DOMINION SUPREME COURT.

OWEN V. OUTERBRIDGE (P. E. I.)

Ships and Shipping—Chartered Ship—Perishable Goods—Ship Disabled by Excepted Perils—Transhipment—Obligation to Tranship—Repairs—Reasonable Time—Carrier—Bailee.

If a chartered ship be disabled by excepted perils from completing the voyage, the owner does not necessarily lose the benefit of his contract, but may forward the goods by other means to the place of destination and earn the freight.

The option to tranship must be exercised within a reasonable time, and if repairs are decided upon they must be effected with reasonable despatch, or otherwise the owner of the cargo becomes entitled to his goods.

Quaere—Is the ship owner obliged to tranship?

If the goods are such as would perish before repairs could be made, the shipowner should either tranship or deliver them up or sell, if the cargo owner does not object ,and his duty is the same if a portion of the cargo, severable from the rest, is perishable. And if in such a case the goods are sold without the consent of their owner the latter is entitled to recover from the shipowner the amount they would have been worth to him if he had received them either at the port of shipment or at their destination at the time of the breach of duty.

Appeal dismissed with costs.

Davies, Q. C., for appellant; Peters, Q. C., attorney general P. E. I., for respondent.

May 13, 1896.

MOSS V. THE QUEEN (EX. C.)

Constitutional Law—Navigable Waters—Title to Soil in Bed of—Crown—Dedication of Public Lands by—Presumption of Dedication—User—Obstruction to Navigation—Public Nuisance—Balance of Convenience.

The title to the soil in the beds of navigable rivers is in the Crown in right of the provinces, not in right of the dominion. Dixon v. Snotsinger (23 U. C. C. P., 235) discussed.

The property of the Crown may be dedicated to the public, and a presumption of dedication will arise from facts sufficient to warrant such an inference in the case of a subject.

Under 23 V., c. 2, s. 35 (P. C.) power was given to the Crown to dispose of and grant water lots in rivers and other navigable waters in Upper Canada, and under it the power to grant the soil carried with it the power to dedicate it to the public use.

The user of a bridge over a navigable river for thirty-five years is sufficient to raise a presumption of dedication.

If a province before confederation had so dedicated the bed of a navigable river for the purpose of a bridge, that it could not object to it as an obstruction to navigation, the Crown, as representing the dominion, on assuming control of the navigation, was bound to permit the maintenance of the bridge.

An obstruction to navigation cannot be justified on the ground that the public benefit to be derived from it outweighs the inconvenience it causes. It is a public nuisance though of very great public benefit, and the obstruction of the slightest possible degree.

Appeal dismissed with costs.

Robinson, Q. C., for appellant; Leitch, Q. C., for respondent.

May 18, 1896.

NEW BRUNSWICK RAILWAY CO. V. KELLY (N. B.)

Registry Laws—Registered Deed—Priority Over Earlier Unregistered Conveyance—Notice—Suit to Postpone.

In 1868 N. conveyed a parcel of land to a railway company, who did not register their deed. In 1872 the made a deed in favor of K. of land which the company claimed was comprised in their conveyance, and a suit in equity was brought praying for a decree postponing the later deed, which was registered, to that of the company. To prove notice to K. of the earlier conveyance, two witnesses swore that in conversation with them K. had admitted knowledge that the company owned the land.

Held, affrming the decision of the Supreme Court of New Brunswick (33 N. B., Rep. 110) that it was necessary for the company to prove actual notice that would have made the conduct of K. in taking and registering her deed fraudulent; that the witnesses as to the admissions were not connected with the property and their evidence would not prove even constructive notice; and that giving them entire credit their evidence was not sufficient.

Appeal dismissed with costs.

Blair, attorney general of N. B., for the appellants; Pugsley for the respondent.

May 18, 1896.

CITY OF HALIFAX V. LITHGOW (N. S.)

Municipal Corporation—Repair of Streets—Pavements—Assessment on Property Owner—Double Taxation—24 V., c. 39 (N. S.)—53 V., c. 60, s. 14 (N. S.)

By section 14 of the Nova Scotia statute, 53 V., c. 60, the city council of Halifax was authorized to borrow money for covering the sidewalks of the city with concrete or other permanent material, one half the cost to be a charge against the owners of the respective properties in front of which the work should be done, and to be a first lien on such properties. A concrete sidewalk was laid, under authority of this statute, in front of L.'s property, and he refused to pay half the cost on the ground that his predecessor in title had in 1867, under the Act 24 V., c. 39, furnished the material to construct a brick sidewalk in front of the same property, and that it would be imposing a double tax on the property if he had to pay for the concrete sidewalk as well.

