## OTTAWA LETTER.

The Grand Trunk and Drummond Bills Pass the Commons.

The History of Some Shabby Dismissals by Sir Louis Davies.

Whose Conduct in the Matter Must Make Even His Friends Blush for Him.

OTTAWA, June 15.—At last the house of commons is done with the Grand Trunk and Drummond bills, which passed the third reading yes terday by a majority of 51. Mr. Blair secured a single conservative vote, given by Moore of Stanstead, a good party man, but one whose constituency is traversed by the Montreal extension. Several other members are locally affected in the same way, but they did not allow that to stand be tween them and their condemnation of the two measures.

On the third reading Mr. Foster summed up the whole story in a speech of great force and clearness He save the salient points in the two transactions and held up Mr. Blair's career as a railway negotiator to the ridicule and contempt of business men. He showed how Mr. Blair plunged into this transaction without parliamentary authority, without information from his own officers, without an engineer's report on the value the property and in the face of the recommendation of his own deputy that an examination of the Drummond road ought to be made before the property was bought. It was all done directly after the election of 1896, in which many public and private promises were made and in which Mr. Greenshields was an effective ally of the government. After this election Mr. Blair sat down with Mr Greenshields to negotiate, while Mr. Tarte was carrying on some side bargains of his own with the same man The result was that a small local road, completely isolated, with no net earnings, in a bankrupt condition, was purchasei at an extraordinary price. Mr. Greenshields had got one-eighth the road as a present, another fifth of it for \$24,000, and an option for more than a third of it at par, which option he took when he began negotiations but took care not to exercise until the road was sold. When the thing was completed Mr. Greenshields was the owner of two-thirds of the road and had made an immensely profitable

The senate threw out the first Drummond bill and enabled Mr. Blair to make a new bargain. By this transaction he caused the company to spend \$65,495 on the road more than was required originally, and the price was reduced by \$494,492. This made a total saving brought about by the senate of \$559,987 in the Drummond end of the contract alone.

When the senate stopped the transwould try the experiment of rentin the road, and if the returns were satisfactory everybody would consent to promised that the test of experiment would be made. Sir Richard Cartwright made the same statement in the house and Sir Oliver Mowat in the senate. They all undertook to present the accounts of the Drummond and Grand Trunk extension by themselves in such a way that the country would know whether the experiment was a success or not

The government did keep a separ ate account. The road was taken over on the last of March, 1898, and for month of March Mr. Pottinger the separate returns ended. Mr Blair discovered the accounts could not be kept by themselves, so today the se had no direct information as to the success of the experiment.

Mr. Blair, according to Mr. Foster. would not admit that he had made a better bargain with the Grand Trunk than he had before. Mr. Foster is of the opinion that the new bargain, though a bad one is very much better than the old one. He works it out in this way: In the first place the rental, which was \$146,000, has been reduced to \$140,000. This saving of \$6,000 a year is equal to the capital sum of \$210,000. For betterments the country pays not five per cent on half the value of improvements made hereafter, but at the most four per cent on a value proportionate to use, with the option of paying in cash the share belonging to Canada and thus escaping at the regular interest of 2 1-2 to 3 per cent. Assuming that \$100,000 a year is so spent, the saving in this item is \$21,250 a year, equal to a capital sum of \$740,000. Then there a new set of traffic arrangen Under the old one the Grand Trunk, which has a line from Montreal to Levis, opposite Quebec, was allowed to deliver freight to the Intercolonial either at Montreal or Levis. new arrangement requires the Grand Trunk to hand over the freight at Montreal. This saving is figured out by Mr. Powell on the basis of last year's traffic at \$35,000 a year, which is equivalent to a capital sum of more than a million dollars. These are among the amendments which have been made under the new arrange ments, for which we must thank the Mr. Foster values them at

Mr. Foster says that these provements do not let Mr. Blair out. It was the old arrangement he wanted it would have had if the senate had let him alone. Even today Mr. Blair condemns the senate for not accepting his bill. But the fact that the Grand Trunk was willing to make the Grand Trunk was willing to make a better bargain is abundant proof that the great corporation got ahead of Mr. Blair in the original transaction. Mr. Foster thinks the Grand Trunk is well ahead yet. Mr. Blair is paying five per cent on half the value of the Grand Trunk property.

ing one-quarter of the use of it. is paying this rate on a valuation of \$50,000 a mile for a road that could be built for \$20,000. It is paying five per cent when money can be borrow less than three per cent. The fact that the old bargain was worse does not justify the country now in paying an obsolete rate of interest for double the use on an extravagant

Mr. Foster dealt briefly with the subsidy. The government had paid more than the cost of the Drummon road after giving that road a heavy subsidy, which it had to pay twice. The road had received a subsidy from the provincial government. "As sure as we 're alive," said Mr. Foster, "the province of Quebec will put in a claim for a refund of that \$300,000."

