not have on the same clothes after the murder as before. He threw his overalls overboard saying, 'I could be held as the murderer now if I have blood on my clothes.' Witness insisted on putting the mate in irons. The mate said: 'I am an innocent man.' On cross-examination witness said that on the Sunday before the murder Brown told him that he had killed somebody in Holland and that he got off on a plea of insanity. Witness helped to put Brown in irons. He suspected the mate first. It was on the following Sunday that the mate was put in irons, and up to this time the mate had directed the ship.

Lookes stated that it was after 2.05 when he took charge of the wheel. Up to that hour he had heard nothing unusual to attract his attention, and everybody was at his post of duty. It was two minutes later, he thought, when he saw the men going down in the cabin. He put Brown in irons by direction of Bram, and put Bram in irons by direction of the cook, Spencer.

BRAM'S STORY.

What Bram said was: 'The dead cannot talk of themselves. The second mate went to assault the captain's wife, the captain got the axe and killed his wife, the second mate being the stronger man perhaps got the axe from the captain and killed him, and then the second mate killed himself and threw the axe on the deck.' The witness reiterates this statement as having been made by the mate. Salvage was talked of and was first mentioned by the steward. Witness said he knew of no trouble between Brown and the captain and the latter's wife. After the murder Bram appointed Brown first mate and witness second mate, so that when Bram and Brown were put in irons witness was in command of the vessel. The religious service over the bodies was held and conducted by Monck. The steward said to Brown: 'You have killed those people down there.' Brown said: 'No.'

Lester H. Monck, the Harvard student, the passenger on the 'Herbert Fuller,' was the next witness. He testified to some unimportant events previous to the murder and a recess was taken.

After recess Monck's testimony was continued. He said, on cross-examination, that he considered Brown the best seaman on board, but noticed that he had a habit of talking to himself. Though witness suspected Bram the day after the murder, he had nothing for which to suspect Brown until he was told about Brown having washed his clothes. Monck said he composed the murder theory at the instance of the mate. He never said that he made a mistake in writing the murder theory statement, believing then that it was true. This closed the testimony. Ex-District Attorney Frank D. Allen, representing Brown, and James E. Colter, representing Bram made brief arguments, being followed by United States District Attorney Hoar. Commissioner Fiske then ordered [illegible] oners held without bail for [illegible] States grand jury, which [illegible] Oct. 15. The witnesses [illegible] and Monck, were ordered [illegible] bonds in $500 each for their [illegible]

SAD DROWNING ACCIDENT.

Pictou, N.S., July 31.—A [illegible] drowning accident occurred [illegible] the victims being three [illegible] only sons of John Brown [illegible] Brown and his sons, Alb[illegible] twenty-one; John, fourteen [illegible] eleven; were crossing the [illegible] sail boat, which was [illegible] squall. All got hold of the [illegible] continued to turn over, [illegible] boys, unable to hold on, [illegible] bottom. Their father was [illegible] exhausted condition.

SAME OLD STORY.

A RUMOR ABROAD THAT THE [illegible] TO ABDICATE THE [illegible]

London, July 31.—The [illegible] rumor that Queen Victoria [illegible] from the throne in order [illegible] of Wales may be crowned [illegible] vived to-day but attracted [illegible] tion. There is said, however, [illegible] siderable anxiety in official [illegible] garding the state of the [illegible] Common report has it that [illegible] has decided to live here [illegible] Osborne or Balmoral, the [illegible] Princess of Wales to occupy [illegible] Palace and Windsor Castle.

THE CANADIAN ARTILLERYMEN.

TEAMS ENTERED IN TEN [illegible] TIONS.

Toronto, July 31.—The 'Evening Telegram's' special cable from [illegible] --Captain Robert Myles, [illegible] Canadian detachment of artillery [illegible] are to compete at Shoeburyness [illegible] tered teams in the following [illegible] titions:—Nos. 1 and 2, Group [illegible] rison Artillery; 3. Position Artillery Ranging with Single Guns; 4. Garrison Artillery, Single Gun Firing; 5. Position Ordnance; 6. A. and B. Shifts. The team has also been entered for some of the special competitions, including the Imperial Cup, for best shifting of guns. Detachments representing Bermuda, Guernsey and Canada, are competing. The details of the competition for the Governor-General's Cup have not yet been decided. The programme is very much on the lines of that of last year. The Canadians are in good condition and hopeful of keeping up the credit of the Dominion. They put in three hours daily. The team will attend the military tournament at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, on Aug. 8. The Artillery Association will banquet the officers on Aug. 7 at the Holborne restaurant. The men were yesterday entertained at supper at the sergeants' mess by their comrades of the association. It is possible that the team may be received and inspected by Her Majesty at Osborne.

CONTESTED ELECTIONS.

St. John, N.B., July 31.—Four [illegible] petitions were filed at the office of the Clerk of the Pleas, Fredericton, [illegible] Francois Xavier Leblanc, petitioner against Geo. V. McInerney of Kent. Kelvin Steves against Henry A. Powell of Westmoreland, Edward Alexander against John McAllister of Restigouche and Samuel Murray and John [illegible] against Gilbert W. Ganong of Charlotte. Under the new act Monday is the last day for filing petitions, and it is expected four or five others will be filed before the expiration of that time.

Winnipeg, July 31.—The Liberals of Regina are protesting the election of Nicholas Flood Davin.

Ottawa, July 31.—It is understood that a protest against the election of Messrs. Hutcheson and Belcourt, in this city, will be filed to-morrow.

Halifax, N.S., July 31.—A protest was filed at Truro to-day against the election of W. D. Dimock, Conservative M.P. for Colchester.

Alexandria, Aug. 1.—At a meeting of Liberals of this county held here yesterday, it was resolved to protest the election of Major R. R. McLennan, and action will be taken with this object at once, and the services of Mr. D'Alton McCarthy, Q.C., retained.

Toronto, Aug. 1.—Three hundred counts are stated to make up the [illegible] against the election at London of Hon. Beattie, Conservative. About fifty are based on the proceedings at the Conservative club, where a number of [illegible] men were filled up with liquor and rendered helplessly drunk, a doctor having to be summoned to use a stomach pump to save the life of one young man. A house on Dundas street is [illegible] have been turned into a free bar, where whiskey and beer could be had without cost ad libitum by supporters of the Conservative candidate. In Ward No. 8 the distribution of liquor is [illegible] charged to have been most scandalous. A special committee was composed of workers whose duty, it is alleged, was to watch over voters who had been made helpless by drink.

The Liberals have definitely decided to protest North Ontario, East Simcoe and Brant.

The 'World' asserts that [illegible] ready to be filed to protest the election of Mr. Lount, Liberal, in Centre York, to, if the threatened protest is entered against Messrs. Clarke and [illegible] Conservatives, in West Toronto. [illegible] the last day for filing petitions in each constituency.

Proceedings to contest the election of Mr. Chauvin in Terrebonne and Mr. Desgeron in Beauharnois were also [illegible] Thursday, and similar proceedings were taken against Dr. Roddick, member elect for St. Antoine division yesterday afternoon. The petitioners in Dr. Roddick's case are Samuel Griffiths and [illegible] card, and besides the ordinary [illegible] grounds, charges are made that [illegible] was expended over and above legitimate expenses, that wholesale personation was resorted to, that votes were [illegible] promises of offices, etc.

The delay for filing protests against the election of any of the new members expires to-day.

DISASTROUS TIDAL WAVE.

Several Villages Along the Chinese Coast Swept Out of Existence.

FOUR THOUSAND LIVES LOST.

FOOD NOW THREATENED THROUGH THE DESTRUCTION OF THE RICE CROP.

Shanghai, Aug. 1.—The recent disastrous tidal wave along the coast of Northern Japan has been paralleled by a similar phenomenon on the coast of Hupeh, north-east of the Province of Kiangsu, in which Shanghai is situated. Details of the disaster did not reach here before to-day owing to the lack of facilities for communication with the interior of the country devastated. On Monday there suddenly appeared in the Yellow Sea a huge bank of water that came rushing shoreward with terrific velocity. The water off the coast is shallow, and when the wave was some distance away it began to comb, and the roaring could be heard for a great distance. From the stories of eye-witnesses and the reports of people in the country back from the coast the wave was five miles wide. Thousands of tons of water were thrown for miles inland, and everything in its path was swept away. Many villages were entirely destroyed, and it is estimated that fully four thousand people perished. All the cattle were drowned, and the rice fields were obliterated. It is expected that the survivors will meet with a worse fate than death by drowning, for with the destruction of the rice fields famine will stare them in the face in the autumn. Had it not been for the gradually sloping land under the water the effects of the wave would have been far more disastrous than they actually were. This had the effect of greatly retarding the progress of the immense mass of water, which, had it been unchecked, would have swept far inland over the comparatively flat country.

In many cases whole families were lost. There is already much suffering among the survivors, who, miserably poor before the disaster, are now absolutely homeless and foodless.

It is feared that later details will add to the number of lives lost and the extent of the damage done.

ANOTHER STRIKE THREATENED.

London, Aug. 1.—The leaders of the great London Dock strike of 1889 are organizing another of equal magnitude. Tom Mann, Ben Tillett and J. H. Wilson, M.P., are working to get the various Thames Unions to federate and strike simultaneously. It has long been publicly known that the sixpence rise, the 'Dockers' Banner,' supposed to have been conceded by the dock companies, was a delusion. The dockers are really worse off than ever. Strike combination agents are actively canvassing the men at Dutch, Belgian and German ports to help the Thames strikers. The dock companies have refused all the men's demands.

THE LOSS OF THE 'ILTIS.'

Shanghai, Aug. 1.—The eleven men who were saved from the German warship 'Iltis,' which was wrecked during a typhoon on July 23, off South-East Promontory, Province of Shan-Tung, clung to wreckage for two days before they reached the shore. The 'Iltis' went down in shallow water. She sank stern first, and her forepart remained out of water. A heavy sea was running and swept away many men who might otherwise have saved themselves by clinging to the wreckage.

SOCIALIST TRADE CONGRESS.

London, Aug. 1.—This was the last day of the International Socialist Trades Congress and aside from an academic discussion of social questions its results, as was expected, have been nil. It was decided to-day that the next congress should be held in Germany in 1899. If the political difficulties in that country prevented the holding of the Congress there it would be held in Paris in 1900. It was decided that Anarchists would not be admitted as delegates to the next congress.

THE RUMOR UNFOUNDED.

London, Aug. 1.—The rumor, which for some time past has been in circulation in social circles, that the Queen was about to abdicate, is entirely without foundation.

NUREMBERG CHESS TOURNAMENT.

Nuremberg, Aug. 1.— To-day the fourth round of the international chess tournament was played in this city, the pairing being as follows: Teichman vs. Mieses, Showalter vs. Tschigorin, Steinitz vs. Steinitz, Schallopp vs. Tarrasch, Maroczy vs. Janowski, Marco vs. Albin, Schlechter vs. Porges, Lasker vs. Albin, Schiffers vs. Pillsbury, Blackburne vs. bye.

At one o'clock the results were as follows: Showalter beat Tschigorin in a game opening after thirty-one moves; Lasker beat Steinitz in a centre game after twenty-one moves. The other games were adjourned, to be finished in the afternoon.

GREAT BRITAIN IN AFRICA.

London, Aug. 1.—The House of Commons met at noon to-day and passed on second reading several minor bills, including the bill for the construction of a railway from the east coast of Africa to Uganda, the country in the interior recently placed under British protection.

BIG FIRE IN RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 1.—A despatch received by a newspaper of this city says that fire broke out in Libau yesterday and is still burning. A large portion of the town has been destroyed and the loss is enormous.

THE VOYAGE OF THE 'FOX.'

HAS ALMOST COMPLETED HER TRIP ACROSS THE ATLANTIC.

London, Aug. 1.—A despatch from the Signal Station on the Scilly Islands states that the rowboat 'Fox' passed there at eleven o'clock this forenoon, after a passage of fifty-five days from New York. The two occupants of the boat were well but somewhat exhausted from the effects of their long row. The masters of the Norwegian barques 'Sito' and 'Eugen,' both of whom spoke the 'Fox' at sea, examined the boat when they spoke her and gave certificates that oars were the only propelling power used. The 'Fox' started from New York for Havre on June 6. The boat is eighteen feet four inches long, and five feet wide, and carried provisions for sixty days. The distance from New York to Havre is 3,250 miles. Tho oarsmen who have almost successfully completed their task, are George Herbo and Frank Samuelsen of Branchport, New Jersey. They are the first men to cross the Atlantic in a rowboat.

NEWS FROM THE ORIENT.

TICK PLAGUE IN AUSTRALIA—SS. 'WARRIMOO' MAKES A RECORD.

Victoria, B.C., Aug. 1.—Advices by SS. 'Warrimoo' indicate that the tidal wave which so grievously desolated Japan in mid-June also visited the New Hebrides and other islands of the South Seas, exciting consternation among the natives of those places, but doing no material dagem. Among the passengers was Dr. Hult, who comes to America in the interest of the Queensland Government to obtain a remedy for the tick curse that is now afflicting the flocks of the colonies. Another passenger being Captain McHardy of the lost 'Scottish Dales,' en route to Liverpool to report to the owners.

The 'Warrimoo' made a flying trip across, reducing the record to America by two hours.

A CLOSE CALL.

Kingston, Ont., Aug. 1.—Mr. George Williamson had a close call yesterday. He was in bathing and was engaged in a long distance swimming contest when he threw up his hands, exclaiming, 'Boys, I'm gone.' He was caught by a cramp across the hips. Luckily several men on the dock near at hand heard his cry and plunged to the rescue. One dived down, pushed him to the surface and then the two dragged him to shore. He was rolled and resuscitated. His rescuers were George Glazier and James Glasgow.

THE MANITOBA CROPS.

Toronto, Aug. 1.—Deputy Reeve William Sylvester of York Township, who has just returned from Manitoba and the North-West Territories, speaking as a practical farmer, says that wheat crops in many sections of the country are rather disappointing and lamentably short of last year's yield. The damp and rainy spring is the principal cause of the failure. The hay crop, on the contrary, is more than usually good.

MORE RIOTING IN CHINA.

Toronto, Ont., July 31.—Some anxiety is being caused at the Methodist mission rooms by news that rioting has broken out afresh in western China. As several Canadian missionaries are stationed in the district affected steps are being taken to ascertain the truth or otherwise of the reported outbreak.

CLEVELAND STRIKE RENEWED.

Cleveland, Ohio, Aug. 1.—The strike is on again at the Brown Hoisting Works. Last night all the union men who had gone back under the agreement were called out. The men claim they were deceived by the way in which the agreement was construed to them.

CONTESTED ELECTIONS.

Petitions contesting the election of members of parliament were filed in the Court at Three Rivers yesterday in the following cases: Mr. Marcotte of Champlain, Mr. Boisvert of Nicolet and Mr. Legris of Maskinongé. The election of Mr. Gauthier in L'Assomption is to be contested to-day.

CRUELTY TO A HORSE.

Recorder Demontigny this morning fined a milkman named Robert Davidson of St. Laurent one dollar and costs or eight days, for working a horse with a very sore shoulder and for hitting it with the butt end of his whip. Inspector Fletcher proved the case.

PERSONAL.

Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Maclennan and Miss Charlotte L. Maclennan have left town for the Ottawa House, Cushing's Island.

The Hon. Mr. Pelletier, Attorney-General, visited the various departments of the Montreal Court House yesterday afternoon.

Mgr. Descelles, coadjutor Bishop of St. Hyacinthe, is again in feeble health, and has gone to rest at the residence of his cousin, the Rev. Abbé Decelles, of Westbrook, Me.

Mr. T. F. Dobbin has been appointed inspector of the Imperial Insurance Company. Mr. Dobbin entered the company's service in 1885 and his promotion is well merited. The position of chief clerk, which he vacates, has been filled by the appointment of Mr. J. G. Veith, who has been in the company's service since 1881.

Sir Donald Smith was summoned to a private investiture held by Her Majesty to receive the Order of St. Michael and to receive the Oorder of St. Michael and St. George, the official announcement of which runs as follows: 'The Honorable Sir Donald Alexander Smith, who was presented to Her Majesty as High Commissioner for Canada, was introduced in like manner attended by the King of Arms of the Order carrying the Insignia, when the Queen conferred upon him the honor of Knighthood and invested him with the Riband and Badge of a Knight Grand Cross (by placing the Riband over the right shoulder obliquely to the left side), and affixed to his left breast the Star of the Order.'—'Canadian Gazette' (London), July 23.

THE BEAKS OF BIRDS.

(From 'Appleton's Popular Science Monthly.')

If we notice carefully the beaks of all the birds we see, it will help us, by indicating their habits of feeding, to locate them in their families, and thus lead us to their correct names. All the sparrows have short, stout beaks, well suited to cracking open seeds and grain, which is their usual food. The thrushes have a curved bill, convenient for holding worms and digging in the soil; they find most of their food on the ground, poking among the dead leaves and rubbish for grubs, beetles and larvae. Our robins, which are true thrushes, do valuable spring work in the garden and lawn pulling worms from the soil. Have you ever watched a robin at work? How he tugs and pulls when the worm is long and does not come easily! There is an energy and a certain business air about him when at work which is very interesting.

The food of the thrushes is chiefly animal, although they like a few strawberries and cherries for dessert, which we ought to be very willing to allow them as a slight return for all the worms and insects they destroy for us. The warblers are almost exclusively insect-eating birds. A few of them hunt on the ground for their food, but, as a family, their place is high in the tree tops, searching among the foliage for the tiny insects, plant lice, and spiders that make their homes there. They are small birds, having slender beaks. The tiny humming birds, with their long, needle-shaped bills, are well equipped for securing honey from the very heart of the trumpet flowers and honeysuckles. They find numerous small insects within the flower as well as honey.

SNAP SHOT AT A WEAK BRIDGE.

In England a few weeks ago a certain iron bridge of one of the railways was suspected of being unsafe. It looked all right, but there were some reasons why the managers were afraid of it. They could not decide themselves and they sent up to London for a famous engineer to come and look it over. He came and was puzzled, too, until he thought of a way to test. He took a kodak and made a picture of the bridge with no train upon it. Then he kept his camera in position and waited for a fast train to come. Pretty soon an express came thundering on, and just as the big locomotive struck the bridge he pulled open the slide and took a second picture on the same plate that still held the first. When the plate was examined the picture with the train was found so much below the other as to show what the engineer and managers had feared—a dangerous droop to the bridge.—New York 'Times.'

A HEAVY LOSS.

Mr. Betts, the proprietor of the Lorne Restaurant on the Exhibition grounds, which was utterly destroyed in Thursday morning's fire, is about the heaviest, if not the heaviest loser, of any, by the disaster. Mr. Betts, who is a caterer and who has acted in that capacity at the Toronto fair for the last ten years and at Montreal for the last three, recently removed his entire business from Toronto to this city, storing almost his entire stock temporarily in the restaurant building. Hitherto, what stock he has left there he invariably found in good order on his return to Montreal for the fair and he saw no reason to hope otherwise on this occasion although none of the insurance companies would insure his goods unless they were removed to a brick or stone warehouse. Before this could be done, however, the fire occurred and Mr. Betts has had to sustain a dead loss of between $2,500 and $3,000.

FOUND DEAD.

The body of a man aged, apparently, about 40 years, was brought to the morgue yesterday afternoon. It had been found in the immediate vicinity of the C. P. Railway tracks some distance to the west of Mile End. Beyond a handkerchief marked with the name M. Chagnon there was nothing on the deceased to establish his identity. An inquest will shortly be held, pending which inquiries are being made with a view to ascertaining some information regarding the deceased.

A BUSY MONTH FOR THE CORONER.

Coroner McMahon remarked that July has been for him the heaviest month he has experienced since he filled the office, no less than 54 cases of death being reported to him, in 21 of which it was necessary to call a jury. The highest total of cases reported in any one month previous to July has been 44.

ECCLESIASTICAL APPOINTMENTS.

Archbishop Fabre has made the following new appointments; Rev. Abbé Louis Marion, vicar of Mile End; Rev. Abbé C. Villeneuve, vicar at St. Eustache.

THE ARCHBISHOP'S RECEPTION.

Archbishop Fabre will hold his monthly reception at the palace to-morrow evening, at 8 o'clock.

SHIPPING AND HARBOR NEWS.

The Dominion line steamship Angloman, Capt. Lewis, which sailed this morning for Liverpool, has, besides a general cargo, a shipment of 935 cattle and 518 sheep.

The Furness line steamer Feliciana sails this afternoon for Manchester with a general cargo and a shipment of 400 cattle.

The steamship Glenloig, Capt. Hodge, is expected here to-morrow from New York with a cargo of 2,000 tons of sugar consigned to McLean, Kennedy & Co.

The Allan line SS. Norwegian, from Boston for Glasgow, arrived out on Friday morning.

The Allan line SS. Siberian, from Montreal for Glasgow, arrived out yesterday (Tuesday) morning, with her 374 cattle, 48 horses and 163 sheep in good order.

THE HARBOR CROWDED.

There is an unusually large number of seagoing vessels in port at present. The last deep water berth was occupied yesterday. The Island wharf, opposite the Custom House is covered with barrels of molasses and other cargo arrived to-day for which the harbor master has to find a place at some of the other wharves. About sixteen vessels laden with molasses have arrived here since the opening of navigation and they are nearly all from Barbadoes.

Some of the shippers complain that the approaches to the outgoing vessels are blocked up with cargoes that have been laid down on the wharves and not removed to their destination. There are immense quantities of baled hay in readiness to ship as the cattle for the English markets come forward, and the different railway companies are bringing large quantities of last year's hay for shipment to England and the United States.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

YOU DON'T KNOW

The kind of Neglige Shirts we are selling at 75 cents each, or you would have been to see them. They are worth a great deal more, but we got them a bargain and we can offer to you cheaper than anyone else. It's a case of closing out a large lot, and we do it at 75 cents each. That's a bargain.

John Aitken & Co.

1757 Notre Dame street.

Several vessels are arriving light and will load with deals for European ports. Some are loaded with salt, which is piled up in bags along the wharves in large lots, and these are usually kept there until near the close of navigation.

The books of the Harbor Master's Office show that from the opening of navigation to Aug. 1, 345 vessels from sea have entered port. For a corresponding date last year, 302 were entered, showing an increase for this year of 43 vessels. In 1894, from the opening of navigation to Aug. 1, 343 sea-going vessels entered the port of Montreal, and in 1893, the number was 397 for the corresponding dates.

DISASTERS.

Hong Kong, July 31.—A hurricane prevailed here yesterday, and considerable damage was done to shipping in the harbor. The British steamer Glen Caladh was totally dismasted. The British steamer MacDuff dragged her anchors and collided with the Norwegian steamer Brand. Both vessels were damaged. Other steamers were slightly damaged.

Halifax, N.S., July 31.—The steamer Wild Croft, which was ashore at Port La Tour, while on a passage to St. John, was got off after being pumped out, and arrived here early this morning and will go in dry dock for repairs.

GULF REPORT.

L'Islet—Clear; north-west wind; inward 7 a.m., brigantine George.
River du Loup—Clear; north-west wind.
Father Point—Clear; west wind.
Matane—Clear; west wind; inward 5 p.m., Rosemeath.
Martin River—Clear; north-west wind; inward, 4 p.m., Turret Bell.
Fame Point—Clear; gale; north-west wind; inward, 6 a.m., Bonavista.
Cape Rosier—Clear; gale; north-west wind; steamer Starlight and schr. Cumminger anchored here.
North Shore—Clear; west wind.
Trinity Bay—Eureka and Dauntless anchored.
Anticosti—Clear; north-west wind.
Low Point—Cloudy; west wind; outward 5 a.m., Turret Bay, barquentine Aureola ran ashore on Livingstone's Point last night; is in exposed condition.

COMMERCIAL.

WITNESS OFFICE, Saturday, Aug. 1, 1896.

WHOLESALE MARKETS.

In Chicago wheat opened at 59⅛c Sept.; corn opened at 24½c to 24¾c Sept.; oats opened at 18¼c to 18⅜c Sept.; pork opened at $6.25 Sept.; lard opened at $3.25 Sept.; short ribs opened at $3.27 Sept.

Liverpool markets closed to-day in consequence of August Bank Holiday, and London advices reported nothing doing. Monday will be kept as a general holiday throughout the United Kingdom.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Union Stock Yards, Ccicago, Aug. 1, 1896. —Hogs—To-day's estimated receipts, 6,000; yesterday's receipts, according to official returns, 9,680; shipments, 5,866; left over, 1,500; light mixed, $3.10 to $3.40; mixed packing, $3 to $3.30; heavy shipping, $2.70 to $3.25; rough grades, $2.70 to $2.85. The receipts of cattle were 400; market quiet and prices unchanged. Sheep, 1,000; market firm.

CONSOLS.

London, Aug. 1, 12.30 p.m.—Consols—Money, 113 7-16; account, 113 9-16.

TRADE IN THE UNITED STATES.

New York, July 31.—'Bradstreet's to-morrow will say: Political uncertainty continues to exert an unfavorable effect on trade, and the dulness in industrial and commercial lines is of more than usual midsummer proportions; mercantile credits are more closely scanned and in many instances shortened. The industrial situation is less favorable, and among manufacturers of iron and steel it is regarded as serious in some lines owing to the surprising falling off of demand. Curtailment of production of cotton fabrics continues, and fall purchases of prints are of small volume and fail to sustain quotations. The demand for boots and shoes also is smaller. Bank clearings are registering a smaller volume, the total for the week being $811,000,000, nearly eighteen percent less than last week and twenty-two percent less than in the last week in July, 1895.

Total number of business failures throughout the United States is 294, as compared with 280 last week. The increase as contrasted with the corresponding total in 1895 is 73, or an average of 10 more each day during the week.

CHEESE SALES.

Perth, July 31.—1,800 boxes cheese were brought into Perth market to-day, all white; mostly all sold at 7c. Three Montreal buyers present.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

COLONIAL HOUSE, Phillips Square.

Mantles and Costumes.

Special Sale to clear the balance of our Summer Goods. . . . .

Ladies' and Misses' Cloth Jackets.....HALF PRICE.
Ladies' Silk and Lace Capes.....HALF PRICE.
Children's Reefer Jackets.....HALF PRICE.
Ladies' Black Alpaca and Tweed Costumes.....HALF PRICE.
Ladies' Linen and White Pique Costumes.....HALF PRICE.
Ladies' White and Colored Muslin Wrappers.....HALF PRICE.
Ladies' Cashmere and Flannel Wrappers.....HALF PRICE.

—ALSO—

Blue and White Check Duck Suits.....worth $3.50 for $1.50.
Ladies' and Misses' Jackets, (a few left).....at $1.00 and $2.00.

WATERPROOFS and HEPTONNETTES.

The balance of Waterproofs and Heptonnettes, 20 p.c. off, less 5 p.c. cash.

HENRY MORGAN & Co., Montreal.

Cleveland CYCLES.

"Swell Special." Models 22, 23, $100.

"CLEVELAND SPECIAL,"

$85.

Same as "Swell Special" with exception of small pattern instead of barrel hubs. Fitted with hose-pipe or cemented tire. With aluminum clincher tire as fitted to "Swell Special." Price, $90.

R. & W. KERR,

2230 St. Catherine Street.

SPECIAL BARGAINS in Second-hand Wheels. Prices from $15 upwards. Descriptive lists on application.

Cars for around the Mountains and to Back River start for present only from City Limits. Take street cars to Victoria avenue or Mount Royal avenue. 1

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. 1

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. 1

NEW PUZZLE,
"GET OFF THE EARTH."
Price 10c. R. N. McCALLUM,
2227 and 2229 St. Catherine st.

TORONTO PROVISION MARKET.

Toronto, Ont., Aug. 1.—Market quiet. Flour quiet; prices unchanged; straight rollers quoted at $3.10 to $3.15 Toronto freights. Bran firm; cars quoted at $9 west and shorts $9.50 to $10. Wheat quiet, but demand good; offerings of old wheat limited with red quoted at 64c and white at 65c outside; No. 1 Manitoba hard quoted at 64c Midland and 69c Toronto freight; new red wheat sells west at 60c to 61c. Barley dull; prices purely nominal. Oats quiet offerings fair; white sold outside at 19c and mixed quoted at 18c to 18½c outside and at 22c on track here. Peas quiet and unchanged; sales at 45c north and west. Oatmeal quiet; prices nominal at $2.40 on track. Buckwheat quiet and nominal at 30c to 32c outside. Corn firm; yellow quoted at 30c to 31c outside.

BIRTHS.

GUNN.—On July 31, at Cowansville, P.Q., the wife of the Rev. W. J. Gunn, of a son. 1

NEW COTTAGES,
DRUMMOND STREET,
READY 1ST SEPTEMBER.
$22 per month. No Taxes.
Hot Water Furnace, Concreted Basement, Four Bedrooms, &c.; Kitchen on Main Flat.
Apply 309 St. James street.

$5,000 TO LEND

On First Mortgage on City or Suburban Real Estate. Apply at once.

"MONEY," P.O. Box 1093, City. 1

COME TO HEADQUARTERS FOR CORRECT fitting Spectacles and Eyeglasses. HENRY GRANT & SON, Opticians, Beaver Hall, corner Dorchester street. 1

FOUND, HARD FELT HAT, JUNE 12. Address 212 Cadieux street. 1

FOR SALE, STONE FRONT HOUSE, West End, 10 rooms, modern conveniences, with garden; valued $7,250.00, for $6,250.00; easy terms. Address BARGAIN, 'Witness' Office. 1

GET YOUR EYEGLASSES AND SPECTACLES from THOS. ALLAN & CO., Opticians, 2286 St. Catherine street. 1

HEADQUARTERS FOR SPECTACLES and Eyeglasses. Best in the Dominion. HENRY GRANT & SON, Opticians, Beaver Hall, corner Dorchester street. 1

HEADQUARTERS FOR GOLD SPECTACLES and Eyeglasses. Finest in the Dominion. HENRY GRANT & SON, Opticians, Beaver Hall, corner Dorchester st. 1

LARGEST STOCK OF LENSES AND Frames for Oculist's Prescriptions. HENRY GRANT & SON, Opticians, Beaver Hall, corner Dorchester street. 1

OCULIST'S PRESCRIPTIONS Executed exact. Frames accurately fitted. Strict attention to details. HENRY GRANT & SON, Opticians, Beaver Hall, corner of Dorchester street. 1

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN (a Ship's Steward), wishes a situation of any kind. Address T.M. 18, 'Witness' Office. 1

WANTED, GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in private family, near Portland, Maine; character more important than experience. Apply Tuesday evening, after 7 o'clock at 19 Park avenue. 1

9WANTED, A RELIABLE YOUNG MAN of good address to act as solicitor and collector for a Stock Company; must be a strict teetotaller and able to furnish A1 references. Salary $400.00 per annum to start. Apply to COLLECTOR 27, 'Witness' Office. 1

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

Weekly Calendar.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 1.

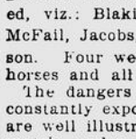
YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, Dominion Square.
YOUNG MEN'S MEETING, TO-NIGHT at 8, led by Mr. H. B. AMES.
SECRETARY'S BIBLE CLASS, TO-MORROW at 3 p.m., addressed by the Rev. E. E. SELWYN, of Bournemouth, England.
All young men are welcome.

ART ASSOCIATION, PHILLIPS SQUARE.
SUNDAY IN THE BACKWOODS,
By T. FAED, R.A.
PRESENTED BY LORD MOUNT-STEPHEN
NOW ON VIEW.
Galleries open Daily, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.
ADMISSION, 25c. 26

SUNDAY, AUGUST 2.

POINT ST. CHARLES CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, 185 Congregation street.
Pastor: Rev. D. S. HAMILTON, B.A.
SERVICES, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.
Sunday-school, 3 p.m.
A KINDLY WELCOME TO ALL.

MONDAY, AUGUST 3.



ENGLISH WORKINGMEN'S BENEFIT SOCIETY.
The Regular Monthly Meeting will be held on Monday, the 3rd instant, at 662½ Craig street, at 8 p.m. sharp. All members please attend. JAMES BACON, Fin. Secretary.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 8.

GRAND EXCURSION — TO — OTTERBURN PARK, ST. HILAIRE,
On SATURDAY, August 8th, 1896.
— BY —
ST. HENRI and WESTMOUNT METHODIST SUNDAY-SCHOOLS.
RESERVE THE DATE.
Full particulars later.

FUTURE MEETINGS.

RESERVE THE DATE.
GRAND MOONLIGHT EXCURSION
AUGUST 13, 1896.
'Duchess of York' down the river, taking in BOUCHERVILLE ILLUMINATION.
Come with the people of Westmount Methodist Church. Full particulars next week. 1

SAVING THE WOMEN

AND CHILDREN IN THE BULUWAYO REGION—A GALLANT FIGHT.

The 'Cape Mercury' of June 27, says, under date of Buluwayo, June 22: An official report from Salisbury gives an account of the gallant action by a patrol of twenty-three men bringing in women and children from Mazoe in armored mule waggon, through the rebels—fighting desperately for a day and night; the rebels advancing within six yards of the waggon and shooting well. Seven were killed, viz.: Blakiston, Routledge, Magee, McFail, Jacobs, Van Staden and Dickinson. Four were wounded, and fourteen horses and all the mules were killed.

The dangers to which the whites are constantly exposed in this part of Africa are well illustrated by the following despatch, under date June 26: Judge Vincent, of Salisbury, reports that nine whites, including the Norton family and several natives have been murdered. The whole Mazoe nation have risen. The police are out warning outlying people, and ordering farmers into laager. Judge Vincent has asked for more men, as the situation is very serious, and has sent a patrol against Mashingambo.

Colonel Carrington is sending the Salisbury and Spreckley's columns. Mashonaland will move forces up from Mafeking to Macloutsie in case of need, and the administrator has applied for two hundred mounted infantry from the Cape.

THE OCEAN DANGER.

There is no reason for doubting the story that the 'Lucania' and the 'Touraine' came within six hundred feet of collision with each other in mid-ocean in the fog last Tuesday. The 'Lucania' is one of the two largest passenger steamers in the world, and the 'Touraine' is the largest vessel of the French Line. Any collision at an ordinary rate of speed between two such gigantic structures carrying their freight of human lives would mean a fearful ocean tragedy. It would mean such a calamity as should not be possible if human skill and ingenuity can render it impossible. And yet an almost complete security can be obtained by the adoption of separate eastward and westward courses by the Atlantic steamers. Nothing stands in the way of this safeguard except the unwillingness of certain lines to enter into the agreement to adopt it. Such an agreement would be quickly accepted if an unfortunate collision should emphasize the need of it. It is only the part of common sense not to wait for any such costly reminder. The danger of the existing system is rendered sufficently clear by the thrilling experience of last Tuesday.—New York 'World.'

ROYAL VICTORIA HOSPITAL.

Number of patients treated for week ending July 28: Out-door patients relieved, 557; in-door, average daily, 164; number of visitors to patients for week, 960; ambulance calls, 8.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Witness, $3.00; Weekly Witness, $1.00; with reductions to clubs; Northern Messenger, 30c; 10 copies to one address, $2.25; 20, $4.40; 50, $10.50; 100, $20.

For Great Britain add $1.04 per annum for postage on Weekly Witness; 28c on Northern Messenger; $3.60 on Daily Witness.

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

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. One-third reduction if set in our usual small advertising types. Special contract rates.

L. Quar. 1 N. Moon 8-9 — August — F. Quar. 15 F. Moon 22-23 L. Quar. 31

Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23/30	24/31	25	26	27	28	29

The Daily Witness.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1896.

ANOTHER BIMETALLIST.

It would look as though in this country we are in for a discussion on the silver question, some persons having got hold of some of the overplentiful silver literature of the United States. The existence of this silver literature is partly due to a passing popular hallucination, such as sometimes seizes upon a whole people, and partly to liberal subsidies given by silver mine owners, anxious to have every fifty-three cents of bullion they produce turned by government fiat into a dollar and handed back to them. A correspondent who signs 'Reader' quotes the 'Witness' as having made what he calls an admission in the following words: 'When coin was too abun-'dant the values of all commodities 'would rise; when it was too scarce 'values would fall, and the greatest 'mischief would result.' Far from being an admission, this was on our part a strong assertion. 'Reader' will note that the tense used in the quotation is conditional, and implies that it is under certain specified circumstances that the great mischief referred to would follow. Those conditions he ignores, and as a consequence his deductions from our so-called admissions fall to the ground.

'Reader' will admit: first, that in order to carry on the world's commerce it is necessary to have some standard of value; second, that it is desirable that the standard of value should be a precious commodity easily transported, and that its value should be as stable and permanent as possible; third, that gold and silver are standards of value which have been used through all history; fourth, that in modern times gold has become the recognized standard among the leading [of Europe]civilized nations. He will perhaps admit, fifth, that it is necessary to make a bargain either in one standard of the other, that it cannot be made in both. Whether he admits this or not, it is a fact. If you make a bargain payable in either gold or silver there would be some standard of proportion between gold and silver expressed or understood. That proportion could not remain the real proportion. There would always be some advantage in paying in the one or in the other, and the bargain made in both would simply mean that the payment should be made in whichever was the cheapest to pay in. A legal proportion has been nominally established in the United States between gold and silver, but with the proviso that government shall maintain the parity between the two metals at that proportion. This means that the government shall always be prepared to give one for the other at that proportion. The result of this is that the more valuable metal remains the one standard. Should a legal proportion be established without any such nullifying clause it would almost immediately be generally understood which metal was the cheaper to pay in, and the other would disappear from use. Under those conditions the less valuable metal would immediately become the sole standard. The other would cease to have any value as money, and the result would be a far greater scarcity of coin than now anywhere exists.

The reasons for gold being generally preferred to silver are that it is more precious and more stable in proportion to other commodities. It is, in fact, probably of all commodities the most stable in value. It would be nonsense to pretend that it does not vary in proportion to other commodities, but it is probable that no known commodity varies less. If, then, we must have some standard, the best-known standard is gold. The value of gold depends on the expenditure of means and effort necessary to obtain it. It has never shown itself liable to any sudden fluctuations in value; the changes its variations make upon the value of sums contracted for are brought about slowly through long years. The selling value of an acre of land may rise or fall by leaps and bounds, and the owner gains greatly or loses heavily. It is not so with gold. One thing that helps gold to retain its steady value is the wonderful elasticity with which its representatives can expand and contract. The gold coin which exists in the world, and which is the measure of all the wealth in the world, bears little more proportion to all that wealth than the shopkeeper's yardstick bears to all the yards of goods in his shop. There are many things which serve the purposes of money, all of which take their measure from gold, just as the shopkeeper makes nicks on his counter at a distance apart equal to the length of his yardstick. As things are, all silver money represents just as much gold as the inscription on it declares. All dollar bills do the same, and there are far more dollar bills than there are gold dollars. It is sufficient that it is morally certain that each bill will be paid when presented. If this were not morally certain the bills would be presented very quickly. If it was not for this power of being over-represented, the value of gold as a standard would be largely neutralized, as we shall show. Dollar bills are not the end of the over-representation. Every cheque, every note of hand, every form of bond, every postage stamp, every railway ticket, and so on ad infinitum, is just another exchangeable commodity of more or less stable value representing so much gold. If these representatives have not gold behind them they are all understood to have value of some sort behind them. Gold is simply the measuring-stick by which that value is gauged.

No one can prevent gold sitting at home like a luxurious monarch and sending out his representatives to do his bidding and serve in his stead. What we said in the sentence criticised was that much injury would come to commerce if this was not the case. If all transactions had to be completed by an exchange of coin—this was the condition which our correspondent left out—the result would be that every expansion or contraction of commerce would change the value of everything in the world. With just a given amount of coin in the world there would almost always be more or less than enough. When the harvest was moving or something else going on that required money it would run scarce, and everything would immediately lose value through the impossibility of finding the coin to pay for it, and then when things got quieter there would be a great deal too much coin for any use there was for it. It would lie useless in bank vaults to the serious loss of its owners. These distressing and ruinous fluctuations, be it observed, would be entirely apart from any general change in the value of gold as compared with that of other commodities, which would remain through all practically unchanged. As it is, in Canada, with its splendid banking system, this never happens. There is a good average amount of gold held in reserve. When money is needed dollar bills are multiplied; when it is no longer needed these come back to the banks and can either be laid by or burned, without loss to anybody. The United States system of banking is in many ways not so elastic as ours, and the very evil which the passage quoted by 'Reader' speaks of supervenes to some extent every year, to the great distress of the people, setting a-going all sorts of desperate and preposterous notions for supplying people with money. Perhaps the most dangerous of these is this proposal to make silver into standard money at a valuation which would reduce by half the value of the dollar. The result of this proposal is already becoming calamitous in the United States, and will, if it goes much further, soon become so here.

THE REFORM TARIFF.

It was silly the day after the Tupper Government was defeated on June 23 to demand that Mr. Laurier, still a private member, should publish his revised tariff. It was sillier while counselling Sir Charles Tupper not to resign, to denounce Mr. Laurier for keeping the country in ignorance of the policy of a government which did not yet exist. Sir Charles resigned on July 9, and Mr. Laurier was summoned on the tenth, three weeks ago, and still we hear the ceaseless moan that Mr. Laurier has not even yet produced his new tariff. Mr. Laurier and his present colleagues would have been delighted to have entered on the task a year and a half ago, when, according to all precedent, the country should have had a chance of speaking its mind on the tariff issue, but the government that then was thought it better to keep the country in agonizing uncertainty year after year rather than risk having it pronounce its will. The sixth parliament was dissolved on Feb. 3, 1891; the seventh not till April 25, 1896, almost the very last day and hour that it could sit, having at least attempted to hold six annual sessions. The elections were fixed as far off as June 23, five years and five months after the dissolution of the preceding parliament. Had the elections been held when the country was clamoring for leave to speak the country would have been in the enjoyment of a reformed and settled tariff by this time. For five years excitement and uncertainty have been maintained on this and on the school question, because the government was frightened, and acted frantically and changefully on both. Fearing an adverse judgment from the people, that government hung till it dropped.

Sir Leonard Tilley took six months to prepare his tariff and present it to parliament. Mr. Foster took over a year, during which he interviewed manufacturers and importers and sent out colleagues to interview farmers. This, we think, was a wise course, but it certainly was not one calculated to allay uncertainty during all that time. After having taken over a year for consideration, after having consulted all the interests involved, he brought down a tariff which was before the country week after week, while at the instigation of swarms of manufacturers who flocked to Ottawa its maker pulled it all to pieces again and created more uncertainty, as well as prolonged it. Mr. Laurier's Government will during the fall and winter consult all the interests involved in tariff revisions, will then revise the duties and decide in accordance with the demands of the revenue and the necessities of the interests involved, the measure of tariff readjustment and reform, and having so decided and brought down their measure in the session of 1897 will, we hope, stand firmly by it, and not, like Mr. Foster, undo all their work at the behest of the manufacturers' association or privileged manufacturers, and present humiliating, shuffling, false excuses about 'clerical errors.' After a year's consideration and work Mr. Foster was compelled to create further uncertainty by his subserviency to the clamoring protected manufacturers. That was the time to have talked about paralyzing uncertainty. It is not free trade tariffs, based on principles, which are the cause of uncertainty; it is protective tariffs based on privileged interests. There is no need, at all events, for uncertainty just now. Mr. Laurier has told the country that there will be no tariff changes until the session of parliament held at the beginning of next year, so that trade, commerce and manufacturing can go on its way in confidence of absolute stability of conditions all this fall and winter, so far as the tariff is concerned, and the inquiries and investigations of the finance minister and his colleagues will probably give all interests concerned all the information they are entitled to in regard to the scope and extent of probable changes. It is only in buying and manufacturing for next spring's needs that care will have to be exercised. Ever since 1878 manufacturers, importers and traders have been subjected to uncertainty of this kind. There has not been a parliament since then which has not made general changes; hardly a session but the last in which changes in detail either as to rates or customs regulations have not been made. With the reëstablishment of a revenue tariff a condition of greater stability will be reached, and changes will be only made in accordance with the needs of revenue or the necessity for a reduction in the taxation, instead of being made whenever a privileged individual, company or industry went to Ottawa begging for it. Changes were even made, in effect, by order-in-council. There will, we hope and trust, be an end to that sort of uncertainty hereafter forever.

CANADA'S CHANCE.

Lack of business confidence due to the silver movement is in the United States greatly cramping all those businesses which had become already straitened through the hard times of the past year or two. The banks, whose managers cannot tell what is going to happen next, or at what moment their utmost resources may be called upon, make anything an excuse for refusing discounts even in the case of paper bearing names never questioned. The question with the banks is not so much whether the security is good or not as whether they can let any money go out of their hands at all. The feeling is general that the campaign of education that must go on before the fourth of November must result in the overwhelming defeat of repudiation. But against that there is the fact that Mr. McKinley has by a fluke become the only champion of honesty. Naturally, the honesty of the country is not attracted towards one who, though a highly respectable man personally, has widely proclaimed that he has practically no convictions on the money question, and who would take advantage of any breeze; nor is it drawn to a party which is that of pooled privileges. The protectionist party has educated the people to look to legislation to secure them, not the honest reward of their industry, but advantages over other people, and having thus sown the wind, why should they not look to reap the whirlwind? This scheme for making a dollar out of fifty cents is only the efflorescence of their scheme to secure to producers twenty-five to fifty percent more than their customers could get their products for. Another element in the present state of things which creates misgiving is that the general condition of the people is so straitened that they can easily be persuaded that no change can make them worse off, and that any nostrum that may be offered has a fair fighting chance of doing them good. The worst of this is that the evil keeps on aggravating itself. Hard times encourage the silver movement, and the silver movement is at present the leading cause of the hard times. It looks, therefore, as though the two might have to fight to a finish.

The questions which Canadians ask themselves is whether this woeful condition of our neighbors is going to do us good or harm. There are ways of looking at it, and we should certainly make the most of these, which suggest that the extremity of our neighbors is our opportunity. British capital scared out of the United States should properly seek a resting-place here, and in so far as we can offer any sort of good security ought to be obtainable at remarkably low rates of interest. On the other hand, we have to remember that the largest fact in this world is the dependence of men on each other. Just as in the body, when one member suffers all the members suffer with it; so in the human family no one part of the world can suffer without injuring all others. This is particularly the case with close kindred and neighbors who live in each other's atmosphere, who contract each other's diseases and share each other's losses. It is particularly the case also in matters commercial with those who [illegible] each other's customers, as Canada and the United States eminently are to each other. God has bound mankind together in one organism, and whether we like it or not 'no man liveth to himself,' and in like manner no community lives to itself. It would, I take it, be impossible for the United States to have a business crisis even though it be from a cause which is entirely lacking in Canada without our having similar crises in a measurable degree. Let us, therefore, that good counsels prevail with our neighbors, that they may be delivered from the evil that overhangs them, and that on the other hand, be all alert to take advantage of every opportunity the very abnormal state of things may throw in our way.

THE SCOTTISH COVENANTERS

The struggle of the Scottish covenanters has in it all the elements of a national epos. The cause for which they lived and died was epic in its greatness. It was not merely national in the narrow sense. Like every object for which nations have earned the world's gratitude and a conspicuous niche in the temple of history, the cause of the Scottish covenant was the cause of humanity. The humanitarian interest, indeed, of the conflict was often obscured by the narrowness of local ideas and sentiments. But this is not a defect peculiar to the Scottish covenanters. The universal and eternal purposes of the Infinite Spirit who moulds the life of men, can be but imperfectly grasped by any individual or by any nation; and the Covenanters of Scotland could labor for the [illegible] of human progress only under such forms as were possible amid the conditions of their country and their time. But it was really the cause of human progress for which they fought. Their cause was the right of men to develop their religious life under the free play of their own spiritual convictions; and it is only under the condition of such freedom that any real progress in religious life is possible. On this ground, therefore, if on no other, the Covenanting struggle claims the sympathetic interest of the world.

But not on this ground alone. Their fame may be great; and yet the men who represent it may fail to rise to the greatness of their mission. But in this matter also the Covenanters of Scotland may fairly claim the grateful memory of men. It would be difficult to point to any great struggle in which men have exhibited a more passionate enthusiasm for their cause or a more complete emancipation from all selfish seductions which might have obscured the singleness of their aim or cooled the ardor of their devotion. In fact, the intense earnestness of the Covenanters has given a color to the subsequent religious life of Scotland. It has created an almost morbid craving for a similar intensity of favor amid the calm routine of peaceful times. In a great crisis, when a nation's cause is the cause of humanity, moderation is more akin to vice than to virtue. For moderation is not only opposed to vicious excess; it may imply a lack of that heroic enthusiasm which a great moral crisis demands. It was the consciousness of this fact during the covenanting struggle that has ever since made the term moderate a bye-word of reproach in Scotland when applied to religious character.—Prof. J. Clark Murray, LL.D., in 'Scottish American.'

ARSENIC IN CIGARETTES.

The announcement that arsenic is employed in the colored wrappers in which cigarettes are sold will hardly be received with feelings of satisfaction by those who are in the habit of indulging in this particular form of smoking. That arsenic is contained in wall-papers in the bindings of our books, in advertisement cards, and in many articles of daily domestic use is well known, but that it should contaminate our cigarettes is a much more serious matter. We have long been accustomed to receive a colored photograph or some similar inconsiderate trifle with our purchases, but that in addition we should be presented with an appreciable quantity of an active poison certainly exceeds our expectations. It is true that the arsenic is confined to the case or colored wrapper, but it has been found experimentally that it readily rubs off on the fingers, especially when moist, and that from them it is equally readily conveyed to the cigarettes themselves. Arsenic when inhaled in even small quantities, gives rise to a chronic cough, spitting of blood, progressive loss of flesh, and other symptoms which we are accustomed to associate with the early stages of consumption. Dr. Murrell, as the result of the examination of a large number of specimens both of cigarettes and tobacco, reports that arsenic is present in more than a third of the brands in common use. It is by no means confined to the cheaper specimens, but it is met with even in high-class cigarettes. In Germany and other countries the use of arsenic by paper manufacturers is prohibited, and it seems desirable that some restriction should be placed on its employment by British and American firms. —British Medical Journal.

[For the 'Witness.'

'A REVERIE.'

[illegible] love of long ago.
[illegible] love so near me still
[illegible]s of thought that ebb and flow,
[illegible] the empire of the will;
[illegible]h mingled joy and pain
[illegible] to my heart again.

[illegible] the meadows, dear, we stray,
[illegible] woods still clothed in green,
[illegible]ay Springs have passed away
[illegible] harvests there have been,
[illegible]ough the youth-enchanted land
[illegible]ered idly hand in hand.

[illegible] brook was loud with song,
[illegible] tree was stirred with love,
[illegible] breeze that passed along
[illegible] the breath of God above;—
[illegible] to-night we go the ways
[illegible] in those sweet summer days.

[illegible]ve, thy dark and earnest eyes
[illegible] up as tender as of yore,
[illegible]rer than the evening skies,
[illegible]y cheeks have still the rose they wore;
I—I have changed but thou are fair
And fresh as in life's morning air.

What little hands these were to chain
So many years a wayward heart;
What a slight girlish form to reign
As queen upon a throne apart,
In a man's thought, through hopes and fears,
And all the changes of the years,

Dear girl, behold thy boy is now
A man and grown to middle age,
The lines are deep upon his brow,
His heart hath been grief's hermitage;
But hidden where no eye can see
His boyhood's love still lives for thee,—

Still blooms above thy grave to-day,
Where death hath harvested the land,
Though such long years have passed away
Since down the meadows hand in hand
We went with hearts too full to know
How deep their love was long ago.

FREDERICK GEORGE SCOTT.

Drummondville, P.Q.

CAULIFLOWER AND CELERY.

According to promise in the 'Weekly Witness' of June 23, I now proceed to answer the following queries:—'What is the best mode of culture of cauliflower and celery? What should be done to keep the former free from worms?'

CAULIFLOWER.

There is no special art about raising cauliflower. It is a common saying among gardeners to express the idea that a plant is easily grown to say it is as easy to raise as a cabbage. This is true with special emphasis of the cauliflower, its nature being very much the same as that of a cabbage. There is a great ambition among amateur gardeners to raise early cauliflower, but few are successful in accomplishing it, hence an impression has grown up that there is a peculiar art or mystery about it. What difficulty there is arises from climate. A cool summer and moist atmosphere are required for the successful growth of this vegetable. Sometimes we have this combination in our climate, but not often. The English climate is much more favorable to the cauliflower than that of Canada. The temperature there is, on the average, ten degrees cooler in June than it is here. Any soil that will raise cabbage will raise cauliflower. Extra manuring and preparation of the soil will be well repaid. Deep culture and thorough pulverization, by spading a foot deep and digging in three or four inches of strong, well-rotted stable manure, are necessary in order to success. The plants must be started early in a hotbed or green-house, and kept in small boxes which can be either retarded or hastened as the season indicates, it being of the first importance to seize the earliest opportunity for planting out in the open ground. The surest way of securing the heading out of cauliflower is to use what are called 'hand-glasses.' These are made about two feet square giving room for three or four plants until they are so far forwarded that the glass can be taken off. Those who wish to make a sure thing of growing this choice vegetable should provide themselves with a few of these hand glasses. Giving complete protection for a time, then gradually ventilating the plants by tilting up the hand glasses, they may be hurried along very considerably and crowded into heading. If the weather is dry much help will be given by thoroughly soaking the plants with water—not a mere sprinkling, which is of little use, but a complete drenching, so that the water will reach to the lowest roots. Those planted later are set out and treated in the same way as cabbage. The best varieties of cauliflower are the Erfurt, Early Paris, and Henderson's Early Snowball.' Various devices have been devised to protect this vegetable from the worm. Pyrethrum (insect powder) mixed with six or eight parts of flour and dusted on the plants is one of the best. Dr. Riley gives preference to hot water as a remedy for this insect. He states that every worm visible upon the plants may be destroyed by the use of hot water at the temperature of 130 Fahrenheit. The water may be boiling hot when put in the watering-can, but will not be too hot when it reaches the leaves to do them any injury.

CELERY.

Sow the seed as early in the spring as possible on a well pulverized, rich border, protected from wind but not shaded. Keep the bed clear of weeds until July when the plants are set out for the crop. The tops should be shorn off once or twice before planting out in order to secure 'stocky' plants which suffer less from removal. Seedling plants being rather troublesome to raise those who plant on a small scale find it more convenient to buy the comparatively few they want, but of course those who grow vegetables for the market will raise their own plants. The European plan of cultivating celery is to grow it in trenches six or eight inches deep; but the violent rain-storms to which we are liable in this country render this method unsuitable here. It is better to plant on the level surface of the ground, the same as with all vegetables. The plants should be six inches apart, and the rows four feet asunder, to give space for hilling up. Celery is a hungry feeder and requires an abundance of manure, which must be well incorporated with the soil before the plants are set out. Great care must be taken in putting out the plants to see that they are set to just the depth of the roots. The heart must not be too much covered up, or the growth will be impeded. It is also important that the soil be well 'firmed' against the side of the plant, which is best done by gentle pressure with the foot. If the soil be left too loose, new rootlets will not form readily. If the planting be properly done, there will be no further attention required but to keep the plants free from weeds for the next six or seven weeks, when the earthing up process requisite for the blanching or whitening of the stalks will have to begin. The first step in this process is that of handling. This consists in drawing the earth to each side of the celery and pressing the plant tightly to give the stalks a straight upward growth. If this handling process is done by the middle of September by the first week of October the rows of plants will be ready for banking up, which is done by digging the soil from between the rows, and laying or banking it up on each side of the row of celery. After being so banked up it will be ready for use in three or four weeks if desired by that time. But if only needed for winter use the banking up may be dispensed with, and the blanching done by the same means as it is prepared for winter storage. This may be done in the open ground by a heavy bank being made on each side of the rows on the approach of winter, and an additional covering of at least a foot of leaves or litter closely packed against the bank to prevent its being 'fixed fast in fate' by frost. A good way to keep celery for family use is in a cellar, storing it in narrow boxes, of a depth a little less than the height of the celery. A few inches of sand or soil are placed in the bottom of the box and the celery packed upright. No sand or soil is put between the heads of celery, which will soon blanch fit for use.

LINDENBANK.

HOW THE DERVISHES FOUGHT AT FERKEH.

(Soudan Letter to the London 'Times.')

The Dervishes have lost nothing of their old valor. They heed death as little as ever. I saw them stand undismayed in the open and fight with dogged determination in the face of our deadly volley fire; they fought on with rifle and spear and knife when charged by the cavalry; each wounded Dervish, as he lay bleeding to death on the ground was a dangerous and treacherous foe until he had breathed his last; they even did what some authorities have denied that any troops, however brave, would ever do—they stood in groups firing steadily into our ranks while our Maxim guns poured their streams of bullets on them, mowing them down like grass.

I doubt whether any other men in the world would have stood, as these men stood, for nearly two hours, against such fearful odds as were opposed to them. But, if one may judge from this fight, the Dervishes have changed their old tactics; they have to a great extent abandoned the reckless rush of spearmen which used to distinguish Soudanese warfare, and rely more on rifle fire, in which their practice has considerably improved. If trained and disciplined (but it is very doubtful whether that savage beast of prey the Baggara ever could be tamed) these men would make magnificent infantry. They display now as much amazing coolness when acting on the defensive as they did when élan in their furious charges of former campaigns.

THE PREMIER PROVINCE.

THE MINISTERIAL BY-ELECTIONS, THE NEW G.T.R. POLICY AND OTHER QUESTIONS.

(Special Correspondence of 'Witness.')

Toronto, July 31.—The week has been a very quiet one in this city, in spite of the fact that a good deal of political caucusing is going on. Whatever the cause for the decision may have been, it seems to have been informally decided by the managers of the Conservative party in Ontario that only a limited number of Liberal seats will be protested, and that Sir Richard Cartwright and Mr. Mulock will be allowed to go back to the House of Commons by acclamation. Mr. Paterson may not be so fortunate if he runs for the now vacant riding of North Grey. Nothing appears to have been settled yet as to his doing so, but a decision must be reached very soon. In all probability the local Liberals would be pleased to have a Cabinet Minister for a candidate, as the riding is admittedly a close one, but Mr. Paterson's friends are naturally averse to his risking his political life just now in a constituency to which he is a total stranger, and in which he would be pitted against a strong local man. With or without Mr. Paterson, the Liberals hope to carry North Grey, but they may fail to do so either with him or with a local candidate. The school question is now eliminated, and this would help the Conservatives; but on the other hand constituencies have a habit of standing in with the Ministry of the day, while the Parliamentary term is new, and at present the electors have hardly got back to the old moorings from which they had drifted in the late contest. Whatever the effect may be, it is quite certain that a strong feeling of hostility is rising in Toronto against the new management of

THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

The proprietors of that system may say, of course, that they have a right to do as they please with their own, and that they know their own business best, but every business that depends on public support is more or less amenable to public opinion which is sure to make itself felt in various ways. That the old management was defective was obvious to all who took the trouble to look into matters, but it is difficult to see why such sweeping changes were necessary as have been made. When the Canadian Pacific Railway was organized, though the general manager, like Mr. Hays, came from a United States railway, he took into the new service many Canadians who had received their training here, and some of them are still in high positions on the system. To dismiss old and tried employees, against whom no charge of incompetency or dishonesty has ever been made, seems unfeeling, if not uncalled for. These men would have easily fallen in with a new system of management, had an opportunity been given them, but Mr. Hays seems to be very much in a hurry, and the change for better or worse, has been made. Should a dividend to the shareholders result, it will be no reply to comments on undue harshness, that the plan adopted has been justified by the results, for a dividend might have been earned without such sweeping changes, and the management might have been greatly improved at any time by allowing the Canadian officials a freer hand. The removal of part of the shops from here to Stratford adds to the general feeling of irritation, and adds at the same time to the popularity which the Canadian Pacific has always been able to secure and retain. Just now there is in working operation at the Educational Department, the usual

EXAMINATION CORPS.

made up of head masters and assistant masters of high schools. Several thousands of candidates from these schools having written at different places over the province, their answers are now under examination by the body above mentioned. The examiners are divided into groups, to each of which all the papers on one subject are assigned. The system works on the whole as well as such an organization could be expected to do. The examiners are good scholars and practical teachers. All of them have been at work year after year in their classrooms preparing candidates for similar examinations. And yet, curious to say, not a year passes without widespread and serious complaint about injustice to candidates. It goes without saying that nothing of the sort is ever intended, but it seems impossible to determine fairly by means of a written examination alone whether a candidate is really qualified in a certain way or for a certain purpose. Already complaints are appearing in the newspapers that one paper got by the examiners was unreasonably difficult, and after the results are known the usual storm of protests and criticisms may be expected. Where everything is staked on the result of a single test it is likely to be always so, and yet it is difficult to suggest any feasible modification which would be likely to lessen the evils complained of. It would not do, so long as provincial grants are made to secondary schools, to leave their work untested. Meanwhile

PRIVATE ACADEMIES

are flourishing, partly as the result of the rigidity of the high school system. There is probably no great harm in this, for it enables parents who are willing to pay for a special kind of education, to secure what they want for their children. It is to be regretted that in the management of these private schools there is not more energy and honesty. They have a splendid opportunity to do good work untrammelled by officialism of any sort, and there seems good reason to believe that good work would be appreciated and rewarded. Doubtless there is an improvement going on in their condition, but the rate of progress seems to be very slow.