Held, reversing the judgment of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia, that there was nothing dubious or uncertain in the act under which the concrete sidewalk was laid; that it authorized no exception in favor of property owners who had contributed to the cost of sidewalks laid under the act of 1861; and that to be called upon to pay half the cost of a concrete sidewalk in 1891 would not be paying twice for the same thing, because in 1867 the property had contributed bricks to construct a sidewalk which, in 1891, had become worn out, useless and dangerous.

Appeal allowed with costs.

MacCoy, Q. C., for appellant; Bell for respondent.

May 18, 1896.

CONGER V. KENNEDY (N. W. T.)

Constitutional Law—Marital Rights—Married Woman—Separate Estate—Jurisdiction of N. W. Territorial Legislature—Statute—Interpretation of—R. S. C., c. 50—N. W. Ter. Ord. No. 16 of 1889.

The provisions of Ordinance No. 16 of 1889 respecting the personal property of married women are intra vires of the legislature of the Northwest Territories of Canada, as being legislation with the definition of property and civil rights, a subject upon which the lieutenant governor in council was authorized to legislate by the order of the governor general in council, passed under the provisions of "The Northwest Territories Act," R. S. C., ch. 50. The provisions of said Ordinance No. 16 are not inconsistent with sections 36 to 40 inclusively of "The Northwest Territories Act." The words "her personal property" used in the said Ordinance No. 16, are unconfined by any context, and must be interpreted as having reference to all the personal property belonging to a woman, married subsequently to the Ordinance, as well as to all the personal property acquired since then by women married before it was enacted.

Brittlebank v. Grey-Jones (5 Man. L. R. 33) distinguished.

Appeal allowed with costs. Hogg Q. C., for the appellant; Taylor, Q. C. for the respondent.

June 6, 1896.

WILLIAMS V. LEONARD (Ont.)

Chattel Mortgage—Description—Bills of Sale Act R. S. O. (1887), c. 125—Appeal—Order to Amend Pleadings—Interference With—Debtor and Creditor—Purchase by Creditor—Consideration—Existing Debt.

In a chattel mortgage the goods conveyed were described as follows: "All of which said goods and chattels are now the property of the said mortgagor and are situate in and upon the premises of the London Machine Tool Co. (describing the premises on the north side of King street in the city of London"; and in a cshedule referred to in the mortgage was this additional description: "and all machines * * * in course of construction or which shall hereafter be in course of construction or completed, while any of the moneys hereby secured are unpaid, being in or upon the premises now occupied by the mortgagor, or which are now or shall be on any other premises in the said city of London."

Held, affirming the decision of the court of appeal and of the divisional court (16 Ont. P. R. 544), that the description in the schedule could not extend to goods wholly manufactured on premises other than those described in the mortgage, and if it could the description was not sufficient, within the meaning of the Bills of Sale Act (R. S. O. 1887, c. 125), to cover machines so manufactured.

The supreme court will not interfere on appeal with an order made by a provincial court granting leave to amend the pleadings, such order being a matter of procedure within the discretion of the court below.

A purchaser of goods from the maker of a chattel mortgage in consideration of the discharge of a pre-existing debt is a purchaser for valuable consideration within sec. 5 of The Bills of Sale Act.

Appeal dismussed with costs. McEvoy for the appelant; Gibbons, Q. C., for the respondents.

June 6, 1896.

RENNIE V. BLOCK (ONT.)

Chattel Mortgage—Mortgagee in possession—Trespassing — Negligence—Wilful default—Sale under powers—"Slaughter sale"—Practice—Parties—Agent or bailiff—Assignment for the benefit of creditors—Revocation of.

A mortgagee in possession selling mortgaged goods, which constituted the general stock of a trader, must conduct the sale in such a manner as a merchant would do in the ordinary management of his business, and where the goods were sold recklessly or improvidently, at unusually low prices and without taking proper precautions to prevent them being lost or damaged, the mortgagee is wilfully in default and liable to account not only for what he actually received but also for what he might have obtained for the goods, of which he was the trustee, had he acted with proper regard for the interest of the mortgagor.

