

A Gaiety Day in Paris

Crowd Shouted at Sight of Major Marchand.

Fall of the Bastille Celebrated in Approved Style.

Opening of the Cape Parliament—Friendly Relations.

The Volksraad Adopts Two Sections of the Franchise Bill.

Joseph Chamberlain Blamed for the Present Trouble—Friction in Samoa Has Disappeared—Disorder at Cherbourg.

Paris, July 15.—Yesterday was the national fete day. All public and many private buildings were decorated. Deroulede and Marcel-Habert and several hundred members of the Patriotic League marched to the Place de la Concorde, and deposited a wreath at the foot of the Strasbourg statue, amid cries of "Vive l'armee!" "Vive Deroulede!" "Vive la republique!" "Vive la nation francaise!" "Vive l'Alsace-Lorraine!" He then requested the League to disperse. Some of them attempted to continue the demonstration, but the police scattered them. Enormous crowds wended their way towards Longchamps from early morning to witness the military review. Stringent precautions were taken for the preservation of order. The reviewing officers began to arrive at 3 o'clock. The president of the Chamber of Deputies, M. Deschanel, and the officials of the house were welcomed with shouts of "Vive la republique!" and "Vive l'armee!" and there were isolated cries of a seditious character, which led to some arrests.

President Loubet left the Elysee Palace at 2:30 p.m., in a carriage. He was accompanied by the minister of war, Gen. de Gallifet, and Gen. Bailly. In a second carriage were Premier Waldeck-Rousseau and others. Along the entire route the president was greeted with cries of "Vive Loubet!" and "Vive la republique!" When he arrived at Longchamps the shouts were redoubled. Gen. Kermartin handed over the command of the troops to Gen. Brugere, the military governor of Paris, and the review began forthwith.

LIONIZED MARCHAND.

Gen. Brugere galloped along the front of the line, and the distribution of decorations followed. Then the general took up a position in front of the presidential stand and as each regiment passed its flag was dipped and the president rose and saluted the colors. Each time he was greeted with cheering for the army.

Suddenly a roar of applause ascended from the distant masses of spectators and increased in volume as Major Marchand, the African explorer, and principal figure on the French side in the Fashoda incident, mounted on a superb black charger, and surrounded by the Soudanese soldiers who had accompanied him across the African continent, appeared in view, and amidst increasing excitement, defied in front of the president. The air rang with deafening cries of "Vive Marchand!" and "Vive l'armee!" and hats and handkerchiefs were thrown up on all sides. As President Loubet arose the cheers were redoubled, and continued until the little band of Soudanese disappeared in the distance. The review was concluded at 4:30 p.m.

CAPE PARLIAMENT OPENED.

Cape Town, July 15.—The Parliament of Cape Colony was opened yesterday. A large crowd of people assembled outside the parliament building and hailed the arrival of Sir Alfred Milner, the British high commissioner and governor of Cape Colony, with deafening cheers, after which "God Save the Queen" was sung twice by the people. The speech of the governor did not refer to the political situation, excepting that he said the relations between Cape Colony and the states, colonies and territories of South Africa were friendly.

By the invitation of Sir Alfred Milner, Rear-Admiral Howison and the officers of the United States cruiser Chicago occupied seats on the floor of the throne room at the opening of parliament. This is an unprecedented distinction for foreigners. They were greeted with the greatest enthusiasm.

BLAMED CHAMBERLAIN.

The Volksraad adopted the two first sections of the franchise bill. During the course of the debate it was declared that Great Britain had caused the present trouble. Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, the secretary of state for the colonies, being the prime mover. It was added that the new law was lenient, and could not be altered.

NO FRICTION IN SAMOA.

London, July 15.—Herr Rose, the German ex-consul-general to Samoa, says the friction alleged to have existed in Samoa between Germans on one hand and Americans and English on the other, was very much exaggerated. Every vestige of friction, he says, disappeared.

MR. JOHN R. SMITH,
A well known gentleman of Lake Stream, N. B., speaks willingly of the good effects of Laxa-Liver Pills.

Week by week and month by month the demand for Laxa-Liver Pills steadily increases. The old-fashioned, nauseating, griping purgatives are being rapidly superseded by these easy-acting, non-irritating little fellows.

If you're troubled with biliousness, dyspepsia, sick headache, constipation, liver complaint, muddy complexion, blotches or pimples—just take a Laxa-Liver Pill or two before retiring.

They'll work while you sleep without a gripe or pain—make you feel better in the morning.

