1898

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Six per cent. per annum guaranteed by the British Empire Mutual Life Assurance Company, London, Eng. The stability of this guarantee is evidenced by the fact that the British Empire Company stands on a basis of 1½ per cent. better than the Canadian Government requires. H. H. WILLIAMS, 24 King east.

The Toronto World.

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Regular $5.00 Line, clearing at $2.50
THE TORONTO RUBBER CO., LIMITED
185 Yonge St. (3 doors north of Queen).

NINETEENTH YEAR — EIGHT PAGES—MONDAY MORNING AUGUST 8 1898—EIGHT PAGES — ONE CENT

PEACE NOW IN SIGHT

Senate Rdg Room
1Jan99
SENATE PO

Spain Accepts the Terms of the United States—The Reply Forwarded at Once Through the Spanish Ambassador in Paris—The War Has Cost Spain $350,000,000.

London, Aug. 7.—The Madrid correspondent of The Sunday Times says:

Spain's arrangement will accept all the American terms except that regarding the Cuban debt. The Government will fight this point on the ground that in all other cessions of territory by one nation to another the ceded territory has carried with it its own debt, or the proportion belonging to the nation by which it was ceded.

President McKinley will receive the arrangement on Monday, or latest on Tuesday.

Senor Sagasta, in conferring with politicians and generals, follows the example of Senor Castelar in 1873. His objects are two-fold—to divide the responsibility for the decision and to avoid the convocation of the Cortes.

The news from Porto Rico is received with great disappointment. The Spaniards are disgusted with the welcome the natives have given the Americans, and the news that the volunteers have thrown down their arms. The general opinion is that it is not worth while to risk lives and spend millions for the sake of territories which are worse than disloyal to the Mother Country. It is assumed that there will be no internal troubles over the evacuation of the West Indies. The war has cost $350,000,000.

The Queen Regent Approves.

Madrid, Aug. 7.—Senor Sagasta, the Premier, has just concluded his conference with the Queen-Regent. Her Majesty approves the general line of the reply of Spain to America's peace terms, which Senor Sagasta explained to her. The reason for postponing the Cabinet Council until 6 o'clock this evening is that the note is not yet fully drawn up.

The Government believes that the United States will accept Spain's arrangement, which will certainly reach the White House by Tuesday. As a consequence of the United States accepting the reply, hostilities will immediately be suspended.

As the reply to the American terms was only submitted to the Queen-Regent to-day, all the reports of her approval yesterday of the American demands are without foundation.

Seventeen Spaniards Killed.

An official despatch from Porto Rico says the Americans yesterday seized the customs house in the village of Fajardo, which place was without a garrison.

An American column, the despatch also says, supported by artillery, advanced on Guayama. The Spaniards made a brave defence, but were forced to withdraw to Alturas. Seventeen of the Spaniards were killed.

Complete Approval.

Madrid, Aug. 7.—(10 p.m.)—The Cabinet Council terminated after having completely approved the reply to the United States, which, it is said, accepts the American conditions.

The reply will be telegraphed to Senor Leon y Castillo, the Spanish Ambassador to France, to-night, so that M. Cambon, the French Ambassador at Washington, will receive it to-morrow. The Government is fully convinced that the note will be satisfactory to the Washington Government and that a suspension of hostilities will be its immediate consequence.

Anarchist Plot Discovered.

Madrid, Aug. 7.—El Epoca states that the police are investigating an Anarchist plot against the life of a high political personage, which was to have been carried out to-morrow, upon the occasion of the anniversary of the assassination of Senor Canovas Del Castillo.

Where French Interests Come in.

New York, Aug. 7.—Discussing the interests of France in the peace negotiations between Spain and the United States, Harold Frederic, in his London letter to The Times, says:

Spain is being financed from Paris, which was already her principal creditor, and when the war is over she can repay her debt by lapsing into a state of vassalage to the French Republic. Heretofore both England and Germany have enjoyed diplomatic influence at Madrid and commercial facilities in Spain quite balancing those of France. That will be the case no longer. France's greatest direct gain, of course, will be the release of the best part of three army corps stationed along the line of Pyrenees, and if her way were quite clear to realize it, she might count as even more valuable her reversion of Ceuta. Unhappily, however, there is a large British fleet sauntering up and down along the Morocco coast, somehow never getting very far away from Ceuta, and this complicates everything.

