1897

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SAVE MONEY.
Co., Limited
ET, TORONTO.

er of cable news to-day. All cables were strong, and there was good buying for the continent. English cables brought selling orders, but later in the day replaced wheat that was sold. Continental cables were suddenly strong, and reported unfavorable weather. New York reports liberal cable acceptances, and export sales about 100 loads. The market ruled very strong, until near the close, when it broke about 1½c under best prices, on realizing by local holders. It recovered part of the decline, closing steady. The situation is governed by foreign news, and until there is some change in this we look for advancing markets.

A. E. AMES & CO.
Bankers and Brokers.
Money to Lend on marketable Stocks and bonds.
Deposits received at four per cent., subject to repayment on demand. 246
10 King-street West, Toronto.

TORONTO FRUIT MARKET.

There was a plentiful supply of fruit on the market yesterday, and the great bulk of it was in poor condition, which accounts for the very low prices that ruled yesterday. It would have paid the growers better had they left the berries to rot on the bushes rather than pay for picking and shipping, etc., and then have them to throw away. And we cannot see where the pay will come in at yesterday's quotations. Red raspberries, 2c to 3½c; black raspberries, 2c to 3c; white raspberries, 2c to 3c; red currant, 25c to 40c per basket; black currants, 50c to 65c per basket; gooseberries, 25c to 40c; blueberries, 75c per basket; cherries (eating), 75c; cherries (cooking), 30c to 50c; apples, 25c to 35c; peaches, 35c to 50c; tomatoes, 75c per basket; cucumbers, 35c to 40c per basket. Watermelon berries are coming more freely and are worth 5c to 7c, by the crate.

Hard Wood $4.50
It's sound beech and maple, cut and split, but too rough to sell for first-class wood. At the price it is not equalled in the city.
McFARLANE & CO.
OFFICE—Queen and Bathurst. Tel. 1296.
DOCKS—Foot of Bathurst. Tel. 1557.
BRANCH YARD—1506 Queen W.

UBILEE
ARGAIN.
Until August 1st I will put in a good set of teeth for $3. These are not made by apprentices, but by my skilled workmen and will be superior to any ever put in by other dentists for twice the money. Remember August 1st will be the last of this price.
dge and Crown Work $5.00.
C. H. RIGGS, L.D.S.,
ner King and Yonge Streets, Toronto. this Ad. with you. 624

ASSIGNEES.
LECTION OF ACCOUNTS A SPECIALTY.
TANDARD
MERCANTILE AGENCY
of Toronto, Limited.
al Stock - - - - - $80,000
ribed - - - - - 43,000
Up - - - - - 12,900
al Rates to Wholesale Merchants.
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ILL SAVE YOU.....
Time and Trouble
ILL SAVE YOU.....
Work and Worry.
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oronto Window Cleaning Co.
191 Yonge Street.

WILLIAMS PIANOS

The Toronto World.

MACKINTOSHES.
$8.00 Coats for $5.00.
$10.00 Coats for $6.00
THE TORONTO RUBBER CO., Limited
28 King-street West, Manning Arcade.

EIGHTEENTH YEAR | EIGHT PAGES—MONDAY MORNING AUGUST 2 1897—EIGHT PAGES | ONE CENT

HAD A NARROW SQUEAK

Senate Reading Room
Public
SENATE P O

Toronto Very Nearly on the Eve of a Smallpox Epidemic.

PROMPTNESS OF ACTION PREVENTED IT.

Medical Health Officer Sheard Waylays the R. & O. Steamer Passport.

Gets the Tip by Telephone From Belleville That a Man Supposed to Be Suffering From the Dread Disease Had Boarded the Steamer There, Bound for Toronto—Health Officers Wait Up All Night and Find the Infected Man in the Steerage—He Was Rowed to the Isolation Hospital and the Steamer Placed in Strict Quarantine Under Police Patrol—Passengers Must Be Kept Till All Chances of Contagion Have Passed — Whitney, Who Has Come From Montreal, Spent All Saturday in Belleville—Has Anyone Been Infected There?—The Passport Will Be Laid Off for the Season—Dr. Sheard Believes There Is No Danger in Toronto.

