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The Senate Reading Room 29may98

GREAT NAVAL BATTLE!

Two American Warships Sunk and One Spanish Disabled!!

SAMPSON ENGAGED CERVERA ON FRIDAY.

These Are Reports Which Came Through by Way of Paris Last Night, and the Source Is Not Reliable—Madrid and London Are Skeptical, and Washington Looks Upon Them as Utterly Untrue—Very Unsatisfactory War News.

New York, May 30.—(Special.)—A Key West special to The Journal says Cienfuegos is to be the first Cuban city hammered into submission and will be a base of operations when Havana is destroyed by land forces. The Marblehead destroyed the forts there about a week ago and landed 30,000 rounds of amunition and miscellaneous supplies. Patriots, under Gomez, cooperated and put to rout the Spanish trops. Schley's flagship, the Brooklyn, also took a hand in the bombardment, and after destroying the battery landed 60,000 cartridges, many rifles and some food and clothing.

A Positive Announcement.

New York, May 30.—(Special to Toronto World.)—The Herald announces positively this morning through its Washington special that Cervera is securely blockaded in Santiago harbor. It also says Schley has a channel leading into the harbor, either blocked with direlicts or submarine mines, and to attempt to pass the harbor entrance would now be as destructive to the Spanish fleet as to the American. Schley is confidently expecting Cervera to surrender, in course of time, though it is believed by some that Admiral Cervera, when he finds he cannot escape, will destroy his own vessels, rather than have them fall into the hands of the Americans.

Word from Schley.

By Associated Press.

Washington, D.C., May 30.—The Navy Department has just received, at 12.30 o'clock this morning, a despatch from Commodore Schley, stating that the Spanish fleet is in the Bay of Santiago de Cuba and that he has seen and recognized the vessels.

REPORTS OF A BATTLE.

Two of Sampson's Ships Sunk and One of Cervera's Disabled Last Friday.

By Associated Press.

Madrid, May 29.—(7 p.m.)—El Progresso publishes despatches purporting to come from Paris, giving details of an alleged battle near Jamaica, in which, it is said, two American warships were destroyed and one Spanish warship injured. Although the account is very circumstantial as to time, place, incidents and results, it is received here with suspicion.

The story is that Commodore Schley's squadron parted from Rear Admiral Sampson's off Cape Maysi, the eastern point of Cuba, and steered toward the Yucatan Passage, followed closely by Sampson's ships. Both were sighted from the watch towers of Santiago de Cuba. Rear Admiral Sampson arrived off the Province of Puerto Principe. Continuing thence in the direction of Jamaica, Admiral Cervera left Santiago, Thursday, May 26, at midnight, all his lights being extinguished, with the Vizcaya and Almirante Oquendo, preceded by the torpedo boat destroyer Furor, he took up a position in proximity to Jamaica. Two hours later the remainder of Admiral Cervera's squadron withdrew from the harbor of Santiago and proceeded in a southerly direction.

A Hurried Alarm.

On the morning of Friday the Furor came up rapidly to the Vizcaya and the Almirante Oquendo, advising Admiral Cervera of the approach of the enemy. Rear Admiral Sampson's fleet steamed at full speed toward the Spanish vessels, which accepted combat, but moved in a southerly direction, to effect a juncture with the remainder of the Spanish squadron.

Presently the battle raged furiously on both sides. The Americans detached three cruisers and three smaller ships to surround the Vizcaya and the Almirante Oquendo. The Furor, between the cross-fire of the enemy, made for the American flagship, notwithstanding the fire of the heavy guns.

The outcome of the contest was that two American warships were sunk and one Spanish warship disabled in its steering gear.

The remaining vessels of the American squadron were so much damaged that they were compelled to take refuge in Haytian waters. It is reported that the Cristobal Colon captured one American ship, which had been disabled, from a shot by the Vizcaya perforating her side.

The Vizcaya risked destruction from an American destroyer. It is believed that after the combat the Spaniards sailed for Havana, or, if the conditions of the vessels or the presence of a superior force of the enemy required, took refuge at Cardenas or Matanzas.