Where the plaintiff's right of action accrues from the wilful default of a mortgagee in possession, the agent or bailiff acting for the mortgagee is not a proper party to be joined as a defendant in the suit.

After the commencement of the action the plaintiff made a general assignment of his estate for the benefit of his creditors, but at the first meeting of the creditors they all refused to execute or accept the benefits thereof, whereupon the assignee notified the plaintiff in writing of such refusal and that the assignment had not been registered, but no formal reconveyance was made.

Held, that under the circumstances the plaintiff was not precluded from proceeding with his action, and that the execution of a written instrument was not necessary to restore the assignor to his original rights.

Appeal allowed with costs. O'Donohue, Q. C., and Mack for appellant; Watson, Q. C., for respondents.

May 18, 1896.

HOWLAND V. GRANT) N. W. T.)

Debtor and Creditor—Composition and Discharge — Acquiescence In—New Arrangement of Terms of Settlement Waiver of Time Clause — Principal and Agent—Deed of Discharge—Notice of Withdrawal from Agreement—Fraudulent Preferences.

Upon default to carry out the terms of a deed of composition and discharge a new arrangement was made respecting the realization of a debtor's assets and their distribution, to which all the executing creditors appeared to have assented.

Held, that a creditor who had benefited by the realization of the assets and by his action gives the body of the creditors reason to believe that he had adopted the new arrangements, could not repudiate the transaction upon the ground that the new arrangements were not fully understood, without at least a surrender of the advantage he had received through them.

The debtor's assent to allow such repudiation and grant better terms to the one creditor, would be no fraud upon the other creditors, and as such inoperative and of no effect.

Appeal dismissed with costs. Kappele for the appellants; Lougheed, Q. C., for the respondent.

May 18, 1896.

CARTER V. LONG (Ont.)

Trust—Principal and Agent—Advances to Agent to Buy Goods—Trust Goods Mixed With Those of Agent—Replevin—Equitable Title.

If an agent is entrusted by his principal with money to buy goods this money will be considered trust funds in his hands and the principal has the same interest in the goods when bought as he had in the funds procuring it.

If the goods so bought are mixed with those of the agent, the principal has an equitable title to a quantity to be taken from the mass equivalent to the portion of the money advanced which has been used in the purchase as well as the unexpended balance.

Under the present system of procedure in Ontario an equitable title to chattels will support an action of replevin.

Judgment of the court of appeal (23 Ont. App. R. 121) affirmed.

Appeal dismissed with costs. Gibbons, Q. C., for appellant; Crerar for respondents.

June 6, 1896.

PURDON v. PAVEY (Ont.)

Action—Jurisdiction to entertain—Mortgage on foreign lands—Action to set aside—Secret trust—Lex rei sitae.

An insolvent firm assigned for the benefit of creditors. Shortly after the assignment a brother of E. D., a member of the firm, died in Oregon, U. S., and left real estate there which he devised to his parents for life and at their death to E. D., who some months after sold his interest to his father, who mortgaged the lands to P. An action was brought by creditors of the insolvent firm to have this mortgage set aside as fraudulent, and a demurrer to the statement of claim was allowed. Burns v. Davidson (21 O. R. 547.) The action was then abandoned and another brought in which it was alleged that P. took the mortgage as trustee only for E. D. in pursuance of a fraudulent mortgage scheme to hinder, delay and defraud the creditors of the firm, and it was asked that P. be declared a trustee for D. of the said mortgage and the moneys accrued thereby. A demurrer to this statement of claim was allowed by Armour, C. J., but his judgment was reversed on appeal.

Held, reversing the decision of the court of appeal (22 Ont. App. R. 9) that the action would not lie; that the above allegation could only be read as one impeaching the mortgage transaction as fraudulent for having been made on a secret trust; that so far as the lands were concerned the validity of the transaction depended on the law of Oregon, and it was not alleged that according to that law a constructive trust would arise by reason of the intent to hinder and delay creditors, and the court could not assume that the law of Oregon corresponded to the statutory law of Ontario; that the debt could not be separated from the security, and it was doubtful if the action would lie even if only an attachment of the debt had been asked for; and that the action was in substance an attempt to get satisfaction by way of equitable execution for debt out of a mortgagee's interest in foreign lands.

Appeal allowed with costs. Purdon for appellants; Gibbons, Q. C., for respondents.

June 6th, 1896.

MARRIAGE OF MISS ELLIS.

