

Hongkong Dispatch

Received in Vienna Announces the Capture of the Chinese Capital.

Attack on City by Allies Reported to Have Been Made on Monday.

London, Aug. 17.—The consensus of opinion by the moving papers tends to the belief that the legations are now safe with the allies.

Describing the capture of Ho Si Wu, a special dispatch says that the head-quarters of the Americans was quite sufficient for the awful heat, and that the consequences were direful.

A dispatch from Shanghai says: "The China Gazette openly impeaches the United States consul, Mr. John Goodnow, of complicity with the Chinese. The British troops had sailed, but they were recalled by a torpedo-boat destroyer, and have now returned to Wu Sung."

A cablegram to Vienna from Hongkong announces the capture of Peking, but the Austrian government, like other European powers, is still without confirmation of the report.

An official telegram, dated Taku, Aug. 14th, has been received at Rome, which asserts that the attack on Peking began on Monday, that Sir Claude Macdonald, the British minister, has opened communication with the relieving forces, and that the allies have established their headquarters at Tung Chau.

Chinese officials in Shanghai are reported as admitting that the allies inflicted a heavy defeat on the Chinese imperial troops around Tung Chau on Sunday, that they marched direct on Peking. That, if true, carries the Japanese official advice announcing the capture of Tung Chau one step further.

The Western powers, according to a dispatch to the Daily Express from Kobe, have accepted proposals formulated by the Japanese for arranging an armistice dependent upon the immediate delivery of the foreign legations to the allies, or the granting of permission to the allies forces to enter Peking and to guard the legations. Upon this basis, the correspondent says, Japan has already begun to negotiate.

Shanghai dispatches declare the Chinese had intended to make a final attack upon the legations last Sunday, but whether the plan was carried out is not known there.

From the same place comes the statement that Vice-Admiral Seymour and Brigadier-General Creagh have joined in the protest against the withdrawal of the British troops.

All the morning papers which comment on the subject appeal to Lord Salisbury not to withdraw them, and dilate upon the serious results of such an action to British prestige. American negotiations looking to a cessation of hostilities also received considerable attention favorable and otherwise, but all the editorials agree that to precipitate a withdrawal from Peking after the delivery of the legations would have a bad effect upon the Chinese mind.

Gaselee's Dispatch. London, Aug. 16.—Gen. Sir Alfred Gaselee has wired to the government from Nantawa, under date of August 11th, via Chee Foo, August 15th, as follows: "Arrived here this morning early, after a most trying night march. The troops of all nations are suffering severely from the heat. Ten of our horses died yesterday from sunstroke. The enemy is believed to be entrenched north of Chan Chia Wan. There is no further news from the legations."

Gen. Gaselee sends several earlier dispatches, repeating advice already received by the British government.

Started From Peking. Hongkong, Aug. 16.—It is reported that the Canton customs department has received a wire saying that Sir Robert Hart, director-general of the Chinese imperial customs, accompanied by his staff, has left Peking under Chinese escort, and that a cruiser will be sent to meet him on his reaching the coast.

Chaffee's Instructions. Washington, Aug. 16.—The department of state publishes communications to-day between Chinese Minister Wu and the acting secretary of state. The following memorandum was handed to Mr. Adee by Mr. Wu at 8 o'clock this morning:

"A cablegram from Earl Li Hung Chang, envoy plenipotentiary of China, dated August 15th, and received by Minister Wu at 5 p.m.; The allied forces are approaching Tung Chow. I have memorialized the imperial government to depute an armistice with the several commanders on the spot. I will also shortly proceed to Peking. The powers being fully aware of the embarrassing position of the Empress Dowager and the Emperor, are requested to telegraph instructions to their respective commanders to stop their further advance to the capital, so as not to cause alarm and fear to their Majesties and calamities to the people. For such advance would shake the foundations of the Tai Ching empire and wound the feelings of all her people, high and low. Please communicate this telegram at once to secretary of state."