BIG CHICAGO FAILURE.

Chicago, Aug. 1.—The Staver & Abbott Manufacturing Company has assigned. The firm is a consolidation of the Abbott Buggy Company and the H. C. Staver Manufacturing Company. The assets are scheduled at $300,000; liabilities, $400,000. General depression in business is given as the cause of the failure.

MILITARY NOTES.

The Royal Scots were out last evening in their new white tunics, which are admirably adapted for summer wear. Their brass band accompanied them, the turn-out attracting a number of spectators, who were much impressed with their general appearance.

The Prince of Wales Rifle Association are holding their twenty-seventh annual meeting at the Cote St. Luc ranges to-day, particulars of which have already been announced.

An officer who will probably be remembered by many old citizens here and throughout the Dominion has just been promoted. The 'Irish Times' says:—Colonel Hugh McCalmont, C.B., who is to be promoted to the rank of Major-General, was born in 1845. He was with General Wolseley in the Red River Expedition, on the Gold Coast, in Cyprus and in South Africa. He acted as military attaché during the Turko-Russian war of 1877-8, and during the Egyptian war took part in the battles of Kassassin and Tel-el-Kebir, and afterwards commanded the Light Camel Regiment on the Upper Nile.

It is worthy of note that amongst the officers of the 2nd Battalion of the Welsh Regiment, formerly the old 69th, the colonel commandant, Colonel Holmes, is the only officer who was with the battalion when it was stationed in Montreal from six and twenty and seven and twenty years ago. The 69th, it will be remembered, took part in repelling the Fenian raid of 1870, and was present at the Trout River affair, on which occasion its then commanding officer, Colonel Bagot, was in command of the whole force of both regulars and volunteers, under arms, at that point. The 2nd Battalion Welsh Regiment is at present stationed at Trimulgherry in the Deccan, India.

A CONSERVATIVE VIEW.

WHAT A TORY ORGAN THINKS OF MR. TARTE'S CHARGES.

Referring to the charges made against his predecessor in office by Mr. Tarte at the Knowlton meeting, the 'Minerve' says that he acted against the most elementary constitutional propriety by making such charges outside the walls of Parliament, and he violated a custom essentially based on justice and equity. Again, he displayed very little courage, for there was no one present to contradict his statements and he could slander at his ease. Then, as to the merits, although Mr. Desjardins simply did his duty in the three cases mentioned by Mr. Tarte, the latter's indignation arose from the fact that when he took charge of the Public Works, he found that these three claims, amounting to over $400,000, were in process of settlement, without any possible chance of boodle for anyone. It was then that he inaugurated the monumental scene of calling his architect, Mr. Fuller, before him.'

RELIGIOUS FESTIVAL IN ST. ANN'S CHURCH.

On the occasion or the two hundredth anniversary of the feast of St. Alphonsus, founder of the Redemptorist Order, the Redemptorist Fathers who have charge of St. Ann's Church in this city will hold solemn services in that temple to-morrow. Archbishop Fabre will celebrate pontifical high mass at 10 a.m. and a solemn service will be held at 7 p.m. The powerful choir of the church will be accompanied by a full orchestra at each service.

WRITTEN ON A DOLLAR FACE.

Mr. W. Weldon Scott, of 35 Belmont street, has written upon the space occupied by a gold dollar the Lord's Prayer, first Psalm, one proverb, four wise sayings, and his name, address and date. Of course, it requires a microscope to properly make out the writing, though it looks very regular, and appears to be very neatly done.

Among the recent arrivals at the Turkish Bath Hotel are the following:—J. Burley Smith, Glenalmond; John Brown, Toronto; T. W. Gates, Hamilton; W. H. Knox, Toronto; F. C. and Gastor Johnson, Leicester, Eng.; Mrs. E. Lam, Malone, N.Y.; Mrs. W. Carey and family, Hamilton; Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Dunsford, Peterboro; Miss Lockhart, Toronto; Miss Baldwin, Philadelphia; J. D. Pruninglow, Dundas; A. McFadgyn, Toronto; Geo. Sanderson, Morrisburg; A. J. Robertson, Toronto; J. P. McNaughton, Ottawa; A. W. Spinning, Yarmouth, N.S.; Geo. T. Davie, Levis; A. E. Reading, Ashville, N.C.; Mrs. and Miss Morrison, Melbourne, Que.; Miss James, Albany, N.Y.

ADVERTISEMENTS.



Women and Women only

Are most competent to fully appreciate the purity, sweetness, and delicacy of CUTICURA SOAP, and to discover new uses for it daily.

In the form of washes, solutions, etc., for distressing inflammations, irritations, and weaknesses of the mucous membrane, it has proved most grateful.

CUTICURA SOAP appeals to the refined and cultivated everywhere, as the most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap, as well as purest and sweetest for toilet and bath.

Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. NEWBERY & SONS, 1, King Edward-st., London. POTTER DRUG & CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

GRANT'S PATENT SPECTACLE INDICATOR

PROF. SAMUEL S. GRANT,

1st honors pupil o Dr. Bucklin, M.A., M.D.

HEADQUARTERS for OCULIST'S PRESCRIPTIONS, LENSES GROUND EXACT, FRAMES ACCURATELY FITTED.

NO EXTRA CHARGES. STORE CLOSES AT 6 P.M.

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

CONROY MURDER TRIAL

WILL BEGIN ON MONDAY AT CANTON.

Kingston, Ont., Aug. 1.—On Monday an interesting trial will begin at Canton, N.Y., that of Conroy for the murder of his wife in Ogdensburg several months ago. Conroy was formerly a soldier in 'A' Battery here, and married a domestic in this city. After his discharge they moved to many places, finally settling in Ogdensburg. Conroy went to Montreal, and several months after returned and heard unsavory stories about his wife. Quarrels resulted, and Conroy with a big knife murdered her. He was secured, and his trial commences on Monday. The prosecution have been hunting up evidence, and yesterday a sheriff visited Kingston and made enquiries as to Conroy's military career. The defence will be that Conroy was goaded to the deed by his wife's misdeeds and that he suffered from hereditary insanity.

SHOULD BE FOR EVER.

Louisville, Ky., Aug. 1.—Whiskey making in Kentucky will be almost entirely suspended for eighteen months to-day, by agreement of the distillers.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

Sunday 'Times-Herald,' May 17, 1896: Where is the Chinaman?—People searching for one lost from the 'Get off the earth' puzzle.—Thirteen Chinamen have been capering about a revolving miniature world in a window of the 'Times-Herald' building during the past three or four days, and the whole town is interested in their antics. The members of this little celestial band possess a mystery, which they boldly flaunt in the eyes of the public, grinning and dancing from morning till night, defying the keenest wits to expose their miracle—performed every minute, or every time the sphere turns on its axis. With every turn of the globe one of the number disappears completely from the scene—gaily colored costume, sword, pigtail and all. The remaining twelve assume mysterious airs, look wise and say nothing, until an earthquake suddenly gives them a lively shaking up, when, lo and behold, the missing man has resumed his place in the ranks, and all are smiling, bowing and mysterious as ever. H. P. Crowell, vice-president American Cereal Company—It is the most ingenious thing I ever saw. It can't be an optical delusion, as we may mark each of the thirteen figures. Not a line is concealed when the world turns, and yet right before one's eyes a figure is lost. I think it must be based on a new discovery in geometry, and that one of the men is distributed among the others when the move is made, though I must confess I cannot spot the thirteenth man.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Vose & Sons Pianos,

Boston,

are among the most reliable pianos in America for tone, touch and durability. You can have one of these famous pianos in choice case at a price no higher than will be asked for many inferior pianos elsewhere. Sole representatives:

Nordheimer's 213 St. Jamesst.

1

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,
1753-57 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

2



J. SLOAN & SONS'
Fine Foot-wear

CLEARING SALE FOR AUGUST.

Liberal discounts for cash.
20 percent discount on Ladies' Tan Goods.
10 percent discount on Gents' Tan Goods.
Odd line, at cost.
A chance to buy seasonable goods at low prices.

199 St. Antoine st., near Mountain st.

—AND—

2659 St. Catherine street, West, near St. Matthew street.

Bell Tel. 3467. Merchants Tel. 41 & 42.

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.

THE AMERICAN WRINGER CO.
Successor to Metropolitan Mfg. Co.,
1678 & 1680 Notre Dame street.
T. A. EMMANS, Manager.

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

24

Second to None
ON THE CONTINENT
And having all modern appliances and conveniences combined with
Cleanliness, Comfort and Civility,
—THE—
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 345 Prince Arthur st

IRON CASTINGS
TO ORDER.
We make small and large Castings of all descriptions of best quality.
Our facilities enable us to offer special inducements and guarantee prompt delivery.
H. R. IVES & CO.,
Queen st., Montreal.

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

WARM days may now be in season, but the husband sometimes makes them WARMER

If he finds his pie crust uneatable. Avoid this by using
The Cook's Friend
BAKING POWDER.

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

GET OFF THE EARTH
PUZZLE.
Price 10c. R. N. McCALLUM,
2227 and 2229 St. Catherine st.

FLOUR
FOR BREAD, PASTRY and General Use.
The Choicest Quality of Oatmeal, Rolled Oats, Rolled Wheat and other Breakfast Cereals for families.
BROWN & HARVIE,
10 and 12 Bleury street.
23

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

LACROSSE.

OFFICIALS FOR TO-DAY'S MATCH.

A meeting was held of the executive of the Senior League yesterday afternoon, Mr. Wm. Bramley presiding, to discuss details in connection with this afternoon's lacrosse match. After some deliberation Mr. Harry Brophy was appointed referee and Messrs. W. Bramley, Allan Cameron and C. Chitty umpires. The latter was appointed as a reserve in the event of Mr. Bramley being unable to reach the grounds in time.

The Shamrock team will be chosen from the following:—McKenna, Dwyer, Sparrow, Stinson, O'Brien, Kelly, Wall, O'Meara, Moore, Danaher, Murray, Hinton, McKeown and Tucker.

CRICKET.

INVICTA VS. MONTREAL.

The cricket match between the Invicta and Montreal clubs originally fixed for this afternoon has been postponed by reason of the lacrosse match.

THE WHEEL.

GOOD ROADS AGITATION.

New York, July 31.—A meeting of the Executive Committee of the L.A.W. was held in this city yesterday. The total membership of the League is 62 241, a gain of nearly 23,000 since the last annual meeting. Mr. Elliot, president, said after the meeting that he believed much of the great success of the League was due directly to the agitation of the good roads question.

C. W. A. BULLETIN.

Toronto, Ont., July 31.—The C.W.A. Racing Board Bulletin issued to-day contains some important announcements. Mr. Orr, chairman, has completed his labors in regard to the racing circuit, and all dates have been at last arranged. The bulletin announcements are:—Sanctions issued—Aug. 1, Toronto Island Track Association; Aug. 4, Smith's Falls Bicycle Club; Aug. 6, Ottawa A.C., evening meeting; Aug. 10, Oshawa Bicycle Club; Aug. 10, Kingston Bicycle Club; Aug. 12, Port Hope Bicycle Club; Aug. 13, Ottawa A. C., evening; Aug. 15, Eclavier Bicycle Club, Quebec; Aug. 16, Wellington B.C.; Aug. 17, London B.C.; Aug. 18 Petrolia B.C.; Aug. 19, Sarnia B. C.; Aug. 20, Ottawa, evening meet; Aug. 21, Simcoe B.C.; Aug. 18, Granby, Que., B. C.; Aug. 27, Ottawa Athletic Club; Sept. 7, M.P.A., St. John, N.B., provincial championship meet.

MAN VS. PACER.

Chicago, July 31.—W. W. Hamilton, of Denver, who holds the world's unpaced mile bicycle record, has challenged Col. J. G. Taylor, the horse owner, to race 'Joe Patchen' a mile against him for $2 000 a side, and Mr. Taylor has accepted the challenge. The selection of the time and place for the test of speed has been left to Burch Bros. of this city, who are backing Hamilton.

FEMALES MUST NOT RACE.

Toronto, July 31.—The Canadian Wheelman's Association to-day issued a bulletin which condemns female racing. It says:—'Several female bicycle track races have taken place in Canada notwithstanding every effort on the part of the Board to suppress such exhibitions. Promoters are warned that the Board will hereafter blacklist any track upon which female bicycle riders are allowed to race before the public.'



THE CALEDONIAN GAMES—THE BICYCLE TROPHY.

FOR HALF-RATERS.

The committee of the Pointe Claire Club have decided to hold a half-raters' race at their regatta, to be held on Saturday, Aug. 8. The secretary would be glad to hear from any of the owners with regard to this race by Monday next. Secretary's address, 10 St. Peter street.

AQUATICS.

PREPARATIONS AT BROCKVILLE.

Brockville, Ont., July 31.—The Citizens' Committee of the C.A.A.O. Regatta are busily at work making preparations for the big aquatic event here next week. Grand stands are being erected along the river front, and the boat club have appointed a large and enthusiastic reception committee. Visiting oarsmen will own the town. The events of much note, outside of the association races, will include a lacrosse match on Friday, the 7th, between the Young Caps and Brockvilles; a flotilla on the river, on Thursday night; a five mile bicycle road race, and a race for half raters on Saturday. Among the entries for the last-mentioned is the 'Vesper,' Paul Butler's boat, which was awarded the prize on Saturday.

WILL ROW TO-DAY.

Halifax, N.S., July 31.—The last and most important event on the regatta programme for Carnival week, the international four-oared race for professional oarsmen, had to be postponed on account of unsuitable water. After waiting until about 7 o'clock the judges decided to put off the contest until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning. The water was then in a fairly smooth condition, but it was considered not smooth enough for the light shells of the professionals.

FOUR-OARED CHAMPIONSHIP RACE POSTPONED.

Halifax, N.S., Aug. 1.—The big four-oared contest for the championship of the world did not come off this morning on account of the water being rough although the weather is superb. The race is fixed for five o'clock this afternoon. The oarsmen will leave afterwards for Belleville.

CHESS.

THE CHESS BOARD BATTLE.

Nuremburg, July 31.—The eleventh round of the international Chess Masters' Tournament played to-day resulted as follows:—Porges and Pillsbury drew a Ruy Lopez after 51 moves; Walbrodt and Schiffers drew a Sicilian defence after 44 moves; Janowski beat Lasker in a Ruy Lopez after 71 moves; Tarrasch and Schlechter drew a queen's gambit declined after 40 moves; Steinitz beat Marco in a queen's gambit declined after 35 moves; Tschigorin and Maroczy drew a French defence after 49 moves; Schallopp beat Charousek in a king's bishops gambit after 51 moves; Blackburne beat Winawer in a Sicilian defence after 30 moves; Showalter beat Teichmann in a Vienna game after 25 moves; Albin had a bye.

Following are the scores up to date:—

	Won.	Lost.	P.C. Won.
*Albin	4	6	.400
Blackburne	5	6	.454
*Charousek	4	6	.400
Janowski	8	3	.727
*Lasker	7	3	.700
Marco	4½	6½	.409
*Maroczy	6½	3½	.650
*Pillsbury	6½	3½	.650
*Porges	2	3	.200
*Schallopp	4	6	.400
*Schiffers	5	5	.500
Schlechter	7	4	.636
Showalter	3	8	.272
Steinitz	8	3	.727
Tarrasch	7	4	.636
*Teichmann	1	9	.100
*Tschigorin	6½	3½	.650
Walbrodt	7½	3½	.681
*Winawer	2½	7½	.250

* Have only played ten games; the others played eleven.

NEW YORK ASSOCIATION.

Rochester, N.Y., July 31.—The mid-summer meeting of the New York Chess Association of Ontario Beach closed to-day. Following are the results of the events which were finished to-day:—Junior championship match, final score—Marshall, 3½; Karpinski, 2½. General tournament, second class—Searle wins 1st prize; Waltkies and Weeks divide 2nd and 3rd prizes. Final scores—Searle, 7; Waltkies and Weeks, 6½ each; Hood, 6; Dixon, 4¼; Folson, 4; Cheeney, 3½; Orvis, 2½; Watter, 2; McMartin, 1½.

WITNESS' ARMENIAN FUND.

Previously acknowledged	$13,579.48
Collected by A. M. Boosey, Embro, Ont.	9.40
'One who is interested'	10.00
'Toronto,' Anonymous, per Treasurer C.C.W.B.M.	10.00
Ethel McLuhan, Conn, Ont.	.35
W. Bawden, Exeter, Ont.	10.00
Hutton Hill Sunday-school	.80
Mrs. John Perks	1.00
Minnie Doyle, Secretary, Fergus, Ont.	2.35
A Methodist, Glenvale	1.00
One who wishes to help	10.00
A 'Messenger' Reader	2.00
Wm. Johnston, Riceville	1.00
A 'Messenger' Reader	10.00
'Messenger' Bird, Westmount	1.00
J. S. R.	1.00
Friends in Woodland Congregation	1.50
Robert Burt, St. George	5.00
Part of the Tenth, Port Hammond	5.00
McDonald's Corners—	
Amy McLellan	$1.00
Wm. Buchan	.50
Rev. J. A. Dodds	1.00
Mary Miller	1.00
Mrs. J. Binnie	1.50
D. McFarlane	1.00
Mrs. Richards	.50
Mrs. Gallinger	1.00
Alex. Ferguson	2.00
Dan. Geddes, jr.	1.00
J. Allan	2.00
Maggie Wilson	1.00
Chas. Kennedy	1.00
Miss McVean	.50
Wm. Brownlee	1.00
	16.25
X., Cornwall	25.00
William Clouston	.50
B. C.	.25
S. M.	.25
J. C.	.10
	1.10
Alexander Muir, Port Dalhousie	10.00
A Sympathizer	2.00
Glenmore Sunday-school	2.50
Miss Jaques, Cowansville	2.00
Merrivale Orange Lodge	$14.80
A. Simpson, Bell's Corners	1.00
	15.80
	$13,726.53

THE IRISH LAND BILL.

London, Aug. 1.—The Marquis of Londonderry, the Earl of Dunraven and the Earl of Winchelsea took part in yesterday's debate on the Irish Land Bill in the House of Lords, and although consenting that the measure should go to its second reading, the three peers threatened what they would do when the bill should have reached the committee stage. Despite these threats, however, the conviction prevails among Ministerialists that the peers will not tamper seriously with the measure.

THE CRETAN PROBLEM.

London, Aug. 1.—A Cabinet Council lasting over two hours was held yesterday at which it is understood that the Russo-French proposal to establish a blockade of the Island of Crete was the subject under consideration. Subsequent to the adjournment of the Council, the opinion was expressed at the Foreign Office that Lord Salisbury was opposed to the adoption of the proposal for a blockade and would reply with counter proposals for the granting of autonomy to the island.

CANADIAN FORESTERS PROSPERING

Toronto, Aug. 1.—Mr. Wm. Renshaw, chief executive officer in the Province of Quebec for the Canadian Order of Foresters, was in the city last night and registered at the Walker House. Mr. Renshaw has been at Brantford attending the quarterly meeting of the Grand Executive, and reports the order in a most flourishing condition. The membership at present, he says, is over 23,000, and the amount in the reserve fund nearly half-a-million dollars.

A YOUNG GIRL'S SUICIDE.

Chatham, Ont., Aug. 1.—Miss Jessie, eighteen years of age, daughter of Mr. John Pool, Chatham township, committed suicide last night by jumping off the ferry into the Sydenham river while on the return trip to her home after attending a prayer-meeting. She was suffering from melancholia. The body was recovered shortly afterwards and an inquest will be held on it.

THE TORONTO RAILWAY WINS.

The Privy Council has rendered judgment in favor of plaintiff in the case of the Toronto Railway vs. the Queen.



THE CALEDONIAN GAMES—THE FOOTBALL TROPHY.

ATLANTIC CITY DISASTER.

THE DEAD NOW NUMBER FORTY-SEVEN, WITH FORTY-FOUR INJURED.

SOME AWFUL EXPERIENCES RELATED BY THE SURVIVORS.

Atlantic City, N.J., Aug. 1.—As a result of the collision on Thursday evening between the Reading Railway Express from Philadelphia, and the Bridgeton excursion train, forty-seven people are dead, and forty-four are lying in the hospital here, more or less seriously hurt. Of the injured in the hospital, several are expected to die. Besides those seriously enough hurt to be in the hospital a score or more of people were bruised and shaken up. The fearful shock of the collision is illustrated by the fact that of the forty-seven dead, forty-two were killed outright. Of the dead, forty-two have been identified, and the bodies of three women, one man and a boy are awaiting claimants. The responsibility for the accident is hard to place at this time, but the burden of it seems to rest upon the dead engineer of the Reading train, Edward Farr, though an official investigation will be made. It was reported last night that when Mrs. Farr heard of her husband's death she fell dead. This was not true. She fell in a swoon, and is lying in a serious condition from the shock.

Nearly all the victims of the catastrophe were residents of Bridgeton. Business to-day was almost wholly suspended, and the place is in mourning. The bodies of the dead victims remain at Atlantic City, and it is not known when they will be sent to Bridgeton. Some were cut and bruised, but had escaped serious injury. They were unable to give a clear account of the accident owing to the terrible experience they had passed through. They say that the cries of the injured and dying after the crash occurred are still ringing in their ears, and will never be forgotten.

Mr. Charles W. Zeeds, one of the survivors, says he was in the fourth car of the train. The front of the car was smashed to splinters. He called to his wife to follow him, and jumped out of the window, landing on his head and hands. He hurt his leg and side, but quickly jumped up and pulled his wife through the window. Her back and one leg was injured. Mr. Zeeds found that his wife was not seriously hurt, and then he turned his attention to the rescue of the injured who were still fastened in the car. One little girl, who was cut about the head, he found held down by a seat, and took her out. He next came across a woman who had been killed. The top of her head was crushed. The flames of the burning car were fast creeping toward her, and he pulled the body away from the fire. He thinks it was Mrs. Trenchard. He assisted in taking eleven dead bodies from the wreck.

Mr. Joseph Allen, of Bridgeton, sat three seats ahead of Mr. Zeeds when the crash came, and was thrown out in the aisle. He scrambled to his feet and jumped out of the window leaving his coat behind. He says that the cries of the injured could be heard above the noise of the crashing wood and escaping steam.

M. RIBOT TO VISIT CANADA.

It is stated that M. Ribot, ex-Prime Minister of France, will probably visit Montreal and other Canadian cities, when he comes to America, in September next. Although only fifty-four years of age, M. Ribot has for a considerable time past been a most prominent figure in the French Republic. When only thirty-three years old, he was appointed Director of Criminal Affairs and Pardons, and afterwards became General Secretary of the Ministry of Justice in the Dufaure Cabinet. He was one of the chief workers in framing the French divorce law. He strongly opposed the Ferry Cabinet on the Tonkin expedition in 1885, and was one of the promoters of the system of voting which killed the cause of General Boulanger, to whom he was much opposed. After the Panama scandals, he became Premier in 1893, but on account of a disagreement with the Senate on the Budget question, left office after two months. In 1895, when M. Dufaure was elected President, he formed a cabinet, which, since then, has given way to that of M. Meline. M. Ribot was also the promoter of the Franco-Russian entente.

THE SAILORS' CONCERT.

Another very successful concert was given last night at the Sailors' Institute before a large and appreciative audience who were fully alive to the general excellence of the entertainment. Where so many ladies and gentlemen did so well in their respective efforts to entertain, it would be invidious to pick out any particular one for special mention. It must be said, however, that Miss Le Boutillier's singing was so well liked that the lady was vigorously encored in each of the songs that she sang. Miss Jennie Hoyle's violin playing was of the first-class order and met with great applause; other assistance, all of the best, was rendered by the Misses Coghlan, Master A. Crombie and Messrs. Read, Greenwood and McLachlan, while the nautical element was also in full force as artists, including Messrs. Musker, McLean and Sheridan of the SS. 'Parisian;' J. Hughes, SS. 'Murcia;' T. Windows, SS. 'Selkirk;' G. Smith, SS. 'Memnon,' and G. Ashton, SS. 'Feliciana,' to whom thanks are due for contributing so much to the success of the concert.

ANXIOUS FOR RAPID TRANSIT.

A petition has been presented to the Mayor of Notre Dame de Grace by a number of residents of the locality asking that the Park & Island Railway Company be compelled to carry out the plan agreed upon for the extension of a car service between that municipality and the city. The complaint is that the line was not built north of St. Catherine street as agreed, but on the lower levels at the south.

THE HURTEAU ESTATE.

The sale of properties belonging to the estate of the late Ald. Hurteau has begun. The property at the corner of St. Catherine street and Papineau Road covering 19,250 feet, was sold for 70¾ cents and costs, which represents 73 cents a foot. The tug boat 'Blandford,' was sold for $750. Vacant lots at Valleyfield were sold yesterday.

BANQUET TO MR. MADORE.

The political friends of Mr. Madore, the new member for Hochelaga, will tender him a banquet at the Windsor Hotel on Tuesday next. Invitations have been sent to the leading members of the party, including Mr. Laurier, and it is expected that over two hundred guests will be present.

CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE CONVENTION

THIS INTERNATIONAL AND INTER-DENOMINATIONAL ASSOCIATION IN SESSION.

(Special Correspondence of the 'Witness.')

Old Orchard Camp Ground, July 31.—This association under the leadership of the Rev. L. B. Bates, D.D., assisted by Dr. Hunter, Mr. Mallory, Mr. West, the Rev. Walter Russell and others, held its annual meeting at the Camp Ground, Old Orchard, Me., July 11 to 20. The weather was charming, the attendance large and earnest. Your readers may like to hear some of the interesting things which held the attention of this convention.

Rescue day brought Mrs. Sharpe to the platform to tell of the educational work at Boydton amongst the colored youth and preachers of Virginia and the Southern States. It is now seventeen years since Dr. Cullis established it in faith that God would support it in answer to prayer. It has never asked for help, but all needs are supplied in answer to prayer. The expenses of students for six months' boarding at the college are thirty-three dollars. Superstition is still such a ruling force amongst the colored people that some churches will not allow the bible to be read, saying that the Holy Ghost can teach them all they need to know. It is the aim of the Boydton Institute to send out instructed and spiritually minded preachers and teachers to combat such errors.

The Rev. Mr. Leger gave an account of a flourishing little church of French-Canadians in Waterville, Maine, who feared that they would be poor if they became Protestants, but God had blessed them in worldly things according to his promise, 'Seek ye first the Kingdom of God, and all these things shall be added unto you.' They were very kind and loving to their Roman Catholic neighbors, treating opposers very gently. When he began to labor there he was escorted like a bishop by a crowd. He had endured persecution also. When a child, a bible was brought home by the father before it was burned. He peeped in to see what was so very wicked in it. He asked his mother if it was God's book. She thought not, she thought the book that God sent was called gospel. Only the Pope could say who might look in it. Mr. Leger, then five years old, told her that when he was a man he would cross the sea and make the Pope show him God's book. He explained that, forbidden the bible and taught to worship images and the Host, but not taught about the Holy Ghost, he could not enjoy the life in Jesus Christ without somebody's teaching him farther.

MISS ADA LEIGH'S HOMES.

Miss Hornibrook spoke of the needs of English-speaking girls in Paris. There is a home to receive those who may by loving care be drawn out of dangerous surroundings and away from so-called protectors. Workers are needed who can give themselves to this work in a city where so many go to learn and fall into great poverty, or among unsafe companions. An orphanage for English children also exists, where the children of Protestant marriages, not legal in France, are received. For the advantage of young artists and students a good home, Washington House, 18 rue de Milan, is maintained and carried on by Christian benevolence. Here board can be had from thirty francs to fifteen francs a week; kind treatment, advice and help in sickness, or in getting positions in a Christian atmosphere and family prayers, are afforded to the inmates. This home forms quite a centre for English-speaking girls in Paris. The Bishop of Algoma and others who visited it, commended it highly.

THE CHRISTIAN SABBATH.

Mr. Kneeland spoke on the Christian Sabbath. Two young men from Toronto went to Boston. They walked out together on the Sabbath, but parted, one to go to church, one to the park. The first made friends at the church, went to its services and Sunday-school. The other fell in with companions in the park. Now the first is a respected and wealthy citizen, and the other a drunken beggar.

The workingman needs the Sabbath, without it he works seven days for six days' pay. History shows that God exalts nations who keep the Sabbath. The fourth commandment holds together the ten like the keystone of an arch showing us duty to God and duty to man.

Dr. Hunter's speech was very earnest. Sensuality, he said, is the sin which caused the ruin of Sodom and Gomorrah. It sapped the strength of Greece and Rome. It is to be feared that it is doing as much harm to-day. There are a hundred thousand fallen women in London at present. The moral atmosphere of Canada is not as bad as in some places, yet after lecturing to men on this subject, a thousand having heard me, in six weeks I received two thousand letters which might break a heart of stone, from men in Satan's chains, having yielded to vice, solitary or otherwise. I have written my book on wrecked manhood hoping that it may go far and wide amongst young men to convince and warn them of danger. It is sold at $1.50 and will be, I trust, found a help in influencing young persons to purity of thought and action. The family is a divine institution. It forms a centre for feeling, thought and action. The death rate of married men is six to one thousand. Bachelors ten to one thousand. marriage before twenty-five, fifty to one thousand; widowers twenty to one thousand. A hundred and five males are born in excess of females; probably to make up for greater risks on life. The bad conduct of the male population leaves an immense excess of females. Sensuality is as much the sin of the age as intemperance.

Parents, teachers and pastors should have Dr. Hunter's book on 'Wrecked Manhood' to give away. Dr. Potts and others praise it highly.

DR. WEST'S MISSION.

In Dr. West's account of his mission in Boston, Kneeland street, he said: After meeting is over, the tramps stay and get a chance to lie on the [illegible] the mission room, a clean, [illegible] a privilege which is fought for [illegible] nights; only a certain number [illegible] it. Sixty-five cots in the [illegible] of the shelter at fifteen cents [illegible] also filled. This plan brings [illegible] ers into touch with the needy. Men who have been carefully [illegible] from good families, hiding from [illegible] come in, and make our best [illegible] Early teaching always tells. [illegible] man, tall, straight, well dressed [illegible] coming; at last, at a meeting [illegible] so overcome he went down on [illegible] and wept. He belonged to [illegible] whose father grandfather and [illegible] grandfather were ministers, [illegible] come out from Ireland intending well. He had a letter from [illegible] Cook in his pocket. He became [illegible] tiful platform speaker, but [illegible] was broken beyond recovery [illegible] they hear the singing, and [illegible] people who come down to be [illegible] think of home and yearn for [illegible] C. E. Society sent some of [illegible] members to help and the [illegible] strangely stirred. They made [illegible] appeals and seemed addressed [illegible] man in the audience; finally [illegible] them went down and persuaded [illegible] come forward. He was the [illegible] one of the young Endeavorers [illegible] been supposed to be far away.

CONVALESCENT HOME

THE ANNUAL MEETING AT MURRAY BAY—AN APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

The annual meeting of the Convalescent Home at Murray Bay, was held there on Monday, July 20, at [illegible]. There were present a goodly [illegible] the summer visitors, the Hon. S. H. Blake in the chair. The meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. Rural Dean Wade. It was moved by Mrs. [illegible] bot, seconded by Mrs. Bowditch, that the following ladies be the committee of thirteen to visit the home and superintend the affairs of the institution for the year:—Mrs. Boswell, Mrs. Stirling, Mrs. Hunter Dunn, Mrs. Bowditch, Mrs. Clapham, Mrs. Cabot, Mrs. Sturgis, Miss Stat, Miss Tibbets, Miss Rowand, Miss Tarman, Miss Kingston and Miss Lawder.

It was moved by Miss Crosbie, seconded by Miss Tarman, and carried that the local committee in Montreal and Quebec be Miss Kingston and Dr. Charles Wylde, Montreal; Mrs. Boswell and Mrs. Clapham, Quebec.

Moved by Mrs. Sise, seconded by Mrs. Wade, 'That the medical examiners in Quebec be Dr. Harrison Ross and Dr. G. H. Parkes; and in Montreal, Dr. Charles Wylde and Dr. Hamilton.'

Moved by Miss Lawder, seconded by Mr. Burstall, 'That the Advisory Committee be the Hon. S. H. Blake, Toronto, Dr. Thomson and Mr. John Seely Ward, New York.'

Moved by Mr. Burstall, seconded by Mr. J. Seely Ward, 'That the trustees of the church at Murray Bay be asked to give a morning collection in July and an evening collection in August to assist the committee in carrying on the work, and that the secretary write to Cap a L'Aigle, Metis, Bic, Tadousac, Cacouna and River du Loup for the same purpose.'

Moved by Miss Crosbie, seconded by Miss Tarman, 'That a vote of thanks be given to Mr. F. Wolferstan Thomas for his kind services as treasurer, and to Mr. George Durnford for auditing the accounts.'

Moved by Mr. J. Seely Ward, seconded by the Rev. Rural Dean Wade, 'That the thanks of the committee be given to the medical examiners in Montreal and Quebec, and that a special vote of thanks be given to Mrs. Ohling for her kindness in dealing with applications from those desirous of entering the Home.'

Moved by Mr. Burstall, seconded by Mrs. Bowditch, 'That the Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Company be thanked for issuing tickets at reduced rates.'

Moved by Mrs. Cabot, seconded by Mrs. Bowditch, 'That the secretary be instructed to write a letter of condolence to Mrs. Williams, Montreal, to express the sympathy of the committee with her in the loss which she sustained in the death of her son. It was also unanimously resolved that one of the rooms in the Home be named the 'Dr. Williams Room' in commemoration of his services to the Convalescent Home.'

In presenting this account of the annual meeting of the Murray Bay Convalescent Home, the committee beg to state that to enable them to carry on the work, there is a great lack of funds, and as there are ninety more women and children at present in the Home they trust that liberal support will be given to this most deserving charity by their Montreal friends sending their contributions to Mr. F. Wolferstan Thomas, the honorary treasurer.

CHRISTIAN JEWISH MISSION.

A CHALLENGE TO DISCUSSION THAT WAS NOT MADE GOOD.

There was to have been a discussion at the Christian Jewish mission last Sunday. On a previous occasion a very enterprising gentleman who proclaimed himself a Jew, interested in preventing the Rev. Mr. McCarter from making converts from Judaism to Christianity, challenged Mr. McCarter to a discussion of the whole question. He agreed to appear at five o'clock on Sunday with another gentleman, better acquainted with scripture than himself, who would discuss the question in presence of the assembled Jews and Christians. The hour fixed was five o'clock. The challenger never appeared. Miss Ben Oleil, however, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Ben Oleil, the head of the Ben Oleil mission in Jerusalem, was present and spoke briefly and impressively to those who were present. The Rev. Mr. McCarter finds his mission to the Jews succeeding very satisfactorily.

A PLEASANT EVENING.

The Westmount Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor have engaged the steamer 'Duchess of York,' for a moonlight excursion on Thursday, Aug. 13, down the river, taking in the Boucherville illumination for an hour. The party will be select, and a pleasant evening is expected. The society have extended an invitation to the nurses of the Victoria, General and Western Hospitals to attend.

ESTIONS & ANSWERS.

...estions on a possible subjects of general ... best to obtain correct ... Agricultural replies as we ... This must be used, however, as ... not as an enquiry bureau for ... Every query must be ... and full address of the ... will be taken of anonymous com...

GENERAL.

LIBER STUDIORUM' AND OTHER WORKS.

...river, B.C.—1. Where can ... Studiorum be obtained; ... cost? 2. What is ... works? 3. Mention title ... Turner's work on boat ... A Lady, Grim, Messrs. ... 50 Old Bailey, E.C., publish... the Liber in 1890, con... parts at twelve shillings and ... of 52s 6d, say $13.50, for the ... which is published in port... sets of the excellent etchings, ... by Stopford Brooks, and ... the Autotype Com... the same year (1890) a ... Liber Studiorum with ... work is pub... numbers and is very ex... 50. There would, of ... Duty and freight ... work. Field's ... Any of ... from Messrs. ... mss street. ... Sailing, ... & Stream ... be obtained ... 1. The series ... Studiorum' ... English painter, ... the years ... arts of the work ... and end... Turner (1775 to 1851) ... modern artists as a ... (1775-1850) occupy... ancient and med... Turner, in his earlier ... unceasing rivalry. ... against con... his powers de... himself against the old ... Vandervelde (1633-1707). ... The latter had ... drawings of such of his ... sold to different coun... executed on six ... called 'Libri di Ver... numbers, it is ... doubt. The seventy ... constitute an al... of his (Turner's) art. ... plates of the 'Liber' ... the subjects embrac... range of landscape art, and ... historical, pastoral and ... plates intended for the ... editions, and par... were never published, the ... for want of encourage... which cost the sub... shillings each, were not ... at the time. It is even ... first quarter of this cen... sel to light fires with. ... years good proofs of a single ... for as much as £210 ($1,050). ... the first editions some ... those of 'Ben Arthur,' ... Hill' 'Solway Moss,' ... and the 'Junction of the ... The new series referred ... published by Messrs. ... some of the plates ... shed in the first edi... 'Daybreak,' and ... shows that ... knowledge of ... this be ... Turner, but to a ... Both of these pain... spent a large portion of their time in ... observation ... their excel... sunsets, ... Turner's pictures depend ... the mental impressions as pro... by the scene. Various motives ... contributed to the ... of the Liber Studiorum,' among ... displaying his art of ... educating the public ... making money. In many of ... the predominant feeling is ... in most of them it is ... work exhibits traces of the ... and Girtin, as well as of ... the engravers employed ... the publication of his great ... F. C. Lewis Charles Turner, ... Sav. Reynolds and Dunkar... absence of method and want of ... habits, are supposed to have hin... greatly in his publication of ... Liber.'

TO DYE COATS—ACCOUNT OF SIR JOHN THOMPSON.

...riber, Que.—1. Where may clothes ... and dyed in Montreal? 2. Can ... be dyed? 3. Please give the date ... death of Sir John Thompson, and ... particulars of his life. Ans.—At the American Dyeing Company, 221 Mc... Montreal. 2. Yes, at the same ... 3. Sir John Thompson died at Wind... in England, on Dec. 12, 1894. He ... at Halifax, N.S., on Nov. 10, 1844. ... son of an emigrant from Water... land. Sir John was educated at ... Church Academy of Halifax. At ... twenty-seven he became a Ro... having previously been a ... He was called to the Bar in ... 1868 he became chief reporter of ... cial Assembly of Nova Scotia; at ... time carrying on his law practice. ... was elected a member of the Pro... Assembly for Antigonish. He soon ... ered the Provincial Cabinet as At... eral. In 1882 he became Premier ... dia. Two months after his ad... the government was defeated, ... gave up politics altogether for ... At this time he was appointed ... the Supreme Court. He had been ... counsellors in the Fishery Com... 1877, and had been made a Q.C. ... Sir John was the author of the ... which became law in 1884. ... tered the Dominion Cabinet as ... Justice and Attorney-General. ... 1888, he vigorously upheld the ... government concerning the ... Louis Riel. In 1887 he was the ... British plenipotentiaries in ... of the Fishery Treaty at ... He was knighted for his ser... vasion. In 1889 he defended ... government concerning the ... Act. In 1891, on the death ... Macdonald, he was offered ... of the Dominion, but de... Sir John Abbott. On ... of the latter in 1892 he ac... which he held until his ... Sir John was a British ar... Behring Sea Commission at ... England to be sworn in as ... he was stricken with heart ... suddenly at Windsor Cas...

THE REV. E. P. ROE.

...ase give an account of the ... P. Roe, the author. Ans. ... Payson Roe was born in ... N.Y., on March 7, 1838; died ... on July 19, 1888. He ... Williams College and Auburn ... Seminary, and was ordained to ... ministry. In 1862 he was ... to the Second New York ... Mounted Light Cavalry.' He ... civil war, and was in the ... Richmond in 1864. Later ... he was chaplain at Fort Monroe. From the close of the war till 1874 he was pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Highland Falls, N.Y. In 1874 he resigned his pastorate, bought a farm at Cornwall, N. Y., and removing thither, spent the remainder of his life in agricultural and literary pursuits. The great fire in Chicago in 1871 is said to have inspired him with a desire to become an author. He spent some time amid the ruins of the city. The plot of his first novel gradually grew in his mind. He, as it is said, 'let the characters do as they pleased, and work out their own destiny.' The product of this visit to Chicago was 'Barriers Burned Away.' Mr. Roe's first book was published in 1872, and reached within a few years a sale of 69,000 copies. All his stories are founded upon scenes in American life and traits of American character. 'Without a Home,' deals with New York life in tenements and retail store life. An 'Original Belle' deals with events of the Civil War. 'Nature's Serial Story' describes country life and work, and the scenery of the Hudson Highlands. 'The Earth Trembled' deals with the Charleston earthquakes. The following is a list of his works with date of publication, and number of the copies sold: 'Barriers Burned Away,' 1872, 69,000; 'What Can She Do,' 1873, 44,000; 'Opening a Chestnut Burr,' 1874, 60,000; 'Near to Nature's Heart,' 1876, 53,000; 'From Jest to Earnest,' 1875, 61,000; 'A Knight of the Nineteenth Century,' 1877, 54,000; 'A Face Illumined,' 1878, 52,000; 'A Day of Fate,' 1880, 50,000; 'Without a Home,' 1880, 60,000; 'His Sombre Rivals,' 1883, 47,000; 'A Young Girl's Wooing,' 1884, 42,000; 'An Original Belle,' 1885, 35,000; 'Driven Back to Eden,' 1885, 30,000; 'Nature's Serial Story,' 1884, 24,000; 'The Earth Trembled,' 1887, 24,000; 'He Fell in with His Wife,' 1888, 38,000. 'Miss Lou,' a story of Southern life, after the war, was completed after his death by means of extracts from his diary. Mr. E. P. Roe also published 'Culture of Small Fruits,' 'Success with Small Fruits,' and 'Play and Profit in the Garden.' The expedition against Richmond spoken of above was not the great expedition which brought about its surrender and the close of the civil war in 1865.

ADDRESS OF PATENT SOLICITORS.

Enquirer, Que.—Please give the address of some reliable patent solicitor or firm of solicitors. Ans.—Address Messrs. Fetherstonhaugh & Co., Canada Life Building, Montreal, or Messrs. Marion & Laberge, 185 St. James street, Montreal.

NUMISMATIC.

Maurice.—Could any reader of the 'Witness' tell the value of a copper coin having on one side the sun shining on a dial 'Fuego, 1787,' and 'mind your business.' The reverse has a circle of rings linked together. I have been told it is a very rare coin. I have one as old as 1702. Ans.—This is what is called the Franklin cent as it bears his motto about saving time. It is very common, a barrelful having been found some forty years ago in a cellar. It is not worth more than five cents. Your coin of 1702 may not be worth much more.

J.J.V.S., Uxbridge.—Please give the value of the following coins: (1). Obverse, a head with the inscription, 'Victoria Emanuel II. Re d'Italia,' a wreath and star enclosing 5 centisimi, 1862. (2). A Prince Edward Island cent of 1871. (3). A United States cent of 1854. (4). A coin having a bouquet composed of shamrock, a rose and thistle, a wreath enclosing 'un sou,' legend 'Bank token, Montreal.' (5). A penny of William IV. Ans.—These coins are all common, worth little if anything more than face value.

Questioner.—Would you give the value of the following stamps: (1). ½ cent, present issue, Canadian. (2). 4 cent do. (3). 5 cent do. (4). 6 cent do. (5) 8 cent do. (6). 10 cent do. (7). 2 cent registered stamp, Canadian. (8). United States 3 cent, present issue. (9). 4 cent do. (10). 5 cent do. (11). Is there any 7 cent Canadian stamp? (12). Are the common 1, 2 and 3 cent Canadian stamps and 1 and 2 cents of the United States of any value? Ans.—There is a great difference in the price at which dealers purchase and sell stamps. It is therefore impossible to give anything but an approximate value. 1, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9 and 10; these stamps will not sell except at a very low price for quantities. 2. We have never seen a four-cent Canadian stamp. 6 and 7, about one cent. 11. No. 12. No.

J. L. McD., Caledonia, Vt.—Will you please tell me the value of the coin, a rubbing of which I enclose. Ans.—A ten centime piece of Napoleon III., of France. Still very common. Not worth more than face value—two cents.

MEDICAL.

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

INDIGESTION.

A.L.B., New York.—I am greatly troubled with indigestion; cannot eat fats or acid without distress and diarrhoea; am very nervous and not strong. When excited or tired food does not seem to digest at all; charcoal relieves but does not cure. Sometimes am choked with gas so I can hardly breathe. Please tell me what is the trouble, what to eat, etc.? Am 32 years old; have had this trouble for years—sometimes more than others. Eat little cake and pastry. Drink a little coffee and black tea; do they make me worse? Ans.—There is a fashionable method of curing dyspepsia by leaving out one meal, breakfast, and some remarkable cures have been reported of thin persons with no strength and persistently acid stomachs getting well. Certainly they must have dinner sharp at twelve o'clock. On interviewing a person trying this new method she told me that she drank a cup of hot milk on rising and that the family sat down to dinner at eleven a.m., and took supper between five and six p.m. It saved her a great deal of toil and worry to have breakfast off her hands. She was one who eat chiefly starchy foods, bread and biscuit with butter rather than vegetables, fruit, meat, milk or eggs. It was clear gain to her to take a cup of milk instead of loading her stomach at three meals with starch and butter over her requirements. She was much pleased with the plan. Some eat fruit and some drink hot water. It is necessary to try a plan of this kind while less busy than usual as it is a trial to nature to make any change in one's habits. Some people could spare supper better than breakfast or dinner. Nervous dyspeptics who have lost the power to rest enough would get benefit from this plan and enjoy the two meals which must be abundantly nourishing and appetizing, as the stomach at the end of a long fast is pale and often will not digest until stimulated by the introduction of agreeable food. Mrs. A.L.B. must not get too tired if she wants to get well and must plan to spend only the daily income of strength and not to draw upon nervous energy which will consume nerve power. Tea and coffee should not be used by such a patient. Hot water alone or with milk or lemonade if it seems acceptable or cocoa are all useful in such a case. Soda mint tablets are useful to relieve the diarrhoea; take one as soon as the indigestion commences or else a drop of spirit of peppermint and a pinch of baking soda in hot water.

BROWN SPOTS ON FACE AND NECK.

J.H.—I enjoy the best of health. Some years past there appeared some brown spots on my chest and neck, now they are appearing on my brow; there is no pain, itch or any other disturbing influence. I have consulted no person about it as it has caused me no uneasiness. Your attention to the above would much oblige. Ans.—Brown spots on the face, neck and hands often occur due to internal conditions. The cause is not well understood. The spots themselves do not require treatment and need cause no uneasiness. A brown eruption of velvety fawn-colored spots which desquamate or rub off in particles is due to an organism and may be treated with tincture of iodine or any germicide ointment or lotion as in ringworm.

OILY SKIN AND COMEDONES.

G.A.S.D.O. suffers with oily skin and comedones. Do not irritate the comedones into pimples. Wash the skin every day with a lotion of alcohol one drachm, borax one drachm and four tablespoonfuls of water; then rub the face very gently with a soft towel, but keep rubbing until you feel a glow. Have a little salt on your toilette table and put a little in water when you wash. Use good toilette soap and warm water freely.

PROLAPSUS OF THE RECTUM.

Falling of the lowest part of the bowel through the anus may be only the protrusion of folds of mucous membrane, or the muscular coat of the bowel may descend also; the last is rare. This difficulty is common with children but may occur at any age. The cause may be a relaxed condition of the sphincter or round muscle of the anus or from excessive straining. If the muscular coat protrudes no operation should be performed lest the serous membrane should be wounded. Operation is sometimes resorted to when the anus closes spasmodically and the protruded mucous membrane of the bowel becomes strangulated, purple or inflamed; but usually by application of ice or hot compresses the sphincter relaxes and the mother of a child can push back the bowel very gently with the help of a little oil. It should be replaced at once whenever it protrudes and an astringent such as ointment of galls applied with a firm pad to the anus. The cause of relaxation or straining should then be sought for, which may be general debility or straining due to stricture, phimosis, stone, ascarides, constipation, piles or polypus in the rectum. If the cause be piles as it seems to be in the case of W. McC., these can be operated on by local physicians who have been properly trained in surgery. If the cause in W. McC's case is general debility daily warm injections will increase the relaxation, a tonic to the muscular coat of the bowel to encourage even and normal action would be much more useful providing that no cause of straining except constipation exists. Loose folds of mucous membrane can be excised without any difficulty usually where every effort fails. Somtimes cauterizing is done instead. Consult the nearest surgeon.

LEGAL.

ONTARIO.

LIFE OF NOTES.

R.J.M., Whitby, Ont—1. If a note is drawn for five years and the interest has been paid regularly, will the said note be valid at the end of seven years? 2. In other words would said note be outlawed, at the end of seven years if it had never been renewed? Ans.—1. Yes. 2. No.

DIVORCE.

Constant Reader, Manitoba.—Woman was married in Manitoba. Husband left her after he committed adultery. Has heard nothing of him since he left eight years ago. 1. Can she legally marry again in Canada or in England? 2. Would it be legal to get a divorce in the United States, and marry in Canada? 3. What would be about the cost of a divorce in the United States or in Canada? Ans.—1. Not without having been legally divorced. 2. Apparently not. 3. The cost varies greatly in the United States. In Canada it may be put roughly at one thousand dollars.

REVIVAL OF NOTES.

D., Queen's County, N.B.—Does not an endorsement or interest on a note keep it good after it is six years old? Ans.—Part payment of the debt, or a written acknowledgment of it, is sufficient for the purpose mentioned.

ATTEMPTED BRIBERY—OATHS FOR VOTERS.

——, Ont.—If previous to an election a voter has been approached with some inducement or bribe to cast his vote favorably to the person offering such inducement or bribe, and the person so approached takes no notice of the person offering the bribe, not even speaking to him, and goes and votes according to his judgment, can the voter lawfully take the oath as read in the act: 'That I have not received anything nor has anything been promised me directly or indirectly, either to induce me to vote at this election or for loss of time'? 2. Can the reading of the Act be correct for Dominion election: 'That I have not voted before at this election either at this or any other polling place. Is that not the Provincial Election Act (one man one vote)? Should there not be the words 'This riding' in the oath when read to the voter? Ans.—1. Yes. 2. The clause referred to is substantially correct. By 'this election' is intended the election for the riding in question. 3. We think they are not required.

SUNSTRUCK CAMELS.

A correspondent of the London 'Daily News,' accompanying the Nile expedition, expresses his belief that camels are liable to sunstroke. He can find no other explanation of the fact that, not infrequently, 'fine, strong, well-loking animals, without a sign of a sore or a rub on their backs or of a limp in either of their legs, lie down suddenly and compose themselves for death.'

A NORMAN CASTLE FOR SALE.

Hedingham Castle, the Essex stronghold of the Earls of Oxford, and pronounced to be the finest Norman keep in the world, is in the market and will shortly be put up at auction in a London salesroom. Here Queen Matilda is generally believed to have died, and Henry VII.'s visit to the property is well known in history.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

Wanted.—The public to know that our offices are open night and day, and that a beautiful mortuary room decoration will be seen Saturday evening at our central office, 1725 St. Catherine street. All are invited and welcome. Nothing of the kind has been seen outside of Paris. All classes of funerals outside of our subscribers at reasonable prices and easy conditions. The Co-operative Funeral Expense Society.

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. Prospectus, 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,
78 Temple Building.
30

Property.

LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG, GEORGEville, fine lot of Land and Wooden Cottage, close to Steamer Landing, For Sale; also beautiful little Island at Ste. Rose. J. FAIRBAIRN. 1

FARM FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER, desiring to retire from farming, offers for sale his Farm of 174 arpents, situated at Cote St. Michel (3½ miles from Montreal city limits). The Farm is known as the Ogilvie Homestead, and has been in the possession of the present owner's family for 38 years. In 1895 it was awarded the silver medal granted by the Government of the Province of Quebec, and the previous year secured first prize for being the best farm in the County of Hochelaga. It has always been, and is now in a high state of cultivation, so would require no extraordinary expenditure to put it in first-class condition. The farm buildings were erected in 1890, are in good order, and are of the most modern and convenient arrangement. Apply to the proprietor, GEORGE BUCHANAN, Cote St. Michel, County of Hochelaga, or WM. EWING & CO., Seed Merchant, Montreal. 21

FOR SALE, A BRICK COTTAGE, IN REAR of 139 St. Dominique street, near Prince Arthur, containing 8 rooms, with extension kitchen. The use of a stable can be had if required. Apply to F. McMANN, 178 St. James street. 30

FOR SALE, OR TO LET, BLOCK OF Land on Papineau road, about 600 feet front by 157 feet deep. Two Lime Kilns, ten stall Stable, four ton Scale and Office on the property; splendid factory site; exemption from taxation offered. Would sell or rent a part if the whole is too much; low price and terms liberal. J. M. M. DUFF. 23

SALE or EXCHANGE.

The undersigned has choice Corner Lots at extremely low prices for cash; also will exchange solid stone and brick tenements for self-contained houses, a first-class residence or good farm land in the vicinity of Montreal.

C. CUSHING, N.P.,
110 St. James street.

Amherst Park.

DO NOT MISS THIS

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY

— TO —

Safely Invest Your Savings.

BUY ONE OR MORE LOTS AT

AMHERST PARK, and build a Home for your family.

Besides saving rent money and high taxes, you will have the benefit of the increase in value of the property that cannot fail to take place in the near future.

FINE LOTS, ACCORDING TO LOCALITY, FOR

$70, $80, $95, $100.

Only a small cash payment required and light monthly instalments.

High, Dry, Salubrious. Easy Access and Liberal Terms, Clear and Perfect Titles to Purchasers.

Take the St. Denis and St. Henry cars to the grounds, where our special selling agents will be daily to receive visitors. Further information can be had from the undersigned, at Head Office.

145 ST. JAMES STREET.

SAND FOR SALE. TELEPHONE 2618.

C. C. E. BOUTHILLIER, Sec.-Treas.

Rooms and Board.

TO LET, 1, 2 or 3 WELL FURNISHED rooms, with all modern conveniences. Apply at 80a Bleury street. 23

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 NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, on bath and parlor flats, with or without board, suitable for married couple or two gentlemen; no children. 242 Mountain street. 31

ROOM AND BOARD WITH ENGLISH Family; comfortable home for one of quiet habits, central. 21 St. Edward street 31

NICELY FURNISHED DOUBLE OR Single room to let at No. 6 Thistle Terrace. Very central. 31

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 6 p.m.

THE CONVALESCENT HOME
AT MURRAY BAY

WILL BE OPEN FOR PATIENTS ON SATURDAY, June the 27th. All applications must be made to MRS. OHLING, 702 Dorchester street, between the hours of 7 and 10 a.m., DAILY. 18

Board and Rooms Wanted.

UNFURNISHED ROOM WANTED, BY A Lady, engaged during the day. Front room. Centrally situated; neighborhood of Bleury and St. Catherine streets preferred. State terms, which must be moderate, as the lady is not fond of moving. Address PROMPT, 'Witness' Office. 23

BOARD WANTED, IN PRIVATE FAMily latter end of August; gentleman and wife; large room; good board in good locality; ten minutes' walk from post-office. Address X.Y.Z., 16, 'Witness' Office. 29

Employment Wanted.

WANTED, BY FIRST-CLASS GARDENER, all kinds of garden work; charges moderate; city references. GARDENER, 'Witness' Office. 1

WANTED, BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress, families' washing from 25c to 30c per dozen. Apply 12 Vitre street. 1

WANTED, BY AN ENGLISHWOMAN, work by the day, washing or scrubbing. Mrs. G., No. 6, Vallee street, off St. George. 1

WANTED, BY MARRIED MAN, EMPLOYment to make himself generally useful as night watchman, don't understand firing boiler, no education, no reference, honest, reliable and steady; staunch teetotaler; speaks both languages. The advertiser would be very thankful to hear of a job, not having earned a cent all last year. Address COOPER 386 Plessis street. 1

WANTED, BY GOOD LAUNDRESS, work by the day. 14 Hermine street. 31

WANTED, BY GOOD STEADY HANDY Man, situation in good firm; thorough knowledge of boiler work; has tools for steamfitting, job plumbing and other work. Address L. 54, 'Witness' Office. 30

WANTED, BY A CERTIFIED TEACHER, with experience, a position as Teacher of Shorthand and Bookkeeping; excellent references. Address TEACHER 18, 'Witness' Office. 30

Pupils Wanted.

WANTED, PUPILS TO COACH, Classics, etc. Certificated Tutor. 39 Emily st. 31

Houses Wanted.

A MARRIED COUPLE WOULD LIKE TO meet with a gentleman with a small house; would furnish it neatly, and give attendance in exchange for rent, etc. Address W., 364, 'Witness' Office. 31

HOUSE WANTED, OF 4 ROOMS, within or outside city limits; with or without conveniences; rent low; give particulars. Address HOUSE 20, 'Witness' Office. 31

To Let.

TO LET, 332½ ST. ANTOINE STREET, stone front upper tenement, good order, very comfortable house, low rent. J. CRADOCK SIMPSON & CO., 181 St. James street. 31

TO LET, CORNER GUY AND ST. CATHerine streets, Shops and Dwelling; Dorchester and Dufferin square, comfortable, convenient House; pleasant, healthy and central. J. FAIRBAIRN. 1

TO LET, 250 ST. LUKE STREET, A VERY nice Lower Tenement of 4 rooms and bath. THOMAS COLLINS. 1

TO LET, No. 5 MORLAND STREET, Stone cottage, 9 rooms, low rent; will be put in good order. J. CRADOCK SIMPSON & CO., 181 St. James street. 31

TO LET, 332½ ST. ANTOINE STREET, stone front upper tenement, good order; very comfortable house, low rent. J. CRADOCK SIMPSON & CO., 181 St. James street. 31

Money to Loan.

MONEY TO LEND.

We have always money to lend on first mortgage on city real estate.

Low rates of interest for large amounts.

Expenses kept down in all cases.

Loans put through quickly when required.

J. CRADOCK SIMPSON & CO.,
181 ST. JAMES STREET.
25

TARIFF

FOR

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS,

(Prepaid.)

SITUATIONS WANTED — 10 cents for 20 words or less, three insertions, 25 cents; over 20 words, ½ cent per extra word per insertion.

SITUATIONS VACANT — 10 cents for 20 words each insertion; additional words, ½ cent per extra word per insertion.

PUPILS WANTED—10 cents for 20 words; 3 insertions, 25 cents; 6 insertions, 40c; over 20 words, ½ cent per extra word per insertion.

SPECIFIC ARTICLES (second-hand) — 10 cents for 20 words; 3 insertions, 25c; 6 insertions, 40 cents. Second-hand dealers come under 'Business Cards.'

BARGAINS—10c for 20 words; 3 insertions, 25c; 6 insertions, 40c.

LOST ARTICLES—10 cents for 20 words; 3 insertions, 25c; 6 insertions, 40c.

FOUND ARTICLES—25 cents for 25 words, each insertion. When found articles can be left at office as security for charges compensation will be looked for to person claiming property.

BOARD AND ROOMS TO LET or WANTED —10 cents for 20 words; 3 insertions, 25c.

HOUSES AND REAL ESTATE—20 cents for 20 words; 6 insertions, $1.