The residence of John V. Ellis, M. P., beautifully decorated with flowers and palms and ferns, was thronged on the 14th instant with the guests invited to witness the marriage of his daughter, Nan, to Edward R. Taylor. Rev. William Eatough, curate of Trinity church, officiated. Miss Lid Babbitt of Fredericton was bridesmaid, and Dr. Will Ellis of the General Public hospital acted as groomsman. After the ceremony was performed and the assembled relatives and friends had offered their congratulations a sumptuous luncheon was served. The newly married couple then drove to the depot and amidst showers of rice and the best wishes of many friends left for a bridal tour through Nova Scotia. On their return they will reside on the west side. A few years ago the groom was prominent in amateur athletic circles, but recently has devoted himself entirely to business, in which he is meeting with much success. The bride shares with the other members of her family in literary ability, while the many beautiful wedding gifts received give evidence of her popularity in social circles.

HARMONY HALL.

Fellow Andrew G. Boldly Takes the Bull by the Horns.

The President Makes a Lucid Explanation of the Policy.

Some Questions and Answers—Doubtful About Mr. Blanchard—An Awful Threat

Fellow Andrew G. was in his place last evening, and the meeting was no sooner called to order than he rose to speak.

"Mr. President," he said, " observe the Globe today makes the following statement

"It will be difficult to satisfy the "country that a Minister of Finance "and a Minister of Trade and Commerce, a Minister of Customs and a "Minister of Inland Revenue are "necessary, the four of whom deal "with matters which have so near a "relation to each other that one man "man with a good deputy and an efficient secretary or two might discharge them all."

"I desire to ask," said Fellow Andrew G, "if that is the kind of support my government is to look for in this quarter."

"My government," echoed Fellow John V. with a sneer. "He thinks he owns it already.

There was instant danger of an open rupture, and the President hastened to intervene.

"Fellows," said the President, "our dear Fellow Laurier has made sixteen cabinet ministers and a solicitor general. The Tories never had as many. We always denounced the Tories for having too many. To be consistent with our record we had to have more. It is one of the vital principles of our Noble Order that we profess one thing and do the opposite. I may further remark that Fellow Laurier has increased two of the salaries by $2,000 each. We always denounced the Tories for their extravagance. To sustain our record we must of course make the expenditures greater. Fellow Laurier also regrets very deeply that he could not at once give offices and salaries to a lot more worthy men, and he makes special mention of Francois Langelier, a noble Fellow, who speaks excellent French, and was a zealous promoter of that great political highway—the Baie des Chaleurs railway. The new era is now on. The motto is: 'Grab who can, and the devil take the purist.' Are you in it?"

"Not quite as much as we would like," said one of the Fellows. "We applaud Fellow Laurier's methods of reducing the expenditure by increasing it, but we would like some recognition ourselves. I do not observe that Fellow Laurier has made any special reference to any of us."

"But you will notice," said the President, "that Fellow Laurier, in announcing his cabinet, also says that he intends to take such action as will secure efficiency and economy in the department of trade and commerce, in addition to the increase of salaries referred to. That certainly means more offices and more salaries."

"Yes," admitted the Fellow, "there is something in that. More offices and more salaries are certainly involved in that statement. But are you sure he said economy?"

"He is so reported in the Telegraph," replied the President.

"Well," said the Fellow, "in that case of course there may be some Pickin's there—if Quebec doesn't get in ahead."

"In political trade and commerce," said a back bencher, "I'll back Quebec agin the world."

"I'll take you," said Fellow John L., "and nominate Fellow Andrew G. as my champion. Come, now."

"I only said I'd back Quebec agin the world," rejoined the other Fellow. "I don't gamble agin the game. But the trader you mentioned won't do us any good. He fights for his own hand, and if that should be agin us—so much the worse for us. I feel sick—that's how I feel."

"Mr. President," said a Fellow, "I wish to ask a question. The Telegraph in discussing the Tory record, says:

"No man who was not a partizan of "the government could hope for any "preferment in the civil service or "could obtain the humblest position "in its ranks."

"Does that mean that Fellow Laurier is going to recognize Tories in the distribution of offices? Don't we get everything?"

"It appears to be necessary for me to remark again," said the Historian, "that what was wrong and sinful and candalous in the Tories is a virtue in us. Of course we get everything."

"I don't know about that," muttered another Fellow, "they say some of Blair's Tory friends will have a finger in the pie down here."

