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GRAND TRUNK AGREE TO CONNECT WITH THE CANADIAN PACIFIC TRACKS

Interswitching Arrangements Between Railroads in This City Are Now an Assured Thing---Grand Trunk Will Build the Connecting Line at Once.

MR. HYMAN, M. P., DOES A GOOD DAY'S WORK FOR THE CITY OF LONDON

Due to His Efforts That the Grand Trunk Waived All Objections—A Boom for the Manufacturers and Shippers of London—Prominent Citizens Express Their Views on the Question—Should Attract New Industries.

A dispatch received this morning from Mr. C. S. Hyman, M.P., at Ottawa, says:

The Grand Trunk have agreed to immediately construct a connecting line with the Canadian Pacific, and to enter into negotiations with other railways for general interswitching arrangements. The proposed spur will afford to established industries switching arrangements common to all railways, and provide ample accommodation for new industries.

This is one of the most gratifying pieces of information to reach the manufacturers of London in many a day, for it means the attainment of an object cherished by them for some years.

The idea of having interswitching arrangements among the roads entering the city originated during the term of Mr. F. G. Rumball as mayor, but as all questions of such importance are advanced slowly, it had not made much headway before Mr. Rumball retired from the chair.

The board of trade took the matter up, and expressed itself in favor of it, and manufacturers generally strongly advocated it. The greatest objection to the move, however, was offered by the Grand Trunk Railway, which, touching almost every point of importance, did not relish the thought of hauling freight to London and handing it over to the other roads here.

When the term of Mr. Rumball closed, and Mayor Beck stepped in, the latter took the question up, but it cannot be said that he made much headway. To Mr. Hyman belongs the credit of having the Grand Trunk consent to the construction of the connecting link between its lines and those of the C. P. R.

The value of the Grand Trunk's consent to the interswitching arrangement can scarcely be estimated. It will be a great boon to the manufacturers already established here, and it will go a long way towards inducing other factories to locate in London, for the city, during negotiations with outside firms, has more than once been met with the statement that the absence of interswitching would prevent them from coming to London.

With the link constructed manufacturers whose places of business happen to be on one line of railway, can have cars loaded at their doors and turned over to other roads. The same will apply to incoming freight. If shipped in on one road to a firm whose factory is located on another line, it will be handed over to the latter, obviating the necessity of having it carted any distance and causing inconvenience and loss of time.

The present intention is to have the line at the rolling mills and the McClary Company's new foundry extended easterly, and then across to the tracks of the G. T. R. and C. P. R. This would connect all four lines—the G. T. R., C. P. R., L. E. and D. R. R. and the M. C. R.

MR. HUNT'S OPINION.

Mr. C. B. Hunt said that if the matter was settled it would certainly be a first-class thing, for the city needed it badly. The board of trade had, of course, advocated it along with other shippers of the city, but there were naturally a great many difficulties before the thing could be settled. It was easy to see that the Grand Trunk would not care to give up its sidings to the C. P. R. unless they were going to get similar concessions in some place where that road had the advantage.

If the city built a belt line, of course that would be independent of all roads, but still it would not procure the use of Grand Trunk sidings. If the matter were accomplished, and the extension made as proposed, it would mean that a large area of vacant property, obtainable at reasonable prices would be put on the market as eligible for manufacturing purposes, and be an inducement to large concerns to build. At the same time it would be of inestimable value to the shippers of London. It would be a handy thing and he hoped it was true that the matter was on a fair way to settlement.

MR. JOHN BOWMAN.

Mr. John Bowman's opinion was that should the matter of interswitching be settled, it would mean that new industries would be attracted to the city. The accomplishment of this had been tried for very many times, the city and the board of trade having done their best to bring it about. The matter had been very near to settlement several times, but the Grand Trunk could not be brought to terms. The shippers of the city were very anxious to bring about an arrangement, as it would be of great benefit to them. If the interswitching had been arranged for he was very glad. Besides the good that it would do the manufacturers of the city, it would no doubt lead to other factories coming here. With the district having facilities that could be offered them, there would be more inducements for big concerns to come here, and he had no doubt but that they would do so.

COL. GARTSHORE'S VIEWS.