SWAPS—10 cents for 20 words; 3 insertions, 25c; 6 insertions, 40c.

FINANCIAL—25 cents for 25 words; 6 insertions, $1.25.

BUSINESS CHANCES—25 cts. for 25 words; 6 insertions, $1.25.

BUSINESS CARDS—25 cents for 25 words; 6 insertions, $1.25.

MEDICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS—60 cents for 20 words; 6 insertions, $3.50.

ALL OTHER 'WANTED' ADVERTISEMENTS, 25 cents for 25 words, each insertion.

NOTICE PARTICULARLY.

The above rates are NET CASH with order. When advertisements are sent in without being prepaid numerous entries have to be made, and the rate is, in consequence, much higher.

The above mentioned charge is always the minimum, even though the advertisement does not contain the number of words allowed. Additional words may be had pro rata.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED, OFFICE BOY; REFERENCES. WM. HOOD & SON, Contractors, 10 Richmond square. 1

WANTED, BOY TO LEARN RETAIL Hardware Business. Apply 47b Prince Arthur street. 1

WANTED, A SPECIAL AGENT, BY A first-class Marine Insurance Company. Apply P.O. Box 2358. 1

WANTED, A YOUNG MAN FROM 18 TO 21 as Typewriter and Stenographer accustomed to the Remington; good salary and prospect. Address IMMEDIATE, 'Witness' Office. 1

WANTED, FOR THE SUN LIFE ASSURance Co. of Canada, some experienced canvassers for Montreal and the following counties: Hochelaga, Jacques Cartier, Laval, Vaudreuil, Soulanges, Argenteuil, Two Mountains, Terrebonne, L'Assomption, Montcalm. The Company is lending money on first mortgages. Address O. LEGER, Sun Life Building, 1766 Notre Dame street. 1

WANTED, A YOUNG MAN, HAVING some experience in the confectionery business, to learn revolving-pan work; steady employment to the right man. Apply to the LANG MAUFACTURING CO. 31

SALESMEN WANTED IN EVERY DISTRICT; new season; samples free; salary or commission, with expenses from start. LUKE BROS. CO., Montreal Que.

WANTED, AT 754 DORCHESTER ST., good General Servant. 30

WANTED, A GOOD PLAIN COOK OR General Servant; must have good references. Apply at 265 Peel street. 30

$18 A WEEK EASY.—You work right around home. A brand new thing. No trouble to make $18 per week easy. Write to us quickly, you will be surprised how easily it can be done. Send us your address anyway; it will be for your interest to investigate. Write to-day. You can positively make $18 a week easy. Address, IMPERIAL SILVERWARE CO., Box L.H., Windsor, Ont. 16

Miscellaneous.

PERSONAL—BOSTON DENTAL PARLORS 1856 Notre Dame. Beautiful Sets of Teeth for Ten Dollars. Fit and quality guaranteed. Painless extracting a specialty. All charges moderate. 9

Business Chances.

FOR SALE, NICE LITTLE GROCERY; small stock; just the thing for a new beginner; low rent. For information apply after 6 p.m. 716 St. Urbain street. 30

Lost, Strayed and Found.

PERSONAL.

A REWARD of $25 will be paid for the arrest and conviction of the party who stole the Brantford Bicycle, No. 41,598, from the premises of Mr. Anson McKim, at Dorval, on the night of the 28th of July. Bicycle dealers will please be on the look out for this wheel. Send information to the Dominion Burglary Guarantee Company, Limited. 31

Bargains.

FOR SALE, LADIES' CLOTHING AND A Sofa Bed. 836 Palace street. 1

FOR SALE, HALF-RATER 'SOTHIS'; very complete outfit. Apply to G. H. DUGGAN, Dominion Bridge Co. 1

FOR SALE, A PAIR OF ROLLER CANaries. Address GOOD SINGER, 'Witness' Office. 27

FOR SALE, SMALL OFFICE AND FOUR ton Scale for Hay, Coal, Lime, etc., etc., in good order; cheap. J. M. M. DUFF, Imperial Building, Montreal. 23

FOR SALE, FOR THE MILLION, KINDling, $2; Cut Maple, $2.50; Tamarac Blocks, $1.75; Hardwood Blocks, $1.50; cut any length; delivered anywhere in the city. J. C. McDIARMID, Richmond square. Bell Telephone 3353. 11

OLD NEWSPAPERS

Suitable for wrapping purposes, for sale at the 'Witness' Office, in 10-lb. packages, at $1 per 100 lbs. 23

...STIONS & ANSWERS.

...subjects of general ... correct ... replies are ... however, as ... bureau for ... matter ... of the ... of anonymous com...

GENERAL.

LIBER STUDIORUM AND ... WORKS.

... 1. Where can ... be obtained; ... 2. What is ... Meaning of the title ... were on boat ... Liber Studiorum Mr. ... original work ... A. L. ... from Messrs. ... E. ... published ... in 1890 con... ... siderings and ... for the ... Liber Studiorum ... in portfolio ... first etchings, ... Cousin Brooks, and ... Amorous Cimabue ... years ago on a ... Liber Studiorum with ... work is published ... is very ex... There would, of ... duty and delight ... work. Field's ... Any of ... from Messrs. ... James street, ... Sailing, ... Trout & Stream ... to be obtained ... 4. The series ... Liber Studiorum' ... British painter, ... during the years ... parts of the work ... to 1819 and end... ... (1775 to 1851) ... modern artists as a ... (1775-1850) occupy... ... ancient and mod... Turner, in his earlier ... interesting rivalry, ... against con... but as his powers de... himself against the old ... Vanderdoes (1613-1671). ... The latter had ... drawings of such of his ... sold in different coun... ... executed on six ... called Libri di Ver... issued his numbers. It is ... complete. The seventy ... Studium constitute an al... ... of his (Turner's) art, ... thirteen plates of the 'Liber' ... parts, the subjects embrac... ... range of landscape art, and ... historical, pastoral and ... plates intended for the ... eighteenth editions, and par... were never published, the ... stopped for want of encourage... plates, which cost the sub... five shillings each, were not ... at the time. It is even ... that in the first quarter of this cen... were used to light fires with. ... later years good proofs of a single ... have sold for as much as £210 ($1,050). ... the plates of the first edition some ... are those of 'Ben Arthur,' ... Hind Head Hill,' 'Solway Moss,' ... Pass,' and the 'Junction of the ... and Wye.' The new series referred ... having been published by Messrs. ... & Sons, contains some of the plates ... were published in the first edi... 'Scarborough Harbour,' and ... Lake.' The Liber shows that ... had a knowledge of ... of natural objects, but this ... ... much higher degree. Both of these paint... spent a large portion of their time in ... open air, and in the close observation ... natural phenomena hone their excel... ... in the depiction of sunrises, sunsets, ... storms, etc. Turner's pictures depend ... upon the mental impressions as pro... by the scene. Various motives ... said to have contributed to the ... production of the Liber Studiorum,' among ... the desire of displaying his art of ... Claude,' of educating the public ... and of making money. In many of ... designs, the predominant feeling is ... gay, or tragic, in most of them it is ... us. The work exhibits traces of the ... genius of Cozens and Girtin, as well as of ... Claude. Among the engravers employed ... Turner in the publication of his great ... were F. C. Lewis, Charles Turner, ... Dawe, Sir Reynolds and Dunkar... Absence of method and want of ... business habits, are supposed to have hin... Turner greatly in his publication of ... Liber.'

TURNING TO DYE COATS—ACCOUNT OF SIR JOHN THOMPSON.

... River, Que.—1. Where may clothes ... tanned and dyed in Montreal? 2. Can ... be dyed? 3. Please give the date ... death of Sir John Thompson, and ... particulars of his life. Ans.—At the ... American Dyeing Company, 221 Mc... Montreal. 2. Yes, at the same ... 3. Sir John Thompson died at Wind... in England, on Dec. 12, 1894. He ... at Halifax, N.S., on Nov. 10, 1844, ... son of an emigrant from Waterford. Sir John was educated at ... Church Academy of Halifax. At ... twenty-seven he became a Ro... having previously been a ... He was called to the Bar in ... he became chief reporter of ... Assembly of Nova Scotia; at ... carrying on his law practice, ... was elected a member of the Pro... Assembly for Antigonish. He soon ... the Provincial Cabinet as At... ... in 1882 he became Premier ... Two months after his ad... the government was defeated, ... gave up politics altogether for ... At this time he was appointed ... Supreme Court. He had been ... counsellors in the Fishery Com... ... and had been made a Q.C. ... John was the author of the ... which became law in 1888, ... the Dominion Cabinet as ... and Attorney-General. ... he vigorously upheld the ... government concerning the ... Bell. In 1887 he was the ... British plenipotentiaries in ... of the Fishery Treaty at ... He was knighted for his ser... vision. In 1890 he defended ... government concerning the ... Act. In 1891, on the death ... Macdonald, he was offered ... of the Dominion, but de... Sir John Abbott. On ... of the latter in 1892 he ac... ... which he held until his ... Sir John was a British ar... ...bring Sea Commission at ... England to be sworn in as ... He was stricken with heart ... suddenly at Windsor Cas...

THE REV. E. P. ROE.

... give an account of the ... P. Roe, the author. Ans. ... Payson Roe was born in ... March 7, 1838; died ... July 19, 1888. He ... College and Auburn ... and was ordained to ... ministry. In 1862 he was ... the Second New York ... Light Cavalry.' He ... war, and was in the ... Richmond in 1864. Later he was chaplain at Fort Monroe. From the close of the war till 1874 he was pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Highland Falls, N.Y. In 1874 he resigned his pastorate, bought a farm at Cornwall, N.Y., and removing thither, spent the remainder of his life in agricultural and literary pursuits. The great fire in Chicago in 1871 is said to have inspired him with a desire to become an author. He spent some time amid the ruins of the city. The plot of his first novel gradually grew in his mind. He, as it is said, 'let the characters do as they pleased, and work out their own destiny.' The product of this visit to Chicago was 'Barriers Burned Away.' Mr. Roe's first book was published in 1872, and reached within a few years, a sale of 60,000 copies. All his stories are founded upon scenes in American life and traits of American character. 'Without a Home,' deals with New York life in tenements and retail store life. An 'Original Belle' deals with events of the Civil War. 'Nature's Serial Story' describes country life and work, and the scenery of the Hudson Highlands. 'The Earth Trembled' deals with the Charleston earthquakes. The following is a list of his works with date of publication, and number of the copies sold: 'Barriers Burned Away,' 1872, 60,000; 'What Can She Do,' 1873, 41,000; 'Opening a Chestnut Burr,' 1874, 60,000; 'Near to Nature's Heart,' 1876, 53,000; 'From Jest to Earnest,' 1875, 61,000; 'A Knight of the Nineteenth Century,' 1877, 54,000; 'A Face Illumined,' 1878, 52,000; 'A Day of Fate,' 1881, 50,000; 'Without a Home,' 1880, 60,000; 'His Sombre Rivals,' 1883, 47,000; 'A Young Girl's Wooing,' 1884, 42,000; 'An Original Belle,' 1885, 35,000; 'Driven Back to Eden,' 1885, 30,000; 'Nature's Serial Story,' 1884, 24,000; 'The Earth Trembled,' 1887, 24,000; 'He Fell in with His Wife,' 1887, 25,000; 'Miss Lou,' a story of Southern life, after the war, was completed after his death by means of extracts from his diary. Mr. E. P. Roe also published 'Culture of Small Fruits,' 'Success with Small Fruits,' and 'Play and Profit in the Garden.' The expedition against Richmond spoken of above was not the great expedition which brought about its surrender and the close of the civil war in 1865.

ADDRESS OF PATENT SOLICITORS.

Enquirer, Que.—Please give the address of some reliable patent solicitor or firm of solicitors. Ans.—Address Messrs. Fetherstonhaugh & Co., Canada Life Building, Montreal, or Messrs. Marion & Laberge, 185 St. James street, Montreal.

NUMISMATIC.

Maurice.—Could any reader of the 'Witness' tell the value of a copper coin having on one side the sun shining on a dial 'Fugio, 1787,' and 'mind your business.' The reverse has a circle of rings linked together. I have been told it is a very rare coin. I have one as old as 1762. Ans.—This is what is called the Franklin coin as it bears his motto about saving time. It is very common, a barrelful having been found some forty years ago in a cellar. It is not worth more than five cents. Your coin of 1762 may not be worth much more.

J.J.V.S., Uxbridge.—Please give the value of the following coins: (1). Obverse, a head with the inscription, 'Victoria Emanuel II. Re d'Italia,' a wreath and star enclosing 5 centisimi, 1862. (2). A Prince Edward Island cent of 1871. (3). A United States cent of 1854. (4). A coin having a bouquet composed of shamrock, a rose and thistle, a wreath enclosing 'un sou,' legend 'Bank token, Montreal.' (5). A penny of William IV. Ans.—These coins are all common, worth little if anything more than face value.

Questioner.—Would you give the value of the following stamps: (1). ½ cent, present issue, Canadian. (2). 4 cent do. (3). 5 cent do. (4). 6 cent do. (5). 8 cent do. (6). 10 cent do. (7). 2 cent registered stamp, Canadian. (8). United States 3 cent, present issue. (9). 4 cent do. (10). 5 cent do. (11). Is there any 7 cent Canadian stamp? (12). Are the common 1, 2 and 3 cent Canadian stamps and 1 and 2 cents of the United States of any value? Ans.—There is a great difference in the price at which dealers purchase and sell stamps. It is therefore impossible to give anything but an approximate value. 1, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9 and 10; these stamps will not sell except at a very low price for quantities. 2. We have never seen a four-cent Canadian stamp. 6 and 7, about one cent. 11. No. 12. No.

J. L. McD., Caledonia, Vt.—Will you please tell me the value of the coin, a rubbing of which I enclose. Ans.—A ten centime piece of Napoleon III., of France. Still very common. Not worth more than face value—two cents.

MEDICAL.

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

INDIGESTION.

A.L.B., New York.—I am greatly troubled with indigestion; cannot eat fats or acid without distress and diarrhoea; am very nervous and not strong. When excited or tired food does not seem to digest at all; charcoal relieves but does not cure. Sometimes am choked with gas so I can hardly breathe. Please tell me what is the trouble, what to eat, etc.? Am 32 years old; have had this trouble for years—sometimes more than others. Eat little cake and pastry. Drink a little coffee and black tea; do they make me worse? Ans.—There is a fashionable method of curing dyspepsia by leaving out one meal, breakfast, and some remarkable cures have been reported of thin persons with no strength and persistently acid stomachs getting well. Certainly they must have dinner sharp at twelve o'clock. On interviewing a person trying this new method she told me that she drank a cup of hot milk on rising and that the family sat down to dinner at eleven a.m., and took supper between five and six p.m. It saved her a great deal of toil and worry to have breakfast off her hands. She was one who eat chiefly starchy foods, bread and biscuit with butter rather than vegetables, fruit, meat, milk or eggs. It was clear gain to her to take a cup of milk instead of loading her stomach at three meals with starch and butter over her requirements. She was much pleased with the plan. Some eat fruit and some drink hot water. It is necessary to try a plan of this kind while less busy than usual as it is a trial to nature to make any change in one's habits. Some people could spare supper better than breakfast or dinner. Nervous dyspeptics who have lost the power to rest enough would get benefit from this plan and enjoy the two meals which must be abundantly nourishing and appetizing, as the stomach at the end of a long fast is pale and often will not digest until stimulated by the introduction of agreeable food. Mrs. A.L.B. must not get too tired if she wants to get well and must plan to spend only the daily income of strength and not to draw upon nervous energy which will consume nerve power. Tea and coffee should not be used by such a patient. Hot water alone or with milk or lemonade if it seems acceptable or cocoa are all useful in such a case. Soda mint tablets are useful to relieve the diarrhoea; take one as soon as the indigestion commences or else a drop of spirit of peppermint and a pinch of baking soda in hot water.

BROWN SPOTS ON FACE AND NECK.

J.H.—I enjoy the best of health. Some years past there appeared some brown spots on my chest and neck, now they are appearing on my brow; there is no pain, itch or any other disturbing influence. I have consulted no person about it as it has caused me no uneasiness. Your attention to the above would much oblige. Ans.—Brown spots on the face, neck and hands often occur due to internal conditions. The cause is not well understood. The spots themselves do not require treatment and need cause no uneasiness. A brown eruption of velvety fawn-colored spots which desquamate or rub off in particles is due to an organism and may be treated with tincture of iodine or any germicide ointment or lotion as in ringworm.

OILY SKIN AND COMEDONES.

G.A.S.D.O. suffers with oily skin and comedones. Do not irritate the comedones into pimples. Wash the skin every day with a lotion of alcohol one drachm, borax one drachm and four tablespoonfuls of water; then rub the face very gently with a soft towel, but keep rubbing until you feel a glow. Have a little salt on your toilette table and put a little in water when you wash. Use good toilette soap and warm water freely.

PROLAPSUS OF THE RECTUM.

Falling of the lowest part of the bowel through the anus may be only the protrusion of folds of mucous membrane, or the muscular coat of the bowel may descend also; the last is rare. This difficulty is common with children but may occur at any age. The cause may be a relaxed condition of the sphincter or round muscle of the anus or from excessive straining. If the muscular coat protrudes no operation should be performed lest the serous membrane should be wounded. Operation is sometimes resorted to when the anus closes spasmodically and the protruded mucous membrane of the bowel becomes strangulated, purple or inflamed; but usually by application of ice or hot compresses the sphincter relaxes and the mother of a child can push back the bowel very gently with the help of a little oil. It should be replaced at once whenever it protrudes and an astringent such as ointment of galls applied with a firm pad to the anus. The cause of relaxation or straining should then be sought for, which may be general debility or straining due to stricture, phimosis, stone, ascarides, constipation, piles or polypus in the rectum. If the cause be piles as it seems to be in the case of W. McC., these can be operated on by local physicians who have been properly trained in surgery. If the cause in W. McC's case is general debility daily warm injections will increase the relaxation, a tonic to the muscular coat of the bowel to encourage even and normal action would be much more useful providing that no cause of straining except constipation exists. Loose folds of mucous membrane can be excised without any difficulty usually where every effort fails. Somtimes cauterizing is done instead. Consult the nearest surgeon.

LEGAL.

ONTARIO.

LIFE OF NOTES.

R.J.M., Whitby, Ont.—1. If a note is drawn for five years and the interest has been paid regularly, will the said note be valid at the end of seven years? 2. In other words would said note be outlawed, at the end of seven years if it had never been renewed? Ans.—1. Yes. 2. No.

DIVORCE.

Constant Reader, Manitoba.—Woman was married in Manitoba. Husband left her after he committed adultery. Has heard nothing of him since he left eight years ago. 1. Can she legally marry again in Canada or in England? 2. Would it be legal to get a divorce in the United States, and marry in Canada? 3. What would be about the cost of a divorce in the United States or in Canada? Ans.—1. Not without having been legally divorced. 2. Apparently not. 3. The cost varies greatly in the United States. In Canada it may be put roughly at one thousand dollars.

REVIVAL OF NOTES.

D., Queen's County, N.B.—Does not an endorsement or interest on a note keep it good after it is six years old? Ans.—Part payment of the debt, or a written acknowledgment of it, is sufficient for the purpose mentioned.

ATTEMPTED BRIBERY—OATHS FOR VOTERS.

——, Ont.—If previous to an election a voter has been approached with some inducement or bribe to cast his vote favorably to the person offering such inducement or bribe, and the person so approached takes no notice of the person offering the bribe, not even speaking to him, and goes and votes according to his judgment, can the voter lawfully take the oath as read in the act: 'That I have not received anything nor has anything been promised me directly or indirectly, either to induce me to vote at this election or for loss of time'? 2. Can the reading of the Act be correct for Dominion election: 'That I have not voted before at this election either at this or any other polling place. Is that not the Provincial Election Act (one man one vote)? Should there not be the words 'This riding' in the oath when read to the voter? Ans.—1. Yes. 2. The clause referred to is substantially correct. By 'this election' is intended the election for the riding in question. 3. We think they are not required.

SUNSTRUCK CAMELS.

A correspondent of the London 'Daily News,' accompanying the Nile expedition, expresses his belief that camels are liable to sunstroke. He can find no other explanation of the fact that, not infrequently, 'fine, strong, well-loking animals, without a sign of a sore or a rub on their backs or of a limp in either of their legs, lie down suddenly and compose themselves for death.'

A NORMAN CASTLE FOR SALE.

Hedingham Castle, the Essex stronghold of the Earls of Oxford, and pronounced to be the finest Norman keep in the world, is in the market and will shortly be put up at auction in a London salesroom. Here Queen Matilda is generally believed to have died, and Henry VII.'s visit to the property is well known in history.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

Wanted.—The public to know that our offices are open night and day, and that a beautiful mortuary room decoration will be seen Saturday evening at our central office, 1725 St. Catherine street. All are invited and welcome. Nothing of the kind has been seen outside of Paris. All classes of funerals outside of our subscribers at reasonable prices and easy conditions. The Co-operative Funeral Expense Society.

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. Prospectus, 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,
78 Temple Building.
30

Property.

LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG, GEOLGEville, fine lot of Land and Wooden Cottage, close to Steamer Landing. For Sale; also beautiful little Island at Ste. Rose. J. FAIRBAIRN. 1

FARM FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER, desiring to retire from farming, offers for sale his Farm of 174 arpents, situated at Cote St. Michel (3½ miles from Montreal city limits). The Farm is known as the Ogilvie Homestead, and has been in the possession of the present owner's family for 38 years. In 1895 it was awarded the silver medal granted by the Government of the Province of Quebec, and the previous year secured first prize for being the best farm in the County of Hochelaga. It has always been, and is now in a high state of cultivation, so would require no extraordinary expenditure to put it in first-class condition. The farm buildings were erected in 1890, are in good order, and are of the most modern and convenient arrangement. Apply to the proprietor, GEORGE BUCHANAN, Cote St. Michel, County of Hochelaga, or WM. EWING & CO., Seed Merchant, Montreal. 21

FOR SALE, A BRICK COTTAGE, IN REAR of 139 St. Dominique street, near Prince Arthur, containing 8 rooms, with extension kitchen. The use of a stable can be had if required. Apply to F. McMANN, 178 St. James street. 30

FOR SALE, OR TO LET, BLOCK OF Land on Papineau road, about 600 feet front by 157 feet deep. Two Lime Kilns, ten stall Stable, four ton Scale and Office on the property; splendid factory site; exemption from taxation offered. Would sell or rent a part if the whole is too much; low price and terms liberal. J. M. M. DUFF. 23

SALE or EXCHANGE.

The undersigned has choice Corner Lots at extremely low prices for cash; also will exchange solid stone and brick tenements for self-contained houses, a first-class residence or good farm land in the vicinity of Montreal.

C. CUSHING, N.P.,
110 St. James street.

Amherst Park.

DO NOT MISS THIS

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY

— TO —

Safely Invest Your Savings.

BUY ONE OR MORE LOTS AT

AMHERST PARK, and build a Home for your family.

Besides saving rent money and high taxes, you will have the benefit of the increase in value of the property that cannot fail to take place in the near future.

FINE LOTS, ACCORDING TO LOCALITY, FOR

$70, $80, $95, $100.

Only a small cash payment required and light monthly instalments.

High, Dry, Salubrious. Easy Access and Liberal Terms, Clear and Perfect Titles to Purchasers.

Take the St. Denis and St. Henry cars to the grounds, where our special selling agents will be daily to receive visitors. Further information can be had from the undersigned, at Head Office.

145 ST. JAMES STREET.

SAND FOR SALE. TELEPHONE 2618.

C. C. E. BOUTHILLIER, Sec.-Treas.

Rooms and Board.

TO LET, 1, 2 or 3 WELL FURNISHED rooms, with all modern conveniences. Apply at 80a Bleury street. 23

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 NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, on bath and parlor flats, with or without board, suitable for married couple or two gentlemen; no children. 242 Mountain street. 31

ROOM AND BOARD WITH ENGLISH Family; comfortable home for one of quiet habits, central. 21 St. Edward street 31

NICELY FURNISHED DOUBLE OR Single room to let at No. 6 Thistle Terrace. Very central. 31

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 the 27th. All applications must be made to MRS. OHLING, 702 Dorchester street, between the hours of 7 and 10 a.m., DAILY. 18

Board and Rooms Wanted.

UNFURNISHED ROOM WANTED, BY A Lady, engaged during the day. Front room. Centrally situated; neighborhood of Bleury and St. Catherine streets preferred. State terms, which must be moderate, as the lady is not fond of moving. Address PROMPT, 'Witness' Office. 23

BOARD WANTED, IN PRIVATE FAMily latter end of August; gentleman and wife; large room; good board in good locality; ten minutes' walk from post-office. Address X.Y.Z., 16, 'Witness' Office. 29

Employment Wanted.

WANTED, BY FIRST-CLASS GARDENER, all kinds of garden work; charges moderate; city references. GARDENER, 'Witness' Office. 1

WANTED, BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress, families' washing from 25c to 30c per dozen. Apply 12 Vitre street. 1

WANTED, BY AN ENGLISHWOMAN, work by the day, washing or scrubbing. Mrs. G., No. 6, Vallee street, off St. George. 1

WANTED, BY MARRIED MAN, EMPLOYment to make himself generally useful as night watchman, don't understand firing boiler, no education, no reference, honest, reliable and steady; staunch teetotaler; speaks both languages. The advertiser would be very thankful to hear of a job, not having earned a cent all last year. Address COOPER 386 Plessis street. 1

WANTED, BY GOOD LAUNDRESS, work by the day. 14 Hermine street. 31

WANTED, BY GOOD STEADY HANDY Man, situation in good firm; thorough knowledge of boiler work; has tools for steamfitting, job plumbing and other work. Address L. 54, 'Witness' Office. 30

WANTED, BY A CERTIFIED TEACHER, with experience, a position as Teacher of Shorthand and Bookkeeping; excellent references. Address TEACHER 18, 'Witness' Office. 30

Pupils Wanted.

WANTED, PUPILS TO COACH, Classics, etc. Certificated Tutor. 39 Emily st. 31

Houses Wanted.

A MARRIED COUPLE WOULD LIKE TO meet with a gentleman with a small house; would furnish it neatly, and give attendance in exchange for rent, etc. Address W., 364, 'Witness' Office. 21

HOUSE WANTED, OF 4 ROOMS, within or outside city limits; with or without conveniences; rent low; give particulars. Address HOUSE 20, 'Witness' Office. 21

To Let.

TO LET, 332½ ST. ANTOINE STREET, stone front upper tenement, good order, very comfortable house, low rent. J. CRADOCK SIMPSON & CO., 181 St. James street. 31

TO LET, CORNER GUY AND ST. CATHerine streets, Shops and Dwelling; Dorchester and Dufferin square, comfortable, convenient House; pleasant, healthy and central. J. FAIRBAIRN. 1

TO LET, 250 ST. LUKE STREET, A VERY nice Lower Tenement of 4 rooms and bath. THOMAS COLLINS. 1

TO LET, No. 5 MORLAND STREET, Stone cottage, 9 rooms, low rent; will be put in good order. J. CRADOCK SIMPSON & CO., 181 St. James street. 31

TO LET, 332½ ST. ANTOINE STREET, stone front upper tenement, good order; very comfortable house, low rent. J. CRADOCK SIMPSON & CO., 181 St. James street. 31

Money to Loan.

MONEY TO LEND.

We have always money to lend on first mortgage on city real estate.

Low rates of interest for large amounts.

Expenses kept down in all cases.

Loans put through quickly when required.

J. CRADOCK SIMPSON & CO.,
181 ST. JAMES STREET.
25

TARIFF

FOR

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS,

(Prepaid.)

SITUATIONS WANTED — 10 cents for 20 words or less, three insertions, 25 cents; over 20 words, ½ cent per extra word per insertion.

SITUATIONS VACANT — 10 cents for 20 words each insertion; additional words, ½ cent per extra word per insertion.

PUPILS WANTED—10 cents for 20 words; 3 insertions, 25 cents; 6 insertions, 40c; over 20 words, ½ cent per extra word per insertion.

SPECIFIC ARTICLES (second-hand) — 10 cents for 20 words; 3 insertions, 25c; 6 insertions, 40 cents. Second-hand dealers come under 'Business Cards.'

BARGAINS—10c for 20 words; 3 insertions, 25c; 6 insertions, 40c.

LOST ARTICLES—10 cents for 20 words; 3 insertions, 25c; 6 insertions, 40c.

FOUND ARTICLES—25 cents for 25 words, each insertion. When found articles can be left at office as security for charges compensation will be looked for to person claiming property.

BOARD AND ROOMS TO LET or WANTED —10 cents for 20 words; 3 insertions, 25c.

HOUSES AND REAL ESTATE—20 cents for 20 words; 6 insertions, $1.

SWAPS—10 cents for 20 words; 3 insertions, 25c; 6 insertions, 40c.

FINANCIAL—25 cents for 25 words; 6 insertions, $1.25.

BUSINESS CHANCES—25 cts. for 25 words; 6 insertions, $1.25.

BUSINESS CARDS—25 cents for 25 words; 6 insertions, $1.25.

MEDICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS—60 cents for 20 words; 6 insertions, $3.50.

ALL OTHER 'WANTED' ADVERTISEMENTS, 25 cents for 25 words, each insertion.

NOTICE PARTICULARLY.

The above rates are NET CASH with order. When advertisements are sent in without being prepaid numerous entries have to be made, and the rate is, in consequence, much higher.

The above mentioned charge is always the minimum, even though the advertisement does not contain the number of words allowed. Additional words may be had pro rata.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED, OFFICE BOY; REFERENCES. WM. HOOD & SON, Contractors, 10 Richmond square. 1

WANTED, BOY TO LEARN RETAIL Hardware Business. Apply 47b Prince Arthur street. 1

WANTED, A SPECIAL AGENT, BY A first-class Marine Insurance Company. Apply P.O. Box 2358. 1

WANTED, A YOUNG MAN FROM 18 TO 21 as Typewriter and Stenographer accustomed to the Remington; good salary and prospect. Address IMMEDIATE, 'Witness' Office. 1

WANTED, FOR THE SUN LIFE ASSURance Co. of Canada, some experienced canvassers for Montreal and the following counties: Hochelaga, Jacques Cartier, Laval, Vaudreuil, Soulanges, Argenteuil, Two Mountains, Terrebonne, L'Assomption, Montcalm. The Company is lending money on first mortgages. Address O. LEGER, Sun Life Building, 1766 Notre Dame street. 1

WANTED, A YOUNG MAN, HAVING some experience in the confectionery business, to learn revolving-pan work; steady employment to the right man. Apply to the LANG MAUFACTURING CO. 31

SALESMEN WANTED IN EVERY DISTrict; new season; samples free; salary or commission, with expenses from start. LUKE BROS. CO., Montreal Que.

WANTED, AT 754 DORCHESTER ST., good General Servant. 30

WANTED, A GOOD PLAIN COOK OR General Servant; must have good references. Apply at 265 Peel street. 30

$18 A WEEK EASY.—You work right around home. A brand new thing. No trouble to make $18 per week easy. Write to us quickly, you will be surprised how easily it can be done. Send us your address anyway; it will be for your interest to investigate. Write to-day. You can positively make $18 a week easy. Address, IMPERIAL SILVERWARE CO., Box L.H., Windsor, Ont. 16

Miscellaneous.

PERSONAL—BOSTON DENTAL PARLORS 1856 Notre Dame. Beautiful Sets of Teeth for Ten Dollars. Fit and quality guaranteed. Painless extracting a specialty. All charges moderate. 8

Business Chances.

FOR SALE, NICE LITTLE GROCERY; small stock; just the thing for a new beginner; low rent. For information apply after 6 p.m. 716 St. Urbain street. 30

Lost, Strayed and Found.

PERSONAL

A REWARD of $25 will be paid for the arrest and conviction of the party who stole the Brantford Bicycle, No. 41,598, from the premises of Mr. Anson McKim, at Dorval, on the night of the 29th of July. Bicycle dealers will please be on the look out for this wheel. Send information to the Dominion Burglary Guarantee Company, Limited. 31

Bargains.

FOR SALE, LADIES' CLOTHING AND A Sofa Bed. 836 Palace street. 1

FOR SALE, HALF-RATER 'SOTHIS'; very complete outfit. Apply to G. H. DUGGAN, Dominion Bridge Co. 1

FOR SALE, A PAIR OF ROLLER CANaries. Address GOOD SINGER, 'Witness' Office. 27

FOR SALE, SMALL OFFICE AND FOUR ton Scale for Hay, Coal, Lime, etc., etc., in good order; cheap. J. M. M. DUFF, Imperial Building, Montreal. 23

FOR SALE, FOR THE MILLION, KINDling, $2; Cut Maple, $2.50; Tamarac Blocks, $1.75; Hardwood Blocks, $1.50; cut any length; delivered anywhere in the city. J. C. McDIARMID, Richmond square. Bell Telephone 3353. 11

OLD NEWSPAPERS

Suitable for wrapping purposes, for sale at the 'Witness' Office, in 10-lb. packages, at $1 per 100 lbs. 28

St. Lawrence Resorts.

CACOUNA—"THE ST. LAWRENCE HALL."
OPEN JUNE 15.

This old-time Seaside Resort will have something new to offer its former patrons in the way of pleasing changes about the Hotel, amongst which are new parlors being arranged, a regular Music Hall for Concerts, etc., for public or private use, and various other improvements. The Orchestra will be in charge of Mr. Herr Carl Walther, with Miss Cecile Russell, pianist. Mr. S. H. McEnroe, formerly of the 'Chateau Frontenac,' Quebec, will have charge of office, and an efficient service will be found throughout the Hotel. Improvements in Beach and conveniences for Sea Bathing. The Grand Trunk and Intercolonial Railways will give special train service in July and August for convenience of Sunday visitors at Cacouna, and the Richelieu Company's Boats their usual good river schedule. For Illustrated Pamphlets of the 'St. Lawrence Hall' or other information, address the Manager, 43 Sanguinet street, Montreal, or 32 St. Louis street, Quebec, until June 1st, after which to Cacouna. JOHN BRENNAN, Manager. 7

GANANOQUE, ONT.,
Thousand Islands.
GANANOQUE INN,
On the St. Lawrence.

This New Brick Hotel, with steam heat, electric lights and bells, baths and all modern improvements, accommodate 250 guests. Fishing and boating unexcelled.

Special excursions to the GANANOQUE INN, via Grand Trunk Railway, every Saturday returning Monday. One fare round Trip.

JOHN G. HOLLAND, Prop.

VICTORIA HALL,
NIAGARA FALLS CENTRE, ONT.

Newly furnished throughout; all modern conveniences; Electric Lights, large Croquet and Lawn Tennis Grounds. Special inducements to families for the season. Rates on application to GEO. H. YOUNG, Proprietor. 10



For Gaspe and Baie des Chaleurs Ports

The North American Transportation Co's
Steamer 'ADMIRAL.'
L. POULIOT, Master.

COMMENCING ON THE 28th APRIL, the first-class Passenger Steamer 'ADMIRAL' leaves DALHOUSIE for GASPE, (weather and ice permitting), on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, calling at

Carlton, Maria, New Richmond, Bonaventure, New Carlisle, Paspebiac, Port Daniel, Newport, Pabos, Grand River, Cape Cove, Perce, Point St. Peter, Douglastown.

Returning from Gaspe for Dalhousie on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, calling at the Intermediate Ports.

Rates for Passages, Meals and Rooms moderate. Connections East and West with the Intercolonial Railway. Passengers leaving Bonaventure Depot by 11.15 p.m. Express on Mondays or Thursdays or at 8.00 a.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays run through to Dalhousie without change, connecting with SS. 'Admiral' and arriving at Gaspe following evening at 7 o'clock.

Tickets for sale at all C.P.R. and G.T.R. agencies. For tickets and all information in regard to passenger fares and rates of freight apply to

H. P. CONNOLLY, Sec.-Treasurer, 49 Dalhousie street, Quebec.
or **G. W. ROBINSON,** Gen. Eastern Agent, 138 St. James st., opp. St. Lawrence Hal Montreal.

DOMINION LINE
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
LIVERPOOL SERVICE.

Steamer.	From Montreal.	From Quebec
Vancouver....	Aug. 8, daylight.	Aug. 9, 9 a.m.
Scotsman.....	Aug. 15, daylight.	Aug. 16, 9 a.m.
Ottoman.....	Aug. 22, daylight.	Aug. 22, 2 p.m.
Labrador.....	Aug. 29, daylight.	Aug. 30, 9 a.m.
Angloman....	Sept. 5 daylight.	Sept. 5, 2 p.m.

SS. CANADA will Sail from Liverpool Sept. 17.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

FIRST CABIN—Montreal or Quebec to Liverpool or Londonderry, $52.50 to $80; return, $100 to $150, according to steamer and berth.

SECOND CABIN—$34 and $36.25; return, $66.75 and $69.

STEERAGE—To Liverpool, London, Londonderry, Queenstown, Belfast or Glasgow, including outfit, $24.50, $25.50.

Midship saloon, electric light, spacious promenade decks. For further information apply to any agent of the Company, or to

DAVID TORRANCE & CO.,
17 St. Sacrament st., General Agents, Montreal.

BEAVER LINE STEAMERS.
SUMMER SERVICE.
Direct Sailings Between MONTREAL AND LIVERPOOL.

From LIVERPOOL.	STEAMER.	From MONTREAL
Sat., June 27	Lake Ontario	Wed., July 15.
Sat., July 4	Lake Huron	Wed., July 22.
Sat., July 18	Lake Superior	Wed., Aug. 5.
Sat., July 25	Lake Winnipeg	Wed., Aug. 12.
Sat., Aug. 1	Lake Ontario	Wed., Aug. 19.
Sat., Aug. 8	Lake Huron	Wed., Aug. 26.
Sat., Aug. 22	Lake Superior	Wed., Sept. 9.
Sat., Aug. 29	Lake Winnipeg	Wed., Sept. 16.

And Weekly Thereafter.
RATES OF PASSAGE.

FIRST CABIN—$45, $50 and $60. Round trip, $90 and $114, according to steamer and accommodation.

SECOND CABIN—To Liverpool or London, $34; return, $36.75. Glasgow, $37.65; return, $74.05.

STEERAGE—To Liverpool, London, Glasgow, Belfast, at lowest rates.

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

Freight carried at lowest rates and to all important points both in Canada and Great Britain on through bills lading. Special facilities provided for the carriage of butter, chese and perishable freight.

For further particulars as to freight or passage, apply to

D. & C. MACIVER, Tower Buildings, Liverpool. **D. W. CAMPBELL,** Manager, 18 Hospital st., Montreal.

OLD NEWSPAPERS

Suitable for wrapping purposes, for sale at the 'Witness' Office, in 10-lb. packages, at $1 per 100 lbs. 23

Other Canadian Resorts.

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

Capital fishing and boating on St. Francis and St. Lawrence Rivers and Lake St. Peter. Beach Bathing.

The use of boats, bath houses, tennis courts and pool tables free to guests.

ABENAKIS MINERAL SPRING WATER certain Cure for Rheumatism, Indigestion, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Salt Rheum, General Debility, etc.

MINERAL WATER BATHS.

The Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company's Steamer 'BERTHIER' leaves Bonsecours Market Wharf every TUESDAY and FRIDAY at 1 p.m., for Abenakis Springs.

Send for Circulars. Rates Reasonable.
RUFUS G. KIMPTON, Proprietor.
For circulars and information call L. HARRIS, 118 St. James st., Montreal.

MOUNTAIN VIEW.

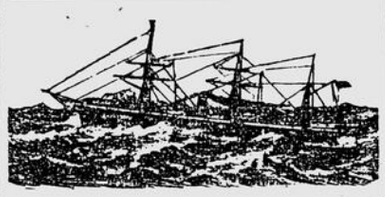
This Summer Resort, situated on the shores of Brome Lake will be open to receive guests on May 15th. Good Bathing, Boating and Fishing. Boats free to guests. Laundrying done in the house. A. KILBURN, Foster, Que. 21

LAKE VIEW FARM, KNOWLTON, S. W. Shore, Brome Lake. High, Shady and Cool. A1 Table. Prices to suit the times. For terms address S. R. WHITMAN, Bell telephone A 4. 1

A FEW SUMMER BOARDERS CAN BE accommodated at Mystic, situated on the Canadian Pacific Railway, short distance from Montreal; the house is pleasantly situated. Terms reasonable. Apply to JAMES M. HALL, Mystic, Que. 22

HOTEL ABERDEEN, ST. JOHN, N.B.—Large First class New Hotel. Accommodation, 200. Central Location. Fishing, Boating and Sea Bathing near by. Wide, airy halls, and large, pleasant rooms. The only Therapeutic Baths in the city. Elevator and all modern improvements. Excellent cuisine. Jersey Dairy products. Germ-Proof Filters. Rates, $2.50 and $3.00 per day. Special weekly rates on application. E. M. TREE, Manager. G. R. PUGSLEY, Proprietor.

TO LET, FOR THE SUMMER, A COTtage at Lachute; sitting, dining and three bedrooms and kitchen furnished, and three unfurnished bedrooms; garden with vegetables, fruit and shade trees; rent moderate. Address MRS. MASSIAH, Box 121, Lachute, Que.



AMERICAN LINE.
NEW YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON.

From Piers 14 and 15, North River, New York, (Foot of Fulton street.)

Paris	Wed., Aug. 5, 10 a.m.
St. Louis	Wed., Aug. 12, 10 a.m.
St. Paul	Wed., Aug. 19, 10 a.m.
Paris	Wed., Aug 26, 10 a.m.

Shortest and most convenient route to London No transfer by tender. No tidal delay. Close connection at Southampton for Havre and Paris by special fast twin-screw Channel steamers.

Rates of passage to Southampton, London or Havre, $60 and upwards.

Second cabin passage, $40 to $60.

SPECIAL ROUND TRIP TICKETS AT REDUCED RATES.

Steerage at Very Low Rates.

For Freight or passage apply to
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION CO.,
No. 6 Bowling Green, New York.
W. H. HENRY, 143 St. James street.
W. F. EGG, 129 St. James st., Montreal.
J. Y. GILMOUR & CO.,
354 St. Paul street, Montreal.

QUEBEC STEAMSHIP CO.'Y LTD.
ST. LAWRENCE LINE.
SS. "CAMPANA"
1,709 TONS,

Is intended to leave Montreal on

MONDAY, August 3, at 2 p.m., and Quebec the following day at 1 p.m.

And afterwards on every alternate MONDAY during the season

For FATHER POINT, GASPE, MAL BAY PERCE, SUMMERSIDE, CHARLOTTETOWN AND PICTOU.

Has excellent accommodation for passengers. Electric lights and all modern comforts.

No cargo received after noon of sailing day.

Tickets for sale at all the principal ticket offices.

For Freight, Passage and Staterooms, apply to

J. G. BROCK, Agent.
211 Commissioners street,
Or to W. D. O'BRIEN, 143 St. James st.
23

REFORD AGENCIES.

DONALDSON LINE
WEEKLY GLASGOW SERVICE
Sailing from MONTREAL every

From Glasgow.	WEDNESDAY Morning. Steamships.	From Montreal.
July 17	SS. Alcides	Aug. 6
July 24	SS. Warwick	Aug. 13
July 31	SS. Concordia	Aug. 20
Aug. 7	SS. Tritonia	Aug. 27
Aug. 14	SS. Amarynthia	Sept. 3

Agents—Glasgow, Donaldson Bros.

THOMSON LINE
LONDON AND NEWCASTLE SERVICE
Sailing from Montreal on or about

From Newcastle-on-Tyne.	Steamships.	From Montreal to London.
July 17	SS. Hurona	Aug. 7
July 31	SS. Fremona	Aug. 18

All the London steamers will take cargo for Newcastle-on-Tyne.

EAST COAST SERVICE.
Aberdeen, Leith and Dundee at Intervals.

SS. Bellona for Leith ..... Aug. 17
SS. Avlona for Dundee ..... Sept. 1

Agents—Cairns, Young & Noble, Newcastle-on-Tyne, A. Low, Son & Carter, 27 Leadenhall street, London; E.C.; G. V. Turnbull & Co., Leith; W. Thomson & Sons, Dundee, Scotland.

Special accommodation for Butter, Cheese and Provisions; also Cattle, Horses and Sheep.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING

Granted by any of the above Lines to or from any point IN CANADA OR WESTERN STATES.

For further particulars apply to HENDERSON BROS., Chicago, Ill., J. D. RIDDELL, Stratford, Ont., **Or ROBERT REFORD & CO.,**
23 and 25 St. Sacrament street, Montreal.

CENTS FOR SALE.

Apply at the "WITNESS" OFFICE.

Saratoga Resorts.

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

Special rates for June, July and September. For rates and other particulars apply to
TOMPKINS, GAGE & PERRY.
23

Adirondack Resorts.

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

Good Fishing and Hunting, Boating and Bathing. First class house and at moderate prices. Special rates to July 15. For terms, circular and particulars, address HUMPHREYS & WILLARD, P.O. Address, Saranac Lake N.Y.

Other American Resorts.

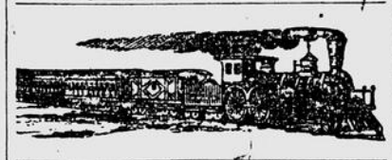
AVENUE HOUSE,
PEAKS ISLAND.

This popular Seaside House is open June 20th for Summer Travel. Special rates to families.

M. C. STERLING, Proprietor.

GRAND VIEW FARM

High elevation; dry and healthy climate; good Montreal references furnished. Write for circular. H. I. ARNOLD, P.O., Box 250, Keeseville, N.Y. 8



CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.
Portland & Old Orchard
THROUGH SERVICE.

Parlor Cars leave Montreal (Windsor Street), at 9 a.m. daily, except Sundays, arriving Portland 7.41 p.m., and Old Orchard 8.30 p.m.

Sleeping Cars will leave Windsor Street, 8.20 p.m., daily, arriving Portland 6.50 a.m. and Old Orchard 7.38 a.m., connecting at Portland for Rockland, Me., etc.

ST. ANDREWS, N.B.
Through Sleeping Car Service.

Every Friday, until September 4th inclusive, a first-class sleeping car will leave Montreal, Windsor Street Station, for St. Andrews, N.B., on St. John and Halifax express train at 7.50 p.m. Returning will leave St. Andrews following Monday, arriving Montreal, Tuesday, 8.20 a.m.

Halifax Express leaving at 7.50 p.m. daily (except Sundays) connects at McAdam Junc. for St. Andrews, arriving at 11 a.m.

CITY TICKET and TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
129 St. James street (next P.O.) 30

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

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.

Westbound—Leaves Montreal every Monday at 8.30 a.m. for Thousand Islands and Kingston, reaching Toronto at 6.25 p.m. same evening, and Chicago following morning at 10.45.

A limited amount of accommodation on this train may be secured on application to W. D. O'Brien, City Ticket Agent, 143 St. James street. Passengers engaging accommodation eastbound on this train can get aboard at any hour of the evening.

City Ticket Offices, 143 St. James Street.
And Bonaventure Station.
14



OTTAWA RIVER
NAVIGATION COMPANY
MODERN STEEL STEAMERS,
Sovereign and Empress
FORMING
DAILY MAIL LINE

between Montreal and Ottawa. Fare to Ottawa, single, $2.50; return, $4; do. round trip, rail and boats, $5. Most pleasant and direct route to the

CALEDONIA SPRINGS,

DAILY EXCURSIONS to Carillon, Como, Oka, etc., $1. Take 8 a.m. train to Lachine, to connect with steamer.

Shoot the rapids, 50c. Take 5.00 p.m. train for Lachine.

All boat round trip via Ottawa, Rideau River, to Kingston, thence R. & Ont. steamer down St. Lawrence.

Tickets at 138, 143 and 178 St. James st., Windsor and Balmoral Hotels, and Grand Trunk Station.

Magnificent new steel steamer DUCHESS OF YORK for excursion charter.

Company's Office, 165 Common street,

E. W. SHEPHERD, Managing Director.

Telephone 1029. 10

Plumbing, &c.

IF YOU WANT WORK DONE REASONABLE

In the line of Plumbing, Gas or Steam Fitting, go to

FRANK F. TAYLOR,
Hardware, Paints and Oils, etc.
285 St. Antoine st., west End

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE QUESTION ANSWERED.

The Reason Why Some Dealers Sell Poor Dyes.

Many ladies who have been deceived by the imitation dyes so often sold by some dealers and druggists, ask the question: Why will these merchants persist in selling us dyes that are positively worthless?'

This question is easily answered. The dealers who sell these common dyes do so for a very selfish object—big profits. They buy these crude and poisonous dyes for much less than the celebrated Diamond Dyes cost, and they are sold to the ladies at the same price, ten cents per packet. The dealers in this way make long, big profits, while the deceived consumer must suffer loss at every time of using.

Dealers know well that the Diamond Dyes are the only true and warranted colors, but the love of gain is too great to allow them to treat the public honestly.

The ladies can soon compel dealers to do what is honest and right if they insist every time upon getting the Diamond Dyes. You can always find one dealer in your town that is anxious to sell dyes that will give entire satisfaction.

CROIL & McCULLOUGH'S
Clover Leaf Butter
1 lb BLOCKS

Scored higher than all others from Ontario at World's Fair, Chicago.

ALL GROCERS

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, with the time of leaving and returning by train or by steamboat:—

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Leave Bonaventure Depot.	Places.	Leave for Montreal
12.05 1.20	Lachine	4.26 5.17
1.55 3.45	"	6.50 7.47
5.00	"	9.31 10.52
1.20 1.45	Dorval	6.08 7.43
3.45	"	9.25 10.45
	Valois	7.38 10.41
1.20 1.45	Pointe Claire	6.00 7.32
		10.35
1.20 1.45	St. Ann's	4.48 5.48
		6.05 7.21
		9.41 10.23
1.20 1.45	Vaudreuil	4.50 5.41
		5.59 7.15
		9.35 10.15
12.10 1.25	St. Lambert	5.45 5.56
1.45	"	6.30 7.20
4.00 4.30	"	7.40 9.03
4.45 5.15	"	9.30 9.55
5.00	Lachine and down Rapids.	
1.20 1.45	St. Ann's and down Rapids.	
1.45 4.00 5.15	St. Hilaire	6.00 8.39
4.45	Rouses Point	8.10
1.25 4.45	St. John's	7.10 8.53
		9.25

The Coteau, Cedar, Split Rock, Cascade, and Lachine Rapids. Take 9.10 a.m. train from Bonaventure depot.

Steamer 'Hochelaga' for Boucherville, leaves foot of the current noon, 3; Jacques Cartier Square, 5.15 and 7.30 p.m. Leaves Boucherville, 1, 3.45 and 6.20 p.m.

Commencing Sunday, 18th, St. Helen's Island Ferry, 1 p.m. Last Boat from Island, 8 p.m. Fifteen minute trips during afternoon.

Ottawa Navigation Company's steamboats down the rapids. See Grand Trunk, Ste. Anne's. Canadian Pacific, Hudson.

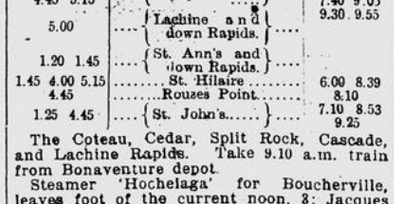
Steamer 'Terrebonne' leaves Jacques Cartier Wharf 2.30 p.m., calling at Boucherville, Varennes, Vercheres, returning to the city at 8.30 p.m.

Steamer 'Laprairie,' 2 p.m., returning from Laprairie, 3.30 p.m.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Leave Windsor street station.	Places.	Leave for Montreal	Arrive at Montreal.
1.30 4.05		4.07,5.48	
4.15 6.15	Montreal Junction	7.43 8.17 9.39	
4.05	St. Johns	3.20 7.25	8.30
1.30 4.15 6.15	Dorval, St. Anne's and Vaudreuil		

Leave Dalhousie Square Station.	Places.	Leave for Montreal.	Arrive at Montreal.
1.45	Sault-aux-Recollects	10.07pm	
1.45	St. Rose	9.50	
1.45	St. Jerome	5.25	



EUROPE, EUROPE, EUROPE.
TICKETS BY ALL LINES.
ALLAN, DOMINION and BEAVER LINES via Montreal.

NETHERLANDS, GUION, HAMBURG-AMERICAN, WHITE STAR, CUNARD, AMERICAN, NORTH-GERMAN LLOYD, GENERAL TRANS-ATLANTIC, STATE, ANCHOR, TRANSPORT and RED STAR Lines, via NEW YORK.

Also to SOUTH AFRICA, FLORIDA, WEST INDIES, &c.

Call or write for lowest quotations before looking elsewhere.

Saloon rates, $40 upwards; steerage at lowest rates.

Send for new pamphlet of rates and sailings or call at my new address, 184 St. James street opposite Temple Building. My special winter rates MONTREAL to LONDON and back, weekly, via NEW YORK, 1st Saloon and rail, only $99.

D. BATTERSBY, Agent.
Office Telephone, No. 1507. House Telephone, 3081.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Be Well and You Will be Happy.

PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND NATURE'S AVENUE TO HEALTH.

If you are sick and out of sorts, it is within your power to make yourself healthy and strong.

There is not the slightest reason why you should go through the hot summer weather feeling miserable, languid and melancholic.

To be well, means happiness and true joy, and this is the season that you should be bright, hearty and gladsome.

Let us, with sincerity and honesty direct your attention to Paine's Celery Compound, nature's avenue to health and perfect physical strength and robustness.

This marvellous health-giving medicine begins its vitalizing work at the great nerve centres, and soon braces up the weak and frail body, giving every organ that is out of tune that full vigor and strength so necessary for the complete working of the whole human frame.

Paine's Celery Compound is suited for all ages and conditions; it is purely vegetable, pleasant to use, and prompt and efficacious in the most dangerous and subtle cases. Thousands now living owe their lives to this wonderful medicine that always make sick people well.

If you are a doubter, and have not any friends that can vouch for all that is said about Paine's Celery Compound, send for our book of convincing cures; mailed free to any address. Wells & Richardson Co., Montreal.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

Corrected to May 23, 1896.
(Sunday Arrangements Omitted.)

Trains Leave Bonaventure as follows:

WEST—Chicago, Detroit, Toronto, 9.15 a.m., 8.00 10.25 p.m. Brockville (mixed) 10.30 a.m. (except Sat.) Cornwall, 5.10 p.m.

Ottawa, Hawkesbury, Aruprior via Canada Atlantic 9.10 a.m., 4.15 p.m.

EAST—Quebec, St. John and Halifax, 7.55 a.m., Portland and Quebec, 10.15 p.m. Island Pond, Arthabaska, Richmond and Quebec, 7.55 a.m., 4.00 p.m. St. Hyacinthe 5.15 p.m. Island Pond (mixed), 8.15 a.m.

New York, by D. & H. R. R., via Rouse's Point, 9.10 a.m., 6.20 p.m.

New York, by C. V. R., via Troy and Boston, via Fitchburg, 9 a.m., 6.10 p.m., New York, via Springfield, and Boston, via Lowell, 9 a.m., 8.25 p.m.

St. Johns Local, 12 noon, leaves Saturday 1.25 p.m.

Chambly and Waterloo, 4.40 p.m.

Hemmingford, Howick, Ormstown, Huntingdon, Fort Covington, 4.20 p.m. Hemmingford, Huntingdon and Massena Springs, 7.00 a.m.

9.00 a.m. train to Farnham and Waterloo connects via St. Johns only.

Suburban Train Service:

For Lachine—5.10, 6.30, 8.55, 9.15, 9.30, 10.30 a.m., 1.20 (Saturday), 1.55 (Saturday), 3.30, 6.15, 6.20, 7.35, 9.05, 11.25 p.m. For Lachine wharf—8.00 a.m 12.05 noon, 5.11 p.m.

For Ste. Anne's and Vaudreuil—6.25, 9.10, 9.15, 9.30, 10.30 a.m.; 1.20 (Sat.), 1.45 (Sat), 4.15, 5.10, 6.15, 8.00, 9.05, 10.25, 11.25 p.m.

For Dorval—5.10, 6.25, 8.55, 9.30, 10.30 a.m.; 1.20 (Sat.), 1.45 (Sat.), 5.10, 6.15, 7.25, 9.05, 11.25 p.m.

For Longueuil—7.55 a.m.; 5.15, 6.30 p.m.

For St. Laurent 7.40 a.m., 12.00 noon, (2.30 Thursday only) 5.25 p.m.

For Cote St. Paul—6.00, 6.55 a.m., 7.45, 12.15, 5.15, 6.21 p.m.

For St. Lambert—5.45, 7.00, 7.55, 8.15, 9.00, 9.10 a.m., 12.00 noon; 1.25 (Sat.), 1.45 (Sat.), 4.00, 4.20, 4.40, 5.15, 6.10, 6.20, 6.30, 8.25, 10.15 p.m.

Trains arrive at the Bonaventure Depot as follows:

WEST—Chicago, Detroit, Toronto, 7.15 a.m., 6.30, 6.45 p.m. Kingston (mixed) 5.00 p.m. Cornwall, 9.50 a.m.

Ottawa, via Canada Atlantic, 11.50 a.m., 6.45, 10.15 p.m.

EAST—Portland, 6.00 a.m., 6.50 p.m., Halifax, St. John and Quebec, 6.50 p.m. Island Pond and way stations, 12.05 p.m., 4.30, 6.50 p.m. St. Hyacinthe, 8.55 a.m.

Point Levi and Quebec, 6.00 a.m., 12.05 p.m., 6.50 p.m.

SOUTH—New York, by D. & H., via Rouse's Point, 7.30 a.m., 9.30 p.m.

New York, by C.V.R., via Troy, 7.40 a.m., New York, via Springfield, 7.15 a.m., Albany via Rutland, 7.40 a.m., Springfield, via White River Jct., 7.15 a.m., 8.00 Boston, via Lowell, 7.15 a.m., 8.00 p.m. Boston, via Fitchburg, 7.40 a.m., 8.00 p.m. 10.15 p.m. Boston and New York.

St. Johns Local, 2.30 p.m., on Sat 3.40 p.m.

Hemmingford, Huntingdon, Fort Covington, 8.35 a.m. including Bombay and Massena Springs, 5.25 p.m.

St. Johns Local, 2.30 p.m., on Saturday 3.30, p.m.

St. Laurent, 8.35 a.m., 1.02, 3.57 p.m. Thursday only, 6.27 p.m.

W. D. O'BRIEN, Agent,
143 St. James street,
Telephone 460.

Trains leave Windsor Street Station as follows:

For St. Johns, Farnham, etc., 9.00 a.m., 4.05 p.m., 8.20 p.m., (7.50 p.m. daily, except Saturday.)

For Boston, Manchester, etc., 9.00 a.m., 8.20 p.m.

For New York, Albany, etc., 7.30 a.m., 5.50 p.m.

For Sherbrooke, 9.00 a.m., 4.05 p.m. Sherbrooke, Lake Megantic, St. John, N.B., and Halifax, N.S., 7.50 p.m., Saturdays excepted.

For Newport, etc., 9.00 a.m., 4.05 p.m., and 8.20 p.m.

For Ste. Anne's, Vaudreuil, Hudson and Point Fortune, 4.15 and 5.15, 6.15 p.m. (Saturday) 1.30 p.m. instead of 5.15 p.m.

For Chicago, Detroit, Toronto, Smith's Falls, and Peterboro, 9.00 p.m.

For Ottawa, Sault Ste. Marie, St. Paul, Minneapolis, etc., 9.10 p.m., daily.

For Winnipeg, Vancouver, Victoria, 9.50 a.m.

Trains arrive at Windsor Street Station as follows:

From St. Johns, Farnham, Newport, etc., 7.30 a.m. and 8.50 p.m.

From New York, Albany, etc., 9.10 a.m., 10.10 p.m.

From Boston, Portland, etc., 7.30 a.m., and 8.30 p.m.

From Sherbrooke, 8.20 a.m., and 11.15 a.m.

From Halifax, N.S., St. John, N.B., Lake Megantic and Sherbrooke, 8.30 a.m.

From Hudson, Vaudreuil, Ste. Anne, etc., 8.45 a.m. and 9.40 a.m.

From Toronto and West, 7.20 a.m., and 7.20 p.m.