"I see by the Telegraph," said a Fellow in the front seat, "that Fellow Laurier intends to give Canada

"A clean, honest and economical "government, which will reduce the "expenditures, lighten the taxation, "readjust the tariff, and purge the "civil service."

"When does the purging begin?"

"All in due time," said the President. "Fellow Tarte will clean things, Fellow Andrew G. will give us economy, Premier Fielding will reduce taxation, Fellow Cartwright will fix the tariff, and Fellow Laurier himself, with the assistance of Quebec, will purge the civil service; while all of them will give us honest government. Gentlemen, Hail the new era!"

"We want a more refreshing shower than hail," grimly rejoined a back bencher.

"Has Fellow Andrew G. got a constituency yet?" queried another.

"Not yet," said the President. "If that Blanchard will name a price the thing is done. But he is a Tory. Some of those Tories are very cranky. If it were a member of our Noble Order the thing would be a mere matter of arrangement, as is being done by Fellow Tarte and some others. But I have known Tories who would actually refuse to be bought at any price."

"A Tory would be fool enough to refuse anything," muttered a back bencher. "I wish it was my snap."

"Now there was a French Tory in Bonaventure county," said the President. "The Mercier government is said to have offered him ten thousand—and he wouldn't back out. But Blanchard may not have heard of that. We are still hoping."

"Speak for yourself, please," curtly remarked Fellow John V. "We are not all hoping."

"No," said the Colonel, "we are not. I had hopes myself, but they're gone."

"Mine, too," sighed the Colonel from Kings.

"In the words of the Globe," affably observed Fellow Andrew G., "you are all showing your generosity. Very kind, I'm sure. Especially when there are in the cabinet only 'several' persons in whom you have always had confidence. I would like to ask if that implies there are 'several' in whom you have not always had confidence?"

"It is plain English," curtly rejoined Fellow John V.

"Well," said Fellow Andrew G., "you may damn us with faint praise just as long as it amuses you. It amuses us also. We know that we can get you when we want you."

"If you don't take care," said a partisan of Fellow John V. and the Colonel. "we'll expel you from this order."

"I can start another and better one," coolly replied Fellow Andrew G. "It would not be so great in quantity, but the quality would be unapproachable. Tarte and I have been considering it already. It would be the very aristocracy of the craft. We think of calling it the Only and Original Guild of Grabbers. You can expel me from this order if you choose."

This threat was effective. The spiteful Fellow subsided at once. So did all the rest. They felt that a rival order, with Fellow Andrew G. and Fellow Tarte at its head, would not even leave Pickin's for the members of the Ancient Order.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

The Steamer Tormore from Cardiff Ashore at Trepassey.

Halifax, July 15.—A telegram today from St. Johns, Nfld., says the steamer Tormore, from Cardiff for Halifax, is ashore at Trepassey, Nfld., and will likely be a total wreck, and that with prompt assistance the cargo may be saved. The Tormore had a load of coal for H. M. Dockyard, and after discharging was to go to Bangor to load spoolwood. She is commanded by Capt. Ernst, is 1076 tons and is owned in England.

A later despatch from the captain says: "Can save carge if had proper assistance." The agent here has telegraphed back to know what kind of assistance is required. Nautical men here express surprise at the vessel being where she met with the disaster.

FORTIFYING THE COAST.

Defending the Entrance to New York Harbor.

Washington, July 15.—The war department is showing great energy in the execution of the projects provided for by congress for the defence of the sea coasts, and Secretary Lamont is devoting much of his time to forwarding this work. At present he is at Fort Hancock, or Sandy Hook, going over the plans for the defence of the entrance of New York harbor and for the selection of the new artillery post which is to go up in the Sandy Hook reservation.

A playwright, on being asked if he was satisfied with his new collaborateur, replied: "Perfectly delighted! He is quite a gem. Whenever I am in a difficulty I ask his advice. I then go and do the direct opposite, and I am certain of success."—El Nervion.

LIGHTNING'S WORK.

A Church Spire and a Mill Tower Much Damaged,

And a Boy Marked With a Black Streak from His Neck to His Heels.

Concord, N. H., July 15.—During a heavy shower at Loudon village this afternoon the spire of the Congregational church was struck by lightning and considerably damaged by the fire which followed.

Rochester, N. H., July 15.—A severe thunder storm passed over this city this afternoon. the lightning and rain doing much damage. The lightning struck the city hospital stable, killing one horse; also Arthur Osgood's residence, in which quite fortunately no one as injured.