The memorandum in reply was handed to Mr. Wu this afternoon: "Foreseeing that there would be insufficient time after receiving a reply to our memorandum of August 12th to get instructions to the relief column before it had reached Peking, we sent on the same day to the general commanding the American forces in China the following dispatch: "Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, August 12.—Fowler, Chee Foo (for Chaffee): The secretary of war directs me to inform you that Li Hung Chang has been appointed by the Chinese government to negotiate with the powers, and he requests a cessation of hostilities. We have replied that we are ready to enter into an agreement between the powers and the Chinese government for a cessation of hostilities on condition that a sufficient body of forces composing the relief expedition shall be permitted to enter Peking unmolested and to escort the foreign ministers resident there back to Tien Tsin, the movement being provided for and secured by such arrangement and disposition of troops as shall be considered satisfactory by the generals commanding the allied forces. We have communicated this to all the powers. The Japanese government takes the same position. We have not heard from the other powers. (Signed) Corbin."

"Two days ago, in view of the rapid progress of the relief expedition, we sent the following: "Fowler, Chee Foo (for Chaffee): In anticipation of the acceptance by the Chinese government of the condition in our reply to them, cabled to you August 12th, if the Chinese authorities communicate their willingness to deliver ministers and persons under their protection to the relief column at Peking, under arrangements which you consider safe, you are authorized to make and carry out arrangements in concert with the other commanders, without referring to here. From informal communications with representatives of other governments here, we believe all take substantially the same position. The question whether you should insist upon entering Peking and going to the legations or will receive delivery at the gate of the inner Tartar city or at the outer wall, taking risk of ministers passing through the city with only a Chinese escort, you and the other generals must determine. By order of secretary of war, Corbin."

"We are advised by Minister Conger that the attacks by the imperial troops upon the legations in Peking have not ceased. While these attacks continue we cannot stop the advance of our forces toward Peking. If such attacks cease, the above quoted instructions will be allowed to stand, and they would seem to provide for all the action required under the circumstances stated by Earl Li in his dispatch."

Russians Defeat Chinese. St. Petersburg, Aug. 16.—Gen. Rennekmamp, according to advices to the Russian war office, while pursuing the Chinese from Aigun found 4,000 infantry, 5,000 cavalry and 12 guns in a strong position at San Jehan. Although the Russians were inferior in numbers and had only two guns, they made combined frontal and flank attacks upon the Chinese on August 10th. The Chinese succeeded in breaking up the flank movement and they fought with great stubbornness, but eventually they were compelled by a fierce Cossack attack on their centre to evacuate the position and withdraw the guns.

FIVE YEARS FOR FORGERY. (Associated Press.) St. John, N.B., Aug. 15.—F. S. Whitaker, who, it will be remembered, about a month ago was accused of having forged a paper to the extent of \$50,000, pleaded guilty yesterday afternoon and was sentenced to five years in Dorchester penitentiary.

Tory Story Denied

No Truth in Report That There Is a Flaw in the Act

Which Will Delay the Elections Until After Another Session of Parliament.

(Special to the Times.) Ottawa, Aug. 17.—The story published in a Conservative morning paper that the justice department has discovered a flaw in the Election act of last session which would make it impossible for the government to go to the country before another session of parliament is officially denied.

A. W. Robinson, a consulting expert of acknowledged standing, is here consulting with the public works department regarding the construction of a new British Columbia bridge.

Capt. Woodside, editor of the Yukon Sun, is in Ottawa to-day and urges the desirability of proceeding at once with the improvements to the means of communication between Dawson and the creeks, for which money was voted last session.

A report has been received from the collector of customs at Skagway confirming the news of the outbreak of smallpox in Nome. Commissioner Ogilvie, however, is enforcing strict quarantine.

YACHT CAPSIZED. Three Persons Missing and It Is Feared They Were Drowned.