Spain Bows to Circumstances.

Madrid, Aug. 7.—(11 p.m.)—According to the most reliable sources of information, the Spanish note is couched in dignified language. It asserts that Spain bows to the force of circumstances, having done nothing to provoke the war into which she has been unwillingly led in the defence of her rights and territories.

It expresses a willingness to appoint delegates to meet the American commissioners to discuss a regime for the Philippines. It is understood that both Senor Sagasta and Duke Almodovar de Rio, the Foreign Minister, told the Queen-Regent that they felt deeply the painful duty circumstances imposed upon them.

All Authorities Agree.

London, Aug. 8.—The Madrid correspondent of The Times, telegraphing Sunday, says:

To-day all the best authorities agree that the Government has decided to accept the American conditions. The American reply to Spain's request for explanations reached Madrid Friday evening. The text has not been divulged, but it is known that it brought little consolation.

President McKinley turned a deaf ear to the suggestion that Porto Rico might be left to Spain, and compensations sought elsewhere. Regarding the Philippines, the reply was not altogether satisfactory, but it was of such a nature that there was no longer any necessity for postponing a decision on the main question.

Shafter's Health Report.

Washington, Aug. 6.—The following is General Shafter's sanitary report for Aug. 5, made public to-night by the War Department: "Santiago, Aug. 6.—Total sick 3367, total fever 2532, new cases fever 434, cases fever returned to duty 601, deaths Aug. 5 and 6, 15."

Brooke Enters Guayama.

Ponce, Aug. 6.—General Brooke's advance guard entered Guayama yesterday afternoon. A sharp skirmish ensued and many were wounded. The general advance was delayed by the grounding of the transport Massachusetts, with General Brooke's headquarters aboard. The Massachusetts floated last night and will proceed to Arroyo to-day. The cavalry troops will go overland if peace is declared. The plans of the army are to cross the island, and they will probably be unmolested.

The Spanish force at Guayama, numbering 500, were driven back toward Cayey, with the loss of one killed and two wounded.

MARIA TERESA FLOATED.

One of Cervera's Warships Will Be Worth Something.

Washington, Aug. 6.—The Merritt-Chapman Wrecking Company has informed the Navy Department that the wreckers have succeeded in floating the Spanish cruiser Maria Teresa and are about to start her under her own steam to Norfolk. The Navy Department has nothing to do with the voyage, the wreckers having contracted to deliver any of the vessels of Cervera's fleet that might be recovered at Norfolk.

Arrival of Convalescents.

New York, Aug. 6.—The United States transport Louisiana, Capt. Frank Kemble, which left Santiago Aug. 1, arrived at quarantine at 3.30 this afternoon, after a due passage of five days.

The Louisiana has a crew of 46 men and brings 42 convalescent officers and men under the care of Surgeon W. D. Gardiner of the Red Cross Society and Mrs. Gardiner.

TheLou isiana was boarded by Health Officer Doty on her arrival at quarantine, who examined the entire ship's company. Surgeon Gardiner reported having eight officers and thirty-two men invalided home. All were found in a very satisfactory condition.

WOOD REGULATING PROVISIONS.

Fixing Prices of Food at Santiago—Dealers Are Indignant.

Santiago de Cuba, Aug. 7.—General Leonard Wood, the Military Governor of Santiago, called a meeting of the butchers and retail provision dealers of the city yesterday, with the object of formulating a tariff for the sale of the necessaries of life, for which the dealers have lately been charging high rates. All the dealers were highly indignant at the interference of the military authority in commercial matters, but General Wood gave them until to-day to agree upon moderate prices, under penalty of a revocation of their licenses and the closing of their shops.

A permanent scale of prices will be fixed to-morrow.

Nipe a Useful Port.

The capture of the harbor of Nipe has given the Americans a useful port in Northeastern Cuba. Nipe lies nearly north of Santiago, about 30 miles east of Holguin, a dozen miles west of the boundary of the region surrendered to General Shafter. It was not taken, however, without the usual incident of the sinking of one or more Spanish warships, the chief victim in this instance being the gunboat Jorgejuan, a vessel of 960 tons, carrying three 4.7-inch guns, two 8-inch and two machine guns.

