POOR DOCUMENT

MC 2033

TEMPERANCE.

THE HOUSE CONSIDERS MR. FLINTS RESOLUTION WHICH ASKS

For Provincial Laws on the Question—An Amendment Asks for a Dominion Act—An Amendment to the Amendment Wants Nothing to Be Done.

OTTAWA, July 28.—Prorogation will take place at the end of next week. When the house met this forencon Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that he had a conference with the leader of the opposition yesterday, and that, as Sir Charles leaves for England shortly, it was arranged to close parliament as early as possible. He saw no reason why prorogation should not be reached towards the end of next week. To facilitate the work of the session he agreed with his honorable friend to drop the senate resolutions for the present session. He also consented to let the criminal code bill from the senate stand over.

Sir Charles—I will be very glad indeed to do everything in my power to bring about prorogation at the end of next week, and I do not see any reason why this should not be accomplished. I am glad to hear that the criminal code bill is to be dropped. The house will agree with me that it requires more careful consideration than could be given to it at this late period of the session. In regard to the other measure, we all are agreed that it can afford to wait. (Laughter.)

In reply to Sir Charles, Sir Wilfrid said that the railway subsidies would be taken up tomorrow for the first stage and discussed on Monday.

Sir Charles Tupper said that he would inform the premier that even if he did make the modifications which he suggested to the preferential trade resolution he would not be able to accept it. The opposition did not intend to deal with the matter any further this session.

On motion to increase the salaries of the ministers of customs and inland revenue, Sir Charles Tupper said that he was committed to the same policy. He saw no reason why the heads of the two departments referred to should not only be memoers of the cabinet, as had been done, but also they should have the same salaries as the other ministers.

On Mr. Fielding's dry dock bill Mr Blair, in replying to Mr. Foster, explained the arrangements which Mr. George Robertson, of St. John, made to go on with the work. The dock would be 800 feet long and the plans would have to be satisfactory to the admiralty.

Mr. Ellis said that an engineer from the admiralty office would be sent out to approve of the plans.

The bill was passed.

The penitentiaries bill from the senate was passed.

To Mr. Bergeron Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that the provinces were now improving their legislation to such an extent that there was not the same need for an insolvency law as previously existed. There was little fault to be found with Quebec or Ontario, and Nova Scotia was improving its laws.

At the afternoon session of the house, Mr. Flint member for Yarmouth, moved his resolution regarding prohibition. He regretted that the matter had to be discussed at this later period of the session. The resolution was a compromise between those who adhered rigidly to national prohibition and those who favored an extension of Scott act principle, so that it might be extended to provincial prohibition.