Excitement at Madrid.

The publication of this despatch from Paris caused an excited discussion of the conflicting reports from various sources, which completely absorbed all sections of the press and all circles of the public in Madrid.

Speaking to-day of yesterday's rumor of the defeat of the Americans and the death of Rear Admiral Sampson, Captain Aunon, the Minister of Marine, without crediting it in the absence of official confirmation, remarked that the event was nearly within the limits of possibility.

The Story is Fishy.

London, May 29.—The circumstances in which El Progresso's remarkable story appears seem to discredit it. Apparently the Paris correspondent of that paper is the sole possessor of the information he pretends to have.

The most reliable Paris news agencies have received nothing on the subject. Possibly the story has been given a Paris date in Madrid for some undiscernible reason, though if it emanates from official sources, it is inconceivable that the Government should be unwilling to give out favorable news on its own responsibility.

Washington Don't Believe It.

Washington, May 29.—Officials of the Naval Department not only utterly discredit the reported naval engagement near Jamaica on Friday, but declare with the utmost positiveness that it did not occur. Advices from Admiral Sampson and Commodore Schley clearly indicate that the statements contained in the Madrid story are without the slightest foundation in fact.

Twelve Warships Disappeared.

Madrid, May 29.—(8 p.m.)—It is now known that nothing developed at the Cabinet Council to-day to make clear whether Admiral Cervera's squadron is in Santiago harbor or outside it, but General Correa, the Minister of War, announced that he had received a despatch from General Blanco to the effect that 12 warships were off Santiago yesterday (Saturday), but that most of them disappeared to-day, going in a westerly direction.

General Blanco gives it to be believed that Admiral Cervera's squadron remains in Santiago harbor.

SPANIARDS OFF JAMAICA.

Several Vessels Sighted by an English Man-of-War.

Kingston, Jamaica, May 28.—A despatch from Port Antônio says the lookout on H. M. S. Indefatigable, which is in that port, reported seeing three vessels, which he thought were Spanish ships, several miles off the coast, steaming in a westerly direction. This announcement has caused Americans here to feel concerned for the safety of the United States gunboat Eagle, now in port.

A BRITISHER STOPPED.

The Steamer Myrtle Dene Shut Out of Cardenas by Spaniards.

On Board the Associated Press Despatch Boat Wanda, off Cardenas, May 28 (via Key West, May 29).—Cardenas Harbor has been completely closed by the Spaniards since the attack of the Winslow and its American torpedo boats. This fact was demonstrated yesterday by the attempt of the English steamship Myrtle Dene to enter the port to take on a cargo of sugar.

The Myrtle Dene had begun to take on cargo when war was declared, and she was ordered out by the American gunboat Machias. The steamer's owners claimed that, under the blockade proclamation, she was entitled to 30 days to load. Secretary of the Navy Long gave the ship permission to return and complete her cargo. She found, however, that the harbor was filled with sunken obstructions and could not get in. She lies outside the harbor, uncertain whether to attempt to bring her cargo out in lighters or wait for the war to end.

One Mystery Cleared.

St. John's, Nfld., May 29.—The British warships Partridge and Columbine arrived here to-day from Halifax to form a part of the fishery protection squadron on the French treaty coast. These were probably the warships sighted off Trepassey yesterday.

A Frenchman Arrested.

Key West, Fla., May 29.—Among those arrested on suspicion in connection with the attempt to blow up the Mortar Battery was Paul Molin, correspondent for The Eclair of Paris, who was caught making sketches of the fortifications. As soon as his identity was established he was released, but he is very indignant over the arrest.

Another Collision.

New London, Conn., May 29.—The Sound steamer City of Worcester, Captain Ward, of the Norwich Line, last night ran hard upon Cormorant Reef during a thick fog. She filled rapidly and her officers found it necessary to beach her. The City of Worcester carried about 200 passengers, who were transferred to the City of Lowell. There was no panic.

Sampson at Key West.

