HARMONY HALL.

Fellow Davies Drops in on the St. John Gang.

A Bounty Offered for the Right Kind of a Fish,

Is Quietly Scooped in by the Man from Jemseg.

"Fellows," said the President on Saturday evening, "we are approaching a Crisis. Protests have been tered against Fellow John V. and the Colonel. The thing was all right so long as we were the protesting party, but now it is different."

"That's so. Good bye Colonel." yelled a Young Liberal. We have but one resource in this exigency," went on the President,

frowning upon the audacious young-ster. "You all know what I mean." Everybody looked at the Colonel. But was apparently unconscious of their gaze.

"In this Crisis," said the President more pointedly, "we need funds. We must have them."

Everybody looked at the Colonel. Still he gave no sign. "Those houses with the windows boarded up, which made our hearts heavy as they were described to us by the Colonel," said the President once more "have surely not lost their power of appeal. The awful state of misery into which the Tories plunged the people of this country must still have power to move the patriot heart.

We must have funds." The Colonel sighed and produced a "Thank Heaven!" gasped one of the

patriots. "He's got some yet." "I wish to state," said Fellow John V., "that in the event of these protests being pushed I may retire from political life, except as a journalist." Immediately the 490 applicants for the 49 offices, which it had been decided to empty and fill again, rose up and with one voice shouted:

"But what will become of us?" "If," observed Fellow John V., "you have the same amount of good fortune that I have had, you will probably not care very much eventually what camp you fall into. I was opposed to this protest business from the first. The new minister of railways and the Telegraph garg have chosen to take that course. For the present at least I wish to be understood as sojourning calmly

This declaration was a very we blanket for the crowd. They looked askance at one another and Fellow Andrew G. and the Historian and Fellow Hugh scowled savagely.

"Follows," said the President, "we are in a tight place. There is no use in affecting to belittle the danger. If anybody thought the Tories were dead or sleeping he was very much mistaken. The unhappy differences in our own ranks, the conviction in the public mind that the government as now constituted will be the most extravagant ever known in this country—ba-cause everybody knows that Fellow Tarte's parade of economy is simply for effect at this time—he is still Fellow Tarte of Bales des Chaleurs notoriety no matter what disguise he may wear-I say these facts and others convince me that we are beginning to totter. I will now adjourn this meeting and I implore every man who hungers for Boodle and Pickin's to labor with all his might to promote harmony and raise the wind."

"Mr. President" shouted a back bencher. "I've been goin' down every day to the old shippard lookin' for a job. I was told the Tories killed ship-build in', and I thought as soon as we got charge there'd be a ship put on the stocks every day. But there haint been

"That," said the President, "was little story for the marines. You. I judge, have a very slight knowledge of these matters. The canvas is the only part of a ship we have any use for now. And, paradoxical as it may appear, we use it to raise the wind-"I'm all at sea," sadly responded the

Colonel. "I've lost my reckoning com-"Farewell,-a long farewell to all my

greatness," quoted the Young Liberal, while another softly whispered. "Good Bye, my Lover, Good Bye.

Fellow Davies was present at the meeting in Harmony Hall last evening. He was not received with any great degree of enthusiasm. The band was not called out. In fact he had little complaint to make. "Mr. President," he said, "the Tele-

graph appears to have a grudge against me. It says that the fisheries department should be overhauled and a lot of new officials appointed. Now every man who lives within ten miles of a frog pond will be writing to me to point out how Tories have ruined the fisheries in his district and asking me to make him an inspector.'

the Island," said one of the Fellows. "But I don't need any suggestions retorted Fellow Davies. "I am the Great Maritime Province Leader."

"I deny that," said Fellow Andrew "So do I." said Fellow Fielding "This is a new dispensation." "Yes," muttered Fellow John V. and the two Colonels. "He's correct in

statement. Brand new-with brass finish." "Were you alluding to me?" share ly demanded Fellow George. "If you were, I wish to say, as an authority on brass, that the job has been wel

"You didn't give any of us a chance to shine," said Fellow John V. "No." rejoined the brass man, "you

right. We were not brazen enough for that." "Order! Order!" shouted the Presi

"I fear," sighed Fellow Davies, "that

"Fellows," said the President, "patriotism is a virtue. We should all be sists mainly of the revelation of St virtuous. It would be patriotic for us John. "The Wisdom of Jesus Christ" to provide Fellow Andrew G. with a constituency. It would be virtuous."

the Senator from Albert.