The evils of intemperance had been recognized long ago and legislatures have been time and again appealed to so as to assist in doing away with injuries which arose therefrom. The legislatures had passed laws to control the traffic. The time had not yet arrived when ideal prohibition could be obtained. Every member had his own particular hobby. One wanted preferential trade, another wanted reciprocity with the United States, while others wanted an export duty on saw logs. That time had not yet come when parliament would meet, pass the estimates, and go home. There were more people interested in prohibition than any other question. It was not a mere abstract question or it would long ago have disappeared from the arena of politics. He gave a history of the prohibition movement. In 1873 the first petition for prohibition was presented to parliament. Again in 1875 a committee of the whole discussed the question. It was decided then that prohibition was the most effective remedy to deal with the question. This, however, was not acted upon. What he wanted to show by this was that prohibition was taken from being a mere abstract sentiment and placed upon legislative basis. This led up to the passing of the Scott act. The reason for condemning the Scott act was largely due to its not being supported by public opinion. Difficulties arose in enforcing the act instead, and having the laws amended the agitation for repeal seemed to be more successful and the consequence was that the act only remained in force in a very few counties. In 1884, Mr. Foster introduced a prohibition resolution, and the house endorsed that view, repealing what it said in 1875. It was held, however, that there should be a strong public opinion in its favor. He said that the public varied more on this question than any other. Some constituencies entertained one set of views and others a very opposite. In 1889 parliament again adopted a prohibition resolution with the provision that public opinion should be ripe for it. This was repeated in 1891, and then came the liquor commission, which travelled extensively and made a long report which he did not consider was worth the expense. After referring at some length to the liquor commission, he said that he was one of those who hoped that the Liberal party would have placed prohibition as a plank in the Liberal platform. The party did not do so. It declined to do so at its convention of 1893. Instead, it decided to take a plebiscite on the question. The prohibitionists accepted this as a step towards what they desired, with the idea that some of the provinces might accept prohibition, and some might go against it. Mr. McKeown, M. P. P., of St. John, suggested something like what he was proposing, as a way out of that difficulty. In his opinion the government was not bound to introduce a prohibition liquor law unless a majority sufficiently large was obtained. One person may think the majority was ample to introduce prohibition, while others held it was not. As for himself he would support any administration that would introduce prohibition. The vote in Quebec weakened prohibition from a popular standpoint. He never believed that the question should be treated as a political one. Technically there was a small majority for prohibition, but it was that kind of a majority that was large in some provinces, small in others and hostile in one. He quoted from speeches of Mr. Foster showing that a strong public opinion was necessary to enforcement of a prohibition liquor law. In his own opinion the public opinion that he had in his mind as necessary to the enforcement of a prohibition liquor law was that which would be manifested by the return of members in its favor to the house. He never had much faith in the plebiscite, but instead looked for the ballot box which elected prohibitionists to the house. There were constituencies that voted in favor of the plebiscite. There was in his opinion a sufficient prohibition sentiment in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Ontario and Manitoba to support a prohibition law. He could not say that of British Columbia and Quebec was decidedly hostile. Each province, he said should have an opportunity of adopting within itself a measure of prohibition. The Scott act paved the way for this. He went into the constitutional question, and said that there were no constitutional difficulties in the way, although there were, of course, difficulties. The revenue was one of them, but that would not be so serious commencing with one province after another as if national prohibition was adopted all at once. In conclusion, he hoped that a spirit of bitterness would not manifest itself in the discussion and moved his resolution, seconded by Dr. Christie, in favor of provincial prohibition along the lines of the Scott act and directing that the voting should take place at federal elections.

Sir Charles Tupper said that he sympathised with the long and labored argument of Mr. Flint, who dealt in platitudes on the subject and avoided the main issue. He was astonished that Mr. Flint should have sat down without making an apology for the way in which the people of the country had been treated by the government in connection with the plebiscite. As he did not do so, Sir Charles Tupper stated that Mr. Flint had lost his position as an apostle of temperance. Sir Charles then ridiculed the statement of Mr. Flint that Sir George E. Cartier said the ideal time would be reached when parliament would only have to meet and pass the estimates. Why that time had now arrived. This government admitted that the late government had done everything, and all that was asked was some $53,000,000 to enable the administration to carry elections and a deformed (not reform) senate bill and a gerrymander act (laughter and cheers.) The question of $8,000,000 loss of revenue was not a difficulty, and when Mr. Flint admitted that it was, it showed that he was not actuated by sincere principles on this question. He accused the premier of trifling with the whole subject and said that he was an opportunist and not a statesman. Resolutions had been passed by the Methodist conference of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island in which the government's course was adversely criticised. Those who objected to overriding the will of the people in provinces in this case, should also remember that the will of the constituencies would be over ridden by this resolution. He meant such constituencies as happened to be against prohibition, although the majority of the province was for it. He favored county option instead of provincial option.

Mr. Charlton said that the government required no shielding in this case, but were deserving of the approbation of the people.

Mr. Moore, of Stanstead, opposed the resolutions.

