GLEANED FROM MANY SOURCES

Lord Mersey and Lord Brooke sail today from Quebec on the Calgarian.

Hon. J. J. Foy, Attorney-General of the Province of Ontario, is dangerously ill.

Harry K. Thaw receives $160,773—interest from his father's estate denied him since he was adjudged insane.

President Wilson made his first appearance of the season at the American League Ball Park in Washington.

The Toronto Glee Club of Victoria University, after a successful tour of England and Wales, sailed for home yesterday by the Royal Edward.

Poster Advertising Association of America estimates more than $90,000,000 invested in billboards throughout the United States.

Hamburg-American Line will inaugurate service in September between New Orleans and principal ports of Caribbean Sea.

Cunard Steamship Co. will form independent company for emigrant traffic from Hungary to North America, subsidized by Hungarian government.

E. A. Lancaster, M.P., chairman of the Railway Committee of the House of Commons, will not again offer himself for re-election.

The Montreal Board of Trade has already raised over $55,000 in aid of the sufferers in the Empress of Ireland disaster.

Fire swept the plant of the National Bedding Company, and four dwellings at Cleveland, causing a loss of $50,000.

Roosting high on a ledge in the Senate gallery at Washington, a screech owl peacefully snoozed while the Senate was in session.

Henrich Oelrich, a German aviator, created a new altitude record by ascending 25,000 feet in a biplane at Leipsic.

As "longevity" rewards a Washington street car company will distribute bonuses of $28,000 to employes who have worked from 2 to 10 years.

A large rattlesnake caused much excitement in the Broad Street Station of the Pennsylvania Railroad in Philadelphia. The snake was captured.

Rasputin, the mystic monk, connected with the Russian Court, is now out of danger from the wound inflicted by a woman assailant.

A new daily newspaper, owned, managed and circulated by women, will make its appearance in San Francisco in a few days. Mary Fairbrother will be managing editor.

Thousands of pieces of scrap iron was the memorial that John Rush left when he died at his home near Junction City, Kan. He had a pile 40 feet high and covering an acre on his farm.

Owing to the treacherous current off Father Point, the policy has been adopted of sending two divers down to the wreck of the Empress together. Each is expected to guard the other.

The British Columbia Labor Federation decided to-day to call a general strike of labor forces in British Columbia because of conditions arising from the miners' strike on Vancouver Island.

The reported quarrel between William Waldorf Astor and his son has been denied. The sale of the Astor newspaper holdings is explained as resulting from their having been operated at a constant financial loss.

An unsuccessful attempt was made by two militants to horsewhip the Secretary for Scotland yesterday. The Secretary was rescued from a sound thrashing by the timely intervention of his stalwart butler.

The contract for the new customs examining warehouse at Ottawa has been taken from the Simcoe Construction Company and given to the Peter Lyall Company of Montreal. The figure is $1,173,000.

Between 600 and 1,000 buyers attended July sale of H. B. Claflin Co., which opened Monday and will last two weeks. Sale was held under direction of Receivers Martindale and Juillard. Price reductions of from 10 p.c. to 35 p.c. were quoted.

Yazoo & Mississippi Valley Railroad will erect at Nonconnah, Tenn., largest car building and locomotive repair shops south of Chicago, where about 4,000 men will be employed. This is part of the Illinois Central's $10,000,000 improvement plan.

The agreement between the Canadian and Imperial Governments providing for the present cheap rate on British magazines coming to Canada terminates in another fortnight, and no word has yet been received by the Postmaster-General at Ottawa regarding the new agreement.

S. T. Bodine, president of United Gas & Improvement Co., former owners of Rhode Island Securities Co., said: "New Haven directors knew all about Rhode Island Co. and Mellen wanted the property. We were not anxious to sell and New Haven had to pay our price, and we made our price considering what we expected to make out of the property in the future."

Washington despatch says leaders of Mexican constitutionalists have been informed in unequivocal terms that they will not be accorded recognition by United States if excesses are committed on their entry into Mexico City.

Fees of $70,500 for receivers and counsel have been asked in case of Everybody's Store, Inc., and William S. Butler & Co., Inc. Receivers, Charles F. Weed, Milroy H. Gibson and E. B. Wilson, ask $15,000 in each case, and their counsel, Choate, Hall and Stewart, ask $11,000 for each case.

OUR REAL ESTATE LOANS SHOW STEADY GAINS

But Increase Is Far Below What May Be Considered Normal For this Time of Year

Toronto, July 15.—Since the beginning of the present year there has been a steady growth in the volume of loans on real estate in Canada, but as yet the increase is far below what might be termed normal for this period.