HIS TENTH ANNIVERSARY.

Rev. Dr. McTavish's Success—Strictures on Some Church Schemes for Raising Money.

Central Presbyterian Church yesterday celebrated the tenth anniversary of the pastorate of Rev. Dr. McTavish. Two interesting discourses were delivered by the pastor, who gave an account of the progress the church had made since his induction. When he took charge in 1888 the membership was 432, and out of this number only 170 remain; 333 have been received into the church on their profession of faith and 535 by certificates, making a total of 868, or 1038 together. The average attendance is 608 members. Out of 13 elders in 1888 nine remain and six additional ones have been appointed. In the Sunday School and Bible Class were 30 officers and eight remain. In the matter of finances the receipts have been encouraging, showing a large balance to the good.

In the course of his sermon the pastor referred to the means adopted by some churches to raise money in the way of holding garden parties and socials, which were merely gambling affairs and raffles. The minister cited an instance when he was in Vancouver, where he was horrified to see the way money was realized to go towards the maintenance of a sacred edifice. "You pay your money and you get your value," said the pastor, "in taking chances in a lottery show or trusting to luck in some other fake game." He thought this mode of helping a church was ungodly and unChristianlike.

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

The Aged Queen is Ill.

London, Aug. 7.—The Berlin correspondent of The Sunday Times telegraphs that private advices from Copenhagen say that the condition of Queen Louise of Denmark is most serious.

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

RELATIONS DECIDEDLY STRAINED.

Britain and Russia Are Now in the Position That One or the Other Must Back Down, Else There Will be a "War as Is a War."

New York, Aug. 7.—Regarding the Anglo-Russian question, the London correspondent of The Evening Post cables:

To say that the relations between England and Russia are strained is only to say that they still are as they have been any time these two years past, but to-day the situation is so grave that the only pacific solution is for one or the other power to climb down publicly. The trouble is about the contract which the Chinese Government was about to sign with the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank for a loan to extend the railway to New Chwang, secured on the railway itself.

M. Pavloff having peremptorily forbidden the hypothecation of the railway, and this made the loan impossible, the British Minister, Sir Claude Macdonald, under instructions cabled by Lord Salisbury on July 22, informed the Yamen that England would "not tolerate any interference of another power as between Her Majesty's subjects and the Chinese Government contracts, freely entered into with them by the latter, and would support the Chinese Government in resisting such aggression."

Next day the Russian Minister repeated, with added emphasis, his demands, and so the matter stands, pending the decision of China as to which power she will cast in her lot with. Anyway, the momentous fact stands out beyond reach of opinion or recall, that in the sight of the whole world, Lord Salisbury has at last thrown down his glove to Russia, on behalf of the policy of the "open door."

It so happens that the bulk of the trade at stake at New Chwang is American.

To this piece of news should be added two others, and the gravity of the situation will be understood: First, that Russia has forbidden the Shah of Persia to accept a loan from a British bank, which he was on the point of signing a contract with. The second, that Russia has assumed the protectorate of Raheita, which will enable her to divide with England the control of the southern entrance to the Red Sea.

Upon this subject the London correspondent of The Tribune says: There has been considerable discussion in Parliament over the new situation in China, similar to that which arose when Russia vetoed the loan from the British Government. This time the complications are caused by the contract for the loan which the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank wishes to make to the Chinese Government for a railway between Tien-Tsin and New Chwang, both treaty ports. The Russian Minister has been objecting strenuously for six weeks, and Lord Salisbury has explained in Parliament that England has offered China a guarantee against Russia. It seems entirely clear that Russia is interfering with British rights, secured by the treaty of Tien-Tsin. The obvious criticism on Lord Salisbury's method is that the offer of guarantee to Pekin, which China does not like to accept, is a less direct remedy than a determined remonstrance through the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg would be. The wires between London and St. Petersburg may, however, have been hotter than Lord Salisbury's critics suppose.

PRINCESS OF WALES' VISIT.

The Sudden Summons to Copenhagen Has Set the Gossips Talking.