New York, May 29.—A special despatch from Key West says Admiral Sampson has arrived there and may remain during the preparations for the Cuban invasion. This, it is believed, will not occupy more than a few days at the most. Admiral Sampson's fleet is between Havana and Key West, with all on board well.

No Reliable News.

London, May 29.—It is semi-officially announced that reliable news regarding the whereabouts of the squadron of Spanish ships commanded by Admiral Cervera is not obtainable, but it is rumored the Spanish vessels left Santiago de Cuba yesterday. No official confirmation of this rumor can be had.

A Lot of Recruiting Needed.

Washington, May 29.—Adjutant-General Corbin said to-day that it had been fully and definitely decided to use about 50,000 of the volunteers to be raised under the new call in filling out deficient regiments already organized under the old call. It would take about that number, he thought, to fill each company up to the maximum limit of 106 men.

Utter Absence of News.

Cape Haytien, Hayti, May 29.—The utter absence of news from Santiago de Cuba, which is connected with this place by cable, is causing more and more astonishment as days go by and no messages are received, in spite of the fact that the cable is in working order.

The Cuban leader here is wagering that the war will not last longer than June 21.

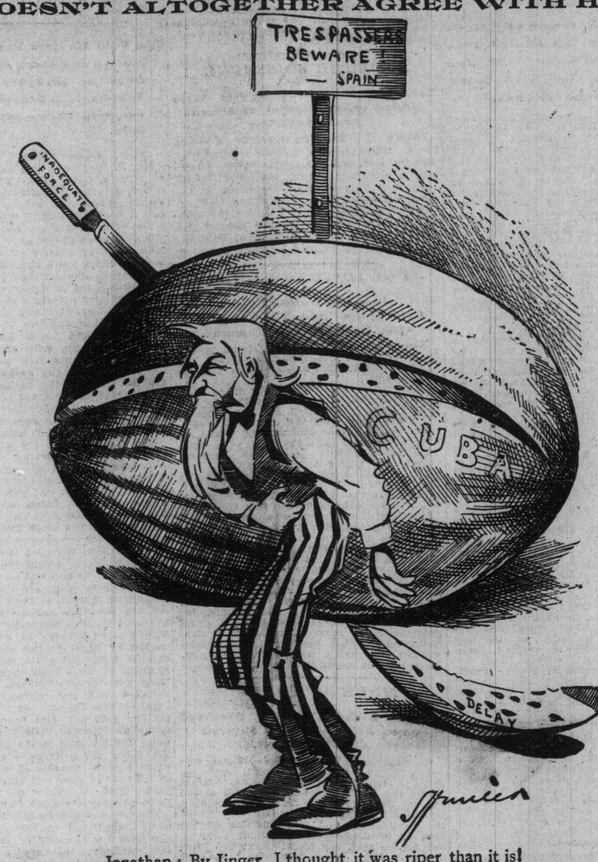
Pember's Turkish Baths. 127-9 Yonge. 75c Ladies, Gents, day 75c and evening 50c

A Young Girl in Trouble.

Mamie McQuaig, a 15-year-old girl, who lives at 3 Ann-street, was arrested yesterday on a charge of stealing a bicycle. It is alleged that the girl hired the wheel and did not return it.

To obtain an exorbitant profit some dealers palm off imitations. When you ask for Tutti Frutti Gum see that you get it.

DOESN'T ALTOGETHER AGREE WITH HIM.



Jonathan: By Jinger, I thought it was riper than it is!

WAR SWEEPS AWAY HUMBUGS.

The N.Y. Commercial Advertiser says: A beneficent feature of war is its work in sweeping away humbugs. When questions are to be settled by fighting, illusions shrivel. Cherished theories are suddenly tested, events move swiftly, and Governments and policies must move with equal speed. Speculations full of ifs and buts get no audience in war. Things have to be done, and have to be done on the instant. Speculation is supplanted by quick judgment, and that quick judgment, too, is usually right. Old conditions are swept away by the pressure of instant need, and new conditions appear with startling suddenness. War is thus educational. It reveals to the people at large things which statesmen hardly guessed in peace. It takes the people a little way into the counsels of fate and makes them feel something of natural law in its highest and most abstruse workings. It gives us all some perception of the laws that govern the rise, development and decay of nations. When Lord Salisbury spoke of the inevitable fate of dead and dying nations, and the necessity of acquiescence in their being supplanted by strong ones, he uttered the strongest condemnation of his own policy of supporting Turkey against Russia 20 years ago, a policy which he has since publicly done penance for.