Mr. John R. Smith, Lake Stream, Kent Co., N. B., says: "From personal experience I willingly testify to the good effects derived from the use of Laxa-Liver Pills for sick headache and constipation."

When you find Laxa-Liver Pills do you good, do not hesitate to recommend them to your friends and neighbors, as a reliable remedy deserves to be widely known. Sold by all druggists at 25c. a bottle or 5 for \$1.00.

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TROUBLE IN PERU.

The separatist uprising in the southern provinces of Peru is spreading, and the government has sent 500 infantry and cavalry into the rebellious district.

ROW AT CHERBOURG.

After the fireworks display in Cherbourg last evening some soldiers belonging to the marine infantry destroyed the Venetian masts and the festoons and lanterns. The police interfered, but were beaten back and maltreated. Mounted gendarmes and troops were then summoned to restore order, but the disorders were continued to a late hour. Sixty men were arrested and taken to the depot, where they became very violent. Many people were injured during the affray. The city is occupied by the military.

TAKING IN SAIL.

London, July 15.—The Press Association has sent out the following statement, which is believed to be accurate. Business in financial circles is considerably checked, owing to a certain anxiety as to the future, and the remarkable reduction maintained in all quarters, the scarcity of money and the recent large sale of consols. A block of 1,000,000 is reported to have been sold on Wednesday. To add to the apprehension, it is the season when the provinces require more money than usual in connection with the activity of trade. But, nevertheless, the banks and others are keeping large surpluses for emergency purposes. It is well known a considerable amount of German bills are held here at present rates, and that a large amount of credits are on a Berlin firm, which recently failed. It is understood that a small financial house here arranged to take the bills as they arrive from the east through July at 1 1/2% and as discount is 3 1/2%, this is a very serious matter for the firm. Vague rumors are, therefore, current of impending financial difficulties, and in the circumstances it is not surprising that banks and others are acting with more than usual precaution just now in keeping surplus balances well in hand.

The Statist, in its article on the money outlook, says: "The Bank of England has raised the bank rate from 3 to 3 1/2%, and 1 1/2% per cent for short advances. There was some question whether the general rate should be put up to 4, but it was finally decided that an advance of one-half per cent would be sufficient for the moment. This step was practically forced upon the bank by further heavy reductions in the reserves of New York banks from £7,000,000 sterling to £3,000,000 sterling."

EARTHQUAKE CAUSED A MINE DISASTER.

Berlin, July 15.—A slight earthquake yesterday caused the collapse of a gallery in the Recklinghausen mine, near Herne, Westphalia, entombing sixty miners. Several have been rescued badly injured. The fate of the others is not known. The shock destroyed walls and broke windows in Herne, and was felt as far as Munster. It was also noticeable at Laibach, Austria.

LION AGAINST BULL.

Roubaix, France, July 15.—The much-talked-of fight between a Spanish bull and an Abyssinian lion yesterday proved a fiasco, although the seats in the bull ring sold at fabulous prices. The lion, which is a splendid specimen, refused to fight until the bull gored one of the lion's ears. For a few seconds there was a terrific fight, and then the lion retired to a corner, refusing to carry the contest further. The audience, furious at being balked, became riotous.

AT THE HAGUE.

London, July 15.—The correspondent of the Times at The Hague says: "With a view of adding a useful source to the arbitration court, Mr. Hollis, of the American delegation, has proposed an amendment, which, it is understood, Great Britain and Germany, as well as some other powers, will cordially support. It is to the effect that the court shall be empowered, at the close of the preliminary stage of the proceedings, with the consent of both parties, to order an international commission of inquiry, who shall investigate the facts or circumstances seem to warrant such a course."

CABLE NOTES.

The French Government is sending a circular to educators and members of college faculties throughout France, instructing them to stop all Dreyfus agitation.

A dispatch from Kiel says the German cruiser Geier has left Corrientes, Nicaragua, for Guatemala, to join Great Britain in a demonstration in behalf of the foreign creditors of that republic.

It is said that the Russian minister in Paris, Vienna and Berlin in August. It is understood he will confer with the respective governments regarding the work of the peace conference.

The historical estate of Inbercourt was sold at auction yesterday for \$75,000. It was a favorite resort of King Charles I.

The magnificent sword, enameled and set with brilliants, with the inscription, "England expects every man to do his duty," and in the reverse, "God bless the King," which was presented by the city of London to Admiral Lord Collingwood, who was second in command at the battle of Trafalgar, was sold at auction for £240. The sword presented to Lord Collingwood by the city of Liverpool was also sold for £180.