"Virtue is its own reward," loftily rejoined the President. "We should

"Under those circumstances," observed the Senator from Albert, "you may put my county in the list of those that are a little hard of hearing when duty calls. When the new minister gets the right sort of speaking trumpet he might give us a call." "I wish to state," put in Fellow Gillmor, "that in any offers of governorships or the like you would do well

not to overlook me."
"Oh, Mitchell is booked for that," said a north shore Fellow. "The salmon takes precedence of the sardine every time. "You forget the claims of the shark."

grimly remarked Fellow Andrew G. "The little fishes must all give way to his claims, whether they like it or

"I am a little fish," sadly murmured Fellow John V. "So am I," said the Colonel. "I think

we are very little fish."
"They'll find me a swordfish, before they have done with me," growled the Colonel from Kings. "If I don't cut up some of their nets—you'll see."
"They're after a sucker now," said an up-river Fellow, "but I don't think

"Oh, we'll catch one," cheerfully declared Fellow Andrew G. "We's got the bait. A little patient dangling now is the only requirement. And we're game sportsmen. We know the pools and we know the fish."

"When I said that virtue was its own reward," observed the President, "I did not mean to say that there would not be any other—if circumstan-

"Of course not," said Fellow Davies. "I will see to it, as minister of fisher ies, that there is a handsome bounty attached to the honor of capturing thi _this_

"Sucker." shouted a back bencher. "Just so," said Fellow Davies. "I'll take the bounty right now, shouted the Man from Jemseg. "I've got the fish."

effect. The Senator from Albert fell off his perch, and there were several other bad falls. Fellow Andrew G. was cheerful. He softly whistled, There's Only One

This announcement had a marked

Girl in This World for Me, and ran off into I'm the Dandy Copper of the Broadway Squad. Fellow Gillmor muttered to his

neighbor that he smelled something that had a worse smell than Canadian paraffine oil, which he had once compared to a pole cat. And everybody but Andrew G. and

his friends had something unkind to say about the deal.

Conquests for Medical Science A Bad Heart—Chronic Catarrh—Vanish at the Touch of Dr. Agnew's Wonderful Cures.

"I tried Dr Agnew's Cure for the Heart and obtained immediate relief. I have taken four bottles and now am entirely free from every symptom of heart trouble, and I hope that this statement may induce others troubled as I was to give this most valuable remedy a trial," writes Thomas Petry, of Aylmer, Que. You can readily verify any testimonial quoted in commend ing this wonderful discovery of modern ed its ourative qualities after "doctoring" for years and were pronounced hopeless cases. If as a last resort it has proved such a boon, what suffering would be spared if, when the slight est uneasiness at the heart is experienced. Dr. Agnew's Heart Cure were

CATARRH-"I should not feel that was doing my duty did I not recommend Dr. Agnews Catarrhal Powder to every one," writes George Lewis, Shamokin, Pa., and think that an av erage of 80 to 90 in every hundred whose eyes will meet this is to a lesser or greater degree affected by this insidious disease. There is only one safe, sure and harmless cure-Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder. No case so slight that you can afford to neglect to use the remedy. No case so acute or deep seated that it will not relieve and absolutely cure; no catarrh remedy has worked such marvellous cures: no remedy has had so much good said of it, and no remedy has the high endorsation of the medical profession it enjoys, and your case is not hopeless while Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Cure is to be had.

CECIL RHODES' CASE

London, Aug. 4.-The Daily Mail states that it has heard that the government has taken no steps to prose cute Cecil Rhodes for his complicity in the Jameson raid into the Trans vaal, and that law officers of the crown are ridiculing the prosecution under the foreign enlistment act.