Mr. McClure stated that he could not support the resolution introduced by Mr. Flint. If the government had proposed Mr. Flint's resolution he would have supported it because he recognized that the government should have done something in the matter. His objection was not that the government refused to give prohibition, but they refused to do anything. It was plain that the present government was not a prohibition government. Was opposition any better? Certainly not. Sir Charles had abused the redistribution bill, but did he say one word in favor of national prohibition? It was a fact that both political parties were opposed to prohibition. The late government refused to amend the Scott act so as to make it effective, and the present government was not much better. As for himself he was opposed to provincial prohibition and in favor of national prohibition. While Canada was favorably situated to give national prohibition, it was not so situated in regard to provincial prohibition as far as Nova Scotia was concerned. It was a retrograde step, as outside of Halifax there was no liquor except what was illegal. He was very radical on this question and would go as far as Henry George, who said that the liquor traffic should either be made wholly free or destroyed.

Col. Domville—Destroy it.

Mr. McClure, continuing, said that there was no pledge broken by the government, because they did not pass a prohibition liquor law on a mere majority. What he advocated was the election of members of parliament who would support prohibition, independent of both parties. Mr. McClure concluded by moving an amendment that in the opinion of this house the time has arrived when it is expedient to prohibit the importation, the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors.

Mr. Parmelee moved as an amendment to the amendment that the result of the plebiscite vote was such as to show that prohibition sentiment was not sufficiently pronounced to enable prohibitory liquor law to be successfully carried out and therefore prohibition should not be enacted.

Mr. Bell, of P. E. Island supported Mr. Flint's resolution.

AN AWFUL WRECK.

TWO TRAINS PILED UP IN A TANGLED HEAP OF DEATH.

A Washout Derailed a Freight Train and a Fast Express Crashed Into It—Two Persons Were Killed Outright and Twenty-six Injured.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., July 30—A landslide, resulting from a cloud-burst, caused an accident on the Erie railroad a mile east of Lackawen, N. Y, last night, in which two persons were killed outright and twenty-six others more or less injured. The casualties were:—

Killed—Stephen Cutwater, Port Jervis, engineer of derailed engine; Fred Sells, Port Jervis, fireman of derailed engine.

Injured—C. L. Stephens, Chicago, bruises, minor contusions; F. Viet, New York, cut head and right arm; G. H. Boyd, Sharon, Pa., scalp wounds; Mrs. G. Boyd, Sharon, Pa., bruised back and shoulders; Bernard Shay, Port Jervis, engineer, freight, pelvis broken; Fred Smith, Port Jervis, brakeman, shoulder broken; J. M. Trimmer, trainman, shoulder injured; Michael Thornton, porter, shoulder bruised; Timothy Welch, conductor No 7, back and legs injured; G E Belze, Cleveland, Ohio, head cut, hand burned; L E Barker, New York, hands burned; Mrs F Sheath, New York, head cut, injured; F L Margott, Newark, N J, slight contusion bruises left leg; F S Kilpatrick, Denver, slight injuries; F L Drake, Pullman conductor, slight injuries; Jeanette Moore, Cleveland, Ohio, slight injuries; W Freybold, Hoboken, N J, slight injuries; A S Collins, Buffalo, N Y, slight injuries; Richard Smith, Chicago, slight injuries; Miss Florence Adel Mulford, Newark, bruises; Mrs Elizabeth Hunt, Newark, bruises; John Brenter, Attica, N Y, baggage master, bruises; Frank M Sanford, New York, chef, bruises, scalded; Wm Dunber, New York, second cook, burns and bruises; Wm Lovejoy, Jersey City, waiter, burned hands; Robert Fraser, Jersey City, waiter, scalded hands.