Thanks to the prompt action of Medical Health Officer Sheard and the cordial co-operation of the officers of the Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Company, Toronto has been rescued from an awful danger that threatened the lives and happiness of her citizens and the trade and commerce of the city.

The very mention of smallpox is enough to strike terror to the hearts of all who know the loathsomeness of the disease and the devastation that follows its appearance. It was the introduction of this awful disease into Toronto that Dr. Sheard's prompt and effective measures have undoubtedly prevented, and every citizen may well feel thankful that so efficient and so strong an official was at the head of the Health Department in this emergency.

Hustled All Night.

At 3.30 o'clock on Sunday morning a representative of The World espied Dr. Sheard, Professor Shuttleworth and Ambulance Driver Hague driving rapidly along King-street. Naturally the reporter concluded that only something of great importance would take this trio out at that hour of the night, and determined to keep an eye on them. Their mission proved more than important. They were driving hither and thither, making preparations to prevent the introduction of no less a scourge than dread smallpox into the city, and they were working with an energy, promptness and determination that must arouse the admiration of all who become acquainted with the precautions taken, the arrangements made and the splendid quarantine put into operation.

The Terrible Message.

At 10.30 on Saturday night Dr. Sheard received a message from Belleville by telephone, informing him that a man who was suspected of having smallpox had boarded the steamer Passport of the Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Company, bound for Toronto. Instantly the Doctor realized the necessity for prompt action. Not a minute was to be lost. He was at the Island when the message was delivered to him, but in fifteen minutes he was in the city and had commenced making arrangements to stop the steamer before she reached the harbor, and, if necessary, inspect every living soul on board. Assistance was needed at once to complete all arrangements. Professor Shuttleworth was summoned, and in a very short time every official of the Health Department was on the jump. Steam Disinfector Hawthorne and an assistant were despatched to the Isolation Hospital to make all necessary arrangements for the reception of a smallpox patient should one be found on the steamer. The next thing to be done was to make every provision to prevent the steamer landing her passengers or in any way making infection possible. Dr. Sheard was determined to take most extreme measures if it was found necessary to do so, but he wisely decided to attain his purpose with the least possible trouble or display of authority.

Found Agent Dolan.

With some difficulty he located Joseph F. Dolan, agent for the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company, of whose fleet the Passport is one of the oldest and most popular steamers. Mr. Dolan was informed of the circumstances, and to his credit it must be said that he readily consented to give the health officials every assistance.

Secured a Tug.

To secure a tug on which to go out and meet the Passport was the next necessity. Dr. Sheard and Prof. Shuttleworth walked up and down the waterfront for two hours before they secured the kind of boat they wanted. It was Sunday morning and every boat was tied up. At about 4 o'clock, just as the dawn was breaking, the officials spied a tug towing a schooner into the harbor. It proved to be the W. F. McRae, Captain Jackman, with the schooner Keewatin. As soon as she left her tow Dr. Sheard secured her, and accompanied by Mr. Dolan, Prof. Shuttleworth, Inspector John Jackman and Ambulance Driver Hague, he proceeded to the eastern channel, there to await the coming of the Passport.

It was just 6.45 when the old sidewheeler turned her nose towards the eastern entrance. There lay the little tug with her party of officials. The signal was given to stop and in a few moments Dr. Sheard had stepped on board and informed the captain of his mission. The sailing master was greatly surprised when informed that he had a smallpox suspect on board. Only one passenger, he said, had got on at Belleville. Dr. Sheard demanded to be shown that passenger, but an inspection showed that he was not the man who was wanted. A general inspection of the passengers and crew was in progress when one of the deck hands remarked that a man was sleeping in the boiler deck forward covered with an old grey coat. Dr. Sheard went forward, and walking up to the sleeping man, removed the overcoat that covered his head. The fellow started up, and looking at Dr. Sheard, he asked:

"Are you a doctor?"