"What do we care for abroad?" is one humbug which this war has already chilled. We have found that we care a deal for abroad. We have found that fighting in American waters a decrepit European state involved us at the start in necessity of playing the game of European statecraft. We always believed that any war between us and a foreign power would be simply a defensive war on our part. We have fancied that all we should have to do would be to stay at home and defend our coasts. We can whip all Europe, therefore, what do we want of an army or navy? Besides, no power on earth would dare attack up. Our continental isolation and our strength are our defence. So the whole country jauntily and gally echoed Mr. Cleveland's Venezuela message. We would cheerfully go to war with England on a minute's notice, and she never would dare fight us anyway.

Now we have an object lesson. We have learned that any nation may have to fight when it least expects it, and that neither our isolation nor our strength is enough to prevent even a weak power from fighting us when to yield would be disgrace. Spain had granted our every diplomatic demand, but Congress bullied and insulted her in an hour, and she accepted the war which a year of diplomacy had been devoted to averting. The Venezuela incident had made us think we could dictate terms to the strongest power in Europe, and we found, after a certain point, we could not to the weakest. So war began, and we have spent its first month in preparing to begin fighting on land. Against a European army and a British fleet to transport and convoy it, our one reliance to repel invasion would have been the police.

Humbugs have been dying every day in our domestic affairs. We have always thought we did not need an army except to keep thae Indians quiet. We also thought we had a reserve army in the National Guard. Now we have found that it takes as long to make an army out of the National Guard as it does out of any other plain civilians. In a general way we are learning that war is a trade of nations, and that every nation that thinks of making war needs to learn that trade just as thoroughly as a carpenter learns his trade. We shall understand hereafter that no nation is so great that it can treat the rest of the world with defiance unless it is prepared at any time to support that defiance with force. We have found that the claim of being a great nation has put us under bonds to maintain our greatness. Greatness implies responsibility. We are taking it. The United States will be a far more powerful and respected nation when the war is over than ever before. But we shall not be so boastful, and while, after the war, we shall spend much more money on war preparations than we ever spent in peace, we shall have a less warlike temper.

At a Dead Centre.

If Cervera's squadron is realy shut up at Santiago, it is as if it were removed from the board, and our blockading squadron with it. The result is the same as if we had destroyed the Spanish fleet in battle, with loss of several of our ships, leaving the rest free to operate and the army free to cross the seas when it is ready. * * * This leaves Sampson's fleet free, and the sea open, and raises the old question of what is to be done to expel the Spaniards and occupy Cuba, if Spain will not send her fleet to meet ours at sea and settle everything in one fight. We are just where we were when it was thought the Spanish fleet had gone back from the Cape Verde Islands to Cadiz. The problem would be easy if we had an effective army of 100,000 men, with complete and efficient staff organization and adequate transport service. * * * The difficulty is that we have no army. As long as the war can be carried on at sea it goes briskly, because we have a navy. When the fleet has done its work and time comes for the army to do its part, the war stops dead, because we have no army. There is nothing to do, apparently, but to let the war wait and make an army as fast as we can.

JOE KELLERT ARRESTED

The Well-Known Montreal Detective Charged With Stealing a Letter from Senor Du Bose.