Col. Gartshore, of the McClary Manufacturing Company, said that there were no two opinions as to the necessity of having this interswitching. The thing was to get it soon, too. They were not so much interested in what would be good for the next generation, as they were for the promotion of the interests of the present one. Therefore, they wanted the interswitching now, when the industries were young and needed help. As to McClary's, the belt line would be a great advantage for the reason that now all carloads received from any other company than the Grand Trunk had to be teamed, while if some arrangement were reached, they could shunt cars in from all roads. With a firm using the railroads to the extent they did the matter was of the greatest importance. The fact, he said, that manufacturers had hesitated to come here was that they did not wish to do so as long as they knew they could only have access to one railroad.

A GRAND THING.

Ex-Mayor Rumball, who was the original mover in the interswitching scheme, said from the first that the plan would be a grand thing. He still thinks so. "It will be one of the biggest boons the manufacturers of London can enjoy," he said today, "for it will enable shippers to load cars at their doors and have them handed over to any line they desire to ship by. The same will apply to incoming freight."

Mr. Rumball worked energetically to have interswitching accomplished during his term as mayor, and once had engineers from the L. E. and D. R. R. and the C. P. R., together with the city engineer, go over the ground and report upon the most suitable route. They reported it as their opinion that it would be better to arrange with the Grand Trunk, but the latter would do nothing.

THE LONDON ROLLING MILLS.

Mr. Charles H. White, manager of the London Rolling Mills, said he would be very pleased to hear of a settlement of the matter. To their firm it would mean a great saving in time. It was almost prohibitive, the system of getting cars in by C. P. R. That road had to send around to St. Thomas and there switch to the Lake Erie road, which has a siding to their mills. An interswitching arrangement was what they had been hoping for for a long time. It would not only be a convenience to them in the matter of getting shipments more promptly, but would on general principles have the effect of increasing industrial activity.

GREAT BRITAIN'S FOREIGN POLICY

King Edward's Diplomacy and Tact Work Wonders

IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

German Scoffings at Anglo-French Entente Cordiale – England's World Policy Popular.

Berlin, July 13. — King Edward's visit to Portugal, Italy and France, President Loubet's London reception, and the toasts and sentiments exchanged with the American squadron, force upon German politicians certain facts which are sometimes studiously ignored. The leading part played by King Edward to develop British foreign relations is becoming generally recognized. Moreover, the popularity, in the best sense of the word, of the British Government's foreign policy begins to be appreciated. The attempts to make out that the whole British nation, including the Parliamentary Opposition, does not stand behind the Government in the friendships with America, France, Italy, and the alliances with Portugal and Japan, become daily more intermittent and feeble. The friendship of those nations, which, on both sides of the Atlantic, stand for progress in liberty's path, is recognized to be a sort of gulf stream, encircling and warming the world, and bearing everywhere by the happiest coincidence the surest guarantee for freedom in the invincible naval power of the co-operating empires and states. The Paris correspondent of the Vossiche Zeitung compares the present attitude of a section of the German press with that affected towards the first visit of the French squadron on the invitation of the Czar Alexander III. to Cronstadt. Then, as now, the real meaning of the greetings is missed, the sequel proving the scoffers to be the laughing-stock of Europe.

Police Strike Ends.

Rome, July 13.—The agitation among the Rome municipal police for an increase of pay and exemption from night duty has collapsed, because of the disapproval of the movement by a large section of the force, who feared that it would lead to its abolition.

A reform of the force is imminent. It will probably be merged in the better-paid and better-disciplined Government police.

DENIES THE STORY

Hon. Mr. Fitzpatrick and the Boundary Commission.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Ottawa, Ont., July 13.—Hon. Charles Fitzpatrick does not confirm the story that he is to go on the Alaskan boundary commission, in place of the late Justice Armour. The minister said this morning that there was small likelihood of his being Judge Armour's successor. His going to the supreme court bench he describes as "somewhat out of the question."

LIGHT CURES LUPUS

412 Cured Out of 804 Treated by Finsen Method.

London, July 13.—Dr. Finsen has transmitted to the Paris Academy of Sciences a tabulated list of cases of lupus on which the Finsen light cure has been tried. Out of 804 cases, 412 have been pronounced cured. Of this number of cured, 124 have shown no signs of a recrudescence of the disease after a period of from two to six years. The other 288 cases are of more recent date, but there are no signs of a recrudescence and they are believed to have been cured.