"Yes, I am," replied Dr. Sheard, "and I want you to come along out of here at once."

Smallpox Sure!

Smallpox marks covered the unfortunate man's head, and a terrible fever was burning him up. Dr. Sheard ordered one of the life boats to be lowered. The man walked to the side of the steamer and, unassisted, got down the ladder into the boat. Without the slightest signs of fear or reluctance Inspector Jackman and Ambulance Driver Hague had obeyed orders and taken their seats in the life boat. Then R. H. Whitney, for that proved to be the name of the sufferer, seated himself in the stern.

"Now, I want you to row that man across the bay and up the Don to the Isolation Hospital as fast as you can get him there," said Dr. Sheard, and away they went, while the steamer's crew and a few of the passengers who had been awakened stood on the deck, astonishment pictured on their faces. The alacrity with which everything was done surprised them.

Rowed Up the Don.

Across the bay and up the Don went the life boat. Few citizens saw it, and those who did were unaware of the reasons for that early morning pull up the sluggish waters of the Don. Whitney was a very sick man, but he managed to sit up until the hospital was reached. Here perfect management and arrangements were again in evidence. Everything was in readiness to receive the patient. Dr. Shoultis, two nurses, a male attendant and a cook were there, and in two or three mintues the smallpox patient was resting comfortably in bed, totally isolated from all but his physician and the nurses, the smallpox hospital being entirely distinct from the main building. He had never set foot in the city except to walk up the hill from the boat to the hospital.

The man's clothes were burned and the lifeboat was sunk.

To Disinfect the Steamer.

When notified that the patient was safely in the hospital, Dr. Sheard and Prof. Shuttleworth made arrangements to thoroughly disinfect the whole steamer and her contents and to vaccinate the passengers and crew. The officers of the steamer exhibited a creditable willingness to assist Dr. Sheard in all his efforts. The anchor was dropped in the eastern part of the bay about half a mile out from Ward's, and there she will stay until further orders. During the morning a cargo of disinfectants was sent out, consisting principally of sulphur, carbolic acid and bichloride of mercury. A large quantity of vaccine was also sent out, and Prof. Shuttleworth spent a good part of the day vaccinating the passengers. He used all the vaccine on hand, and more will be sent out to-day. Steam Disinfector Hawthorne assisted the Professor in the work of disinfecting the steamer and her contents. The part of the steamer that Whitney kept himself in was thoroughly cleaned and disinfected, and the whole steamer will be overhauled before she is allowed to leave port.

Passengers and Crew.

On board the Passport are 29 passengers, one deck passenger and a crew of 49, making 79 in all. Among the passengers are a number of American tourists and several Torontonians. One or two of them induced the officers of the boat not to give the press their names, fearing that their relatives would be too much shocked and excited if their unenviable position were made known. Their detention in quarantine is, of course, not relished, but they are making the best of their misfortune, and spent the day as comfortably and happily as possible. They had divine service morning and evening, conducted by Rev. Mr. Worrell, who is among the unlucky passengers. In the afternoon Dr. Sheard again visited the steamer, and in response to many anxious enquiries he informed the isolated company that they would have to stay on board until Wednesday morning, when they would probably be taken off and transferred to tents on the sand bar, where they would have to remain for ten days. They accepted the Medical Health Officer's verdict very philosophically, one joker remarking: "That's easy."

The present intention is to complete the disinfection of the steamer by Wednesday and allow her to leave port, while the passengers will be detained for nine or ten days longer.

The Man Who Caused the Trouble.