Belasco Provitch, a relative of Prince Nicholas of Montenegro, has been arrested on the charge of complicity in the recent attempt to assassinate former King Milan at Serbia.

AN "OBJECT LESSON"

Peculiar Street Railway Situation in the City of the Straits.

Detroit, Mich., July 14.—"Three cent fares" are announced today on the streets of Detroit street cars in places where amusement advertising signs are usually carried. This sudden voluntary reduction is the result of a decision of Governor Pingree and Tom L. Johnson to give the people an object lesson upon what they may look forward to, if present plans for the sale of all the Detroit street railways to the Detroit Municipal Railway Company, in behalf of the city, succeeds. The three-cent tickets sold today at five for 15 cents are so worded that their use in full payment of fare can be withdrawn at any time. The city is in a furore over the present situation. All the newspapers and nearly all the more prominent citizens are opposing the Pingree plan, and it is now claimed that the majority of citizens oppose it, on the

ground that three-cent fares and quasi-municipal ownership will fail to pay the expenses and the \$17,000,000 proposed to be paid for the roads, and that they will, if purchased, revert to the present owners. In the latter event, the road would be operated under the security ordinance already passed by the council, which permits the operation of all the roads at a six for a quarter of a mile. The Pingree people claim that the road will certainly pay off their purchase price under three cent fares.

Governor Pingree is having circulars distributed on the streets giving his side of the controversy. A special meeting of the city council is called for this afternoon, at which a "working ordinance" is expected to be passed, granting the municipal company rights as to operation of the roads. This ordinance reserves to the city the right at any time to fix the rates of fare, said rate meanwhile to be three cents with universal transfer. Mayor Maybury will veto both ordinances and the question is whether the Pingree people can secure passage of both over the veto.

ENCOURAGING TRADE OUTLOOK

Crop Prospects Improved by Rain—Wholesale Trade in Toronto More Active Than for Years.

New York, July 15.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review says: "The Canadian dispatches show no change of conditions in the course of business from 30 to 35 years ago. The wholesale business has declined, but retail trade keeps up well and collections are rather better. At Quebec business is fairly good, with collections average. Montreal reports that values have improved, crop prospects, and the make of butter and cheese is large, with general business and collections good for the season."

Wholesale trade at Toronto is more active than for years, with crop prospects bright. The London mercantile community is more hopeful. Manufacturing is especially brisk at Hamilton, with wholesale groceries fair to active, but most retail lines are quiet. Trade is fair at Winnipeg, with encouraging prospects, and at Vancouver wholesale trade is satisfactory, though less active at retail in staple lines. Salmon canning operations on the Fraser River have commenced under favorable conditions. Wholesale business at Victoria is quiet, and also retail, with collections firm.

Bradstreet's says: Crop conditions in Canada resemble those in the United States in several respects. The yield of wheat in Manitoba promises to be 10 per cent in excess of a year ago, while that of Ontario is expected to be slightly smaller, but crops throughout Quebec are in exceptionally good condition, except as to hay, the yield of which will be smaller. Toronto reports fall trade in full swing, with active buyers and good collections. Reports to the westward of the lake are reported. That is of interest, because the grocers now have an agreement with Canadian refiners not to sell American sugar. Some speculators are buying Canadian sugar, and Toronto, hopes being expressed of expanding. United States demand for Canadian goods is increasing. Montreal reports advances in prices of paints, oil and glass, flour in good domestic and export demand, and general business fully up to the average.

In the Maritime Provinces business is dull, while in British Columbia more activity is reported and exports are heavy but collections still slow. Business failures in the Dominion of Canada number 27, as compared with 25 last week, and 23 in this week a year ago.

The bank clearances for the Dominion of Canada were: Montreal, \$16,017,748; increase 11.4 per cent; Toronto, \$12,430,900; increase 14.4 per cent; Winnipeg, \$1,228,126; increase 29.5 per cent; Halifax, \$1,482,818; Hamilton, \$553,843; increase 6 per cent; St. John, N. B., \$707,138; increase 15.7 per cent; Vancouver, \$567,645; Victoria, \$613,069.

