13 1898

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NINETEENTH YEAR | TEN PAGES—THURSDAY MORNING JULY 14 1898—TEN PAGES | ONE CENT

Senate Reg. Room
Handed to SENATE

THE GOVERNMENT NOW PANIC-STRICKEN

Premier Hardy's Manœuvre Universally Condemned—Cannot Longer Keep Himself in Office by Trickery and High-Handed Methods—The Beginning of the End—His Downfall Near at Hand—Caustic Criticism.

The announcement that the Ontario Government had determined to hold a summer session of the House before the trial of the election protests came upon the public yesterday as a bolt out of the blue. On every hand the strongest expressions of disapproval were heard. From the subjoined interviews it will be seen that the opinion is general that the wily Premier is seeking to forestal the judgment of the courts in respect to the voting of constables, and to allow members whose seats are challenged still to take part in legislation. Mr. Marter, M.L.A., regards this action as "the desperate act of a desperate Government," and "a high-handed piece of business." Mr. St. John, ex-M.L.A., said it was a "corrupt attempt at legislation, the crowning act of a corrupt Government." Equally strong expressions were made use of by Mr. E. F. Clarke, M.P., Mr. J. J. Foy, M.L.A, Mr. Robert Birmingham and other well-known politicians.

VIEWS OF THE POLITICIANS.

All Speak in Terms of Disapproval of Premier Hardy's Summer Manoeuvres.

Mr. J. W. St. John, ex-M.L.A., was found in his cosy office in Temple Building, sweltering in the afternoon's heat. Asked about the action of the Ontario Government, he said: "It is the desperate measure of a desperate Government, knowing they are defeated by the will of the people, and it is also a corrupt attempt to legislate themselves into Parliament by the votes of eight supporters of the Hardy Government, who have secured their seats by the support of the constables whose numbers supporting the Government in each of eight constituencies exceed the majorities of the respective members."

"What ridings do you refer to?" was asked.

"They are South Perth, Nipissing, West Huron, Muskoka, East Lambton, South Norfolk, Lennox and West York," replied Mr. St. John.

Continuing, he said: "In these constituencies we have claimed the seats and demanded a scrutiny of votes, and at the trials of the protests by the rota judges, the right of a constable to vote would have been determined by the judges. Of course, even in this case, there would be the right of appeal to the Court of Appeal.

"In the meantime, however, the Attorney-General has submitted the bare academic question to the Court of Appeal for their decision. This court has appeared to decline deciding upon the academic question till some concrete cases have been considered by the rota judges.

"The position of constable has been distributed very generally throughout the province in the last election by supporters of the Government with the corrupt intention of securing votes for the Government candidate and ample proof of the same will be given at the trial of the protests. The Attorney-General, knowing that the cancellation of the constable vote in the last election means his absolute defeat and discomfiture, has taken this unrighteous expedient of calling the Legislature on Aug. 3, to forestal the opinion of the electorate by legislation. The tactics are discreditable. It is a wilful attempt on the part of the Government to patch up a defect in the coercive numbered ballot system by allowing eight members supporting the Government on the strength of the constable vote to crawl in their hole and pull the hole in after them by specious legislation.

Crowning Act of Corrupt Government.

"It is the crowning act of a corrupt Government whose fall is imminent," declared the sturdy St. John, assuming a dramatic posture.

"The whole burden of the Attorney-General's letter," he continued, "in justification of his cause, is fishy and would have been more consistent had it commenced and ended by a discussion of the judgment of the Privy Council on the fishery question, which he has introduced into his letter as a subterfuge and for other reasons too apparent.

"I was told by a prominent Liberal yesterday that the Deputy Attorney-General gave Mr. Hardy the opinion that the constables had no right to vote. This has precipitated the present action of the Government.

"Were I a member of the Legislature I would fight the Government for two months upon the fact that there are two vacancies in the Cabinet," were Mr. St. John's last words as the reporter went away.

Sharp Politician's Clever Scheme.

