

PRINCE ALFRED

Arrangements Made for the State Funeral.

Biographical Sketch of Sailor Prince's Closed Career—His Visits to Canada and Other Countries.

London, Aug. 1.—The funeral of the late Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha is to take place on Friday, Aug. 3. On that occasion the Prince of Wales will represent Queen Victoria. He will be accompanied to Coburg by either his son, the Duke of York, or his brother, the Duke of Connaught. The Gazette orders the court in mourning for King Humbert from Aug. 2 to Aug. 23, and for the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha from Aug. 2 to Sept. 13.

Alfred Alexander William Ernest Albert, the late Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, better known to the world at large and to Canadians particularly, as the Duke of Edinburgh, was the second son of her Majesty the Queen, and was born at Windsor on Aug. 6, 1844. From the very first Prince Alfred, as he was then, was destined for the royal navy, which service he entered on Aug. 31, 1858, as a naval cadet, on board the Euryalus.

HIS VISIT TO CANADA.

A little later in the same year, in October, he joined the St. George for active sea service, and visited many countries on the Mediterranean, and later extending his journeys to Halifax, Quebec and Toronto, where he spent a few days in the summer of 1861. The prince returned home after his lengthy cruise in the autumn of 1861, and continued his studies and work in his chosen profession.

REFUSED A THRONE.

In 1862 Prince Alfred, who had just completed his 18th year, was offered by the Greek people the throne of that country. This rather dubious honor, he, acting on the advice of the Queen's ministers, declined in February, 1863. Prince Alfred, who had by that time attained the rank of captain in the royal navy, was granted by parliament an annual income of £15,000 sterling, with an additional £10,000 a year when he should marry. On the Queen's birthday in 1868, among the honors announced in the London Gazette, was the fact that Prince Alfred was, on the peerage of Great Britain, created Duke of Edinburgh, Earl of Kent and Earl of Ulster.

ESCAPED ASSASSINATION.

In the beginning of 1867 the Duke of Edinburgh sailed from England in command of the frigate Galatea, and on that memorable voyage he visited nearly every country in the world. He proceeded first to Australia, where he remained some time. At every place he visited he was most enthusiastically received, the inhabitants of the various localities and towns vying with one another to show him the greatest honor.

WHILE IN AUSTRALIA OCCURRED AN INCIDENT WHICH HAPPILY HAD NO EVIL RESULTS, THOUGH IT MIGHT HAVE BEEN MOST CALAMITOUS.

This was the attempted assassination of the duke, while at a public picnic at Clontarf, N. S. W., organized in his honor, by an individual named O'Farrell. This attempt was made on March 12, 1868. The would-be assassin was speedily captured, tried and suffered the penalty of his crime on April 21 in the same year.

LEAVING AUSTRALIA HE PROCEEDED TO JAPAN, WHERE HE WAS ROYALLY RECEIVED BY THE MIKADO, AND THEN CONTINUED HIS TRAVELS IN ASIATIC WATERS, VISITING CHINA AND THEN INDIA.

In the vast eastern peninsula the cordial greeting extended to him was only equaled by that accorded to the Prince of Wales, when eight years later he paid his celebrated visit to the Queen's Indian subjects in 1875-76.

THE PRINCE'S MARRIAGE.

On Jan. 23, 1874, the marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh to Grand Duchess Marie of Russia took place at St. Petersburg, the event being celebrated with the greatest pomp and ceremony. The duke and duchess after their marriage went on a lengthy tour, and made their public entry into London on March 12, 1874. It was a very singular circumstance attending the entry of the duke and his bride that the first thing which attracted her attention, and which she asked for information respecting, was the Guards' monument in St. James street, in memory of the Guardsmen who had fallen in the Russian war twenty years previous to the period now being spoken of.

SUCCEEDS HIS UNCLE.