(Associated Press.) Quebec, Aug. 17.—A River du Loup dispatch says: "The yacht St. Francois, owned by Jacques Foster, of St. Simon, Charlevoix county, while on a pleasure trip from Tadoussac to River du Loup yesterday afternoon, was caught in a squall about three o'clock, and capsized off White Island. There were five persons on board, two of whom, Adolphe Farard and Boucher, were rescued, but Foster and two others named Morin are missing."

SUPPOSED MURDER. (Associated Press.) Orangeville, Ont., Aug. 17.—Glen Cross, in the township of Mono, is agitated over the mysterious death of John Robinson, a farmer of that neighborhood. His body was found on the road with blood oozing from the nose, and his forehead, left cheek and back of the head severely bruised, last Friday evening. The coroner's jury have returned an open verdict. The authorities are investigating. Murder is suspected.

TWO SAILORS DROWNED. (Associated Press.) London, Aug. 17.—The Norwegian bark Ratata, which was in collision with the British steamer Exeter City, was sunk. The disaster occurred on August 11th in latitude 49 north, longitude 25 west. Two of the crew were drowned. The remainder were rescued by the Exeter City and brought to port.

The Hard Fighting

By Black Watch, Which Preceded the Surrender of General Prinsloo.

British Casualties in the Two Days' Battle Totalled About One Hundred.

London, Aug. 9.—Details of the fighting which preceded the surrender of General Prinsloo and his commando of 4,000 men are to hand. A delayed dispatch from Fouriesburg says:

All the forces under General Hunter made a simultaneous movement against the enemy, who were within the circle of the mountain chain, and were holding the passes.

Generals Clements and Paget attacked Stabbert's Nek for two days, forcing a passage through. It was mainly an artillery engagement, and there were few casualties.

General Bruce Hamilton attacked Naauwpoort Nek, and had some hard fighting, while General Rundle advanced against Commando Nek.

General Hunter had a severe engagement, forcing Relief's Nek, a narrow pass in the mountains, with huge hills on either side, very strongly held by riflemen concealed in the rocks. About two miles east of the nek there is a pass in the hills leading to a precipitous path, and a very difficult bridge-track. The intelligence officers and Remington's Scouts reconnoitered the hills, and found them strongly held by riflemen, the head of the ravine being commanded from the hills on either side.

The Black Watch, who were sent to make an attempt to force the path, came under a severe fire, and Major Willshire was very severely wounded. They succeeded in getting possession of the outlying kopjes, but found that the pass could only be carried with terrible loss. General Hunter stayed till dusk, when the hills were rushed and carried successfully at the first assault.

On the 24th the attack was renewed by the bridge-path east of the nek. During the night Lord Lovat's Scouts and Remington's guides, with four companies of Highland Light Infantry, ascended the hills commanding the path. There was a heavy mist on the hills. The Boers, fearing a night attack, had left the heights unoccupied, and the Highland Light Infantry and Lord Lovat's Scouts occupied them at daylight. The Boers, however, still held the head of the ravine, and had such good cover among the rocks that it was impossible to see a man. A hot fire was then exchanged. The Boers brought two guns to bear on the hills which the Black Watch had occupied, but our five-inch gun silenced them. The Seaforth's crept close to the head of the ravine, and were then ordered to charge. While the Boers were kept down by a heavy fusillade from the Black Watch, a volunteer company of the Seaforth's made a daring rush across open country, travelling so fast that the Boer fire had not time to take much effect. The enemy ran down rocky precipices, and galloped out from under the rocks, while the Highlanders fired from above. About 250 Boers came out dressed in khaki. Our fire had very little effect, coming from above, and only a few men fell; but the main body of the Boers immediately fled from the heights, and retired under the fire of our five-inch guns. Our casualties in the two days amounted to about 100.