Montreal, Q., May 29.—(Special.)—There was quite a sensation to-day when it was learned that the well-known private detective, Joe Kellert, had been arrested, charged with stealing a letter from the residence of Senor Juan du Bose, one of the Spanish left behind by Polo y Bernabe. The domestic in the Spaniard's employ claimed to identify Kellert as the man she saw in the house and Joe was apprehended this morning at his residence by Detective Carpenter. The allegation of course is that Kellert was in the employ of the United States Government, but the accused denies all knowledge of the affair, says he saw the officer and the girl spotting him, but going up to them they denied the allegation. Kellert says he can prove that he was in his own office with six friends at the same time the servant girl claims he was in Senor Du Bose's house. The case will come up to-morrow, and in the meantime Kellert has been allowed to go on personal bail.

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Cook's Turkish Baths, 204 King W. Open all night. Bath and bed $1.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25 cents. ed

Sword's Big Offer.

Our big offer of any dimbric shirt (starched bosom) in either of our two stores will end to-day. These goods are actually worth from $1 to $1.50. Our stock must be sold regardless of cost. Sword, 55 King-street east, and 472 Spadina-avenue.

FOR RENT—Fine large newly-furnished rooms by week or month with all modern conveniences. 36 Wellington Street East (Bodega). William G. Phyall, Proprietor. ed 7

Horses at Auction.

Two carloads of splendid, sound young carriage horses, fast drivers and work horses arrived at Grand's Repository yesterday, and will be sold to-morrow (Tuesday) at 11 o'clock sharp. They are direct from the farmers and breeders, and all well broken. On view for inspection to-day.

Cook's Turkish Baths. 204 King West. Ladies 75c; gents, day 75c, evening 50c.

Antiseptic Spruce Fibreware protects its contents from decay and from contaminating surroundings; these small pails are very cheap and are now greatly used for packing butter, lard, mincemeat and jellies. The E. B. Eddy Co., Limited, Toronto Branch 38 Front-street west. 135

Pember's Vapor Baths, 127-129 Yonge.

A Good Investment for 5c.

The famous Collegian Cigar, retailed only by J. A. Thompson, 73 Yonge-street, N.E. corner King and Yonge.

Edwards and Hart-Smith, Chartered Accountants, Bank of Commerce Building. Geo. Edwards, F.C.A. A. Hart-Smith, C.A.

A June Wedding.

For the coming June weddings the newest and loveliest bridal bouquets and floral decorations will be those supplied by Dunlop, 5 King-street west, and 445 Yonge street.

Canada's Premier Hat and Fur House.

Great battles—like great business enterprises, can only be conducted successfully nowadays with the most modern equipments. Dineens' new store, at 140 Yonge-street, corner Temperance, might be likened to one of those monster, first-class new battle ships, designed to outclass all rivals at every point. No other hat and fur house on the continent, so large, so fine, so perfectly equipped for the requirements of modern business—so well prepared to please modern tastes mid the most modern fashions—so well able to lead modern competition with the most popular prices. The immense displays of new styles for ladies, children and men at Dineens' this season, afford some idea of Dineens' great trade—and this great trade was won and is held by Dineens, with the cold fact that Dineens' prices are lower for correct styles and reliable qualities than the prices ever asked anywhere else.

Monuments.

Call and inspect our stock and get our prices before purchasing elsewhere. The McIntosh Granite & Marble Company, Limited, 524 Yonge-street. Phone 4249.

DEATHS.

BRASSINGTON—On May 28, at his late residence, 50 Arthur-street, Richard Brassington, in his 65th year.

Funeral Tuesday at 2.30 p.m., to St. Stephen's Church; thence to St. James' Cemetery.

JOLLANDS—On the 28th inst., suddenly, at 34 Sydenham-street, Benjamin Jollands, aged 57 years.

Funeral Monday, May 30, at 3 o'clock, to St. James' Cemetery.

Friends and acquaintances kindly accept this intimation.

MACAGY—At Montreal, on the 27th inst., George A. MacAgy, in his 47th year.

Funeral from the residence of his father-in-law, W. H. Pearson, 39 Pembroke-street, at 2 p.m., Monday, May 30, 1898.

ANOTHER WAR CLOUD!

Austria May Have to Explain Some Things to Uncle Sam.