THE LINE.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s review says: Because every business man knows it is the right time to watch most closely for signs of trouble. It is not easy to find them when the volume of business is 63.7 per cent larger than last year and 75.5 larger than in 1892, the best of all years, except the year when failures continue to be the smallest ever known, or when railroad business is by far the best ever known, or when New York bankers appear in international operations, listening to the Russian inquiry and undertaking a Mexican loan. Even industrial disputes incident to the season cause less trouble than usual. The largest shipments of boots and shoes in any year for the season—159,000 cases in two weeks, greater by 17.4 per cent than last year, 8.6 per cent than in 1897, and 29.4 per cent than in 1892—result from very extensive pressure to anticipate orders for August and September, due to the early closing of the season. Though cotton is steady, in spite of Texas floods, at 6 1/2 cents, and the general demand for cotton goods is full and sustains prices, a reduction of half a cent in some fancy prints is reported. The larger distribution is expected this month and an export demand increases. In wool a great speculation is in progress, sales in two weeks reaching 22,261,100 pounds, against 24,572,800 in 1897, when the buyers were to anticipate new duties. Failures for the week ended July 13 in the United States, against 215 last year, and 24 in Canada, against 33 last year.

SCOTTEN'S ESTATE

Court Has Released the \$900,000 Tied Up—Heirs and Government Reach an Agreement.

Windsor, July 15.—In the surrogate court yesterday, before Judge Horne, Attorney J. H. Rodger, for the Scotten estate, and R. F. Sutherland, for the Ontario Government, reached an agreement by which the \$900,000 belonging to the estate, which has been tied up in the Canadian banks for several months, will be released.

When papers of administration in connection with Scotten's Canadian estate were applied for last April by E. O. Fleming, of Windsor, the Ontario treasury department, through Attorney Sutherland, opposed the application on the ground that a large amount of money deposited in Canadian banks by the late Daniel Scotten, of Detroit, just after he had disposed of his tobacco business, was not included in the inventory of the estate filed with the probate judge. The department claimed that the money should have been included and succession duties paid on it.

The estate admitted that \$900,000 was on deposit in the banks at Windsor, London, Hamilton and Toronto, but claimed that the money had been placed there merely for safe keeping, not for purposes of investment, and was not liable for the succession tax. The case has been pending ever since.

By the arrangement reached, the estate agrees to deposit in a chartered bank in Toronto \$500,000, to the joint credit of Provincial Treasurer Z. A. Lash, the Toronto solicitor for the estate, out of which the succession duties, estimated at \$45,000, will be paid if it is afterwards determined that the money is liable for the tax. A further sum of \$10,000 will also be deposited to the credit of the same parties to pay additional tax on the real and personal property of the estate, if it is found that they have been undervalued. The government agrees to allow the papers of administration to be issued and the question of the liability of the \$900,000 for succession duties will be submitted to the courts.

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A Strange Burial Place in the Heart of London.

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How many people in London are aware of the catacombs of St. Mary's? Despite the bustle and roar incidental to the Glasgow railway station in England—Liverpool street station is on the opposite side of the road—the visitor to St. Mary's can, by a little stretch of the imagination, picture himself in one of those strange burial places of the early Christians, which are to be found on either side of the historic Appian Way. Here lie the bodies of hundreds of the "faithful departed," the coffins hermetically sealed in a fashion which would satisfy the prejudices of even the most scrupulous sanitary inspectors. The place is not open to public view, but, thanks to the courtesy of Father Fleming, our representative was allowed to tread his way, with the assistance of a lighted taper, amid the crumbling remains of former parishioners of St. Mary's. No inscriptions are visible, but each coffin is duly noted in the register of the church. Some of the burials are of Canon, some of Bishops Poynter, Bramstone and Gradwell, for example. There is ample space for several more, but modern authorities do not permit burials in the heart of the city. Close by the bishops, in a number of coffins piled in regular tiers, are the remains of upward of 30 priests, who served the church well in their life and now find a congenial resting place beneath the very altar where they celebrated the mysteries of their ancient faith. It was the dearest wish of Cardinal Wiseman to have his body interred within the sanctuary of St. Mary's, but the law intervened, and a white marble slab with a modest epitaph composed by himself when in the full vigour of health now indicates the place where he would have gladly reposed. Strolling about this strange cemetery, situated in one of the most densely populated quarters of London, it was a somewhat weird experience to hear street cries, and peering above the coffins through ventilation holes, to see continuous lines of 'buses and cabs in the adjoining thoroughfare.