Among naval commands held by the late duke, his most distinguished one was that of the Mediterranean fleet, which he held from 1884 until 1888. On the death of his uncle, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, on Aug. 29, 1883, the Duke of Edinburgh succeeded him in the title and on the throne. He himself succeeded by his nephew, the Duke of Albany, who has all but completed his 16th year.

The duke, besides being an excellent sailor, was a most accomplished violinist, and a musical composer of no mean merit. One of his compositions was of such excellence that it was produced at one of the great musical festivals held in Birmingham in 1870, Sir Michael Costa being the conductor.

DELAY OPPOSED BY BRITAIN

[Continued from page 1.]

missions in Foo Chow. The missionaries who belong at this station are now in the United States. The number of church members last year at Shaowu was 503, while there were over 5,000 who were under Christian instruction.

CHEERFUL VIEW.

Washington, July 31.—Doubt has given way to a feeling of certainty that the legationaries at Peking and the gallant marines, who managed to reach the Chinese capital just in the nick of time, were not only alive on July 22, but in all probability are still alive and likely to remain so until released from their state of siege. The officials here feel certain that the attack by the Chinese on the legations will not be renewed. They are convinced that the counsels of the viceroys in the great southern and central provinces, and the advice of Li Hung Chang have had effect, and that whoever is in power in Peking, whether emperor, empress, Ching, Tuan or Tung, now have been made to see the necessity for the preservation of the legations.

The Seige.

JUNE 20 CHINA DECLARED WAR.

London, July 31.—A special dispatch from Tien Tsin today says: A Peking message, dated July 21, reports that the first outside news reached there July 18. The failure of the relief expedition made the siege far more perilous.

On June 19 the Tsung Li Yamen broke off relations; June 20 China declared war. Baron Von Ketteler and Francis James, an English professor, were murdered. Over 400 non-combatants occupied the palace of Prince Lu. A truce began July 17 after 26 days of fierce assault. One night the shelling was uninterrupted for six hours. Four attempts were made to fire the British legation. Two attacks resulted in the ruin of Han Lin College (the Chinese national college). The cowardice of the Chinese prevented a successful rushing.

CASUALTIES.

The total killed or died is: Germans 10, Japanese 10, French 11, British 5, Russians 4, Americans 7, Italians 3, converts 9; total, with wounded, 88. The corresponding numbers killed and wounded, are: 11. At least 2,000 Chinese have been killed. The Americans occupy a strong position on the city wall. Provisions are still sufficient. The hospital arrangements are excellent. Everybody is much exhausted by the continuous work. Imperial edicts have commanded the Boxers, and ordered missionaries to leave the interior, and commanded all viceroys to help in the effort to suppress the Boxers. An edict dated July 18 enjoins upon all Chinese to help in the effort to suppress the Boxers. The report that a large relief force was coming produced this change. Foreign governments should beware of being hoodwinked.

BITS OF CHINA.

Sheng, the tatal, has informed the Belgian legation that the Tsung Li Yamen refuses to transmit messages in cipher, and requires that all dispatches be in ordinary language.

A detachment of marine artillery left Brest yesterday for Toulon, where they will embark for China.

Russian and Japanese are scouting in the direction of Pietang. The Japanese commander, Yamachuchi, expects Yang Tsun to be taken within three days.

Tien Tsin wires that Gen. Sir Alfred Gaselee and staff, together with large foreign reinforcements, arrived there on July 28.

GUNNER BAPTIST

Writes Home From Africa to Let His People Know "That He is Alive and Kicking."

A letter was received on Monday from Walter D. Baptist, Royal Canadian Artillery, dated Bloemfontein, July 1:

"I write this just to say I am alive and kicking. We arrived here a week from last Thursday, leaving Victoria road on Tuesday night. We have been getting a good many remounts. I have a new team of bright bays. As they belonged to the Royal Horse Artillery before they were at the remount depot, they are well trained. I think it would be a good idea for the Red Cross Society to send us some bath brick or emery paper to brighten the steel on our harness. Major Hurdman is making us clean our steel, and as we have only mud to clean it with, it is no snap. We are camped at a large artillery camp. There are several 15-pounders, 5-inch howitzers and a couple of pom-pom Maxims. We are about four miles outside the town. It seems as if we will soon be leaving for somewhere. I don't know whether Kroonstad, Pretoria, home, China, or where. "You can easily see I am in a hurry. "WALTER."