New York, Aug. 7.—In relation to the visit of the Princess of Wales to Copenhagen, Harold Frederic cables The Times from London as follows:

"The extraordinarily sudden rush of the Princess of Wales to Copenhagen is a nine days' wonder of society. It was officially given out here that she was summoned, on account of the grave illness of her mother, but Copenhagen despatches say that the venerable Queen is not ill at all, but driving out twice daily, quite in her usual form. As an obvious alternative the explanation was that it must concern the relations of the Princess Maud and her young Danish husband and cousin, Prince Carl. There have been all sorts of painful whispers about Maud's unhappiness, and conceivably a crisis has arisen requiring her mother's presence. It is hard to see, however, why the King of Greece and the Duke and Duchess of Cumberland should also have been summoned in such a case. It is a curious sort of mystery, as it stands, and perhaps those who suspect it has something to do with the imminence of the Anglo-Russian conflict are nearest to the right solution."

Only a Sinking Spell.

A London cable to The Tribune on the subject of the visit of the Princess of Wales to Copenhagen, says:

"Equally ill-founded have been the foolish fictions about the cause of the Princess of Wales' sudden departure for Copenhagen. The court circulars here and at Copenhagen were in conflict respecting the health of the Queen of Denmark, and the newsmongers began to supply a great variety of secret motives, among them the domestic infelicity of the Princess Maud and the diplomatic intrigues of the Czar's mother. The truth was that the aged Queen had a sinking spell, was frightened, sent for all her nearest relatives and then recovered promptly."

PHILATELISTS AGOG.

Great Curiosity as to What the New Imperial Penny Postage Stamp Will Be Like.

London Daily Mail.

Since philatelists have been given to understand that the inauguration of the new penny Imperial post brings with it on November 9 next a new Imperial stamp, the greatest curiosity is rife as to its design. The authorities have been deluged with suggestions, and not a few artists have sent to The Daily Mail batches of designs. The Cape, Australian, and Canadian papers also contain pictorial ideas for the new stamp, although it is to be feared that some of these are not altogether serious. The best

Design for the new Penny Stamp.

which has so far reached us we print herewith. It is the work of Mr. Max Cowper, and, although simple and direct is full of symbolism, as will be seen, for example, by the twin devices of the rising and setting sun. Mr. Henniker Heaton, instigator of the Imperial penny postage scheme, writes to The Daily Mail as follows:

"The new stamp alone will bring in a revenue from collectors to defray the loss, if any, on one year's postage at the penny rate.

"I trust that you will insist on the new stamp being not crowded, but perfectly clear and well-defined in details.

"What an opportunity this is for inventors, who will realize the 'march of Empire'!

"How much more important it is that we should have an imperial stamp, showing the magnificence and majesty of the British Empire!"

Mr. Heaton's letter is one of hundreds that have reached The Daily Mail office.

Turn out and help our boys to victory against Cornwall this afternoon, 3 o'clock sharp.

Metropolitan Railway.

The popular family excursions to the highlands of York will be given every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon. Cars leave C.P.R. Crossing, Yonge-street, at 1.30, 2.40, 3.30, 5.40 and 7.45 p.m., returning leave Richmond Hill at 2.30, 4, 4.30, 7 and 10 p.m. Return fare, adults 25c, children 15c.

To-day, Civic Holiday, special services will be run to Richmond Hill and intermediate points, commencing at 1 p.m. and every hour thereafter until 8 p.m. Last car leaves Richmond Hill for Toronto at 10 p.m. Return fare, 25c; children 15c.

Cornwall against Toronto, Rosedale, Civic Holiday, 3 p.m. A hot, exciting struggle.

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 Turkish and Vapor Baths 127 Yonge.

The Metropolitan Band, under the leadership of Mr. Charles A. Welsman, rendered an excellent program Saturday night at Island Park before a large number.

Fetherstonhaugh & Co., patent solicitors and experts, Bank Commerce Building, Toronto.

THERE HAS BEEN A DISASTER.

That is the Belief of the Captain of the Virginia Lake—Cheese Boxes and Other Wreckage Seen.

St. John's, Nfld., Aug. 7.—Capt. Major of the mail steamer Virginia Lake, from Labrador, which arrived to-day, expresses the belief that some ship has certainly been sunk in the Straits of Belle Isle. Reports to that effect, he says, are current along the whole northern coast of the island, besides which a quantity of deals, cheese boxes and other wreckage have drifted ashore at Flower's Cove, near the scene of the reported disaster.