To understand the Canadian situation as to volume of loans, it is necessary to have in mind the exceptional activity in mortgage loaning which prevailed in 1910, 1911, and 1912, and the cessation of activity in 1913. At the end of 1912, Canadian, United States, and British companies had invested in mortgage loans in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, $93,511,283 or $16,675,667 more than at the end of 1911. In 1909 and 1910 the increases were proportionately as large. At the close of 1913 the mortgage loans of the Canadian companies showed an increase of slightly more than $3,000,000. In the case of over forty of the leading loan companies of the Dominion with outstanding loans aggregating $140,091,775 at the end of 1912, the increase in the year 1913 was $3,197,470, or 2.2 per cent., as compared with an increase of 14.9 per cent. in the previous year. By the middle of last year mortgage money became extremely scarce. Larger companies were able to take care of loans, to which they were committed, but they were not anxious to lend, as they had a very wholesome fear that despite the good crops in the entire Dominion collections would be hard to make.

At the commencement of the year, however, practically all the companies found that collections were quite as good as they ever were, and that the greater care taken with them had resulted in arrearages being in better shape than for some time. Another result was that the companies found themselves with funds on hand to a limited extent. They were not, however, able to replenish their vaults with proceeds of debentures placed in the United Kingdom and Europe as they had been accustomed to do in the years immediately preceding. What loaning is being done now is from proceeds of debentures placed in Canada and from repayments of principal. Drying up of European sources has therefore resulted in a very marked diminution in the amount of loaning being done at the moment.

Rates are very firm. In Toronto and Montreal some big loans have been placed recently at 6 per cent. One of $600,000 was placed on ecclesiastical property in the former city at 5¾ and one of $150,000 at 6 per cent. on centrally located property of the best type. The general rate at the present time is 6½ per cent. on good revenue bearing property. Three years ago the corresponding rate was 5½ per cent. and during 1913 some good loans were placed at 6 per cent. Money appears to be plentiful enough at the sources from which the mortgage demands of Canada have hitherto been satisfied, but at the present moment there is a marked absence of confidence in Canada generally. Our leading bankers and loan managers do not believe that in so far as the mortgage business is concerned there is any ground for alarm. The fact is that mortgagers, not excepting the farmers, are meeting their obligations at the present time equally as well as in any previous year. The farmers of Canada at the present time are renewing their demands for money. To meet their demands the supply of money will not last long. By August, unless world conditions change very materially, it will have been exhausted.

Rates had, a few months ago, a tendency to sag, but they are hard at the present time. From the northwesterly part of Ontario to the coast it is not hard to get 8 per cent. on good security and in some cases 9 per cent. is obtained.

In cities of the east, other than Toronto and Montreal the rates are from 6½ per cent. up at the present time. This is an advance over 1912 rates of from ½ to 1 per cent. In western cities, including Winnipeg and the ports at the head of Lake Superior rates range from 7 per cent. upward. Even at these comparatively high figures the demand for money is very strong. Some of the larger loans are being placed by United States insurance companies. The New York Life has over $1,000,000 on office buildings in Vancouver, and recently it has placed approximately $60,000 on a central property in Toronto.

Some of the larger investment houses are looking to the United States for money to satisfy the market here for attractive mortgage investments. The cessation of our building activity is to a large extent due to the inability to get the necessary funds. Business generally is likewise being brought into a state of quietude by the somewhat sudden dropping off in the mortgage money supply during 1913, and there does not for the time being seem to be immediate hope of recovery in this respect. There appears to be money, but not for Canadian mortgages. The objection raised is the deep rooted conviction shared by many eminent Canadian bankers and investment houses that urban values are too high. It is similar views held abroad that has stopped money coming. A decline in urban and a raise in rural land prices would go a long way to restore better confidence in investment in the mortgage field here.

ALL ARE PLEASED WITH PROGRESS MADE

Heads of Concerns Establishing Branches in Medicine Hat Satisfied With Progress Being Made in Western City.

(Special Correspondence.)

Medicine Hat, Alberta, July 16.—Heads of three important industries, each of a different nature, now under construction in Medicine Hat, have been visitors here lately, inspecting the progress of building operations in their respective factories—and each one was well pleased and so expressed himself.