A cloud burst and storm which lasted two hours occurred shortly before midnight and a section of the bank fell on the east-bound track directly in front of an east-bound freight train composed of 60 cars. Several trees went down with the bank and the freight cars and the engine were turned over across the west-bound track of the Erie road. Twenty-two cars were derailed and piled up on the west-bound track, just as the west-bound express for Buffalo put in appearance, running at the rate of 50 miles an hour. The engine of the express train crashed into the wreck and the baggage car, combination and buffett car and two Pullman sleepers were piled up on the tracks immediately in front of the wrecked freight cars. The first sleeper was split in two parts as a result of the accident and the passengers were thrown 30 feet down the bank. Fire at once broke out, and four cars of the express train and nine of the freight cars were burned. Baggage Master Becker, who found himself under the baggage car, recovered consciousness only to discover that he was alone in the heart of the wrecked passenger cars. He managed to crawl from his position only to find a blaze starting in front of him, while the half of the car was somehow braced up immediately over him. He called for assistance, but there was no response. Then he saw the passengers who had been hurled down the 30-foot embankment endeavoring to extricate themselves from the debris and make their way up the bank. All were clad only in their night clothing and they were shivering with the cold. Some were bleeding and moaning; all were dazed. Members of the train crews commenced to search different portions of the wrecks and assisted those who were struggling to escape. Blankets were brought in from the Pullman cars and wrapped around shivering, hysterical women and half-conscious men. Word was telegraphed to Port Jervis, a relief train was at once arranged for and physicians and nurses returned for the purpose of caring for those needing assistance.

Several thieves from Port Jervis, who it is supposed reached the scene of the wreck on the relief train, ransacked the clothes of the passengers during the period of excitement.

After several hours search the bodies of Engineer Outwater and Fireman Sells were found under their engine.

Thousands of persons visited the scene of the wreck today, and many who looked over the wreckage expressed the opinion that the remains of the missing would be found there. Of these unaccounted for there are three.

MILLIONAIRE TRAVELLERS

View the Glaciel Glories of the Canadian Rockies and are Given Game Dinners.

GLACIER, B. C., July 30—Game dinners the rich young men of the Alfred Vanderbilt party of globe trotters would have when they struck the Canadian Rocky mountains, and game galore from mountain, forest and stream was furnished the merry young university graduates now fairly started on their two years' trip through the hemispheres of the east and west. The travellers reached the Selkirk range of mountains today and early this afternoon their private New York Central car attached to the Canadian Pacific railway's Imperial Limit- overland was sidetracked within 20 minutes' walk of the base of the great glacier of the Selkirks. While the distinguished scions of wealthy papas were escorted by Swiss guides to the glacier, with its yawning crevasses, hunters who had been apprised of their coming when they were yet far out on the stock dotted plains of the Canadian west, loaded the ice chests on the car with victims of rod and gun. They had telegraphed ahead for trout from Glacial streams and bear and other game from the limitless forests of the mountain side, for the young men are going after game in India and other old world parts, and had decided to cultivate a taste in advance.

Young Vanderbilt and Douglas Cochrane had the most thrilling experience of the party while traversing a section of the glacier. They had experienced torrid weather in the east and permitted the Alpine guides to lower them into one of the minor crevasses. With the aid of ropes they descended 85 feet into the icy gorge and received a cooling off which Vanderbilt hoped would stay with him while touring India. The trip thus far through the Rockies has been a revelation to these lively young men. In the party are included Alfred Vanderbilt, son of Cornelius Vanderbilt, who arranged the trip some time ago, and Messrs. Douglas Cochrane, Ernest Iselin, W. P. Burden. Mr. Iselin, from Columbia University; Mr. Vanderbilt, from Yale; and Messrs. Burden and Cochrane, from Harvard. They sail from Vancouver tomorrow by the Empress of Japan and will reach Yokohama in 10 days.

THE SONG OF THE AXE.

This is the Song of the Axe!
Fathered was I by the forge,
Cradled in leaping flame,
Lulled by the clink and the clang
Of hammers beating in turn.
Now in the hewer's hand,
Tempered and polished and edged,
Swing I all day in the sung,
Swing I and chant this song!

High on the mountain crest,
Where the great winds pipe and swirl
Tower the ancient pines,
Rooted a thousand years.
Myriad summers have waxed
And waned in their odorous shade
Snows immemorial
Drifted their branches through;
Still their exultant heads
Rise to the limpid blue,
Still they fearlessly lean
To the surge of the swinging gale,
And shout down the trail o' the blast
Paeans aeolian!
Old they seem as the stars,
Moveless as living rock,
Lasting as earth itself!