Captain Major is surprised that more wrecks are not reported, because the fog in that region has been the heaviest known for 30 years, continuing 14 days, during which time not a sight of the sun has been obtained. On Saturday, July 30, a large Allen Line steamer, with 500 passengers aboard, was almost ashore at Battle Harbor, and on Tuesday last two other liners were in great danger off Chateau.

The steamer Ipsden is a total wreck at Port Amour, owing to the same cause.

Captain Major expects further news regarding the reported disaster when the steamer Leopard, from Northern Labrador, due on Tuesday, shall arrive.

ARM ALMOST BLOWN OFF.

Young Man From Ottawa Had a Fatal Mishap at Saganaga Lake.

Port Arthur, Aug. 6.—George Coates, son of John Coates, president of the Ottawa Gas Company and of the Ottawa Conservative Association, accidentally shot himself on Thursday while pulling his gun out of his canoe. The accident occurred at Saganaga Lake, near Hunters' Island, at 5 p.m. The arm was almost blown away up near the shoulder. The young man lived until midnight. He was conscious until a few minutes before his death.

A similar message was received in Toronto on Saturday. The young man was off prospecting with Mr. William Lawson, M.E., of Toronto. The accident happened on Thursday. Mr. Coates, sr., is on the ocean on his way to England. Mrs. Coates was in Toronto until a few days ago and left here for Muskoka, where the sad news was conveyed to her Sunday morning by her son-in-law, Mr. F. J. Campbell. Mrs. Coates came down to the city on a special train, over the Northern yesterday afternoon. The body will be brought to Toronto to-day and buried here. Mr. Coates was about 23 years of age.

Turkish Baths and bed $1. 127-9 Yonge

The Massey-Harris Big Trip.

The directors of the Massey-Harris Company have decided to give their employes an excursion to Niagara Falls on the 20th inst., in recognition of their services during the past eight months, which have been the busiest this firm has experienced for some time. Every married workman receives two tickets and those who have the misfortune to be single will get one ticket, with the privilege of purchasing more at cost price. The outing will be attended by 3700 employes and friends, including the workmen in the Brantford factory and the bicycle and implement factories stationed in Toronto. The trip will be made by way of the C. P. R., T., H. & B. and the M. C. R., and every accommodation has been made for the comfort of the excursionists, both on the rail and at the picnic grounds.

Citizens on Civic Holiday should support their city's lacrosse team. Cornwall, Rosedale, 3 p.m. sharp.

Orillia and Couchiching Beach.

The finest summer resort in America. The Board of Trade of this progressive town has procured accommodation for 1000 visitors in hotels and private residences. Rates from $3 to $5 per week. The finest lakeside park and the most beautiful body of fresh water in the world. Splendid fishing in Couchiching, the beautiful. Only 86 miles from Toronto; 8 trains daily. All information from A. B. Thompson, Sec. ed

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

ROSSLAND SHIPMENTS.

The Week's Record is Good, Notwithstanding the Injunction Against Le Roi—Stocks Firm.

Rossland, B. C., Aug. 7.—(Special.)—Notwithstanding the summary stoppage of shipments from Le Roi, on an injunction obtained by the B. A. C. officials, shipments for the week were second only to the previous week's record. The record: War Eagle 1400, Le Roi (three days) 1271, Centre Star 200, Iron Mask 60, Giant 35, Sunset No. 2, 15. All working properties continue to improve and stocks are all firm.

A. R. M.

WILLIAM CHURCH KILLED.

A Foreman on the Galops Canal Works Struck by a Derrick.

Brighton, Aug. 7.—(Special.)—William Church, a gang boss working on the Gilbert section of the New Galops Canal, met almost instant death on Saturday. On the morning of that day Church, in company with other workmen, was engaged in placing timber, when the derrick swung around, knocking him into the water. Just after he had risen to the surface the falling timber again struck him and death was almost instantaneous.

How Those Hats Sell at Dineens'.