Hedley Shaw, manager of the Maple Leaf Milling Co., Ltd., which company is erecting a 3,000-bbl. flour mill here, the first unit to turn out 1,500 barrels, spent a day or two here and stated that he is well satisfied with the progress made thus far by Archibald & Co., the contractors, who expect to have the structure ready for the roof in September, the completed mill to be ready for handling part of this year's crop. Mr. Shaw, who has been travelling through the prairie provinces, considered the crop outlook bright on the whole, with, of course, dry spots that will not do so well.

Frank P. Jones, general manager of the Canada Cement Co., Ltd., which is building a 4,000-bbl. plant here, was also a visitor during the week. Construction operations have been resumed on the plant and while it will require another year to finish the big job, when completed the mill will cost around $2,500,000. Mr. Jones found general conditions gradually improving in the west, and noted particularly that the aftermath of the financial stringency did not seem to be felt as much in Medicine Hat as elsewhere.

John H. Tabor, of Lethbridge, managing director of the J. H. Tabor Candy Co., Ltd., was here yesterday, and stated that the factory building for his company, now under construction here, would be completed in a few weeks' time. It is 40 x 100 feet, two storeys and basement, giving 3,000 square feet of space. Part of the machinery has already been ordered, and Mr. Tabor is leaving Monday for the east to select the balance of the machinery and equipment, it being the intention to have the factory one of the most complete and up-to-date of its kind in the west. According to Mr. Tabor, the outlook for his industry is all that could be desired as far as business goes, and the company is in excellent shape financially to carry the enterprise out successfully.

One phase of the situation here is that labor is plenty this year; in fact, there is a surplus of all kinds at this time. Building materials were never less expensive, and altogether, there never was a more favorable time for factory or other construction than obtains right to-day in Medicine Hat.

One of the Chicago business men who recently had an audience with President Wilson, has given instructions that operations at one of his plants be increased from 75 per cent. to 100 per cent. capacity.

AROUND THE CITY HALL

Acting Mayor Blumenthal's Regime Ceases To-day, for Mayor Martin Has Returned to City.

Ald. Blumenthal presided at the meeting of the City Council yesterday, conducting business as usual, though upon the return of Mayor Martin to the city to-day the powers of the acting mayor will naturally disappear.

Ald. Blumenthal stated yesterday that he was the mayor of the city in the absence of Mayor Martin and that he had decided accordingly to ignore the Woodstock telegram which was the result, it is said, of someone wiring Mayor Martin and telling him that the acting mayor had signed the resolution of the City Council for the purchase of the Cote des Neiges property about which a good deal is being said at the City Hall this week. It appears it was only a majority vote that the resolution of the Board of Control was carried at which time Mayor Martin favored the transaction. But many objections have arisen since to explain the unheeded telegram.

The humorous side of the situation yesterday was the part played by Acting Mayor Blumenthal who claimed the right of being mayor of the city in the full sense of the word, while Mayor Martin is absent. It was about a year ago when during the time Mayor Lavallee was in Chicago, the then Acting Mayor Martin handed down the opinion that he was clothed with plenary powers while Mayor Lavallee was out of the city. Endeavoring to carry out this view by presiding at the Board of Control, the acting mayor was foiled by an opinion from the city attorney. Now Mayor Martin is simply told by Ald. Blumenthal that when he is out of the city he cannot claim the right of privilege, and prevent the acting mayor from acting as mayor of the city.

It was the acting mayor of last summer who signed the Southern Counties Railway resolution, which Mayor Lavallee had refused to sign.

Censors for the theatres of Montreal were proposed by Ald. Houle at the meeting of the City Council yesterday afternoon. It being but a notice of motion there was no discussion, which will of course not be lacking at the proper time. Ald. Houle informed the press that while he had particularly in mind some of the smaller theatres his motion would include them all, both big and little.

The question of grade separation, which is usually designated as "track elevation," will soon again become prominent. Mr. G. R. MacLeod, civic engineer on tramways and bridges, is now at work on a special report on the matter and the whole affair will again be threshed out on August 25th, when the engineers of the city and the Grand Trunk Railway will meet the chief engineer of the Board of Railway Commissioners in Montreal.

London Economist says British capital applications of the half year reached a total of £152,349,300, compared with £120,359,600 for corresponding period last year.

NEWS OF WORLD TOLD IN BRIEF

Premier Cook of Australia Outlines Questions at Issue at Next Elections

INCREASE THE RATES

Since British Post Office Failed to Come Half Way, Canadian Office Reverts to Old Rate on Magazines.

Premier Cook, of Australia, in London last night outlined the issues upon which the general election in September will be fought. He announced an important departure of policy in proposing alterations of the Constitution to deal with combinations and monopolies, to establish a uniform federal Companies Act, and to amend the Arbitration Act by establishing interstate wages board and an appellate tribunal.