The man who caused all this trouble is R. H. Whitney. He is about 30 years of age, short, stout and not very prepossessing. As far as can be learned he landed in Montreal on the 27th ult., and got as far as Belleville, when his cash ran out. One story is to the effect that he reached Belleville by train and another that he came there by boat from Montreal. In either case it behoves the Provincial Health authorities to investigate at once. Whitney was ill when he reached Belleville, and fell into the hands of Dr. Tracy, the local Health Officer. Belleville's best doctors failed to agree as to the nature of Whitney's disease and while they were trying to decide the question, the man with the smallpox escaped and hung around the dock until the Passport arrived. At this point reports again differ. At first it was given out that he was a tramp and a stowaway and that the steamer's officers knew nothing about his embarking at Belleville. Later despatches are to the effect that he was a second-class passenger. At any rate, Dr. Tracey must have learned that he left by the Passport for he telephoned to Dr. Sheard and the Doctor did the rest.

Sick for Four Days.

Whitney says that he has been sick for four days. He says he must have caught the disease in a barber shop in Montreal, as two days after he had his hair cut there the disease broke out on his head. His case is smallpox of the worst kind and his chances for recovery are very slim. He was very restless during the night and threw himself down in different parts of the boat. He even went up to the main deck and mixed with some of the passengers. One lady thought of throwing her shawl over him, as she noticed that he was ill. He had sufficient strength to hold out until he reached the hospital, but once in bed he practically collapsed and is in a very low condition.

The health officials could get but little information out of him and some of it, as reported, is contradictory. He claimed that he came to Belleville by boat, but would not give his name. He also said that he lived or had friends at 361 King-street west, but enquiries in this neighborhood proved that there was no truth in this statement. His valise was sent on to Brampton, accord-

Continued on Page 2.

When you ask for Adams' Tutti Frutti see that you get it Some dealers to obtain a big profit try to palm off imitations.

Call at the Glenleven, 15 miles west of Yonge Street.

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

No Bread equals Nasmith's "John Bull" Malt Bread. It builds up the system. 351

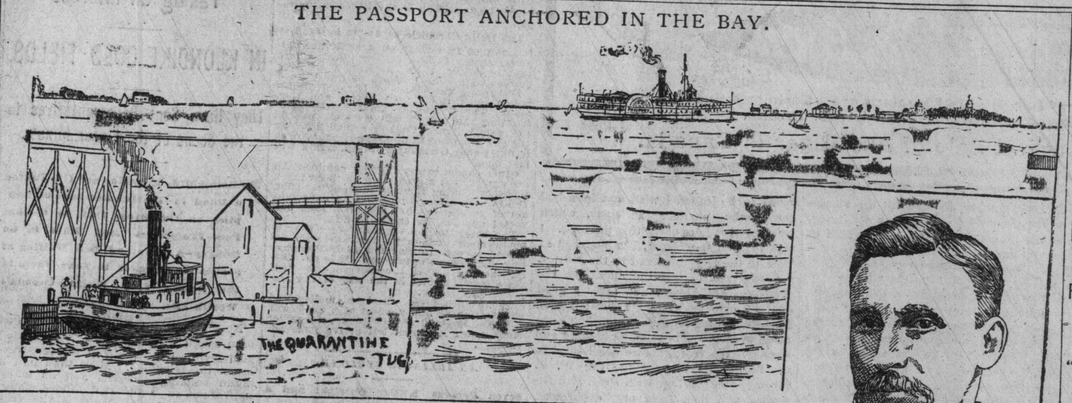
Pember's, Turkish Bath and Bed $1. 127 Yonge.

Ask your grocer for "Salada" Ceylon Tea.

Pember's Turkish Baths. Open all night. Bath and bed $1. 127 Yonge.

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

THE PASSPORT ANCHORED IN THE BAY.



A VERY SERIOUS FIGHT

Victory for the British Arms in South Africa.

THE REBEL CHIEF KILLED

And a Large Number of His Followers Also Bit the Dust.