COMMERCE MEANS PEACE

M. Baudin Says Anglo-Gallic Friendship Is Essential.

Paris, July 12. — Deputy Baudin, Minister of Public Works in the Waldeck-Rousseau cabinet, writing on the entente cordiale, shows that French commerce with England amounts to 22.3 per cent of the total foreign trade of the republic, while the British Islands receive 30 per cent of the entire exportation from France. The French exports to England are 1,277 million francs, and the French imports from England 572 millions. France comes fourth in the list of England's customers, but she employs the British merchant navy more than her own, spending 360,000,000 francs thereon. On the other hand, France enjoys great advantages from British tourists. M. Baudin regards 500,000,000 francs as a safe estimate of the annual value of the British tourist traffic. Thus M. Baudin regards Britain's annual contribution to France as varying from one and a half to two milliards of francs. Hence good relations are essential.

Dies From Injuries.

Port Arthur, Ont., July 13.—H. Tapp, the motorman injured in the street car collision on Wednesday, died last night of his injuries.

CAPT. JOHNSTON'S GALLANT DEATH

Mad Mullah's Chief Tells of Fight to Finish

WITH COL. PLUNKETT'S COLUMN

Terrible Execution Done by the Maxim Guns Served by the British Troops.

London, July 13.—The paramount chief of the Rer Ali tribe has deserted the Mullah and joined General Gabriz at the Abyssinian camp at Hahi. He states that after the Abyssinian raid on Jeyd the Mullah, astounded at the news of the proximity of the Abyssinians, and fearing to be caught between the British and Abyssinian forces, hurriedly left Bur, moving to Gumburru, with the intention of crossing to the northeast, in the direction of the Nogal Valley.

The chief deserted one day's march beyond Gumburru, joining General Gabriz at Birdaale. He describes the following of the Mullah as consisting of 3,000 Dolbohanta horsemen, 2,000 Habr Ali tribesmen, and about 1,000 nondescripts.

The chief claims to have counted the killed in the fight with Col. Plunkett's party at Gumburru. He had counted up to 750 when the Mullah appeared on the field, and further counting became unsafe. He also reports that Major Gough's force killed 200 of the Daratoleh tribe.

In both fights the greatest execution was caused by Maxim fire. The chief states that Capt. Johnston Stuart, who was killed in Plunkett's fight, was wounded in four places, and was living when the square was swept away. He continued to defend himself with a revolver, and shot four of the enemy before he was killed.

The chief is ignorant as to the reported presence of British prisoners with the Mullah, and affirms that the Mullah was exceedingly angry with the man who shot Capt. Johnston Stuart.

Thirty Lost in Flood.

Breslau, Prussia, July 13. — Thirty lives have been lost in a flood which has destroyed 50 houses at Graefenberg, a village of Austria, in the valley of Freiwaldau.

NO CONTEMPT EVIDENT

Was Decision of Court in Manitoba Press Case.

Winnipeg, July 13.—Chief Justice Killam Saturday gave decision in regard to the contention made by counsel that certain editorials in the Manitoba Free Press should be regarded as contempt of court. These editorials and articles were published during the hearing of the case for a mandamus to open the court of revision of Center Winnipeg, of which Mr. Bonnar was revising officer. His lordship said that he had read the articles referred to, and could see nothing in them calling for the attention of the court. He could understand that anything published during a trial with reference to any party in it which would tend to prejudice the decision of the court would rightly be considered a contempt of court, but a criticism such as published in this case could not be considered so.

RECEIVED THE PRINCE

British Royalty Visits American Battleship Kearsarge.

Portsmouth, England, July 13.—The Prince of Wales visited the United States European squadron this morning and breakfasted with Rear Admiral Cotton on the flagship Kearsarge. All the ships in the harbor and the channel fleet at Spithead dressed ship, manned sides and fired a royal salute as the Prince boarded the American flagship.

The prince was received on the quarter deck of the Kearsarge by Admiral Cotton and his officers, and the party descended to the admiral's cabin for breakfast, at which President Roosevelt and King Edward were toasted. Admiral Cotton subsequently escorted the Prince of Wales around the ship, after which the Prince landed, with the warships firing another royal salute, and took a train for London.