W. R. Brock, seen by The World, said that the calling of the Legislature was "the clever scheme of a sharp politician, who is taking the question of the right of constables to vote into his own hands."

"How will the electorate view this policy?" was queried.

"With disapproval," replied Mr. Brock. "As a role Canadians frown down sharp practice."

Mr. Brock also thought Aug. 3 was a bad time for the rural members to assemble, and deprecated the resulting cost of calling the House together.

Result of Fear.

Robert Birmingham, Conservative Organizer, was seen in his office, and said that the action of Mr. Hardy was the result of fear lest his whole Government would go to pieces. "He has called the Legislature in order to pass upon the right of constables to vote, while the natural course would have been to let the courts decide. This putting the function of the courts upon the Government is not relished by free citizens. The whole country will lose confidence in Mr. Hardy and his colleagues. The matter of having Mr. Dryden and Col. Gibson still in the Cabinet is a topic that will be freely ventilated on Aug. 3." As the reporter turned to go, Mr. Birmingham said: "Mr. Hardy will find he isn't working chickens this time."

Mr. Marter's Denunciation.

G. F. Marter, M.L.A., was enthusiastic and denunciatory by turns when seen by The World yesterday. Asked what effect the action of the Hardy Government would have upon the electorate, he said: "No confidence can be placed in the Government. They are all powerful, and if they have no respect for public opinion, how can the public respect them? This action is the desperate act of a desperate Government. They have become desperate. They felt satisfied if the question of the constables' voting were left to the judges, the Government would not be in it. If they didn't think the judges would decide against them they would not have gone to such lengths.

"The question whether a constable has a right to vote or not is to be judged by a set of men who are personally effected by the decision. There are more than half a dozen cases to-day of members who hold their seats by a majority made up of this constable vote. Think of the indecency of a man so fixed to declare the meaning of the Act! In polite circles a personal matter is not decided by the parties vitally interested; will these men follow this rule? Seemingly not, for the very men interested are to sit in judgment upon themselves. Further, the Government had plenty of time to correct the Act during the last session."

"Is there any way of tracing how the constables voted?" the reporter queried.

"Yes," vouchsafed Mr. Marter, "on a scrutiny of votes each vote is identified by the numbered ballot. The trial judge has this machinery right at his hand, and will know how each and every constable cast his ballot. If the constables have no right to vote the vote will be struck off from the party receiving the vote, and if a sufficient number of constables voted to give a majority, then the other man gets the seat. That's easy."

Ministers as Spectators.

"Doubtless Hon. John Dryden and Col. Gibson's retention in the Cabinet will be discussed on Aug. 3, but they will merely occupy reserved seats as spectators," laughingly remarked Mr. Marter. "And," continued he, "there was no friction in regard to the fisheries. Surely there was no need to call the House for the question which has already been settled.

"The worst aspect of this high-handed action," continued Mr. Marter, "is that the Government is brought into disrepute with the electorate for giving an interpretation to an Act plain in itself and open only to the decision of judges. The natural course of procedure was to let the election trials go on, then if the judges hold that a constable has no right to vote, an appeal lies to the Court of Appeal. But the Government pursues an arbitrary course in stepping in to forestal the just interpretation.

"That the constables have voted for 20 years," continued Mr. Marter, waxing warm, "is no argument, for the question was never raised. Mark my words, there will be charges made that certain candidates, through promises of a position as constable, secured the vote of the appointed constable. The whole action is a high-handed piece of business. The liberties of the people are not safe in the hands of a Government that can and will do such things," were the words that lingered in the reporter's ears as he went out into the sun, that was several degrees cooler than the political atmosphere.

Mr. J. J. Foy Speaks.

The lengthy and labored memorandum of the Attorney-General, addressed to the Lieutenant-Governor, said Mr. Foy, shows no good reason for the course he proposes. It is full of inconsistencies and bad logic. For instance, Mr. Hardy says he deems it important in the public interest that every electoral district should be represented when the Assembly meets. But if it met at the usual time he is afraid some of those who will meet on Aug. 3 would not be able to take their seats later on, because the courts may find that they have not been duly elected. Therefore, he concludes, let us have an early session so that the disqualified and illegally elected may legislate!