Serious Engagement in the Langeberg District—Re-inforcements Have Reached Dargai, in Northern India, After Forced Marches—Siberian Railway Directors Figuring Out How They Will Beat the Canadian Route From London to Pekin—Albanians Making Trouble for Servia—Cable News.

Cape Town, Aug. 1.—Serious fighting took place on Friday in the Langeberg district. The British loss was trifling. The enemy's position in the Gamasiep Valley was captured and the rebels fell back in confusion toward Twaiskloof.

A later despatch says the Government troops have captured all the enemy's positions north of Twaiskloof. Among the British losses were Sergt. Hall and Sergt. Mercer, who were killed.

Chief Lukajantjes, who led the rebels, was killed, with many of his followers.

A general surrended of the rebels is expected.

THE OUTBREAK IN INDIA.

Reinforcements With Plenty of Ammunition Have Reached Dargai.

London, July 31.—The India office has received a telegram from Simla saying that word has been received there that Chakdara was attacked by the natives about 2 o'clock p.m. on Thursday and that fighting continued until 8 o'clock a.m. yesterday (Friday.) The English lost five wounded. The native loss is not known, but it is believed to have been heavy.

The Government is also informed that the British force sent to reconnoitre in the direction of Chakdara with a view of pushing through if possible was unable to effect its object.

Reinforcements Arrive at Dargai.

Simla, Aug. 1.—Despatches to the Government show that reinforcements with abundant supplies of ammunition arrived at Dargai at noon to-day.

The march was forced and very rapid, and 19 Sikhs died from sunstroke on the way. Col. Reid, with large reinforcements, has reached Camp Malakand.

Further Details.

Simla, Aug. 1.—In consequence of the rapid spread of the revolt, from 12,000 to 15,000 natives now being under arms, the Government has ordered the reserve brigade to assemble under the command of Col. Wodehouse. The British regiments will await events at Rawalpindi and the native regiments at Mardan. The staff will remain for the time at Nowshera. Fort Chakdara is strong enough to resist any attacks, and it has a good supply of ammunition. The only fear is that the garrison may become exhausted by constant fighting. The tribesmen are sending forward fresh relays continually.

Hot Fight on Saturday.

The reconnoitering column yesterday found the enemy in great force blocking the road to Chakdara. During the fighting a hundred of the enemy were killed and the British had fourteen wounded, among them Captain Baldwin, who was severely wounded, and Lieut. Keyes, who received a slight wound.

The enemy followed up the retiring column and attacked the camp in a half-hearted manner, being easily repulsed by the garrison. Gen. Blood, with every available man, will start to-morrow for the relief of Fort Chakdara, and the garrison has been notified of his intention by heliograph. Heavy fighting is expected at Amandama.

FROM LONDON TO PEKIN.

The Canadian Route Will be Distanced if Predictions are Realized.

London, Aug. 1.—The directors of the Siberian Railroad are already figuring upon the timetable from London to Pekin, which will go into effect in July, 1901. The journey will occupy less than 15 days, as follows:

The train, four hours from London, will leave Ostend for Warsaw, distance 1562 kilometres, and will reach the latter place in 19 hours, and at the rate of 80 kilometres, over 49 miles an hour. The distance from Warsaw to Batraki, 2219 kilometres, will be accomplished in 34½ hours, at the rate of 64 kilometres an hour. Russian trains are much slower than those on the west European systems.

From Batraki to Chelybinsk, where the new Siberian line actually commences, the distance is 1127 kilometres, and it will be made in 21 hours, at the further reduced speed of 63 kilometres an hour. From Chelybinsk to Vladivostock, the distance is 9283 kilometres, and it will be made at a mean speed of 42 kilometres, and will take 221 hours. Thus the entire journey of 14,191 kilometres will occupy 296 hours, or 12½ days.

The present time is 38 days by the Suez Canal, and 28 days by the Canadian Pacific Railroad. If the 80 kilometre speed on the Ostend-Warsaw section could be maintained throughout the journey it might be accomplished in 7½ days.