EMPORTANT MANUSCRIPTS. Writings of the Early Christian Era

Found in Cairo. New York, Aug. 3.-A London de spatch says: Several most importan discoveries have just been made in Cairo bearing upon the history of the Christian church in the first two centuries of the era. Among them is manuscript from the fifth century which is a Coptic translation of three original Gnostic writings of the sec ond century. Its value consists only in the fact that it hands down old Gnostic writings that have hitherto been unknown by name, but above all, in the circumstance that one of them was known to Irenaeus and epi tomized by him, without any statement of the source from which had derived it. The discovery of this manuscript enables us for the first time to test the accounts of the Gnostic system as given by the church fa thers in the light of the original man useript. It contains three independ ent treaties entitled "The Gospel ac cording to Mary or the Apocryphor "I fear," sighed Fellow Davies, "that of John;" second, "The Wisdom of we are not as harmonious as one could Jesus Christ," third, "The Practice of Peter." "The Gospel of Mary" is the consists of questions, addressed to him by his disciples, and his answers "What's the consideration?" queried "The Practice of Peter" is a marrative of one of Peter's miracles of healing.

BIG CHICAGO CRASH.

Moore Bros. Fail for Several Million Dollars

Stock Exchange Closed as Result of Meeting of Prominent Financiers.

The Situation of Affairs on Wall Street-Armour does not Fear a Panic.

Chicago, Ill., Aug. 4.-Moore Bros. proprietors of the Diamond Match Co. and the New York Biscuit Co., have failed. A meeting of prominent financiers and Chicago bankers was held about midnight and it was agreed by them to close the Chicago stock exchange indefinitely today at ten a. m. The gentlemen said it was the only course for them to pursue, and that as far as they were concerned their stock was margined to a figure which would protect them. The stock exchange will be called to order at ten a. m., when the failure of Moore Bros. will be announced. The exchange will then, it is expected, adjourn. The speculative value of failure will be about \$20,000,000. is thought by some that adjournment of the stock exchange will last but a few days and that matters within that time can be straightened out in a way that will make the losses as easy as possible to bear. Those present at the meeting of the directors of the stock exchange felt that should the exchange open as usual this morning the bears would make a slaughtering of values which would cost a good deal and in a .arge measure cause unnecessary loss. They believed that the closing of the exchange and the prevention of the making of speculative quotations for the securities would enable brokers having open trades to close them and the situation could be liquidated in a large measure without the sharp decline that would surely follow the trading in an open market. As far as the banks are concerned, they are indifferent as to whether the exchange should be closed or not. The stocks held by them are margined to a point which leaves them secure in any event. The point was made at the meeting that nearly the entire business of the stock exchange for a number of weeks had been in the Diamond Match and New York Biscuit, and that closing the exchange would interfere only in the slightest degree with general financial affairs. The governing committee of the stock exchange discussed the situation at length, and passed a resolution adjourn the exchange at ten o'clock this morning indefinitely. A great part of the capital with which the deal in the Diamond Match was carried on was raised in New York and New England. Local banking institutions are only moderately interested in the affair. Difficulty was experienced, it is said, owing to the general loss of confidence in renewing

some of these eastern loans. Moore Bros., whose failure was announced last night, are lawyers by profession and men of middle age Their business life has been passed in Chicago. Wm. H. Moore, senior member of the firm, is at present in the east. James H. Moore, who has been the immediate active manager of the but last night said he was unable to make any statement as to the amount involved. Wm. H. Moore is first vice president of the Diamond Match Co. and president of the New York Bisouit Co. James H. Moore is second vice president of both. At the office of Moore Bros. it was stated this morning that a statement to the public will probably be issued later in the