The memorandum further sets forth the Attorney-General's clear and decided opinion that constables can vote under the existing law. Now if they were duly qualified voters the courts will so decide, and the proposed legislation is unnecessary and no reason exists for this sudden assembling of the Legislature.

If, on the other hand, constables under the law were disqualified in the late general elections, why should the Legislature declare the law to have been different from

Continued on Page 2.

GENERAL SHAFTER'S PROGRAM.

Army Ready to Fire on Santiago at Noon To-Day, to Be Aided by the Navy.

Washington, July 13.—The War Department has given out the following from General Shafter:

Headquarters, near Santiago, July 13.—Your telegram saying no modification of orders allowed just received. Have had an interview of an hour and a half with Gen. Toral, and have extended truce until noon to-morrow. Told him that his surrender only will be considered, and that he was without hope of escape and had no right to continue the fight.

I think it made a strong impression on him, and hope for his surrender. If he refuses I will open upon him at 12 o'clock noon to-morrow with every gun I have, and will have the assistance of the navy, who are ready to bombard the city with 13-inch shells.

(Signed) Shafter.

OFF FOR COAST OF SPAIN.

Commodore Watson's Fleet to Sail This Week—No Bombardment of Havana.

New York, July 13.—A special to The Tribune from Washington says: The actual departure of Commodore Watson's raiding squadron for the coast of Spain, which the naval authorities expect will occur about the end of the present week, indicates sufficiently the complete abandonment of any intention to besiege Havana in the next three or four months, and confirms the impression that no intended military operations will be prosecuted in Cuba after the capitulation of Santiago.

The remarkable difficulties which have attended the investment of Santiago and the resulting tedious delays have served to convince the military and naval authorities that Havana cannot be attacked successfully with less than 100,000 men and the entire naval force in the Atlantic. The city, ordinarily one of the best fortified ports in the world, has been made much more impregnable in the last two months through the ceaseless activity of General Blanco, who has surrounded it with several chains of strong intrenchments and fortifications, in addition to the new batteries he has mounted along the coast. Without the strong vessels attached to the raiding squadron the navy would be powerless to render effective assistance to the army against Havana, and it is deemed impossible that land forces alone could secure the surrender of the city with less than several months' campaign, which will be out of the question before midwinter on account of the horrible climatic conditions.

Promptly upon the fall of Santiago, it is announced, the expedition to Porto Rico is to be undertaken, with General Miles in command of three divisions, aggregating more than 30,000 men. He will have the co-operation of Admiral Sampson's heavier ships in the assault on San Juan, and it is his intention to clear the entire island of Spanish troops with every energy at his command. His force will include practically all the regular and volunteer troops now at Santiago, the Cubans and immunes being left to hold that province. In addition to the fleet of 48 transports already secured to carry troops to Porto Rico, including the 30 that formed General Shafter's main expedition, the navy has consented to the temporary use of the auxiliary cruisers, the St. Paul, the St. Louis, the Yale and the Harvard, to carry regiments, and a number of other vessels will be available for the service next week.

Lugsdins' Dollar-and-a-Half Day.

"Dollar and-a-half day among best straw hats" was a good move. Moved men to buy—moved stock for Lugsdin's, 120 Yonge-street, and to move more—the calendars moved on another day at the $1.50 price. You select from five lines of the very finest quality, dressiest styles in this season's straw hats that were going like hot cakes until a day or two ago at two fifty. One fifty's a tempting figure for so much quality and style and six weeks' comfortable wearing time ahead.

The Big Summer Hat Sale at Dineens'.