Making every allowance for the difficulties of high speed across the Siberian steppes, there is a large margin for improvement on the estimated 42 kilometres or 26 miles an hour from Chelyninsk to Vladivostock. From the latter city Pekin will be reached by the Manchurian road.

RESTLESS ALBANIANS.

They Have Been Harassing Servians and Trouble is Probable.

Constantinople, Aug. 1.—The incursions of the Albanians who attacked almost simultaneously seven Servian frontier blockhouses along the stretch of frontier between Madiliza and Rashka have led the Servian Government to make a formal protest to the powers, and it is believed that this is part of an organized plan to provoke Servia. The matter is being discussed by the Ambassadors in conference with a view of getting an explanation from Tewfik Pasha, the Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Word has been received here from Van, the capital of the Vilayet of Van, Armenia, that Armenian revolutionists are preparing to cross the Persian frontier.

WILL KING GEORGE ABDICATE?

The Idea of European Control of Finances Does Not Meet With Favor.

Paris, Aug. 1.—It is rumored that the possible abdication of the King of Greece has inspired the following despatch from Athens: "It is stated on good authority that in the event of a proposal looking to the establishment of foreign control of Grecian finances being adopted by the powers, the King will make a declaration of exceptional gravity."

Will Help Herself.

Berlin, Aug. 1.—The Post says: Russia and Germany having counselled Greece to submit to the conditions imposed by the powers, M. Rallí, the Premier, replied loftily that Greece would never accept the idea of financial control proposed, and that she would help herself.

The Sugar Appeal Allowed.

London, July 31.—The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council has granted leave to appeal in the case of the Canada Sugar Refining Company v. The Queen.

A large consignment of sugar arrived at the time the tariff was altered, and the dispute is whether the old or the new duties are applicable.

Japan Draws a Million and More.

London, July 31.—Two hundred and fifty thousand pounds in Japanese money was released from the Bank of England to-day. This neutralizes any effect of the extra demand for money at the end of the month. I understand that the first portion of the Japanese bonds recently issued here have just been shipped from Japan to London. Coming thus in instalments, it looks as though the four million odd may be removed gradually from the market and not suddenly, but I cannot say definitely.

The Austrian demand for gold is still strong. All arrivals of sovereigns for next Tuesday from Australia have already been bought up.

Natives Slaughter Each Other.

Cairo, Aug. 1.—The Egyptian Intelligence Department has received word of heavy tribal fighting up the Nile between Dervishes and the Jaalins. The Dervishes, under one of the Generals of the Khalifa, defeated the Jaalins in a pitched battle, and occupied Metemmeh on July 1. The losses on both sides were very heavy. The Jaalins are said to have lost 2000 killed.

Portugal Won a Fight.

Lisbon, Aug. 1.—Official despatches from Lourenzo Marquez, South Africa, confirm the reports of recent fighting between the Government troops and rebellious natives in Gazaland. The battle took place on July 21, near Chimboutu, capital of Gazaland. The Governor of Portuguese East Africa, Colonel Albuquerque, with a small Portuguese force routed 7000 rebels. The Portuguese losses were two killed and ten wounded. The natives lost 300.

Go to Buffalo with St. Philip's Church Aug. 10th, by the Empress.

Dineens' Big Sacrifice.

Dineens, 81 Yonge-street, are getting ready to move to new premises, corner Temperance and Yonge-streets, on Oct. 1 next, and in order to reduce stocks to the minimum will commence to-morrow a grand clearing sale of summer headwear, which includes fine straws, fine soft hats, lightweight hard hats, wheeling and yachting caps, sporting hats, ladies' sailors and walking hats, children's summer hats and what not else that comes under the caption of summer weights. The lines will be closed out at about half the regular prices. This of course means a great loss to the firm, but it suits their purpose, and in the meantime it is a great money-saving chance for you. In going into their new premises Dineens want to take nothing but the newest of high grade stocks, and start this big sacrifice with that end in view.