From St. Paul, Sault Ste. Marie and Ottawa, 8.10 a.m.

Leave Dalhousie Square Station:

For Quebec, 8.10 a.m., 3.30 p.m., 10.30 p.m. For Quebec and points on Intercolonial Ry. to Campbellton, N.S., 8.10 a.m., and 10.30 p.m. For Three Rivers, 8.10 a.m., 3.30 p.m., 10.30 p.m.

For Joliette, and St. Gabriel, 5.15 p.m.

For Ottawa, 8.30 a.m., and 4.30 p.m.

For St. Lin, St. Eustache, 5.30 p.m.

For St. Jerome 8.30 a.m., 5.30 p.m.

For St. Rose, St. Therese and intermediate stations, 8.30 a.m., 3.00 p.m., 4.30 p.m., 5.30 p.m., 6.25 p.m., (Saturday, 1.45 p.m., instead of 3.00 p.m.)

Arrive at Dalhousie Square Station:

From Quebec, 6.30 a.m., (Mondays excepted), 8.00 p.m. Three Rivers, 6.30 a.m., 8.50 a.m., 8.00 p.m., Ottawa and Lachute, 12.35 p.m., 10.10 p.m. St. Jerome, 8.30 a.m., and 10.10 p.m. St. Lin and St. Eustache, 8.30 a.m. Joliette, St. Felix de Valois and St. Gabriel, 8.50 a.m.

WM. F. EGG,
City Pass. Agent, 129 St. James street.
June 26, 1896. Telephone, 692.
Telephone, 2112

BOOK-WORK

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

OUR BAZAAR.

It is the February meeting of the Blankside Auxiliary. It is the annual meeting, and the room is well filled. The president and officers are all in their places as the meeting progresses. The members enter and drop into the available seats, then after rolling huge scarfs and heavy wraps turn their with a sigh of relief to work ing. At last the treasurer reads the statement for the Missionary box, $3.49 $14.51; proceeds from in January, $182.

A gratified hum around the room, and with a proud smile, says raised this year the largest in the presbytery. Sharon last week at meeting, and they have We will now sing, "Praise whom all blessings flow

While the treasurer and president were speaking, if you had been observing round the room you would have noticed well to the front an aged woman with a kind weather-beaten face. She is dressed and wears a plaid shawl, and her hands she holds a large turning and twisting the strings nervously as if to give expression to her thoughts. Now she rises to her feet and waving her hand to the young lady who is seating herself at the piano, she says:—

'Wait for a minute, my dear Mrs Brown'—to the president before we sing that, I just want to say a word or two. I have been tossing and down in my mind considerable since we had that bazaar; but now I have, so to say, got safely over my difficulty, and I just want to tell you about it. I suppose the best way would be to begin at the beginning and go right through. You all know that after our annual meeting last year, when we found that Sharon and Carmel were both ahead of us in their givings to the missionaries, that we made up our minds to do something great this year, and we finally decided to have a bazaar. Well, dear knows, I always like to be well ahead so I turned in, heart and hands and head too, if it would be any good to anybody, and didn't think of much else for a considerable while. What with making things to sell, and decorating the school-room, and fixing the tables, and being on the refreshment and on the executive committee besides, where we had to pick out the best hands for the fancy-work table and some pretty girls for the flower table, and then the candy table and doll table, and waiters, why it seemed as if there wasn't anything but bazaar to think about. And then when folks began to come and say as so-and-so was dreadful put out because somebody else was on such a table and they wasn't, and the young ladies of ten or twelve assisting at the doll table didn't see why their opinion wasn't asked about the color of the badges—why, I stayed awake till four o'clock one night, pondering whether it would suit most if these badges was pink or if they was blue, and when one day a friend just called round to tell you as how folks was saying "that you was running things a little too much," and how "dreadful sorry she was about it, and what a shame it was," well, just about then I began to think it was just possible to go too far even in getting money for the heathen. The day of the bazaar came, and I was at the church at nine o'clock, and continued there till twelve at night, and in my experience I have found that whoever wants to work can generally find plenty to do, and it is those who won't do anything themselves that so frequently say that other people are running things. About five o'clock we was pretty well ready, and soon after that the folks began to come; so I took my position at the fancy-work table and began to enjoy myself very much for a while. But pretty soon some one came along. Now I want to say here that I am going to mention no names, that I am going to state facts only, and in case of making them too strong I am going to state them rather weak. Well, some one came along and picked up a cushion and says, "How much is this worth?" I says, "Two dollars." "Two dollars! Dear me," says the person. "I don't believe it is sewed good," and tries to poke her fingers between the stitches. She didn't succeed, however, so she turns her attention to the back of the cushion. "Does that color of satin match in daylight?" "Yes," I says, subduing an inclination to answer otherwise. "Well, I'll give you one dollar for it, but not a cent more." I gave it to her; I don't know whether I did right or wrong. Well, by the time I had been asked if I was "fleecing folks pretty well," and if I "ever gave back any change," and several other pleasant things of the same nature, I had lost my temper or pretty near. About then I thought I heard a good deal of noise. I began to look round and consider things. There was considerable of a knot round the candy table, and the "conversation hummed," which had went in much against my will were being thrown round so dextrous that it indicated considerable practice. The flower table was pretty

St. Lawrence Resorts.

CACOUNA—"THE ST. LAWRENCE HALL."

OPEN JUNE 15.

This old-time Seaside Resort will have something new to offer its former patrons in the way of pleasing changes about the Hotel, amongst which are new parlors being arranged, a regular Music Hall for Concerts, etc., for public or private use, and various other improvements. The Orchestra will be in charge of Mr. Herr Carl Walther, with Miss Cecile Russell, pianist. Mr. S. H. McEnroe, formerly of the 'Chateau Frontenac,' Quebec, will have charge of office, and an efficient service will be found throughout the Hotel. Improvements in Beach and conveniences for Sea Bathing. The Grand Trunk and Intercolonial Railways will give special train service in July and August for convenience of Sunday visitors at Cacouna, and the Richelieu Company's Boats their usual good river schedule. For Illustrated Pamphlets of the 'St. Lawrence Hall' or other information, address the Manager, 43 Sanguinet street, Montreal, or 32 St. Louis street, Quebec, until June 1st, after which to Cacouna. JOHN BRENNAN, Manager. 7

GANANOQUE, ONT.,
Thousand Islands.
GANANOQUE INN,

On the St. Lawrence.

This New Brick Hotel, with steam heat, electric lights and bells, baths and all modern improvements, accommodate 250 guests. Fishing and boating unexcelled.

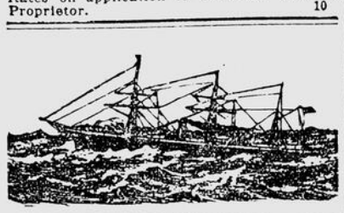
Special excursions to the GANANOQUE INN, via Grand Trunk Railway, every Saturday returning Monday. One fare round Trip.

JOHN G. HOLLAND, Prop.

VICTORIA HALL,

NIAGARA FALLS CENTRE, ONT.

Newly furnished throughout; all modern conveniences; Electric Lights, large Croquet and Lawn Tennis Grounds. Special inducements to families for the season. Rates on application to GEO. H. YOUNG, Proprietor. 10



For Gaspe and Baie des Chaleurs Ports

The North American Transportation Co's
Steamer 'ADMIRAL.'

L. POULIOT, Master.

COMMENCING ON THE 28th APRIL, the first-class Passenger Steamer 'ADMIRAL' leaves DALHOUSIE for GASPE, (weather and ice permitting), on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, calling at

Carlton,	Newport,
Maria,	Pabos,
New Richmond,	Grand River,
Bonaventure,	Cape Cove,
New Carlisle,	Perce,
Paspebiac,	Point St. Peter,
Port Daniel,	Douglastown.

Returning from Gaspe for Dalhousie on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, calling at the Intermediate Ports.

Rates for Passages, Meals and Rooms moderate. Connections East and West with the Intercolonial Railway. Passengers leaving Bonaventure Depot by 11.15 p.m. Express on Mondays or Thursdays or at 8.00 a.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays run through to Dalhousie without change, connecting with SS. 'Admiral' and arriving at Gaspe following evening at 7 o'clock.

Tickets for sale at all C.P.R. and G.T.R. agencies. For tickets and all information in regard to passenger fares and rates of freight apply to

M. P. CONNOLLY, Sec.-Treasurer, 40 Dalhousie street, Quebec.
or **G. W. ROBINSON,** Gen. Eastern Agent, 138 St. James st., opp. St. Lawrence Hal Montreal.

DOMINION LINE

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

LIVERPOOL SERVICE.

Steamer.	From Montreal.	From Quebec
Vancouver....	Aug. 8, daylight.	Aug. 9, 9 a.m.
Scotsman.....	Aug. 15, daylight.	Aug. 16, 9 a.m.
Ottoman.....	Aug. 22, daylight.	Aug. 23, 2 p.m.
Labrador.....	Aug. 29, daylight.	Aug 30, 9 a.m.
Angloman....	Sept. 5 daylight.	Sept. 5, 2 p.m

SS. CANADA will Sail from Liverpool Sep. 17.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

FIRST CABIN—Montreal or Quebec to Liverpool or Londonderry, $52.50 to $80; return, $100 to $150, according to steamer and berth.

SECOND CABIN—$34 and $36.25; return, $66.75 and $69.

STEERAGE—To Liverpool, London, Londonderry, Queenstown, Belfast or Glasgow, including outfit, $24.50, $25.50.

Midship saloon, electric light, spacious promenade decks. For further information apply to any agent of the Company, or to

DAVID TORRANCE & CO.,
17 St. Sacrament st., General Agents, Montreal.

BEAVER LINE STEAMERS.

SUMMER SERVICE.
Direct Sailings Between
MONTREAL AND LIVERPOOL.

From LIVERPOOL.	STEAMER.	From MONTREAL
Sat., June 27..	Lake Ontario.....	Wed., July 15
Sat., July 4..	Lake Huron.....	Wed., July 22.
Sat., July 18..	Lake Superior.....	Wed., Aug. 5.
Sat., July 25..	Lake Winnipeg.....	Wed., Aug 12.
Sat., Aug. 1..	Lake Ontario	Wed., Aug. 19.
Sat., Aug. 8..	Lake Huron.....	Wed., Aug. 26.
Sat., Aug 22..	Lake Superior.....	Wed., Sept. 9.
Sat., Aug. 29..	Lake Winnipeg.....	Wed., Sept 16.

And Weekly Thereafter.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

FIRST CABIN—$80, $90 and $90. Round trip, $90 and $114, according to steamer and accommodation.

SECOND CABIN—To Liverpool or London, $34; return, $36.75. Glasgow, $37.65; return, $74.05.

STEERAGE—To Liverpool, London, Glasgow, Belfast, at lowest rates.

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

Freight carried at lowest rates and to all important points both in Canada and Great Britain on through bills lading. Special facilities provided for the carriage of butter, cheese and perishable freight.

For further particulars as to freight or passage apply to

D. & C. MACIVER, Tower Buildings, Liverpool.
D. W. CAMPBELL, Manager, 18 Hospital st., Montreal.

OLD NEWSPAPERS

Suitable for wrapping purposes, for sale at the 'Witness' Office, in 10-lb. packages, at $1 per 100 lbs 28

Other Canadian Resorts.

ABENAKIS HOUSE,

ABENAKIS SPRINGS, QUE.

Opened June 1st.

The Most Delightful Summer Resort in Canada.

Capital fishing and boating on St. Francis and St. Lawrence Rivers and Lake St. Peter. Beach Bathing.

The use of boats, bath houses, tennis courts and pool tables free to guests.

ABENAKIS MINERAL SPRING WATER certain Cure for Rheumatism, Indigestion, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Salt Rheum, General Debility, etc.

MINERAL WATER BATHS.

The Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company's Steamer 'BERTHIER' leaves Bonsecours Market Wharf every TUESDAY and FRIDAY at 1 p.m., for Abenakis Springs.

Send for Circulars. Rates Reasonable.

RUFUS G. KIMPTON, Proprietor.

For circulars and information call L. HARRIS, 115 St. James st., Montreal.

MOUNTAIN VIEW.

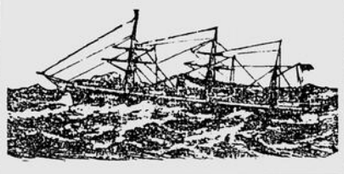
This Summer Resort, situated on the shores of Brome Lake will be open to receive guests on May 15th. Good Bathing, Boating and Fishing. Boats free to guests. Laundrying done in the house. A. KILBURN, Foster, Que. 21

LAKE VIEW FARM, KNOWLTON, S. W. Shore, Brome Lake. High, Shady and Cool. A1 Table. Prices to suit the times. For terms address S. R. WHITMAN, Bell telephone A 4. 1

A FEW SUMMER BOARDERS CAN BE accommodated at Mystic, situated on the Canadian Pacific Railway, short distance from Montreal; the house is pleasantly situated. Terms reasonable. Apply to JAMES M. HALL, Mystic, Que. 22

HOTEL ABERDEEN, ST. JOHN, N.B.—Large First class New Hotel. Accommodation, 200. Central Location. Fishing, Boating and Sea Bathing near by. Wide, airy halls, and large, pleasant rooms. The only Therapeutic Baths in the city. Elevator and all modern improvements. Excellent cuisine. Jersey Dairy products. Germ-Proof Filters. Rates, $2.50 and $3.00 per day. Special weekly rates on application. E. M. TREE, Manager. G. R. PUGSLEY, Proprietor.

TO LET, FOR THE SUMMER, A COTTAGE at Lachute; sitting, dining and three bedrooms and kitchen furnished, and three unfurnished bedrooms; garden with vegetables, fruit and shade trees; rent moderate. Address MRS. MASSIAH, Box 121, Lachute, Que.



AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON.

From Piers 14 and 15, North River, New York, (Foot of Fulton st.)

Paris.....	Wed., Aug. 5, 10 a.m.
St. Louis.....	Wed., Aug. 12, 10 a.m.
St. Paul.....	Wed., Aug. 19, 10 a.m.
Paris.....	Wed., Aug. 26, 10 a.m.

Shortest and most convenient route to London No transfer by tender. No tidal delay. Close connection at Southampton for Havre and Paris by special fast twin-screw Channel steamers.

Rates of passage to Southampton, London or Havre, $60 and upwards.

Second cabin passage, $40 to $60.

SPECIAL ROUND TRIP TICKETS AT REDUCED RATES.

Steerage at Very Low Rates.

For Freight or passage apply to
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION CO.,
No. 6 Bowling Green, New York.
W. H. HENRY, 143 St. James street.
W. F. EGG, 129 St. James st., Montreal.
J. Y. GILMOUR & CO.,
264 St. Paul street, Montreal.

QUEBEC STEAMSHIP CO'Y LTD.

ST. LAWRENCE LINE.

SS. "CAMPANA"

1,709 TONS.

Is intended to leave Montreal on

MONDAY, August 3, at 2 p.m., and Quebec the following day at 1 p.m.

And afterwards on every alternate MONDAY during the season

For FATHER POINT, GASPE, MAL BAY PERCE, SUMMERSIDE, CHARLOTTETOWN AND PICTOU.

Has excellent accommodation for passengers. Electric lights and all modern comforts.

No cargo received after noon of sailing day.

Tickets for sale at all the principal ticket offices.

For Freight, Passage and Staterooms, apply to

J. G. BROCK, Agent,
211 Commissioners street,
Or to W. D. O'BRIEN, 143 St. James st.
23

REFORD AGENCIES.

DONALDSON LINE

WEEKLY GLASGOW SERVICE

Sailing from MONTREAL every

From **WEDNESDAY Morning.** From

Glasgow.	Steamships.	Montreal.
July 17.....	SS. Ancona.....	Aug. 5
July 24.....	SS. Warwick.....	Aug. 12
July 31.....	SS. Concordia.....	Aug. 19
Aug. 7.....	SS. Tritonia.....	Aug. 27
Aug. 14.....	SS. Amarynthia.....	Sept. 3

Agents Glasgow, Donaldson Bros.

THOMSON LINE

LONDON AND NEWCASTLE SERVICE

Sailing from Montreal on or about

From Newcastle-on-Tyne.	Steamships.	From Montreal to London.
July 17.....	SS. Huron.....	Aug. 7
July 31.....	SS. Fremona.....	Aug. 18

All the London steamers will take cargo for Newcastle-on-Tyne

EAST COAST SERVICE.

Aberdeen, Leith and Dundee at Intervals.

SS. Bellona for Leith.....Aug. 17
SS. Aylona for Dundee.....Sept. 1

Agents—Cairns, Young & Noble, Newcastle-on-Tyne, A. Low, Son & Carter, 27 Leadenhall street, London; E. C.; G. V. Turnbull & Co., Leith; W. Thomson & Sons, Dundee, Scotland.

Special accommodation for Butter, Cheese and Provisions; also Cattle, Horses and Sheep.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING

Granted by any of the above Lines to or from any point IN CANADA OR WESTERN STATES.

For further particulars apply to HENDERSON BROS., Chicago, Ill., J.D. RIDDELL, Stratford, Ont., **or ROBERT REFORD & CO.,**
23 and 25 St. Sacrament street, Montreal.

CENTS FOR SALE.

Apply at the "WITNESS" OFFICE.

Saratoga Resorts.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N.Y.

United States Hotel,

SEASON OF 1896.

Open from June 15 to October 1.

Special rates for June, July and September. For rates and other particulars apply to **TOMPKINS, GAGE & PERRY.**
28

Adirondack Resorts.

ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS.

HOTEL DEL MONTE AND COTTAGE.

On Lower Saranac Lake.

Accommodates 125. Opens May 15.

Good Fishing and Hunting, Boating and Bathing. First class house and at moderate prices. Special rates to July 15. For terms, circular and particulars, address HUMPHREYS & WILLARD,
P.O. Address, Saranac Lake N.Y.

Other American Resorts.

AVENUE HOUSE,

PEAKS ISLAND.

This popular Seaside House is open June 20th for Summer Travel. Special rates to families.

M. C. STERLING, Proprietor.

GRAND VIEW FARM

High elevation; dry and healthy climate; good Montreal references furnished. Write for circular. H. I. ARNOLD, P.O., Box 250, Keeseville, N.Y. 8



CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

Portland & Old Orchard

THROUGH SERVICE.

Parlor Cars leave Montreal (Windsor Street), at 9 a.m. daily, except Sundays, arriving Portland 7.41 p.m., and Old Orchard 8.30 p.m.

Sleeping Cars will leave Windsor Street, 8.20 p.m., daily, arriving Portland 6.50 a.m. and Old Orchard 7.38 a.m., connecting at Portland for Rockland, Me., etc.

ST. ANDREWS, N.B.

Through Sleeping Car Service.

Every Friday, until September 4th inclusive, a first-class sleeping car will leave Montreal, Windsor Street Station, for St. Andrews, N.B., on St. John and Halifax express train at 7.50 p.m. Returning will leave St. Andrews following Monday, arriving Montreal, Tuesday, 8.20 a.m.

Halifax Express leaving at 7.50 p.m. daily (except Sundays) connects at McAdam Junc. for St. Andrews, arriving at 11 a.m.

CITY TICKET and TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
129 St. James street (next P.O.)
30

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

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.

Westbound—Leaves Montreal every Monday at 8.30 a.m. for Thousand Islands and Kingston, reaching Toronto at 6.25 p.m. same evening, and Chicago following morning at 10.45.

A limited amount of accommodation on this train may be secured on application to W. D. O'Brien, City Ticket Agent, 143 St. James street. Passengers engaging accommodation eastbound on this train can get aboard at any hour of the evening.

City Ticket Offices, 143 St. James Street,
And Bonaventure Station.
14



OTTAWA RIVER NAVIGATION COMPANY

MODERN STEEL STEAMERS,

Sovereign and Empress

FORMING

DAILY MAIL LINE

between Montreal and Ottawa. Fare to Ottawa, single, $2.50; return, $4, do., round trip, rail and boats, $5. Most pleasant and direct route to the

CALEDONIA SPRINGS.

DAILY EXCURSIONS to Carillon, Como, Oka, etc., $1. Take 8 a.m. train to Lachine, to connect with steamer.

Shoot the rapids, 50c. Take 5.00 p.m. train for Lachine.

All boat round trip via Ottawa, Rideau River, to Kingston, thence R. & Ont. steamer down St. Lawrence.

Tickets at 138, 143 and 178 St. James st., Windsor and Balmoral Hotels, and Grand Trunk Station.

Magnificent new steel steamer DUCHESS OF YORK for excursion charter.

Company's Office, 185 Common street,

R. W. SHEPHERD,
Managing Director.

Telephone 1029.
10

Plumbing, &c.

IF YOU WANT WORK DONE REASONABLE

In the line of Plumbing, Gas or Steam Fitting, go to

FRANK F. TAYLOR,

Hardware, Paints and Oils, etc.
255 St. Antoine st., west Gate

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE QUESTION ANSWERED.

The Reason Why Some Dealers Sell Poor Dyes.

Many ladies who have been deceived by the imitation dyes so often sold by some dealers and druggists, ask the question: Why will these merchants persist in selling us dyes that are positively worthless?'

This question is easily answered. The dealers who sell these common dyes do so for a very selfish object—big profits. They buy these crude and poisonous dyes for much less than the celebrated Diamond Dyes cost, and they are sold to the ladies at the same price, ten cents per packet. The dealers in this way make long, big profits, while the deceived consumer must suffer loss at every time of using.

Dealers know well that the Diamond Dyes are the only true and warranted colors, but the love of gain is too great to allow them to treat the public honestly.

The ladies can soon compel dealers to do what is honest and right if they insist every time upon getting the Diamond Dyes. You can always find one dealer in your town that is anxious to sell dyes that will give entire satisfaction.

CROIL & McCULLOUGH'S

Clover Leaf Butter

1 lb BLOCKS

Scored higher than all others from Ontario at World's Fair, Chicago.

ALL GROCERS

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, with the time of leaving and returning by train or by steamboat:—

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Leave Bonaventure Depot.	Places.	Leave for Montreal	
12.05 1.20	Lachine.....	4.26	5.17
1.55 3.45	"	6.50	7.47
5.00	"	9.31	10.52
1.20 1.45	Dorval.....	6.08	7.43
3.45	"	9.25	10.45
	Valois.....	7.39	10.41
1.20 1.45	Pointe Claire,..	6.00	7.32
		10.35	
1.20 1.45	St. Ann's.....	4.48	5.48
		6.05	7.21
		9.41	10.23
1.20 1.45	Vaudreuil.....	4. 0	5.41
		5.29	7.15
		9.35	10.15
12.10 1.25	St. Lambert....		
1.45	"	5.45	5.56
4.00 4.30	"	6.30	7.20
4.45 5.15	"	7.40	9.05
5.00	Lachine and down Rapids.	9.30	9.55
1.20 1.45	St. Ann's and down Rapids.		
1.45 4.00 5.15	St. Hilaire.....	6.00	8.39
4.45	Rouses Point.....	8.10	
1.25 4.45	St. John's.....	7.10	8.53
		9.25	

The Coteau, Cedar, Split Rock, Cascade, and Lachine Rapids. Take 9.10 a.m. train from Bonaventure depot.

Steamer 'Hochelaga' for Boucherville, leaves foot of the current noon, 3; Jacques Cartier Square, 5.15 and 7.30 p.m. Leaves Boucherville, 1, 3.45 and 6.20 p.m.

Commencing Sunday, 18th, St. Helen's Island Ferry, 1 p.m. Last Boat from Island, 8 p.m. Fifteen minute trips during afternoon.

Ottawa Navigation Company's steamboats down the rapids. See Grand Trunk, Ste. Anne's. Canadian Pacific. Hudson.

Steamer 'Terrebonne' leaves Jacques Cartier Wharf 2.30 p.m., calling at Boucherville, Varennes, Vercheres, returning to the city at 8.30 p.m.

Steamer 'Laprairie,' 2 p.m., returning from Laprairie, 3.30 p.m.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Leave Windsor street station.	Places.	Leave for Montreal	Arrive at Montreal.
1.30 4.05	Montreal Junction....	4.07, 5.48	
4.15 6.15		7.43	
		8.17 9.39	
4.05	St. Johns.....	3.20 7.25	8.30
1.30 4.15 6.15	Dorval, St. Anne's and Vaudreuil...		
Leave Dalhousie Square Station.	Places.	Leave for Montreal.	Arrive at Montreal.
1.45	Sault-aux-Recollects...	10.07pm	
1.45	St. Rose.....	9.50	
1.45	St. Jerome.....	5.25	



EUROPE, EUROPE, EUROPE.

TICKETS BY ALL LINES.
ALLAN, DOMINION and BEAVER LINES via Montreal.

NETHERLANDS, GUION, HAMBURG-AMERICAN, WHITE STAR, CUNARD, AMERICAN, NORTH-GERMAN LLOYD, GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC, STATE, ANCHOR, TRANSPORT and RED STAR Lines, via NEW YORK.

Also to SOUTH AFRICA, FLORIDA, WEST INDIES, &c.

☞Call or write for lowest quotations before looking elsewhere.

Saloon rates, $40 upwards; steerage at lowest rates.

☞Send for new pamphlet of rates and sailings or call at my new address, 184 St. James street opposite Temple Building. My special winter rates MONTREAL to LONDON and back, weekly, via NEW YORK, 1st Saloon and rail, only $68.

D. BATTERSBY, Agent.

Office Telephone, No. 1507. House Telephone, 3081.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Be Well and You Will be Happy.

PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND NATURE'S AVENUE TO HEALTH.

If you are sick and out of sorts, it is within your power to make yourself healthy and strong.

There is not the slightest reason why you should go through the hot summer weather feeling miserable, languid and melancholic.

To be well, means happiness and true joy, and this is the season that you should be bright, hearty and gladsome.

Let us, with sincerity and honesty direct your attention to Paine's Celery Compound, nature's avenue to health and perfect physical strength and robustness.

This marvellous health-giving medicine begins its vitalizing work at the great nerve centres, and soon braces up the weak and frail body, giving every organ that is out of tune that full vigor and strength so necessary for the complete working of the whole human frame.

Paine's Celery Compound is suited for all ages and conditions; it is purely vegetable, pleasant to use, and prompt and efficacious in the most dangerous and subtle cases. Thousands now living owe their lives to this wonderful medicine that always make sick people well.

If you are a doubter, and have not any friends that can vouch for all that is said about Paine's Celery Compound, send for our book of convincing cures; mailed free to any address. Wells & Richardson Co., Montreal.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

Corrected to May 23, 1896.
(Sunday Arrangements Omitted.)

Trains Leave Bonaventure as follows:

WEST—Chicago, Detroit, Toronto, 9.15 a.m., 8.00 10.25 p.m. Brockville (mixed) 10.30 a.m. (except Sat.) Cornwall, 5.10 p.m.

Ottawa, Hawkesbury, Aruprior via Canada Atlantic 9.10 a.m., 4.15 p.m.

EAST—Quebec, 8; John and Halifax, 7.55 a.m., Portland and Quebec, 10.15 p.m. Island Pond, Arthabaska Richmond and Quebec, 7.55 a.m., 4.00 p.m. St. Hyacinthe 5.15 p.m. Island Pond (mixed), 8.15 a.m.

New York, by D. & H. R. R., via Rouse's Point, 9.10 a.m., 6.20 p.m.

New York, by C. V. R., via Troy and Boston, via Fitchburg, 9 a.m., 6.10 p.m., New York, via Springfield, and Boston, via Lowell, 9 a.m., 8.25 p.m.,

St. Johns Local, 12 noon, leaves Saturday 1.25 p.m.

Chambly and Waterloo, 4.40 p.m.

Hemmingford, Howick, Ormstown, Huntingdon, Fort Covington, 4.25 p.m. Hemmingford, Huntingdon and Masena Springs, 7.00 a.m.

9.00 a.m. train to Farnham and Waterloo connects via St. Johns only.

Suburban Train Service:

For Lachine 5.10, 6.30, 8.35, 9.15, 9.30, 10.30 a.m., 1.20 (Saturday), 1.55 (Saturday), 3.30, 6.15, 6.20, 7.35, 9.05, 11.25 p.m. For Lachine wharf—8.00 a.m. 12.05 noon, 5.11 p.m.

For Ste. Annes and Vaudreuil—6.25, 9.10, 9.15, 9.30, 10.30 a.m.; 1.20 (Sat.), 1.45 (Sat), 4.15, 5.10, 6.15, 8.00, 9.05, 10.25, 11.25 p.m.

For Dorval 5.10, 6.25, 8.35, 9.30, 10.30 a.m.; 1.20 (Sat.), 1.45 (Sat.), 5.10, 6.15, 7.35, 9.05, 11.25 p.m.

For Longueuil 7.55 a.m., 5.15, 6.30 p.m.

For St. Laurent 7.40 a.m., 12.00 noon, (2.30 Thursday only) 5.25 p.m.

For Cote St. Paul—6.00, 6.55 a.m., 7.45, 12.15, 5.15, 6.21 p.m.

For St. Lambert 5.45, 7.00, 7.55, 8.15, 9.00, 9.10 a.m., 12.00 noon; 1.25 (Sat.), 1.45 (Sat.), 4.00, 4.20, 4.40, 5.15, 6.10, 6.20, 6.30, 8.25, 10.15 p.m.

Trains arrive at the Bonaventure Depot as follows:

WEST—Chicago, Detroit, Toronto, 7.15 a.m., 6.30, 6.45 p.m. Kingston (mixed) 5.00 p.m. Cornwall, 9.50 a.m.

Ottawa, via Canada Atlantic, 11.50 a.m., 6.45, 10.15 p.m.

EAST—Portland, 6.00 a.m., 6.50 p.m., Halifax, St. John and Quebec, 6.50 p.m. Island Pond and way stations, 12.05 p.m., 4.30, 6.50 p.m. St. Hyacinthe, 8.55 a.m.

Point Levi and Quebec, 6.00 a.m., 12.05 p.m., 6.50 p.m.

SOUTH—New York, by D. & H., via Rouse's Point, 7.30 a.m., 9.10 p.m.

New York, by C.V.R., via Troy, 7.40 a.m., New York, via Springfield, 7.15 a.m., Albany via Rutland, 7.40 a.m., Springfield, via White River Jct., 7.15 a.m., 8.00 Boston, via Lowell, 7.15 a.m., 8.00 p.m. Boston, via Fitchburg, 7.40 a.m., 8.00 p.m. 10.15 p.m. Boston and New York.

St. Johns Local, 2.30 p.m., on Sat 3.40 p.m.

Hemmingford, Huntingdon, Fort Covington, 8.35 a.m. including Bombay and Massena Springs, 5.25 p.m.

St. Johns Local, 2.30 p.m., on Saturday 3.30 p.m.

St. Laurent, 8.35 a.m., 1.02, 3.57 p.m. Thursday only, 6.27 p.m.

W. D. O'BRIEN, Agent.
143 St. James street.
Telephone 460.

Trains leave Windsor Street Station as follows:

For St. Johns, Farnham, etc., 9.00 a.m., 4.05 p.m., 8.20 p.m. (7.50 p.m. daily, except Saturday.)

For Boston, Manchester, etc., 9.00 a.m., 8.20 p.m.

For New York, Albany, etc., 7.30 a.m., 5.50 p.m.

For Sherbrooke, 9.00 a.m., 4.05 p.m. Sherbrooke, Lake Megantic, St. John, N.B., and Halifax, N.S., 7.30 p.m., Saturdays excepted.

For Newport, etc., 9.00 a.m., 4.05 p.m., and 8.20 p.m.

For Ste. Anne's, Vaudreuil, Hudson and Point Fortune, 4.15 and 5.15, 6.15 p.m. (Saturday) 1.30 p.m. instead of 5.15 p.m.

For Chicago, Detroit, Toronto, Smith's Falls, and Peterboro, 9.00 p.m.

For Ottawa, Sault Ste. Marie, St. Paul, Minneapolis, etc., 9.10 p.m., daily.

For Winnipeg, Vancouver, Victoria, 9.50 a.m.

Trains arrive at Windsor Street Station as follows:

From St. Johns, Farnham, Newport, etc., 7.30 a.m. and 8.50 p.m.

From New York, Albany, etc., 9.10 a.m., 10.10 p.m.

From Boston, Portland, etc., 7.30 a.m., and 8.30 p.m.

From Sherbrooke, 8.20 a.m., and 11.15 a.m.

From Halifax, N.S., St. John, N.B., Lake Megantic and Sherbrooke, 8.30 a.m.

From Hudson, Vaudreuil, Ste. Anne, etc., 8.45 a.m. and 9.40 a.m.

From Toronto and West, 7.20 a.m., and 7.20 p.m.

From St. Paul, Sault Ste. Marie and Ottawa, 8.10 a.m.

Leave Dalhousie Square Station:

For Quebec, 8.10 a.m., 3.30 p.m., 10.30 p.m. For Quebec and points on Intercolonial Ry. to Campbellton, N.S., 8.10 a.m., and 10.30 p.m. For Three Rivers, 8.10 a.m., 3.30 p.m., 10.30 p.m.

For Joliette, and St. Gabriel, 5.15 p.m.

For Ottawa, 8.30 a.m., and 4.30 p.m.

For St. Lin, St. Eustache, 5.30 p.m.

For St. Jerome 8.30 a.m., 5.30 p.m.

For St. Rose, St. Therese and intermediate stations, 8.30 a.m., 3.00 p.m., 4.30 p.m., 5.30 p.m., 6.25 p.m., (Saturday, 1.45 p.m., instead of 3.00 p.m.)

Arrive at Dalhousie Square Station:

From Quebec, 6.30 a.m., (Mondays excepted), 8.00 p.m. Three Rivers, 6.30 a.m., 8.50 a.m., 8.00 p.m., Ottawa and Lachute, 12.35 p.m., 10.10 p.m. St. Jerome, 8.30 a.m., and 10.10 p.m. St. Lin and St. Eustache, 8.30 a.m. Joliette, St. Felix de Valois and St. Gabriel, 8.50 a.m.

City Pass. Agent, 129 St. James street.
June 26, 1896. Telephone, 692.
Telephone, 2112

BOOK-WORK

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

OUR BAZAAR.

It is the February m... Blankside Auxiliary ... annual meeting, and t... is well filled. The ... officers are all in th... as the meeting p... members enter and ... available seats, then a... rolling huge scarfs ... heavy wraps turn ... with a sigh of relief ... ing. At last the tr... reads the statement ... Missionary box, $3 ... $14.51; proceeds fro... in January, $182. ...

A gratified hum ... round the room, and ... with a proud smile, ... raised this year the ... in the presbytery. ... Sharon last week a... meeting, and they h... We will now sing, "P... whom all blessings f...

While the treasurer ... were speaking, if you h... ing round the room y... noticed well to the f... aged woman, with a ... beaten face. She is d... and wears a plaid shaw... hards she holds a ba... turning and twisting th... vously as if to give exp... thoughts. Now she ri... and waving her hand ... lady who is seating her... gan, she says:—

'Wait for a minute, ... Brown'—to the presid... sing that, I just want ... or two. I have been ... down in my mind consi... we had that bazaar; but ... so to say, got safely over ... culty, and I just want ... about it. I suppose th... would be to begin at the ... and go right through. Yo... that after our annual m... year, when we found that St... Carmel were both ahead of us in our ... givings to the missionaries ... made up our minds to do so... great this year, and we f... cided to have a bazaar. W... knows, I always like to be w... so I turned in heart and h... head too, if it would be any ... anybody, and didn't think ... else for a considerable while. What with making things to sell, ... rating the school-room, and ... tables, and being on the refreshment and on the executive committee ... sides, where we had to pick out the best hands for the fancy-work ... and some pretty girls for the flower table, and then the candy ... doll table, and waiters, ... seemed as if there wasn't ... but bazaar to think about ... then when folks began to come ... say as so-and-so was dreadful ... out because somebody else was ... such a table and they wasn't, and the young ladies of ten or twelve ... ing at the doll table didn't see why their opinion wasn't asked about the color of the badges—why, I stayed awake till four o'clock one night pondering whether it would suit more if these badges was pink or if they was blue, and when one day a friend just called round to tell you as how folks was saying "that you was running things a little too much," and how "dreadful sorry she was about it and what a shame it was," well, just about then I began to think it was just possible to go too far even in getting money for the heathen. The day of the bazaar came, and I was at the church at nine o'clock, and continued there till twelve at night, and in my experience I have found that whoever wants to work can generally find plenty to do, and it is those who won't do anything themselves that so frequently say that other people are running things. About five o'clock we was pretty well ready, and soon after that the ... began to come; so I took my position at the fancy-work table and ... gan to enjoy myself very much for a while. But pretty soon some one came along. Now I want to say here that I am going to mention no names, that I am going to state facts only, and in case of making them too strong I am going to state them rather weak. Well, some one came along and picked up a cushion and says, "How much is this worth?" I says, "Two dollars." "Two dollars! Dear me," says the person. "I don't believe it is sewed good" and tries to poke her fingers between the stitches. She didn't succeed, however, so she turns her attention to the back of the cushion. "Does that color of satin match in the light?" "Yes," I says, subduing an inclination to answer otherwise. "Well, I'll give you one dollar for it, but not a cent more." I never was her; I don't know whether I did right or wrong. Well, by the time I had been asked if I was ... pretty well," and if I ... any change," and several other ... sent things of the same nature, I had lost my temper or pretty near ... then I thought I heard a good deal of noise. I began to look ... consider things. There was ... erable of a knot round ... table, and the "conversation" ... which had went in much as ... will were being thrown ... trous that it indicated ... practice. The flower table was

sold out; there was one young ... however, being decorated with ... bouquet. Now, there are ways and ... of pinning on bouquets, and all ... could say about it was that it wasn't ... way. Altogether the people ... seemed to be enjoying themselves remarkably well. But somehow I have ... things considered the school-room as ... of the church, and a text that ... been echoing round my heart a ... bit these few days, and particularly for the last few hours, came out ... very distinct. You all know the ... story, sisters, how our Lord found ... buying and selling in the temple, and made a scourge of small cords ... drove them out and said, "It is written, my house shall be called a ... of prayer, and ye have made ... a den of thieves." Just think, sisters, a den of thieves.

Then I thought I'd just slip round ... see if the church was all right. There was boys playing hide-and-go-seek up and down the aisles and over the pews. There was boys in the pulpit, and boys in the gallery throwing down cushions at them. I just turned and went away. The night got finished somehow, and everybody said that we had had "a wonderful success." Everybody seemed satisfied but me. I couldn't think it was right, although I tried pretty hard after I heard about the $182; for I don't see how we are going to get so much any other way, unless the Lord opens the windows of heaven. But, there, that is just what He says He will do if we prove Him.

Now, I suppose everybody thinks that I have said about enough, but I have just one thing more to say, and all what I have said is nothing to me compared with this. You remember that verse where it says, Paul may plant and Apollos may water, but God gives the increase. Suppose the Lord won't give the increase. Suppose that $200 that we are so proud of—suppose that $200 that we have planned for, and worked for, and quarrelled among ourselves for, and humiliated ourselves for—suppose the Lord rejects it, suppose He won't have anything to do with it. What good will it be to anybody? What good will it be to the heathen or to us? Oh, sisters, let us try a new plan next year, and bring in according as the Lord has prospered us, without trying to get something for our money, for that's the way bazaars strike me now. Bring it in and pray over it. Suppose it is only ten cents; pray over it till the little bit of silver is weighted down with the true and earnest prayers of a loving, humble heart, and who will dare to say that the little offering will not outweigh all the $200? Purify the money with prayer until it is purest gold, a thousand times more precious than all the gold of the world, and if we only get $20 next year, perhaps the Lord will smile and say of it just what He did about the widow's mite.'—'Peggy,' in 'Presbyterian Review.'

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

[For the Children's Corner.

ROB'S VISIT TO FAIRYLAND.

Ride a cock-horse to Banbury Cross,
See an old lady ride on a gray horse,
Rings on her fingers and bells on her toes
She shall have music wherever she goes.

sang nurse as she rocked the baby, trying to get him to sleep. After a few moments, seeing that the singing had had the desired effect, and that all were seemingly asleep, she went downstairs. As soon as she had left the room the smallest of the two boys in the crib in the corner of the room poked the other and said, I say, Ted, are Mother Goose and Bluebeard and all those real live people?'

'No, of course not; only stories to amuse babies like you. Now leave me alone; I want to go to sleep.'

Rob was silent and lay with his eyes fixed on the ceiling, when all of a sudden he heard a sound, and there beside his bed stood the funniest old woman.

'Come quickly,' she said, 'if you want to come to Fairyland with me.'

'But—' began Rob.

'No buts,' she interrupted, and in a second she whisked him out of bed into his clothes, and in another second he was mounted on a broomstick behind the old woman, and was being whirled away to Fairyland. In a few moments they reached it, and the old woman took Rob to be introduced to Mother Goose. They entered a large hall, which was filled with people, but the old woman paid no attention to anybody, but led Rob straight up to Mother Goose, who said: 'Oh, Rob, I know you well; I am delighted to see you!' and then they all sat down to supper. Rob looked around him with interest. The old woman was no longer beside him, but instead there was a pretty girl whom he knew to be Bo-Peep. In the midst of supper in strode Bluebeard with an awful frown on his face.

'Just listen!' he roared; 'there is no one on the earth who says we are fat.'

'What!' cried Mother Goose. 'You shall see,' roared the father of the three bears.

'Impossible!' they all shrieked in chorus.

Rob's face had been growing redder and redder, and he was just going to try and escape from the room when Bluebeard turned around and in a voice of thunder demanded: 'Do you know the boy that said that?'

All eyes were turned on Rob, and despite his efforts he nearly cried.

'Answer me at once,' roared Bluebeard. 'If he does not I will eat his head off!' growled the bear.

At this moment two pages rushed into the room screaming, 'The wolf has eaten Red Riding Hood.'

At this awful news every one except Rob and Bo-Peep rushed from the room, and she, taking his hand, also rushed out of the room and pulled him after her until they reached a high precipice, down which was a kind of vine.

'This is the bean-stalk,' she said; 'good-bye,' and she was gone.

Rob began to descend. Suddenly a strange dizziness came over him. Hardly knowing what he was doing, he let go. In another moment he felt himself falling down, down. With a shiver he awoke and found himself on—the nursery floor.

'Hello!' said Ted, who had been awakened by the noise of Rob's fall, 'what are you doing there?'

Rob scrambled back into bed and told all his adventures. 'And,' he concluded laughing gleefully and clapping his hands, 'wasn't it good they couldn't make me tell,' and Ted quite agreed with him.

ONLY A PENNY.

(By Maria A. West.)

'Only a penny,' I heard them say.
A penny for Jesus, if given each day,
Would send the gospel to every soul
Now sitting in darkness, from pole to pole—
Only a penny from every one
Who bears the name of God's own Son.

Only a penny and nothing more;
A penny for Jesus, from out our store,
When each spends freely upon himself,
For many a trifle, the precious pelf—
Only a penny from every one
Who loves and trusts in God's own Son.

Only a penny from young and old,
From the little lambs within the fold;
From orphans and widowed ones who share
With all God's poor, in the Shepherd's care—
Only a penny from every one
Who pays in the name of God's own Son.

Only a penny to show our love
To him who left his home above
For this very work, and whose last command
Left Christians this mission in every land—
Only a penny from every one
Will send the gospel of God's own Son.

Only a penny, but day by day,
While days and weeks and years fly away;
As we gladly drop it in the 'bank,'
We ever remember him to thank,
Who gave us our pennies every one,
With all other gifts through his dear Son.

—'American Paper.'

Is it at all unreasonable to suppose that the contemplation of God will yield us greater, more precious results than the consideration of anything or of everything in this world that he has made? You are wrapt in the study of mineralogy or botany or conchology; and have no time to spare for the cultivation of your acquaintance with God. . . . You, my friend, have a great dread of being found imperfectly acquainted with a certain literature and think nothing of devoting whole nights to the acquisition of it; but your conscience is visited by no painful sense of your defective knowledge of him from whom is every good gift. Indifference and ignorance are here indissolubly linked as are also knowledge and thirst for knowledge. 'Then we shall know if we follow on to know the Lord.'—George Bowen.

Mabel was constantly catechising her mother as to her own babyhood. Her mother answered all her questions patiently, describing her babyhood in such glowing terms that Mabel one day hugged herself enthusiastically, and rocking back and forth, exclaimed: 'Oh, I wish I could have been there to have held myself a little while!'

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Biliousness!

A disordered Liver,—you are ill, unhappy, and a victim of the blues. Cleanse the system of all impurities, set the Liver at work and all will be well with you. A strong, mild, but effective remedy must be had. Take

Ayer's Pills

Highest Awards at World's Fair.

DAILY FOOD.

And they came to Ophir, and fetched from thence gold, . . and brought it to king Solomon.—Wisdom cannot be gotten for gold . . . It cannot be valued with the gold of Ophir.—1 Kings ix., 28; Job xxviii., 15, 16.

Keep me as the apple of the eye.—He led him about, he instructed him, he kept him as the apple of his eye.—He that toucheth you toucheth the apple of his eye.—Ps. xvii., 8; Deut. xxxii., 10; Zech. ii., 8.

As you meditate on this wondrous salvation and seek full fellowship with the great and holy God, and wait on Him to reveal Christ in you, you will feel how needful the giving up of all is to receive Him. Seek grace to know what it means to live as wholly for God as Christ did. Only the Holy Spirit Himself can teach you what an entire yielding of the whole life to God can mean. Wait on God to show you in this what you do not know. Let every approach to God, and every request for fellowship with Him be accompanied by a new, very definite, and entire surrender to Him to work in you.—Rev. Andrew Murray.

Dr. Duff once told an Edinburgh audience that if the ladies of that city would give him the cost only of that portion of their silk dresses which swept the streets as they walked he would support all his mission schools in India.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

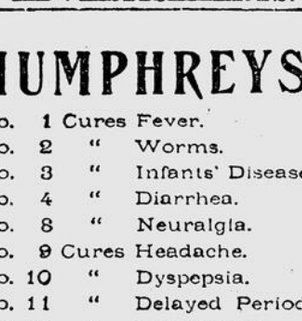
HUMPHREYS'

No. 1	Cures	Fever.
No. 2	"	Worms.
No. 3	"	Infants' Diseases.
No. 4	"	Diarrhea.
No. 8	"	Neuralgia.
No. 9	Cures	Headache.
No. 10	"	Dyspepsia.
No. 11	"	Delayed Periods.
No. 12	"	Leuchorrea.
No. 14	"	Skin Diseases.
No. 15	Cures	Rheumatism.
No. 16	"	Malaria.
No. 20	"	Whooping Cough
No. 27	"	Kidney Diseases.
No. 30	"	Urinary Diseases
No. 77	"	Colds and Grip.

Sold by Druggists, or sent prepaid on receipt of price, 25c., or 5 for $1.

Dr. Humphreys' Homeopathic Manual of Diseases Mailed Free.

Humphreys' Med. Co., 111 William St., N.Y.



For All
SUMMER COMPLAINTS.
25c & 50c bottles, At all druggists.
—OR FROM—
WALLACE DAWSON, 169 St. Lawrence St.

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.'

SUMMER WASHING HINTS.

Just now the summer linens and summer laces demand frequent cleansing and starching. The pure white gloss will result, the iron will not stick or scorch, the time and labor will be less, if you use

MACK'S DOUBLE STARCH

Sole Agents for Canada.
ROBERT GREIG & CO.,
MONTREAL.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Pond's Extract

Quiets Pain, Checks Bleeding, Reduces Inflammation, Is the Bicycler's Necessity.

Piles, Sores, Burns, Colds, CURES Rheumatism, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Catarrh, Chilblains, Inflamed Eyes, Wounds, Bruises, Sprains, Headache, Toothache.

Use POND'S EXTRACT after Shaving—No Irritation
Use POND'S EXTRACT after Exercising—No Lameness

POND'S EXTRACT OINTMENT is simply a marvel. How instantly it cures Piles. What relief from excruciating pain. 50 cts.

Buy GENUINE Pond's Extract for genuine cures. Buy imitations for imitation cures.
POND'S EXTRACT CO., 76 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.

DURING JULY AND AUGUST

We shall give a special discount on WALL PAPER of 10 p.c. This reduction is bona fide; we have not previously increased our prices 10 p.c.

Come and see our assortment for yourself.

JAMES KIMBER & SON,
5 McGill College Avenue.

SULPHUR, SAFETY, PARLOR AND WAX **MATCHES**

The E. B. EDDY CO., Hull.
Established 1851

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

Machinery, &c.

ANDREW YOUNG,
ENGINEER, MACHINIST & BLACKSMITH
11 and 13 Busby Lane.
SHAFTING HANGERS and PULLIES, &c
REPAIRS PROMPTLY ATTENDED.

DARLING BROTHERS,
Manufacturers of
ELECTRIC,
STEAM,
HYDRAULIC,
HAND POWER ELEVATORS,
And SAFETY DUMB WAITERS
New Design,
Perfect Workmanship,
Best Material.
Send for Illustrated Catalogue.
"RELIANCE WORKS,"
112 Queen St., Montreal.

Builders and Carpenters.

FLY SCREENS! FLY SCREENS!
FOR DOORS AND WINDOWS.
JOHN T. HENDERSON, Carpenter.
All kinds made to order. Estimates given for Repairs, etc.
7½ ST. EDWARD ST., cor. Bleury and St. Catherine

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, etc.
ALEX. BREMNER,
50 Bleury 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. WILLSON,
Manufacturer of Mouldings and Picture Frames,
688 CRAIG ST., next door to "Witness" Office.

RICE'S STUDIO
"Family Groups," every size and style; also Clubs, Societies, etc., photographed at lowest prices.
141 ST. PETER ST. Tel. 331.

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.

We have Received Another Shipment
... OF THOSE ...
SILK LINED TWEED CAPS.
Our Price 40c.
Sold by all dealers at 75 cents.

NELSON'S,
1864 Notre Dame st.

Richelieu! Richelieu!
PURE, SPARKLING, REFRESHING.
THE PRINCE OF TABLE WATERS.
For sale at the Hotels, Clubs, Restaurants, and all First Class Grocers.
J. A. HARTE, Proprietor.
1780 Notre Dame st.
Telephone 1159.

TRAVELLING SHOE SETS.
We have made a big reduction in all lines of our TRAVELLING SHOE SETS.
50c 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. 2740

HARTSHORN OR AMMONIA
—FOR—
FAMILY USE,
FOR THE
TOILET,
KITCHEN,
LAUNDRY,
Put up in pint bottles, two dozen in a case.
Ask your grocer for it.
MANUFACTURED AND GUARANTEED PURE
—BY—
JOHN COWAN,
3 Dalhousie street, Montreal.

Bakers and Confectioners.

R. S. AULD, BAKER & CONFECTIONER
Cor. Atwater ave. & St. Antoine st.
Try our Home Made Electric Bread made by electric machinery. Our Confectionery is made of the best materials and choicest butter. Cannot be excelled. Boston Brown Bread and Baked Beans, Saturdays. Call or telephone your orders.
Bell Tel 3039

READABLE PARAGRAPHS.



ANOTHER GOOD WAY.

Stranger (entering editorial room of the Squasville 'Universe)—Say, boss, I am a New York newspaper man, I am; an' if you'll lend me a dime, I'll tell ye how ter increase yer circulation.'

Editor (producing the coin)—How?

Stranger—Run a hundred yards in ten seconds.—'Judge.'

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. 1

THE COMING SHAKESPEARE.

Mrs. Chaffle—'I'm afraid there's something the matter with Johnnie.' Mr. Chaffle—'What makes you think so?' Mrs. Chaffle—'He sits in the corner all day and doesn't say anything to anybody. Either he is going to be a great poet, or he is going to have the measles. I can't decide which it is.—Texas 'Sifter.'

Coughs and Colds lead to Consumption if neglected. Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup cures quickly and is pleasant to take. It is nature's remedy for all throat and lung troubles. 22

PROGRESSIVE CONSOLATION.

Smith—Brown has owed me fifty dollars for the last four years.' Jones—'That isn't so bad. If you'll figure it, you'll see that it's only a dollar a month; and when he owes it to you eight years it will be only fifty cents a month.'—'Puck.'

You don't want to bother with nasty messes which irritate the stomach and do no good. Try a little of Robinson's Patent Barley for your child and note the improvement in his condition. 1

'I hear that you belong to a literary society, Miss Wilkes.' 'Yes; we were discussing Bumbleton's posthumous novel last Tuesday.' 'Really? And what did you decide?' 'That it was better than anything he ever did when he was alive. We hope he'll keep on.'—'Harper's Bazar.'

SUMMER CONVERSATION.

'Were you ever seasick?' 'Never in all my life.' 'That's strange; how do you account for it?' 'Principally because of the fact that I never went on the water.'—Boston 'Transcript.'

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup positively cures Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, and all diseases of the pulmonary organs. 28

EVERY SPOT COVERED.

Mose Johnson—'Wot yo got so many lightning-rods on youah house foh? One's enough.' Jim Jackson—'No, tain't; lightnin' nevah strikes twice in de same place, yo' know.'—'Puck.'

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. 1

Bargain-Counter Finance—'Mrs. Flighty, don't you think every dollar's worth ought to be worth a dollar?' 'Yes, if one is selling; but when one is buying one should always expect to get a dollar's worth for 98 cents.'—Chicago 'Record.'

No Cold or Cough is too severe to yield to the curative power of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. It has cured thousands of cases. 28

Raxmore—'You were out when I called at your office the other day.' Gadson—'Was I? Why didn't you leave word.' Raxmore—'I did; I told your office boy.' Gadson—'Do you call that leaving word?'—Roxbury 'Gazette.'

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.

Teacher—'Now, Patsy, would it be proper to say: "You can't learn me nothing"?' Patsy—'Yis'm.' Teacher—'Why?' Patsy—"Cause yer can't.'—'Tit-Bits.'

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.
Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.
Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

We close our stores at Six o'clock p.m.,
Saturdays and Mondays excepted. . . . .

THE GREAT CORNER STORE.

We Know No Dull Days!

A GREAT

AUGUST CLEARING SALE!!!

The Greater the Bargains, the Greater the Crowd.

BLACK AND FANCY DRESS GOODS.

Prices that Competitors Cannot Touch.

BLACK ALL WOOL NOVELTY DRESS GOODS, all new designs, reduced from 60c, only 33c yard.

Our Fine BLACK ALL WOOL FRENCH SERGES, worth 40c, at only 22½c.

BLACK ALL WOOL CREPON, extra fine and heavy, worth 75c, only 39c yard.

All Our Finest COLORED ALL WOOL NOVELTY DRESS GOODS, worth up to $1.00, only 25c yard.

All our ALL WOOL SERGES. All our WOOL LUSTRES. All our TWEEDS. All our MOHAIRS. All our MIXTURES. All our STRIPES, worth up to $1.50, only 39c yard.

GREAT CUTS IN SILKS.

SILK BENGALINE, all colors, worth 35c, only 12½ yard.

SILK CREPON, beautiful shades, worth 60c, only 24c yard.

WHITE CHINA SILKS, worth 65c, only 24c yard.

SILK BROCADES, in 35 shades and colors, worth 59c, only 29c yard.

COLORED BROCADED SILKS, worth 75c, only 29c yard.

POMPADOUR SILK, latest styles, worth $1.15, only 56c yard.

27 inch CHINA SILKS, all fine shades, worth 89c yard, only 49c yard.

HOW SHIRT WAISTS GO!

SHIRT WAISTS that sold for 47c, at only 19 cents.

SHIRT WAISTS that sold for $1.50, at only 39c.

SHIRT WAISTS that sold for $1.75, at only 49c.

SHIRT WAISTS that sold for $2.00, at only 59c.

SHIRT WAISTS that sold for $2.50, at only 69c.

SHIRT WAISTS that sold for $3.00, at only 99c.

FANCY BLOUSES that sold for $3.75, at only $1.30.

SILK BLOUSES that sold for $4.50 at only $1.90.

FOREIGN WASH GOODS.

Nothing reserved, all those fine imported WASH GOODS on the counters at remarkable reductions. Monday your pick at 5¾, 7½c, 8c, 9c, 12c.

LADIES' DRESS SKIRTS & SUMMER DRESSES.

BLACK FANCY MOHAIR DRESS SKIRTS, full five yards, taffeta lined and velvet bound, worth $6.50, at only $3.49.

LADIES' SERGE SKIRTS, worth $6.00, at only $2.98.

LADIES' NOVELTY SKIRTS, worth $5.25, at only $2.85.

WHITE DUCK BLAZER SUITS, at only $1.39.

NOVELTY LINEN SUITS, at only $1.69.

MILLINERY.

GRAND FINAL CLEAN UP.

UNTRIMMED HATS of all sorts from 12½c to 48c.

TRIMMED SAILORS, white, black and colors, for 28c.

SAILORS HANDSOMELY TRIMMED, worth $2.60 for 49c.

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR.

Every Cut is Sharp and Decisive.

LADIES' GOOD MUSLIN NIGHTGOWNS, $1.25, value for 59c.

HANDSOME CAMBRIC AND LAWN DRAWERS, 75c, value for 33c.

A Beautiful Collection of Fine CHEMISES in Cambric and Muslin, 75c value for 33c.

PARASOLS & UMBRELLAS.

Stunning Clearing Specials.

LADIES' SILK SERGE PARASOLS, natural wood and Dresden handles, worth $1.75, only 99c.

LADIES' BLACK SERGE UMBRELLAS, really worth 75c; your choice at 39c.

CHILDREN'S FANCY PARASOLS, worth 90c, choice at 35c.

IN THE LINEN DEPARTMENT

SPECIAL TOWELS, worth 5c, for 2c.

LINEN TOWELS, worth 15c, for 10c.

LINEN TOWELS, worth 22c, for 15c.

HALF-BLEACHED TABLE LINEN, worth 35c, for 25c.

HALF-BLEACHED TABLE LINEN, worth 45c, for 33c.

BLEACHED TABLE LINEN, worth 35c, for 25c.

BLEACED TABLE LINEN, worth 65c, for 50c.

ROLLER TOWELING, worth 5c, for 3½c.

ROLLER TOWELING, worth 8c, for 4c.

UNBLEACHED 8-4 SHEETING, worth 19c, for 14¾c.

BLEACHED 8-4 SHEETING, worth 25c, for 18c.

WHITE CHECKED MUSLIN, worth 6c, for 2¾c.

WHITE CHECKED MUSLIN, worth 15c, for 10c.

CLEARING PRICES TO SURPRISE YOU.

There is not an item that can be duplicated in other stores.

LADIES' LEATHER BELTS, worth 15c, no limit, each 6c.

LADIES' LEATHER BELTS, no limit, each 15c.

MISSES' TAN HOSE, 80c, for 25c.

LADIES' TAN HOSE, 80c, for 11c.

LADIES' BLACK COTTON HOSE, 80c, for 25c.

LADIES' BLACK COTTON HOSE, worth 75c, go for 25c.

CHILDREN'S ASSORTED SILK AND LISLE HOSE, worth 7c, go for 3¾c.

LADIES' COTTON RIBBED VESTS, worth 25c, go for 15c.

LADIES' COTTON RIBBED VESTS, worth 75c, for 25c.

LADIES' TAM O'SHANTERS, worth 55c, go for 39c.

BOYS' ETON COLLARS, worth 15c, go for 5c.

BOYS' ETON COLLARS, worth 20c, go for 10c.

LADIES' SHIRT FRONTS, worth 25c, go for 9c.

The Great Corner Store,

BOISSEAU BROS.,

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

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ACUTE DYSPEPSIA.

A TROUBLE THAT MAKES THE LIVES OF THOUSANDS MISERABLE.

THE ONLY RATIONAL TREATMENT IS TO REMOVE THE CAUSE OF THE TROUBLE—ONE WHO SUFFERED GREATLY SHOWS HOW THIS CAN BE DONE AT A COMPARATIVELY TRIFLING EXPENSE.