General Hunter followed the enemy through the nek, and met Generals Paget, Clements and Rundle at Fouriesburg. At Fouriesburg Mrs. Steyn, wife of the ex-President, was found, having been left in charge of Mr. Poultney, chief of the commissariat department. Other Free State officials captured here were Mr. Roberts, secretary to the war council; Mr. Morgan, clerk of the operations; Mr. Tetley, clerk of the state of torney; Mr. Howick, clerk to the commissariat, and Mr. De Villiers, landdrost of Senekal.

Generals Hunter and Rundle called on Mrs. Steyn, and found her well. The commissariat in charge of the operations here were Ronx, Fourie and Colbie.

SENSATIONAL MURDER. Of a Russian General in a Railway Carriage—Several Arrests Have Been Made.

(Associated Press.) New York, Aug. 16.—Gen. Hantelgeff, second in command of the Imperial gendarmie of Russia, met death under extraordinary circumstances two weeks ago while travelling from St. Petersburg towards the German frontier, says a cablegram to the Journal and Advertiser from Berlin. He and a prepossessing young stranger were seated opposite each other in a railroad carriage, his companions being the Prince and Princess Apollonoff. All four engaged in conversation. The stranger rose from his seat and in some way picked the general's wrist in such a manner as to call forth an exclamation from him. The stranger was profuse in his apologies and ascribed the prick to his scarf pin which he had stuck on his sleeve, using it to cut the pages of books. At the next stop of the train he alighted and disappeared. An hour later the general, it was discovered, was dead. At the autopsy the doctors discovered traces of a very violent poison communicated by pin or needle. Several arrests have been made in connection with the crime, which is ascribed to the anarchist movement in Russia.

WORK OF INCENDIARIES. (Associated Press.) Pueblo, Colo., Aug. 16.—The fire which started yesterday was under control at a late hour. The blaze was started three times by incendiaries, probably for the purpose of plundering. The total loss is about \$160,000.

The Siege Of Kumassi

Inhabitants Were Starving When Help Arrived—Attempts to Obtain Food.

Governor Hodgson's Miraculous Escape From the Town—Survivor's Horrible Plight.

The writer of the following cablegram, which is the first full story of the actual siege of Kumassi, is an Imperial officer who accompanied the reinforcements of Lagos Constabulary which fought its way into Kumassi on the evening of April 29th.

Kumassi was closely invested from April 30th until June 23rd, when Sir Frederick Hodgson, with most of the troops, made a miraculous escape to the coast. The relieving column did not reach Kumassi until July 15th.

Cape Coast Castle, July 22.—On April 18th the Hausa Constabulary from Lagos landed here under orders for 250 men to proceed at once and with all dispatch to Kumassi, where Sir Frederick Hodgson, governor of the Gold Coast, was.

No information had been received from the Governor for some days. All the troops he had with him in Kumassi were the garrison of 120 men and 180 men who arrive under Capt. Middlemist just before the rising took place.

Preparations were hurried on. The Hausas from Lagos made a night march following the day of their arrival here. Owing to an insufficient number of carriers many stores had to be left behind. The first night the column halted at Akroful, and the next day was spent in subsidizing carriers. A short march was made, and in the evening the column reached Dunkwa.

Prabu was reached on the 23rd. Here we waited for the stores which had been left behind. As they never came we pushed on, and on the 26th reached Monse hill. The natives were apparently friendly so far. On the 27th two deserted villages were passed beyond the hills, where we found some wounded traders.

An Attack in Front.

At 1 o'clock on that day the troops were attacked by Ashantis in front. The engagement lasted nearly an hour. There were no stockades. Here Mr. Cochrane was wounded in the shoulder while trying to mend the Maxim.

Most of our casualties were caused by Ashantis who fired from trees up which they had climbed. The forest was so dense that we could not see two yards ahead of us.

As twenty-five of our men had been wounded, it was decided to remain in Essigau that night, only seven miles from Kumassi. We were left unmolested. It was impossible to estimate the losses of the Ashantis, owing to the dense jungle. On the 29th we left Essigau, after burning it down, and proceeded on, expecting every moment to be attacked. The march was a slow one, owing to the seven-pounder having to be dragged by hand.