"Do you think it ought to be paid," said Mr. Blair. Mr. Foster refused to sanction the payment, but he assured Mr. Blair that the claim would be presented before two years. He would deal with the case when it came, but was of the opinion that Mr. Blair should have provided in advance that this claim would not have to be met by the government. Mr. Foster dealt with the arbitrary mileage basis which is made by Mr. Blair's traffic arrangements with the Grand Trunk, whereby the government gets half the rates on export and import traffic that the Grand Trunk takes for it-self. He could not see how Mr. Blair hoped to make money out of one-half of a low freight rate.

Mr. Blair had some difficulty in defending his scheme, though he devoted something over an hour to the ef-His greatest trouble was that he could not argue that the new bargain was much better than the old one, without condemning himself. It was rather pitiful to see the minister struggling with this problem. He maintained that the old bargain or the Drummond road was about as good as the new one. In fact, it was a kind of a toss up between the two and he was not quite sure yet that was better to pay \$1,600,000 straight than to go on paying four per cent on the amount. As to the Grand Trunk bargain, he would admit that to have the \$6,000 thrown off was a very good thing. Still it was a mere trifle, not worth mentioning in so big a transaction. It was almest amusing to notice the tone of contempt with which Mr. Blair dismissed an item equal to a payment of \$200,000. As to the difference tween paying five per cent on half the cost of betterment and four cent on a cost proportionate to the amount of use, Mr. Blair in a most judicial tone explained that he could see very little difference. Some might think the bargain was a better one; some might think it was a worse one. Of course, he thought it was an improvement or he would not have made it, but on the whole there really wasn't very much in it. One would suppose that it is entirely a question if ministerial judgment whether five per cent was more than four per cent, and that Mr. Biair was able to see beyond the oure mathematical question and discover some mysterious in-tiuence by which four could be made

Mr. Borden briley replied, assuring Mr. Blair that four per cent was less money will be invested in iron to than five per cent, and insisting that take fully to heart the scripture it would not cost so much money to maxim that "sufficient to the day pay one-fifth of the cost of betterment as it would to pay half. Mr. Blair had said that the Intercolonial got a good thing out of the arrangement because the cost of maintenance was pooled with the Grand Trunk, and that it did not cost very much more to maintain a large traffic than a small one. Mr. Borden saw another point in this. It did not cost much more to keep up the Grand Trunk with the Intercolonial using it than it did before. Therefore the \$140,000 which Mr. Blair was paying that road, the one-quarter cost of maintenance and of betterment, was clear gain for the Grand Trunk, showing that it had nade a good bargain.

The house of commons was welded linost 'into one harmonious whole' later in the evening. Mr. Fielding brought in his iron bounty resolutions extending another feature of the protective policy of the late government. He made a very good protective speech He told about investments that were likely to be made in Hamilton, at Deseronto, at Midland and in Cape Breton, dependant upon the extension of the bounty beyond the period assigned in the bill of 1897. explained that the industries which had grown up under the bounty system could not at present get along without it. This was quite an admission, but he went farther and explained that the men who contemplated new iron industries were also unwilling to undertake them without a bounty. protectionist would go farther than to idmit that this protection had been useful in the past and was necessary in the future, not only to continue the in the future, not only to continue the old industries but to establish new ones. Mr. Fielding was quite eloquent in his forecast of the future iron industry and the establishment in Canada of great steel shipbuilding inter-

Sir Charles Tupper did not even hint that Mr. Fielding was departing from his principles or the platform of his party. He magnanimously refrained from "rubbing it in,," but joined the finance minister in expressing the hope and belief that this policy would tend to establish new industries and assist the old ones. If it should be possible to decrease the county by Mr. Fielding's sliding scale ut injuring the investment. Sir Charles Tupper would be glad. He looked forward to steel ship building industries in Nova Scotia and the develcpment of iron and steel manufacre in British Columbia. Sir Charles had only one suggestion to make by way of amendment. He wanted Mr. Fielding to treat Newfoundland ore the same as Canadian ore. It was not necessary in his opinion to treat Newfoundland as a foreign country in this matter. Mr. Fielding could not go so far as this for the reason, as he said, that the amount of bounty to be called for would be very large and this change would increase it.