Electoral reforms include placing the Senate on the basis of proportional representation, and preferential voting in the House of Representatives. In tariff matters, the Liberal party is pledged to the maintenance of a protective policy, but is in favor of amendments of the tariff on the lines of the report of the Interstate Commission on Reciprocal Trade Relations with other Dominions.

As regards defence, Premier Cook stated that the Government proposed to carry out General Sir Ian Hamilton's recommendations. An interesting new item in the Government's programme is the formation of an export advisory board comprising representatives of producers. Other matters include an imperial naturalization measure on the lines of the British Act, the placing of the Post Office under the control of permanent commissioners, and the reorganization of Government departments.

With the expiration of the present agreement, due on July 31st, and no representations as to renewal yet received from the British post office, it now appears as if the special postal rate on British newspapers and magazines to the Dominion, which has practically built up their present wide circulation in Canada, will be dropped at the end of the month.

The present rate is a penny a pound instead of fourpence, or eight cents, as it was formerly. It has been in force since 1907 and its results may be seen in the fact that whereas, in 1906, the year before the agreement came into force, the weight of British publications was comparatively negligible, in 1908 it had grown to 2,328,000 pounds and in 1912 to 5,785,000 pounds.

The agreement fixing the rate has been renewed from time to time, but will not be again renewed by the Canadian Government. The reason is the hardship under which the Canadian post office is laboring in order to give British publishers a cheap rate. The British post office, on newspapers and magazines which come to Canada, collects postage at the rate of two cents per pound to pay for their carriage from London to Liverpool, a distance of 200 miles. Canada takes them at Liverpool and carries them to any part of Canada, it may be to Vancouver, for nothing.

The Canadian authorities have suggested that the two cents should be equally divided between the two post offices, but though strong representations have been made to the British Postmaster-General by various British interests, he has so far refused to accept this proposition.

The Budget of 1914 was finally passed last night by the French Senate and Chamber of Deputies which then adjourned, thus enabling President Poincare to start on his trip to Russia. The only important difference to-day between the Senate and Chamber concerned a clause which provides that if, when an estate comes to probate, it is learned that the tax on the full income had not been paid the amount so withheld should then be deducted from the legacies.

The Chamber passed this article and the Senate rejected it at first, but finally adopted it.

A general strike for the purpose of preventing war, in the opinion of Gustave Hervé, the anti-military agitator, M. Guesde, Socialist Deputy, and other speakers at the French Socialist Congress in Paris yesterday would be absolutely impracticable. The only way to avoid war, they declared, was to improve Franco-German relations, the principal obstacle to which was Alsace-Lorraine. This could be removed by the granting of autonomy.

The Duke of Connaught had an especially busy time yesterday in St. John's, Nfld. He landed at ten o'clock this morning in full uniform from the warship Essex, which thundered a salute as he left for the shore. He was received by the Governor, Sir Walter Davidson, the Premier, Sir Edward Morris, Chief Justice Horwood, the Cabinet Ministers, Bishop Jones, of the Anglican Church, Archbishop Howley, of the Roman Catholic Church, and other church heads, the municipal councillors and the foreign consuls.

The British Columbia Labor Federation decided yesterday to call a general strike of labor forces in British Columbia because of the conditions arising out of the miners' strike on Vancouver Island. A referendum of the unions will be taken during the next six weeks, and on this the strike actually depends. The vote was 48 to 36.

Canadian successes in the Bisley sweepstakes yesterday included Colonel-Sergeant Stoddard, of the 91st Regiment, Hamilton, who tied for first place at 200 yards with a possible 35, Sergt. Armstrong, of Halifax, was third at 600 yards with 34. A total of 33 by Sergt. Martin, of Calgary, at 900 yards, brought him into first place at this distance. Another Canadian to do well at the morning series was Private Falconer, of New Brunswick, who finished in second place at the 1,000 yards. Gunner A. D. Noble, of Montreal, was third at 600 yards in the evening series and Sergt. Russell, of Ottawa, second with a score of 32 at 1,000 yards.

BRITISH COLUMBIA'S SHARE OF MINERAL PRODUCTION

Pacific Province Provided 25 per cent of Canada's Output in 27 Years 1886-1913

(By Guy Cathcart Pelton.)

British Columbia's proportion of the mineral production of the whole of Canada continues to be comparatively large. The aggregate value of the production of this province to the end of 1913, is approximately $460,000,000, but since the published official records of that of the whole Dominion do not include production prior to 1886, the present comparison must be restricted to the period of twenty-eight years, 1886-1913.