Out-of-town hat stores are buying straw hats for their fall clearing sales at Dineens' and they pay the same price, buying by the dozen, that you pay for a single hat at Dineens'. Spot cash purchases of makers' surplus stocks at makers' clearing prices enable Dineens to undersell the jobbers—and jobbers cannot show the immense variety of summer styles displayed this month at Dineens', 140 Yonge-street, corner Temperance.

Cornwall-Toronto, 3 o'clock sharp. Great lacrosse in a great match.

Monuments.

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

BIRTHS.

COLTON—On July 30th, at 218 Simcoe-street, the wife of Dr. J. Milton Colton, of a son.

NICOLL—On Monday, Aug. 1, 1898, the wife of Arthur F. Nicoll of a daughter.

DEATHS.

BOWMAN—At the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Carr Simpson, 290 Richmond-street west, on Sunday, Aug. 7, John Bowman, father of Arthur M., John, Andrew J. Bowman and Mrs. J. H. Lumsden, in his 76th year, a resident of Toronto for 66 years.

Funeral on Tuesday, the 9th, at 2 o'clock. Interment at the Necropolis Cemetery.

FARLEY—At the family residence, 185 Bolton-avenue, Aug. 7, Charles Farley, aged 19 years.

Funeral Tuesday, Aug. 9, at 2 p.m.

JACKSON—At Brandon Hospital, Aug. 6, J. P. Jackson of 4 North-street, Toronto.

Funeral private.

ORR—On Aug. 6, 1898, at his residence, 153 Duchess-street, Benjamin Orr, in the 81st year of his age. Native of County Tyrone, Ireland.

Funeral from his late residence, Monday, Aug. 8, at 2 p.m., to St. James' Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances please accept this intimation.

MAWHINNEY—On Sunday morning, Aug. 7, 1898, in her 55th year, at 26 Lovatt-place, Mary, beloved wife of Joseph Mawhinney.

Funeral on Monday, 2.30 p.m., to Mount Pleasant. Friends please accept this intimation.

SIMPSON—Sunday morning, Aug. 7, 1898, at his late residence, 140 St. George-street, Joseph Simpson, in his 74th year.

Funeral private.

THOMPSON—On Sunday morning, Aug. 7, William Thompson, cooper, aged 66 years.

Funeral to-morrow (Tuesday), at 2.30 p.m., from the residence of his sister, Mrs. Burns, 1355 Queen-street west.

LA BOURGOGNE VICTIMS

Steamer Hiawatha Returns to Halifax, Having Recovered Thirty-One Bodies, But Not the Particular Ones Which the Expedition Was Fitted Out to Search For.

Halifax, N. S., Aug. 7.—The steamer Hiawatha returned to Halifax to-night, after a search occupying ten days, for the remains of Mrs. John F. Dillon and Mrs. Oliver Dillon of New York and Mrs. John Perry, the three Misses Perry and Master Perry of Kansas City, who were among the victims of the Bourgogne-Cromartyshire tragedy. The Hiawatha party, which was in charge of George S. Clay of New York, with Dr. H. S. Jacques of this city as medical assistant, failed to accomplish its first object, though it succeeded in finding a large number of bodies, some being identified, and all given burial at sea after the clothing on them had been closely examined and marks of identification removed.

The Hiawatha returned with many gruesome relics of the Bourgogne horror, including several dozen life belts taken from the bodies found floating, pieces of broken spars, oars and other wreckage, and a collection of written and printed documents of various kinds, such as letters and passports, to the examination of which Dr. Jacques devoted much of his time during the expedition, when the inspection of bodies did not occupy his attention.

Six Bodies Identified.

Six bodies of those found by the Hiawatha were identified by letters and other papers taken from clothing on them, which documents are now in possession of George S. Clay, manager of the expedition for ex-Judge Dillon and John Perry. These six bodies were those of Eugene Dubost, E. E. Rundell, Pedro J. Sosa, Marcell Gilliatt, Peter Barratt and Joannis Lados.

The first three names are to be found in the list of saloon passengers of La Bourgogne, published after the disaster. The other three names are not in the list, and they were either unregistered passengers or employes on the steamer.

Pedro J. Sosa, who was accompanied on the voyage by his 12-year-old son, also a victim, was a civil engineer from Panama, who had been closely associated with De Lesseps in Panama Canal affairs. He was journeying to Paris on La Bourgogne as a member of the commission appointed by the French Government to decide on what measures should be adopted for the completion of the Panama waterway.