At noon we were heavily attacked both front and rear, and on the flanks. The enemy were driven off in the rear after one and a half hour's fighting, but the position in front was very strong, owing to a stockade. Both the 4.50 Maxims jammed, and ammunition for the 7-pounder ran short. After several ineffectual attacks on the stockade, the position was turned at 5 p.m. The Ashantis had all the while been firing incessantly. Capt. Apin was wounded slightly, Mr. Read was wounded severely, having a broken arm and three wounds from slugs. Mr. Ralph was wounded in the neck from slugs. The Ashantis were cleared out of the stockades at 5 p.m. We proceeded to Kumassi, which was only two miles further on, where we learnt that a heavy engagement had also taken place, but that the rebels were beaten off.

A Savage Host of 20,000. In the second attack on Kumassi the Ashantis were estimated to number 20,000. All the Europeans were now in the fort, and crowds of women, traders and refugees were living in shelters around it.

On the 30th the cantonments were re-occupied, and men in the fort were placed in sheltered trenches around the prison. The stockade was also occupied. The dead Ashantis, numbering 130, killed the day before, were buried; most of the corpses, however, had been carried away.

On May 2nd Captain Armitage with native levies attacked the stockade by the Wesleyan mission. He was unable to take it, but inflicted heavy loss on the enemy, we having many wounded. The Ashantis subsequently evacuated the stockade, but on May 4th they returned and burned the mission.

On April 25th, when the Ashantis had driven in our garrison from the cantonments, they made manholes running through the walls facing the fort, which they loopholed, and from this vantage fired safely on us. The walls were thick and quite impenetrable.

Kumassi was invested from April 30th. The Ashantis used to spend half the night in murmuring and shouting; they did this especially on the night when Captain Middlemist died, a fact which was made known to them by spies.

Vain Attempt to Bring Food.

On May 10th an unsuccessful attempt was made to bring food, there being none practically in Kumassi, one sheep being killed every third day and divided among the Europeans. On May 14th palavering took place with the rebels in order to see what terms could be made. Negotiations were broken off owing to the arrival of Major Monro from the northern territories with 250 men. He had had four days' fighting, but while negotiations were proceeding he was not attacked. Carriers going outside Kumassi on foraging expeditions were continually killed or wounded.

On May 21st, after a bombardment by the 7-pounder, a sortie was made by the garrison on the Krobo road, and also on the Accra road. Neither was successful. As our ammunition was running short it had to be nursed. Mr. Leggett

was severely wounded in the arm and eight men wounded.

On May 28th rations were reduced; the Europeans were cut down to two biscuits and a pound of meat, and others to one and a half-biscuits and a quarter of a pound of meat. The carriers grubbed up small roots and picked leaves until the trees became quite bare. On May 24th Mr. Cochrane and Mr. Ralph went out before daybreak with about 100 men in order to try and bring in food, or to find the camp of the relieving column. Not finding it they returned.

The Queen's birthday parade was attended by 300 men, the rest could not be spared from the trenches. On the 25th Mr. Cochrane and Mr. Ralph, with 140 men, were sent out scouting. A stockade was discovered and taken. Mr. Ralph was severely wounded. On the 27th Capt. Armitage went with natives towards the Mampong stockade and crawled up unobserved, followed by Hausas.

The Last Cow.

Our last cow was killed on this day. Rumors reached us of troops on the road, which we had arranged to sweep clear of the enemy. The rumors were contradictory.

On May 29th Capt. Marshall, with 220 men, attacked Mfidu, where he found the enemy too strong. Poor Marshall was shot through the heart. The rains were getting heavy. The Ashantis continued to keep their nightly concerts.