Excellent chance now to buy furs at summer prices.

The best excursion of the season will be that of St. Philip's Church. See Thursday's World for full particulars.

Metropolitan Railway Excursion.

To-day Metropolitan Railway cars will leave every hour for Richmond Hill, last car leaving Richmond Hill at 10 p. m. Special fare for the round trip 35 cents.

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

Lost—Reward Offered.

Thursday evening, red leather memo book. Hemming Mfg. Co., 76 York-street.

Away with indigestion—eat Nasmith's "John Bull" Malt Bread. 351

MONTREAL ITEMS.

Roland Gideon Israel Barnett Not a Relative of Barney Barnato—The Late Owen McGarvey's Will.

Montreal, Aug. 1.—(Special.)—Mr. James Crankshaw, advocate of this city, who went to London some time since to look into Mr. Roland Gideon Barnett's alleged relationship to the famous Barney Barnato, who committed suicide while on the way to England from South Africa, writes that Barnato's lawyer and the relatives of the late millionaire all look upon his claim of relationship as absurd.

Le Monde as a daily newspaper ceased publication yesterday, but the weekly edition will be continued.

Will of Owen McGarvey.

The will of the late Owen McGarvey has been probated, and the value of the estate has been placed at one million dollars, the entire fortune going to Mrs. McGarvey. At her death the General and Notre Dame Hospitals will receive $1000 each, St. Patrick's Church $1000, St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum $500, the Little Sisters of the Poor $500, while the remainder of the estate will be shared by the testator's two daughters, one of whom is Mrs. William McNally and the other is unmarried.

Flour Millers

In complying with the ever increasing demand for flour in paper sacks avail themselves of the splendid values in plain and printed sacks offered by the E. B. Eddy Co. of Hull, who make everything with an eye to strength and tasty appearance.

The faculty prescribe "Salada" Tea.

Owners of flour and grist mills throughout Ontario are well aware that the desideratum in a paper flour sack is strength, thus it will interest them to know that the E. B. Eddy Co.'s paper sacks are made of the longest and strongest fibre. If you don't use them send to Hull for a sample and see for yourselves. 136

St. Philip's Church goes to Buffalo and Niagara Falls by the Empress on Aug. 10. Wait for it.

Every conventionist can save time and secure greater comfort in his correspondence by using one of our gold fountain pens at 75c each. Blight Bros., 65 Yonge-street.

For a real good day with nice and pleasant company wait for the St. Philip's Church excursion, Aug. 10th.

Grand & Toy's Snaps

Envelopes, "Envellups," or "Omgvelopes," call them whatever you please, but when you need printed envelopes, don't forget that we are headquarters for same. It is a good thing to have it. Grand & Toy, Stationers and Printers, Wellington and Jordan-streets, Toronto.

Ask your grocer for Armeda tea.

"I have much pleasure in stating that Radnor Water (which I frequently drink) is a very agreeable beverage, delicious in taste and most refreshing."—Ignace Jan Paderewski, Jan. 11, 1896.

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

Monuments.

See our designs and prices before purchasing elsewhere. We are manufacturers. D. McIntosh & Sons, office and showroom, 524 Yonge-street, opposite Maitland-street. Works, Yonge-street, Deer Park. 146

The Empress will leave at 7.40 a.m., Aug. 10th, with St. Philip's Church excursion. Buffalo and return $1.75, Niagara Falls and return $1.00.

BIRTHS.

O'MALLEY—On Monday, July 26, at 980 Yonge-street, the wife of James L. O'Malley of a daughter.

DEATHS.

BERNEY—On July 31, at the residence of her son, 281 Wellesley-street, Mrs. Annie Berney, widow of the late Thomas Berney, in her 65th year.

Funeral at 3.30, Aug. 2, to St. James' Cemetery.

New York World please copy.