E. E. Rundell, according to the Bourgogne's passenger list, was accompanied by his wife.

Eugene Dubost belonged in Montreal, having a quantity of cards in his pockets bearing that name, and other evidence of his identity were recovered.

Thirty-One Bodies.

The Hiawatha found altogether 31 bodies, but not one answered to the description of the men, women and young people to find which was the primary object of the expedition. Immediately on the steamer's arrival at the mouth of the harbor this evening she was boarded by your representative, to whom Mr. George S. Clay, manager of the expedition for ex-Judge Dillon of New York and John Perry of Kansas City, gave the only authorized account of the voyage and its results.

His official statement is as follows: I may say in opening this account of the voyage of the steamer Hiawatha that from my experience of the past 10 years I can assure the people interested that had the Compagne Generale Transatlantique acted promptly after the receipt of the report made by the captain of the steamer Oilfields at Philadelphia, and despatched a steamship to search for and recover bodies passed by the Oilfields, the remains of victims then found could have been identified by their friends. It was not till after the company had refused the request of Judge Dillon to send the steamer to look for the bodies that the expedition of the Hiawatha was undertaken. When Judge Dillon read in the newspapers the report that the steamer Oilfield had passed at sea between 150 and 200 corpses, he at once communicated with the officials of the French line to urge them to send out a steamer to recover what bodies could be found. On Saturday, July 23, I went to Philadelphia and saw Captain Sawyer, who told me the full story, and said that he passed bodies for a distance of 25 miles.

When he made the statement to me he said that had he known any people on the lost steamer, he could have identified them if their remains were among those he passed at sea. Captain Sawyer gave me the position of his steamer at the time the bodies were seen by him. I was with Captain Sawyer from 4 p.m. to 5.45 p.m., and up to the time I left him no representative of the French line had been to see him.

Reported Judge Dillon.

I reported to Judge Dillon the result of my inquiry, and he requested me to come to Halifax and charter a steamer to go on this expedition. When I reached here Mr. George E. Franckiyn, the Halifax agent of the French line, communicated with the agent at New York, stated how much it would cost to send a steamer in search of bodies, and asked for instructions.

Mr. Franckiyn informed me that the response to his telegram to New York was that the company would not send out a steamer.

Mr. Bocande, general manager of the French line, telegraphed to me July 26 as follows: My company cables anxious to satisfy relatives, but chartering steamer useless. Recovery of bodies impracticable and identification now impossible. Accept my sincere regrets. (Signed) Ned Bocande.

Judge Dillon received the same advices and telegraphed to me to secure a steamer and set out on the expedition.

With the information obtained from the captain of the Oilfields, and in possession of full information as to the position of La Bourgogne and the Oilfields at the time of collision, I completed arrangements for the trip. I found it would be necessary to take first physician, who would assist in identifying.

Manager C. W. McKee of the Western Union, interested Dr. Jacques, who consented to accompany the party.

Other Necessaries.

It was also necessary to procure an undertaker and assistant, with a supply of caskets, for the reception of bodies that might taken on board, as such could not be brought to Halifax in any other way. With the bodies properly attended to in this way, we had received assurance that they could be sent through Halifax without question. I started on the steamer Hiawatha, Capt. Tenwick Hatle, on Thursday evening, July 28.

Between 7 and 8 o'clock Saturday morning we picked up two pieces of wreckage and at 11 a.m. were in the latitude in which bodies were last reported. There we lay to for a short time. Nothing was to be seen and at 11.15 o'clock we started off in a northeasterly direction, and at 2.30 p.m. we recovered the first life jacket found, and at 4.15 found a portion of another. At 5.10 we came across a part of the ship's rail. All these pieces of wreckage were taken on board.

At 8 o'clock Sunday morning we found ourselves among a number of bodies. A boat containing Dr. Jacques and Undertaker Snow put off to examine the bodies. Those found that day, with the exception of one, were in a fair state of preservation. The first corpse picked up was found, on examination of the clothing and contents of the pockets, to be that of Eugene Dubost of Montreal. It was fully dressed, with shoes laced, and was supported in the water by a life buoy. The name was learned from a number of cards, a bank book of the Montreal City and District Savings Bank and bills of exchange. Everything found in the pockets was removed before the body was weighted and put back into the water; but there was nothing of value.