Chicago, Aug. 4.—At the usual hour of opening the stock exchange was filled with members, but no business was being transacted. Everyone seemed waiting for some announcement more definite than a notice posted on the doors, which read: "Exchange adjourned subject to the action of the governing committee. J. A. Wilkins, ecretary." Never in the history of the exchange has there been such suppressed excitement. It is believed that the Moore failure will aggregate between seven and eight millions. James H. Moore and Wm. V. Moore, his brother, owned \$5,500,000 worth of Diamond Match stock. A portion of this amount was owned in fee before the speculative era in the stock began. Much, however, was bought prices ranging between 150 and 240. The Moore holdings were a majority of the total stock issued. It so happens, however, that the balance of the stock was held by a great many stockholders. Soon after the stock began its aerial flight these minority stockholders began unloading, and ir each case the persons who bought this purchaseable stock were James Moore and his brother. Most of these purchases were not cash purchases but on account, some of them running thirty, some sixty days. Margins of five percent were given, and in way at least \$2,000,000 worth of stock was bought. Two banks in Connecticut, one in Bridgeport, and the other in Hartford, were the holders of the stock as trustees. As the stock fluctuated in value or the time limit for purchase account expired, more margins had to be deposited. In this way not less than sixty per cent on a par value of the stock was paid All this the Moores paid without flinching, but in the long run the stock became, notwithstanding its extraordinary intrinsic value, a fright fully heavy load to carry. At last the two brothers were substantially the only proprietors of the big enterprise. The result was inevitable and crash followed.

And thus it happened that today while the Moores, the financial and genii of this colossal enterprise, are osers to the tune of seven or eight nillion dollars, the numerous minority stockholders are the winners, for they have been the beneficiaries the margin paid, and their stock is still theirs, although held in trust. The governing committee has pointed a sub-committee to confer with bankers and capitalists with the object of forming a pool to take care

of the Moore brothers' holdings

Diamond Match and New York Bis-

cuit. Local bankers and members of

thing possible will be done to prevent Chicago, Aug. 4.-Many of the out standing trades in match and bis-cuit, it is expected, can be closed up by the brokers of the exchange and before trading is resumed on the floor. There were many inquiries for curb quotations on match and biscuit, but nobody manifested a desire to trade until matters have been reduced to some definite plan. James Hobart Moore was closeted during the forenoon with his attorney. Mr. Coffeen received all callers during the early morning, but he had liftle to say regarding the situation. The

would be seriously hurt. "Where do you find the greatest trouble, in the diamond match or the New York biscuit?" Mr. Moore, was

officers of the banks holding diamond

match loans were in no wise disturb-

ed. They felt confident that every-

thing would come out all right, and

that nobody outside of the Moores

"Oh, it works both ways, due, of course, to the stringency of money. But you can say that I do not think there will be any panic of stocks; that the stock exchange being closed, there will be time for conservative action to preserve values and that we will eventually come out all right. "We are a long way from being fin-

ancially dead, and will soon be on top again. This affair was a hard shock, but it is only temporary," con-tinued he, while his face wore a "There will be no statement of the situation issued by us. I can say that with the stock exchange closed there will be an immediate resort to resources of which we have knowledge and which are accessible to straighten matters out. The shock came from the general stringency in the money market, but we have every hope of soon getting things upon their normal basis. We think we are perfectly safe in saying that we will tide

every trouble. It is but temporary." New York, Aug. 4.-The reported failure of Moore Bros. of Chicago was a complete surprise to Wall street. and was at first assumed to include the collapse of the Diamond Match Company of Chicago and the New York Biscuit Company, which had been promoted by this firm. The sensational character of the failure and the unusual steps taken of closing the Chicago stock exchange pending a readjustment, led the financial community to expect the most startling disclosures. It feared that the New York city banks might be involved as holders of collaterals and that also wholesale liquidation in the grangers and other shares might result. Lower Londan cables previous to

the opening also created an unfavor-

able impression. Accordingly there was a rush to sell at the sound of the gong and during the first fifteen minutes the market was demoralized under liquidation, bear offerings and sales for foreign account. The situation was aggravated by expectations of a sharp advance in rates for money and commercial paper. At the time specified declines were scored all along the line, with grangers the favorite objects of attack. Burlington dropped 3 5-8; Chicago Gas 2 3-4; sugar 2 1-8; Rock Island and leather pfd., Northwest, St. Paul and tobacco, 1 7-8: Manhattan General Electric, sugar pfd. and leather pfd., 1 1-2; L. & N., 1 1-8; and other shares to a The selling pressure less extent. abated about 10.15, and sharp rallies occurred on a clearer understanding of the situation. Leading bankers were heard from to the effect that the New York institutions were not involved and Chicago despatches were received reporting that measures had been taken to support the stock of the Diamond Match Company and quoting prominent capitalists as saying that the trouble would be over within a comparatively short time. It was learned later that the New York banks had called loans in