FLEET—At 875 Eastern-avenue, on Sunday, Aug. 1, Jane, beloved wife of W. J. Fleet, aged 47 years.

Funeral Tuesday, Aug. 3, at 9 a.m.

No flowers.

DUFFY—On the 1st inst., Sarah Duffy, widow of the late Peter Duffy, at her late residence, 48 Duchess-street.

Funeral on Tuesday, at 9 o'clock, to St. Michael's Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances will please accept this intimation.

Buffalo papers please copy.

GREEN—At her mother's residence, 103 Willoughby-avenue, Junction, Frances Josephine Green, in the 4th year of her age.

Funeral at 2 p.m. Monday to St. Michael's Cemetery.

MATTHEWS—Accidentally drowned, Saturday, July 31, Woodrow Barclay, youngest and beloved son of Isabella Matthews, aged 8 years and 6 months.

Funeral Monday, Aug. 2, at 2.30, to Mount Pleasant Cemetery.

THE BROKEN TREATY.

Further Approving Remarks From the British Press.

BRITAIN'S CHANGED POLICY

From a Cringing Attitude to One of Aggressive Independence.

"Our Release From Germany" is the Way Many London Newspapers in Headlines Refer to the Denunciation—German Papers See in the Move the First Step Towards a Protectionist Policy—The Abrogation Officially Announced in the Belgian Government Organ—The Countries Affected.

London, Aug. 1.—The St. James' Gazette of yesterday said: "The denunciation of the treaty is rather interesting as a species of farewell to the generations of what we now know to have been mistaken policy, in obedience to sentiment, masquerading as common sense. We have tried to make all our neighbors friendly. We have pressed our good offices upon them. We have tried with tears in our eyes to convince them that we should be so much happier if we only did more business. To keep them in good humor we have restrained our hands from what we might perfectly well have taken, and have even hurried to make gratuitous promises not to accept good things if they were offered to us. The end of it is that the much courted foreigner is less in love with us than ever.

"No wonder, then, that we hear undisturbed, of the denunciations of the treaties. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, with a way he has of going to the root of the matter, stated the prevailing opinion among us when he dismissed Mr. Courtney's appeal to the foreigner the other night as absurd, since the judge is always sure to find us guilty. But it is a change when the Chancellor of the Exchequer can say these things and nobody disapproves except Mr. Courtney, who has lived into wicked times when men are falling away from virtue on all sides."

AS SEEN BY AMERICANS.

New York Correspondents All See the Move as a Very Important One.

New York, Aug. 1.—Correspondents of leading morning papers, in their special cable despatches from London, refer copiously to the denunciation of the Belgian and German treaties by Great Britain.

Mr. H. R. Chamberlain, in his despatch to The Sun, says: It is difficult to exaggerate the importance of the action of the British Government in denouncing the existing commercial treaties with Germany and Belgium. It is the first official act toward the execution of the radically new policy of the so-called consolidation of the British Empire. As such it marks a new departure, which will not fail to have far-reaching effects on the world's commerce. Germany sees in it also an official expression of the unfriendliness which has been growing more and more marked between the two nations for nearly two years.

That there will be reprisals and still further embittering of Anglo-German relations is almost a foregone conclusion, and it is impossible to estimate the ultimate effects of Lord Salisbury's action in this direction.

Germany is already attempting to couple the notice of the abrogation of the treaty with Mr. Goschen's announcement of the building of four new battleships.

It is assumed in Berlin that the British Government has adopted an offensive policy against Germany, and it is resented accordingly.

The chief practical effect of cancelling the treaty will be the lapsing of the most favored nation clause in all the agreements between the two countries. Germany is thus at liberty to engage in an open tariff war against Great Britain if she chooses. The London newspapers believe that little will be done in this direction because the consequences would be worse to the Germans than to the Englishmen. The newspapers of both parties are practically unanimous on this point and also in approval of the denunciation of the

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La Champagne	New York	Havre
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Aurania	Queenstown	New York
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