The life of a dyspeptic is beyond doubt one of the most unhappy lots that can befall humanity. There is always a feeling of over-fullness and distress after eating, no matter how carefully the food may be prepared, and even when the patient uses food sparingly there is frequently no cessation of the distressing pains. How thankful one who has undergone this misery and has been restored to health feels can perhaps be better imagined than described. One such suffered, Mrs. Thos. E. Worrell, of Dunbarton, N.B., relates her experience in the hope that it may prove beneficial to some other similar sufferer. Mrs. Worrell says that for more than two years her life was one of constant misery. She took only the plainest foods and yet her condition kept getting worse, and was at last seriously aggravated by palpitation of the heart brought on by the stomach troubles. She lost all relish for food and grew so weak that it was with difficulty she could go about the house, and to do her share of the necessary housework made life a burden. At times it was simply impossible for her to take food as every mouthful produced a feeling of nausea, and sometimes brought on violent fits of vomiting which left her weaker than before. She had taken a great deal of medicine but did not find any improvement. At last she read in a newspaper of a cure in a similar case through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and decided to give them a trial. After using three or four boxes there was a great improvement in her condition and after the use of eight boxes Mrs. Worrell says, 'I can assure you I am now a well woman, as strong as ever I was in my life, and I owe my present condition entirely to the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which have proved to me a wonderful medicine. Mrs. Worrell further says that Pink Pills were also of the greatest benefit to her husband, who suffered greatly with rheumatism in his hands and arms. At times these would swell up and the pains were so great that he could not sleep and would sit the whole night beside a fire in order to get a little relief from the pain he was enduring. Seeing how much benefit his wife had derived from the use of Pink Pills he began their use, and soon drove the rheumatism from his system and he has since been free from the terrible pains which had formerly made his life miserable. Both Mr. and Mrs. Worrell say they will always strongly recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to ailing friends.

These pills are a blood builder and nerve restorer, and there is no trouble whose origin is due to either of these causes that they will not cure if given a fair trial. The genuine Pink Pills are sold only in boxes, the wrapper around which bears the full trade mark, 'Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.' There are imitations of this great medicine, also colored pink, which are offered by the dozen, hundred or ounce, or in boxes, without the directions and trade mark. Always refuse these imitations, no matter what the interested dealer who tries to sell them may say.

Groceries, Provisions, &c.

California { PEARS, PEACHES, PLUMS, APRICOTS, GRAPES etc.

ARRIVING FRESH DAILY.

Country Orders carefully attended to,

At Walter Paul's,

Corner St. Catherine and Metcalfe sts.

20

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.

Nothing can surpass it. Please call in for examination, as we do not expose any more fancy fruits outside nor in the windows on account of the dust and the flies. Our groceries are also all new and fresh, and all our customers know that we always sell at Bottom Prices. Still selling 21 lbs best Granulated Sugar for $1.00. Telephone 5019.

28

CASSELMAN BROS.,

GROCERS,

54 AYLMER STREET,

Is the place to buy Fresh Fruit and Vegetables.

RECEIVED DAILY.

BLUEBERRIES, RASPBERRRIES, BLACK and RED CURRANTS, CHERRIES, GRAPES, CALIFORNIA PEACHES, PEARS, PLUMS, etc., at Lowest Prices.

EGGS, 10c, and 12c doz.

Best CREAMERY BUTTER, 20c, 5 lbs for 95c.

Orders packed and shipped to any address free of charge.

TRY US. Tel. 3640.

ALL

BUSINESS

PRINTING

And ART WORK.

WITNESS PRINTING HOUSE.

WHALES FOUGHT WITH PORPOISES

MARINERS OF THE SHIP 'ULUNDA' SEE A STRANGE SIGHT OFF HALIFAX HARBOR.

WHALES PURSUE A VAST SCHOOL OF OCEAN TUMBLERS AND KILL MANY.

(New York 'Herald.')

They are not dreamers—the mariners of the good steamer 'Ulunda.' Neither are they idlers, although the steamer is a tramp. Many strange sights have they seen on the high seas, and there is not a man among them, from the captain to the cook, who cannot take a reef in the bights of his trousers and spin wild, weird yarns, and wild true yarns, of the blue salt sea.

And there is not among all the wrinkled and weather worn mariners of the good steamer 'Ulunda'—which now, by the grace of God, lies in Halifax harbor—one who will not swear to the truth of the strange yarn which is here related by one of the hardy seamen aforementioned.

'We all saw it—the mate on the bridge squinting into the heart of the sun squall, the cook emptying the fag end of his plum-duff pudding overboard, the two fok'sle men holystoning the deck, the cabin boy dozing in the sheets, and the captain standing abaft the mizzenmast. I say, we all saw it. Not last year or last month, or last week, but day before yesterday, on July 20, in the year of our Lord eighten hundred and ninety-six.

'And this is how it happened. The steamer 'Ulunda' was holding sou'-sou'-west, some two hundred miles south of the southern coast of Nova Scotia, on last Tuesday. We had had flat weather for almost a week. In the region of Newfoundland we ran into a fog that tied us up and kept the fog whistle bellowing and the captain out of bed.

'We did not care much for the fog whistle, but the captain out of bed was too much. He made the men jump from swabbing bucket to broomstick and back again. He made them dance to the tune of four hours on the fok'sle head peering into the white wall of wool that surrounded us.

'Once we heard the thundering cavernous roar of a great steamer close aboard. We crept out of harm's way and she passed just out of our sight. Although we could not see her we caught the clam chowder of her wash against our bows, and felt the ship rocking on her heavy swell. Then, all at once we ran out of the white fogs on to the clear sea.

'A breeze had sprung out, and there was a jump and swing in the lift of the sea that made our hearts light. We were making for Halifax with all steam, and expected to get into the harbor by eight bells. All at once the bos'n, who was leaning over the bulwarks on the lee bow, sung out:—

'"There "she blows!"

'"Whereaway?" cried a dozen voices in a breath.

'"Three points off the weather quarter!" he howled. Sure enough, a quarter of a mile off, in the quarter indicated, we could see the quick, geyser-like spout of a big whale. He was wallowing in the sea, as a tired man wallows in a feather bed, after a hard day's work. Then close alongside there came another breach. Then other fountains rose off the weather quarter until at least a dozen giant leviathans were sporting around us, the nearest being about a quarter of a mile away.

'Off in another direction one of the men—I think it was the second mate—discovered a school of porpoises tumbling toward the ship. They were coming to play around the bow of the steamer. Pretty soon there were a dozen or more just in front of the cut-water, veering and turning like tumblers, and keeping ahead of the ship without an apparent effort. They were so close that we could see the blowholes in their snouts open and close as they arched out of the waves.

'They kept coming and coming until there must have been fifteen hundred of them playing around the vessel.

'"They do not know what they are up against,' 'said the first mate. "You will see some fun in a few minutes."

'We looked, and saw that every one of the whales had sounded and that the sea on the weather quarter where they had been was clear and flawless.

'All at once the porpoises swarming about the ship flashed into the air in regiments and squadrons like schools of menhaden. The sea became full of vast whirls and eddies. Close under the waves you could see huge dark forms moving with the speed of express trains. The whales were in the midst of the porpoises.

'One of the latter, frightened almost out of its skin, sprang flush from the sea forward and struck the stem of the ship, high up near the rail. On the lee bow there boiled up a dull stain of blood that showed where one of the great cetaceans had caught a victim.

'Then the whales began to breach, and I tell you the sight was terrific while it lasted. They were apparently as eager after their prey as hounds after a fox. And perhaps you do not think a whale can run. Why, they are as rapid and graceful in the water as a trout. As each of the great fish breached he would turn in the air with the ease of the porpoises he was after.

'Some of them would go right down again, as though they were on a hot race and almost ready for the kill. Others and one in particular close alongside, lifted from the water with a rush and a roar like a miniature Niagara, with something long and slim and flaccid hanging from its mouth. It was a dead porpoise.

'All about us the sea was full of leaping porpoises and whales. If the former had run straight away they would have probably escaped. But they appeared to be circling in dense schools, and almost every time a whale charged into one of these bunches he would kill a porpoise. The latter seemed blind or stupid. So the fight continued for half an hour or more, the whales and their victims, moving further and further away from the ship until they disappeared.

'None of us had ever seen the like before and will probably never see the like again. As for sea serpents, well, I'm sorry I cannot tell you about them just now. Some other time.'

THE GLENGARRY ELECTION

(To the Editor of the 'Witness')

Sir,—In your issue of July 4 a letter appears, dated at Maxville and signed 'Sincerity,' also in your issue of July 11 another letter appears dated at Maxville and signed 'Equity and Justice.' The aim of these two letters is identically the same, viz., to set forth the wrongdoing of the Glengarry clergy, including Roman Catholic and Protestant, in supporting the Conservative candidate, Major McLennan. The whole gist of these two letters can be answered by the following arguments.

1. Clergymen, whether they be Conservative or Grit, are citizens, and have a right by law to vote, or to take any part in politics as their consciences may direct them, according to the exigencies of the times and circumstances.

2. Your correspondents state that the Glengarry clergy who supported Major McLennan, were by so doing supporting a corrupt government. That statement is an expression of a prejudiced opinion, but not a statement of a fact. It is very easy to pile on disagreeable adjectives, but an intelligent electorate will look to the facts of the case.

3. The case of Mr. McGreevy and others is quoted; but let it be to the credit of the Conservative Government that they instituted an enquiry and on finding some black sheep did cast them from their communion. Did dishonest scoundrels ever enter the Grit camp? Let the past political history of Canada answer the question.

4. Your correspondents quote the words of Principal Grant as condemnatory of the Conservative Government, but the Glengarry clergy are both intelligent and independent enough not to make that gentleman their oracle.

5. Every Protestant clergyman in Glengarry who voted in favor of granting the Roman Catholic minority in Manitoba the schools which they formerly had did so with full knowledge of and a clear understanding of the whole question. They did not rush to the polls blindly and voted as they have done. They had as much confidence in the bill brought in by a Protestant of the Baptist persuasion and ardently supported by a foremost Orangeman as they had in the policy pointed out by a French Roman Catholic, who undoubtedly must grant and will willingly grant separate schools to Manitoba.

6. If the clergy of Glengarry supported Major McLennan so loyally it speaks well of that gentleman. Has he not the intelligence of the electorate on his side?

7. Do your correspondents attempt to insinuate that clergymen should not vote? They may draw their authority for such a view from 'old wives' fables' but certainly not from the gospel of our Lord.

Would the Glengarry clergy be exonerated from blame had they voted Grit? Ah! it is just here the shoe pinches. What then must be the rule which our fierce assailants follow? It must be something similar to this, Let you do as I do and I will do as I please. Let me ask, Why this tirade on men who were as honest in their motives as those who voted the opposite way? Now that the contest is over is it not high time to clear the atmosphere of lying, calumny and abuse?

A PROTESTANT CLERGYMAN IN GLENGARRY.

'THOU SHALT NOT MAKE TO THYSELF ANY GRAVEN IMAGE'

(To the Editor of the 'Witness')

Sir,—If there should arise a new Moses in this enlightened nineteenth century, there would be no anomaly if the same words were given to him from Jehovah to announce to a very large portion of the community, for, in our very midst, this part of the decalogue is broken in the most flagrant manner, even in our public streets. I allude to the image of our Saviour on the cross in front of the Roman Catholic church on Dorchester street west, where daily may be seen men and women, nay, even young people, kissing the feet of the 'graven image,' and I ask in the name of decency that this scandal be removed from our midst.

Further, the sudden appearance of this image might be prejudicial and possibly fatal to delicate women, who might not be aware of its existence. Let those who placed this image there remove it out of sight of the public street, so that offence may not be given daily to those who accept the command 'thou shalt not bow down and worship them.' We believe in 'Jesus Christ and him crucified,' but can there be any efficacy or good derived from kissing a wooden image? Surely not!

A PROTESTANT.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH

WHEREIN THEIR COLONIAL POLICIES DIFFER.

(New York 'Evening Post.')

It is somewhat surprising to find a man like Leroy-Beaulieu defending the French annexation of Madagascar on the ground that only in that way can French trade enjoy a monopoly in the island. If a mere protectorate were to be assumed by France, as was at first proposed, the existing favored-nation treaties with England, Germany and the United States would be still in force. By making Madagascar a French colony outright, however, the slate is sponged clean and French commerce, under French protective tariffs, given first chance. After losing 7,000 men and spending $30,000,000 in conquering the island, it would be the most exquisite simple-mindedness, argues M. Leroy-Beaulieu, to pursue any other course. Shall Frenchmen labor and then stupidly allow Englishmen and Germans and Americans to enter into their labors? Yet just this exquisite simple-mindedness has always marked English colonial policy, the success of which contrasts favorably with the rather painful results of French colonizing experiments. In an English colony one nation has as good a chance as another, and somehow the plan has worked well. Strangely enough, the more the foreign capital that has been brought in to develop the colonies, the more rapidly they have developed, and the better it has been both for the colony and for England. Colonial monopoly, on the other hand, is as bad in practice as it is in theory.

Second Part.

DAILY WITNESS

Pages 11 to 20.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1896.

THE QUEEN'S GREAT GRANDCHILDREN.

HER DESCENDANTS OUTNUMBER THOSE OF ANY THREE OTHER EUROPEAN SOVEREIGNS.

(Marie A. Belloc in the 'Windsor Magazine.')

The Queen-Empress can claim a greater number of descendants than any three other European sovereigns. Her descendants of the second, third and fourth generations are to be found in most of the royal houses in Europe, and of them there are none in whom she takes a greater interest than in her twenty-two British, German, Roumanian, Greek and Russian great-grandchildren. Keen observers of Her Majesty have noticed that she always wears two bracelets. The one on her right wrist contains a miniature of the late Prince Consort, in the other is inserted a portrait of the royal baby who, for the time being, occupies the proud position of Her Majesty's youngest great-grandchild.

Frequently informed as to each child's mental and physical progress, Her Majesty is also often consulted as to the best way of insuring his or her well being. With but few exceptions, to the Queen of England's great-grandchildren is given, in addition to their other names that of Victor or Victoria, and at least a portion of each child's christening costume is always given by his or her British great-grandmother. Her Majesty never forgets a birthday, and scarcely a day passes but she gives some proof of the affectionate remembrance in which she holds the youngest of her descendants.

Although he is among the youngest of Her Majesty's great-grandchildren, there is no doubt that by far the most important little personage among them all is Prince Edward of York. Till the birth of his brother he was the only one of the Queen's great-grandsons who could claim British nationality, and probably no royal baby was ever more heartily welcomed. Congratulations were received from the most unlikely quarters, and the following excellent parody of Mr. Rudyard Kipling's well-known lines expressed admirably the feeling with which was hailed the birth of the future King Emperor:

And the wind of the North will hear us
where our ice-bound flag floats free;
And the wind of the South will echo the
song of an empire's glee.
By the East wind and the West wind will
the tidings glad be skirled,
Till every son of Britain will be shouting
through the world—
He's a first-class sort of infant,
And his equal we shan't see,
Though we search from Deal to Delhi,
Or from Kew to Kurrachee.

From the day of his birth everything has been done to make England's future King a national possession. He was christened Edward Albert Christian George Andrew Patrick and David, and thus every section of the United Kingdom may be said to have stood sponsor to the little Prince. The most important ceremony in which his Royal Highness has, up to the present, taken part has undoubtedly been his own christening. The Queen came specially from Windsor to Richmond in order to assist at the ceremony, and herself handed the royal infant to the Archbishop of Canterbury. By Her Majesty's wish all the royal personages then in England, including the present Czar of Russia and his fiancée, were present at the christening. The robe worn by Prince Edward had served the same purpose at the baptism of all the Queen's children and all of her British grandchildren. Composed of the finest and softest white satin covered with Honiton lace, it is among Her Majesty's greatest treasures, and only sees the light of day on very important occasions.

Prince Edward's carrying cloak may also be said to have been a garment of unique interest, for it was made of Queen Victoria's marriage veil, mounted on thick white silk and edged with baby ribbon. By way of font the golden bowl now forming part of the regalia in which Edward VI. was baptized, was used in the christening of that King's youngest royal namesake. This priceless piece of royal plate was brought to the White Lodge by the keeper of the regalia, and was taken back to the Tower immediately after the conclusion of the ceremony. Needless to say gifts of every kind were showered on the little prince. One of the first to arrive at White Lodge was a lucky sixpence tied with narrow ribbon, composed of the national colors of England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales. The Queen presented him with the quaint wooden cradle originally made for the Princess Royal, which became in turn the possession of each of her brothers and sisters. This historic bassinet would now be considered quite old-fashioned, the cradle itself is raised on rockers, and made of richly carved wood gilded. In it Princess Alice lay sleeping when sketched by Sir Edwin Landseer, and on the writing table of the Duchess of York is a beautiful miniature of Prince Edward in this same cradle.

Probably no child in the world has been so often photographed and painted as has little Prince Edward. One of the most popular photographs ever taken in England was that entitled 'Four Generations,' which showed the Queen caressing and nursing the few days' old baby, while behind her stood the Prince of Wales and the Duke of York. Among the most successful delineators of His Royal Highness has been the Marchioness Townshend, who has made some beautiful studies of him at various periods of his short existence.

The second son of the Duke and Duchess of York was born on Dec. 14 of last year—a day hitherto saddened by many mournful associations for the royal family, it being the anniversary of the death of the Prince Consort, and also of the Princess Alice. It was doubtless owing in a certain measure to this fact that to the youngest of the Queen's great-grandsons was given Albert as his first name. He was christened on Feb. 17, 1896, at the Church of St. Mary, Sandringham, being named Albert Frederick Arthur George. Among his sponsors were the Queen, the Princess of Wales and the Empress Frederick, the Crown Prince of Denmark, the Duke of Connaught and Prince Adolphus of Teck. The ceremony was performed by Dr. Sheepshanks, Bishop of Norwich; the font used was a golden bowl given to the Duke and Duchess of York on their marriage by the City of Edinburgh.

Till the birth of Prince Edward of York, Lady Alexandra Duff was heiress presumptive to her great-grandmother. Indeed, for nearly four years the Duke of Fife's eldest daughter was fifth in the succession, and the probability of her ultimately becoming Queen of England and Empress of India was much discussed.

Born in London on May 17, 1891, it was decided after much deliberation that the Prince of Wales's first grandchild was only to bear the rank and title of a Duke's daughter, and in this connection it is interesting to note that a child who might possibly have become Queen of England is not considered a Princess of blood royal. There was at one time a suggestion that a special title should be bestowed on the Duchess of Fife's little daughter but both the Duke and Duchess expressed a wish that she should not receive the title of Royal Highness.

Lady Alexandra Duff was christened at the Chapel Royal, St. James's. The Queen was her chief sponsor, her other godmother being the Queen of Denmark, for whom the Princess of Wales acted as proxy. Her godfathers were the Prince of Wales and the late Duke of Clarence, and she was given the names of Alexandra Victoria Alberta Edwina Louise. The water used on this occasion was brought from the Jordan by Lord Rowton, and the baby's christening robe was trimmed with a piece of rich Irish lace which was an heirloom in the Fife family. The Duchess of Fife's second child, Lady Maud Duff, is growing very like her mother's favorite sister and her own namesake. Both little girls are thoroughly Scotch and spend a certain portion of each year in their father's native land, either at New Mar Lodge on Deeside or at Duff House. The Duchess, who strongly resembles the Princess of Wales, is a most affectionate and devoted mother, and spends much of her leisure with her children.

Owing to the fact that Prince Louis of Battenberg has entered the English navy and so become to all intents and purposes an Englishman, his three children have a right to consider themselves as forming a part of the group of Her Majesty's British great-grandchildren. Their mother, née Princess Victoria of Hesse, spent much of her youth with the Queen, and her eldest child, Princess Victoria Alice Elizabeth Julia Mary, was born at Windsor on Feb. 25, 1885. Princess Louis's second child, also a daughter, was born at Schloss Heiligenberg on July 13, 1889. Her youngest child and only son, Prince Louis Victor George Henry Sergius, was born at Darmstadt on Nov. 6, 1892. Unlike their cousins, Princess Beatrice's children, the Louis Battenbergs rarely stay very long in one place. They lead the life of so many naval officers' children, for Princess Louis has always preferred to accompany her husband whenever it was possible.

William II. is the first King of Prussia to whom six sons have been born in an uninterrupted line. Large families, however, have always been the rule and not the exception among the Hohenzollerns, the Elector Albert Achilles having had twenty-one children, and King Frederick William seven sons and seven daughters.

As most people know, the present German Emperor is the proud father of seven children—six sons and a daughter. Of these the most important from every point of view is the Crown Prince, now a fine-looking lad of fourteen. He was born at the Marble Palace, Potsdam, at a time when his father was only heir-presumptive of the then German Emperor. Still the birth of William I.'s great-grandson was celebrated with much pomp throughout the German Empire, and his young mother, even then known far and wide for her kind heart and womanly tact, sent to all the maternity wards of Berlin in order to find out how many boys had been born on the same day as her son. To each of these lucky little mortals was sent a complete layette, and thus the birth of their future Emperor became a personal matter for congratulation in all the poorer quarters of the town.

The Prince, who was given the names of Frederick William Victor Augustus Ernest, was christened, as have been his five succeeding brothers and his little sister, in a marvellous mediaeval font of Silesian beaten gold, enriched with long rows of names—for all the Hohenzollerns have a right to be baptized in this historic baptismal bowl. Prince William, for so he was known till his father became Emperor, was also cradled in the bassinet which once contained the infant form of Frderick the Great. This quaint wooden cradle is kept in the Berlin Museum, but it is occasionally taken out in order to accommodate for a short period some royal baby considered worthy of the honor. When this occurs, the name of the cradle's latest occupant is embroidered across the tiny quilt.

On July 7, 1883, was born Prince William Eitel Frederick Christian Charles. He has up to the present time shared the education of his elder brother. He was followed in quick succession by Prince Adalbert Ferdinand Beringer Victor, born July 14, 1884; Prince Augustus William Henry Gunther Victor, born Jan. 26, 1887; Prince Oscar Charles Gustavus Adolphus, who was born July 27, 1888, and Prince Joachim Francis Humbert, first of the Kaiser's children born after his accession, and the only prince in the direct line who can boast of being a Berliner by birth, for he was born in the capital on Dec. 17, 1890.

The German Emperor's only daughter, born in the autumn of 1892, two years after Prince Joachim, was hailed with great rejoicings, and the fact that her birth took place in her father and mother's early married home, the Marble Palace, gave them both great pleasure. She was christened Victoria, after her great-grandmother, grandmother, and her mother, and Louise after the good Queen of Prussia—whose personality is so closely entwined with that of the history of her country—and Adelaide Matilda Charlotte, in memory of divers relations.

Even those who sympathize but little with the Emperor as a statesman and ruler, must admit that he has proved himself to be a model husband and father. Notwithstanding his many duties and the all-absorbing cares of state with which he is surrounded His Imperial Majesty always finds time to occupy himself actively with the education and well-being of his children. Not a week goes by but he has long conversations with their tutors, during which the Princes' various mental peculiarities and aptitudes are thoroughly discussed. William II., unlike most modern fathers, has a great horror of all that savors of overwork and brain fatigue. He early made it a principle that his children should never have their minds cultivated at the expense of their bodies, and it is evident to all those who are brought into contact with the Imperial Family that the young Princes are to be made, above all, soldiers and men of action.

The Crown Prince is very musical—a talent which he inherits from many of his forbears, notably his great-grandfather, the late Prince Consort. He began learning the violin when he was only five years old and is now a fine performer. This is fortunate, for, as the years go by he will find it difficult to devote much time to purely civilian accomplishments. Already he is being thoroughly grounded in the art of military tactics, and whenever it is possible he is present when his father receives the army chiefs in conference or reviews a portion of his immense army. Indeed, the three eldest sons of the German Emperor all hold the rank of lieutenant in the First Regiment of the Guards, and all possess the Order of the Black Eagle.



HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

The Crown Prince and Prince Eitel have now passed out of their private tutor's hands; they are being educated at Ploen, in Holstein, where they are among the most diligent pupils of the Military School, a famous institution established in the fine old fortress. A number of professors belonging to the Kiel University also give them special lessons. The two Princes will remain at Ploen four years, that is, till 1900. They will then proceed to Bonn, where both their father and their grandfather lived happy student lives for a while. It is not improbable that Prince Eitel will spend a couple of years at Oxford, for William II. has a great belief in English education, and he has on more than one occasion shown his marked admiration for British university life. The Crown Prince will become an active member of the German army as soon as he is considered strong enough to do so, but he is at present extremely delicate. It is said that the Emperor intends closely to associate his son with the Imperial Government, and that it was with this object in view that he lately purchased Count von Tugenheim's villa in Potsdam. This beautiful house will become the official residence of the Crown Prince as soon as his father considers him of an age to undertake the responsibilities of a separate establishment.

Prince Adalbert is to follow his uncle, Prince Henry's, naval career, and, appropriately enough, he showed even in his infancy a marked predilection for all that concerns the sea and maritime affairs.

Everything is done to encourage this taste, and among his most cherished personal possessions is a beautiful miniature model of the yacht 'Hohenzollern,' presented to him as a Christmas gift by his father and mother.

Following the excellent traditions of the British royal family, the German Emperor and Empress have always done everything in their power to preserve among their children a simplicity of life rarely to be found in the nurseries and schoolrooms of those born to great wealth. The young Princes are always encouraged to speak their minds freely—except, of course, when strangers are present—and the Emperor has directed that any questions asked by the Crown Prince and his brothers should be answered as simply and truthfully as possible, and never shirked or explained in an inadequate manner.

Each Christmas, and on many other occasions, such as a birthday or festival, after the young Princes and their little sister have been shown the many splendid gifts sent to them from their relations and friends, a selection is made, and all that are not wanted are sent off to the Berlin hospitals to be distributed to the sick children.

The Empress spends a great deal of her time with her younger children. All their clothes are made under her direct supervision, and every matter concerning their welfare is to her of the deepest moment.

Although German is, of course, habitually spoken in the royal nurseries and schoolrooms, the Emperor's children regard English in almost the same light as they do their mother tongue. They always speak that language to their governess—a young English lady—and they are familiar with all the story books dear to English children.

Princess Victoria Louise is adored by her brothers, especially by her chosen friend and companion, little Prince Joachim. The two children are often photographed together, and the most prominent object in the Empress's boudoir is a pretty group showing the brother and sister nestling up to one another. This was executed to the order of the Emperor by a well-known Prussian sculptor and presented by his Majesty to his wife on her birthday.

The youngest child of William II. strongly resembles her mother, being plump, fair, and blue eyed—in fact, an ideal German baby.

The Queen's eldest great-granchild is the daughter and only child of the hereditary Prince and Princess of Saxe-Meiningen. She has always been an important personage in the German royal family, especially as her mother, née Princess Charlotte of Prussia, is by far the most accomplished of the Empress Frederick's daughters.

The young Princess, who was born on May 12, 1879, was christened Victoria Feodora Marian Marie. She spent her childhood in the beautiful Schloss Heilingenberg, in the Thuringian Mountains; but since the marriage of the present Duke of Saxe-Meiningen to an actress, now bearing the title of Freifrau von Heldburg, the hereditary Duke and Duchess have preferred to spend the greater portion of each year in Berlin, where they possess a fine town house, which in more than one respect recalls an English rather than a German mansion.

Princess Feodora is a distinguished-looking girl, and is said to be the only one of the younger members of the royal family who bears the slightest resemblance to the late Empress Augusta. She is exceedingly musical, and, under the tuition of Fraulein Marie Wurm has become an accomplished pianist. She also devotes a certain portion of her time to painting.

Owing to the relative position of Meiningen and Coburg, Princess Feodora, when living in the country, spends much of her leisure with the Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg's younger children, and when her father and mother are travelling she is always confided to the care of her grandmother, the Empress Frederick, who bestows on her the same affection and personal attention that she formerly gave to her own daughters.

Princess Feodora will in time become one of the greatest—if not the greatest—heiresses in Europe, and her marriage is already the subject of anxious consideration, the more so that, in addition to her vast wealth, her position as eldest niece of the German Emperor makes her a very desirable parti.

Among the youngest of Her Majesty's German great-grandchildren are the two little sons of the Prince and Princess Frederick Charles of Hesse-Cassel. Prince Frederick William Sigismund Victor will not be three years old till Nov. 28 next, and his brother, Prince Maximilian Frederick William George Ed-

ward, is a year younger. Their mother, who is the youngest sister of the German Emperor, is very fond of England, and her children are being brought up with great simplicity in their beautiful country home, Schloss Rumpenheim.

Prince Waldemar of Prussia may be said to be doubly connected with Queen Victoria, for both of his parents are her grandchildren, his father being the second son of the Empress Frederick and his mother the daughter of Princess Alice.

Prince Waldemar, who was named after his father's brother, the little Prince whose death in 1879 was so deeply mourned by his mother, then Crown Princess of Germany, was born on March 20, 1889, at the royal schloss at Kiel. Destined for a naval career, the Prince from infancy has been accustomed to the sea. His mother, Princess Irene, is devoted to yachting, and her son also shares her love of horses and animals.

Prince Waldemar leads a far simpler existence than that of his little Imperial cousins. He is especially fortunate in his home. The royal schloss at Kiel is one of the most interesting and picturesque royal residences, having been built in the thirteenth century and enlarged by Catherine II. of Russia, and is, as may be imagined, full of historical associations. Owing to his being an only child, the Prince is the constant companion of his father and mother and accompanies them on all their travels. He is a great favorite with our Queen, and can speak English as well as German.

Prince Charles, or Carol, of Roumania possesses among royal babies the unique distinction of having only one name. He was born on Oct. 3, 1893, before his pretty young mother (née Princess Marie of Edinburgh) had completed her eighteenth year. Both he and his little sister—christened Elizabeth, after the poet Queen of Roumania—were born at Pelesch, which is one of the most beautiful royal residences in the world, and is situated in the heart of the Carpathian Mountains.

Prince Carol was Queen Victoria's seventeenth grandchild, and she takes a special interest in his welfare, the more so because his mother, Princess Ferdinand of Roumania, is known to be very fond of England. It was owing to her express desire that her eldest son was provided soon after his birth with an English nurse. This important person, whose position is a very agreeable one, is a young widow whose husband, an engineer, died shortly before the birth of her child. The Crown Princess heard of her through an east end clergyman's wife, and an attaché was sent to London in order to escort her to Roumania, where she has proved herself in every way worthy of the trust reposed in her.

Princess Elizabeth Marie Alice Victoria of Hesse is, like her cousin, Prince Waldemar of Prussia, doubly descended from the Queen of England. She was born on March 11, 1895, and is thought to resemble already her maternal grandmother, the Grand Duchess of Coburg.

Not the least attractive of Her Majesty's great-grandchildren is Prince George Dekelia of Greece, now a beautiful child of six years. Few children in any rank of life possess so many relatives. Although only boasting one grandfather—the King of Greece, of whom the little Prince is, of course, the heir-presumptive—he still counts among his living forbears two great-grandfathers, the King of Denmark and the Grand Duke Constantine; three great-grandmothers, the Queen of Denmark, the Grand Duchess Constantine, and last, but not least, Queen Victoria, and two grandmothers, the Empress Frederick and the Queen of Greece. He can boast of the imposing number of forty-five aunts and uncles belonging to three generations and to four of the greatest nations in the world.

Both Prince George and his brother, Alexander, who will be three years old on Dec. 1 next, were baptized and are being brought up in the Greek Orthodox Church. With the exception of these two Princes, and their sister, born last month, the children of the Crown Prince of Roumania and the Empress of Russia's tiny daughter, the Grand Duchess Olga, all Her Majesty's great-grandchildren belong either to the Lutheran Church or to the Church of England.

The Grand Duchess Olga of Russia is the youngest of Her Majesty's great-grand-daughters. She was born on Nov. 15 of last year, a few weeks before her cousin Prince Albert of York, and probably no royal child has ever been looked for more eagerly or welcomed more tenderly than Czar Nicholas II.'s first born. Shortly after the happy event the Czarina wrote to one of her sisters: 'Every one except ourselves seems disappointed that the baby was not a boy; but for us there is no question of sex; our child is simply a gift from God.' And already the Russian people seem to share the young mother's feeling, for the baby Princess is very popular, and her portrait hangs in many a peasant home in the country districts of Holy Russia. She has developed into an exceedingly pretty infant, strongly resembling her mother, who is, as most people know, one of the handsomest of Queen Victoria's grand-daughters.

The layette prepared for the little Grand Duchess was far more elaborate than that used by Prince Edward of York. Never was a baby better provided for. As a matter of fact, Her Imperial Highness will not require any new clothes for two or three years, for, in addition to a set of thirty-six dozen of each little garment required during infancy—all embroidered with washing silk and whenever possible trimmed with the finest lace—were an immense number of little frocks and short coats composed of quilted silks and velvets, and trimmed with the richest furs, every out-door garment having a hood or cap to match. Tiny shoes, made of different colored leathers and lined with lamb's wool, were also a feature of thsi miniature trousseau, and on every article was embroidered a crown.

The imperial christening took place at Tzarskoe Selo on the birthday of the Dowager Empress and on the anniversary of the Czar and Czarina's wedding day. The Grand Duchess, lying on a crimson satin cushion, was carried to the chapel by Princess Galitzin. Her godmothers were Queen Victoria, the Empress Frederick, the Queen of Greece, and the Empress Dagmar, and almost immediately after her birth the Grand Duchess received from her sponsors, notably from the Queen-Empress of England, a number of beautiful and useful gifts.

TIME FOR ACTION.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Faithful and true as of old the 'Witness' still is, to the cause of temperance and prohibition. Your remarks in the 'Daily Witness' of the 9th instant under the head of the 'New Campaign' are a timely and able contribution to the good cause. In view of the approaching plebiscite you say 'there is a call for the most diligent preaching of temperance from the pulpit that the country has ever known.' This statement of yours is exactly to the point, and if it were carried out, as it ought to be in all the pulpits of our land, it would influence and educate people on the great question of prohibition as nothing else would. People naturally and rightfully expect churches and ministers to take the lead and set the example in great moral reformations, and they should not be disappointed. The remark is often made that hitherto they have not taken the active part in the temperance cause that they should have done, but have mostly contented themselves at their synods and conferences with passing resolutions approving of temperance and condemning the liquor traffic, and after such deliverance rest the case, as if there was not much more to do until their next annual meeting, when, perhaps, they would go through the same formality.

If there ever was any ground for such an opinion regarding them, they have now a splendid opportunity for redeeming the past.

The critical period in the history of the temperance reformation in Canada, is, or soon will be, right upon us, and if all do their duty who doubts the result, even although, to our disgrace, our mortal enemy sits enthroned waving his sceptre over his deluded victims in the national capital at Ottawa. What seems to be needed at present is that every denomination, every individual church, and every worshipping congregation, should resolve itself (or themselves), into an active, working, aggressive society, and to give the enemy no quarter until the triumph of the temperance cause by the enactment of a workable prohibition law, which might be accomplished if the pulpit would assist in placing the question in its true light before the people. Some churches, however, have already taken an advanced position. About a year ago, the churches in Granby, in their corporate capacity, endorsed a petition for the abolition of shop licenses for the sale of intoxicants, which, with many others of the same kind, was sent to the local parliament of Quebec, and, perhaps, you can tell us how they were disposed of, for we have never heard from them since.

The tobacco habit should also engage the serious attention of the churches, as it is fearfully and increasingly prevalent among boys and young men, to the great injury of their mental, moral and bodily constitution. We would like to know what became of the bill at Quebec forbidding the sale of tobacco to minors, a measure for which even a tobacco manufacturer not far from Granby publicly said that he would lift up both hands. A law to this effect has been passed in Ontario, Germany, and a majority of the states of the American Union, and the use of tobacco for obvious reasons is forbidden in many educational institutions, and why should it not here. Mr. Editor, if your patience has lasted to this point of my, perhaps, too long communication, I thank you and wish you good-bye for the present.

W. G.

Granby, July 27, 1896.

BIMETALLIC STANDARDS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Your issue of July 23 contains an editorial in review of a letter from a correspondent. In order to learn the truth many minds are being exercised just now on this subject and it is necessary to approach it without prejudice and in the spirit of fairness towards those from whom one may differ in judgment.

Your admission that 'when coin was too abundant the values of all commodities would rise; when it was too scarce values would fall, and the greatest mischief would result,' is the very essence of the contention put forward by the advocates of bimetallism, as descriptive of the actual condition of affairs.

It is another and separate question altogether in providing a remedy, whether the free and unlimited coinage of silver as legal tender for debt in the proportions of sixteen ounces of silver to one ounce of gold will meet the requirements of the case and the demands of justice. Also whether if adopted bimetallism is possible except by international agreement.

The real question is whether, as you have expressed it, the present quantity of the world's gold coinage is responsible by its scarcity for the 'fall' in values of all commodities causing "the greatest mischief' to all producers, enabling gold by its appreciation to dictate its own terms to commodities in the way of exchange, so that just in proportion as production has increased, without any corresponding increase in the gold supply, a steady and constant depreciation in the exchange value of all commodities has followed. In other words, say fifty servants are seeking the one office, instead of fifty offices seeking fifty servants, so that the one employer (gold) with the vacant office dictates his own terms to the fifty applicants, and the more competition and the keener the struggle for existence the merrier it is for gold.

I am convinced that the standard or standards of value—constituting the circulating medium of nations—must exist in some adequate proportions and be maintained thereat, in relation to the value of the world's productions, in order to avoid the condition of affairs which your admission points out—that of commodities being depreciated in value or exchange power by the increased exchange power of coinage owing to its scarcity. The limited and comparatively non-expansive supply of gold, to meet all the requirements, in the way of exchange, of almost illimitable productive resources of the mine, field and workshop, must force the question home to the minds of all, whether some solution cannot be found which will place labor and capital on a more equitable footing, instead of the jug-handled position now in which the holders of gold, without any competitor, have all the power, and can dictate more and more their own terms to producers, just as the number of competitors are increased for the limited supply of gold. Bimetallism seems to supply two purchasers for commodities—in competition—instead of one with the powers of a monopoly.

READER.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

FROM VICTORY TO VICTORY.

Fresh Triumphs of the Great South American Remedies — John Lee Made a New Man by South American Nervine — Twelve Years a Sufferer from Rheumatism — Mrs. F. Brawley is Cured by South American Rheumatic Cure a Quebec Lady Tells of Relief in Six Hours by the Use of South American Kidney Cure.

In a practical, everyday sense it might be said that this is still the age of miracles. At least in many cases where people have looked upon death as imminent the disease has been removed, and they have been made whole.

Records like the following lead to this belief: John Lee, of Pembroke, Ont., says: 'I was run down in flesh, had lost appetite, suffered intensely from indigestion, and feared fatal results would follow. The skill of several physicians and the use of many patent medicines resulted in no beneficial results. I was induced to try a bottle of South American Nervine Tonic, and continuing its use I am a new man to-day.'

For twelve years continuously Mrs. F. Brawley, of Tottenham, Ont., suffered from rheumatism. No remedies did any good until she used South American Rheumatic Cure. She says: 'The first few doses entirely freed me from pain.' She had spent almost a fortune in doctoring, when five bottles of this remedy cured her.

South American Kidney Cure is unique in its methods. It is not like pills and powders, a remedy that only gives temporary relief. As a liquid it dissolves the hard stone-like particles gathered in the system that constitute kidney disease. Not the least that can be said for it is the quickness with which it cures. Mrs. A. E. Young, of Barnston, Quebec, says: 'I found relief in the use of this medicine within six hours after the first dose had been taken.' Sold by B. E. McGale, 2123 Notre Dame street, and Laviolette & Nelson, 1605 Notre Dame street.

"Gem," "Opal."

The names are suggestive purity and brilliancy.

THE MATCHES

Are equal to the suggestion.

THE MACLAREN MATCH CO. Ltd. MAKERS, Buckingham, Que.

LAWRENCE & COLE, Selling Agents, 768 & 770 Craig Street, Montreal.

Telephone 2024.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

SUNLIGHT TWIN BAR SOAP MAKES LINENS WHITE

SAVES CLOTHES

This world-famed Soap will cleanse without hurting either clothes or skin. Impure Soaps hurt everything "Sunlight" has the largest sale in the world because it's the best Soap in the world.

"Sunlight" Soap Depot for Quebec, Frank Magor & Co., Montreal.

10% 10% 10% 10%

This Coupon will secure for you a Discount of TEN PERCENT on purchases of BOOTS and SHOES made SATURDAY, FIRST OF AUGUST.

RONAYNE BROS., CHABOILLEZ SQUARE.

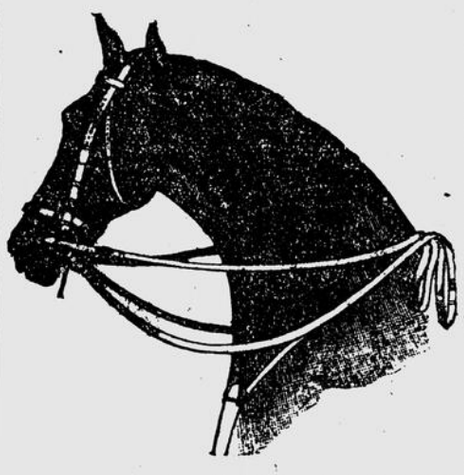
A Refreshing Drink.

In the hot climates nature provides for the needs of the people. Fruit is abundant and the juice is used as a beverage. The juice of the Lime is especially wholesome.

Montserrat

is the pure juice of Limes especially cultivated on the island of Montserrat. It can be taken with plain or ærated water.

If a Lime Juice Cordial is desired "Limetta" will be found the finest in the market.



ENGLISH RIDING SADDLES

Just received a fine lot of Second hand English Riding Saddles. Call early and secure bargains.

In New Riding Saddles and Bridles you will find the best assortment in the city.

A good, well made Saddle, complete, for $12.

A very fine Allover Pigskin Saddle, complete, for $20

Extra fine Allover Pigskin Saddle, with best fittings, $25.

Saddles to rent by the day, week or month.

J. W. ROBERTS,

London Saddlery, - - - 336 St. James St., Montreal.



HE NEEDS SOMETHING.

Johnston's Fluid Beef will set him right quickly.

Easily prepared—Readily digested—Its strengthening and tonic effects are soon felt.

Johnston's Fluid Beef Strengthens.

ADVERTISEMENTS.



CHASE & SANBORN'S Seal Brand Coffee is the "finest grown." For perfect results follow directions in each can.

Packed ground or unground in cans only.

CHASE & SANBORN,

BOSTON. MONTREAL. CHICAGO.

It only takes a single plunge into the pure, cool Laurentian Water to realize one's foolishness in wilting around, day after day, when the largest swimming bath in America can refresh you so easily.

LAURENTIAN SWIMMING BATH, Cor. Craig and Beaudry

DO YOU

get your Commercial or Society Stationery Printed at the "WITNESS" Printing House? It so you have it well done.



IF YOU BUY THE QUEEN'S LAUNDRY BAR

YOU HAVE THE BEST VALUE!

IF you SAVE THE WRAPPERS and return 60 of them to THE ALBERT TOILET SOAP CO., 168 McCord Street, they will send you a handsome MACASSAR, size 17 x 22 inches, imported direct by them from France, which will ornament your drawing-room.



Hirst's Pain Exterminator

is truly a Family Medicine, so good for so many different complaints, and used by so many different people—farmers, merchants, ministers, judges, lawyers, doctors, miners, fishermen and Prospectors for the cure of Rheumatism, Inflammatory Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Sore Throat, Croup, Diphtheria, Frost Bites, Lumbago, Cramps in the Stomach, Toothache, Bruises and Bites of poisonous insects. We are never without a bottle in the house, as disease comes like a thief in the night, when it is least expected.

"WELL BRED, SOON WED." GIRLS WHO USE SAPOLIO ARE QUICKLY MARRIED.

The Boys' Page.



('Inter-Ocean.')

This story is lovingly dedicated to little John Smith—by some called 'Johnny,' by others 'Jack,'—the juvenile scion of a famous old family. It is the account of a namesake, perhaps even of an ancestor—a certain sturdy lad who did a gallant deed when England was 'Merrie England,' and the Plantagenets were its kings.

I.

His father was known as Jenkyn, or, from his trade, 'Jenkyn the Smith;' and his forefathers had been for generations villeins, or serfs, in the proud family of De Mountchesney. Within the walled inclosure of Mountchesney Castle, stalwart Jenkyn, girt about with leathern apron, sharpened the swords and shod the horses of the iron Barons who were his lords. He was a skilled workman in all known metals, and when King Edward came on a royal progress to visit the Baron de Mountchesney, it was Jenkyn the smith who fashioned for him the silver cup of presentation. One can picture him still—this huge man, with brown skin and fearless blue eyes—hammering from matins to curfew in the little wattled smithy under the frowning ramparts of the castle. Much thought of by his masters was Jenkyn; so that when he was slain in an attack upon the castle by the fierce Welshmen, the Baron of those days took little John, the dead smith's child, and set him free. To be a villein was to be practically a slave; but a freedman could draw wages and rise even to be a master bowman and fight in foreign wars.

It happened, however, that little John, being an orphan, was reared from babyhood in the castle itself, and became the humble playmate of young Ranulph de Mountchesney, the Baron's only son. When Friar Francis, that right learned man, taught Ranulph the elements of scholarship, John sat by with wide-open blue eyes and absorbed all that went on. Gradually the friar began to teach him, too; so that it came to pass that the smith's heir learned as much as did the baron's. Out of doors, too, he found his opportunities; and few of his age could shoot a longer or straighter shaft than he. The freemen about the castle whose sires had been freemen, not villeins, grumbled mightily at all these doings, and their grumblings came to the ears of the old Baron.

Said they:—'Shall a boy without even a surname, whose father was a serf, clerk it and hunt it, while our children must wait until their fathers die to carry their bows and broadswords?'

Then the Baron was wroth, and answered:—'This boy hath my son chosen to be his servant. His sire was a faithful servant to me, and worth a dozen lazy bowmen. If he hath no name, we will give him one. He shall be called John Smith, after the trade of his father.'

And 'John Smith' the boy was called, as are called so many of his descendants to-day. Whereupon the bowmen and others shrugged their leather-covered shoulders, saying:—'Let it be so. Strive as he may, he can never rise higher than master bowman—and only that when old and gray.' But they had not reckoned on John Smith, first of his dynasty!

II.

One day the beacon flaring from hill to hill told all England that his grace the King had gone to war.

Instantly every Baron arose, donned his armor, and made ready to take the field. Then couriers came spurring to every castle gate—and one among the rest to that of the Mountchesneys—telling of an invasion of France, and summoning all and sundry to meet the Black Prince at his camp at Dover.

No time was lost in making ready, and in less than a week all the forces of the Baron, saving only a small garrison, were ready in the castle courtyard. It was a goodly sight to see all those mailed knights, gaudy squires and pages, bowmen, spearsmen and bearers of the sword, assembled around their chief.

"Ranulph,' said the old Baron to his son, 'thou art but a boy; but at thy age Mountchesneys begin to be men. Thou shalt accompany me as my page.'

Little Ranulph was delighted and mounted his jingling jennet in high glee, with a poniard in his girdle and a falcon's feather in his cap. But poor John Smith stood alone and deserted, looking the very picture of woe. How he longed to go forth to war as well!

'Good-bye, Johnnykin,' quoth Ranulph. 'Why look you so sad?'

'Lord Ranulph,' whispered John, 'ask your father to let me go with him to France. I will tramp all the way afoot.'

Ranulph, being a kindly boy, asked accordingly; but the Baron laughed in derision. 'Come, young John Smith,' he cried, 'keep your place, sirrah. Though free, you are not of gentle blood, so you cannot be a page. You are far too young to carry arms. Wherefore stay at home and help to guard my house, and here is a coin to soothe your heart with.' Flinging the disappointed lad a silver token he gave the signal for the march. The trumpet sounded, down banged the drawbridge, and two and two, horse and foot, the kinsmen and followers of the Lord de Mountchesney went forth to war.

Last of all came six heavy sumpter mules, carrying sacks of provisions and the like. As they passed over the creaking bridge the two old retainers who guided them, little dreamed that one of the sacks contained a load no less unusual than a live boy. The boy was John Smith. Spurned by the Baron, he had seen the mules standing in a dark corner of the courtyard and instantly determined upon a scheme worthy of the mingled Celtic and Saxon blood from which he sprang. Opening one sack and letting forth the oats it contained, he crept within, drawing the neck-string to from within and cutting a few air holes with his dagger. He wanted to go to the wars at all hazards—and in this manner to the wars he went.

John Smith bore up bravely against cramp, hunger and thirst for a good thirty-four hours in his strange saddle. But on the eve of the second day, while the party were encamped for the night by the royal town of Windsor, he managed to slip out of his sack and go on a foraging tour. This proved so successful that he tried it again next night, only to be discovered by one of his enemies, the bowmen, and carried before the Baron.

At first De Mountchesney was terribly angry, and talked about whipping and turning adrift; but a good dinner improved his temper, and he began to admire the lad's courage and determination. Finally he said:—'Well, sirrah, your father made my good sword, and for his sake and that of my son Ranulph, I'll e'en pardon you. You shall go to France after all, as page to Ranulph—a page's page, save the mark. I'll buy you a jennet when we come to Dover.'

So great was John's joy that only the sight of a rabbit pasty reminded him of his woeful hunger.

III.

It was the day before the great fight of Crecy, and there were many skirmishes between the valiant troops of France and those of England. Among these few were more bruited about than that of the forge of Fautnec. You will doubtless find the account of that wonderful bit of war in the glorious pages of Froissart. Still there can be no harm in telling of John Smith's part therein.

The English host had hardly wakened and the chanticleers which foragers had left in the neighboring barn yards had crowed but twice or thrice, when a party of frolicsome pages stole out of the camp and made its way along the prattling Vevay rivulet. (Ah! the dear Vevay! I wish you and I could fish there, as I have so often fished.) They soon reached the forge of Fautrec, deserted by the smith on the approach of the English, and sitting down on the grassy slope, began to munch bread and cheese, just as though they had been in a British meadow, many miles from danger.

Ranulph de Mountchesney was there, and with him John Smith. The other pages had objected to the latter's presence, Humphrey Bohun in particular, calling him a 'base kitchener'; but Ranulph stood by his 'page,' and at last John was allowed to go with them as a sort of servant.

Breakfast over, the boys inspected the deserted forge. All the appliancec were there, just as the smith had left them, and Humphrey Bohun suggested jibingly that he whose name was Smith should start the smithy going. John, always obliging, consented, and soon, with the merry troop's assistance, he had the furnace alight and the bellows going. As in most mediaeval smithies, there was a draw-well in the corner, and besides they found some old pikes and spears, evidently left behind in the smith's hasty flight. These they amused themselves by heating, and hammering into fantastic shapes, while John was given permission to eat his breakfast now that his betters had done. He proceeded to do so, but ere the first morsel had passed his lips he rushed wildly back to the forge.

'Gentlemen, the enemy!' he shouted. 'The French are coming!'

It was only too true. Up the slope from the sparkling Vevay came fully thirty French halberdiers, evidently bent on capturing the inmates of the forge. Instantly all the pages forgot their frolic. Despite their natural courage and high blood, the surprise completely destroyed all presence of mind. Each looked at the other, white-faced and unable to move. Nearer came the halberdiers.

Then up spake John Smith and he spake with a will.

'Shut to and bolt the door,' he said. The spell was broken. A dozen boys rushed to obey his order. 'Now up with the anvil against it,' was his next command; and this also was obeyed. The door was barricaded.

'Lord Ranulph,' said John, 'you are quick afoot. Crawl through the chimney hole in the roof and run to bring us aid. We will hold the forge against the French.'

Eager hands hoisted Ranulph through the hole which permitted the escape of smoke, and heard him drop to earth at the back of the smithy. By this time the butt of a halberd was banging against the door and a French voice was heard demanding admittance. But John Smith had placed a great pot filled with water from the well above the roaring furnace; and while it was boiling he had crept out upon the roof, and, leaning over, thrown the still heated end of one of the old pikes into the French below. A howl of anguish was the result, followed, after a brief pause, by a general rush against the door. But the stout oak, supported by the iron anvil, held firm as yet. Two boys now aided John Smith upon the roof and flung hot iron brands, passed up from below into the halberdiers.

The French retreated, so as to surround the forge, and dislodge the defenders from



YOU ARE MY PAGE HENCEFORTH.

its roof. Their delay gave the water over the furnace time to boil, and it was passed up in rusty morions, steel helmet pots, and such impromptu bowls found in the forge. When the enemy approached near enough to reach the boys with their long halberds they were greeted with showers of boiling water, the supply of which was constantly replenished from below. Still one of the gallant lads—Humphrey Bohun, indeed—was hurt by a halberd which a soldier, scalded by the water, had hurled at him. Bohun was let down into the forge and another took his place.

Again and again the French rushed forward to sweep the apparently bare roof or batter in the door, only to see three heads bob up through the chimney hole, just as they stood beneath the eaves, and to feel the hissing horrors of the boiling water. Halberdiers wore only leathern jerkins and steel capes, so that the hot cascade did terrible damage.

But this sort of fight could not last forever, and the Frenchmen, growing wise by experience, had just hit upon a scheme of hurling large stones from a safe distance through the dreaded smoke hole, while protected by this fusillade a battering party was to rush forward and hammer down the door when—

IV.

'Saint George for Merrie England! An Edward! An Edward!'

Up leaped John Smith's heart for joy, and up, too, went his head through the smoke-hole to see what meant that rousing cry. The sight he beheld was so joyful that he forgot all prudence, and sprang forth bodily upon the roof. For up the hill to the rear came galloping a company of English horse, led by a man in black armor, by whose side he recognized his own master, the Baron de Mountchesney, with little Ranulph riding behind him. The French halberdiers saw the horsemen, too, and made off as fast as their legs could carry them; but not fast enough to prevent their being ridden down, surrounded and captured.

Then up to the forge, where John Smith stood on the roof, rode the victorious English company; and in their leader John saw no less a personage than Edward of Wales, the Black Prince.

'Where are the gentlemen, John Smith,' said Baron de Mountchesney, grimly, 'while the varlet rides on the roof?'

John said naught, but called to his comrades, who climbed one by one through the smoke-hole, and dropped to the ground—all save Bohun, who had to be lifted down. Under the questioning they told the story of the fight, and how they had held the mill for nigh half an hour against thirty grown men-at-arms.

But Humphrey Bohun, who had gibed at John Smith somewhat, now spake up with all the spirit of a generous heart, and told the Prince that the whole defence, the rescue, and the boys' safety were due to the courage and determination of that same lowly John. Ranulph and the rest of the pages admitted such to be the truth.

'By my faith,' said the Black Prince, 'that stripling shall be rewarded. Let him step forward.'

'Your grace,' interposed the Baron de Mountchesney, 'he is but my son's serving lad, the son of a villein, who died in serfdom. And his name, my liege, is "John Smith."'

'And a right apt name, seeing he held yon smithy so stoutly,' quoth Prince Edward. 'Sir Baron, I care not who the sire was. The son can lead boys to victory; in years to come he shall lead men. John Smith, you are my page henceforth. If you bear yourself well you shall be a 'squire—some day perhaps a belted knight.'

Thus it was that John Smith, the son of Jenkyn the serf, did his duty and proved himself a gentleman. Let young John Smith of to-day, otherwise known as "Johnny' and 'Jack,' think upon the deeds of his great ancestor, and worthily profit thereby.

A SOLDIER IN INDIA.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Noticing in your valuable paper letters from old and young, I thought it would not be out of place for me to drop you a few lines to let you know how your paper is appreciated out here in India among the British soldiery. I am a gunner in the Royal Artillery, and an old Montreal boy, having been brought up there, though I was born in Granby, Que.

Although we get all the leading English papers weekly I always look for my 'Weekly Witness,' and read it through; it seems to bring me nearer home. Your Boys' Page is a grand idea, being both enjoyable and instructive. I have often thought of sending you some of my experiences as a soldier in India, but thought it would be rather out of place for me to do so, as you always seem to have something in your pages better than what I could write. I can assure you that my 'Weekly' passes through the hands of many men in our battery before it is torn up, and they all enjoy it very much, as a good many have friends and relations in and around Montreal.

My battery is under orders for Delhi, and if you care about it I could let you have a few lines from time to time that might be interesting to some of your readers. In Calcutta here the natives have got into the ways of the white man so much that there is not a great deal to tell about. There is, however, a splendid museum of Indian arts and curios which is well worth seeing, and the Zoological Gardens are filled with nearly all kinds of animal life peculiar to India.

W. D. McINDOE, R.A.

Fort William, India, June 16, 1896.

We are always pleased to hear that the 'Weekly Witness' is a welcome visitor to any far away Montrealer. Mr. McIndoe has kindly offered to write about some of his experiences as a soldier. There must be a great deal about a gunner's life that would be interesting to boys, and the readers of the Boys' Page will no doubt look forward to hearing more from him.

BEYOND COMPETITION.

Jules was the very acceptable courier of a small party of Americans travelling in Europe last summer.

On the way over the St. Gothard Pass, for some distance the train moved along opposite a tremendously high precipice, over which a tiny stream flowed, almost losing itself in mist before reaching its course below. Jules informed the party as to its peculiarities, and retired. Later a traveller told the Americans a story about certain fish in that stream, to the effect that when they came to the edge of the precipice they curled themselves up, put their tails in their mouths, and rolled down like so many hoops.

'Curious Jules never told us that,' said one. 'I think I'l speak to him about it.'

And he did. 'Why didn't you let us know about those fish, Jules?' he asked. 'Hadn't you heard the story?'

'Yes, I had,' said Jules; 'but I don't neffer tell zat story to ze Americans. Zey can tell pooty goot lies deirselfs.'—'Youth's Companion.'

A RUSSIAN SQUADRON MYSTERIOUSLY VANISHED.

A curious incident regarding a strait occurred during the Russian war. It would have been ludicrous, if anything can be ludicrous connected with war. Commodore Elliot was blockading a Russian squadron in the Gulf of Saghalien, on the east coast of Siberia. Thinking he had the Russians in a 'cul de sac,' he complacently waited for them to come out, as the water was too shallow for him to attack them. As the enemy did not come out, he sent in to investigate, and found, to his astonishment, that Russians and ships had vanished! While he had been waiting for them in the south, they had quietly slipped out by the north, teaching both him and the British Government a rather severe lesson in geography, as it had been thought that Saghalien was an isthmus, and they were totally unaware of a narrow channel leading from the Gulf to the Sea of Okhotsk.—'Chambers's Journal.'

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Sarsaparilla Sense.

Any sarsaparilla is sarsaparilla. True. So any tea is tea. So any flour is flour. But grades differ. *You want the best.* It's so with sarsaparilla. There are grades. You want the best. If you understood sarsaparilla as well as you do tea and flour it would be easy to determine. But you don't. How should you? When you are going to buy a commodity whose value you don't know, you pick out an old established house to trade with, and trust their experience and reputation. Do so when buying sarsaparilla.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla has been on the market 50 years. Your grandfather used Ayer's. It is a reputable medicine. *There are many Sarsaparillas—but only one Ayer's.* It cures.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Radway's Pills

Always Reliable. Purely Vegetable.

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated, regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen. RADWAY'S PILLS for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Dizziness, Vertigo, Costiveness, Piles.

SICK HEADACHE, FEMALE COMPLAINTS,

BILIOUSNESS, INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION,

—AND.—

and All Disorders of the Liver.

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

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system of all of the above-named disorders.

Price 25c a Box. Sold by Druggists, or sent by mail.

Send to DR. RADWAY & CO. 7 St. Helen street, Montreal, for Book of Advice. 13

DEAFNESS



and Head Noises relieved by using Allison's Common Sense Ear Drums. New Scientific inventions; different from all other devices. The only safe, simple, comfortable and invisible Ear Drum in the world. Helps where medical skill fails. No wire or string attachment. Write for pamphlet. C. H. MILLER, Freehold Loan Building, 60 Victoria street, Toronto, Canada, sole agent for Canada.

Mention this paper. 30

TEABERRY FOR THE TEETH CLEANSES FROM ALL IMPURITIES

ARRESTS DECAY—PLEASANT TO USE ABSOLUTELY HARMLESS—ALL 25c. DRUGGISTS SELL IT—ZOPESA CHEM. CO. TORONTO

INFANT MORTALITY.

LACTATED FOOD SAVES BABIES' LIVES

The frightful rate of infant mortality in Canada shows plainly that there is something lacking in the knowledge of how to care for babies.

When a physician is called to attend an ailing infant he invariably finds that the infant must be better fed.

Too many infants are crammed with heavy indigestible foods that ruin the digestive organs. Too many are fed from day to day with mother's milk, impure and often diseased.