Lo, then come I, the axe!
Hover a moment aloft
In eager and breathless poise,
Then in a circle of light
Leap to the cedar's root.
Deep and deeper I bite
To the heart of the virgin wood,
And the scent of its bloodless wound
Fills all the air with balm,
Sudden a tingling shock
Thrills up the living trunk,
Pulses along the boughs,
Shivering prescience of death.
Vainly the mighty mast
Wrestles in agony,
Then with a stormy sigh
Trembles and yields and leans,
Sweeps with thunderous crash
Down to the bruised earth!

Lo, 'tis myself I sing,
Feller of oak and ash!
Brother am I to the sword,
Red-edged slayer of men!
Side by side have we hewn
Paths for the pioneer,
From sea to sun-smitten sea!
Hark to my chanted praise!
Wild cascades in the hills,
Winds in the training pines,
Voices of woodmen all.
Swelling in unison vast
Shout through the sunlit days,
Sing through the starlight nights,
The sounding song o' the axe!

—William Lucius Graves, in The Youth's Companion.

MONCTON NEWS.

Cuthbertson Arraigned and Woods Sentenced for Stealing—Scott Act Being Vigorously Worked—Petition for its Repeal.

MONCTON, July 25—Harley Cuthbertson was arraigned in the police court this afternoon, charged with breaking, entering and stealing from F. A. McCully's residence.

Witnesses to whom prisoner and pals disposed of plunder to gave evidence and the stolen articles were identified. Further hearing was adjourned until tomorrow morning.

The police are scowering the country for Cuthbertson's pals.

William Woods was sentenced to two years in the penitentiary at Dorchester yesterday by Judge Wells, under the speedy trials act. Woods stole valuables from his adopted parents.

Frank L. Thompson was called to Montreal tonight on account of the critical condition of his wife, who was taken to the hospital a few days ago for treatment.

Two hundred dollars was contributed to the city treasury today by the city hotels for violation of the Scott act.

The anti-Scott act people have secured nearly enough names petitioning for repeal of the act.

A Not Upright Judge.

An idle lad who lacked employ,
Was full of wanton tricks,
And playing with another boy
At throwing stones and bricks.

Judge R., by age a little bent,
Rode by and felt some dread—
For one large brickbat scarcely went
An inch above his head.

"You bear me, lad, I hope, no grudge,
My blood you might have spilled;
Were I," said he, "an upright judge,
I surely had been killed"

—[London Athenæum, 1823.

HOOD'S PILLS

Rouse the torpid liver, and cure biliousness, sick headache, jaundice, nausea, indigestion, etc. They are invaluable to prevent a cold or break up a fever. Mild, gentle, certain, they are worthy your confidence. Purely vegetable, they can be taken by children or delicate women. Price, 25c. at all medicine dealers or by mail of C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

ZION'S ANNIVERSARY

COMMEMORATED SUNDAY BY TWO SPECIAL SERVICES.

A Sketch of the Church's History Shows That, Starting Independent of Any Sect, It Has Since Been the Home of Several—At One Time an Art Gallery.

The forty-first anniversary of the opening of Zion church was commemorated Sunday. Rev. E. W. Kelly, returned missionary from Burmah, delighted what was, considering the state of the weather, a large congregation at the 11 o'clock service by preaching an excellent sermon from John x, 16: "Other sheep I have which are not of this fold them also I must bring, and they shall hear My voice, and there shall be one fold and one shepherd." The preacher spoke of the mission work in the far east, telling much that was of interest about the people, their beliefs and forms of worship.

Sunday night's service was conducted by Rev. Geo. A. Sellar. The collection was in aid of the trust fund.

On the last Sabbath in July, 1858, Zion church was formally set apart for the worship of God, the dedicatory sermon being preached by the Rev. Dr. Donald, of St. Andrews Presbyterian church. It was unconnected with any denomination, having been built by the late John Owens, of the North End, and whose purpose was to provide a free house in which old-fashioned orthodoxy might be preached. For 24 years the services were continued with varying success, and in 1882 the church was closed and converted into an art gallery. Good and able ministers had officiated during that time, men of varied gifts from different denominations, but it ended as the majority of such outside efforts usually do, in failure. No better success attended the efforts to establish the school of art, and in ten years it had run its race. In 1893 it came under the control of the Methodist conference, the the art collection was transferred to Sackville and the buildings handed over to a board of trustees. Although at first the church had been generously provided for by Mr. Owen in his will, every dollar had been spent in the efforts to make the art gallery scheme a success, so when it came into the hands of the Methodists it came without a cent.