Saratoga, N. Y., July 15.—The most terrific electric, wind and rain storm of the summer swept over the Adirondack region this afternoon. At times people were apprehensive of a cyclone. The storm moved northeast from here at a frightful rate of speed.

Nashua, N. H., July 15.—During the heavy storm tonight, lightning struck the tower of the Nashua Manufacturing Co.'s mill twice, doing heavy damage.

North Adams, Mass., July 15.—Wm. King, aged 10, was struck by a lightning bolt during a severe thunder storm this afternoon. Though he was marked by a black streak from his neck to his heels, he is still alive. There is believed to be not hope of his recovery, however. Charles Anderson, a boy who was with him, was burned, but not severely injured.

McArthur, Ohio, July 15.—A cloudburst struck this place tonight, accompanied by lightning. Some houses were deluged six inches over the floor. The reservoir broke, two bridges were washed away, the roof of Simon's drug store was blown off and several buildings were struck by lightning.

Pittsburg, July 15.—A heavy storm tonight, which was practically a cloud burst, did great damage throughout this city and Allegheny. Estimates made from reports coming from outlying portions, indicate a loss of nearly half a million dollars. All street car lines have been stopped. At 48th street water is in the second story of the houses, caused by the bursting of a large sewer. Part of Allegheny cemetery wall has been washed away and nearly two miles of the citizens' street railroad is torn up. Tons of earth and stones have been washed onto the Fifth avenue and Duquesne Traction company's lines at Soho. The sewers in Butcher Run and Woods Run in Allegheny are reported as having given away, flooding those sections. No loss of life is reported yet.

Cincinnati, Ohio, July 15.—This afternoon this city, Covington and Newport had a storm of wind, rain and lightning of ususual severity. The wind attained a speed of 45 miles an hour. The rain came in blinding sheets that overtaxed the sewers in the lower part of the city and flooded the streets. Business is practically suspended. In Covington the roof of Ledyers tobacco warehouse was blown off and $10,000 worth of tobacco ruined. The West Covington opera house roof was blown off, as also were the roofs of several dwellings in Newport.

LONDON.

Sir Donald Smith Honored by the Queen.

The Pacific Cable Conference Postponed Till Mr. Laurier Can be Heard From.

London, July 15—Sir Donald A. Smith says of Hon. Mr. Laurier's cabinet: "It is regarded here as one of remarkable strength, of the highest character." He adds: "Mr. Laurier's speech on Canada and the Empire at Montreal aroused much satisfaction. I expected nothing less of him. I am no party man here, and I knew Mr. Laurier to be a loyal, true-hearted Canadian."

It is believed that Sir Donald A. Smith will tender his resignation as high commissioner, if he has not already done so, leaving Mr. Laurier to suggest his continuing in office, if he so desires.

Hon. T. M. Daly and Archbishop Machray sail for Canada by the Parisian tomorrow.

I understand the Pacific cable conference was postponed till October primarily because Mr. Chamberlain thinks the attitude of the liberal government towards these imperial projects should be fully known before further progress is made.

New York, July 15.—A despatch to the Post from London says: " The liberal victory in Canada is already having a marked effect upon the new imperial policy which Secretary Chamberlain adopted practically at the instance of that country. Mr. Chamberlain feels that it is unwise to proceed with new imperial projects until the intentions of the new Canadian government are known, and he has postponed the Pacific cable conference till October. Fears are entertained lest a private cable from San Francisco via Honolulu and New Caledonia should now get first into the field. Secretary Chamberlain also has informed the governor general of Canada that he must await the views of Mr. Laurier before granting to the Allan line the contract for the fast steamship service between Canada and England, which the Canadians hope will, with the aid of British and Canadian subsidies of £225,000, make the St. Lawrence, instead of New York, the British mail and passenger route to Chicago, the western states, and possibly also the eastern states.

London, July 15.—Sir Donald A. Smith was today invested at Windsor castle, as a knight commander of the order of St. Michael and St. George.

REPUBLICAN HEADQUARTERS.

Cleveland, Ohio, July 15.—The republican executive committee has decided to locate its headquarters in both New York and Chicago. There will be no discrimination between the two cities by selecting either as the main headquarters. Chairman Hanna says he will be located nowhere, but will fight the campaign in the saddle.

Latest news in THE WEEKLY SUN.