Mothers should endeavor to find out at once if they are using the proper food for their babies. If the babies are not healthy and not growing as they should they ought to be fed at once on Lactated Food, which is as healthful as the purest breast milk, and as cheap as the most ordinary food.

Lactated Food is a life-saving diet for all infants and children, and receives the heartiest approval of the best medical men.

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

Horse-shoeing and Blacksmithing.



C. McKIERNAN,

HORSE SHOER. - 5 Hermine street,

(15 years' experience in Montreal,)

All Horses personally attended to. Interfering, Lame and Trotting Horses a Specialty.

ALEXANDER LINDSAY,

HORSESHOER AND BLACKSMITH, 23 and 25 St. Maurice street, (Cor. St. Henry street.)

Quick Service Good Work and Low Prices

J. K. MACDONALD,

Locksmith, Bellhanger, General Machinist and Blacksmith, Carpenters' and Builders' Work to Order. Bell Telephone 2391. 762 CRAIG ST

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

PRINCE OF WALES AT HOME.

A Visit to Sandringham—Its Magnificent Interior, Gardens, Game Preserve, Kennels and Stables Described.

(Pelham Clinton in New York 'World.')

SHORTLY after the Prince of Wales was married, the question of a country estate was one which puzzled the government of that day considerably. The late Lord Palmerston was then in power, and to him the selection of Sandringham was largely due, as several other estates in the market at that time were spoken of, and, in fact, the estate afterwards purchased by Maharajah Dhuleep Singh, that was two years ago sold to Lord Iveagh, was very nearly bought for the Prince. However, it was eventually settled that Sandringham should become the private property of the Prince of Wales.

The estate is situated about seven miles from King's Lynn, in Norfolk, and about three hours' railway journey from London. King's Lynn is situated close to the sea, and, in fact, from several points on the Sandringham property, a very fine view of the North Sea can be obtained.

The price given for the estate, which is about eight thousand acres in extent, was £220,000; the date of the purchase was the year 1861. The house on the place was of considerable antiquity and very inconvenient in every way; so much so, that after considerable sums had been spent in the endeavor to patch it up and make it comfortable, in 1870 it was decided to pull the old buildings down and rebuild them entirely.

Besides this, almost every farm-house and cottage on the estate had to be rebuilt. In 1883 a large addition to the house was made; four years ago another wing was added, and the ball-room has been built during the last few years. In fact, the house has nearly doubled itself in the last twenty years. It is of no particular style of architecture, and while there is an air of newness about it, which is unavoidable, there is extraordinary comfort inside, due entirely to the taste of the Prince and Princess.

Driving from the station, Wolferton by name, distant about two miles from the front door, you mount a gentle incline and find yourself very speedily inside the park, and after a short spin on an excellent road, come to the main gates, called the Norwich Gates, which lead to the house. These gates are quite a feature. They were exhibited in the exhibition of 1862 and were afterwards presented to the Prince by the county of Norfolk.

On the top is a golden crown, supported by the Prince of Wales's feathers. Underneath, held up by bronze griffins, are heraldic shields representing the various titles of the Prince, while the remaining iron-work is composed of flowers, sprays and creeping vines, the rose, the shamrock and the thistle being largely represented. The maker was Barnard of Norwich.

A PICTURESQUE PARK.

Passing through these gates, which constitute the entrance to the park proper, the road goes through a well-wooded and extremely picturesque piece of country. One moment you might almost think you were in Scotland, the heather is so thick on either side of the road. At another moment you might be almost in the pine woods of Norway. At another turn of the road and the velvet turf, the stately oaks and elms of England change the scene, while in every direction rabbits, hares and pheasants in numberless quantities show that Sandringham has few equals in England as a game preserve.

Passing through the lodge, which is a short distance from the house, and where the 'visitors' book' is kept, you drive through a pleasant piece of landscape gardening, and, making a detour round the ball-room, pull up under the portico, over which are the royal arms of England in white stone.

Visitors to Sandringham are divided into two sets. The first party comes on a Monday or Tuesday and remains there till Friday, on which day another party arrives and remains there till Monday. The last-named party is generally composed of a clerical dignitary who officiates in church on Sunday, two or three eminent statesmen, with foreigners of distinction, and some musical, literary or artistic people. The other party comprises in a large measure the Prince of Wales's personal friends, and more particularly those whom he has invited to Sandringham for the shooting, for it is in the shooting season that Sandringham is most largely used by its owners, their stay there, as a rule, commencing in November and terminating in February.

THE PRINCE'S BALL-ROOM.

As a rule, three balls are given at Sandringham every year. The first is the county ball, to which all the local magnates are invited; the second is the tenants' ball, at which all the farmers appear, and the other is the servants' ball. At all three the Prince and the Princess and their family, as well as the guests in the house, do their best to make everybody at home and comfortable, showing the true spirit of hospitality.

The ball-room is situated on the left-hand side looking towards the entrance hall. There is another doorway opening on to the front, which connects also with all the halls and passages, and also with the ball-room, which is used when dinner dances and private theatricals are in progress, for a large number of private amateur theatrical entertainments as well as concerts are given during the winter.

The fireplace is extremely handsome and the walls above the wainscoting are literally covered with Indian armor and trophies, collected during the Prince's visit to India. On every side are magnificent pieces of antique work. The floor of the room is of oak, and there are two means of exit, one on either side of the fireplace, so that when the room is used for theatricals a platform is placed across the two pillars. The doorway in the corner leads into a small morning room, which is utilized on these occasions as a greenroom.

The north hall contains more trophies collected in India. A magnificent tiger mounted by Roland Ward is especially noticeable, while some magnificent stags' heads are to be seen on the walls. Here, as elsewhere all over the house, is a profusion of palms, and during the stay of the Prince and Princess, the huge conservatories are ransacked to such an extent that the house resembles a flower garden.

LIBRARY AND DRAWING-ROOMS.

The library is a very handsome room and contains a large number of presentation volumes of every sort and kind of literature. Above the bookshelves are a large number of very good proof prints, the Prince being a connoisseur and lover of old engravings and prints. Close to the library is what is called the 'Serapis' room, which is half library and half smoking-room, the furniture in it being the identical suite that the Prince used on the 'Serapis' when going out on his trip to India. The entire fittings of the cabin are there and the walls are covered with bookshelves containing more presentation volumes.

The drawing-rooms are all connected with the entrance hall by a broad corridor which is ornamented with magnificent pieces of armor, old china, stuffed birds and animals of different kinds, among them a huge bear shot by the Prince. The drawing-room, which looks out on the terrace, is a very beautiful room, having windows which reach from the ground to the ceiling. The prevailing colors are light pink and blue. The ceiling is particularly handsome, and while there are no pictures on the walls, there is no bareness, as huge mirrors, handsome mouldings and carvings very amply take their place.

Here, as elsewhere, are masses of palms and flowers in profusion, while large numbers of photographs of royal personages and personal friends of the Prince and Princess take away from the usual English solemnity of the drawing-room and make it a wonderfully cozy apartment. The furniture is covered with pale blue satin damask and the curtains and hangings are of velvet. The floor is of polished oak and is covered with rich-colored Indian rugs. A large conservatory opens out from these rooms.

Close by is the Princess of Wales's private sitting-room, and not far from it is the Prince of Wales's private writing-room and the equerry's room. The Prince's room is very plainly furnished. The reading and answering of the letters which arrive keep his secretaries very busy. I would say here that there is a regular post-office inside the house, where money orders can be obtained, telegrams and cables sent, precisely as if in a public post-office. Of course it is only for the use of the household.

Punctuality at Sandringham is an absolute necessity, as by the Prince's order all the clocks are half an hour fast, and the heinous crime of being late for dinner and keeping royalty waiting is an impossibility if attention be paid.

THE DINING-ROOM.

Quite the handsomest room at Sandringham is the dining-room, an apartment of noble proportions and fitted up in dark walnut, the carving being very rich and handsome. The spaces between the walnut pillars are filled in with very beautiful Spanish tapestry, presented by the King of Spain to the Prince of Wales. There is more beautiful armor brought from India. The sideboard, as a rule, is covered with magnificent plate, many of the pieces being presentations to the Prince and Princess. The dining-table is rounded at the ends and will seat, if necessary, about thirty people, as the room is of great length.

The Prince and Princess never sit at the ends of the table, but in the middle, and both have a wonderfully happy knack of putting everybody at ease. The conversation at dinner is by no means as formal as would be supposed. After dinner, when there are no entertainments of any kind in progress, everybody adjourns to the drawing-room, and it very seldom happens that a move is not made to the billiard-room, or that either some singing or all-round game is not speedily in progress.

Breakfast is served at nine o'clock in the dining-room, but the Prince and Princess do not appear at this meal, taking their breakfast in their private apartments. After breakfast the guests can write letters in the various halls or ante-rooms, there being three postal deliveries and three departures a day, and those who wish to send telegrams can easily do so, as there is telegraphic communication all over the kingdom. A telephone connects the house with Wolferton station, the Hackney Stud Farm, the agents', bailiffs', and other houses in the gardens, and stable, and also with York House.

Going out on the terrace one can see at once how large an extent of ground the house covers, a fact not apparent on the other or entrance-door side. The new wing, finished some two or three years ago, has the bachelor quarters, the equerry's department and various other offices, and has increased the size of the house about twenty percent.

Once outside the house an adjournment is speedily made to the gardens, which are very extensive, over fifteen acres being used for the kitchen garden alone. There is an enormous amount of glass, as both the Prince and the Princess are very partial to flowers. Not only has Sandringham to be kept supplied with flowers and vegetables, but York House (as the cottage in the grounds owned by the Duke of York is called), and also Marlborough House levy.

The gardens are very artistically and tastefully laid out, every contour of the ground being taken advantage of, and in consequence every turn brings a different feature—artificial rock work, rushing water, cunningly introduced caves, magnificent palms and shrubs of every description.

The Alpine garden is quite a feature, and is close to a lake, where there is boating in summer and skating in winter. Two of the chief features when the ice bears are the illuminations and midnight skating parties, which, with the house in the background, and the lake and the magnificent trees of the park illuminated, make a scene not easily forgotten.

Not far from the kitchen garden is the dairy, this being a portion of the farm in which the Princess takes the keenest interest. It is in the form of a Swiss cottage, and contains five rooms. One of the five is used as a tea-room, and here the Princess and Princesses very often take tea in the afternoon.

Beyond are some of the farm buildings. Close to them is the thoroughbred stud, which the Prince visits almost every day during his stay at Sandringham. Considering the calls on his time, it is extraordinary the accurate knowledge he has of every horse on the place.

COMFORTS FOR EMPLOYEES.

Great trouble and care have been taken by the Prince for the comfort and good of those working on the estate. The church called St. Mary Magdalen is not far from the house and is an extremely neat little structure. Though of ancient date, it has been largely altered and remodelled by the Prince. All the cottages are of brown Carr stone, ornamented with white stone facings, artistically designed, and containing ample comforts. A lovely garden stands in front of each cottage, and as prizes are yearly given for the prettiest garden, a keen competition is the result. The work to be done seems more a labor of love than a matter of return for wages. Once a laborer comes on the estate so long as he behaves himself he is certain of every comfort and good wages with a pension when old age overtakes him.

In each village there is a school, and there is also a first-class technical school. In the centre of the estate is an excellent club, built by the Prince, for the employees. Here they have books and newspapers innumerable. They can play billiards and bagatelle, and refreshments, including beer, are to be had, though the latter is not sold in unlimited quantities. Cricket matches and amusements of different kinds are given, and, taking it all in all, the lot of the laborers and artisans at Sandringham is by no means unpleasant.

THE PRINCE AT CHURCH.

On Sunday morning everybody goes to church. The Prince and Princess are particular about this, and they and the family are regular attendants. A very quiet and pretty spot it is, far away from the hum and turmoil of city life. There are no imposing statues or monuments to be seen; all is quiet and simple. In various parts are tombstones placed by the Prince in memory of servants of the household, and also several stones which recall the names of the former owners of Sandringham. These were the Coopers, it being from a Mr. Spencer Cooper that the estate was purchased.

Another tombstone is that which marks the resting place of the third son of the Prince and Princess, and a very simple grave it is—plain stone surrounded by gilt iron railings. The writing on the stone gives the name, the date of his death and birth and the words, 'Suffer little children to come unto me.'

In the church are a number of busts and monuments, among them being those in memory of the late Princess Alice and of the Emperor Frederick, a medallion of the late Duke of Albany, and there is a stained glass window in memory of the infant prince, and monuments of former rectors of the church.

One of the most noticeable things in the church is a handsome lectern placed there by the Princess as a thank offering for the recovery of her husband from his dangerous attack of typhoid fever. The lectern bears the following inscription:—'To the glory of God a thank offering for his mercy; 14th of December, 1871. When I was in trouble I called upon the Lord and he heard me.'

GAME ON THE ESTATE.

The head keeper at Sandringham is Mr. Jackson, and he has achieved extraordinary success in the gigantic amount of game he annually raises on the estate. For the ten years ending in 1885, the bag ran from 6 831 head to 8,640 head per annum. Since 1888 the bags have run from 10,000 during that year to not less than 16,131 in 1885-86, of which 7,252 were pheasants.

It must be remembered that there are never more than ten people allowed to shoot at one time at Sandringham, and the game bag shows among its distinguished parties that on the occasion of the coming of age of the late Duke of Clarence the bag for three days was within 150 head of 6,000. The party consisted of the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, Prince Christian, the Duke of Cambridge, the late Duke of Clarence, the Duke of York, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, the Prince of Leiningen, Count Gleichen and the Marquis of Lorne.

Not far from the gardens are the pheasantries—large wire inclosures where the hen birds are kept during the laying season. The birds are hand-reared on the hens and when able to shift for themselves are turned out. They are fed in certain portions of the estate to keep them from wandering, partly on grain and partly on prepared foods.

As a rule shooting at Sandringham does not commence very early. The start is made usually in what is known as Golds Pie Break, a species of char-a-banc which was presented to the Prince by the Duke of Sutherland, and which has four rows of seats holding two or three people very comfortably. It is drawn by four horses and postillions. As soon as the rendezvous is reached, the servants carrying the guns, the signal is given for the army of beaters to commence driving the game towards the guns. This army has been employed during the early morning in driving the game from the outlying coverts and hedgerows and concentrating them in the coverts to be shot over by the party.

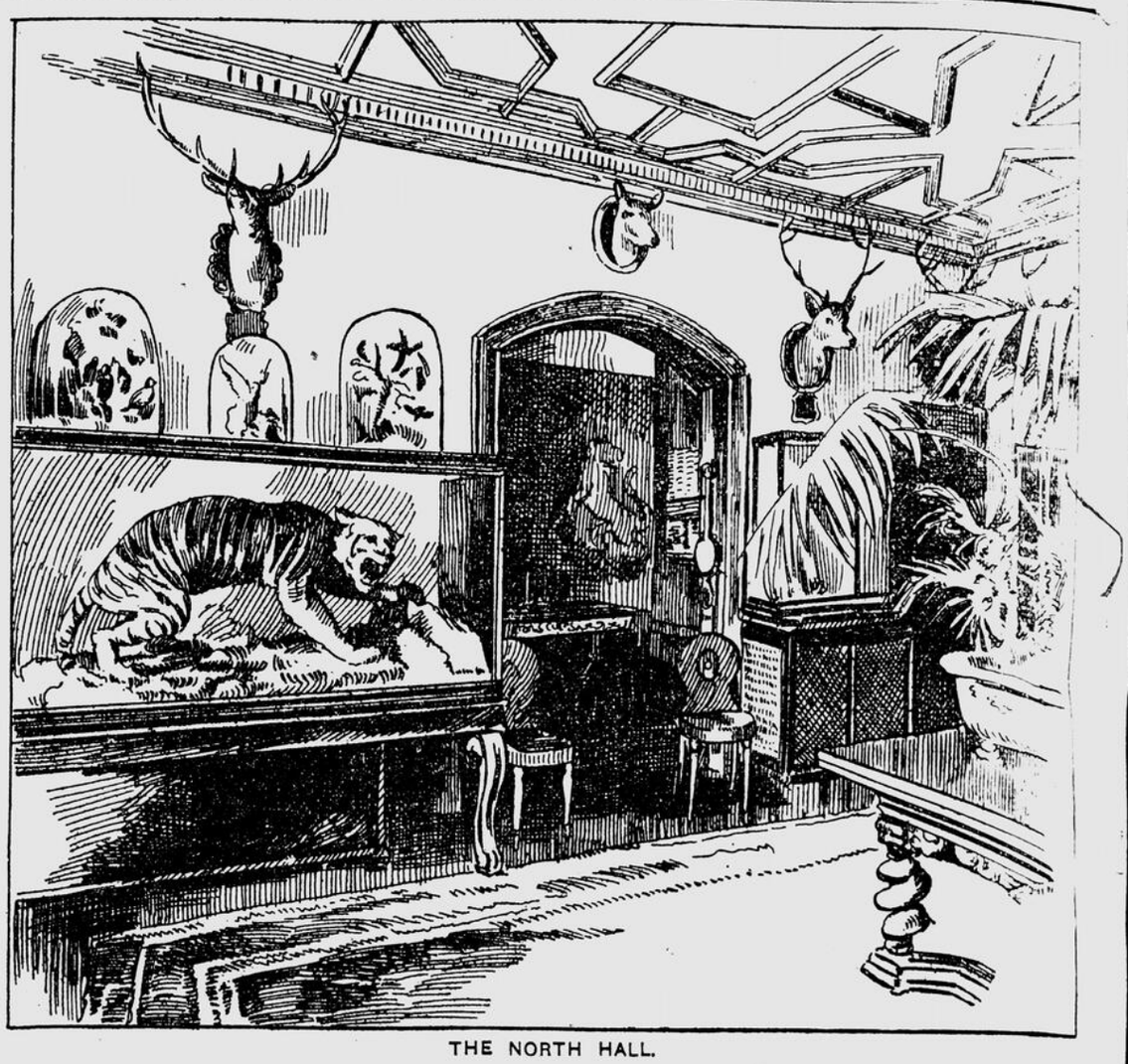
Situated not far from the house is York Cottage, now the country residence of the Duke and Duchess of York. The stables are of red brick and white stone facings, much the same in build as those of Sandringham, but not so large. The inside fittings are of most recent date and the stables and coach-house are warmed by hot water. The coach-house is filled with carriages presented on the occasion of the Duke's marriage.

A LOOK AT THE KENNELS.

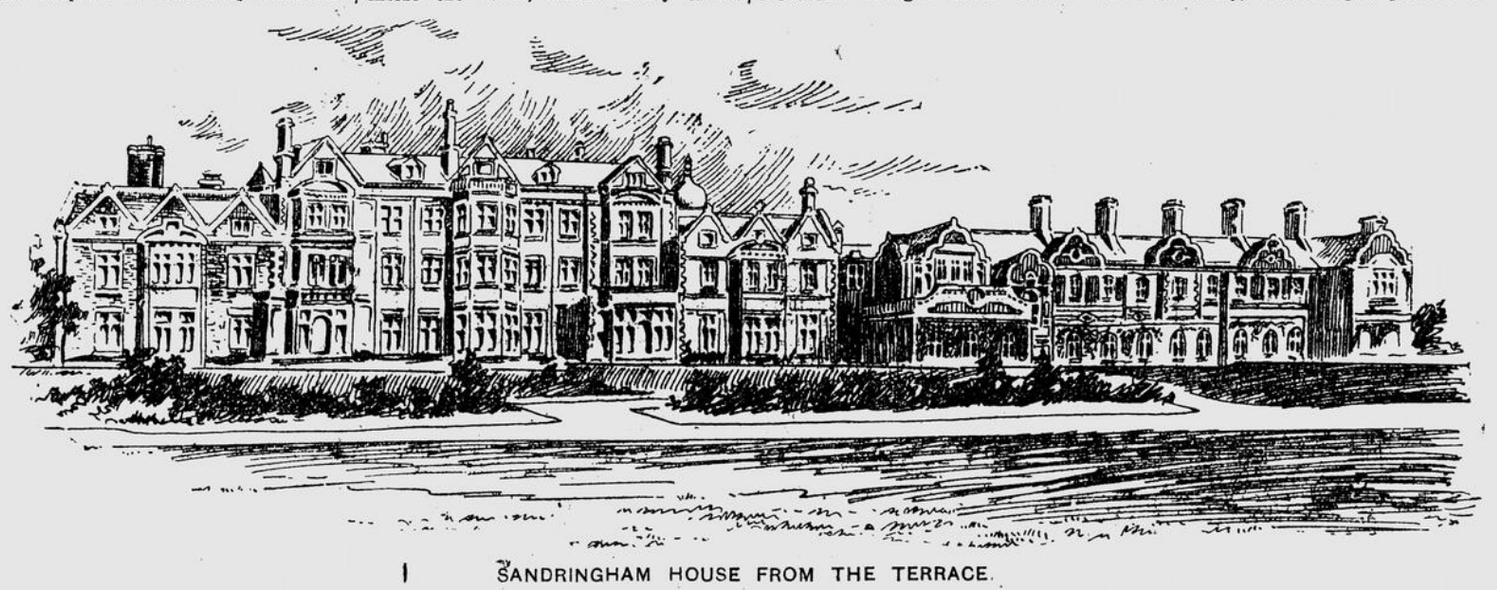
A short walk brings you to the kennels, which are of red brick. The various boxes have yards surrounded by high iron railings in front. There is room for about eighty dogs. The keeper in charge is Mr. Bransdon. Among the animals are the Bassett hounds, with which the Prince took several prizes at the recent Crystal Palace show; three chow dogs, Fury, Busy and Fox, who are special favorites of the Princess, and the famous Lapland sleigh dog, Perla by name, who has taken the first prize every time shown. A number of retrievers, pointers and setters and a small pack of Clumber spaniels and several deer hounds are the present occupants of this kennel.

THE PRINCE'S HORSES.

The shire stud has been started within the last twelve years. The Prince believed this breed would be for the good



THE NORTH HALL.



SANDRINGHAM HOUSE FROM THE TERRACE.

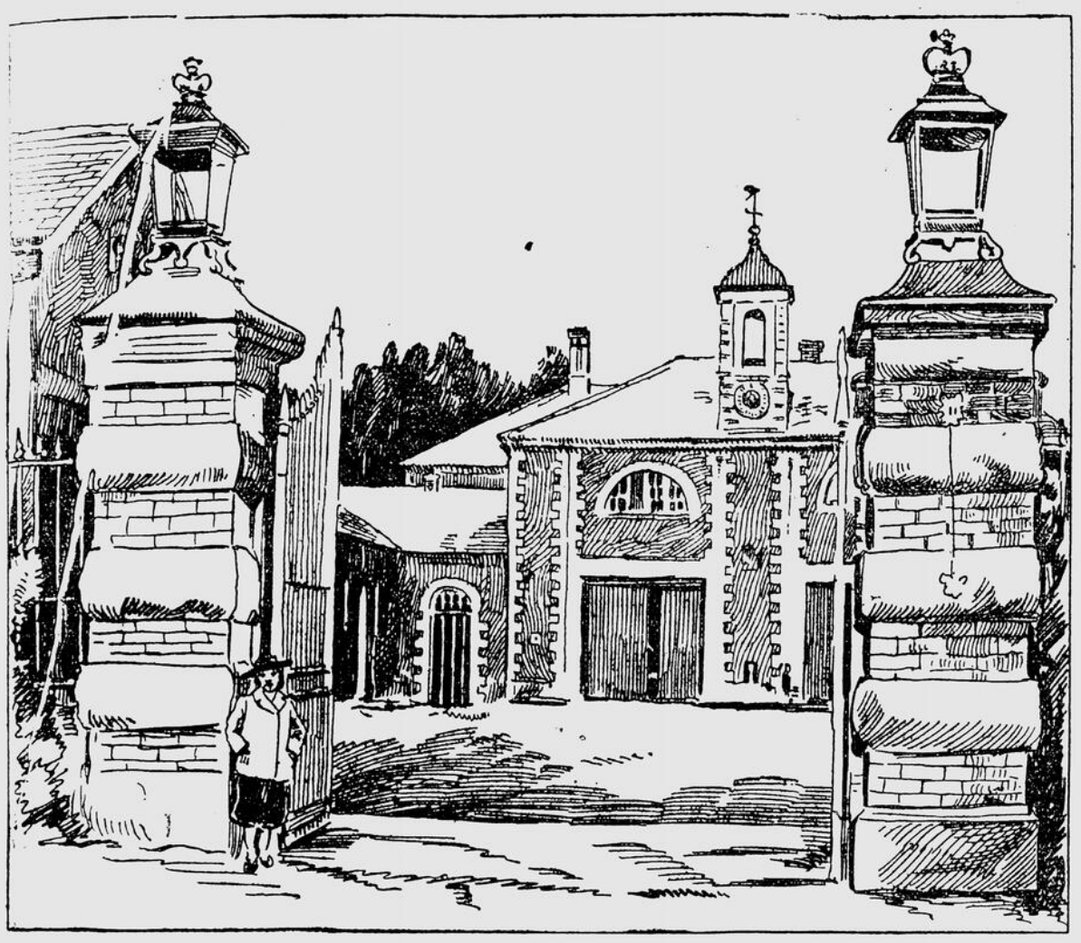


THE DINING ROOM.

...mers. The stud, as well as ... is kept for business and not ... alone. While the Prince ...ective supervision over all of ...s on the good judgment of ...n Probyn and the gentlemen ... see that the studs are kept ... proper standard, and so well is ...that the Sandringham shires ...dringham hackneys are tak... position in the market.

...s place annually, one year a ... and the next year a shire ...sale of the latter breed is fixed ... 1895.

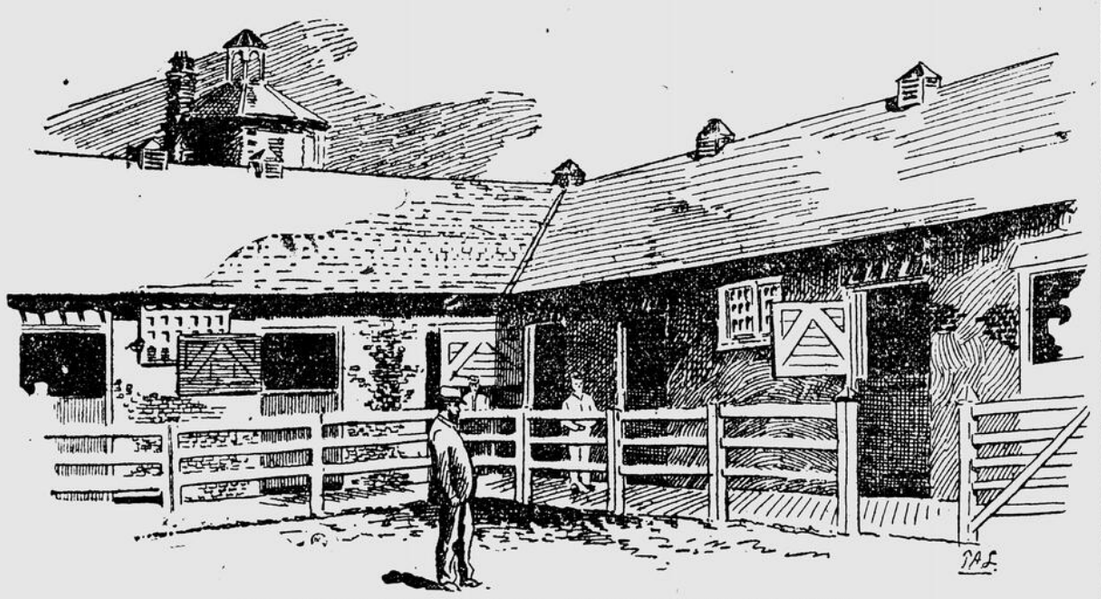
...f shire stallion is Calwich



THE STABLES.

Topsman, by Premier, dam Nellie Blacklegs, and foaled in 1888. He is one of the finest shire horses in England. He much resembles his well-known grandsire What's Wanted and is full brother to Chancellor, who fetches 1,000 guineas. He is a marvellously good looking horse, on short legs, with tremendous bone and good shoulders, splendid quarters, and yet is as active and quick as a pony, and stands not less than sixteen hands three inches, having twelve inches of bone below the knee.

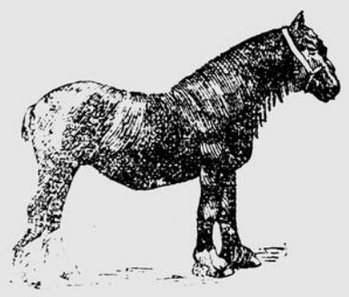
In all there are about thirty brood mares, among the most noted being



THE THOROUGHBRED BROOD MARES' STABLE AND YARD.

Jewel, a mare foaled in 1877 and a noted prize-winner; Glime, a bay mare, foaled in 1885, who bred for the Prince the celebrated Gloaming, that afterwards won the championship for the best shire mare at Chester, and was then sold for 1,050 guineas, the highest price yet paid for a shire mare.

Another splendid mare is Pride of the Park, which took the second prize at the Royal Show at Windsor, and has a foal this year by Lord Belper's celebrated horse, Harold. Moulton Countess is one of the best mares, both in looks and breeding, in the stud, and has proved a great prize-winner, as has also Fair Lassie, who not only won prizes herself but her yearling by Calwich



SHIRE MARE 'MOULTON COUNTESS'.

...won first at Norwich this ... Yet another mare is Casket, a prize-winner at the Shire Horse Show in London and several other shows, while Dunsmore Achievement won first at Warwick and is a mare of great size by Bar Nome, a very well-known sire in England, whose product has won many prizes. Jewel and Saxon Royal are two mares very hard to beat, as their prize-winning records show.

THE HACKNEY STUD.

The Hackney Stud at Sandringham is one which shows more plainly than anything else the administrative powers of the Prince of Wales. There are no less than 220 hackneys at Sandringham, and a chestnut pony, Marky, both of which she rides at Sandringham. There is also the Prince of Wales's shooting pony, Warwick, a very strong and substantial animal. The other stalls are mostly filled with hacks, and the long stables on either side with carriage horses, both grays and bays, as the Princess is very fond of the former color, and invariably uses a high-stepping pair of grays in her victoria, both at Sandringham and in London.

This must conclude a very inadequate description of what there is to be seen in one of the show places of England, as well as the private home of England's future King.

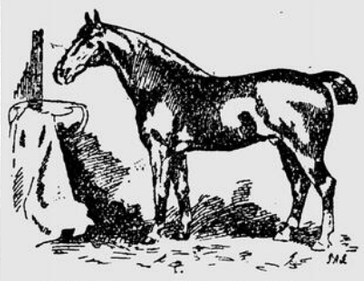
A WARNING TO TOURISTS.

We look upon it as a leading duty to keep our American tourists admonished against unexpected dangers and advised as to how they may get the best value for their money when they come to visit the Continent of Europe. Some short time ago, in the fulfilment of this duty, we called attention to the robberies which so frequently take place on certain Italian railways. The result has been that if the companies have not become more careful, the tourists have learned to take greater precautions

THE THOROUGHBRED BROOD MARES' STABLE AND YARD.

chase. She has proved a useful mare to the Sandringham stud.

The Prince takes a great deal of interest in his thoroughbred stud. The mares are, always brought out for his



'FIELD MARSHAL,' HACKNEY.

inspection on the grass lawn in front of the stud building. In all he has ten brood mares.

The stables are as complete as those of so great a connoisseur should be. On the right of the entrance is the harness-room, which is filled to overflowing with sets of harness for single, double and four horses of every description and size. Both the Prince and Princess, however, are particularly fond of brown harness, and a great deal of this color is to be seen in the stable.

On the opposite side is the saddle-room, which contains many mementoes of racing men of the past and pictures of old-time trainers and jockeys, as well as saddles and bridles of every kind. In the stalls are the Princess's mare Viva, against such robberies.

Now we beg leave to call the attention of our tourists to another subject in connection with which they can easily save time and money by paying attention to our suggestions. We refer to the smaller exhibitions which are got up from time to time on the Continent of Europe. These so-called exhibitions are mostly used as baits to catch the unwary tourist. The American finding himself in Europe, hears of one of them and travels perhaps hundreds of miles in the hope of seeing something to satisfy an inquiring mind. When he reaches the town to which he has been allured, he does not see anything sufficient to justify his loss of time and money. But he does find no little discomfort, a difficulty in securing suitable accommodation, and increased prices upon all sides. Such exhibitions are the harvest season of the minor towns in which they are held. The inhabitants have rarely any interest in the alleged exhibits further than to get all the money they can out of the visitors. The American tourist usually has plenty of money, but this is no reason why he should be treated dishonestly.

As to these national exhibitions themselves they can hardly be said to be much better than a few big shops. It is only large cities such as have enormous resources and enterprising citizens that can get up exhibitions worth spending time and money in seeing them. London and Paris, Chicago and New York, can do so successfully and with some intellectual advantage to sightseers. Men were wiser, for instance, after the great Paris exhibition of 1889 and after the World's Fair at Chicago in 1893. As a rule the chief inhabitants of those great cities are willing to lose money by the enterprise. Their action is in sharp contrast with that of the inhabitants of some of the smaller exhibition towns of continental Europe in which grasping avarice seems to prevail. The enterprising citizen of a great metropolis usually feels compensated by the thought that his city is benefited in a general way, and that at least its honor is upheld before the world. There is really no adequate return for going to see these petty exhibitions, and our American friends should not go out of their way to places where they are sure to be charged exorbitant prices, and where they will see nothing to compensate them for their loss of time, comfort and money.—Paris 'Messenger.'

FELL AMONG SNAKES.

A PENNSYLVANIAN'S HORRIBLE EXPERIENCE.

(St. Louis 'Globe-Democrat.')

John Penloe of Noxelville, Pa., had an experience with copperhead snakes the other day which almost unbalanced his mind. Penloe, accompanied by Nero M. Pouch, went into the Seven Mountains, north of Musser's Valley, in search of huckleberries. They remained together in the woods until about ten o'clock in the morning, when, finding the berry crop short in their immediate vicinity, Penloe fell asleep. Pouch continued his search for berries until night, when, Penloe not having put in an appearance, he secured a lantern and went in search of him, hoping to find the missing man where he had left him.

No trace of him could be found for hours, and although he called at the top of his voice, he received no answer. Pouch had scarcely sat down, however, when he was startled by a muffled cry. It seemed a great distance away, over against the side of another mountain. He called again, and was answered by the same faint response. Picking up his staff and lantern, he made his way in the direction from which the sound came. Nearer and nearer, each time a little more distinct, came the sound of a voice, until finally it seemed that it came from beneath his feet.

'Where are you?' inquired Pouch.

'For heaven's sake, come! I am alive with snakes,' was the answer.

Pouch had stopped at the edge of an old ore pit which had long been disused. A flood of moonlight revealed Penloe standing on the bottom of the pit, his eyes glaring and his face distorted almost beyond recognition.

'What is wrong?' asked Pouch.

'Don't you see these snakes? I feel them crawling all over me. I tried to climb out, but on every shelf of rock I placed my hand to pull myself up I would press my fingers on the cold body of a snake. For heaven's sake, be quick and help me out! I am going crazy.'

Pouch lowered his lantern into the pit and there beheld a sight that made his blood run cold. One monster copperhead lay in a graceful curve almost encircling the feet of the frightened man. Another, that seemed to be almost as large as an old-fashioned bread wicker, was coiled in a pile not two feet away, while on every shelving rock that extended into the pit were several pairs of glistening eyes and as many forked tongues plying like lightning in the darkness of the foul cavern.

Pouch got a long pole and dropped it into the pit. Penloe grasped the pole and was pulled out of the huge den of snakes. Upon reaching the surface he fell exhausted upon the ground. The five hours' strain during which time he stood erect, afraid to move a muscle, had been too much, and it was several hours before he could even tell how it happened. He had waited until after dark for his companion, and, being familiar with the trail, started home alone. He lost his way, and while trying to get out of the woods had fallen into the pit.

A crowd of men went to the deserted ore hole the next day and found it to be fairly alive with copperheads. They filled the pit with brush and logs, and, setting fire to it, roasted the snakes.

THE LATEST PARIS CRAZE.

The last new craze in Paris is said to be the wearing of a lighted lantern as a personal ornament. The fashion has not been adopted in honor of M. Rochefort, the once dreaded Lanterne-man, but originated with a speculative manufacturer, whose petites lanternes were bought by tens of thousands at the fair of Neuilly. The lantern is very small and neat, and made in a Gothic form after an ancient model; it is only of tin, but is sufficiently solid; it has well-fitted glass plates, is about the size of a walnut, burns for some hours, and is sold at the price of six sous. Almost everybody who returned from the fair to Paris on Sunday last, as a correspondent tells us, looked as if he were outwardly symbolizing the Midsummer Saint, John the Baptist, 'a burning and a shining light.' The men and boys had the little lanterns in their hats, and the ladies carried them in their bouquets.—'Westminster Gazette.'

MORE MOUNTAINS TO CLIMB.

The London Geographical Journal gives, with illustrations and a map, an interesting paper read at the Royal Geographical Society's meeting in December last by the Rev. Walter Weston, M. A. It is an account of explorations in a range of mountains in Japan, known as the Japanese Alps. There are peaks and passes which may prove new fields for those who have climbed everything else, and are sighing for more mountains to conquer. To the botanist there are attractions of varied and beautiful flora, and to the sportsman and naturalist there are deer, wolves, hares, and badgers. In some of the valleys the snow lies deep during the winter and early spring, and people have to live in the upper story, the ground floor being buried. But the Japs are a methodical race, and they stick sign-posts in the snow or on the roof bearing such inscriptions as 'The post-office is beneath this spot'; or 'You will find the police station buried below.'

ADVERTISEMENTS.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA

A most valuable remedy of prompt and positive effect. It thoroughly clears the system of all impurities that clog the Vital Organs and impair their normal action. It regulates Liver, Kidneys and Stomach, cleanses and enriches the Blood, clears the mind, and restores the body to health and vigor.



For more than 60 years it has been tried by thousands with never failing success, wonderful cures being obtained by its aid in cases vainly treated by other means. To this fact is due its great popularity. For Rheumatism, Salt Rheum, Tetter, Tumors, Sores, and all Blood diseases it is a sure cure.

SURE CURE FOR RHEUMATISM.

ROLLING STOCK, CHEAP.

5 Scotch Carts,
1 Truck,
1 Double Express Waggon,
2 Single Express Waggons,
1 Stone Float Waggon,
1 Double Float Waggon,
1 Double Heavy Spring Waggon,

SUITABLE FOR FARM, LUMBER, COAL, CEMENT, Etc.

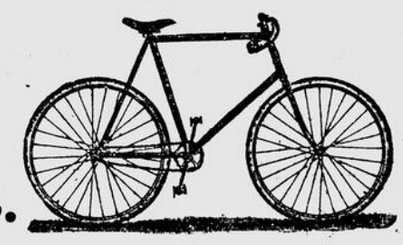
The above were only a short time in use and are as good as new. As they were purchased with a bankrupt stock we can sell at low price.

Also, several Sets of Single and Double Harness.

WM. RODDEN & CO'Y

110 to 120 Ann Street, near Haymarket.

$85.00 Empire . Bicycles.



LADIES' AND GENT'S.

Strictly High Grade, Frame made from best quality seamless steel tubing, sheet steel connections. Drop forged Crank Hanger and Fork Crown, 10 in. Ball Bearing Steering Head, 28 in. wheels, 1¾ in. Vim Hose Pipe Tires. Rock Elm wood rims handsomely enamelled in Nile Green. Cold Swaged Steel Tangent Spokes, tied 28 to front and 32 to rear wheel. Empire tool steel ball bearings, all round Cranks, made from finest quality crank steel. Tread 5 in. Choice of rubber or rat-trap pedals. Up rolled or drop curved handle bar. Options, 24 or 26 in. frame, 64, 68 or 72 gear; Palmer, Vim or Morgan & Wright tires.

We also have the Fast Mail Bicycles, best wheel in the City for the Price—$65.00.

T. COSTEN & CO.,

1696 Notre Dame Street.

UNION COLD STORAGE COY.

MONTREAL.

The Finest Refrigeration in Canada

—FOR—

Butter, Cheese, Eggs and Fruit.

NO ICE USED. We Circulate Pure Cold Air. Our system is the latest development in Refrigeration, and is patented by Professor Linde, Germany.

THOS. FRASER, Manager.

"Women are by nature fickle, and so are men; their friendships are liable to dissipation at the merest provocation, or the slightest pretext. Not so, however, with books, for books cannot change; a thousand years hence they are what you find them to-day—speaking the same words, holding forth the same cheer, the same promise, the same comfort, always constant, laughing with those who laugh, and weeping with those who weep.'

—Extract from Love Affairs of a Bibliomaniac, by Eugene Field.

SUMMER READING.

An immense assortment to select from. Cheap editions as well as the better class.

A LOVER IN HOMESPUN, and Other Stories. By F. CLIFFORD SMITH. Paper, 50c. Cloth $1.00.

PRESS OPINIONS.

"A book to be looked for and read, and which is sure to go down to the future."—'Our Monthly.'

"As a writer of short stories Mr. Smith is truly delightful."—"Massey's Magazine.

"Some of the stories in 'A Lover in Homespun' are equal to the best work of Gilbert Parker and E. W. Thomson. There is not a poor story in the book."—"Canadian Home Journal."

3000 Volumes in all classes of Literature at half-price and under.

BIBLIOMANIAC'S PRAYER.

"But if, O Lord, it pleaseth thee
To keep me in temptation's way,
I humbly ask that I may be
Most notably beset to-day;
Let my temptation be a book,
Which I shall purchase, hold and keep,
Whereon, when other men shall look,
They'll wail to know I got it cheap."

W. DRYSDALE & CO., Booksellers and Stationers.
232 ST. JAMES STREET. 2365 ST. CATHERINE STREET.

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

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

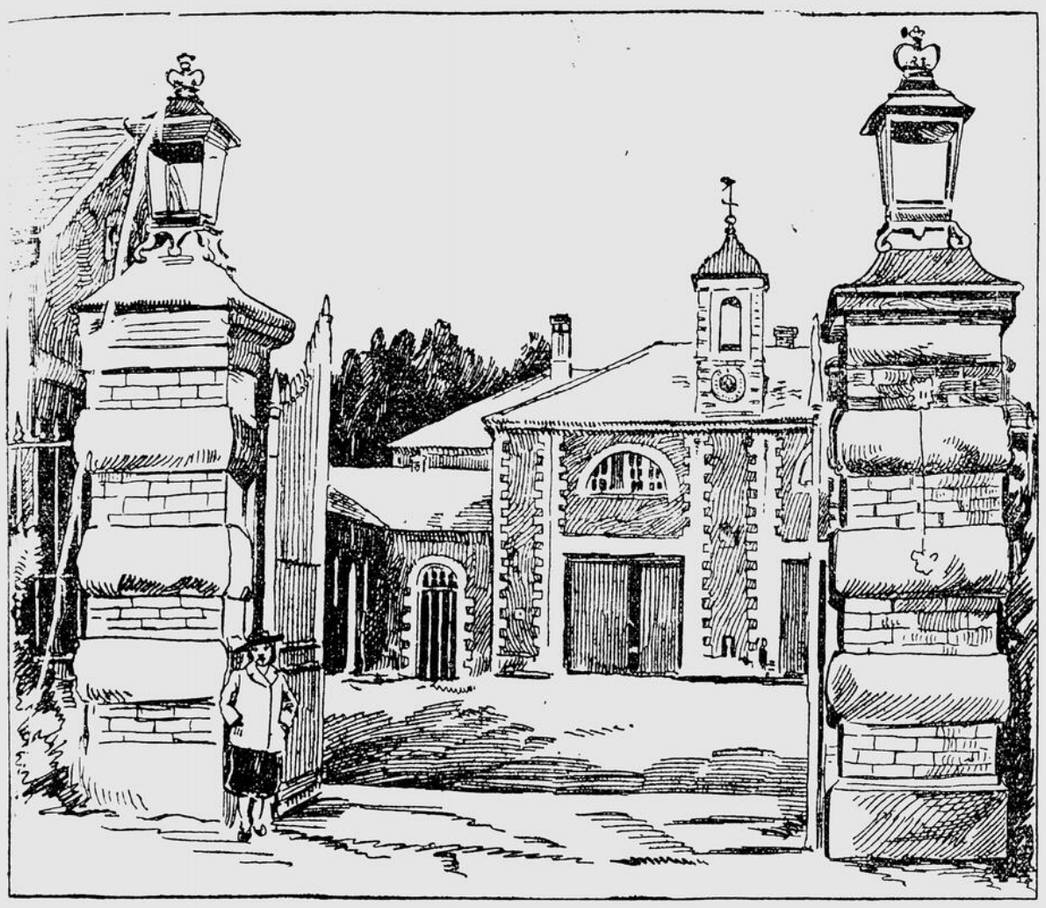
...ers. The stud, as well as ...s kept for business and not ... alone. While the Prince ... supervision over all of ... on the good judgment of ... Probyn and the gentlemen ... see that the studs are kept ... standard, and so well is ... the Sandringham shires ...ingham hackneys are tak... ...tion in the market.

...place annually, one year a ... and the next year a shire ... of the latter breed is fixed ... 1895.

...shire stallion is Calwich prize-winner at the Shire Horse Show in London and several other shows, while Dunsmore Achievement won first at Warwick and is a mare of great size by Bar None, a very well-known sire in England, whose product has won many prizes. Jewel and Saxon Royal are two mares very hard to beat, as their prize-winning records show.

THE HACKNEY STUD.

The Hackney Stud at Sandringham is one which shows more plainly than anything else the administrative powers of the Prince of Wales. There are no less than 220 hackneys at Sandringham, and

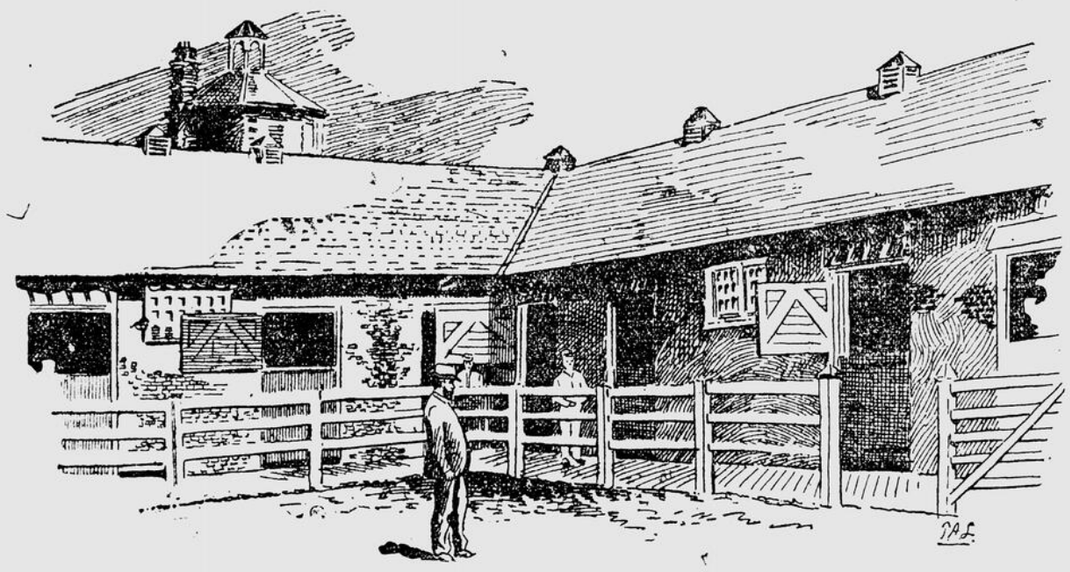


THE STABLES.

Topsman, by Promier, dam Nellie Blacklegs, and foaled in 1888. He is one of the finest shire horses in England. He much resembles his well-known grandsire What's Wanted and is full brother to Chancellor, who fetches 1,000 guineas. He is a marvellously good looking horse, on short legs, with tremendous bone and good shoulders, splendid quarters, and yet is as active and quick as a pony, and stands not less than sixteen hands three inches, having twelve inches of bone below the knee.

In all there are about thirty brood mares, among the most noted being the Prince personally knows every one. Mr. Dickie is in charge.

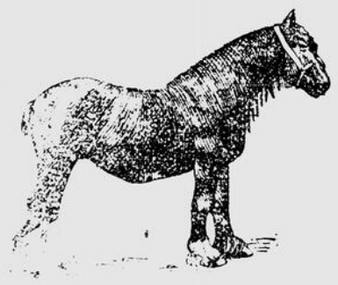
The lord of the harem is Field Marshal, a fine all-round goer, showing a tremendous lot of quality and yet great substance for his size, being 15 hands 2 inches. He is by Cadet dam Brown Bess by Confidence, and therefore represents the very best blood in England. One of the first mares the Prince bought was York, a chestnut mare foaled in 1873. She has taken a large number of prizes and almost all of her get have been bought by the Prince excepting those of course, that he bred after pur-



THE THOROUGHBRED BROOD MARES' STABLE AND YARD.

Jewel, a mare foaled in 1877 and a ...ed prize-winner; Glime, a bay mare, ...aled in 1885, who bred for the Prince ...e celebrated Gloaming, that after... ...ds won the championship for the ... shire mare at Chester, and was ... sold for 1,050 guineas, the highest ... yet paid for a shire mare.

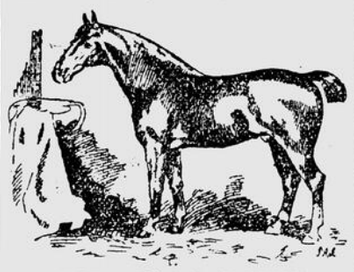
...other splendid mare is Pride of the ... which took the second prize at the ...al Show at Windsor, and has a ... year by Lord Belper's cele... horse, Harold. Moulton Coun... of the best mares, both in ... breeding, in the stud, and has ... great prize-winner, as has also ..., who not only won prizes ... her yearling by Calwich



...E 'MOULTON COUNTESS'.

...won first at Norwich this ... another mare is Casket, a chase. She has proved a useful mare to the Sandringham stud.

The Prince takes a great deal of interest in his thoroughbred stud. The mares are always brought out for his



'FIELD MARSHAL,' HACKNEY.

inspection on the grass lawn in front of the stud building. In all he has ten brood mares.

The stables are as complete as those of so great a connoisseur should be. On the right of the entrance is the harness-room, which is filled to overflowing with sets of harness for single, double and four horses of every description and size. Both the Prince and Princess, however, are particularly fond of brown harness, and a great deal of this color is to be seen in the stable.

On the opposite side is the saddle-room, which contains many mementoes of racing men of the past and pictures of old-time trainers and jockeys, as well as saddles and bridles of every kind. In the stalls are the Princess's mare Viva, and a chestnut pony, Marky, both of which she rides at Sandringham. There is also the Prince of Wales's shooting pony, Warwick, a very strong and substantial animal. The other stalls are mostly filled with hacks, and the long stables on either side with carriage horses, both grays and bays, as the Princess is very fond of the former color, and invariably uses a high-stepping pair of grays in her victoria, both at Sandringham and in London.

This must conclude a very inadequate description of what there is to be seen in one of the show places of England, as well as the private home of England's future King.

A WARNING TO TOURISTS.

We look upon it as a leading duty to keep our American tourists admonished against unexpected dangers and advised as to how they may get the best value for their money when they come to visit the Continent of Europe. Some short time ago, in the fulfilment of this duty, we called attention to the robberies which so frequently take place on certain Italian railways. The result has been that if the companies have not become more careful, the tourists have learned to take greater precautions against such robberies.

Now we beg leave to call the attention of our tourists to another subject in connection with which they can easily save time and money by paying attention to our suggestions. We refer to the smaller exhibitions which are got up from time to time on the Continent of Europe. These so-called exhibitions are mostly used as baits to catch the unwary tourist. The American finding himself in Europe, hears of one of them and travels perhaps hundreds of miles in the hope of seeing something to satisfy an inquiring mind. When he reaches the town to which he has been allured, he does not see anything sufficient to justify his loss of time and money. But he does find no little discomfort, a difficulty in securing suitable accommodation, and increased prices upon all sides. Such exhibitions are the harvest season of the minor towns in which they are held. The inhabitants have rarely any interest in the alleged exhibits further than to get all the money they can out of the visitors. The American tourist usually has plenty of money, but this is no reason why he should be treated dishonestly.

As to these national exhibitions themselves they can hardly be said to be much better than a few big shops. It is only large cities such as have enormous resources and enterprising citizens that can get up exhibitions worth spending time and money in seeing them. London and Paris, Chicago and New York, can do so successfully and with some intellectual advantage to sightseers. Men were wiser, for instance, after the great Paris exhibition of 1889 and after the World's Fair at Chicago in 1893. As a rule the chief inhabitants of those great cities are willing to lose money by the enterprise. Their action is in sharp contrast with that of the inhabitants of some of the smaller exhibition towns of continental Europe in which grasping avarice seems to prevail. The enterprising citizen of a great metropolis usually feels compensated by the thought that his city is benefited in a general way, and that at least its honor is upheld before the world. There is really no adequate return for going to see these petty exhibitions, and our American friends should not go out of their way to places where they are sure to be charged exorbitant prices, and where they will see nothing to compensate them for their loss of time, comfort and money.—Paris 'Messenger.'

FELL AMONG SNAKES.

A PENNSYLVANIAN'S HORRIBLE EXPERIENCE.

(St. Louis 'Globe-Democrat.')

John Penloe of Noxelville, Pa., had an experience with copperhead snakes the other day which almost unbalanced his mind. Penloe, accompanied by Nero M. Pouch, went into the Seven Mountains, north of Musser's Valley, in search of huckleberries. They remained together in the woods until about ten o'clock in the morning, when, finding the berry crop short in their immediate vicinity, Penloe fell asleep. Pouch continued his search for berries until night, when, Penloe not having put in an appearance, he secured a lantern and went in search of him, hoping to find the missing man where he had left him.

No trace of him could be found for hours, and although he called at the top of his voice, he received no answer. Pouch had scarcely sat down, however, when he was startled by a muffled cry. It seemed a great distance away, over against the side of another mountain. He called again, and was answered by the same faint response. Picking up his staff and lantern, he made his way in the direction from which the sound came. Nearer and nearer, each time a little more distinct, came the sound of a voice, until finally it seemed that it came from beneath his feet.

'Where are you?' inquired Pouch.

'For heaven's sake, come! I am alive with snakes,' was the answer.

Pouch had stopped at the edge of an old ore pit which had long been disused. A flood of moonlight revealed Penloe standing on the bottom of the pit, his eyes glaring and his face distorted almost beyond recognition.

'What is wrong?' asked Pouch.

'Don't you see these snakes? I feel them crawling all over me. I tried to climb out, but on every shelf of rock I placed my hand to pull myself up I would press my fingers on the cold body of a snake. For heaven's sake, be quick and help me out! I am going crazy.'

Pouch lowered his lantern into the pit and there beheld a sight that made his blood run cold. One monster copperhead lay in a graceful curve almost encircling the feet of the frightened man. Another, that seemed to be almost as large as an old-fashioned bread wicker, was coiled in a pile not two feet away, while on every shelving rock that extended into the pit were several pairs of glistening eyes and as many forked tongues plying like lightning in the darkness of the foul cavern.

Pouch got a long pole and dropped it into the pit. Penloe grasped the pole and was pulled out of the huge den of snakes. Upon reaching the surface he fell exhausted upon the ground. The five hours' strain during which time he stood erect, afraid to move a muscle, had been too much, and it was several hours before he could even tell how it happened. He had waited until after dark for his companion, and, being familiar with the trail, started home alone. He lost his way, and while trying to get out of the woods had fallen into the pit.

A crowd of men went to the deserted ore hole the next day and found it to be fairly alive with copperheads. They filled the pit with brush and logs, and, setting fire to it, roasted the snakes.

THE LATEST PARIS CRAZE.

The last new craze in Paris is said to be the wearing of a lighted lantern as a personal ornament. The fashion has not been adopted in honor of M. Rochefort, the once dreaded Lanterne-man, but originated with a speculative manufacturer, whose petites lanternes were bought by tens of thousands at the fair of Neuilly. The lantern is very small and neat, and made in a Gothic form after an ancient model; it is only of tin, but is sufficiently solid; it has well-fitted glass plates, is about the size of a walnut, burns for some hours, and is sold at the price of six sous. Almost everybody who returned from the fair to Paris on Sunday last, as a correspondent tells us, looked as if he were outwardly symbolizing the Midsummer Saint, John the Baptist, 'a burning and a shining light.' The men and boys had the little lanterns in their hats, and the ladies carried them in their bouquets.—'Westminster Gazette.'

MORE MOUNTAINS TO CLIMB.

The London Geographical Journal gives, with illustrations and a map, an interesting paper read at the Royal Geographical Society's meeting in December last by the Rev. Walter Weston, M. A. It is an account of explorations in a range of mountains in Japan, known as the Japanese Alps. There are peaks and passes which may prove new fields for those who have climbed everything else, and are sighing for more mountains to conquer. To the botanist there are attractions of varied and beautiful flora, and to the sportsman and naturalist there are deer, wolves, hares, and badgers. In some of the valleys the snow lies deep during the winter and early spring, and people have to live in the upper story, the ground floor being buried. But the Japs are a methodical race, and they stick sign-posts in the snow or on the roof bearing such inscriptions as 'The post-office is beneath this spot'; or 'You will find the police station buried below.'

ADVERTISEMENTS.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA

A most valuable remedy of prompt and positive effect. It thoroughly clears the system of all impurities that clog the Vital Organs and impair their normal action. It regulates Liver, Kidneys and Stomach, cleanses and enriches the Blood, clears the mind, and restores the body to health and vigor.



For more than 60 years it has been tried by thousands with never failing success, wonderful cures being obtained by its aid in cases vainly treated by other means. To this fact is due its great popularity. For Rheumatism, Salt Rheum, Tetter, Tumors, Sores, and all Blood diseases it is a sure cure.

SURE CURE FOR RHEUMATISM.

ROLLING STOCK, CHEAP.

5 Scotch Carts,
1 Truck,
1 Double Express Waggon,
2 Single Express Waggons,
1 Stone Float Waggon,
1 Double Float Waggon,
1 Double Heavy Spring Waggon,

SUITABLE FOR FARM, LUMBER, COAL, CEMENT, Etc.

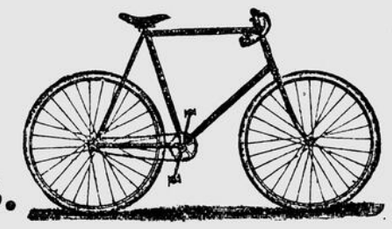
The above were only a short time in use and are as good as new. As they were purchased with a bankrupt stock we can sell at low price.

Also, several Sets of Single and Double Harness.

WM. RODDEN & CO'Y

110 to 120 Ann Street, near Haymarket.

$85.00 Empire . Bicycles.



LADIES' AND GENT'S.

Strictly High Grade, Frame made from best quality seamless steel tubing, sheet steel connections. Drop forged Crank Hanger and Fork Crown, 10 in. Ball Bearing Steering Head, 28 in. wheels, 1⅝ in. Vim Hose Pipe Tires. Rock Elm wood rims handsomely enamelled in Nile Green. Cold Swaged Steel Tangent Spokes, tied 28 to front and 32 to rear wheel. Empire tool steel ball bearings, all round Cranks, made from finest quality crank steel. Tread 5 in. Choice of rubber or rat-trap pedals. Up rolled or drop curved handle bar. Options, 24 or 26 in. frame, 64, 68 or 72 gear; Palmer, Vim or Morgan & Wright tires.

We also have the Fast Mail Bicycles, best wheel in the City for the Price—$65.00.

T. COSTEN & CO.,

1696 Notre Dame Street.

UNION COLD STORAGE COY.

MONTREAL.

The Finest Refrigeration in Canada

—FOR—

Butter, Cheese, Eggs and Fruit.

NO ICE USED. We Circulate Pure Cold Air. Our system is the latest development in Refrigeration, and is patented by Professor Linde, Germany.

THOS. FRASER, Manager.