Placing the aggregate of all Canada at $1,521,000,000, (which allows for 1913 a Dominion total of $150,000,000, an amount nearly $15,000,000 greater than that of 1912) and British Columbia's proportion for the same period at $395,000,000, it follows that this province has to be credited with about 26 per cent. of the aggregate value of the mineral production of the whole of Canada in the twenty-eight year period under notice.

It is a striking fact, as indicating the substantial increase in the value of the mineral production of the province in recent years, as compared with that of less than twenty years ago, that nearly 35 per cent. of the $395,000,000 mentioned above as the aggregate of the production for twenty-eight years is to be credited to the last five years, 1909-1913, while nearly 54 per cent. was produced during eight years, 1906-1913.

The mineral production for the two years, 1912 and 1913, showed a gold value for the two years totalling $12,000,000, silver totalling about $3,800,000, lead totalling a value for the two years of $3,935,000, copper totalling a value of $15,429,000, and zinc outputs for the two years totalling a valuation of approximately $666,000. Added to these figures is the total coal valuation for the two years of nearly $17,000,000.

The gains of 1913 over 1912 show that the silver output was $217,512 better. Lode gold showed an increase of $187,084. Lead increased for the year by a value of $324,653, and the zinc output was increased to the extent of several thousand. The value of the coke increase for the year was also creditable, being placed at $124,740 the total output for the year 1913 being estimated at $1,170,738, as compared with $1,585,998 for the previous year.

As to the districts showing the increases in minerals, the lode gold increases were from Rossland, Nelson Lillooet and the Coast districts. The silver production which was the largest since 1902, was from Slocan, Ainsworth, East Kootenay, Boundary and Nelson. The three former districts showed material increases. In the zinc production the Standard mine of Silverton is credited with more than half the total output, while the Lucky Jim, Van Roi, Rambler-Cariboo, Surprise and Noble Five contributed in a lesser degree.

The labor troubles at Vancouver Island caused a decrease in the production of coal to the estimated extent of approximately 596,000 tons, which would materially decrease the mineral output for the year.

THE BEST FUEL

Such is the Well Suported Claim of the M. L. H. & P. for Coke.

One of the hardest problems to solve to-day is how to economize on fuel. These hot days drive one's thoughts to the comfort of gas, and as a natural sequence gas coke suggests itself. The Montreal Light, Heat and Power Co. have gone to a great deal of trouble to show many reasons why gas coke is the cheapest fuel known. At their up-town store they have a window dressed with samples of coke, and on these sizzling days it seems to attract even by contrast, for ine one side is the ever cool looking electric fan and other devices also sold by them.

Some of their claims for this coke are worth remembering inasmuch as they are so practical. For instance, the gas coke is solid carbon; it makes a smokeless fire and therefore does away with the worst kind of furnace nuisance, at the same time giving off more heat units per ton than a ton of any other fuel. Then the fact that the company claim it will make the total fuel bill for winter much less, is where the appeal is most effective and interesting. No clinkers is another advantage which is heralded in useful literature prepared by the company, and then the price of six dollars should suit the pockets of all careful buyers.

EMPRESS SUBSCRIPTIONS

One of the largest subscriptions ever raised under the auspices of the Montreal Board of Trade is being secured for the aid of the sufferers from the sinking of the Empress of Ireland. Already the fund amounts to the sum of $55,073, and subscriptions are still coming in at the rate of about $100 a day. No thought of closing the fund has as yet been entertained, and it is hoped that before it is closed between $60,000 and $70,000 will be secured.

This fund has been raised very rapidly, the more so as it came right on the heels of the fund raised by the Board of Trade for the sufferers from the Newfoundland disaster, which was closed shortly after the Empress subscription was received on June 12, so that the $55,073 has been received practically within a month.

Much more than half the fund has been given by eleven corporations and citizens, whose total donations came nearly to $40,000.

These were:—

City of Montreal	$10,000
The Bank of Montreal	7,500
R. B. Angus	2,500
H. S. Holt	2,500
Huntly R. Drummond	1,000
Imperial Tobacco Co.	1,000
Sir E. B. Osler	2,500
A. M. Nanton (Winnipeg)	2,500
C. R. Hosmer	2,500
W. D. Matthews (Toronto)	2,500
Royal Bank of Canada	2,500
Members of Canadian Manufacturers' Association	2,403

JOURNALISTS FIGHT

French Editors Send Out Challenges to German Correspondents in Paris to Avenge Hansi.