Mr. McDeugall of Cape Breton was naturally well plesased with the pro-gramme and foresaw great results in naturally well plesased with the pro-gramme and foresaw great results in his own island. He expressed the L'Ardolse. He swore:

pointon that the sliding scale of bor ty ought to be modified to give the full amount for a longer period to in-dustries not yet established. Mr. Bell, Pictou, took occasion to commend the government for adopting the policy of the liberal conservatives, and this sentiment was echoed by half a dozen Ontario members, who explain that the finance minister would make not mistakes if he continued to adhere to the financial policy that he found in existence when he took office.

Discordant notes were only hear from three members, and these were on the government side. The protest of Mr. Edwards and the Russell county lumbermer who bemoaned departure from sound free trade principles was heard with respectful silence. When Mr. Ellis offered his testimony in favor of the liberal party platform as against liberal government practice, he was en-couraged by one faint "hear, hear," from a rear bench in the southeast corner of the chamber. No one was able to find out what voice it was, and there is a suspicion that it may have been a page in another corner. Mr. Rogers, the patron member from Frontenac, rose and in his jerky way was understood to be expressing his disapprobation. lugubrious waving of Mr. Rogers' head was the strongest manifesta-tions of disapproval that gould be collected. Mr. Rogers u ticulates with his head.

sometimes says that he had a hand in framing the tariff, came nobly to the defence of the government. He explained that free trade was good in principle and that bounties were bad in theory. But covernments must consider conditions and not theories. So far as could be gathered from Mr. Bertram's discourse it is his opinion that virtuous governments can only succeed by adopting vicious prac-

The iron bounties have now stood for 16 years. They were established with the strong opposition of the liberal party. They have been retained in the face of liberal condemnation. By the legislation introduced by the Laurier government they will have a guarantee of eight years' longer life, three years without substantial reduction and four years more on the comfort from history that there was never a time when the iron bounties statutes had not a limitation. This is not the first time that the reduction was fixed for a future year.

It has come about that whenever the period of reduction came it was postponed, and the bounties have been extended year after year, so that we have had them for 16 years, though they never were premised more than five years at a time. Mr. Fielding two years ago increased the bounty. He made a limitation in 1897 which he is abandoning in 1899. Whether he shall abandon in 1902, if he is then in power, the limitations that he is now adopting, remains to be seen. Henry M. Whitney has sufficient confidence in himself and in the persuasive powers of the capitalists whose

OTTAWA, June 15. Mr. Gillies has succeeded in obtaining from Sir Louis Davies the papers relating to the dismissal of Togeph MeNeill, light keeper at Point Jerome, St. Peters. The correspondence begins with a letter dated April 21st, 1897, to Sir Louis Davies, as follows:

The undersigned members of the executive council of the Liberal association of Richmond, hereby recommend the appointment of George E. Bissit of St. Peters to the position of lighthouse keeper in place of J. McNeill, whose dismissal we do hereby urge on the ground of grossiy offensive partisan conduct during the election of 1898 and other constants.

This letter is signed by A. J. Boyd A. E. Morrison, Simon Joyce, M. P. P.; Durcan Finlayson, M. P. P.; Joseph Matheson, Isidore LeBlanc.

April 27th, one day earlier, Mr. oseph Matheson had written to Sir Louis Davies to prepare his mind for this request. He said:

Now that the elections are over in our province I think it is time that some attention was paid to obnoxious officials, of which Mr. Angus McLeod, lighthouse keeper at St. Esprit and Joseph McNeill, lighthouse keeper, are two of the most corrupt. If an investigation into their action is necessary to their discharge, will you please order that it be attended to. It will be seen that this is the demand for dismissal after investigation, if that were necessary, but a dismissal in any case.

Sir Louis Davies seems to have accepted the terms and agreed to the dismissal, but to have concluded to hold the investigation first. On May 7th he promised to consider the mat-

The next document is dated July th and is a report of Capt. Bloom field Douglas, commissioner, on the charge made by E. B. Flinn, Esq., that Mr. McNeill was guilty of "political interference and partisanship during the late election." Capt. Douglas states that Mr. McNeill having denied his guilt, two witnesses were called for

The first was Arthur Brymer, fishery verseer at L'Ardoise. He testified: overseer at L'Ardoise. He testified:

I met defendant at L'Ardoise before the late election and discussed political matters with him. He supported his party, and I supported mine. The defendant did not speak of members or candidates oftensively. He did not approve of the liberal party generally. I do not remember that he spoke of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. He gave me to understand that the government would be better administered by the conservatives than by the liberals. There were some women present; it was a private meeting and we met accidentally and discussed matters as among friends. I do not know that defendant convassed anyone or attended political meetings or drove voters to the polls. I did not see him at the polls. I believe defendant supported his party as I did mine. Know of nothing that could support or substantiate the charges against him.