LIVELY NEW SENSATION AT WASHINGTON

Ladislaus Hengelmuller Von Hengevar, Franz Joseph's Minister to the United States, Alleged to Have Been Working in Concert With Spanish Spies—The Discovery Was Reported by Way of Chicago—Spies Are Also Pestering the Authorities at Key West.

ANOTHER WAR CLOUD.

Another war cloud has loomed up. Austria is the offender this time. It is charged by a newspaper writer that Ladislaus Hengelmuller von Hengevar, Austria's Minister to Washington, has been abetting Spanish spies—in fact that the Austrian Legation at the United States Capital is the headquarters of a lot of Spaniards, who are working under the direction of the Minister. The gentleman who makes the charges claims to have proof of the truth of his statements, and says the United States must take cognizance of the facts, which would mean a repetition of the course pursued in the case of the late Spanish Minister, De Lome. Then the U.S. Minister at Havana would have to be recalled and what would follow all this the newspaper man does not venture to predict, further than that it "might" precipitate a war which would involve all Europe.

Washington, May 28.—The rumor is current here to-day that diplomatic relations with Austria have become strained and that the Austrian Minister will be given his passports unless he is recalled. Correspondents of the larger papers have sent out stories to the effect that the Austrian Minister has been aiding the Government of Spain by gathering information of a most important nature and forwarding it by message to the Canadian headquarters of the Spanish spy system.

Denials of the accuracy of the rumor have been made by high officials, yet there seems to be no readiness on the part of anyone to believe the denials in preference to the original rumor. The topic is the chief one in the corridors of the hotels, almost to the exclusion of the speculation as to the whereabouts of the Spanish fleet under Cervera.

Operating Spy System.

Chicago, May 28.—The following despatch is sent from Washington under the signature of Charles H. Peele, former managing editor of The Chicago Journal:

Diplomatic relations between the United States and Austria may be severed within a few days. There is even a possibility that war will be declared against Emperor Francis Joseph and the country over which he rules.

It is almost certain that when all the facts are known, President McKinley will give Ladislaus Hengelmuller von Hengevar, the Austrian Minister to Washington, his passports and order him to leave the United States. Direct information is ready for the State Department to the effect that the Austrian Minister is operating a spy system in the interests of Spain. Proof that the Austrian Legation is the headquarters of a number of Spanish sympathizers who are engaged in accumulating information for Spain, and that they are working under the management of the Austrian Minister, is obtainable. This not only means that Hengelmuller has rendered himself persona non grata to the United States, but that the despicable work he is engaged in is countenanced and encouraged by his Government. There can be but one result. The United States will be compelled to take cognizance of the facts when presented and withdraw Hengelmuller's exequatur.

Tower May Be Recalled.

At the same time our Minister to Vienna, Charlemagne Tower, will be recalled. A wider breach will follow unless Austria makes a satisfactory explanation and completely disavows connection with Hengelmuller's machinations in the interests of the throne of Spain and against a friendly nation.

The matter is so serious that the gravest apprehensions are entertained as to what the eventualities will be. Austria's embroilment with the United States might precipitate a war of such magnitude that no nation on the face of the earth would escape participation.

Hengelmuller did not learn until to-day that his conduct would be known to the State Department, and that publicity had been given his pernicious activity in behalf of Spain. He at once sent every influence he possessed at work to prevent the publication of the details of the story.

Hengelmuller Frantic.

Being told that the story was beyond control, he became frantic and openly denied the specific complaint that may be made against him by the United States. He expects complications for his Government, and is understood to have cabled Vienna a full account of the business.

He may be withdrawn before Secretary Day gets a chance to act, as was De Lome, and it is probable that the Austrian Government is already prepared to deal with the question when it comes up in an official way.

Spies at Key West.

Key West, May 28.—An influential resident of Key West, who has taken an active part in advocating the Cuban cause, says that the Spanish spies here are becoming so bold that the authorities should take immediate action.

These spies, he says, hold meetings nightly. Their meeting places are known to many. Old residents of Key West are satisfied that important information is being sent to the Spanish authorities, and that even women are serving as spies.

A former Spanish Consul is said to be in correspondence with friends here, and is kept posted on everything that takes place.