Paris, July 16.—The arrest and prosecution of Hansi, the Alsatian artist, on a charge of high treason, because of criticisms in his book on German rule in Alsace-Lorraine, has caused considerable anti-German feeling in certain quarters, and there is talk of several duels.

After the appearance of his book, "Mon Village," Hansi was arrested on a charge of high treason. It was alleged that the book slandered everything German in Alsace-Lorraine, and justified the French past. He was arraigned before a German Judge at Colmar, and ordered sent to Leipzig for trial, but has not yet been tried.

MM. Paul and Guy de Cassagnac, editors of L'Autorite, and valiant duellists, now threaten to chase out of Paris every German newspaper correspondent, who is known to harbor anti-French sentiments. They have already sent challenges to two of these men, who were not found at their domiciles. The Cassagnacs say they have only just begun the work of driving these correspondents out of the French capital. They print a list of German correspondents who are to be challenged. One man who name is on the list has been dead two years.

HAPPENINGS IN SPORT WORLD

Little Chance to Dope To-night's Fight but Expect Good Battle

ROYALS LOSE TWO

Couchman was No Puzzle to the Bison Batsmen Yesterday—Cubs and Giants Break Even on Series.

There is little common ground of comparison whereby to establish the relative merits of Smith and Carpentier, who meet to-night in London to decide the European heavyweight boxing championship. The Frenchman, the first of his race to attain to an eminent position in the ring game, has had a more spectacular career, and while he is five years younger than his opponent, has had a longer ring experience, is the favourite in the betting, but Gunboat will not lack for backers. The records of the two men overlap only at one point. They have both met Bombardier Wells, Britain's disappointment, and both of them took the measure of the Englishman by the K.O. route in a short journey. Carpentier has been beaten by Jeanette and Smith got a decision over Sam Langford. Some fairly reliable "dope" might be framed out of this as the ability of the two negroes is well known. Both men are tearing fighters, and the 15,000 people who are expected to pack Olympia to-night should see a real battle, either way the decision goes.

That rain on Tuesday was unfortunate for the Royals. Couchman seemed to have the game well in hand then, but when he started yesterday, the Bisons landed on him hard, getting 14 hits for 10 runs, while 3 for a goose egg was the best the Royal batters could make of McConnells' delivery. Matters were but little better in the second game, which the Herd won 6 to 2, thus evening up for the double defeat on Saturday.

In spite of depleted strength, the Orioles took another from the Greys yesterday, and left Providence with an even break to their credit.

The Skeeters put one across in the 12th inning, and kept the Indians from running away with all the honours of the series, and incidentally crawled up on the heels of the Royals, who stand in grave danger of losing their proud position.

Rochester took the whole bag of tricks from the Leafs by winning yesterday's game 3 to 2. Manager Kelly announces that he will trade or sell O'Hara.

The Giants concluded their Chicago engagement with a loss to the Cubs yesterday. This makes an even break on the series, the Giants being still in first place by a margin of 3½ games. The Cubs looked to be beaten up till the last frame yesterday, when Saier's double brought in the winning run.

The first of a series of polo matches will be played at the grounds of the Back River Club, when they meet the players of the Thousand Island club in a friendly match on Saturday. The ponies owned by the visiting club have already arrived, and are now stabled at the Montreal Hunt Club, which will give them a rest up before the match.

On Monday the Thousand Island players will meet a team picked from all Montreal. The local players have been practicing twice daily since early in the summer, and as they are all well mounted the game should prove an interesting one. The local team will not be chosen until to-morrow night. The following is the probable line-up of the visitors:

L. H. Bliss, No. 1; H. Miles, No. 2; W. Salmond, No. 3; G. S. Hasbrouck, No. 4.

The members of the McGill Cricket Club, which has such a commanding lead in the race for the championship of the Montreal and District League, will this season challenge for the John Ross Robertson cup, which is emblematic of the championship of Canada, and now held by the Winnipeg Wanderers.

One of the officers of the club stated yesterday that the executive were now working on the scheme, and a challenge will be sent at an early date. McGill have piled up big scores in all of their recent matches, and are one of the strongest aggregations of "willow-wielders" that has ever been gotten together in Montreal.

The club hold a strong hand in the race for the Montreal and District championship, as well as for the Montreal challenge cup and the Moyes cup, emblematic of the eastern cricket honors.