ALMOST A CENTENARIAN

Death of Jacob Payne—Was Born in Kentucky 97 Years Ago.

Jacob Payne, one of the oldest of London's citizens, died at the family residence, No. 21 Maitland street, yesterday. Mr. Payne, who was a respected colored resident, was born at Bowling Green, Kentucky, twelve years before the battle of Waterloo was fought. He lived in the States until the later fifties, when he came to this city. The old man told many tales of the vicissitudes of his race in the early days, and of the conditions that prevailed when he first came here. His death was due to the weakness of old age. He had been in bed only three days when the end came. He is survived by his aged wife, one son, Thomas, who is on the police force of Chicago, and one daughter, Mrs. Mary Duncan, of Detroit. The funeral will be held tomorrow.

Lighthouses and lightships dot the coast of Great Britain at the rate of one every fourteen miles.

SALISBURY'S REFERENCE

In the Commons to the Monza Tragedy.

The Premier Pays a Glowing Tribute to King Humbert's Memory—The New King Proclaimed.

Rome, Aug. 1.—A proclamation from the queen-regent has arrived, announcing the ascension of the new king, and stating that parliament will be convoked after the funeral. It is reported that Emperor William will attend the funeral.

THE ASSASSIN.

Monza, Aug. 1.—The assassin, on reaching the guard room of the Carabinieri, was in a pitiable condition, his hands and arms being lacerated and bloody, and his clothes torn by the angry crowd. Replying to questions, he hissed through his clenched teeth: "The death came from America, on purpose to kill Humbert. I have only just arrived from America, and know no one. I spent a day at Bologna, and then came on to Milan." A search made at his home at Prato revealed the finding of several compromising letters from New York.

SALISBURY ON THE REGICIDE.

London, Aug. 1.—Moving an address to the Queen with reference to the assassination of King Humbert of Italy, the premier, Lord Salisbury, in the House of Lords yesterday, recalled the last half of the century had seen the assassination of three presidents of republics and two monarchs. "It was a fearful thing," Lord Salisbury said, "to contemplate this depth of human villainy beneath the smiling surface of society, which is the darkest of crimes of the early future." The premier paid a glowing tribute to the character of King Humbert, who had worked unflinchingly for the benefit of his country and people. The assassination of such a man could not be considered private revenge; it was nothing but that morbid thirst for notoriety, which is the plague and curse of modern civilization, and had time and again led men to the commission of the foulest crimes. It threatened the very existence of society if it could not be arrested. He did not hesitate to express his own views in that respect. Modern society had erred on the side of leniency.

THE EARL OF KIMBERLEY (LIBERAL)

seconded the motion, which was adopted both in the House of Lords and in the Commons.

THE EARL OF COMMONS MR. A. J. BAUFORTH

first lord of the treasury, and government leader, spoke in a strain similar to the speech by Lord Salisbury, and Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the Liberal leader in the House of Commons, seconded the motion.

BRITISH HATERS.

Advices have been received from Martinique to the effect that a large number of young Martiniquais have memorialized the president of the French republic, M. Loubet, asking him to furnish arms and passages to enable them to proceed to South Africa to help the Boers. The anti-British feeling is strong in the French Antilles.

AN UNKNOWN VANDAL HAS WRENCHED THE HEAD FROM THE QUEEN'S STATUE IN YANWICK PARK, NEWCASTLE.

The police think it was the work of a crank, who has been unsettled by the assassination of King Humbert.

CABLE NOTES.

The steamer Rome, of the Peninsula and Oriental steamship line, has been placed under a ten days' quarantine at Gibraltar on account of a plague case aboard.