It will be observed that this witness

It will be observed that this witness knew nothing except the private conversation among friends, in which the officer expressed his opinion courteously, and that the witness distinctly states that he did not know I am a liberal. I met defendant 2nd day of June. We talked politics and argued. He maintained that the conservatives were right and the liberals wrong on the school question. I maintained that the liberals were right. It was on the public highway, and there were three others present besides us two. I never knew the defendant canvass anyone. He said that as my brother was a priest I should be on the other side. I know nothing to substantiate the charges. This also it appears was a private conversation, and the defendant swore that the conversation was begun by the other party. These were all the witnesses for the prosecution, and both of them swore that they knew nothing to substantiate the charges, and knew nothing of any canvassing by the defendant.

Mr. McNeill himself testified. He

said: "Had I known of any objection to discussing politics among my friends I would have kept my mouth shut." He denied that he canvassed anybody or drove anybody to the tolls, but he believed he was at a meeting in which Gillies was nominat-Once he drove Mr. Gilles to L'Ardoise, but that was the year before the election, and Mr. Gillies was fendant was going to L'Ardoise on his private business, and at the request of Mr. Gilles gave him a passage. In the discussions mentioned by the plaintiff's witnesses it was they began the talk.

This is all the evidence reported by

Captain Douglas on the 9th of July. On September 27th, Sir Louis Davies vrote to Matheson, stating that an avestigation had been held, and add-Neill is not strong, but he appears But Mr. Bertram of Toronto, who wito have been a partisan and to have against Laurier and Flinn, and in addition to that admitted that he was on the convention that nominated Gillies. This taken altogether, would justify his dismissal. If in addition you can give any statement from your own personal knowledge that he is a notorious partisan, and if so you desire his removal, will you give me the name of his successor?

We have here a remarkable deliverance from a minister of the crown. On the evidence of three men who swore that Mr. McNeill did not canvass, Sir Louis Davies states that he was proved to have canvassed. He says the evidence is sufficient to justify dismissal if supported by a simple statement of Matheson's, which the minister himself dictates, though the dence itself "is not strong." Finally sliding scale. If there are any who he asks Mr. Matheson to choose Mr. see danger 'n the proposed reduction McNeill's successor. Of course Mr. and final extinction, they will take Matheson did not fail in the emergency. On October 4th he wrote to Sir Louis:

Sir Louis:

I have yours of the 27th with regard to the case of Joseph McNeill and note that the evidence would justify his dismissal, I can assure you that very little of McNeill's partisan conduct was placed before the commissioner, as the only witnesses present were two from L'Ardoise, ten miles from McNeill's home. I can assure you that Joseph McNeill was not only an obnoxious partisan but a man having very little regard for truth in his canvass, a veritable poison bag, unworthy of being retained in the public service. At your request I beg to recommend as his successor James McAskill.

Now note what Sir Louis Davies re-Now note what Sir Louis Davies reports to the governor general in council on the 11th of October: "The dersigned with reference to the or-der in council of 1892 appointing "Joseph McNeill keeper of lighthouse at Jerome Point has the honor recommend that the order in council be cancelled and McNeill's ser-"vices be dispensed with, as it ap-"pears by an investigation held into 'the charges were fully proved and "that McNeill was guilty of offensive political partisanship on the occasion of the last dominion election.

It will be observed that Sir Louis Davies, who in September announced though he asserted that some things were proved which were in fact contradicted by all the witnesses, had got so far in October as to state that all the charges were "fully proved" in the investigation. In September Sir Louis wanted a statement of Matheson in addition to the evidence. October he found the case "fully proved" by the sworn evidence. It is unnecessary to say that the dismissal followed and the appointment of the successor was made.