Later on in the season—towards Christmas—you won't care how cheaply the hatters may offer straw hats. At Dineens' midsummer clearing sale of straw hats you get the styles and values now at reduced prices, for the wear you want in cool hats through the hot days of July, August and September. High-grade notch and split straw braids, which were selling at $2 and $1.50 only two weeks ago, are going at $1.50, $1.25 and $1 at Dineens' new store now. And the assortments at Dineens' include all the fashionable shapes, and all the new colors and effects in bands, designed for the season.

Correct and careful is the rule followed in all our work as dyers and cleaners. We'd like to demonstrate to you how well we dye or clean the finest silks. Can help you to own a pretty silk blouse. R. Parker & Co., Dyers and Cleaners, 787-791 Yonge street, Toronto. Phones 3037, 3640, 2143, 1004, 5098.

The Barristers' Vacation.

"Long vacation" is on, and the barrister who has had many "briefs" is resting from his mental labors. The lawyers who have hurried away to Muskoka without a supply of good cigars can have a box sent by mail from Muller's. They can send cash by mail and Mr. Muller will select a sample box, which will bring a "repeat" order in brief time.

Pember's Turkish and Vapor Baths 127 Yonge.

Lakeview Hotel, Parliament and Winchester-streets. Terms, $1 and $1.50 per day. Special rates to weekly boarders. Table d'Hote 6 to 8 o'clock. J. H. Ayre, Proprietor. 246

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Cook's Turkish Baths, 204 King West. Ladies 75c; gents day 75c, evening 50c.

Masonic.

At the important dinner given by the Grand Masonic Festival, Freemason's Tavern, Deutz & Geldermann's Gold Lack Sec Champagne was specially selected for that occasion.

For Toothache use Gibbons' Toothache Gum. Sold by druggists. Price 10c.

WILL TORAL SURRENDER?

Washington Thinks He Will and Thus Avoid the Smash.

Report That the Garrison May Be Allowed to Return to Spain—Better for Soldiers to Be Shot Down in Battle Than to Rot Away With Fevers, so Santiago Must Surrender To-Day or Fall by Assault.

Washington, July 13.—While the long-expected fall of Santiago did not take place to-day, it is evident that the crisis has been reported. Within the next 24 hours Santiago will either surrender or receive such a baptism of fire as seldom falls to the lot of a besieged town.

"If he refuses I will open on him at 12 noon to-morrow with every gun and I have the assistance of the navy, which is ready to bombard the city with 13 inch shells."

This is the program laid down by General Shafter and it is to be carried out to the letter. Gen. Shafter is still commanding according to the War Department officials, and, although despatches have been received from Major-General Miles, signed Major-General Commanding, it is said that he has not displaced Gen. Shafter in direct charge of the operations. The public, in one of these telegrams from Gen. Miles, was given first notice that the Government, in the course of negotiations with Gen. Toral, had offered to send the Spanish forces in Santiago back to Spain.

For Conditional Surender.

A few days ago it was stated that the President would insist upon unconditional surrender, but it appears that conditions had been modified. This was done from a desire to avoid useless bloodshed, for Gen. Toral's army removed to Spain would be harmless to prevent further operations in Cuba, and would serve as good a purpose as would the destruction of the Spanish army. To allow the Spanish General to withdraw to the interior and fall back on Havana, on the other hand, would put the Americans under the obligation of overcoming that additional force when it comes to the seige of Havana. The Government also is moved to make this proposal to remove the Spanish forces to Spain through a strong desire to close up the operations at Santiago at the earliest possible moment. This desire has been materially strengthened by the appearance of yellow fever within the American lines.

It was at first supposed that the men were falling ill with malaria and climatic fever, so the cases were reported as simply suspicious. Now, however, it is the final admission that they are genuine cases of Yellow Jack. Their appearance has determined the authorities upon a more active prosecution of the campaign.

At the End of the Truce.

Orders either have or soon will go forward to Gen. Shafter to discuss no more with the Spanish commander, but to proceed to assault the town as soon as the present truce expires. It is expected by Shafter that the navy will co-operate and while Secretary Long has received no direct advices on that point from Admiral Sampson, he fully credits this expectation.