By exactly the same majority were both matches in the St. Pierre Trophy competition decided last night—forty-four shots—M. A. A. A. defeating Montreal West on the latter's greens, while at Westmount the home lawn bowlers succeeded in administering a whipping to their friends from Outremont.

Demmitt and Fournier won the first game of a double header against the Yankees yesterday, with home runs. The White Sox lost the second owing mainly to the pitching of Cole, who beat them twice during the series.

Legal Notice

CANADIAN BOND CROWN COMPANY, LIMITED.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 8th day of July, 1914, incorporating Howard Salter Ross and Eugene Angers, barristers, Laura Lavigne, Laurentia Lavigne and Florence Salmon, stenographers, all of the City of Montreal, for the purposes, viz.:—(a) To hold, own, sell, import, export, assign and transfer or otherwise dispose of, to invest, trade, deal in and deal with goods, wares, merchandise and personal property of every class and description; (b) To apply for, purchase, take assignments of and otherwise acquire, and to hold, own, use, operate, sell, assign and otherwise dispose of, to grant licenses in respect of, make contracts concerning, and otherwise turn to account any and all inventions and improvements thereto, processes and discoveries, and any and all inventions, improvements thereto, processes and discoveries secured under letters patent of Canada or other countries, or for which applications shall have been, are now, or shall hereafter be, made or allowed, and to carry on any business, whether manufacturing or otherwise, which is or shall or may be necessary, convenient, advisable or adaptable for the utilization by said company in any way, directly or indirectly, of such inventions, improvements thereto, processes and discoveries; (c) In addition to the general powers relative to inventions and improvements, thereto, processes and discoveries hereinabove enumerated, to acquire by purchase or in any manner whatever, to sell, and dispose of in any manner whatever, and to grant licenses of any description in respect to, and make contracts of every description concerning any and all inventions and improvements thereto, mechanisms, devices, combinations, processes and discoveries, and any patents and applications for patents therefor, whether now known, used, made, granted or allowed, or hereafter to be known, used, made, granted or allowed for the manufacture, use and vending of bottle stoppers, corks, caps, discs and other devices for sealing bottles, jars and other vessels holding liquids, solids or any substance whatever; for the manufacture, use and vending of machines and devices whereby such stoppers, corks, caps, discs and other devices are adjusted to and upon bottles, jars and other vessels; and for the manufacture, use and vending of machines for washing bottles, jars and other vessels; (d) To purchase or otherwise acquire and undertake all or any part of the business, property, assets or liabilities of any person, partnership or company carrying on business of any of the kinds herein mentioned, or in any business similar in whole or in part to those of the company or possessed of property suitable or proper for the purposes of the company; (e) To issue paid-up shares, bonds or debentures for the payment either in whole or in part of any property, real or personal, rights, claims, privileges, concessions, or other advantages which the company may lawfully acquire, and also to issue such fully paid shares, bonds or other securities in payment, part payment or exchange for the shares, bonds, debentures or other securities of any other company doing a business similar in whole or in part or incidental to the business of the company; (f) To purchase, acquire, hold and own the capital stock, bonds or other securities of any other company, corporation or individual carrying on or engaged in any business which this company is empowered to carry on or engage in, and to acquire, hold or otherwise dispose of such shares, bonds or other securities, notwithstanding the provisions of section 44 of The Companies Act; (g) To enter into any arrangement for sharing of profits, union of interests, co-operation, joint adventure, reciprocal concession or otherwise with any person, partnership or company carrying on or engaged in or about to carry on or engage in any business or transaction which this company is authorized to engage in or carry on or to amalgamate with any such company; (h) To raise and assist in raising money for and to aid by way of bonus, loan, promise, endorsement, guarantee or bonds, debentures or otherwise any other company or corporation with whom the company may have business relations, and to guarantee the performance of contracts by such company or corporation; (i) To make advances to customers and others with or without security and upon such terms as the company may approve and to guarantee the debts and contracts of customers and others; (j) To invest the moneys of the company not immediately required in such manner as may from time to time be determined; (k) To distribute among the shareholders of the company in kind any property or assets of the company, and in particular any shares, debentures or securities of any other company or companies which may have purchased or taken over either in whole or in part the property, assets or liabilities of this company; (l) To amalgamate with any other company or companies whose objects are or include objects similar to those of this company, whether by sale or purchase (for shares or otherwise) of the undertaking, subject to the liabilities of this or any such other company as aforesaid, or by partnership or in any other manner; (m) To sell, lease, exchange or otherwise dispose of in whole or in part the property, rights or undertaking of the company for such consideration as may be agreed upon, and in particular for shares, debentures or securities of any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of the company; (n) To do all or any of the above things either as principals, agents, contractors or otherwise, and either alone or in conjunction with others, and to do all such other acts and things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects or any of them, and to carry on any business, whether manufacturing or otherwise, germane to the purposes and objects set forth and which may seem to the company capable of being conveniently carried on or calculated directly or indirectly to enhance the value of or render profitable any of its property or rights. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "Canadian Bond Crown Company, Limited," with a capital stock of two hundred thousand dollars, divided into 2,000 shares of one hundred dollars each, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 10th day of July, 1914.