Mr. Berthon was now busily engaged in making bombs to throw into the Ashanti camps. The first was thrown on June 5th, and another was thrown on June 9th. This was reported to have landed in the middle of the chiefs when palavering as to what force should be sent against Bekwai. On June 11th a reconnaissance was made in force down the Cape road to determine the position of the stockade. It was found nearly a mile from Assafu, facing south towards Prabu. Among carriers and civilians the death rate was twenty a day. On June 16th a rocket was sent up and a star shell. The latter was affected by the climate and showed no light. We cannot hold out much longer. On June 18th more signals were made; six common shells being fired at five minutes interval. Preparations were now being made for death or freedom.

The day on which we were to start was kept a secret, only the Governor and Major Morris knowing. Carriers were rationed. The death rate now increasing to forty a day, men dying now receiving rations. The trenches were used as graves. In the fort were Sir Francis and Lady Hodgson, Major Morris, Captain Armitage, missionaries and others from the villages outside, the Europeans occupying the European quarter. On June 23rd we made our start on the way down to the coast.

The escape was a miraculous one. We were assisted by Yaw Amia, the Ashantis thinking we were going by the Prabu road. We fought at Terrabam and Ekwanta, and tasted freedom after the Ofin river.

Died From Wounds

Lorenzo Marques Message Announced the Death of Ex-President Steyn.

Dewet Joins Delarey—Fighting Generals Upon Continuation of War.

London, Aug. 16.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Lorenzo Marquez dated yesterday, says former President Steyn is reported to have died, as the result of a severe wound, while endeavoring to reach Mr. Kruger.

According to a dispatch to the Daily Express from the same place, dated yesterday, it is reported that Gen. Dewet has succeeded in joining hands with Commandant Delarey.

A British correspondent recently released from captivity at Noitgedacht, asserts positively that Mr. Kruger wishes peace, but that the fighting commandants insist upon continuing the war and would prevent his flight by force if necessary. The burghers, according to the same authority, share his view. The Transvaalers have 90 guns at Machadodorp, with abundant provisions.

Horses for Africa. New Orleans, Aug. 16.—The steamer Monarch, with 1,150 horses for the British army in South Africa, cleared to-day for Capetown.

THE NEW YORK RIOTS.

Police Called Out Several Times to Disperse the Mob.

(Associated Press.)

New York, Aug. 16.—Many fights between whites and blacks resulted from the race riot of last night. Vincent A. Streets (colored) and James Shane (white) began a row and both were arrested. Alex. Robinson, a negro, and a colored friend were on a Fourteenth street car. Some one set up a shout as the car neared Eighth avenue that the two negroes ought to be lynched. A man with a clothes-line appeared from somewhere, and the two negroes were pulled off the car. The rope was thrown around Robinson's neck, and with 50 men and boys pulling, the mob started for a lamp post. A squad of police appeared before the mob had gone far, and with much clubbing dispersed the crowd. The two negroes got away in the scrimmage.

Every pawn-shop in the tangle of a thriving trade in small arms to-day. A leading pawnbroker said that he knew of five shops that had sold out everything from black-jacks to Colts 4-calibres. The purchasers, he said, were negroes.

Word reached the West Forty-Seventh street station at 9:15 that a large mob was at Eighth avenue and Forty-second street. The reserves were run out and dispersed the crowd, which numbered over 1,000 persons, without trouble.

A second alarm sent the reserves to Forty-ninth street and Tenth avenue, but not more than 50 persons were there. They ran before the policemen.

News From The Front

Another Letter From Corporal O'Dell, Times Correspondent in Africa.

Rumors of a March to the North—About the Victoria Men.

Springs, near Johannesburg, July 5.—A most unwelcome rumor was circulated last night. It reached Court and the writer out at an outpost on signalling duty, late in the evening, being brought out by the officer of the new picket. It was flashed to us on the lamp by those on duty in camp. The orderly (Wood, of Victoria), who brought out the ration of rum to the picket, said he was told it. To-day it has been the principal topic of conversation in the regiment, and even the "boys" of the first line of transports knew it. Knew what? Why, that so-and-so of the Gordons had come over from Elandsfontein and announced that he was told by someone, who had heard from someone else, who had overheard from someone, that the 19th Brigade was to be reformed and marched northward. Pleasant isn't it, considering how we were all talking of going home.