The secretary of the U. S. embassy at St. Petersburg, H. D. Pierce, has been appointed to represent the United States in the arbitration of Russian seizure of American fisheries in Behring Sea. The case will be heard at The Hague.

Thomas Boulton Simey, a solicitor, was committed for trial in the Marlborough street police court, London, yesterday on five charges of conspiracy to defraud client. Simey is a partner of Julian T. B. Arnold, who is now contesting extradition at San Francisco. The magistrate placed Simey's bail at \$50,000, which is considered prohibitive.

Sir Charles Tupper has changed his plans, and instead of waiting in England till August 23, will sail for Canada on Aug. 9. He will spend Aug. 20 in an intended Conservative convention at Amherst on the 24th, at Halifax on the 27th and at Sydney on the 29th. On his return he will hold a series of public meetings in Ontario between Sept. 10 and 20. Sir Charles is staying quietly with his family in Kent.

MANITOBA'S WHEAT

Seven Million Bushels Only for Export

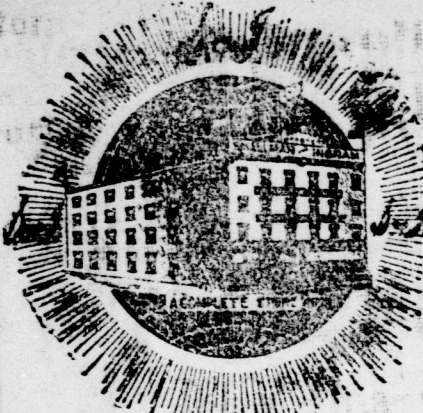
Winnipeg, Man., Aug. 1.—Hon. J. A. Davidson, minister of agriculture, stated to a reporter yesterday that according to reports being received from the department, the crop prospects for the year are far from promising. The grain which it will be possible to cut will not average above ten bushels per acre throughout the province, but the crop on about 25 per cent of the acreage will never be cut at all, thus reducing the average yield of the province on the land seeded to about seven bushels per acre.

This will mean that the total yield for the province for the year will be in the neighborhood of from ten million to eleven million bushels of wheat. Four million bushels will be required for next year's seed and local consumption, leaving only about seven million bushels for export.

Two hundred men will be laid off by the C. P. R. here during the next few days on account of the decrease of business, owing to the failure of crops. The heaviest, but not the longest, train that ever reached here came in on Sunday. It consisted of 85 cars, weighing 2,500 tons. This is said to be a record.

He Is a Wonder.

All who see Mr. C. F. Collier, of Cherokee, Ia., as he is now, cheerful, erect, vigorous, without an ache, could hardly believe he is the same man who a short time ago, had to be carried in a chair, propped up by cushions, suffering intensely from an ailment, which in agony he tried to stomp, all caused by chronic kidney trouble, that no medicine helped till he used Electric Bitters, and was wholly cured by three bottles. Post-cures Backache, Nervousness, Loss of Appetite, All Kidney troubles, only 50c at W. T. Strong & Co.'s drug store.



THE WEATHER TODAY—Fine and cooler.

EARLY CLOSING—Customers will kindly bear in mind that this store closes at 7 o'clock every Saturday evening to permit employees to enjoy a well earned rest.

Mercerized Table Covers.

We have made a large purchase of these Art Table Covers, but not large enough to go all around. Many will desire one when they see how nice they look in other homes. They are made in all new and handsome designs and washable colors, are equal in appearance to the richest silk, and being pure linen one way are particularly adapted for service. They come 1 1/4 yards square to 3 yards in length, fringed and bordered all around. The colors are pinks, blues, greens, cardinals, heio, orange and two-toned effects—rich enough for the best room, though you can use them anywhere. Having a slight imperfection in weave, which only a close observer would notice, we have placed the lot on sale

AT HALF REGULAR VALUE UNTIL SOLD.