Reluctant as the War Department is to sacrifice the many lives that might be lost in an assault, it is deemed to be better policy to make it than to allow the men to rot away with fevers and other diseases during the long period that would be required to perfect the reduction of the city by steady investment.

An expectation is still entertained, however, that this assault will be unnecessary, through Toral's surrendering before it begins. It was perhaps the spread of this belief, caused by a knowledge of the more energetic steps in prospect that tended to remove largely the feeling of depression manifested at the opening of the day upon the circulation of rumors of the appearance of yellow fever in the American camps.

Regarding the future of Santiago, nothing has been officially stated, but it is significant that orders were issued from the Department this afternoon to prepare the 1st and 2nd Regiments of volunteer immunes for immediate departure for the front. This would seem to indicate a purpose to garrison Santiago with these fever-proof men after its capitulation, thus permitting the removal of the regular troops to more healthy points.

The Irene Incident.

Turning to the far east, it was refreshing to receive to-day good news again from Dewey. The Administration is very much pleased with the readiness shown by the admiral in meeting the grave issue presented to him at Subic Bay and just reported, as he did. Naval officers, too, were not a little gratified at the speedy retirement of the German cruiser Irene after the appearance of the Raleigh and Concord.

A comparison of the ships shows that the Irene was much superior to either of the two American vessels, and in tonnage was almost as large as the Raleigh and Concord together.

From this it is to be inferred that the retirement of the Irene was from motives of general policy, rather than from any disposition to try conclusions with the two American ships.

In official quarters here, there appears to be no disposition to look upon the act of the Irene as a menace which will require explanation. It was thought at first that this first outward show of force on the part of the German ship might lead to an inquiry by the Government as to the purposes of Germany. Thus far, however, there is no disposition to make such inquiry or attach serious import to the incident.

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CARLIST UPRISING IN SPAIN.

El Epoca Urges on Madrid Government a Military Occupation of Northern Provinces.

Madrid, July 13.—(10 p.m.)—Senor Sagasta, the Premier, declares that the peace propositions attributed to President McKinley are inadmissable.

El Epoca considers that a Carlist movement is undoubtedly in preparation and urges upon the Government a military occupation of the northern provinces of Spain.

On leaving the Cabinet Council to-night, Lieut.-General Coorea, Minister of War, said there was nothing in the official despatches to confirm rumors that Santiago had capitulated to the Americans.

Captain Aunon, Minister of Marine, confirmed the report that Commodore Watson's squadron is now en route for Spain. He added that Admiral Camara's fleet would find a secure port.

Duke Almedovar de Rio, Minister of Foreign Affairs, reiterated the statement that no negotiations for peace have taken place. He said that General Blanco had again wired General Toral, commander of the Spanish forces at Santiago, to resist the Americans.

GERMAN BOAT RAN AWAY,

Chased by Dewey, When Siding With the Spaniards—Still Fighting at Manila.

Manila, July 9, via Hong Kong, July 13.—The insurgents on Wednesday, July 6, reported that the German gunboat Irene, in Subic Bay, refused to permit them to attack the Spaniards on Grand Island. Rear Admiral Dewey promptly despatched the United States cruisers Raleigh and Concord to investigate the matter. On entering Subic Bay the Raleigh opened fire on the forts, whereupon the Irene slipped her cable and steamed out by the other channel.

In reply to the fire of the American warship the Spaniards, numbering over 500 men, surrendered everything. On returning to Manila the Irene explained that she interfered "in the cause of humanity" and offered to hand over to the Americans the refugees she had on board. Admiral Dewey, however, declined to accept them.

The insurgents yesterday made vigorous attacks on the Spaniards from all sides with little result. They shelled the Spanish blockhouses and trenches north of Manila and captured the Spanish guns at Santa Mesa.

There was a furious musketry fire all night long at San Juan, Santa Ana, Paco and Pasayi, the Spaniards replying with artillery and musketry.