order to send money to Chicago. Call money was advanced to 1 1-2 per cent as the maximum figure, with the bulk of transactions, however, at 2 1-2 to 3 p. c. A stiffening in commercial paper rates also took place, lower quotations than 6 1-2 for prime paper being the exception. The market became extremely dull at the recovery. As the day progressed, fractional variations either way occurred frequently as a result of trading operations. A further rise in actua posted rates of sterling exchange failed to create a ripple. The rallies had extended to 2 3-8 in Burlington. Around 1 p. m. the advance was checked, and under light offerings by the bears, together with realizing sales, prices reacted to near the initial low figures. St. Paul, exceptionally, declined to 65 5-8; Cleveland, Loraine and Wheeling pfd dropped off to 67. Around delivery hour there was a general stiffening in prices, in which sugar touched 102 1-2 and several attained the best prices of the day. The closing was irregular at

net declines of 1 to 2 p. c. in leading Chicago, Aug. 4 .- P. D. Armour said this afternoon that he did not fear a panic as the result of the Moore Brothers' failure. "I do not think it will affect other stocks," he said, "the men who held the bulk of the stock very wealthy and will come out all right. I do not fear a bante and believe the Moore Brothers will come cut all right in the end."

A prominent stock broker of this city. Charles Courselma, says of the diamond match flasco: "The deal is virtually closed. The diamond match property is all right The company has had nothing to do with the speculation. It earned \$1,-800,000 last year on \$11,000,000 capital and has \$5,000,000 of quick assets The speculation has been by the Moores and their friends. Mr. Moore says he is not busted; that he has resources and plenty of courage. But Moore has been away up in the air. He could not sell his stock, and he has kept on buying it at very high prices. This is at an end. The peo-

Piles Cured in 3 to 6 Nights.

ple who have loaned on the security

will handle it from this forward.'

Dr. Agnew's Ointment will cure all cases of itching piles in from 3 to nights. One application brings comfort. For Blind and Bleeding Piles it is peerless. Also cures Tetter, Salt Rheum, Eczema, Barber's Itch, and ail the stock exchange say that every- eruptions of the skin, 35 cts.

TERRIBLE AND POWERFUL.

John Bull's Newest Commerce Destroyers.

They are Twice the Size of the Columbia and are Able to Catch the Campania - The Largest War Vessels Afloat-Undergoing Their Official Speed Trials.

(New York Sun.) England's two new protected cruisers, the Terrible and the Powerful, the largest war vessels affoat, are now undergoing their official speed trials. In accordance with what seems to be a changed policy of the British admiralty, it is possible that no official announcement of the results of these trials may be made. Orders have been given, at any rate, that no one shall be present at the Terrible's save the officers on duty, and for some month past it is noticeable that no accounts have appeared in the English newspapers of the performance of the new thirty knot corpedo boat destroyers as they have been completed.

The avowed purpose in constructing these monster cruisers, however, was to produce something that could catch anything afloat. The proportions of the two vessels have appeared in print again and again, and the contract speed was to be twenty-two knots; this speed must certainly be attained before the admiralty accepts the vessels. If a much higher speed is attained, it is possible that the admiralty may try to keep the information to itself, though that seems hard to believe. In her run from Barrow to Portsmouth the Powerful is said to have made 191-2 knots without using the full power of her engines. They are sister ships, built on the same plans, but by different constructors, the Terrible having been built at Clydebank by the Thomsons, while the Powerful was constructed by the Naval Shipbuilding and Armament company at Barrow. The plans were drawn by Sir William Henry White, K. C. B., director of naval construction. The estimated cost is £662.851. or \$3,300,000.