ALEXANDER'S DEBTS

His Creditors Will Sue Servia for $80,000.

London, July 13.—A dispatch from Vienna says the late King Alexander and Queen Draga of Servia left debts there amounting to 400,000 francs ($80,000). When the new Servian Government was asked to pay these debts it offered 20 per cent of the amount involved. The creditors refused to accept any such compromise and an action at law will be brought.

A TRIP FOR SCULPTORS

Should Study Modern Trousers Before Reproducing.

London, July 13.—The Tailor and Cutter, commenting on the reported crusade of American sculptors for the abolition of trousers from statues, says:

"We have never seen a pair of trousers reasonably reproduced on statues; yet it would be better if artists and sculptors took as great pains to make themselves acquainted with the outline of the present styles as they do with the legendary dress of classical heroes."

NEW COMET DISCOVERED

It Will Be the Brightest Seen in Many Years.

San Jose, Cal., July 13.—Professor W. W. Campbell, of Lick's Observatory, says: The comet discovered by Borelli at Marseilles three weeks ago has been under observation by various members of the Lick Observatory staff. It promises to be an unusually interesting object. Its brightness has increased very rapidly, until it is now as easily visible as a fourth magnitude star.

On Monday evening observers should experience no difficulty in detecting it about one or two degrees southwest of the bright star Alpha Cygni. Its motion is carrying it southwestward about five degrees daily.

Our photographs have recorded two prominent tails, each several degrees in length. While it is always unsafe to make predictions as to how bright a comet will grow, yet there is little doubt that this one will be a fairly conspicuous object in the evening sky. In fact I expect it to be the brightest comet of the past ten years.

WEATHER BULLETIN

Monday, July 13.

Sun rises 4:47 a.m., sets 7:59 p.m.
Moon rises 9:54 p.m., sets 8:38 a.m.

Tomorrow—Fair and Cool.

Toronto, July 12. — 8 p.m.—The weather today has been fine throughout the Dominion, except that local showers have occurred in the Province of Quebec. There has been a decided rise in temperature in the Northwest Territories, also in the Maritime Provinces, where it is now somewhat warmer than in Ontario and Quebec.

Minimum and maximum temperatures: Kamloops, 56-82; Calgary, 44-78; Edmonton, 56-78; Medicine Hat, 60-88; Winnipeg, 40-74; Parry Sound, 62-72; Toronto, 62-81; Ottawa, 56-80; Montreal, 62-76; Quebec, 60-74; Halifax, 58-70.

FORECASTS.

Monday, July 13.

Today and Tuesday—Moderate to fresh westerly and northwesterly winds; fair and comparatively cool.

Temperatures.

Stations.	8 a.m.	Min.	Weather.
Calgary	58	48	Clear
Winnipeg	62	56	Clear
Parry Sound	58	42	Clear
Toronto	60	52	Clear
Ottawa	66	58	Fair
Montreal	68	62	Clear
Quebec	62	54	Fair
Father Point	56	44	Clear

WEATHER NOTES.

The heat wave has disappeared from the continent, and moderate temperature now prevails throughout Canada. The weather has been fine and warm in Manitoba and the Territories during the past two days, and these favorable conditions are likely to continue.

Local temperatures: Saturday—Highest, 79 above; lowest, 63 above.

Local temperatures Sunday—Highest, 75 above; lowest, 63.5 above.

CHAMBERLAIN MAY VISIT US

Possibility of His Touring Canada Next Autumn.

OPPONENTS SAY HE'LL RESIGN

If the Cabinet Should Decide Definitely to Reject the New Fiscal Programme.

London, July 13.—There are rumors that Mr. Chamberlain will either pay a visit to Canada or cancel his engagements for autumn meetings in the north, and there are fanatical free traders who forecast his resignation after the Cabinet, frightened by the unpopularity of the proposals for taxation of imported food, definitely rejects the new fiscal programme as premature. These vaticinations of the rumor mongers are not authoritative, but are inspired by the antipathy of the free trade zealots to any modification of the system of unrestricted importing.