LATEST FROM THE KLONDIKE

Former Toronto Man Brings Word That the Yukon Force is Stalled at Glenora.

Vancouver, B. C., May 29.—(Special.)—Mr. Williamson, well-known in Toronto, formerly purser of a navigation company there, returned from the Stikine to-day. He accounts the route not promising. Fifteen hundred are waiting along the river. Two thousand are waiting at Glenora. The Yukon troops are there, stalled, and will wait another month before proceeding. It takes five days to go the 12 miles from Glenora to Telegraph Creek. Of the 84 miles from Telegraph Creek, 50 miles of almost impassable bog commences. The Government are corduroying the bog.

A gang of 21 thieves, known as the Rogers party, are robbing the camps ruthlessly.

Two men were drowned in the Stikine River, McKinnon of New Denver, B. C., and Angus Matheson. The river is hard to navigate. The steamers Monte Cristo and Skigate are high and dry on sandbars.

A big strike has been made 28 miles from Telegraph Creek, at Tolton Lake, and there is a stampede there. Twenty dollars a day per man is being made.

To obtain an exorbitant profit some dealers palm off imitations. When you ask for Tutti Frutti Gum see that you get it.

BIG HOLE IN HER SIDE.

U.S. Cruiser Columbia Ran Into a British Vessel and Was Damaged —The Britisher Sank.

New York, May 29—The United States cruiser Columbia arrived at St. George, Staten Island, to-day, and anchored off Tompkinsville. She has a big hole in her starboard side abreast of the mainmast. The captain reports as follows:

"At 7.38 o'clock last night, off Fire Island, during a thick fog, was run into by the steamer Foscolia (British), hence for Bordeaux, grain laden. The Foscolia struck the Columbia on the starboard quarter just forward of the after barbette, cutting clean into the hull, making a hole about ten feet, filling the compartment with water. The Foscolia sank almost immediately after, but the Columbia succeeded in rescuing all of her crew and landing them at St. George, S.I."

ANGLO-AMERICAN ALLIANCE.

Preliminary Steps Said to Have Been Already Taken in the Important Matter.

London, May 30.—The Washington correspondent of The Daily Telegraph, telegraphing Sunday, says: "I have just learned from a high authority in the State Department that most important preliminary steps toward an Anglo-American alliance have already been taken. How far these negotiations, if they can yet be called that, have proceeded, it is not easy to ascertain, for naturally strict secrecy is maintained, but my information is that the preliminary suggestions have been made, and that the subject of such an alliance is practically before the two Governments in some shape.

"Great Britain is to recognize the Monroe doctrine, to attempt no increase of her territorial possessions in the western hemisphere, and to endorse the American construction of the doctrine. The United States is to build the Nicaragua Canal; Great Britain is to have the use of it in time of war. The United States is to have all the territory taken from Spain in the present war, and Great Britain is to protect the United States in the possession of this, should they be threatened. The United States is to stand by England in her policy in China and the East, and all the British ports in the East to be opened to the United States under the most-favored-nation clause."

Fair and Cool.

Minimum and maximum temperatures: Esquimalt, 48—60; Calgary, 30—70; Qu'Appelle, 26—66; Winnipeg, 30—68; Port Arthur, 36—58; Parry Sound, 48—50; Toronto, 56—68; Ottawa, 60—76; Montreal, 60—68; Quebec, 58—74; Halifax, 44—56.

PROBS: Moderate winds; generally fair and comparatively cold.

A man dressed in an Oak Hall ten or twelve dollar suit looks equal in appearance to a tailor-made man at double the price. Oak Hall is right opposite St. James' Cathedral.

Steamship Movements.

May 29.	At	From
Straits of Menai	Father Point	Liverpool
Numidian	Quebec	Liverpool
Montrose	Quebec	Bristol
Greta-Holme	Quebec	Maryport
La Bourgogne	New York	Havre
Fried der Grosse	Southampton	New York
Taymouth Castle	Bermuda	Halifax
Sardinian	Glasgow	Montreal