Another instance of the decency with which Sir Louis Davies conducts his investigations and makes dismissals is shown in the Prince Edward Island return. On the 9th February, 1897, Sir Louis wrote to Mr. Mulock asking him to appoint Mr. Palmer of Charlottetown to investigate some charges against postmas ters in Prince Edward Island. day," he says, "I have received com-plaints against David Ross of Kinross and Archibald McDonald of Murray

Nine days later, Mr. William Welch and Attorney General McDonald of Charlottetown being in Ottawa, sent a note to Sir Louis saving "we are much troubled by reason of the delay in dismissing Duncan Crawford, postmaster at Wood Island, and David Ross of Lot 57. They are both ac-tive and offensive partisanss and ld undoubtedly be dismissed." The ext day Sir Louis wrote to Mr. Mulock, enclosing the letter of his Char-lottetown friends. Sir Louis had by this time entirely overcome his deready to have the officers dismiss without ceremony. He wrote: "There need be no enquiry into either of these cases, because they are notorious leaders in their respective local-tiles. I make that statement on my own knowledge. Crawford has been for many years a very promi-nent leading political stumper, and Ross was very little behind him."

It thus appears that in the Prince Edward Island case, as well as in the Richmond affair, Sir Louis started out to hold an enquiry, apparently with the intention of accepting the finding of the commissioner. In both cases he departed from that purpose at the request of men interested in local politics and influenced by provincial onsiderations. It will be admitted even by the friends of the minister of marine that he appears in a very shabby light in these two affairs.

Children Cry for CASTORIA

## RACE PROBLEM.

Joseph W. Henderson of Boston Replies to Governor Northen

In Reference to the Recent Southern Outrages Upon Colored People.

It is the Blue Veined Aristocracy of the South That is Creating Havoc With the Negro's Morals."

BOSTON, June 18 .- Joseph W. Henderson of Providence, editor of the New England Forchlight and founder of the American Protective league an organization of colored people for the securing of their rights, delivered an address in the Park street church today, in which he replied to the recent speech of ex-Governor Northern of Georgia with reference to the recent southern outrages upon colored

ecessary at this date of American history for me to make any reply to Governor Northen's dramatic defense of human slavery. But had I been an owner of human beings and mankilling dogs, as he has been, and since written my name among the followers of Christ, I would have felt more like coming up to the altar of repentance at this stage of reform than to have come to one of the greatest cities in the world with a typewritten defense of the most cruel institution of human debauchery ever known to civilized or savage man. Were it not that it was in Georgia that my poor mother was born-there that she tremblingly obeyed the slave master's whip and felt the slave hounds bite, there that she was sold and deported for life from her blood and kin, I would not stoop to dignify Gov. Northen's pro-slavery utterances ever with a sneer. And at that I let the matter drop.

Gov. Northen declares that he did not come north to apologize for the south. If he did not apologize he offered excuses for the south in abundance. He argues that if the south has done wrong the north has done wrong too, therefore the south has done right. But is it to the south's credit that the dominant gentleman of the south refuses to apologize or repent for the increased wrongs heaped upon the negro's head in that section of the country? I think not. What hope can there be for the negro's future liberty in the southland when Gov. Northen says that the to him to find that all over the Engsouth stands abreast of all other nations and will continue its way of name of Gordon is known, his scheme

That means that the negro must continue to be robbed of his manhood rights, forced to ride in Jim Crow cars, deprived of his right of fran-chise, or lynched without cause until the southerners shall have concluded ian army—both good men and frue." that they have found somebody who Continuing, Mr. Henderson said:

But miscegenation in the south has already taken place. It has been on the road over 200 years. Not miscegenation by law, but by brute force, which is the very worst form of law What started it? Not the negroes, l am sure; nor was it the pe' white trash. It was the blue vein aristocrucy of the south that broke over the fence, defied all law and the is we have black negroes and white negroes-some of them-as white as Governor Northen. Many a southern aristocrat

played the part of the alleged Sam Hose at a black woman's door. But he did it with the perfect understand ing that no human hands would chas tize him. The brute force of slave master marked the beginning of this racial intermixture, and it is going on now with increasing rapidity.

One seldom hears of the wholesale assaults that southern white men are making upon colored women; but they are as constant as the rising and setting of the sun. Go south and count the penitentiary born children,

whose mothers are colored and whose fathers white. That tells the story. Aside from force there is a regular organized society of white men and olored women, for which the colored vomen are as much to blame as the white men. These particular colored women have long concluded that they would rather wear diamonds and ride in carriages of their own than to chop cotton or wash dishes for somebo else; and be it said to the discredit of this class of colored women and their white gentlemen associates that they are living in clover. The poor whites of the south are not to b for this racial amalgamation. they and the blacks do not associate They mutually hate and scorn each other. It is the blue vein aristocracy of the south that is creating have with the morals and social affections in negro homes and mixing the races

most alarmingly. I have been unable to ascertain what led Governor Northen to tell his southern audiences that the negro that the white man has. law is the white man's cloak and the black man's enemy. It is often used to protect the lawless and punish the lawful, provided the lawless are white and the lawful black. It is the collar that yokes the negro to the stool of humiliation and holds him with a grasp of crucifixion."