"Women are by nature fickle, and so are men; their friendships are liable to dissipation at the merest provocation, or the slightest pretext. Not so, however, with books, for books cannot change; a thousand years hence they are what you find them to-day—speaking the same words, holding forth the same cheer, the same promise, the same comfort, always constant, laughing with those who laugh, and weeping with those who weep.'

—Extract from Love Affairs of a Bibliomaniac, by Eugene Field.

SUMMER READING.

An immense assortment to select from. Cheap editions as well as the better class.

A LOVER IN HOMESPUN, and Other Stories. By F. CLIFFORD SMITH. Paper, 50c. Cloth $1.00.

PRESS OPINIONS.

"A book to be looked for and read, and which is sure to go down to the future."—'Our Monthly.'

"As a writer of short stories Mr. Smith is truly delightful."—"Massey's Magazine.

"Some of the stories in 'A Lover in Homespun' are equal to the best work of Gilbert Parker and E. W. Thomson. There is not a poor story in the book."—"Canadian Home Journal."

3000 Volumes in all classes of Literature at half-price and under.

BIBLIOMANIAC'S PRAYER.

"But if, O Lord, it pleaseth thee
To keep me in temptation's way,
I humbly ask that I may be
Most notably beset to-day;
Let my temptation be a book,
Which I shall purchase, hold and keep,
Whereon, when other men shall look,
They'll wail to know I got it cheap."

W. DRYSDALE & CO., Booksellers and Stationers.
232 ST. JAMES STREET. 2365 ST. CATHERINE STREET.

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

CENTS FOR SALE. Apply at the "WITNESS OFFICE.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

A MOTHER'S LAMENT — SYSTEMATIC GIVING — HOW FARMERS DO IT — FACULTY—VISITING AS A FINE ART —AN OPEN AIR GYMNASIUM FOR WOMEN.

A MOTHER'S LAMENT.

In a city home, in a comfortable house, sat a woman—a wife, a mother. Two softly shaded lamps illumined the apartment and threw up the glowing tints of a rich Persian carpet and crimson velvet curtains. She was alone and reflecting.

'I have been trying to be a faithful, devoted wife and mother to my husband and family, but have never experienced that long yearned joy of having either children or my once devoted lover say that I have succeeded in any way. But then it is likely I am foolish and weak,' she murmured, as she walked to her flowers which were scattered about everywhere in pots, in vases and in glass dishes.

'I ought to be happy,' she mused. 'My husband is clever and I've never had to worry over a trouble of his; in fact, he never even mentions his office affairs to me; but still I am not happy.'

Again the restless woman sat down on a chair and thought: 'Shall I ask his advice to-night when he comes home? No, the last time I asked him, he looked at me strangely and my very soul blushed. No, I'll not trouble him to-night. I once was fair, and just as these flowers seem to me now, I seemed once to my husband.' The atmosphere was redolent with hothouse fragrance of clematis and tuberoses and fed her mind with smile.

'I know these flowers will fade,' she went on. 'I knew my youthful bloom would fade, as it did, and all too quickly. He used sometimes to praise my soft blue eyes and bright golden hair, and even now if he would but see me with the eyes of love—the hair silver, and the blue eyes dimmed by age—for there is grace and beauty in pure, loving old age that far outstretches the comeliness of youth. Yet has he during all the long years we have strolled along and struggled up life's hill together, ever looked at me with sweet approbation, or given me a lingering glance of love? Oh, my heart! My memory! I wish, I only wish I could think that he ever had! The two boys are just like him, and he chides them because they cannot help inheriting his personality. My daughter—she is in society, very much so. She is attractive and winsome in her words: but how selfish and thoughtless in her ways,' and a great and exceeding bitterness flooded the thinker's heart.

'How like her I used to look,' she thought, 'and was I selfish and careless of my mother.' 'Ah, no,' and she heaved a sigh, and her heart bled, for she might have been one sweet soul, upon whose red-lipped mouth and bright clear skin the sun lingered lovingly.

'Poor dear Mabel,' she sighed, 'am I responsible for this soul? Is she mine? What a burlesque is life! For a simple duty of life, combined with a personal pleasure, this soul was created, and it may live to hate, aye, even to curse me. I find her even now incompetent to even wait on me in my premature age, not only unable to supply the needs of a waiting body, but of a wistful throbbing heart.

* * * * * * * *

The same house, the same room, the same wife and mother. It was a bright June day. Mabel was asleep on a pretty couch; she was in negligee attire, and was breathing as though she were not ten, but holding communion with beings of another world.

Her mother, seized with a great loneliship, watched her daughter's slumber with silent wistfulness. The sun poured in upon the sleeper. There was no one there save the mother to gaze on every tint of her complexion. The mother exclaimed to herself, 'What magnificent golden hair.' The brilliant rays of the sun had illumined it, and also the girl's large, heavy-lidded, blue eyes with shafts of tawny orange.

Mabel awoke.

Her mother longed for her love, her company, and though she knew that Mabel had arranged a drive with a friend, begged of her to remain with her for just a little while. 'Oh, you're old and dull, mother,' said Mabel, thoughtlessly, 'and you know I promised to go with Laura.'

So with a hasty touch of the lips they parted. Once more alone. This was but adding an aid to the unhappy woman's despair, and the words, 'you're old. You're old,' wrung her very soul, and seemed enamelled in fire on the retina of her eyes.

Back to the old armchair she went, still musing, and settled the soft cushions about her head, feeling a strange exhaustion; and in pathetic reverie she sat in the loving embrace of the inanimate chair.

'If I could be taken from here, and my husband and children would think of me as dead, would it teach a lesson of a life time?'

And she went on, 'Would it give the love I have craved? Would they call me blessed when I was gone. Oh, to die! to die!'

Suddenly all is changed. Her heart swells with the fulness of indefinable satisfaction. Every yearning and want of love is satisfied, and ineffable sweetness fills her whole soul. The hungry, thirsty heart is satisfied. Her pulse quickens, the room darkens, the silver cord is loosened, the spirit escapes, the soul appears free from the flesh, asking, 'What, oh, what is this? I am dead.'

* * * * * * *

The same room, changed. No mother there, the light has vanished. Her heart has been broken by sorrow.

'Not dead! Speak, my mother! Oh, mother! my mother,' moaned Mabel, in bitter anguish of heart.

'My wife, my own, my life—gone! The woman of my life and joy!' said the father, wringing his hands.

The husband and family stand around in the awful presence of the dead. Dismay has for a period paralyzed all faculties. The woman's two sons look on in saddened silence, and yet act as if ashamed to weep, for shedding tears seems demeaning to manhood. Outside, nature seems to sympathize with the scene. The trees creak and groan with wintry sound, and great humbled masses of dull grey clouds heap themselves together in the heavens. The soul of him who had never been a tender, thoughtful husband, nor an indulgent father was engulfed in sorrow. Ah! ah! they had all trodden side by side with one they had loved dearly. Seized with a pathetic reverie, which is given only to that which will not return, that pain, in fact, which numb despair and gloomy melancholy bring on all, from their hearts they cry, 'Too late.' Too late!'

Their best friend had gone.

THE CYNIC.

SYSTEMATIC GIVING.

Still advancing. Ottawa County reports through the secretary, Miss Wright, this week in an interesting letter. The department will be under the control of Miss Schryer, of North Nation, and I am glad to have a superintendent for the county where I was born into the W.C.T.U. work and systematic giving. In Aylmer, Que., where the county convention met, Mrs. (Rev.) Judge, of the English Church, a gifted worker, who is a strong advocate of Christian stewardship, gave an interesting bible reading: 'Of Special Interest to Farmers.'

Robert Strong writes: 'I venture two suggestions in the matter of system in giving. I am living on a farm and have had great difficulty in trying to keep books, to regulate my expenses, my style of farming and my gifts. But my tithe-box now keeps account for me in the simplest way, and accurately. For most farmers it will be all the book they need to keep, and it may be the basis of all calculations as to whether their business, or any part of it, is profitable. A farmer asks: 'How shall I arrive at one-tenth of my income?'

Answer.—Begin just where you are by God's providence. It is so hard for a farmer to keep account books, that many may be deterred by the apparently formidable undertaking. This may be altered by keeping a tithe-box. Take from it one-tenth of all farm expenses, new improvements, new stock bought, in fact, of all money paid out for the business. Put into it one-tenth of everything sold, and, as nearly as you can one-tenth of the value if sold, of everything consumed by yourself and family. A little calculation will show you that this gives accurately one-tenth of the income to the Lord.

You pay your help, say, $20, and take out $2 from the box. You buy a new farm horse for $60, and take $6 from the box. You cut your hay and feed it to your horses, and make no account of it, but if you have to hire extra help or machinery to make it, you take out one-tenth of the outlay. All these are the means or expenses by which the selling crops are made. Then you put in one-tenth of the whole amount of the crop as it is sold. The difference between what you have taken out and what you have put in is the Lord's gain. You conclude to sell again the horse you bought for $90; you put one-tenth or nine dollars into the box, and the Lord has thus gained three dollars, the exact amount your books would have showed; and all the horse has helped you to make is tithed in tithing the crop sold, and his feed and cost have been deducted already.

Begin then, to-day, by counting your present possessions as capital, except your maturing crops, on which alone you will have to estimate costs to find net profit. If your outlay compels you to take out more than there is there, put in a memorandum, 'Box Dr.' or so many cents and dollars. After the first year, all items will be easily adjusted.

To Farmers' Wives: Write to Miss Scott, 26 Albert street, Ottawa; send her five cents, and ask her to send you the 'Journal' with the story 'The Deacon's Tenth.' I know one woman who read this story to her husband after earnest prayer that the lesson would come home. He listened to it quietly, and after a while said, 'Would you like to have the half of the one-tenth I give?' She replied, 'Yes, I would.'

'Very well; it's yours; send it or give it wherever you choose.'

W.C.T.U. DEPARTMENT OF SYSTEMATIC GIVING.

FACULTY.

Dear Home,—Having been confined to the house nearly all winter by ill-health, I have been shut out from my Sabbath-school work and all my other social interests except when friends have come in to see me, and so the 'Home Department' has seemed more to me and has come in in a manner to supply other vacancies. I was glad to see 'Carine's' letter last week. I felt I would like to step in and see her among her plants, and I felt enough of Mother Eve in my heart to make me wonder if she lived near me, or in some remote corner of the province, and I felt as if I could think of her as a friend although I might never know her real name.

I enjoyed 'Arnal's' letter very much too. I do not think her ideas Utopian. I think them Christian and common-sesce. If we can truly say 'Our Father,' why can we not say to the young woman who helps us in our work, 'my sister,' and feel it too and let her feel that we mean it. I have not needed help much, but when I have I am thankful to say that my help has also been my friend. I may be fanciful but I think when girls know that you look upon your help in that way, you have not much trouble in getting one that deserves to be considered a friend.

I do not consider housework for one's own as monotonous as many other kinds of work. You certainly have a variety that no factory or shop girl can command, as well as opportunities of friendly intercourse with neighbors and other sources of interest. I do like to wash windows, and also dishes, where there is good hot water, and clean dish towels. I always found the actual cooking much more wearing, but even that can be well borne when it is for your own hungry boys, who will come in with pleasant faces and compliment your work in act if not in word. I also felt how true it is that it is not the work that you are best at that tires you out. When you feel that you are master of the situation your spirits rise and the work turns lightly from your hands. Mrs. Stowe says when a woman has 'faculty' everything she does turns out well, and she can sit and rest in the parlor in the afternoons, all her work being done, while the woman without 'faculty' is still busy at her washing, scrubbing or whatever the case may be. We cannot all have this happy faculty, but we can all strive to do faithfully the duties belonging to the station in which we have been placed. PEONY.

VISITING AS A FINE ART.

'I always like to have Mrs. A. come to the house, and often invite her even when I have been overrun with company, and this because she is what I call the restful guest,' said a woman whose country house is a favorite resort of a very large circle of friends.

'I have, as you know,' she continued, 'a very extensive acquaintance, and am fond of entertaining, but there is such a difference in people! Last year I had with me, for two weeks, one of the sweetest little women I ever knew, in some respects, but it was necessary to adjust her every day, so to speak. She was extremely primitive in some of her notions and awfully prim in others. Her principles were extravagantly high, all right, of course, and proper, but she exploded them, as it were, at many inconvenient times. While she was in the house, I felt it my duty to keep an eye on her continually, not that she did anything dreadful, but, out of certain lines, she was wholly destitute of tact. In the first place, she was very fond of rising early. At the time of her first visit, on the morning after her arrival, she was downstairs at least an hour before breakfast was ready. She found the maids sweeping and dusting, the man was beating the rugs, and there was a general house-cleaning going on. Having no rest for the sole of her feet on the regions below, she tripped upstairs, put on her hat and wrap and walked up and down on the porches until she was warned by preparations that sweeping there would be next in order. Then she meandered up and down the gravel walks. When breakfast was announced and she came in, she told me in the sweetest possible way, but with just the least little accent of reproach, that she had been downstairs for over an hour.

'Of course, the maids were more or less uncomfortable, thinking that she might be annoyed by what was actually necessary to be done. Of this, however, she seemed utterly oblivious. During breakfast she repeated the statement that she had been downstairs something more than an hour. A rather uncomfortable silence was averted by a very witty guest, who always jumps into every social breach of this sort with some bright remark that puts everybody in good humor.

'That was a sample of that visit. I could but notice the contrast between her manner and management and those of Mrs. X, who slips into the domestic grooves of an establishment as though she were born and made for the place. She makes her appearance in the morning at precisely the right moment, she disappears as if by magic when anything occurs that makes her absence desirable, and best of all, she will take a whole roomful of guests with her, and entertain them so graciously and manage them so beautifully that they haven't the slightest idea that they are carried off or managed at all. There is no wonder that Mrs. X has more invitations than she can possibly accept, and that she is a welcome guest everywhere.

'One of the disagreeable features of entertaining, especially young persons or those unaccustomed to going about very much, is that they seem to expect to be amused and looked after. Those people who have no resources of their own, and are compelled to rely solely on others for mental occupation, are most unfortunate, and, as guests, are not without serious objections.

'Every child should be taught from its earliest years a certain amount of self-dependence, and should be brought up with the idea that it must never become a tax on others for occupation during its leisure hours. If this could be done, visiting and receiving guests would be a much more agreeable affair than it often is at present.

'It is incumbent on a hostess to provide a certain amount of pleasant reading, and if one has a well-stocked library, certain works that interest the guest may be placed in her apartment.

'There are varying opinions on just how far the hostess is under obligations to look after those who are enjoying her hospitality; but, all things being equal, guests will find themselves much more welcome and everything much more agreeable if they form a habit of self-reliance and self-amusement. One may easily go out for a walk or on an errand by herself and seek the time to do this when the mistress of the house is occupied by her domestic affairs.

'A dependent visitor, one who is unable to go about herself, and who fancies that she is neglected if she is not continually looked after, is not the most welcome addition to a party, especially in a country house.'—New York 'Ledger.'

AN OPEN-AIR GYMNASIUM FOR WOMEN.

(From Kate Gannett Wells in the 'Bostonian.')

The greenest and most secluded spot in the heart of Boston is the Women's Gymnasium and Children's Playground at Charlesbank, where no boy over seven, and not then if he looks big, and no dog of any age is allowed to enter. Flowering shrubs, and tall, widespreading trees screen from the eager curiosity of the passer-by all but a fleeting glimpse of some gymnast as she swings or mounts way up in the air.

At Charlesbank was established four years ago the first open air gymnasium for women in the world. But it is more than this. It is a summer school of good manners and morals, a dumping ground for babies, a green field for Kindergarten games, tag, football and class gymnastics, a social exchange for women and girls, with all the privileges of a picnic ground save that of lunches and soda water.

Here mingle all races comically or helpfully bossing each other, Jews, Germans, Irish, Americans, and Blacks, the last often making fifty percent of the attendance, and requiring more discipline than the others. The best gymnast, the fleetest runner, and the kindest girl to the little ones constitute the elite of the place.

OPENING DAY.

Never was there a more astonished group of women than the committee in charge at noon, on June 1, 1891. No sooner were the doors opened that up the stairs rushed dozens of waiting children. With one quick, patronizing glance, they comprehended all that the city had arranged for their comfort. Some ran to the long sink, turned every faucet, and having showered, washed, or scrubbed their hands, faces, necks, according to their needs, held the heads of their wee frightened baby sisters under the running water. In two hours not a cake of soap was left out of the many which had been provided. At night the hair brushes needed replacing. Other girls hurried through the turnstile, put their babies in the sand-boxes and themselves ran into the gymnasium, swarming like bees around the ladders and swings. We had laid our plans, and thought we were prepared to cope with the young public, and yet why no one was hurt that afternoon has always been a mystery.

Some 144,539 were registered that first season, from June 1 to Nov. 1, 13,010 coming on Sundays, but in all that number there was not one who gave any real trouble.

Charlesbank itself is part of the system of parks which is encircling Boston. It lies along the Charles River from between Craigie and Cambridge street bridges, and contains ten acres. At the end of Craigie street are the dressing and bathing rooms, the outdoor gymnasium and the running track for men and boys, all provided with electric lights, for the 'Gym' is open till 9.30 at night, daily; a total attendance the last season for nearly five months, of 190,221, professionals, amateurs, and young men whose aim is only that of health, who exercise daily, while Mr. Bowler, the superintendent, trains the boys and preserves order.

At the opposite end of Charlesbank, off Cambridge street bridge, is the women's division with its lodge or house through which every one must pass who wishes to enter the 'green' or the 'Gym' as it is familiarly called. On the ground floor is a large waiting room where over the turnstile is registered the attendance. Beyond this room is a series of dressing booths provided with one hundred and thirty-six lockers, four spray baths, and two tub baths. These baths are intended only for those who do regular gymnastic work. The superintendent of the 'Gym' gives to each one who takes the prescribed exercise a ticket, stating the kind of bath she is to receive, which she in turn gives to the officer of the baths, who regulates the moments allotted to each one with due regard to health and the rights of those who are waiting. Often between 3 and 6 p.m. some seventy girls in their flannel dressing gowns, furnished by the committee, are lurking round the corners for their turns. 4,355 baths were taken last summer by 656 different girls.

Just beyond the waiting room, out doors, are three sand boxes, each holding thirty children. All day long these boxes are swarming with little folks, who never tire of playing in the sand with tiny pails and shovels, or of stealing them, when they can. Only those who have not been in the country can appreciate the delights and possibilities of a sand-heap.

Then comes the 'Gym,' one hundred and twenty by seventy feet large, surrounded with a high board fence and provided with a turnstile which easily accommodates at a time seventy-five girls doing good work, or one hundred and twenty-five who do not care for progression in gymnastics. The superintendent or her assistant is always present, watching or teaching. The apparatus, furnished by Professor D. A. Sargent of Harvard University, consists of swings, ladders, poles, travelling rings, trapezes of all kinds, chest weights, clubs and dumb-bells. As it is a free, public, gymnasium class work cannot be compulsory, which, therefore, has grown slowly.

FOUR GRADES OF WORKERS.

There are four grades among the workers. (1) Those who do as they please under the general restriction that use of the higher apparatus is forbidden unless a gymnastic dress is worn. Many, though envious of those who own suits, will not wear them, yet some of the younger girls have a way of improvising trousers out of their dresses by dividing the fulness of the skirts and pinning them up between their legs, a method which is bad for the calicoes but insures comparative safety to the wearers. (2) Those girls who come regularly and work under direction. (3) Individuals who are sent by physicians, and who require special treatment for lateral curvature, chest development, paresis of the muscles, stiffness of the joints or general debility. Measurements of such girls are taken from time to time to test their improvement. The number of these cases has steadily increased, and so careful has been the supervision of Miss McMartin, the superintendent, that a marked gain has soon been perceptible, doubtless hastened by the fact that all this exercise is taken in the open air. (4) Class girls who voluntarily or by persuasion join the classes for beginners or for advanced work, in light or heavy gymnastics, the girls showing a decided preference for the heavy work. Team races and football excite wild enthusiasm.

After four or five o'clock in the afternoon children are excluded from the 'Gym' and the working girls and matrons exercise therein with a sobriety and diligence which show how they value its opportunities.

Still beyond the 'Gym' is the beautiful playground, two hundred and sixty by one hundred and twenty feet, girded by the running track. Here babies sleep on the grass or in their carriages, close to the circular roofed seat where their mothers or sisters gossip. Often the baby is at one end of its little waggon and the family mending at the other end, on which the busy matron sews as she breathes the pure air or glances at the games and sewing parties. Every afternoon Kindergarten work and plays for the small girls are provided.

Sundays are beautiful days. The 'Gym' is then closed, but the sand and the grass are here. The children read the picture magazines and papers which are given by friends, tell stories, sing or recite pieces.

The real pathos of the Charlesbank is seen in the care which tiny children take of tinier babies. Each one has a pride in her baby. ''Taint my first baby,' said a thin child of five, who was carrying a five weeks old infant, which looked like a cheap china doll. They leave their babies in each other's care and run to the 'Gym' for a short swing. The babies get frantic and they hurry back, stick a bit of candy or cake, or the bottle, in the baby's mouth, and go off again for another five minutes of freedom.

Some one asked if the children did not take each other's diseases. No; even the rattle of whooping cough has been heard in four years at Charlesbank.

SUMMER PLAY GROUNDS.

It was the desire to make the women and children's division of Charlesbank something more than a gymnasium which induced the park commissioners to place it under the care of a private organization, the Massachusetts Emergency and Hygienic Association, which for several years, through one of its committees, has had the care of the yards of the city. That committee, under the guidance of Miss Ellen A. Tower, its chairman, began with sand-heaps in the yards of three mission churches. At first people smiled kindly—now they give liberally. The school committee grants the use of such yards as are desired, and for ten years Miss Tower, with her committee, her paid matrons and her efficient superintendent, Miss E. A. Phelps, during the two hottest months of the summer, have soothed and made happy the poorest of the poor children, who otherwise would have quarrelled in alleys. Last summer there was a total attendance of nearly ninety thousand. Each yard is under the charge of two matrons or Kindergartners. Cleanliness is enforced and ethics taught indirectly by 'the charm of a bean-bag and the ease with which it can be thrust into the front of a little jacket present irresistible temptations. The big boys bring out the reels and appoint themselves 'captains of the gang.' Toy games, knitting of horse reins, books, and sand-heaps, in which are enacted by paper soldiers the chapters of military history learnt at school, furnish the entertainment.

The expenses of a playground season average $1,400, and are borne by friends. Its success led the park commissioners to ask the same association to take charge of Charlesbank. The request was granted on condition that the association might nominate and pay the superintendent and her assistants, and that the city should clean the rooms and take charge of the grounds and apparatus, etc. The provision in regard to salaries enabled the committee to carry out its ideals concerning the officers, who were to be ladies as well as teachers, women of dignity and refinement, with large executive ability, and to know how to manage the public as well as to grant it all its rights.

The place is open from 8 a.m. till half an hour after sunset, but by skilful arrangement of hours no one is on duty more than eight hours a day. The gymnastic work is conducted more in conformity with American than with foreign methods.

After two years the association decided that as its committee had amply justified its methods of moral suasion in the care of the young public it ought no longer to ask for voluntary contributions for salaries which properly belonged to the expenses of the Park Commission for which the city was already taxed. The Park Commissioners, therefore, unhesitatingly assumed them, still leaving the place under the full control of the same association which had had the delight of inaugurating its methods.

Each year Charlesbank is dearer to the people of Boston, who rejoice that to their Park Commission belongs the honor of establishing this first open air gymnasium. Each year does its committee rejoice that while new children constantly come the discipline of large numbers continues to be easy, and that those who for four seasons have been there regularly, show increasing strength and ability, many of the working girls keeping up at home during the winter the movements which they learn in summer.



CHARLESBANK—CHILDREN'S PLAYGROUND IN FOREGROUND



CHILDREN AT PLAY IN THE SAND BOXES.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Mrs. William J. Cunningham.—The brushes you speak of can be ordered of any druggist.

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 ⅔ the quantity that was formerly used of lard, is necessary, if Cottolene IS USED

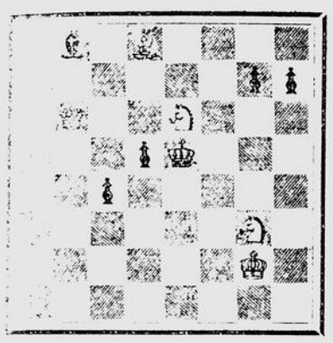
Look for the trade-marks—"Cottolene" and steer's head in cotton-plant wreath—on every tin.
THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Wellington and Ann Sts., MONTREAL.

CHESS COLUMN.

Saturday, August 1, 1896.

Problem No. 28—By J. T. Andrews.
(1st Prize, 'Schoolmaster' Tourney.)

Black, 6 Pieces.



White, 5 Pieces.

White to play and mate in two moves.

White: K on KKt2, Q on QKt6, B on Q8, Kt's on KKt3 and K6; 5 pieces. Black: K on K4, B on QKtsq, P's on KKt 2, KR2, Q4 and QB5; 6 pieces.

SOLUTIONS.

Problem No. 26—By J. Jesperson, in two moves:

Position—White: K KR6, Q on KR7, B's on K2 and KKt3, Kt's on Qsq and Q7, P's on K3 and QKt 5; 8 pieces. Black: K on K5, R on KBsq, B on KB4, P's on QKt3, K3 and KKt5; 6 pieces.

Key move: Q—KKt8.

This problem has given us some trouble owing to some unaccountable error in the first instance. It appears that there ought to have been a Black R stationed at KBsq. This prevents Kt—B 6 mate as a first move. Apologies are due to the solvers who have been seduced to overheating themselves in the 'dog days' to no purpose.

THE GAME.

Our young friend, Mr. F. J. Marshall, who is hoping to compete at Rochester for the junior championship, sends the following capital game, with G.W. Jones in the Brooklyn Club's continuous tournament, in the last session of which both players were prize winners.

Game No. 33—Giuoco Piano.

Jones. White.		Marshall. Black.	
1	P—K 4	1	P—K 4
2	Kt—K B 3d	2	Kt—Q B 3
3	B—B 4	3	B—B 4
4	Castles	4	P—Q 3
5	P—B 3	5	B—K Kt 5
6	P—Q 3	6	Kt—K B 3
7	B—K 3	7	B—Kt 3
8	Kt—Q 2	8	Q—Kt
9	P—Q Kt 4	9	R—Q sq
10	P—Q R 4	10	P—Q 4
11	P x P	11	Kt x P
12	B x B	12	R P x B
13	Q—Kt 3	13	Kt—B 5
14	Q R—K	14	Castles
15	P—B 3	15	B—R 4
16	P—Q 4	16	R—Q
17	K—R 2	17	Q—Q 2
18	Kt x P	18	Kt x Kt
19	R x Kt	19	R—R 3
20	R—K 3	20	B—Kt 5
21	R—K R sq	21	B x P
22	P x B	22	R x P ck
23	K—Kt sq	23	Q—Kt 5 ch
24	R—Kt 3	24	R x R (Kt 3) ch
25	K—B sq	25	R x P
26	Resigns.		

Mr. G. B. Fraser, the veteran player of Dundee, Scotland, is about to produce a volume of 200 correspondence games. A work of this nature by so able and experienced an analyst will be a boon to learners of scientific chess.

We have heard many players complain that correspondence games were generally of a very dull nature. Necessarily they are, but only when played by dull practitioners. They could scarcely be as dull as the ordinary club 'Skittle' of which not to bestow thought is the secret object. We hope Mr. Fraser's collection includes some of the many unsurpassed games played this century between different countries by cable or otherwise.—Baltimore 'News.'

Game 34.—Queen's Knight's Gambit.

G. B. Fraser. White.		A. E. Tietjen. Black	
1	P—K 4	1	P—K 4
2	P—K B 4	2	P x P
3	Kt—Q B 3	3	Q—R 5 ch
4	K—K 2	4	P—Q 4
5	Kt x Q P	5	B—Kt 5 ch
6	Kt—K B 3	6	B x Kt ch
7	P x B	7	B—Q 3
8	P—Q 4	8	P—Q B 3
9	Kt—B 3	9	Kt— Q 2
10	Q K sq	10	Q x Q
11	K x Q	11	P—K Kt 4
12	K R 4	12	P—B 3
13	R 3	13	Kt—K 2
14	Kt—K 2	14	P—K R 3
15	B 2	15	P—Q B 4
16	Q B 3	16	Kt—B 3
17	Q 2	17	Kt—Kt 3
18	R—Q sq	18	Kt—B 5
19	B sq	19	P x Q P
20	P x P	20	B—B 2
21	Q Kt 3	21	Kt—Q 3
22	Q Kt 2	22	B—Kt 3
23	Kt—	23	K—B 2
24	K	24	Q R—K sq
25	K sq	25	B—R 4
26	Kt	26	B x R
27		27	Kt—Kt 5
28	7	28	R—K 6
29		29	P—Kt 5
30	B P	30	R x R
31		31	Kt—Q B 3
32	R	32	P x P ch
33	K ch	33	Kt x P
34		34	K—Kt 2
35		35	Kt—B 3
36	ch	36	K—R 2
37	ch	37	K—Kt 2
38	h	38	K—R 2
39		39	P—Q R 4
40		40	Resigns.

AT NUREMBERG.

[illegible] moment of writing ten rounds [illegible] total of eighteen have been [illegible] the Nuremberg Congress, which [illegible] more than half completed, [illegible] Saturday we shall know almost certainty who will be the prize-winners, thus far the results are very interesting. Four players—Steinitz, Tschigorin, and Walbrodt—lead with seven wins apiece, and Schlechter following with a score of six and a half, having won six out of nine. As the play is somewhat complicated by the fact that some players have already had 'byes' while others have not, the following approximate percentages may prove of some assistance:—

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Tschigorin	7	2	.777
Janowski	7	3	.700
Steinitz	7	3	.700
Walbrodt	7	3	.700
Lasker	6	3	.666
Maroczy	6	3	.666
Schlechter	6½	3½	.650
Tarrasch	6½	3½	.650
Pillsbury	5½	3½	.611
Marco	5	5	.500
Schiffers	4½	4½	.500
Charousek	4	5	.444
Albin	4	6	.400
Blackburne	4	6	.400
Schallopp	3	6	.333
Winawer	2½	6½	.277
Showalter	2	8	.200
Porges	1½	7½	.166
Teichmann	1	8	.111

The English and American contingents are curiously alike in their fortunes. Each has a man at or near the top—Steinitz and Lasker respectively; each has a man about half way down—Blackburne and Pillsbury; while Showalter and Teichman bring up the rear. The last named player has been especially unlucky, while of Showalter it may be said that his experience in tournaments has not been large, and he doubtless finds that getting up early in the morning does not agree with him.

The greatest surprise has been Walbrodt, who after his poor showing at Hastings was hardly expected to come out second from the top as he stands at present. It is interesting to note that in the first nine rounds he was the only player who had not lost a game, though of course he had drawn several. As for Pillsbury, in such a battle of the giants he is doing very well for such a young player and could hardly have been expected to have another spell of such extraordinary luck as fell to his share at Hastings. After all luck is a large ingredient in the manufacture of fame at a great chess congress.

DR. BARNARDO'S BOYS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In Saturday's issue of the 'Witness' a letter appeared under the above heading and signed 'Trustee,' who asks why Dr. Barnardo does not send his boys to Christian homes. How does 'Trustee' know that this is not done, as far as possible, and that Dr. Barnardo thinks his boys have gone to Christian homes? There is a vast difference in people's ideas as to what constitutes a Christian home. Homes that some people would consider to be Christian others would designate as godless homes. Generally when applying for boys from these homes the person applying gets a letter of recommendation from the minister preaching in that neighborhood who has probably seen the person at church or at home. Although these recommendations are given in sincerity the minister is not always the best medium through which to get such information. He generally sees people at their best and knows nothing of their everyday life. I have thought, when applying for these boys, would it not be better if the applicant was recommended by some one living in that neighborhood—say, for instance, the school trustee, who could be authorized to have an oversight of the boys.

But sometimes after the strictest enquiry has been made and the greatest care taken one is deceived. Let me give a case: About two years ago a farmer living not six miles from Windsor Mills, Que., a member of a church, whose father had been the superintendent of a Sunday-school for a great number of years, applied for a boy, and from the recommendation had no trouble in getting one, who was sent from a boys' home in Liverpool. As the place was represented as being an extra good one special care was taken in selecting a boy to send. One was chosen who had worked for two years at the largest ironworks in Liverpool, and who had a good character from his employer. The boy arrived at the place, the length of time the boy was to stay and the rate of wages was arranged, but one stipulation was that the wage should be paid yearly and deposited in the nearest bank. For a few months everything went on well; then the man began to tire of the boy and made himself as unpleasant as he could. The boy was not allowed to leave the place and for a long time he could not go to church for want of clothes. Several times he was horsewhipped, and once chased around the buildings with a rope with which his master threatened to hang him, and he has been sent the distance of three large fields to drag the hayrake to the barn, where the horse has been standing waiting to be hitched to it. When the boy's year had expired and the first year's wages should have been paid into the bank, his employer wrote to the manager of the Boys' Home at Liverpool saying he did not want the boy on the present terms as he could not milk. He had not taught the boy to milk and when asked (by a person interested in the boy, six months before, and at the boy's request) why he had not taught him to milk he said he was afraid he would spoil the cows and would wait until the spring. He further said, in his letter, that he had spent thirty dollars on clothes for the boy, when on enquiry it was found about eleven dollars had been so spent. Another place was got for the boy near Cookshire and a postcard sent to the boy's master asking him to send the boy on. He did not acknowledge receipt of this card or say anything to the boy about it.

A few weeks after, on again being ill-treatd by his master, the boy ran away to a neighboring farmer and an elder of the church which he has since attended. On interviewing his present employer he said that when the boy came to him his hands and feet were covered with sores, caused by exposure and neglect. The clothes he had on they had to buy him. When I enquired as to his behavior I was told he was a good boy and willing to do all he was able to do. Two months ago, when calling at the place, I was again assured of his good behavior and was told he had learned to milk.

When reading the account of the crowded schoolhouses in Muskoka I was reminded of the time when I first went there, twenty-five years ago, and lived and preached among the people there. The trouble was not how to find room for the scholars, but how to find scholars to occupy the room already provided. Then the site on which the beautiful town of Huntsville is built was settled on by two men, Mr. Hunt and a Scotchman whose name I cannot recall. At that time the only way of getting from Washago to Gravenhurst was by stage coach on a plank road. About midway was a little place called Gibraltar, named by an old pensioner who lived there, whose cheery voice I fancy I hear now, who had mounted stovepipes on one of the high points of the rocks to represent guns and which from the road could not be distinguished from guns, and who on the Twenty-fourth of May fired a royal salute from his musket. When Lord Dufferin was visiting Muskoka he came across the old veteran, with whom he had a long talk and on his return to Ottawa sent him a real cannon. I think if a little more charity was to enter into the Muskoka school trouble it would soon be got over. I was in Muskoka and Parry Sound a few years ago and came across quite a number of these boys and the people they were living with and satisfaction and contentment was expressed on both sides. I do not think the people there would object to educating these boys if they thought they would grow up amongst them and settle there; but if they do not they will possibly settle somewhere in Canada, and if the education received does not benefit the people in Muskoka directly it might do so indirectly; for in whatever part of the country these boys will settle, being educated, they will be more useful to the country than they would be uneducated. They might be educating these boys to enable them to go to parts of the country, like what Muskoka was 25 years ago, and there preach Christ the light of the world. Some of the old settlers remember to-day how gladly the missionary was received in those days, and how often we sat together in heavenly places, although the preaching place was not only church but kitchen, dining room, dressing room and bedroom combined. If we only had more of the spirit of the old gentleman who, when setting out young apple trees, was asked why he was doing that, remarking it was not probable he would live to eat any of the fruit, said, 'Quite likely, I do not expect to, but some one planted apple trees for me; I am doing the same for some one else.

CONSTANT READER.,
Montreal, July, 1896.

TEMPERANCE NOTES.

Dr. Norman Kerr told a representative of the London 'Daily News' that there can be no doubt about the great growth of morphinomania both in England and in America during the last fifteen years. In England the victims have been mainly among literary men and doctors; many working men's wives and middle class people also are addicted to chlorodyne. He says that the overwhelming majority of English or Americans who take opium in any form regularly become slaves to it: in four or five weeks after taking the first dose they are hopelessly bound. A few brain-workers begin to take it to increase their mental activity, but usually the habit is begun by taking it to relieve pain or to give sleep. From which medical testimony it may be gathered that, on the whole, it is a good deal better to endure pain, and to fight sleeplessness, than to resort to any of these specifics; and ,further, knowledge is not in itself enough to guard anyone from danger; moral qualities, fortified and braced by the truth and the Spirit of God, are our surest defence.

A SOUTH PACIFIC OCEAN WAIF.

HOW HER WEDDING RECEPTION RESTORED HER TO HER FATHER.

(From the San Francisco 'Chronicle.')

Portland, Oregon, July 13.—Mrs. Emeline Burr, who up to six months ago lived with her foster parents, Mr and Mrs. B. L. Whitmore, in South Portland, is the heroine of a strange romance. She had been a resident here four years, coming with her foster parents from San Francisco, who fifteen years prior to that arrived in the latter city from Northern California.

Early this year Miss Whitmore, being an invalid with rheumatism, visited wealthy English friends in Santa Barbara, Cal., where a few months later the history of her early life was opened to her. Before leaving here she was engaged to marry a well-to-do-business man of Deer Lodge, Mon., named Edwin F. Burr, and the two were married July 4 in Santa Barbara. The romance of Mrs. Burr's early life, perhaps, never would have been disclosed but for the wedding.

Mrs. Burr found her real father, whom she always mourned as dead, on her wedding day. Among the guests at the wedding was Abner L. Carrington, an old gentleman who made a great fortune in Southern California fruit lands.

'This elderly gentleman,' she says, 'made me feel inexpressibly uncomfortable for the matter of an hour after becoming a wife. You remember the lobes of my ears each had the appearance of having had a small piece cut out with a sharp pair of pincers. This oddity amazingly interested Mr. Carrington. Later in the evening he asked a number of questions of Mrs. Whitmore, and before midnight Mr. Carrington identified me as his daughter.'

Mrs. Burr continued that in 1872, when she was three years old, her parents, she and two older sisters, left Sydney in the American barque 'Dana Louden' for San Francisco. Three days out from port the vessel foundered, and nearly all hands were lost. This and the subsequent parts of the story, Mrs. Burr writes, she only learned on her wedding night. Her father barely managed to save himself, and up to the night of the fourth believed every member of his family perished in the disaster. After drifting about on a spar twelve hours he was picked up by an Australian-bound steamer and was returned to Sydney. But he continued the trip on the next outgoing steamer, as the antipodes had nothing but sad memories for him.

Mrs. Burr continued: 'On my wedding night my strangely recovered father told me that he first was attracted to me by my face, which was the same as my mother's at my age. Then he was startled by my ear lobes, which were birthmarks. But what convinced him that I was his child beyond doubt was that he described three other peculiar birthmarks on me. My father stated that my name was Eleanor Bertha Carrington, and that my mother had initialed all my little clothes 'E. B. C.' before leaving home. That seemingly unimportant statement removed every possible doubt as to my being Mr. Carrington's daughter. Mrs. Whitmore stated that the woman who had placed me in her keeping also gave her a little chemisette that I wore when rescued, bearing the initials 'E.B.C.' worked in worsted, and which she still retained.'

A passenger aboard the ill-fated barque, whose name is unknown to Mrs. Whitmore, saved the child's life, and both were rescued by a British vessel bound for San Francisco. On the passage the man died and Mrs. Emeline Cartwright, a Californian, who had taken the ocean trip for her health, adopted the waif, giving her her own name. The Whitmores were neighbors of Mrs. Cartwright on Taylor street, between Pacific and Jackson streets, and when the former died, about fourteen years ago, Mrs. Cartwright begged them to care for the South Pacific ocean waif. Among other things Mrs. Cartwright gave them of the child's belongings was that chemisette, the last link positively establishing the identity of Eleanor Bertha Carrington.

In view of the revelation, Mrs. Burr writes, it is possible that, at her father's earnest request, she and her husband may reside in Southern California.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

"WHEN PHYSICIANS OF HIGH ORDER" recommend its use to nervous and dyspeptic people, you may safely assume "it's all right,"

"SALADA"

CEYLON TEA

DELICIOUS AND ECONOMICAL.

LEAD PACKETS ONLY. BLACK AND MIXED. BY ALL GROCERS.

$1.00 WORTH FOR 67 CTS.

One dollar's worth of China and Japan Tea will produce only the same number of cups as

67 cents worth of

RAM LAL'S

PURE INDIAN TEA.

See the point?

Professional.

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 st
First established firm of Patent Barristers and Engineers in the Dominion.
Trademarks, Designs and Copyrights registered.
Offices at Montreal, Toronto and Washington.
16

SETH P. LEET, B.C.L.,
ADVOCATE, BARRISTER, &c.,
BRITISH EMPIRE BUILDING,
1724 Notre Dame Street,
TELEPHONE 616.

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

N. W. Trenholme, Q. C.,
Has Resumed Practice.
ROOM 38 MECHANICS' INSTITUTE,
204 ST. JAMES STREET.

Housefurnishings, &c.

J. E. TOWNSHEND,
EST 24 YEARS.
PURE BEDDING PATENTED.
Call or ring up 1500 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.
1 LITTLE ST. ANTOINE STREET.
Cor. St. James street, only.
NO BRANCH STORES

HOUSEKEEPERS' NOTICE.
BARGAINS IN CARPETS.
ALL NEW PATTERNS.
Carpet and Upholstering work in all its branches neatly and promptly executed. Carpets beaten.
HENRY HAMMOND, 222 & 224 St. Urbain st
TELEPHONE 1749. 1

W. I. FENWICK,
11 St. Sacrament st.
STOCK BROKER.
Buy New York Stocks on good margins, the worst features of the situation have all been discounted.
The MONETARY TRUST CO., of New York, will carry any line of Stocks on margin at 4 per cent per annum.
24

WATERLOO PASTE.
THE WONDERFUL FLY CATCH.
New, Cheap and Reliable Paste for destroying Caterpillars and Flies. Directions on every tin. Diploma awarded Provincial Exposition, Montreal, 1895.
Ask your Grocer for it.
Trade supplied by WATERLOO PASTE COMPANY, 52 Craig street. 17

Educational.

McGILL UNIVERSITY,
MONTREAL.
SESSION 1 96-97.
The Calendar for the Session 1896-7 contains full information as to Conditions of Entrance, Courses of Study, Regulations for Degrees, Exhibitions and Scholarships, Fees, 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 Donalda Special Course for Women), Tues., 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., 26th Sept.
*In the FACULTY OF ARTS, the various courses in Classics, English, Modern Languages, History, Philosophy, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Zoology, Geology, are open also to PARTIAL STUDENTS without Matriculation.
†The FACULTY OF APPLIED SCIENCE includes 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. BRAKENRIDGE,
Acting Secretary, Reg. and Bursar.
1

THE NATIONAL SCHOOL OF ELOCUTION AND ORATORY, Philadelphia, Pa., U.S.A. Send for catalogue. Mrs. J. W. SHOEMAKER, GEO. B. HYNSON, Esq., Principals.
27

MONTREAL BUSINESS SCHOOL, 11 Guilbault Street.
Principal, J. J. CONOLLY.
The School (Day and Evening) will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 1st. Elementary and advanced studies in English—Reading, Writing, Dictation, Grammar, Geography, History, Hygiene and Physiology. Mathematics—Arithmetic, Mensuration, Algebra, and Geometry. Business — Penmanship, Shorthand, Typewriting, Commercial Arithmetic and Bookkeeping. Languages—French, German, and Latin. Write or call for Prospectus.

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 Calisthenics, 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. CRUIKSHANK, B.A.
Room 6, Y.M.C.A. Building, Montreal.

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 German and French masters. The number of resident scholars is limited. School reopens Tuesday, Sept. 15. For prospectus apply to Miss A. M. HARMON, Principal. 1

ST. FRANCIS COLLEGE AND SCHOOL, Re-open Sept. 1st, 1896.
Incorporated 1854. Affiliated with McGill University. Tuition, $25 per annum. Board, $3. per week. Ask for Calendar giving full information from
J. A. DRESSER, B.A., Principal.

ALMA, THE LEADING CANADIAN COLLEGE FOR YOUNG WOMEN. Buildings and Equipment, Faculty, School and Health Record, and Methods of Instruction, unsurpassed. 60-page illustrated catalogue.
Pres. Austin, A.M., St. Thomas, Ont.

BISHOP STEWART SCHOOL, Frelighsburg, Q., amid beautiful, extensive and healthful environments; home privileges, individual instruction and careful training. Address CANON DAVIDSON, M.A., Rector. 13

ADVERTISEMENTS.

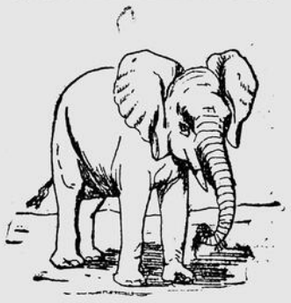
VIAL'S WINE
Tonic Stimulant.
A palatable liquid food, assists digestion, promotes appetite, gives bodily and mental strength, and is especially valuable in cases of
Anemia, Debility, Weakness and Dyspepsia,
The effects are immediate and lasting.



PETERMAN'S ROACH FOOD
FATAL TO COCKROACHES and WATER BUGS
'NOT A POISON.'
It attracts Cockroaches and Water Bugs, as a food they devour it and are destroyed, dried up to shell, leaving no offensive smell.
Kept in stock by all leading druggists.
EWING, HERRON & CO.,
Sole Manufacturing Agents for the Dominion.

Artificial filters cannot make as pure water, nor ordinary water become as highly carbonated as the Laurentian Spring Water, flowing from deep down in the earth—a natural soda water, naturally filtered. That's why
"L" Brand of Soda Water
is so pure and so popular. It's made of Laurentian water.
LAURENTIAN SPRING WATER CO.,
90 Beaudry Street,
Tel. 6965.

Mammoth



POSTERS
Printed at the "Witness" Printing House.

SPICE EXTRACTS
Cinnamon, clove and nutmeg—add the purest of flavoring to the daintiest cakes if they are the
Crown Brand Flavoring Extracts.
It takes but little too for the purity of the Crown Brand gives the greatest strength. We know—we make them. Doesn't your grocer sell them?
ROBERT GREIG & CO.,
Montreal.

HARRISON & CO.,
Expert Opticians,
REMOVED TO 140 ST. PETER STREET,
'Witness' Building.
Newest Goods. Repairs done promptly. Prescription Orders filled.

AGRICULTURAL & HORTICULTURAL

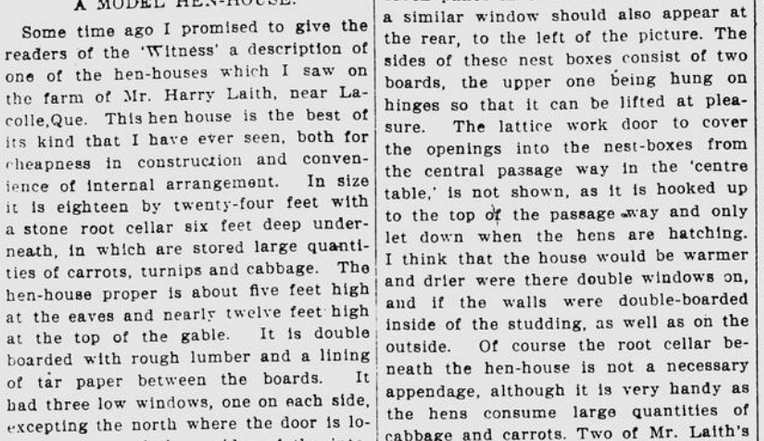
[We invite communications from farmers giving their experience on matters interesting to them as a class; and also enquiries, to which, if we cannot answer them ourselves, some of our readers may be able to furnish satisfactory replies. Questions must always be accompanied by name and address, though not necessarily for publication.]

A MODEL HEN-HOUSE.

Some time ago I promised to give the readers of the 'Witness' a description of one of the hen-houses which I saw on the farm of Mr. Harry Laith, near Lacolle, Que. This hen house is the best of its kind that I have ever seen, both for cheapness in construction and convenience of internal arrangement. In size it is eighteen by twenty-four feet with a stone root cellar six feet deep underneath, in which are stored large quantities of carrots, turnips and cabbage. The hen-house proper is about five feet high at the eaves and nearly twelve feet high at the top of the gable. It is double boarded with rough lumber and a lining of tar paper between the boards. It had three low windows, one on each side, excepting the north where the door is located. Around three sides of the interior there are long boxes, in appearance like the rough cases in which coffins are placed when buried, but much longer. These are placed on supports which elevate them about a foot from the floor; and about a foot above them is a roosting pole. These boxes are divided into nest boxes with an open passage at the rear for the hen to walk to and fro when on business; the openings to these passage-ways being only at the ends, and there being only one entrance from this passage-way to each nest box, the hens cannot see to quarrel much. On the side of the box towards the interior of the building there are boards hung on hinges so that the egg gathering can be done without trouble. In the interior of the hen-house there are two pieces of furniture, resembling large tables, nearly four feet wide and eight feet long, with a number of roost poles placed crosswise about ten inches above the tables and twelve to fourteen inches apart. Beneath the table on each side there is a long box about fifteen inches in height and breadth, which is divided into nest boxes with an opening in each inwards, towards the passage-way, which extends from end to end of the table and is about a foot wide. The opening from the nest boxes to the passage-way has a door made of laths and hung so that when the hens are set to hatch in the nest boxes, the other hens cannot molest them. Once in twenty-four hours, these lattice doors are opened and the 'sitters' driven out for food and water, and when they have completed their toilet, and returned to the nests the lattice doors are let down again. The ceiling of the house consists of boards, planed and matched, and is nailed up beneath the rafters a short distance, then to joists placed across between the rafters about seven feet above the floor. A layer of some five inches of sawdust is placed on this ceiling to help in moderating the temperature. On mild days the door is left open and the hens can run out if they choose. The money cost of this building was about $70 which included about $25 paid to the mason who built the cellar and for the lime in the mortar. Mr. Laith and his sons did all the other carpenter work, also mixing the mortar and attending the mason while at work. The stone was got on the farm.

After writing the foregoing description, I felt that some sort of a sketch was needed to give the average reader a full idea of the interior of this hen-house. But here was a difficulty, for although I am a moderately good mechanic I am a very poor artist, and after several vain attempts at sketching the interior of the building, I applied to Mr. Macpherson, one of the 'Witness' artists, and after some explanation he made the accompanying sketch, which will help to give a good idea of the arrangements for nesting and roosting, although there are some defects in it. The viewer is supposed to be standing inside the door, near to the north-east corner of the hen-house, and looking south-westward. Only one of the central 'nest-tables' is shown, and it is about correct, but the long nest-box to your right hand appear much too large, being too long, too high and too wide. It should extend to near the centre of the window, instead of past, as is represented in the cut, and after a space of about twenty inches, another similar nest-box should be placed, extending backward towards the right about ten feet. The window has two rows of glass, eight by ten inches, and seven panes in each row. A portion of a similar window should also appear at the rear, to the left of the picture. The sides of these nest boxes consist of two boards, the upper one being hung on hinges so that it can be lifted at pleasure. The lattice work door to cover the openings into the nest-boxes from the central passage way in the 'centre table,' is not shown, as it is hooked up to the top of the passage way and only let down when the hens are hatching. I think that the house would be warmer and drier were there double windows on, and if the walls were double-boarded inside of the studding, as well as on the outside. Of course the root cellar beneath the hen-house is not a necessary appendage, although it is very handy as the hens consume large quantities of cabbage and carrots. Two of Mr. Laith's hen-houses are small cheap affairs, nine by twelve feet in area, four feet high at the rear, and nine feet high in front, double-boarded, with tar paper between. He has fifty fowls in each and they seem to have wintered well in their small quarters. These little houses have long nest boxes similar to the ones already described, but there is no centre-table nests in them. I did not ask Mr. Laith the cost of these cheap hen-houses, which ought not to exceed eighteen or twenty dollars. There is an enclosure of from a quarter to half an acre in size connected with each hen-house, the fence being made of tall, sharp-pointed pickets, but I believe that for a considerable portion of the summer the hens get the run of the farm, which is of a dry, gravelly nature.

RUSTICUS.



A MODEL HEN-HOUSE.

FARM GLEANINGS.

The machinery men undoubtedly make more money out of their wares than the farmer does out of his wheat.

About this time of the year the farmer who very enthusiastically started a small fruit garden early in the season forgets all about it, and lets the weeds take it.

We must sacrifice something for pleasure. Town people do it; country people must do so. We should give up some time and some money, for the home pleasures on the farm.

The farmer's table is not provided with table luxuries from the garden from early in the season till late, as it should be. This is the result of neglect in most instances; it is not laziness, we suppose.

A good fruit year usually brings trade for the nurserymen, but they tell us that this season will be an exception to the rule. Fruit growers can't grow enthusiastic over low prices if there is an abundance on every hand.

The corn for ensilage should be in the denting stage when put in. That which is riper can be put in successfully if water is run over it to moisten it at the time. It must be moist or it will not 'cure' well. If put in greener, acetic fermentation will result and the ensilage will be sour.

Don't try any new variety of seed wheat upon a very extensive scale that has not been tested in your locality. Select your seed from the variety that under almost any condition has given the largest yield on soils similar to your own. Don't change what you have been successful with until you are mighty sure you have something better.

In answer to an inquiry for a remedy for cabbage worms, I give two which are said to be efficacious:—The first consists of tobacco water, made by steeping the stems, leaves, or even the plug tobacco, until its strength is all in the liquid. Sprinkle this over the cabbage, giving them several applications if necessary. If applied in season it will prevent the butterflies from laying eggs on the plants. The second remedy is a mixture of fine salt and air-slaked lime, in equal parts, sprinkled over the plants.

The farmer cannot change his business with every change in the markets. A close watch must be kept on market values, but our observation is that in the long run those farmers have been most successful during the past ten years of falling prices who have followed a generally steady course, changing but slightly from year to year and raising on the farm all that they consumed as far as possible, so that their money crops have been clear gain in one sense.

The extent of the corn crop of the United States this year is about 1,000,000 acres less than it was last year. Then it was 82,000,000 acres. In 1894 it was only 76,000,000. There is every indication now that the corn crop of the country will equal the enormous crop of last year, which was 2,151,139,000 bushels. That was the largest corn crop the United States has produced for many years. The crop of 1894 had only been 1,212,000,000 bushels, and it was but a trifle more in 1893 and 1892. In 1891 it reached beyond 2,000,000,000 bushels.

To arouse a greater interest in the agricultural college, the authorities of the Minnesota school have arranged with the railways to have delegations of farmers, consisting of 200 to 300 persons, visit the college and experiment station and spend the day inspecting the institution. The visitors are given a lunch at noon, and the faculty spend the entire day acting as guides and explaining the different lines of work. It is working well, and a great interest is being awakened. Agricultural colleges are not attended largely because their value is not recognized, and this lack of appreciation is due chiefly to the fact that they are not known. The Minnesota people have the right idea, and other States could profitably imitate them.

Marsh lands vary greatly in their character, and consequently in the best method for their treatment. In a general way, it must be said that all such lands, before they can become suitable for general agricultural purposes, must be drained, and sooner or later tile-drained. Tile draining is always to be recommended rather than draining by open ditches. If the peat is well decomposed and not more than 18 inches thick, the best method of treatment is to tile-drain at once; but if the peat is not well decomposed, that is, if it is coarse and fibrous, and brown in color, having a thickness of more than 18 inches, then usually, in such cases, open ditches should first be resorted to. The necessity for open ditches in such cases grows out of the fact that undecomposed peat, when drained, shrinks very greatly and settles so that the surface may fall ten to twenty inches during the process of drying. If the tiles are laid in such lands at once, the danger is that they will be found too near the surface for effective work when the land has become dried. After such land has lain two or three years, and the peat has settled, then the open ditches may be deepened and the field properly tile-drained.

POULTRY PARAGRAPHS.

Should you intend to do any building for your poultry this season, do not leave it until late in the season. The sooner it is done the better.

There is just as much difference in hens laying as there is in cows giving milk. It will pay to keep some and others won't pay for their keep.

Clean out and shut up the hennery for a month or two now. It will be better for fowls to roost outdoors this time of the year than inside, and insect pests are much less liable to bother.

Don't spare fire and lime about the poultry yards at this season of the year. Burn up the old nests and use with a liberal hand fresh lime about places where feed is given and damp corners that are unhealthy.

Don't try to do much with your fowls during the moulting season, and don't expect much of them. If you manage to keep them in a healthy, thriving condition it is enough. Everything that works and produces must have rest and a chance to recuperate, and the hen is no exception to the rule.

After all is said and done it is impossible to breed up an egg laying strain or a large egg strain by crossing. It is necessary to in-breed. Our pullets may be forging ahead on the right line, but if we introduce a new cock that is from a small egg strain, or more properly no egg strain, then we upset our previous work. It can only be done by selecting the hens each year that are known to lay large eggs and plenty of them, and mating them with a cock of the same family. This cock may not be a brother, but he must be at least a cousin—the further removed the better. In order to do this two or more separate flocks of the same kind must be kept. This branch of egg farming requires patience, but it will pay anyone to practice it, especially if he sells to private customers.

LIVE STOCK NOTES.

Don't let your animals suffer for want of plenty of shade this hot weather. An empty shed is an excellent place for stock during the day, and the darker it is the better.

Don't make one horse do all the odd jobs and hard work on the farm where several animals are kept because he is willing and tractable. Break in the others and let them do their turn.

If pastures are overstocked and get short, don't allow the animals to run down in flesh. Better feed a little grain and keep them up. It's cheaper to do this than to build up after they have run down.

A very good idea it is to make a fly net out of old bone dust bags, and fasten it on your cow securely. The increased flow of milk will soon pay for all this costs, to say nothing of comfort to the animal.

Stockmen would do well to break up the manure in the pasture whenever possible, as the flies deposit their eggs in it, from which the young are developed. If the manure is gathered up or broken to pieces within a day or so, and if remedies to keep off the flies are applied to the cattle, the insects will disappear early in the season.

Away back in 1857, the Massachusetts board of agriculture, after a hot discussion, gravely voted to 'divest the exhibition of horses of all characteristics of the horse race and its immoral tendencies, and that no trial of speed be allowed, except by one horse at a time, or a pair harnessed together, the rate of speed not to exceed a mile in four minutes, all horses driven faster to be ruled out in all premiums.'

There has been a strong tendency during recent years to cut down the size of the flocks of sheep on the part of many breeders, and naturally so. It is always so when prices fall. But sheep are likely to improve. They are almost certain to improve. Particular care should be exercised, therefore, with reference to the disposal of ewe lambs. In the near future this class of stock should bring fair prices, so far as we can judge by present indications.

DR. BAEDEKER IN RUSSIA.

At a recent missionary conference in London a deeply interesting and encouraging account of his recent tour on the Continent was given by the Rev. David Baron. He spoke of the passing away of the long dark and dreary night of Jewish unbelief, and the near dawning of a better day. All over the Continent, during his recent two months' travels from Holland to the Balkan States, he found many Jews willing to listen to the story of the Messiah and his salvation. There is great need for more itinerating evangelists among the Jews; the opportunity throughout Europe for taking the gospel to them is indeed a grand one.

The third speaker of the morning was Dr. Baedeker, who had a still more wonderful story to tell than that of his Jewish brother. His account of experiences in different parts of Russia was like a chapter out of the Book of the Acts of the Apostles. He dwelt on the vastness of the Russian Empire and the great variety of nationalities to be found within its borders. The priceless service rendered to him in his many journeys by the British and Foreign Bible Society was acknowledged. He regarded the society as the greatest monument of British Christianity. He told also the remarkable freedom that exists in Russia for the distribution of the scriptures, and of the help rendered by the authorities in the way of free passes for himself and other workers throughout the country, and free freightage for parcels of scriptures. In these respects Russia is far ahead of Great Britain. The permission that Dr. Baedeker has received to visit Russian prisons is now extended to two fellow-workers. Some deeply pathetic facts were given as to the condition of the Stundists and their fidelity to conscience and Christ in the midst of persecution and distress. The relief which he had been able to distribute through the kindness of Christians in different lands had saved many from starvation. The Stundists are grievously disappointed that no amelioration of their condition has been granted at the recent coronation of the Czar. They are still suffering greatly, but their numbers are not diminishing, and the Lord must have some great purpose in connection with them. Dr. Baedeker greatly cheered the company by his recital of the way in which God had smoothed his path during his late nine months' tour through Russia. He said he was not done with it yet. He asked fervent prayer for the persecuted Stundists, for the Empire generally, and specially for the young Czar.