The Terrible is 538 1-2 feet long over all. 71 feet wide, and 43 1-2 deep from the upper deck to the keelson, displacing 14,475 tons. The measurements of the Powerful are practically the same. The tonnage is almost double that of our Columbia, which is 116 feet shorter and 13 feet narrower. The Terrible is about as long as the St. Louis and the St. Paul of the Am-

erican line, but is eight feet broader and measures 2,800 tons more. It is sixty-two feet shorter, but six feet broader, than the Cunarders Campania and Lucania, and measures 1,500 tons more than they. It is twentyseven feet shorter, thirteen feet broader and measures 4.500 tons more than the White Star steamers Majestic and Teutonic. The European war cruiser that comes nearest to it in displacement is the 11.000-ton Russian Rurik. The Terrible's engines are intended to furnish 24,660 horse power, giving a calculated speed of 22 knots with

natural draught. The hull la of soft steel and has a double bottom, but to keep it clean, and thus avoid frequent docking, at is coppered with a lining of teak, which in turn is coppered. An armored turtle-back deck runi stem to stern protects the cruiser: under it room is found for the engines, the boilers, the steering apparatus, the magazines and torpedos, the ventilators, and all the more delicate organs of the vessel. The deck is formed of three plates of soft steel, 2 3-4 inches thick at the extremities and four inches thick above the engines, which, on account of the arch in the deck, are fitted entirely under it. The protection offered by the armored deck is much greater that that of the Columbia's or of the last English cruisers built; since the highest point of the arch is 3 feet 5 inches above the water level, while the lowest points are 6 feet 11 inches below

The coal bunkers, too, are so arranged as to form an additional protection for engines and boilers, extending as they do over a length of 246 feet above and below the armore1 deck. The arrangement, though it adds security, has the serious disatvantage of making it difficult to pass the coal to the furnaces, a difficulty increased by the immense number of water-tight compartments into which the hold is divided, and making it necessary to have a very large num ber of stokers en board. The large cumber of water-tight compartments. with the object of minimizing room, is one of the peculiarities in the construction of the Terrible and Powerful; there are 236 of them, while Columbia has only 205. The engines and boilers are enclosed in ten compartments formed by a middle section 210 feet long, divided by cross walls; the two groups of engines are in two of the compartments; the other eight contain between them 48 Belleville

boilers. The armament consists of two 9.2inch guns, weighing 22 tons each, placed in barbette turrets, covered with five-inch armor; of twelve 6-inch rapid-fire gums, sixteen 12-pounders, twelve 3-pounders, and nine machine guns. The larger guns are above the protected deck, the ammunition being conveyed to them by armored elevat-There are also two torpede tubes at each end of the vessel. A turret protected by ten-inch armor shelters the commanding officer action. The masts are hollow, with ammunition elevators to supply the

fighting tops. Two sets of vertical, four-cylinder triple-expansion engines, each generating 12,500 horse power, propel the The boilers that supply the ship. steam are 48 French Belleville boilers. The diameter of the high-pressure cylinder is 45 inches, that of the intermediate cylinder 70 inches, and that of the two low-pressure cylinders 76 inches. The number of revolution needed to make 22 knots is 110. A great deal of cast steel has been used in these engines, notably for the pistons, the cylinder covers, and steam boxes. Electricity supplied by three dyanmos is used not only for lighting, but to work the guns and elevators; two of the dynamos are under the protected deck. There are four oval smokestacks

THE HEAL-ALL

Dear blossom of the way-side kin

The sterile hillocks are thy home, Beside the windy path; The sky, a pale and lovely dome, Is all thy vision hath.

Thy unobtrusive purple face Amid the meagre grass Greets me with long-rememb And cheers me as I pass.

A blessing from the Power I crave

Thy simple wisdom I would gain—
To heal the hurt life brings
With kin lly cheer, and faith in pain,
And joy of common things.

Charles G. D. Roberts, in Harper's Bazar.