5-8 size, all shades, at.....	65c	8-4 size, all shades, at.....	\$1 50
6-4 size, all shades, at.....	\$5c	8-10 size, all shades, at.....	\$1 75
7-4 size, all shades, at.....	\$1 25	8-12 size, all shades, at.....	\$2 00

Don't wait until you see some one else with one. Buy while the lot is unbroken and secure the size and color you prefer. Bear in mind that this lot is going at half regular value.

Ladies' Underwear.

Ladies' extra large Unbleached Vests, good value at.....	25c
Special line of ladies' extra large White Cotton Vests, regular 35c, now.....	25c
Ladies' Knitted Lisle Corset Covers, silk trimmed, regular 50c, now.....	35c
A good line of Ladies' Knitted Cotton Corset Covers, regular 45c and 35c, now.....	25c

Stylish Notions.

Kerchief Ties in White Corded Silk and fancy colors.....	25c
Washable Kerchief Ties, fancy colors, each.....	25c
White Pique Ties, flowing ends, each.....	25c
Pure Silk Puff Ties, were 50c, now.....	15c
Pure Silk Puff Ties, were 35c, now.....	15c
Washable Net Ties, white and cream, from.....	25c to \$1 00

Colored Dress Goods.

New Dress Goods for fall wear are arriving daily now. Those who desire to keep posted on the style should pay this department a visit.

44-inch Tweed Homespins, very special value. See them.....	50c
56-inch Tweed Homespins, in checks and plain gray, beautiful goods, extra value at.....	75c
4 colorings of beautiful Tweed for suitings, in gray and brown mixture, no lining necessary, value at.....	\$1 00
6 colorings of beautiful dark Checks, all elegant shades, just the goods for stylish suitings.....	\$1 00

Flannelettes.

We are offering a nice soft finished Flannelette, 32 inches wide, in stripes, at.....	6 1/2c
A 32-inch English Flannelette, in light and dark stripes, nice summer weight, at.....	10c
A better and heavier line, 32 inches wide, choice patterns and guaranteed fast.....	12 1/2c
A line of beautiful Ceylon Flannels, 32 inches wide, small checks and plaids, for summer wear, only.....	20c
A choice line of Fancy Flannelettes, spots, checks and figures in red, pink and blue grounds, 28 inches wide, at.....	8 1/2c
An endless variety of French Flannels, for ladies' waists and dressing sacques, at.....	50c

Every day we are disposing of great quantities of Liners. Our great sale is still on and the low prices are causing discerning buyers to lay in a stock for future use when prices will be much higher. If you have not yet participated in the benefits of this sale do so at the earliest opportunity.

SMALLMAN & INGRAM

149, 151 and 153 DUNDAS STREET.

REDUCTION OF PUBLIC DEBT

The Dominion Government Last Year Reduced It by Nearly \$1,000,000.

Canada's Growing Time—Prosperity on Every Hand Throughout the Dominion.

[Toronto Globe.]

The result of last year's operations by the Dominion Government has been a reduction of the public debt by about a million dollars. This is the third time since confederation that the entire expenditure of a year, both capital and ordinary, has been met out of current revenue, leaving a balance to be applied to reduction of debt. Had this been accomplished by stinting the public services, by delaying necessary outlays or levying onerous burdens of taxation, no special credit would attach to the Laurier ministry, but the good results have been secured without the adoption of injurious means. The burden of federal taxation never sat more lightly on the people of Canada than it does today. In 1895, when the expenditure exceeded the revenue by \$8,891,897, and in 1896, when the expenditure was \$5,422,505 greater than the revenue, the burden of taxation was straining the endurance of every important line of commerce and manufacturing industry. Merchants and manufacturers were struggling against adverse conditions, and in that unfair struggle many were forced to succumb. It was not the amount of federal taxation but the unscientific method in which it was levied that imposed so heavy a burden on the Canadian people and through the years that are still remembered with regret even by those who financially survived. Taxation was levied with the avowed object of causing the maximum obstruction to trade with the minimum of revenue, and in many cases it actually destroyed the commercial activity from which the revenue was to have been collected. A much greater revenue, if intelligently levied, would have been far less burdensome to the Dominion, and commerce of an Egyptian tax on History tells of the distressing date trees, which forced the people to cut down all the old trees and also all the young ones, leaving only those in their best bearing period. This finds an exact parallel in the system of taxing trade with a view to suppressing it entirely.