Rev. Dr. Wilson, then and for some time after supernumerary minister of the Methodist conference, took charge on October 15, 1893, organized a Sabbath school of 15 all told, and conducted a service at 3 p. m., on Sabbaths, in the room down stairs. The work grew, the interest increased, and through the generosity of the late Mrs. Robinson and other friends, the church was finished and reopened for service on June 14, 1896, the Rev. Mr. Teasdale preaching the dedicatory sermon.

The congregations are good, the Sabbath school large and well equipped, and the outlook quite encouraging under the care of Rev. Dr. Wilson, who is still pastor.

The church is now in the hands of painters, Mr. Richardson having the contract. The exterior will be painted and also the parsonage and the buildings will be greatly improved thereby.

WARRANT FOR A BANK PRESIDENT.

Depositors Want the Manager of the Ville Marie Bank Arrested for Receiving Deposits After the Bank Was Insolvent.

MONTREAL, July 30—A warrant for the arrest of Wm. Weir, president and general manager of the suspended Banque Ville Marie, has been applied for by A German Q. C., representing a number of bank depositors on the ground that Weir knew of the bank's insolvent yet he kept on receiving deposits which is claimed constituted fraud. J. J. Tarte, editor of La Patrie, who has been agitating for the appointment of a government inspector to take charge of the bank's affairs today received the following telegraphic message from Hon. Mr. Fielding, minister of finance:—

"If false returns were made that would afford ground for criminal prosecution but not for appoint an official to investigate."

As President Weir testified in court that the teller's books had not been inspected since January the monthly returns which have been made to the government since that time must of necessity have been untrustworthy.

SANTO DOMINGO EXCITEMENT.

The Country Ripe for Revolution—An Attempt to Seize the Body of the Assassinated President.

KINGSTON, Ja., July 30—A private cable despatch received here by way of Cape Haytien reports that the revolution in Santo Domingo is progressing favorably. The despatch says that the real reason for the detention of President Heureaux's body at Santiago and its interment there was that the country between Santiago and Puerto Plate is occupied by the insurgents, who, abandoning their plan of occupying Moca as a base of operations, are concentrating to attack Puerto Plate, which is feebly garrisoned. Great excitement prevails, owing to the fact that the government has not been able to ascertain the extent of the ramifications of the revolution and is growing demoralized through the death of the president.

In the event of the revolution succeeding, still, according to the private telegram, it is probable that Jiminez and Jitones, the reputed leaders of the revolution, will agree to retire, offering the presidency to Gen. Maximo Gomez, who would prove acceptable to all parties. A deputation, it is reported, is going to Cuba to confer with Gomez.

PUERTO PLATA, Santo Domingo, July 30.—The situation is critical. An outbreak is momentarily expected. The friends of the government are under arms and ready for action to protect property and preserve the peace. A feeble attempt was made to seize the body of President Heureaux by the assassins, Ramon Caceres, Manuel Caceres, Heracio Vazquez and Domingo Pichardo, who are in the country about Moca with their followers. The burial of President Heureaux was conducted with fitting honors. Governor Pepin has assembled troops in Moca and the governor of La Vega Real has one thousand men. The minister of the treasury has arrived at Moca in hot haste. The government is taking steps for the protection of business and the finances of the country, and expects to carry out the contemplated cancellation of the state bank notes.

In Puerto Plata there is an urgent demand that the government send a sufficient force to Moca to hunt down the assassins of the president.

Deaths and Burials.

There were six burial permits issued by the board of health last week, the causes of death being consumption, intestinal catarrh, gastric fever, strangulated hernia, congestion of brain and chronic Bright's disease.