THOMAS MULVEY,
Under-Secretary of State.

ROSS & ANGERS,
Transportation Building, Montreal,
Solicitors for Applicants.

(Fourth insertion.)

WEATHER: COOLER

Vol. XXIX. No.

We Own and Offer
Town of St. Lambert
5 1-2% Debentures, Due 1954
PRICE TO YIELD 5 3-8%
N. B. STARK & Co
TORONTO MONTREAL NEW YORK
LONDON BOSTON

THE MOLSONS BANK
Incorporated 1855
Capital Paid Up - - - $4,000,000
Reserve Fund - - - $4,800,000
Head Office—MONTREAL
88 Branches in Canada.
Agents in All Parts of the World.
Savings Department at all Branches
LETTERS OF CREDIT
TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES
DRAFTS AND MONEY ORDERS } ISSUED
A General Banking Business Transacted

GREAT MARKET FOR CANADA

China Now has More Money to Spend on Things Worth While

BUY NO MORE OPIUM

Discontinuance of this Traffic Has Meant Much to Republic—Great Possibilities if She Gets Started on Right Course.

(Special correspondent W. E. Dowding)

London, July 7.—There is no doubt that a great market for manufactures is opening up in China. The geographical position of Canada should make it possible for her industries to take a large share in that trade. For a long time now, with the exception of the period when the White Wolf bandits had their knives at her throat, China has been at peace; and at all times the country is so vast and her population so unwieldy that disorders in one part do not affect the great mass of people.

Dr. G. E. Morrison, the political adviser to the President of the Chinese Republic, is now in London. In an address he has given to the members of the London Chamber of Commerce, Dr. Morrison emphasized the fact, of which observant people have been aware for some time, that the people of China are seriously turning their attention to the development of the wonderful resources with which nature has endowed her. He said that the fact that the Chinese people were now spending less on opium meant that they had money left for other things. It is quite true that a good deal of this spare cash is being spent on tobacco, mainly cigarettes, but it is also being spent on goods of real utility, such as clothing, boots and shoes.

If China once gets well set on a course of industrial development, she possesses all the resources which will enable her to achieve a very high standard of living. In other words, her natural wealth will enable her to pay for all she wants. The problem of the moment is how to develop that wealth. The country cannot be subdued by the strength of armies. You cannot take their mountains of minerals and their rivers from three hundred million people. Wedges are being driven in in the shape of valuable concessions, and the present Government at Pekin appears to e taking great care that such concessions shall not bear oppressively upon the inhabitants. You cannot send armies of workmen to exploit China industrially. The colonization of the country from the outside is an impossibility. The only thing that can be done is to offer inducements to the people themselves to buy the products of industries more finished than those with which they are now familiar.

There is, of course, nothing new in this. For generations the statesmen of the world have striven sucessfully to preserve China as an open market, but it is only just now possible to say with confidence that the market is being widely used. Dr. Morrison relates that railways and telegraphs and other means of transit and communication are being steadily developed. This will not only tend to preserve tranquility. It will make it easier to develop the resources of the country. So far as Great Britain is concerned, China for a hundred years has offered a market well worth having. It is now possible to say that the market is fairly open to all who desire to trade in it.

SHOE FACTORIES BUSY

Craddock-Terry Co. Will Increase Payroll by $800,000 Within a Year.

Lynchburg, Va., July 17.—The shoe factories of the city have resumed work after a week shutdown for repairs. This is the shortest mid-summer shutdown in recent years. The Craddock-Terry Company will put 700 or 800 additional operatives to work as fast as they can be secured and trained. This company will increase its payroll during the next twelve months by $800,000, a condition due to the enlargement of its business in the Southwestern States. Within a month or two more shoe workers will be employed here than ever before.

CHARGE OF MISMANAGEMENT.

Trenton, N.J., July 17.—Chancellor Walker signed an order to-day returnable July 25th to show cause why a receiver should not be appointed for the International Power Company on a charge of mismanagement.