Not only was taxation so levied as to impose the greatest possible obstruction, but the revenue was expended in such a way as to produce the most meagre results. This latter defect was not avowed as a line of policy, but resulted from incompetence and the triumph of nefarious influences. Had the revenue been wisely and honestly expended, even the burdensome method in which it was levied would not have resulted in the melancholy condition

Binder Twine.

Binder Twine.

Binder Twine.

Hobbs Hardware Co.,

LONDON, - - - ONT.

Hay Fork Rope.

Hay Fork Rope.

Hay Fork Rope

The total exports and imports last year were \$372,000,000 against \$239,000,000 experienced in 1896. But although we went into debt to the extent of more than twelve millions in two years, our public services were comparatively neglected, and the people were forced to bear a double infliction. The Intercolonial Railway illustrates the difference between the old regime and the new. From a helpless project, subsequently feeding the Canadian Pacific Railway and running from the coast cities to nowhere, it has been converted into a serious competitor for the trade of the Maritime Provinces, connecting the commercial capital with the Atlantic ports. It has been transformed into a live enterprise, of service to the public, and creditable to the Dominion as an example of public management. The postoffice is another illustration of the difference between the old and the new methods. A poor service of the precious metals, were exported to the value of \$152,818,917 last year, a gain of \$46,440,165 as compared with similar exports in 1896. This increase is almost \$6,000,000 greater than during the previous year. During the last four years the exports of manufactured goods increased from \$3,365,284 to \$13,692,773. Although the destruction of our manufacturing industries was predicted, they have made their way into foreign markets to almost as great an extent during the past year as during the previous year. These statistical records are interesting and instructive, but they do not appeal to the average business man, manufacturer or workman as strongly as the activity and prosperity obvious on every hand throughout the Dominion. Prices are good, demand is strong and continuous, employment is steady and wages are higher than at any time during the period of extreme protection.

In 1896, a gain of \$133,000,000, or 55 per cent, in four years. This appears in striking contrast to the slow growth of the old regime, when the total income was only \$68,620,000 in eighteen years. The average yearly increase during the past four years has been close on half the gain during the long period of obstruction and waste. The sudden rise that has appeared in all departments of trade and industry shows the result of freedom and wise economy. The Dominion has obtained value for every dollar of taxation contributed, and the tariff has been so adjusted as to increase instead of lessening the power of the people to bear burdens. Our exports during the past year happily disappointed the predictions of the ruin of our industries through the adoption of the British preferential tariff and the policy of general relief. Goods, the product of Canada, exclusively of the precious metals, were exported to the value of \$152,818,917 last year, a gain of \$46,440,165 as compared with similar exports in 1896. This increase is almost \$6,000,000 greater than during the previous year. During the last four years the exports of manufactured goods increased from \$3,365,284 to \$13,692,773. Although the destruction of our manufacturing industries was predicted, they have made their way into foreign markets to almost as great an extent during the past year as during the previous year. These statistical records are interesting and instructive, but they do not appeal to the average business man, manufacturer or workman as strongly as the activity and prosperity obvious on every hand throughout the Dominion. Prices are good, demand is strong and continuous, employment is steady and wages are higher than at any time during the period of extreme protection.

The foreign trade of the Dominion shows the result of new conditions.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

Wm. Wood

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and so easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

FOR HEADACHE. FOR DIZZINESS. FOR BILIOUSNESS. FOR TORPID LIVER. FOR CONSTIPATION. FOR SALLOW SKIN. FOR THE COMPLEXION.

GENUINE WOOD'S FAC-SIMILE.

CURE SICK HEADACHE.