Among the notabilities in the catacombs we find "Honest Jack Lawless," the famous follower of O. P. M., the liberator, and many other personages who held a large share of public attention in their day. Weber, the celebrated composer, who, strangely enough, was made a count after his death, is buried here, but, some years later his remains were removed to Dresden. In the small strip of ground adjoining the church, as well as in the vaults, no less than 5,500 Catholics are buried, and, according to 1853. When the church is demolished it is probable that every body will have to be removed, although where so huge a collection of dead humanity will ultimately rest does not yet appear to be decided. The only instance on record in the city where similar removals were undertaken at £10 per head. It is obvious that so costly an outlay would be impossible in the present case, although, had many of the persons buried at St. Mary's, Moorfields, are not forgotten, and the prospect of an approaching removal of remains will result, it is anticipated, in a deluge of correspondence from relatives.

We have no hesitation in saying that Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial is without doubt the best medicine ever prepared for dysentery, diarrhoea, cholera, and all summer complaints, seasickness, etc. It promptly gives relief, and never fails to effect a positive cure. Mothers should never be without a bottle when their children are teething.

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Among the notabilities in the catacombs we find "Honest Jack Lawless," the famous follower of O. P. M., the liberator, and many other personages who held a large share of public attention in their day. Weber, the celebrated composer, who, strangely enough, was made a count after his death, is buried here, but, some years later his remains were removed to Dresden. In the small strip of ground adjoining the church, as well as in the vaults, no less than 5,500 Catholics are buried, and, according to 1853. When the church is demolished it is probable that every body will have to be removed, although where so huge a collection of dead humanity will ultimately rest does not yet appear to be decided. The only instance on record in the city where similar removals were undertaken at £10 per head. It is obvious that so costly an outlay would be impossible in the present case, although, had many of the persons buried at St. Mary's, Moorfields, are not forgotten, and the prospect of an approaching removal of remains will result, it is anticipated, in a deluge of correspondence from relatives.

We have no hesitation in saying that Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial is without doubt the best medicine ever prepared for dysentery, diarrhoea, cholera, and all summer complaints, seasickness, etc. It promptly gives relief, and never fails to effect a positive cure. Mothers should never be without a bottle when their children are teething.

The newspaper is one of the foremost workers of the modern world. A family that does not take and carefully read at least one newspaper is not living in the nineteenth century.

No one need fear cholera or any summer complaint if they have a bottle of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial ready for use. It corrects all looseness of the bowels promptly, and causes a healthy and natural action. This is a medicine adapted for the young and old, rich and poor, and is rapidly becoming the most popular medicine for cholera, dysentery, etc., in the market.

Man is only miserable so far as he thinks himself so.—Sannazaro.

Be ignorance thy choice where knowledge leads to woe.—Beattie.

A man may be worth a lot of money and still be a very poor sort of a man. Speaking of art, the Chicago River is a water color in a class all by itself.

London, Hamilton and Toronto, but claimed that the money had been placed there merely for safe keeping, not for purposes of investment, and was not liable for the succession tax. The case has been pending ever since.

By the arrangement reached, the estate agrees to deposit in a chartered bank in Toronto \$500,000, to the joint credit of Provincial Treasurer Z. A. Lash, the Toronto solicitor for the estate, out of which the succession duties, estimated at \$45,000, will be paid if it is afterwards determined that the money is liable for the tax. A further sum of \$10,000 will also be deposited to the credit of the same parties to pay additional tax on the real and personal property of the estate, if it is found that they have been undervalued. The government agrees to allow the papers of administration to be issued and the question of the liability of the \$900,000 for succession duties will be submitted to the courts.

AN HOUR OF AGONY

Sickening Execution of Walla Tonaka at Alkichi, I. T.

Alkichi, I. T., July 15.—Wm. Golings, otherwise "Walla Tonaka," was shot yesterday under sentence of the Choctaw court, for murder. An attempt to stop the execution by a writ of habeas corpus failed, the Indian sheriff refusing to honor the document. The execution was a sickening sight. Golings was made to kneel on a quilt before his coffin. The sheriff bared his bosom, painted a spot over his heart, stepped back four paces, rested a rifle across a bench and fired. The bullet entered the breast, but missed the spot. Golings fell backward and moaned for an hour before expiring. Water was poured down his throat a number of times to hasten death by strangulation. It remains to be seen what action the United States Government will take for defiance of the writ. The crime for which Golings was shot was the murder of his uncle, Mason Golings, in December, 1895. He was sentenced to hang at Alkichi, I. T., but was granted a respite that Golings might play baseball with the nine of the Choctaw Nation during 1895.

CATACOMBS OF ST. MARY'S

A Strange Burial Place in the Heart of London.

[From the London Telegraph.]

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