The death occurred Saturday of Mrs. Prichard, widow of Captain Joseph Prichard, at the residence of Mr. Philip Palmer, Hampton, where she was visiting her daughter, Mrs. F. S. Whittaker. Death was due to paralysis. She leaves six children. Her children are: Mrs. Fred S. Whittaker, Miss Lily Prichard and Miss Hattie Prichard, Mr. Joseph Prichard, jr., Mr. Charles Prichard, of Brooklyn, and Mrs. Edward Smith, of Halifax.

A large number of friends attended the funeral of the late Mr. Frank H. deForest, held Saturday afternoon from 111 Elliott Row, the residence of his brother-in-law, Mr. Charles Paterson. In the procession was a deputation from the Knights of Pythias. The body was taken to St. John's church, where the burial service was said by Rev. J. deSoyres, and the remains were laid to rest at Fernhill. Among the floral tributes was a handsome triangle from the Knights of Pythias.

On Saturday afternoon the remains of the late Mrs. Amelia Wilson were interred in Cedar Hill cemetery, many attending the funeral, which was held from deceased's late residence, 234 Winslow street, Carleton. Rev. James Burgess conducted services.

Willie, the young son of Mr. and Mrs. William Robertson, of Exmouth street, died suddenly on Saturday evening. The boy had been sick for some time, but recently it was thought he was improving. He had been able to go out with his playmates during the latter part of the week, and on Saturday evening had been playing with other children. Later he had a hemmorhage, the third with which he has been afflicted, and soon passed away. He was a bright and cheerful lad, always patient in his illness. His parents will have the sincere sympathy of their many friends in their bereavement.

There was a large attendance of friends Sunday afternoon at the funeral of the late Mr. John Runciman, who was drowned Thursday at Oromocto. The funeral was held from his late residence, 14 St. Andrew's street, and among those in the procession were members of the Knights of Pythias. The services were conducted by Rev. Dr. G. O. Gates, of Germain street Baptist church, and the remains were interred in Fernhill. The pall bearers were Messrs. E. D. Nixon, S. Macmackin, F. G. Kinnear, James Fraser, T. J. Gunn and R. J. Smith. Among the floral tributes placed on the casket was a handsome triangle of white roses from the Knights of Pythias.

Dewey's Views on Germany.

TRIESTE, July 30—Admiral Dewey, when seen by a representative of the Associated Press, today, regarding the report of an interview published in a New York paper, in the course of which the admiral is quoted as saying "Our next war will be with Germany," said: "I long ago gave up denying or affirming newspaper reports."

NEW YORK, July 30—The Herald will print an editorial tomorrow regarding the Dewey interview as follows: "On Friday last Dr. Halstead Boyland, a well-known physician, who sometimes when travelling corresponds with the Herald in a dilitant way, telegraphed the Herald a despatch from Trieste, which was published in our issue of last Saturday. It gave the resume of a conversation which Dr. Boyland had had with Admiral Dewey.

"In this conversation the admiral spoke with sailor-like candor, and expressed opinions with regard to Germany that have stirred up a commotion. It is regrettable that a friendly conversation should have found its way into print. The admiral cannot regret it more than the Herald does.

"Still, when this has been recorded, the fact remains that Admiral Dewey made the statements reported by Dr. Boyland."

Grand Trunk Trackmen Dissatisfied.

MONTREAL, July 30.—The Grand Trunk trackmen will not accept the offer of the company to increase the wages of the men on the main line ten cents a day, making their pay $1.10 per day, and the members of the executive committee of the men has arrived in the city to fight the matter out with General Manager Hays. James Sutherland, M. P., who was instrumental in ending the strike, is in town again in connection with the new difficulty which has arisen.

FREE! Elgin Jewelry Watch, with guard or chatelaine for selling 4 doz. of our 5 full-sized Lace Dollies at 10c. each. Lady's Sterling Silver Watch for selling 5 doz. Dollies in latest and prettiest designs. They sell at sight. Write and we will send them postpaid. Sell them, return our money and we will send watch or your choice, free, postpaid. Dept. 86 Toronto.