Mr. Chamberlain has not canceled his engagements for speaking at Newcastle, Glasgow, or elsewhere. Nobody who observed the fervor with which Mr. Chamberlain discussed Imperial unity at Sir Gilbert Parker's colonial luncheon can be convinced that he meditates an unconditional surrender or a retreat from the field. What is probable is that he is modifying his views respecting the levying of the four-shilling duty on wheat, and regarding with more favor a tariff on manufactured goods, with a moderate tax of a shilling or two shillings on imported food.

Self-preservation being the first law of ministerial life, the weak-minded members of the Government would undoubtedly like to run away from the uncomfortable situation, and are bringing great pressure to bear upon Mr. Chamberlain to induce him to abandon the great fight. Mr. Chamberlain, however, happens to believe in principles with all the ardor of another Grand Old Man.

CABINET MADE MINOR CHANGES

Grand Trunk Project Finally Passed Upon.

WILL BE EARLY ANNOUNCEMENT

No Change in Decision to Build the Line From Moncton to Winnipeg.

Ottawa, July 13.—There was a meeting of the Cabinet Saturday, when the Grand Trunk Pacific project was finally passed upon, and it is expected that an announcement of the Government's policy will be made in the House early this week. While there have been some minor changes in the agreement between the Government and the company since the details of the undertaking were given in this correspondence, they are not of material character. Whatever alterations have been made are in favor of the Government. As there has been some criticism of the best mode of dealing with the eastern section, that is from Moncton to Quebec, it may be said that there is no change in this regard, and that the decision remains to have a Government constructed road from Moncton to Winnipeg. As the name of Sir Rivers Wilson and others connected with the G. T. R. company have been added to the directorate, it may be inferred that the company is taking a still greater interest in the scheme. After disposing of the G. T. P. business, the Cabinet took up the supplementary estimates for the current fiscal year, and made good progress with them.

FOOD IN WAR-TIME

Further Evidence Taken by British Royal Commission.

London, July 13.—The royal commission on the supply of food and raw material in war time, of which Lord Strathcona is a member, again took evidence on Saturday from leading produce and meat importers. The meetings are secret, but it is understood that the evidence so far is not in favor of state intervention in the direction of Government wheat storage or bounties to some producers. The increased prices caused by any outbreak of hostilities and the overwhelming interest of the producers of the world to gain entry to so coveted a market despite all difficulties, and the impossibility of a complete foreign blockade of so indented a coast as that of Great Britain, would have little risk of British starvation, unless the navy were overwhelmed. Thus the evidence concentrates upon the vital necessity of supremacy of the sea. The desirability of the speediest possible expansion of Canadian and other colonial sources of supply are also dwelt upon.

Toy Pistols and Lockjaw.

Kingston, N. Y., July 13.—John Lawrence, two years old, and Ledg Kaman, nine years old, are dead at East Kingston, as the result of being injured on the Fourth of July. Both boys were shot in the hand with toy pistols, receiving apparently slight injuries. Lockjaw developed and caused their death.

The Bark Edith Safe.

Port Townsend, Wash., July 13.—A cablegram from Sydney, N. S. W., brings news of the safety of Captain Oertel, of the wrecked German bark Edith, that sailed from this port lumber laden for Port Pirio. The Edith struck a reef off Caledonia during a terrific gale, and broke up March 19. The crew escaped in the boats, but Captain Oertel and eleven men had been given up for lost.

THE BELFAST ORANGEMEN

100,000 Paraders and Entire Police Force on Duty.

Belfast, Ireland, July 13. — The Orangemen are today engaged in their annual celebration of July 12, in their customary way. About 100,000 men participated in the celebration here. The entire police force was on duty, and the troops were confined to barracks to be ready in case of emergency.

At Rostrevor, County Down, there are 1,700 police and soldiers in the town and vicinity, which gives the place the appearance of being in a state of siege.

LIGHTNING STRUCK FISH

The Government Fish Car Has a Very Peculiar Accident.

Woodstock, July 13.—The Review, speaking of the thunderstorm on Friday night, says: As far as can be ascertained, no serious damage was done by the lightning, save to the Government fish car, which was sidetracked at Simcoe last night, and which arrived in Woodstock this afternoon. On its arrival here visitors at the station witnessed one peculiar and unusual result of the electrical storm. Dozens of fish were lying on their backs in the vats, having been killed by the electric fluid. It is supposed that the metallic tanks attracted the lightning and proved a ready conductor for the current into the water, where the fish lay.