MR. MOTT IN AUSTRALIA.

An important meeting was held in the Classical Theatre at the University on the evening of Saturday, the 11th ult. The influence of university graduates upon the social and religious, as well as upon the intellectual world is well established, and has been emphasized by observers so competent as Macaulay. Any cause, therefore, which exerts a vital, determining influence upon bodies of students must be regarded as of great importance to the community at large. And probably of all the forces which may be brought to bear upon the student world there is none so deep in its workings, and so lasting in its effects, as is the religion of the Lord Jesus Christ. That which purifies the streams will tend to keep the rivers pure; so the Christianizing of our universities would perhaps do more than any other single work to purify and ennoble the worlds of science, politics and letters.

The Melbourne University is established upon a purely secular foundation, but the need of a Christian institution to afford a common meeting ground for Christian students, and a basis for aggressive work, has long been felt. Two years ago the university Bible and Prayer Band came into existence; but though its advantages were shared heartily by a few, Christian students as a whole did not join in the work of the Band. The Band's sphere was just being extended by its merging into the University Christian Alliance, when the arrival of Mr. John R. Mott, M.A., the General Secretary of the World's Student Christian Federation, afforded an opportunity for organizing a Christian union here, with a constitution similar to those associations which have been so wonderfully used of God in the universities of Great Britain, Europe and America.

Invitations were issued to the gownsmen, senate, and council to attend a meeting at the university, in order to hear Mr. Mott deliver an address upon students' federation. A representative gathering assembled, and endorsed Mr. Mott's remarks by frequent acclamation and eager attention. He announced, as the most important occurrence in the student world of late years, the formation of the World's Student Christian Federation. Delegates appointed by the five great student intercollegiate associations of the world, met last year at Vadstena, in Sweden, adopted a constitution and formed the federation.

The first of these five great organizations is the Intercollegiate Christian Association of Canada. When this association was formed, there were only thirty Christian organizations in the colleges of America. Now there are 513, with a membership of more than 33,000 students and professors. Thirty thousand men have been led to Jesus Christ, the study of the bible has been extended and promoted, 4,000 have been led to dedicate their lives to foreign missionary work, and of these more than 800 have already reached the field. Moral standards in the universities have been raised to such an extent that non-Christian professors have given it as their opinion that the university could better spare any of its social or sport unions than the religious organizations which have grown up in connection with the association.

The second of these movements is known as the British College Christian Union. Since it came into existence, only two years ago, the number of college unions has increased from seventeen to fifty-three, and letters lately received from Edinburgh, Cambridge and Oxford testified that many men were accepting Jesus Christ as Saviour and Lord. In connection with this union there has been a great missionary uprising, which manifested itself in the great Student Volunteer Missionary Convention, held in January of this year at Liverpool. Delegates were present from American, European and Asiatic universities, all of whom, to the number of nine hundred, were pledged to foreign mission work. Men of high position in the Church have spoken of this as the most significant spiritual event of modern times.

The German University Christian Alliance is the third movement in this federation. It originated, not in the universities, but in the gymnasia; and was introduced into the universities by students who had passed through these classes.

The two other movements are known as the Scandinavian University Christian Movement, and the College Young Men's Christian Association Movement in Foreign Lands. The former has only lately been organized. The latter unites associations in fifty colleges throughout Turkey, Syria, Egypt, South America, South Africa, Ceylon, India, China and Japan.

In Japan conventions for students are regularly held. At the last they decided to cable their motto to the associations of America, as a greeting from students in other lands. The motto ran, 'Make Jesus King.' This was sent to a student in Copenhagen by some American friends. He called a few of his friends together, and started the question, if the colleges and universities of Japan can unite to form a central and controlling organization ought it not to be possible, and even incumbent upon us to unite the colleges and universities of Scandinavia, Denmark and Finland? The result then of that cable message is the Scandinavian movement.

Immediately at the close of the address a meeting was called of students who were interested in forming a union similar in purpose, method and constitution to those of which Mr. Mott had been speaking. The meeting was well attended, and the Melbourne University Christian Union was formed. Mr. Mott recently established similar unions in Adelaide; he is now in New Zealand engaged in the same work. He will thence proceed to Sydney, and afterwards return to Melbourne. It has been decided to hold a students' convention in Melbourne during the first week of June, at which delegates from the universities and colleges of Victoria, South Australia, New South Wales and New Zealand will be present, and over which Mr. Mott will preside.

It is probable that an Australasian Student Christian Federation will be constituted, which will then be ready to unite on equal terms with the five great student movements already mentioned in the World's Student Christian Federation.—Australian Paper.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

Vice-President Stevenson's daughter went on record as a real temperance woman when she prohibited wine and other intoxicating drinks at her wedding feast in Washington.

The Rev. Mark Guy Pearse has had a warm welcome at Johannesburg, and was invited by the Evangelical Ministers' Association to a breakfast at the Young Men's Christian Association Hall.

The Stundists of Russia abstain from vodka, the native intoxicating liquor. Hence in some parts it is sufficient to refuse vodka to earn the title 'Stundist', and to be so described entails in many cases terrible consequences.

The Glasgow Lodging-house Gospel Union has seventy pledged workers, who regularly hold meetings in the lodging-houses of the city, and conduct open-air meetings. There is a Sabbath-school, a bible-class and a fellowship meeting.

The Bishop of Lichfield has recently received a letter signed by twelve English chaplains in the Riviera, setting forth the harmful influence exerted upon their work by English clergymen, when holiday making, attending the concerts and being seen in the rooms of the gambling casino at Monte Carlo.

A Bechuanaland Relief Fund has been opened at the Mansion House. Owing to the drought, locusts and rinderpest, about 100,000 persons are in danger of death by starvation. Khama and his son have lost the whole of their cattle. The Rev. Wardlaw Thompson is secretary, and Sir G. Baden-Powell treasurer of the fund.

Miss Johannesdottir is now in the west of Iceland, and is promoting a W.C.T.U. there. No Icelandic lady is as well known in Scandinavia as Miss Johannesdottir. She is a good Latin, English, Danish and German linguist, and has lectured in a high school in Denmark and in Norway. She is now advocating a national university for Iceland.

The first German International Congress for Women will be held in Berlin next September. Miss Willard and Lady Henry Somerset will take part in the congress. Frau Hoffman writes that the 'Bund Deutscher Frauen' is meeting at Cassel, where she hopes to push forward the W.C.T.U. This woman's council has 41,000 members.

Dr. Maclaren, Manchester, completed the fiftieth year of his ministry recently. Preaching on Sunday morning to a large congregation at Union Chapel, Oxford road, he took for his text the words, 'Fellow-helpers to the truth' (John iii., 8). In the course of an interesting reference to the past fifty years of his ministry he stated that this was the text from which he preached his first sermon, on Sunday, June 28, 1846, at Southampton.

An interesting work is being carried on amongst the students of South Africa, by Mr. Luther D. Wishard. He is doing his utmost to gather around him the students at the various colleges for the purpose of organizing amongst them definite religious work. So far his efforts have been blessed with no little success, and an earnest revival amongst these young men is prayed and hoped for. A large united conference of students had been arranged to meet at Stellenbosch towards the end of July.

Investigation along the line of total abstinence for railway employees shows that of the twenty-five railway managers questioned by the 'Voice,' every one testified to the inefficiency of habitual drinkers, and declared that they invariably give preference to non-drinkers, both in the matter of employment and of promotion. Out of the twenty-five, nineteen forbid liquor to all employees while on duty, and five forbid it to trainmen only; eighteen require total abstinence in train service, and many require it in all the branches.

One of the most promising movements in London for the betterment of girls' life is the establishment of Working Girls' Clubs, on a more or less democratic line. In these clubs the girls learn the value of organization; they acquire the spirit of true unity, where it is each for all, and all for each, not only in so[illegible] under good leaders; it fosters [illegible] in each others' industrial [illegible] able knowledge is gained w[illegible] the girls as workers. Thes[illegible] growing up everywhere.

According to the 'Christian [illegible] there are one thousand M[illegible] work in Eastern Kentucky and West Virginia. Th[illegible] couples, make house-to-hou[illegible] tribute tracts and pamphl[illegible] schoolhouses, churches and [illegible] do not carry the Book of the New Testament, and at least declaim against [illegible] county it is said over tw[illegible] verts are waiting transp[illegible] and Mexico. The missi[illegible] the report is urgent in [illegible] sistance to counteract the [illegible] workers, especially the as[illegible] erature of the best quality.

A telegram has reached [illegible] house of the London Mis[illegible] from China last week a[illegible] death at Hankow, from fo[illegible] Paul Turner. Dr. Turner [illegible] missionary of much pr[illegible] only gone to China for th[illegible] the end of last year. H[illegible] of a former missionary [illegible] Missionary Society, the [illegible] Turner of Canton. News [illegible] received of the death in [illegible] of Mr. Alexander Carson, [illegible] mission at Lake Tangany[illegible] son had joined the missio[illegible] engineer, and had done [illegible] outside of his own particula[illegible] was forty-six years of ar[illegible] leaves only two missio[illegible] Jones and Purves) in the [illegible]

We feel sure, says the [illegible] that we speak for all wh[illegible] when we extend thanks to [illegible] 'Ledger' of Kentucky for the [illegible] notice which recently appeared [illegible] umns: 'All contracts for wh[illegible] tisements in the 'Ledger' [illegible] and from this date no whiske[illegible] ments shall appear in these [illegible] any price. If saloon people [illegible] patiate on the merits (?) of [illegible] brand of their damnation, they [illegible] elsewhere for a medium through which to extol their virtues. The [illegible] makes no claims to sanctity [illegible] when a saloonkeeper tells us that a [illegible] dollar advertisement in the 'Ledger' has sold for him twelve hundred [illegible] worth of whiskey it makes us [illegible] we have been in a small measure responsible for the damage done and promise "to sin no more." May other newspapers also be moved to [illegible] of their responsibility in this matter.

Dr. Pentecost again referred to the higher criticism on Sunday evening says the 'British Weekly.' He said that no critic now would dare to assail the fact of the Resurrection. 'Whatever they may say about dates and authorship no sane critic doubts that Christ rose from the dead. That fact is as well established as the murder of Julius Cæsar or Brutus or the defeat of Napoleon at Wellington.' 'If,' he added, a sceptic comes to me with the old arguments against Jonah, Daniel in the lion's den, the Red Sea, and the three children in the fiery furnace, all of which facts I believe to be historically true, I ask him to leave these questions for a while and turn to that impregnable Gibraltar of our salvation which we have in the resurrection of Christ.' Dr. Pentecost further added that those of his hearers who were accustomed to follow the higher criticism as it filtered towards them through reviews and papers must have observed that even the German rationalistic school had ceased its assaults upon the four gospels.

An amusing instance of the determination of one woman to emancipate herself occurred not long since at the railway station in Bombay. In the large third-class waiting hall a colporteur with Bibles, books and tracts in the vernaculars of this part of India, spends several hours each day, for here between trains great numbers of people congregate. A bright-faced, well-dressed woman sat among the others one day, waiting for a train. She watched the people gathered around the man with the books with evident interest, and at length timidly approaching him, selected several little books from his stock, paid for the same and retired again to her corner. Her husband coming in soon after and seeing the books, took them from her, and after a brief examination, tore them into fragments and cast them from him. Then turning to the woman, he said in angry tones: 'These are Christian books. You shall not read them.' The woman made no response, and was apparently unmoved; but when her husband had left the hall, she arose and with an air of great determination, approached the colporteur, made a second purchase of books, which this time she took care to conceal, and again took her place among the women.

Sir James Low of Scotland has been travelling in Africa. When asked as to the most outstanding memory of his tour he unhesitatingly named his visit to the mission station at Lovedale. From East London we took train to King Williamstown, and thence journeyed in a cart drawn by six horses from six o'clock in the morning until five in the afternoon, when we reached Lovedale. The road lies through the heart of Kaffraria, passing many a battle field on the way. Lovedale I consider an ideal mission station. It is impossible to do justice to it in a few sentences, and some day I hope to give my observations and opinions regarding it at greater length. There are in all twenty-three large buildings including schools, libraries, workshops, kitchens, dormitories, etc. It is attended by eight hundred students, men and women, belonging to Kafir, Basuto, Bechuana, Zulu, and other tribes, and is under the charge of white teachers, nearly all of whom are Scots and several of whom belong to Dundee. The system of instruction is most complete, besides the regular mission services which are of the most attractive character, there are schools in which the native women and girls are taught laundry work, sewing, cookery, and other domestic accomplishments, and schools where the men and boys undergo a complete course of manual instruction. The influence of Lovedale has created a desire for education among the natives, and many uneducated parents send their children there for instruction. Dr. Stewart is beloved by the natives, and Mrs. Stewart and family were also found to be charming people.

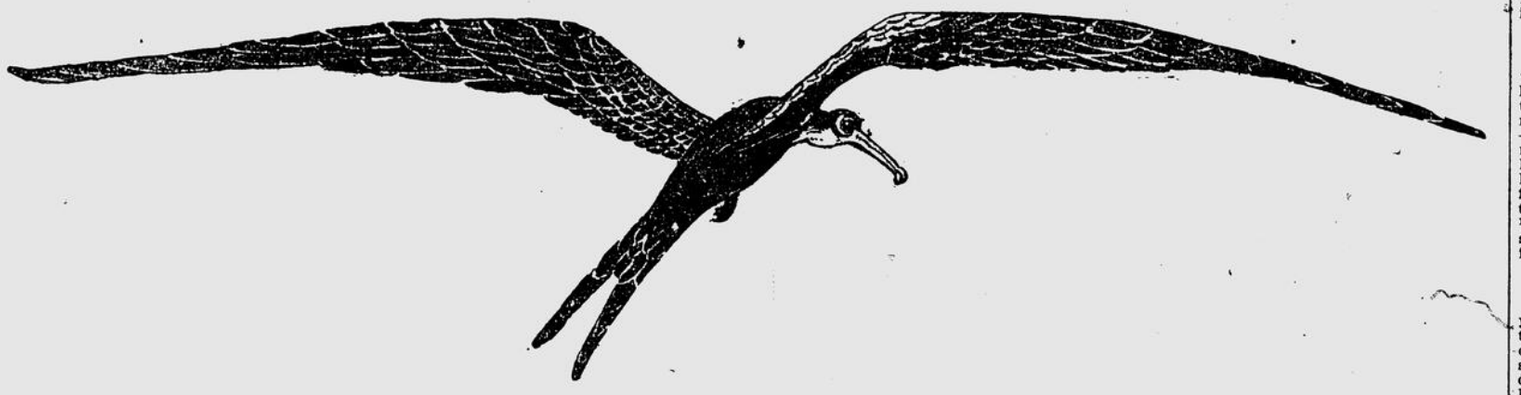
TWO DAYS TO EUROPE.

THIS IS WHAT THE FRIGATE BIRD CAN DO.

THE FLEETEST BIRD THAT EXISTS.

...scientist the other day and asking whether he believed success to ...ly within the grasp of the Darius ...s of our day—the men who are ...o master the secret of the art of ... replied in the affirmative, ...e the affirmation strong. 'We ...n fly,' he said; 'but,' he added, ...s must study nature's machines ...r fully if they would win com...ess in that line. They should ...the frigate bird, for instance. It ... faster and further and remain ...n the air than any other creature ...gs the ethereal blue. Beyond ... is the fleetest thing in existence. ...sing the Atlantic in a day and a ... would be travelling at a lively ... It would be maintaining a rate of ... a hundred and twenty-five miles ... ir for almost three thousand miles. ...ld be such a speed achievement as ... only been dreamed of so far, even ...he wildest enthusiasts. And yet it is ...lared by some who are familiar with ...e frigate bird that such a flight is ...ite within its power.

The body of the bird is not much ...ger than a chicken's, and yet when ... wings are spread for flight the tips ... fully seven feet apart. Unfortun... for an accurate measurement of its ... of speed when flying at its best, it ... not a migratory bird, but some en...asts among tropical bird hunters ... declared the belief that, with the ..., it ought easily to make two hun...d and fifty miles an hour, which ...ld be flying twice as fast as would ...e necessary to go from New York to Liverpool in twenty-four hours. Others, not so enthusiastic, place the rate at a hundred and seventy-five miles an hour, and others at only a hundred, but all say that it is incredibly fast.'



THE FRIGATE BIRD.

WONDERFUL WINGS.

Mr. F. M. Chapman of the Metropolitan Museum of Natural History, knows a good deal about this strange creature, which is sometimes called the sea hawk, sometimes the man-of-war bird, sometimes the frigate pelican and by ornithologists 'Tachypetes aquilia.'

'I have shot several specimens of the frigate bird,' said Mr. Chapman to me yesterday, 'and I have watched them in their flight for hours. I wouldn't like to hazard an estimate as to their speed, but their flying machinery is the most wonderful I have ever seen. It is also peculiar. Each wing is about three feet long and furnished with remarkably strong feathers. Save when they are exerting themselves, frigate birds use that part of the wing which corresponds to a man's upper arms, simply as an aeroplane on which to float, propelling themselves solely with the pinions and moving that joint only which corresponds to the human elbow. When they wish to make time, they extend their wings to the utmost, and then they are a wonderful thing to see. I took an instantaneous photograph of a lot of them when I was down among the tropical isles last time, which shows their method of flight most admirably.

They are exceedingly fond of floating in the high air layers, where they will sometimes sail for hours without perceptibly moving a feather, and when they are disposing of their time they afford excellent examples of the working of the aeroplane principle adopted by Maxim and other investigators of the art of flying.

'The frigate bird,' said Mr. Chapman, is a true tropicopolitan—that is, it is found in all tropical regions—but it is also a sea bird and it nearly always remains near the islands on which it lives. That no doubt, explains in large measure why so little is known of the habits and powers of the bird. The male frigate bird is of a glossy black. Underneath the bill is a pouch of a brilliant red color. The female is nearly white on the under side and of a very glossy chocolate brown elsewhere. The power of a frigate bird to turn in flight is quite as marvellous as its ability to remain aloft a long time and to fly far and fast. This bird is superior in some particulars in flight to the turkey buzzard, which has been carefully studied by Professor Langley in his experiments in flying devices. The wing area, so to speak, of the frigate bird is at least as great as that of the albatross, and perhaps greater, since the wings are not so broad, they are almost as broad of quite a foot more and the body of the bird is not more than a foot as much.

'It is to be regretted,' Mr. Chapman added, 'that the frigate bird had not been more closely studied. It will undoubtedly receive much attention in the future, whether a record flight can be made for is doubtful.'—New York

A COMPLETE CHANGE OF STAFF.

There was a complete change in the staff of the Court House this morning, half of the officials in each office having returned to their desks after a month's vacation, and half have left to take their turn, which will resume their duties on

TRANSATLANTIC TELEGRAPHY AND LORD KELVIN.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In looking over your issue of June 20, I ran across your very interesting article on Lord Kelvin, the greatest scientist of the age. In early days he was well known as Prof. Thomas of the Glasgow University, and as much interested in electrical science. My object in this communication, as a former humble disciple of Prof. Morse, is to correct an error therein and do justice to the memory of two gentlemen now deceased, whom it was my privilege and pleasure to know personally. The following is the paragraph I refer to namely: 'Without doubt Lord Kelvin's greatest achievement was the laying of the cable between Great Britain and America. This is contrary to the facts. It stands on record that to the late F. N. Gisborne of Ottawa, superintendent of the Dominion Government Telegraphs, is due the credit of the conception and primary practical movements for transatlantic telegraphy, he having, previous to 1854, laid some cables connecting the islands of the lower provinces with this ultimate object in view.

It was not till the winter of 1854, in New York city, that Mr. Gisborne first met the late Mr. Cyrus West Field to discuss the possibilities of connecting Newfoundland with Ireland by an Atlantic telegraph cable. Mr. Field at once grasped the whole situation. His leisure, wonderful and tireless energy, in a city where capital was easily to be got, threw himself into the project with that indomitable perseverance that brooked no obstacle, till the first Atlantic cable was manufactured in England in 1856. We remember it was laid in 1857 and was lost. Undeterred, the attempt was renewed the following year, and the cable successfully laid. September 1, 1858, was set apart by common consent for public rejoicing. I took part in the New York celebration. But the joy was brief; some great fault existed; the dying electric spark ceased and after a very short time the cable was abandoned. Mr. Field, nothing daunted, commenced anew an effort to enlist capital in a fresh attempt. He succeeded. Amongst Montrealer's subscriptions were the late Sir Hugh Allan and Mr. O. S. Wood. A new cable was made. At this juncture Prof. Thomson was consulting electrician to the Telegraph Construction & Maintenance Company, which had engaged to lay a successful Atlantic cable.

In 1865 the 'Great Eastern' started on her journey, but the cable broke in mid-ocean. All urged a new attempt. Another cable was made and in 1866, thirty years ago—it hardly seems so long, yet how time flies!—not only was it successfully laid, but the cable of the previous year was picked up, and spliced and put in successful use. When this cable was eventually laid, he, Sir W. Thomson, together with the projectors, received the honor of knighthood. Unquestionably the scientific investigations and discovery of the laws which govern retardation or induction, when electrical signals are passing through an immense length of wire, led to the invention of his mirror galvanometer, and his syphon recorder, now in use on all long-distance cables. Their usefulness arises from their extreme delicacy, which allows of their being worked by a low battery power, and thus tends greatly to the preservation of the cable. This being possible, at once gave long-distance cable telegraphy a commercial value. Thus, after thirteen years of persistent energy, of pluck such as the world has seldom witnessed, the two worlds were united, never again to be severed. At an immense banquet in England Lord Stanley, the then Minister of Foreign Affairs, said, 'On the union of the two nations, more than on any other thing, the future of civilization depends.' The chairman said 'To Mr. Field it is that we owe the practical carrying out of the idea which has brought such glorious fruit.'

John Bright at another social function said, 'I rejoice very much at this banquet. I have known Mr. Field for many years. He has, by an energy almost without example, by a courage nothing could daunt, by a faith that nothing could make to falter, and by sacrifices beyond estimation, aided by discovery, and by science, and by capital, accomplished the grandest triumph which the reason and intellect of man have ever achieved.' Sir W. H. Russell, the great war correspondent of the London 'Times,' has placed himself on record as follows: 'Let who will claim the merit of having first said the Atlantic cable was possible, to Mr. Field is due the inalienable merit of having made it possible, and of giving to an abortive conception all the attributes of healthy existence.'

JOHN HORN.

Montreal, July 24, 1896.

PRESBYTERIAN LITURGY.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—On the fourth page of the 'Daily Witness' for July 27, 1896, appeared an article headed as above, which I found deeply interesting, although I cannot adopt its conclusions. Who am I? A layman of the Kirk of Scotland, and a firm believer in the 'Shorter Catechism.' So much for the position of one who ardently desires a liturgy for the Kirk. My reasons are simple: When the minister is blessed both in prayer and in preaching the gospel, the present Presbyterian form (or rather absence of form), is perfect. But all clergymen are not equally gifted; the preaching of some and the prayers of others are far below the standard of what teaching from the pulpit and invocations in prayer should be to arrest the attention and reach the heart. Therefore, when I visit a foreign city, I attend the services of the Anglican Church, being quite sure that a great part of the service will be as near to perfection as possible for a liturgy to be, but, of course, when I can enjoy the privilege of sitting under a Norman McLeod, a William M. Taylor, or an Ian McLaren, I do not forego it.

I have prepared a liturgy for our Scotch Church, which in its general principles, has met the approval of some of our ministers. In it I combined part of the ritual of the Book of Common Prayer, with opportunities for prayer composed by the minister which are not to be found therein. Therefore, referring to the Book of Common Prayer, I would,

1. Retain the practice of opening the service by the recital of several selections from scripture.

2. Then the prayer 'Dearly beloved brethren, the scripture moveth us in sundry places,' or words to the same effect.

3. Followed by the General Confession, all standing and repeating after the minister, 'Almighty and most merciful Father, we have erred and strayed from thy way,' etc., or words to same effect.

4 Then the absolution (the most consolatory declaration of our God's love to us in the dear Saviour), 'Almighty God, the Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, who desireth not the death of a sinner,' etc.

5. Then the Lord's prayer, to be repeated, petition after petition, by the congregation after the minister.

6. Then a hymn (all joining).

7. Then the 'first lesson' (from the Old Testament).

8. Then another hymn.

9. Then the 'second lesson' (from the New Testament).

10. Then shall be repeated the Apostles' Creed by minister and congregation.

11. Then a prayer by the minister.

12. Then a hymn.

13. Then the sermon.

14. Prayer by the minister.

15. The anthem by the choir and collection by the elders.

16. At morning (but not at evening service) the ten commandments with responses by the congregation after each commandment.

Many passages from the litany are beautiful and edifying and might be introduced.

The above is merely suggestive. My chief object is to keep alive the attention of the congregation through making them take an active part in the prayers, etc., by repeating so many of them after the minister. The minister will enjoy ample scope in two prayers and a sermon, all composed by himself, for moving the hearts of his flock.

NEC TAMEN.

'HYPERION TO A SATYR.'

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—A little levity in these holiday times may be refreshing, even in a 'Witness' leading article of the nature of that in your issue touching the suggested visit of the Czar to his grandmother-in-law at Balmoral. To us Danes, who have learned to appreciate, almost to revere, our royal house, it seems, though, little short of sacrilege to read, in a British journal our good King Christian spoken of as a 'country squire.' If, as we suppose, the term is merely intended to imply the lovable, homely bonhomie and sterling qualities of the royal and venerable father of the Princess of Wales, of the Dowager Czarina of Russia, of the King of Greece, etc., we think a happier and, for the uninitiated, less invidious expression might have been employed. Comparatively few people on this side have had the advantage of ripening their judgment and enlarging their views by visiting our beautiful and interesting capital, Copenhagen, and of seeing our grand old palaces there and in its neighborhood, which, be it remarked, are nothing short of regal, although the 'residence' of the said 'country squire.' It may, therfore, save ignorant misconception, if we mention the historical fact that the Kingdom of Denmark, if small, is one of the most ancient in Europe and contains one of the happiest, most cultured and most thriving of people, under an enlightened monarch, whose lustre cannot be dimmed by any journalistic flippancy.

HORATIO.

We should greatly regret to write a slighting word of the very royal Dane from whom have sprung and are to spring so many sovereigns. Nor does the phrase we used suggest any slight to English ears. There is many a country squire in England who would not exchange what that name imports for the highest title. To the reader of English literature the phrase country squire is suggestive of home-loving, generous, unpretentious bonhomie, of an instinctive, unconstrained and acknowledged superiority that needs not asert itself, of a freedom from artificiality and assumption and of a kindly, paternal relation to everything in sight. Every squire does not fill that bill; neither is every monarch so much of a king as the present successor of Hamlet.

AN ORIGINAL PHILANTHROPIST.

(The 'Congregationalist.')

The procrastinating being who is obliged to make desperate shifts to write to his own kith and kin will find it difficult to credit the following veracious tale.

A good Prohibitionist, whom we will rechristen Paul Chandler, chanced to be spending a few weeks in Jacksonville, Fla. The first time he had occasion to visit the post office he noticed a long file of colored men and women standing before one of the general delivery windows, each in turn inquiring anxiously and vainly for mail. Again and again, when Mr. Chandler went to the post-office, this scene was enacted—the long dusky file of men and women patiently waiting, only to go away disappointed as before, the while their wistful glances at the letters of their more fortunate white brethren told only too plainly the sickness of hope deferred.

Mr. Chandler's interest grew rapidly to pity, and he finally asked the postmaster if they never received any mail.

'Never,' said the latter. 'They have been coming here every day, year in and year out, and they never get anything. They don't seem to understand why other people get letters while they never do. Of course they write none themselves, still they have a vague faith that the post office will some day deliver something for them.'

To the careless passer-by and to those who had seen the spectacle for years, the darkies' naive illusion was simply a joke, so old that it had even ceased to excite comment. Not so was the waiting throng photographed on the sensitive soul of Mr. Chandler. Many a night his dreams were haunted by shadowy faces, now bright with expectancy, now grim and sombre with the old disappointment. The piteous vision was at last dispelled by the query, 'Why shouldn't I write them some letters?'

Thereupon Mr. Chandler asked the postmaster for a list of the colored men's names, resolving to write to all of them as soon as he went North. The correspondence thus originated has probably never been surpassed for unique flavor and pathos. Mr. Chandler's letters were full of good cheer and Christian counsel. The replies were brimming with childish delight and satisfaction, that at last the post office was doing its duty to all, regardless of color or previous condition of servitude.

The nondescript character of the names on his 'correspondence list' often left Mr. Chandler in doubt whether he was writing to a man or to a woman. In such cases he would make his counsels cover broadly generic temptations, and use no differentiating titles of sex. One of these common gender epistles (to Perseverance Jones) brought a touching reply.

Dear Mister Chandler [it ran], i have ben going to the post office for seventeen year to get that letter. Why didn't you write it before? I am an old man ninety years old.

PERSEVERANCE JONES.

Mr. Chandler sent this pathetic life-summary to a friend, requesting him to return it at his earliest convenience. Several weeks later it came back with the following apology:—

Dear Paul,—You will pardon this delay, I know, when I tell you what I have done. I took your letter to prayer meeting with me and read it. The entire audience wept. A collection of ten dollars (which I inclose) was taken up to help you continue in the new field of philanthropy you have discovered.

During the three years after Mr. Chandler left Jacksonville he wrote three thousand letters to his colored brethren and received about as many answers, and all this in addition to other business duties and philanthropies.

(He) doeth little kindnesses,
Which most leave undone, or despise;
For naught that sets one heart at ease,
And giveth happiness or peace,
Is low esteemed in (his) eyes.

REMEDY FOR DAMP WELLS.

The process consists in using two washes or solutions for covering the surface of the walls—one composed of castile soap and water, and one of alum and water. The proportions are three-quarters of a pound of soap to one gallon of water, and half a pound of alum to four gallons of water, both substances to be perfectly clean and dry, and the temperature of the air not above 25 degrees Fahrenheit when the compositions are applied.

The first, or soap wash, should be laid on when boiling hot with a flat brush, taking care to form a froth on the brick work. This wash should remain twenty-four hours, so as to become dry and hard before the second or alum wash is applied, which should be done in the same manner as the first. The temperature of this wash when applied may be 60 or 70 degrees Fahrenheit, and this also should remain twenty-four hours before a second coat of soap wash is put on. These coats are to be applied alternately until the walls are made impervious to water. The alum and soap thus combined form an insoluble compound, filling the pores of the masonry and entirely preventing the water from entering the wall.—'Architect and Builder.'

AGRICULTURAL.

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

COOK'S GUIDE TO THE APIARY.

Miss M. S., Landreville, Que.—Enclosed you will find one dollar ($1) for which please send me your book on bee-keeping, which I saw advertised in the 'Weekly Witness' entitled 'Cook's Guide to the Apiary,' and oblige. Ans.—The offer in the 'Witness' to send 'Cooke's Guide to the Apiary' for $1 was made at a time when I was temporarily lecturing on bee-keeping at the Ontario Agricultural College, and had a stock of Prof. Cook's book from himself direct at a specially low rate, of which I gave both 'Witness' readers and my class the advantage. I am not now lecturing at the college, other arrangements having been made. No bookseller can afford to furnish Cook's guide for a dollar, but Mr. T. J. Day, who supplies a large number of text books to the institution kindly undertook to fill Miss M. S.'s order. But I think $1.25 is the lowest price at which the book can be supplied in the regular way, and I understand that Mr. Day is prepared to fill orders for it at that figure.

EXPLANATION.

The editor of this Agricultural Query Department is in Montreal at the present time attending the meeting of the Congregational Union, of which he is a member. At the time of his departure from Guelph only the foregoing two communications had been received, but a budget crossed him on the way to Montreal, and the following query awaited him on his arrival in the city. These will receive attention in our next. 'What is the best mode of culture of cauliflower and celery? What should be done to keep the former free from worms.

COUGH—HORSE.

G.W.N.—Please give a remedy for a horse, which has a cough, supposed to have been caused by leaving off his blanket in cold weather. Has been fed on clover hay. Ans.—It is probable that the clover hay has more to do with the cough than the blanket. Change the hay to clean timothy, which should be well shaken and sprinkled with water. You do not give any symptoms other than the cough. We presume, therefore, that there is no discharge from the nose or other symptoms of catarrh. A change of food, a run at grass, and a tonic, such as a dessertspoonful of liquor arsenicalis given night and morning in his food will be all that is necessary in this case.

COUGH IN A HORSE.

Old Subscriber.—I have a young horse which has taken what I suppose to be heaves. He has a dry cough and runs matter a little at the nose. The first time I noticed it was about two weeks ago. Ans.—You give so little information that diagnosis is impossible. It seems improbable however, that you are right in supposing him broken-winded. Feed him on moist food, mashes and but little hay. Give him the following:—Saltpetre, 1½ oz.; digitalis, ½ oz.; P. opium, 3 drs.; mix. Divide into six powders and give one night and morning in half pint of cold water well shaken.

ANKYLOSED VERTEBRAE.

Subscriber.—I have a mare fourteen years old. When she lies down she has trouble to get up. She leans very far back on her hind legs for some minutes after she does get up and trembles and has much difficulty to walk. She always walks stiffly. She has been bad ever since a man who had my place on shares wintered her three years ago, but is getting worse. I keep her only for breeding as she raises good foals. She is not in foal now; eats well. Can I do anything to help her? Ans.—It is evident that this mare has sustained an injury to the vertrebal column, which in consequence is becoming ankylosed. There is nothing we can suggest to help her. If treated, blistering along the spine and giving nux vomica internally should be indicated, beneficial results would be doubtful.

CHRONIC COUGH.

R.A.J.—I have a horse, seven years old, that has a harsh, dry cough, when he is eating his grain in the morning, and sometimes when he is eating his hay. I have been feeding him oil of tar but does not cure. He does not breathe hard when driving. Sometimes he will not cough for a week or two and then will start again. It is about eighteen months since I noticed him cough. The horse is in good condition and works hard. Ans.—The cough is due to chronic irritation of either the larynx of the bronchii, which may, if the latter terminate in heaves or broken wind. You should see that his hay and oats are always free from dust; it will be better to dampen them slightly. You had better give him a tablespoonful of Fowler's solution of arsenic night and morning in his feed or water.

'DEAD STEER.'

W.B., Artemesia, Ont.—I had a fine steer, thirteen months old, which I found dead in the pasture about a week after being turned out to grass. Was in good trim and apparently died without a struggle. I opened it and found everything all right, except that the heart was much too large and the lights were a speckled color and very tender. What was the matter? Was it some disease, or was it poisoned? How would a beast act if poisoned with strychnine? Ans.—It is impossible to say what was the cause of the death of the steer. The condition of the heart and lungs does not throw any light on the subject. It may have been simply acute indigestion, or it may have been from eating some poisonous plant; again, it may have been anthrax. I would advise burying the carcass of any animal found dead very deeply and covering with quick lime, or else burned, to prevent danger to other animals. Strychnia poisoning causes death in a very short time; the principal symptom is frequent and violent convulsions.

GANGRENE.

Farmer.—I have a cow with gangrene in the foot and lower joint of the fore leg; the shell is off the hoof, and some of the skin is dead, and off the leg, below the knee. I have employed a veterinary surgeon, but I cannot see that it is either better or worse for nearly a month. If there is not improvement soon, I will have to kill the cow. Will you please advise? Ans.—If the gangrene is due to some wound or injury to thhe foot, removal of the cause and careful dressing with antiseptics, and protecting the foot with cotton wool or oakum saturated with pine tar, should effect a cure. If on the other hand the gangrene has been caused by the animal having eaten ergotized hay or grain it is more serious, and a cure is doubtful. I would suggest thoroughly washing the foot and leg three times a day daily with a corosive sublimate lotion one to one thousand, that is, a drachm of the sublimate to one and one-half gallon of warm water, and keep in the intervals applied to the leg, cotton wool soaked in a solution of the same strength, and a tar dressing to the foot. Keep the cow in comfortable, clean quarters, and feed plentifully on grain food. Remove any partly detached horn from the foot, and any decomposing tissues; in other words, clean the parts most thoroughly.

CHRONIC LAMINITIS OR FOUNDER.

Farmer.—I have a valuable mare twelve years old. In April, when the snow was melting, she was idle one week, and she suddenly became so stiff in her limbs, she could scarcely walk. I bled two gallons of blood from her, and she got a little better, but is stiff yet, and has great difficulty in lifting her front feet over the step of the stable door (ten inches high.) She is at pasture; at light work most of the time. If left standing still in the stable for three or four hours, she becomes very stiff; no swelling any place, was not hurt or abused; eats well, and is fat. Ans.—Your mare is evidently suffering from laminits or inflammation of the sensitive laminae of the feet, which is sometimes caused by allowing an animal to stand too long, especially when they are rather fat, or are being over-fed. The bleeding was good, but you should also have applied local treatment to the feet, either by letting the mare stand in a tub of hot water or poulticing the feet. Both would have been best. You should remove the shoes, rasp down the lower edge of the wall, and also thin it, especially at the quarters. During the daytime let her stand in a puddle of clay, and at night apply large, soft poultices to the feet. After a week apply a blister around the coronet, that is just above the margin of the hoof, quite around the foot, and continue the clay puddle. I am afraid that your horse lost so much time that it will be difficult to effect a complete cure. As soon as the blister has healed get the mare shod, and give her quiet exercise, and let her run at pasture. Should there be any settling of the sole, have the shoes well seated, that is bevelled towards the inside to avoid pressure on the sole. Whilst under treatment keep her on soft feed. It may be that you will need to repeat the blister; if so, see that her feet are kept soft during the time she is under treatment.

RED SPIDER.

J. W., Ingersoll, Ont.—Will you please let me know what remedy to apply for what is known as red spider on flowering plants in the house, and you will oblige an old subscriber. Ans.—The red spider flourishes best in a dry atmosphere. It is seldom troublesome where the air is kept saturated with moisture, and the plants are sprayed with water or immersed in it every day. In window gardens, the plants should be sprayed with soapsuds, tobacco decoction, or insect powder, as soon as they show signs of being troubled with this pest. Copious use of water is a sure preventive of it, and, in fact, it may almost be said to be caused by neglect of sufficient watering.

VETERINARY.

(Conducted by D. McEachran, F. R. C. V. S.)

BLOODY MILK IN A COW.

Subscriber.—I have a cow expected to calve in about a month, which has been giving bloody milk from the two back teats for two or three weeks past. Has not been hurt that I know of; is in good condition. Do not know whether she has given bloody milk before, as this is her first calf since we owned her. She is giving now between five and six quarters of milk per day, and it does not seem possible to dry her. What can I do for her? Ans.—There must be some inflammation of the udder, or a rupture of small vessels causing the blood in the milk. I think you had better not try to dry her just now. Foment the udder well twice a day with hot water, and after drying, rub in iodide of potash ointment one to eight, and give her internally one drachm of the tincture of iron night and morning. This can be given in her feed. If this does not produce the desired effect after eight or ten days give instead for three or four days, night and morning, one drachm of the fluid extract of belladonna.

SPECIFIC OR RECURRENT OPHTHALMIA.

Reader, Ont.—What is the matter with our horses' eyes, and how can they be cured. Last summer their eyes began to run water and garduall became worse, a whitish scum coming over them which made them blind. Only one eye at a time was affected, and in about two weeks the eye would get all right, and the horse could see well for about a month, when it would go blind again. Can it be cured; if so, how? If not, can anything be done to give the horse relief? The horses are well fed, get only good spring water and are in good flesh. Our horses pasture on low lands. Would that affect their eyes? Ans.—Your horses are affected with specific or recurrent ophthalmia, which, owing to the attacks, sometimes recurring monthly, was formerly called moon blindness. The cause is somewhat obscure; it is notoriously hereditary, and mares or stallions so affected should never be used for breeding. It is said to be caused by a microbe that is supposed to abound in low marshy land, hence such pasture should either be well drained or horses kept off them. As a rule, the disease terminates in total blindness generally by the formation of a cataract in one eye and later on in the other, both eyes may be simultaneously affected, and the horses loses the sight of both at once. Treatment is very unsatisfactory; lotions to the eyes seem sometimes to relieve the painful symptoms, but I am not aware of anything that will effect a cure. You might bathe the eyes twice daily with warm water, drop in after a little of the lotion: Boracic acid, one drachm; fluid extract of belladonna, half a drachm; water, three oz., and give the horses night and morning in their water one ounce of the sulphate of soda. If possible, keep the horses in a darkened airy stall during the attacks, and when at grass put them on dry land.

INDIGESTION POSSIBLY COMPLICATED

R.M.D.—Have mare nine years old about which you were consulted some time ago. Symptoms are: Washy formation; thin and weak; manure soft and bad-smelling; itching, especially along neck, where there are dry scaly patches; has slight rupture near flank. Would that interfere with digestion? Eats well and is always thirsty. Is considerably excited sexually when in season. Ran at straw stack fore part of last winter before I got her, but has been well fed on hay and oats since. At your suggestion had her teeth filed by a veterinary who said her blood was out of order for which he gave me twelve powders which did no good. Then gave one quart of linseed oil and one and a half ounce syrup of turpentine. This purged thoroughly and seemed to sicken for two days. Have been since giving iron and gentian according to your instruction, but without much apparent benefit. Have worked moderately last two months. Ans.—From your description of the mare's condition I am not quite certain whether indigestion alone is the trouble or whether it may not be complicated with a form of diabetes. If you have noticed anything to lead you to suspect the latter give her two successive days, one drachm of powdered iodine made into a ball with linseed meal and lard. After this give her as a tonic night and morning in her drinking water one drachm of nitro-muriatic acid.

COUGH—PERHAPS TUBERCULOSIS.

J. McM.—What would be good to cure cough in a cow. She is a Jersey, three years old. Eats well and chews her cud. No sign of fever about her. I have reason to think she was badly treated last winter when I put her out to feed. Was in bad condition when returned to me. By care she is putting on flesh, but the cough is not leaving her. When she coughs there is a sort of whistling sound as if the breath came out with pressure on the lungs. Ans.—A persistent cough in a cow, especially in a Jersey, is rather suspicious of tuberculosis. If it is possible to do so I would have her tested with tuberculin, which is a most valuable diagnostic agent. If the cow has tuberculosis it is dangerous to use her milk and her flesh is unfit for food. If there is no reaction to the tuberculin test I would give her for her cough one drachm each twice daily of chlorate of potash and muriate of ammonia. This may be given either in her drinking water or in a mash or slop.

LITERARY REVIEW.

McCOSH OF PRINCETON.

How much we really know of the world around us and how much we only dream we know has been a problem to deep thinkers from very early days. About the time of Socrates, Protagoras declared that 'matter in itself might be whatever it appeared to each.' Such a view would make mind the determining factor in man's universe, and a similar position has been held by many brilliant philosophers, notably in recent years Hegel, who constructed a marvellous theory of the universe taking as its basis not the laws of nature but the laws of thought. However, as the mind's deductions are often unreliable, thinkers of another school prefer to ignore intellect altogether and call nothing positive knowledge except the reports of the senses. To them the abstract ideas of the mind are fancies with regard to whose origin nothing can be known, and the universe merely 'a continued possibility of sensation.' A witty versifier wrote some time ago :—

Successive feelings on us seize,
As fast as falling hailstones patter,
The chance of some return of these,
Is all we know of mind or matter.

And a well-known conundrum illustrates perfectly the condition of philosophical discussion at some periods : What is mind ? No matter. What is matter ? Never mind.

In the year 1826 a boy of fifteen at the University of Glasgow, reading metaphysics for pleasure in addition to his ordinary studies, decided that the books he had access to were not satisfactory, and that he would some time write one himself. At thirty-nine, in the midst of a busy career, he published his first philosophical treatise, and later became well-known for his vigorous contributions to the discussions of the day; stood, at a time when such a stand was rare, for the entire accord of the most startling discoveries of science with the tenderest convictions of religion. The ground he took was that our knowledge of the outer world is direct and real. 'Intuitions' or 'innate ideas' are not everything, and 'sensation' is not everything, but the intuitions are developed through experience, and reflect the real qualities of the outer world. 'On the last occasion when he addressed the Princeton students, and while reading from the pulpit to a vast audience of young men the thirteenth chapter of First Corinthians, he uttered with great impressiveness the ninth verse. 'For we know in part and we prophesy in part,' then pausing, he thundered forth, 'Yes, gentlemen, but we know.'

'The Life of James McCosh,' edited by William Milligan Sloane, is a model biography, not too personal, not too appreciative, not too full. A large part of it consists of autobiographical notes which Dr. McCosh prepared in his quiet days after leaving Princeton College. Nothing else gives such a view of a man's young days as his own recollections. Dr. McCosh's boyhood was spent in a countryside where Burns was still remembered as a jovial guest. In his student days at Edinburgh—after finishing the Glasgow course—he saw Sir Walter Scott often, and attracted the attention of Sir William Hamilton. Linked thus with an age now so remote to us, he lived through and took part in one of the most interesting movements of the century before beginning his distinctive life-work. Though feeling some inclination to devote his life to philosophical inquiry, he entered the ministry in 1834, and was for years an earnest and laborious pastor. His first regular charge was in the country district of Arbroath. The famous Dr. Guthrie was at that time an unknown minister in the neighboring parish of Arbirlot, and the two workers became fast friends, in spite of the difference in their temperaments. Mr. McCosh subsequently married Mr. Guthrie's niece. In 1839 he moved to Brechin, and during the years that he was one of the ministers of the Established Church of Scotland in that city church affairs came to the remarkable crisis known as the Disruption. McCosh and Guthrie were among the ministers who left their pulpits in 1843 because the government insisted on enforcing the right of worldly 'patrons' to appoint the parish ministers. The 'Free Church' congregations immediately formed, and met in the open air in many cases all that summer. Dr. McCosh remembers driving to a country village at some distance one Sunday and using the carriage as a pulpit. He visited many congregations among the Grampian mountains, where large numbers of the people adhered to the Free Church cause, though opposed by the landlords, as at Fettercairn, of which the following incident is told :—

When they came to lay the foundation-stone, a large company, estimated at eight hundred, gathered from the district; Sir John, the father of W. E. Gladstone, had meanwhile come from Liverpool to his country seat. When the people were assembling, he rode through and through among them, speaking to no one, and no one speaking to him. Every man in the meeting lifted his hat as he passed him, and every woman gave him her lowest courtesy. He went home to his castle, and wrote to Sir James Graham, the Home Secretary, who had driven us out of the churches: 'We have committed a great mistake. I have passed through the people, laying the foundation of their new church. I saw among them the great body of my best servants and tenants.'

Throughout all these activities the student had continued his readings, travelling and preaching by day and studying as his evening relaxation. In 1850 he published his first book, 'The Divine Method of Government, Physical and Moral,' of which an immediate result was that he was invited to fill the chair of Logic and Metaphysics at Belfast College. The ill-feeling that was temporarily aroused by the appointment of a Scotchman was caricatured by Thackeray in some verses that appeared in 'Punch,' beginning :—

As I think of the insult that's done to this nation,
Red tears of rivinge from me faytures I wash,
And uphold in this pome, to the world's daytistation,
The sleeves that appointed Professor McCosh.

The Scotchman, however, became an efficient and popular professor. As well as his arduous college work, several city mission enterprises claimed his attention. He published several books during this period, and visited Germany and America. In 1868 he became president of Princeton College, New Jersey, and in the twenty years during which he held that position he raised the college to great prosperity, and sought to make its discipline effective in turning out the best class of young men. His efforts in this respect were largely rewarded.

One of his favorite themes in later life was the practicability of the immediate evangelization of the world. It carries weight as being the conclusion of a great theorist, who was also a very practical Christian worker. It has two thoughts, one on foreign and one on home missions.

There should be such an understanding and co-operation between denominations as to secure that the gospel be preached in every country and all over every country. The eyes of every church should be over the whole world of human beings, to see that in every country the glad tidings of salvation be proclaimed. The increase of post-office facilities, of travelling, of telegraph, should make this easier than in any previous age in the history of the world. . .

Secondly, every minister may have a district alloted to him. It is on this that I most fondly dwell. . . . . The minister should labor in that district, and should make his own people interested, especially in its young and in its poor; he must welcome every one who comes into his district to do good. . . . . I may be permitted to state as a parochial minister in Scotland I took advantage of both methods, the congregational and the parochial. . . . . The consequence was that in a parish of six or eight thousand inhabitants there were not a dozen who did not go to the house of God more or less frequently. I confess I should like to see this system spread over the whole of the country.

Dr. McCosh died on Nov. 16, 1894. Three years before, on the occasion of his eightieth birthday, one of the handsome presentations made to him was a silver pitcher inscribed with an appropriate quotation from Aristophanes, which makes reference to the man who in his declining years still imbues his mind with the newer learning. This was considered by all his friends one of Dr. McCosh's special characteristics; years could not age his mind.

The account of Dr. McCosh's work at Princeton is taken from his closing address as president, in which he reviewed the progress of the college. Thus the principal parts of this volume are autobiographical. A number of fine portraits add to its attractiveness. Probably much of Dr. McCosh's valuable correspondence will be published at a later date. (Published by Scribner's ; W. Foster Brown, $2.50.)

A GREAT BIBLE SCHOLAR.

Everybody who knows anything about textual criticism knows that Westcott and Hort rendered a service of phenomenal value by writing their great work on the text of the New Testament. Westcott is still with us, and as Bishop of Durham exerts a mighty influence for truth and righteousness, but Hort passed away four years ago. Though he was universally acknowledged to be one of the most famous even in Cambridge University, so little was known about his personality and career that the obituary notices were of the most meagre description. That ignorance is no longer justifiable. An adequate and unusually self-revealing biography of Dr. Hort has recently been published which will make the individuality of the shy scholar familiar to the thousands who treasure his memory because of the work he did. Fenton Anthony Hort loved to write letters. His retiring disposition did not permit the expression of himself in spoken words, but it did not hinder him from the revelation of written words. A judicious use of these letters enables the biographer to flash on the canvas a faithful representation of the thoughts and habits of his hero.

We do not suppose that theology runs in the blood, but it is worthy of notice that a near ancestor of Prof. Hort was that archbishop who propounded a very original theory of original sin. He maintained that the tree of which Adam ate contained in its juice 'a slow poison, which, being incorporated with the blood of our first parents, might in a natural course be transfused through the veins of all their posterity, and carry with it irregular desires and passions, as well as diseases and death.' Perhaps it should be stated that the archbishop exercised his functions in an Irish See, for the theory has a distinctly Hibernian flavor.

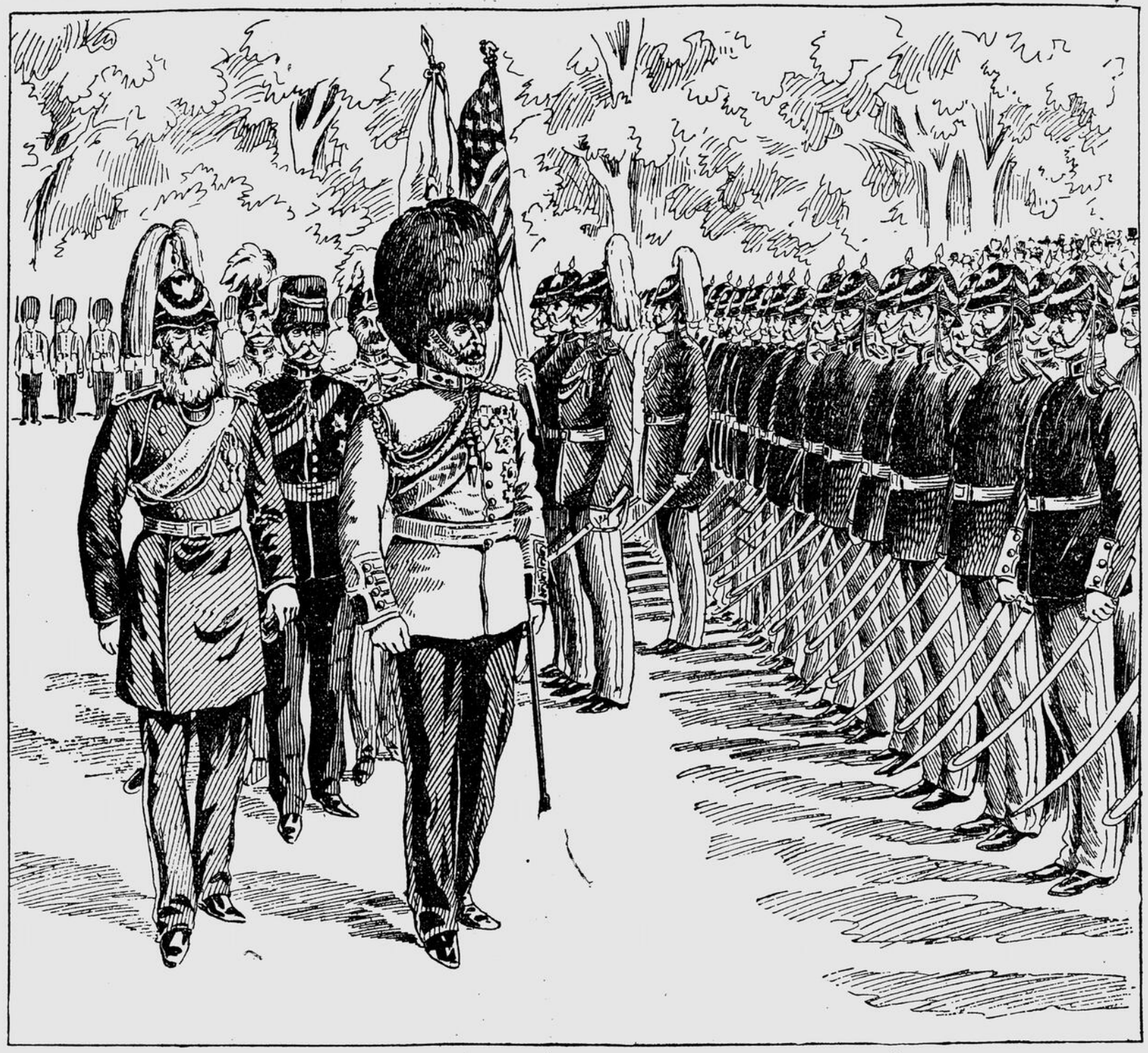
Fenton Anthony John Hort first saw the light of day on Irish soil. Born near Dublin on April 23, 1828, he was a pupil of Rugby just before Arnold's death, and he passed to Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1846. As a student he was distinguished for the ease with which he took prizes and for the interest he took in politics. An ardent admirer of Mr. Gladstone until the Home Rule policy shattered his allegiance, he furnishes us with numerous fresh and vivid glimpses of the famous statesman. But theological scholarship was from the beginning the passion of his life. It was fortunate that the first fifteen years of his clerical career were spent in a quiet village where he could and did give all his time to books except the hours spent in pastoral work. Preaching was a heavy burden to him. So fastidious were his methods of pulpit preparation that although he selected his subject early in the week and carefully gathered his materials, he would sit hour after hour, pen in hand, waiting for fit words with which to clothe his thoughts. Right glad was he when the appointment to be Hulsean Professor and Lady Margaret Professor of Divinity in Cambridge University enabled him to turn his back on the pulpit and to enter the more congenial atmosphere of academic instruction. He taught well, but he studied better. He knew how to toil terribly. All his erudition burst into rich flower in his unique edition of the Greek text of the New Testament. That is one of the noblest triumphs of consecrated scholarship in our generation, and will abide when more pretentious books have faded into forgetfulness. With rare patience and reverence Westcott and Hort gave themselves to their task until they produced a work before which even German research bent in admiring homage. To the bulwark it built around the orthodox contentions of English exegesis is largely due the fact that the substance of English thought on the New Testament is still profoundly conservative. Hort is a man of one book, but that book is superlatively great in its purpose and attainment.

As a man Hort was very shy and retiring, saying little, but exercising a mighty influence in academic circles. Scrupulously conscientious in everything he undertook, he would not even marry until years of special study of the problem of marriage led him to the conclusion that life could not attain its full fruition in the single condition. It was a pity that he should waste so much time and thought on such a self-evident fact. A little humor might have saved him a great deal of trouble in that and other matters, but he was always painfully grave. A disciple of Coleridge, he was imbued with the spiritual philosophy that lit up a fire in the deadness of Anglican theology. Very narrow in his ecclesiastical sympathies, he found a means of grace in the communion which fellowship with Nonconformist divines forced upon him in the work of bible revision. Very impressive is his picture, in a letter to his wife, of the scene in which all the revisers knelt in the brotherhood of worship around one common altar. We rejoice in the picture, because it was a prophecy of that future to be fulfilled by his biography in which Prof. Hort, Anglican of the Anglicans, was to become the possession of all evangelical Christians as an inspiration to ceaseless activity in study of the oracles of God and in loyal championship of the faith once for all committed to the saints.

THE MAGAZINES.

The magazines for August are very bright. 'McClure's' calls this its 'fiction number,' but begins with an article on 'Mr. Gladstone at Eighty-six,' which does not seem to be fiction, though written by the brilliant W. T. Stead. The pictures of Mr. Gladstone that accompany it are a study in themselves. Reminiscences of Literary Boston, by Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, and 'Lincoln's Important Law Cases,' by Ida M. Tarbell, are also of historical interest. Among the story-writers for this number are Octave Thanet and Stephen Crane. Anthony Hope's Turkish story, 'Phroso,' is running as a serial. (McClure Co., 10 cents.)——The 'Cosmopolitan' has articles on 'Golf and the New Woman,' and 'Some Examples of Recent Art.' Its chief attraction in the line of fiction is 'A Daughter of Folly,' a sad but beautiful story by Amelia E. Barr. (Irvington, N.Y., 10 cents.)——'Scribner's' has a comedietta called 'As Strangers,' by Annie Elliot, with decorative illustrations by Orson Lowell, which produce a very good effect. 'Old Time Flower Gardens' is charmingly illustrated. 'On the Trail of Don Quixote,' by August F. Jaccaci, begins as a serial, and there are a number of good short stories. The design on the cover is in an unusual style, and a poster with the same picture enlarged is offered at a small price. (Scribner's, New York, 25 cents.) —— 'Northfield Echoes' has a sketch of the late Mrs. Betsy Moody, mother of the evangelist; the pictures include a family group. Much information with regard to the summer conventions held at Northfield which may be new to the general reader is given in this number and powerful religious articles signed by well-known names are included. Four numbers are to be issued during this summer, which will contain good reports of the World's Student Conference, the Young Women's College Conference and the General Conference of Christian Workers. The four numbers may be had for a dollar, or at 35 cents a number. (East Northfield.)

Watch for the August number of the 'Canadian Magazine.' It will be a special number, illustrating the flowers and summer beauties of Canada by poems and pictures. Among the contributors are Fidelis H. Rowland, Jean Blewet, Charles G. D. Roberts, W. E. Hunt, Ian Maclaren, Frank L. Pollock and Thomas Swift. It will be a souvenir of rare beauty. (Ontario Publishing Co., Ltd.)



H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES INSPECTING THE MASSACHUSETTS ARTILLERY COMPANY AT MARLBOROUGH HOUSE.

On the occasion of the visit of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Massachusetts to Marlborough House, the troops marched in fours on to the lawn and formed up in order. The positions having been taken up a large company of ladies and other privileged persons were admitted to the grounds, and formed along the terraces, which were kept by the horse and field battery detachments of the H. A. C. Punctually at four o'clock the Prince stepped out on the lawn, wearing the uniform of the H. A. C., of which he is Captain-General. The National Anthem having been played, the Prince, Colonel Walker, of the A. H. A. C., the Duke of York, Sir Dighton Probyn, Major-General Ellis, Lord Colville and Captain Keppel passed along the lines, the Prince inspecting the troops as he passed. Subsequently, after an address, the officers were presented in turn to the Prince and Princess.—London 'Graphic.'

THE DAILY WITNESS is printed and published at the 'Witness' Building, at the corner of Craig and St. Peter streets, in the city of Montreal, by John Redpath Dougall, of Montreal.

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