"As to lynching," continued the speaker, "I would ask if lynching is the proper cure for assaults upon simply lyach the assailants and let lynching drop at that? Why have they victimized some 50,000 others against whom there were no charges of assault?"

Magistrate-Why didn't you answer to your name? Vagrant—Beg pardon, jedge, but I forgot wot name I gave las' night. Magistrate— Didn't you give your own name? Vagrant-No, jedge, I'm travellin' in-



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ST. CROIX SOAP M'F'G. CO., St. Stephen, R.B.

BRADSTREET'S REPORT.

NEW YORK, June 16.-Bradstreet tomorrow will say: Some quieting effect has been exercised upon Canadian trade by current hot weather, but underlying conditions remain in a high degree favorable in most lines. Montreal reports less activity, growing out of warm weather influences, but values remain notably firm and collections are sat-isfactory. Special complaint of dull-ness is found only in the leather business. A satisfactory spring trade is reported in the maritime provinces, but collections are poor. Victoria reports navigation open to the Klondike and shipments are heavy, while Vancouver reports that improved weather has helped trade. bank dearings aggregate \$28,697,000, a gain of 9 per cent. over last year. Canadian failures number 25, against 18 in this veek a year ago. Retail business has been helped at Toronto by warm weather. Crops in Canada have improved. Advances in wages in industrial lines are a feature of

KITCHENER SENDS THANKS.

Canada's Share in the Last Soudan Expedition.

OTTAWA, June 13.-The majoreneral commanding has received the following communication from Major-General Lord Kitchener, the Sirdar, with reference to the contribution to the Gordon memorial fund made by the officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the militia of Canada to the special fund raised by his excellency the governor-general:

"The Sirdar thanks the Canadian militia for the kind and generous manner in which they have supported his scheme. It is intensely gratifying lish-speaking world, and wherever the governing until a better people, a is universally approved. He conveys better government, are found elsethe command of the general officer commanding the militia. The Sirdar further adds that Canada had its share in the last expedition, as we had Girouard as director of railways and Carrington Smith in the Egypt-

MARRIED AT DORCHESTER.

A wedding took place at Dorchester. Wednesday, says the Post, in which William A. Breau, assistant agent at Dorchester station, and Miss Eugene Landry, eldest daughter of Ferdinand Landry of the penitentiary staff, and niece of Mr. Justice Landry, two of Dorchester's Lopular young people, were the contracting parties. Frank McGowan did the honors of groomsman, and Miss Alice Landry, sister of the bride, acted as bridesmaid. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Father Cormier of St. Edward's church at 3 o'clock. The bride and groom went to Boston on a wedding tour.

THOS. MORRIS'S BODY FOUND.

The body of Thomas Morris, who was either pushed off or jumped from the Suspension bridge on May 17th last, was found on Friday afternoon floating in the slip at Robertson's wharf. The body was towed to Market slip, where it was positively identifled by the deceased's brother and mother. Coroner Berryman viewed the remains, and being satisfied with the evidence of identification, gave the necessary permission to the family of the deceased to remove the remains. Michael Morris, the father of the unfortunate man, is now even more positive than before that his son met with foul play. No marks which could he sworn to as the result of violence were found on the body. Noseworthy, who was with the deceased at the time of the accident, has left the city. He notified the police of his intention prior to doing so.

Coroner Berryman decided that an inquest was unnecessary.

## TRANSVAAL SITUATION.

LONDON, June 17 .- The Cape Town correspondent of the Daily Chronicle says: "Mr. Stowe, the American consul general here, who has just arrived from the Transvaal, has advised the Americans in the Rand to keep cool and calm, and to observe a cautious and neutral attitude. He says the Transvaal officials showed him every courtesy."

Traveller -The houses in some of he ancient cities had walls three feet thick. Mr. Brickrow (enviously)-I presume some of the neighbors were

No man wants to hire a loafer. Employers generally prefer to do their own loafing, if it must be done.



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