At 1.10 p.m. we spoke the steamer Westernland, which reported sighting four bodies.

Ten minutes later the second body, that of a man, was found and examined. The top of the head was gone. The face was disfigured and there were no means of identifying it. The man had evidently dressed hurriedly, as he had no collar or necktie, and he had pulled on his boots without putting on his socks. He was probably between 50 and 60 years of age.

At 1.45 p.m. we picked up the third body. This was in such an advanced state of decomposition that it could not be told how old the victim was. The man was poorly dressed.

The fourth body was that of a boy of about 16 years of age, which was brought on board the steamer in hopes that it was the remains of one of the people for which we were looking, but in this we were disappointed. The lad had dark hair and two of his teeth were gone, but there were no papers in the pockets by which his name could be learned.

Tried to Save a Woman.

The next body picked up at 3.30 was that of a man and had two life preservers on it. Tangled in one of the life belts was a woman's cloak and we concluded that the man had made an effort to save a woman, but that the female had slipped out of the cloak and probably gone to the bottom. The woman was probably clinging to him and lost her hold or sank from exhaustion. This man was Peter Barrett of Philadelphia, who was bound for Ireland on a Cook tourist ticket. His papers showed that he was probably a native of Armagh, Ireland. There was nothing of value in his pockets. Among his papers was a note from the Little Sisters of the Poor in Philadelphia, advising him to take the French Line steamer as the safest.

The sixth body was that of a boy 18 years of age, who had nothing to identify him. The boy was fairly well preserved and the body was fully dressed. His life preserver was tied on with a double bow knot, being evidently fastened on by some loving mother. A letter head in his pocket contained the printed words, "Woodside Patent Calf Manufacturing Company" of New Jersey. The boy's hair was dark.

A French Sailor's Corpse.

At 4.45 p.m. the seventh body was picked up, apparently that of a French sailor. He had barely anything on but overalls. There was a pipe in his pocket and an empty purse. He was 40 or 50 years of age.

At 6 p.m. the eighth body, a man's, was found. He was evidently a steerage passenger, but had nothing about him by which he could be identified.

A good many of the bodies are not minutely described, because there was nothing by which they could be identified.

The ninth body, found at 7 p.m., was that of P. J. Sosa, a civil engineer. He was evidently in poor health, as he had a medical prescription. His home was in Panama, and he had a receipted hotel bill from the Westminster Hotel, New York.

The body of E. E. Rundell of Chicago, the 10th picked up, was identified by papers found on him.

We lay to all Sunday night, owing to the fog, as we could not see at all. All the bodies, with the exception of the second found on the first day, were in a fair state and could undoubtedly have been recognized if prompt measures had been taken by the French Line as soon as the Oilfields made her report.

The bodies and wreckage were picked up from 40 to 50 miles apart and had been driven apart by the Gulf Stream.

Mr. Clay in his statement proceeds to give a complete account of the voyage and a detailed description of each corpse as it was found. The 31st and last body was picked up on Wednesday morning. No bodies were seen after the Hiawatha called at Canso, Thursday. A number of bodies of women were seen, examined and buried, and also the bodies of three boys. One of the women, who was dressed in beautiful clothing, is thought to have been that of Mrs. J. Roussell of Brooklyn, N.Y.

Montreal Gambling Dive Raided.

Montreal, Aug. 7.—(Special.)—The local police to-night made a descent on a Chinese joint on Lagauchetiere-street, and arrested about twenty-five of the inmates, who were engaged in gambling.

Generally Fine and Warm.

Minimum and maximum temperatures: Kamloops, 54—100; Calgary, 64—86; Prince Albert, 50—72; Qu'Appelle, 44—74; Winnipeg, 56—74; Port Arthur, 58—78; Parry Sound, 64—74; Toronto, 64—84; Ottawa, 62—84; Montreal, 64—80; Quebec, 58—76; Halifax, 58—80.

PROBS.: Moderate to fresh westerly and northwesterly winds, generally fine and continued warm weather; thunder showers