Files of the Times are arriving regularly and are distributed amongst the boys. All Victoria news is eagerly scanned and commented upon.

July 6th.—Yesterday morning the regiment marched out to attack a Boer laager some eight miles away, but on our approach the enemy cleared off and we were marched back again, the Gordons doing duty here during the absence of the regiment. General Hutton, who has greatly distinguished himself, is now in pursuit of the enemy.

I am pleased to be able to state that Brethour has rejoined us looking well. No one comes up from the south now, and I hear that over 100 of our men have been sent to England, so I presume those at the Cape are waiting our return there, to rejoin us when we are making tracks for home. Letters from England convey the information that we shall visit London on our return. Opinions as to the advisability of this move are divided in the regiment. There are many anxious to get back to their relatives, and business, whilst others would like to see London on the way. Naturally those having friends in England belong to the latter.

F and G companies left here yesterday on an armored train, destination not known. H Company is still at Boxburg and the remaining companies are here. Bobby Roberts has had a letter from a lady friend in Victoria. Bobby employed as telegraph orderly, and like the proverbial telegraph boy loiters by the way. He drops into our shack, where the signallers are, has a chat and sometimes a rubber of whist. Our occasional evening rubbers often include Cornwall, who is looking remarkably well. Anderson, though not so sunburnt as the rest of us, is looking fit. His attack of enteric left him weak for some time. Wood carries rations out to the outposts.

Brethour, the ever silent, steady, even-tempered fellow, says he feels O.K., but would prefer to be back at Saanich. Smithurst, like the rest of us, will be glad when he turns his face towards his western home. We are only eight now, and from the looks of us I don't think there is a more healthy looking octave in the regiment.

This morning 45 men paraded sick, which goes to prove that the march of 16 miles was too much for some of them. Homesickness is very prevalent, though men do not care to acknowledge it. We are less than 300, and I believe there are not 200 available for duty, so that this sick parade of 45 was a large one. I strongly advocate the sending home of the regiment at the earliest opportunity.

Best wishes to all.

SEYMOUR HASTINGS O'DELL.

DELEGATE'S COMPLAINT.

He Says Canada's Division is the Poorest in the Imperial Institute.

Toronto, Aug. 15.—At a meeting of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, held here yesterday, A. W. Thomas, who represented the association at the Congress of Chambers of Commerce in London, presented information. He lamented the poverty of the Canadian display at the Imperial institute, declaring that Canada's division is the poorest of any colony in the institute. He says all Canada's division contained, when he visited it, was a few doors, a pile of old iron from Nova Scotia, a few cans on a shelf, some fruit and flowers, but nothing to show what Canada can do as a manufacturing country.

SIFTON MURDER TRIAL.

(Associated Press.)

London, Aug. 14.—The Sifton murder trial was resumed this morning. The only important evidence adduced was that of Dr. Hadley Williams, who conducted the post mortem on the remains of the late Joseph Sifton. He swore deceased's skull was fractured in three places, which might have been caused by a fall, by blows or in a number of other different ways. As deceased had suffered from affliction of the heart Dr. Williams said it was quite possible that he had suffered from a paralytic stroke while upon one of the beams and fallen to the ground below.

CANADIAN NEWS.

Port Mulgrave, N. S., Aug. 15.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier and party arrived here yesterday. While en route from New Glasgow they were tendered hearty receptions at several points.

London, Aug. 15.—The preliminary examination in the Sifton alleged murder case concluded yesterday afternoon. The impression prevails that both Herbert and Sifton will be sent up for trial at the September sittings of the Court.

Cornwall, Aug. 15.—Alex. Constans, aged 18, a deck hand on the tug Ghiet-tain, is dead here from smallpox.