AMERICANS LIFT TROPHY

The Famous Palma Cup Recrosses the Atlantic.

Bisley, July 13. — Americans Saturday recaptured the Palma trophy. The team scored an aggregate of 1,570 out of a possible 1,800. Great Britain was second with 1,555, Canada third with 1,518. The other grand aggregates were: Australia 1,501, Natal 1,339, Norway 1,241 and France 1,230.

Bisley, England, July 13. — Funds have been subscribed or are promised already to enable a British team to go to the United States in 1904 to endeavor to recapture the Palma trophy. The Norwegians will send a team to the United States for next year's match.

JAPAN THREATENS TO START WAR

The Fighting Spirit Dominates the Mikado's Kingdom.

WILL ADOPT POSITIVE POLICY

Towards China and Russia—The Diplomatic Intrigues at Pekin Cause of Trouble.

Victoria, B. C., July 13.—Dispatches by steamer from Tokio, dated June 25, say that the political atmosphere of Japan during the last week has been thick with rumor of impending war. The signal for their birth was the arrival of General Kouropatkin, Russian Minister of War, who left on the warship Askold for home Saturday, thereby considerably curtailing the announced term of his stay.

The immediate cause of the angry sentiment is a succession of reports of Chinese diplomatic intrigue with Russia at Pekin, and continued Russian encroachment upon Korea. There had been an extraordinary meeting on the 13th, at which Admiral Baron Yamamoto, Minister of the Navy, who has been testing the war efficiency of all the Japanese ports, was present, and it was rumored that the Cabinet was unanimous of a "positive policy," having for its object the checking of Russia by an appeal to arms if necessary. It was not known, however, how the elder statesmen ("genre"), an ex-officio political power in Japan, regarded the matter, nor whether the policy intimated China or Russia as the best possible object for direct attack. This latter problem is not yet known, but extraordinary steps were taken to ascertain the sentiment of the elder statesmen. On June 23 a conference of these veterans was called before the throne. Marquis Ito, Field Marshal Marquis Yamagata, Field Marshal Marquis Omaya, Count Matautaka and Count Itonya were present, and the Premier, Ministers of War, Navy and Foreign Affairs joined them. The grave political situation. Marquis Ito and Count Itonya it was not learned what occurred. Japanese papers point to the conference as showing the increasing gravity of the situation. Marquis Ito and Count Itonye are known to oppose drastic measures, but the Ministers and Marquis Yamagata and Count Matsika favor the Cabinet's stand. At a second conference, held on June 24, it was said that Marquis Ito had come to agree in general with the Cabinet's view for a "positive policy."

20,000 RETURN TO WORK

The Building Trade Strike Coming To An End.

New York, July 13.—Some 20,000 skilled mechanics in the building trades returned to work today under the modified plans of the Employers' Association. This number will be increased to 50,000 by Wednesday, unions win that membership having voted to accept the terms of the employers. One of the terms abolishes walking delegates and refers all disputes to a joint board of arbitration.

Charged With Murder.

St. Louis, July 13.—George Collins, alias Fred Lewis, the confederate of "Bill" Rudolph, the bank robber, who escaped from jail last Monday, was taken to Union today for trial on the charge of killing Charles Schumacher, a detective who had been sent to arrest the two men.

ROMAN PONTIFF WEAKER AGAIN

The Doctors Say His Holiness Passed a Restless Night.

HAS STRANGE HALLUCINAIONT

And Predicts the Day of His Death—Physicians Hold Another Consultation.

Rome, July 12. — Pope Leo has lived to see another Sunday, and with the Sabbath quiet which fell upon Rome came also peace, and even progress, to the Pontiff. Tonight Dr. Lapponi made the following important statement in answer to the question if he believed that the improvement in the Pope's condition could continue: "I believe that if the improvement lasts until July 21, we may not perhaps achieve an absolute cure, but we will secure such a general state of health in the patient as will allay our anxiety."