THE GROWTH OF HAMBURG

The Extent of its Shipping Interests-The Increase of Port Facilities.

stitution of Naval Architecture to Hamburg was made the occasion of an address of welcome, in which an interesting account was given of the present condition of the busy town as 'a workshop of restlessness and la-

The ancient city, being surrounded by high fortifications, through which only five gates gave ingress and egress, naturally became very compact and crowded, so that in some quarters there were over 400 inhabitants to the acre, and only the wealthier could live at country seats on the lower Elbe, the Alster, and the Bille, But about thirty-five years ago, on the abolition of the old gate toll, and the preparation to turn the fortifications into public parks, crossed by radical streets, the city suddenly grew, outward. "It was almost like an explosion." The old city became more and more a gathering of shops and offices, and a population that was 200,000 in 1862 is 630,000 today. The growth, too, keeps up by about three per cent a year.

Meanwhile Hamburg has been steadily aiming to improve its port facilities. At the mouth of the Elbe, in the North Sea, vessels of any draught can enter, ascending without lighterage to Brunshausen, sixteen miles below Hamburg. Those with a draught not exceeding twenty-four feet may reach Hamburg itself at normal tides, and the removal of the bar between Brunshausen and Hamburg, giving access to vessels of any draught, is now only a question of time. Nearly opposite the new Kaiser Wilhelm canal at Cuxhaven, belonging to Hamburg, there has been laid out a basin twenty-six feet deep at low water, with a tide of nine feet, and "in the course of next year the greyhounds of our Hamburg-American

line will start from this point." Hamburg, sixty-eight miles from the mouth of the Elbe, is situated where the real river bed changes into the estuary, and above is an upper course of 650 nautical miles, navigable far into Bohemia. The tonnage of ocean vessels trading to and from Hamburg has increased in the last tharty years from 1,200,000 registered tons to 6,200,000, and in the last twelve quantity of goods passing from Hamburg to the interior by means of riv er craft has increased in the last thirty years from 330,000 tons to 2,400,000. The annual amount of goods outling down to Hamburg is now 2,000,000 tons In 1895 the registered tonnage of seagoing vessels that arrived at Havre was 2,860,303; at Rotterdam, 4,143,403; at Antwerp, 5,002,704; at Gremen, 2,172,-075; at Hamburg, 6,228,821. In numbers Hamburg also was first among these five ports, with 9,165 vessels, or over 40 per cent, more than any other could show. Nearly 70 per cent. of the Hamburg arrivals were steamers. In some English ports her figures are surpassed, but coasting is there done on a large scale, and it is said that, if coasting traffic is excluded, Liverpool, for 1894, shows 3,873 vessels from foreign ports, with 5,492,327 tons; Hamburg, 6,354, with 5,699,547 tons, and

tons. About thirty years ago the first basin for seagoing vessells was dug out of trenches belonging to the old Hamburg forts. Since then great changes have taken place, and extensions have been made, giving, in all, 101-2 miles of quays for seagoing vessels, with railroad tracks and sheds, the latter covering an area of 1,900,000 square feet. All harbors are open tildal basins; the quays are of masonry, and are provided with railroads, streets, and portable steam cranes, which span the rails and allow the cars to pass undernraich. The largest crane of the port lifts 500 tons. The warehouses of the free harbor territory are partly erected by a company, the Lagerhans Geseilschaft, and partly by the government. Withir that territory dwelling houses and retail trade are pro

London, 10,384 vessels, wilth 8,301,868

hibited. Projects for increasing the trade facilities of Hamburg are still going on, and, as the address to the British visitors said, the town proposes to remain great centre of industry as long as it has any space at disposal, and as-long as the Elbe is a navigable highway from the mountains to the sea.

GREAT LOCK OFENED. The Largest in the World Opened at Saulit Site. Marie

Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., Aug. 3.-The new 800 foot lock on the American side of the niver was officially opened this forenoon at 10.30 o'clock, when the revenue cutter Andrew Johnson, and river and harbor improvement steamer Hancock locked through. No officially programme marked the opening of the largest lock in the world and the completion of one of the greatest engineering features in the history of the country. The lock was com 1880; it is 800 feet in length, between the gates, 1,100 feet in length over all, 43 feet high, 100 feet wide, and will accommodalte boats drawing 21 feet of water.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria. LAUR

The Prem

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