Rome, July 13. — At 9:15 o'clock this morning the doctors issued the following bulletin regarding the condition of the Pope:

"Up to midnight the Pontiff remained tranquil, but afterwards he experienced agitated intervals. An examination of the thorax shows no change since before yesterday. The action of the kidneys continues slight, and the general condition of his holiness is somewhat depressed. His pulse is 82, respiration 32 and temperature 36 Centigrade. Lapponi, Mazzoni."

Some uneasiness was occasioned this morning owing to the Pope's being attacked by a feeling of dizziness, believed to have been the result of cerebral weakness. His holiness was revived so satisfactorily by the administration of stimulants that Dr. Lapponi was able to leave the Vatican and pay another visit to his daughter, who is suffering from an attack of fever.

POPE SLIGHTLY WORSE.

12:20 p.m. — The condition of the Pope has become slightly worse. The dizziness has become pronounced and is accompanied by fleeting hallucinations.

When Mgr. Angeli, one of the Pope's secretaries, described this morning to his holiness the burst of enthusiasm called forth by his illness, declaring that it had produced a revival favorable to the Catholic Church unexampled in its history, the Pontiff exclaimed, "Blessed illness."

The dizziness from which the Pope suffered was a kind of mental confusion, during which he seemed to lose consciousness of his surroundings, while he believed he saw a vision. He explained afterwards that he thought he saw an undefined shadow moving about the room, and slowly approaching his bed, whereupoin the Pontiff became agitated, and called for his valet, Pio Centra, saying: "Pio, Pio, who is it? Who is it?"

Dr. Lapponi and Centra rushed to the patient's bed and soon succeeded in tranquilizing him.

At both the Vatican and the house of Dr. Lapponi the arrivals of patent medicines, surgical instruments and medical apparatus of all kinds, continue, each being accompanied by assurances that his holiness will recover if it is used according to directions. From Vienna have come highly perfected machines for producing artificial respiration and for making oxygen. The Pontiff, however, has not required the administration of oxygen for the last three days. "What I need," says Pope Leo, "is air—fresh air. Besides, I should be allowed to rise. An old man of 94 should not be kept in bed when without fever."

Pope Leo is credited with having said:

"If I am destined to die from this illness I feel I shall expire on Thursday, the feast day of the Carmelite Madonna, whom I specially worship. The presentiment is remarkable, because in a certain way it coincides with the prophecy made in the twelfth century, by St. Malachy, the Bishop of Armagh, who predicted that Pope Leo would be succeeded by a pope symbolizing the motto "Ignis Ardens" (burning fire).

The Carmelite Madonna is the patroness of the Carmelite Order, which attributes its origin to the prophet Elijah, who ascended to heaven in a chariot of fire. Besides, a member and protector of this order is Cardinal Gotti, who is looked upon as the most likely successor to the pontificate.

DISSOLUTION IMMINENT.

It developed during the morning, as the result of a careful medical examination, that the condition of the Pope's kidneys is worse, as the component parts of the urine are not normal. The diminution of certain elements leads the doctors to fear that his system is gradually approaching a state of dissolution.

1:45 p.m.—The Pope has not been allowed to get up today. No change is apparent in his condition since morning.

A SLEEPLESS NIGHT.

2:10 p.m. — The Pope's condition took a turn slightly for the worse this morning, but the change does not excite apprehension of an immediate climax. Last night was rather a sleepless one, particularly during the early morning hours. The official bulletin frankly speaks of agitated periods during the night, and confesses that the general condition of the patient is somewhat more depressed. It developed soon after the issuance of the bulletin that this depression was quite marked, and it continued to manifest itself throughout the forenoon, at one time assuming an alarming aspect. This was when the Pope seemed to lose his grasp on tangible surroundings.

For the first time since his illness began there was a momentary hallucination, the patient believing that a shadow flitted through the room. The doctor and the attendant succeeded in quieting his fears. Outside of these passing periods of depression the general condition of mental alertness continued. When Drs. Mazzoni and Lapponi made their morning call the patient inquired about Dr. Rossoni, asking: "Why does not he come to see me?" Being told that Rossoni was ill he said: "Tell him he must take care of himself."

Death of Mr. George Parker.

St. Thomas, Ont., July 13.—George Parker, manager of the Merchants Bank at Alvinston, dropped dead early this morning at Corunna, where he had ben spending a few days. Mr. Parker was about 50 years of age and had been spending a few days. Mr. branch for three years.