Dewey Names Irene.

Washington, July 13.—The Navy Department has received from Admiral Dewey the following despatch:

"Aguinaldo informs me that his troops have taken all of Subic Bay except Isla Grand, which he was prevented from taking by German man-of-war Irene.

"On July 7 the Raleigh and Concord went there, took the island and about 1300 men with arms and ammunition. No resistance The Irene retired from the bay on their arrival. I shall send the Boston to Cape Engano about July 16 to second army detachment. It is not practicable to send to Juam. No transport vessel is available.

"(Sgd.) Dewey."

Mutineers Kill Officers.

Hong Kong, July 13.—Letters received here from Cavite, under date of July 9, say that while the Spanish steamer Philippines was hiding in the river near Subic the crew mutinied and killed the officers. They then handed the steamer over to the insurgents, who armed the vessel and despatched it to Subic for the purpose of making an attack on Grande Island.

Continuing, the letter confirms the story told by the Associated Press correspondent at Manila in regard to the action of the German warship Irene, and the steps taken by Admiral Dewey to prevent interference with the insurgents, adding that the Spanish prisoners, in spite of their protest, were handed over to the insurgents with the captured arms and ammunition. The Germans, it appears, fraternize with the Spaniards, and German officers are often seen in the Spanish trenches.

Dysentery is reported to have broken out among the American troops.

Some Stray Shots.

General Miles reports that the Spaniards have several times sent in flags of truce, asking for reconsideration of their terms for capitulation, but so far they have refused to consider unconditional surrender. It is thought the hoisting of the flag of truce is done with the single purpose of delaying a decisive engagement.

Captain-General Blanco has replied to the Spanish Government's reiterated representations in regard to peace by energetically protesting against the idea of peace. The Captain-General says the report that the Government has resolved to negotiate with the United States has had a deplorable effect, especially among the troops. Blanco states that nothing can justify a cessation of hostilities at present.

It is reported that the ship San Domingo was wrecked off the Isle of Pines. She is suppose dto have been procured by Blanco to run the blockade with provisions.

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Fashion's Fragrant Flower.

Sweet peas are wonderfully lovely and very plentiful the present season, and the large consignments daily from the famous conservatories make these dainty fragrant flowers extremely low in price at Dunlop's, 5 King-street and 445 Yonge-street.

What It Sticks Stays Stuck.

We have just received a shipment of the improved paste reservoir and spreader. Give it a trial. Blight Bros., 81 Yonge. 246

Cook's Turkish Baths, 204 King W. Open all night. Bath and bed $1.

Monuments.

Call and inspect our stock and get our prices before purchasing elsewhere. The McIntosh Granite & Marble Company, Limited, 524 Yonge-street. Phone 4249.

DEATHS.

McCONNELL—At Sault Ste. Marie, July 10, J. P. McConnell, aged 54 years 4 months and 24 days. Born in Streetsville, Peel County, Ontario.

PANIC IN POLITICS

The Hardy Government Ship in a Dense Fog.

COLLISION AND OBSTRUCTION

Struggling for Office and Political Existence—No Life Boats and the Rafts Seized by the Officers—Stratton, Pattullo, McKay, Conmee of the Crew Pulled Under by the Sinking Gibsons and Drydens—Dreadful Scenes at the Disaster.

Axiom: Time for a change.
Dodge: Subvert the law, stifle the courts.
Duty: Resign forthwith as beaten men.
Moral: Obstruction's the word—a government of cripples can't stand a siege.

The fundamental idea of party government is change from one party in power to another. In England, no party holds office for six years. Out they go; in they come. The constitution never contemplated one party entrenching themselves in power for twenty-five years. If for twenty-five years, then for ever. But this was the one idea of Mowat, and it now is of Hardy. Entrench your party behind office, patronage, an army of office-holders, partial legislation. Nay, go further, and usurp the functions of the courts and adjudge your party in power!

The very best thing that could happen Ontario would be a change in government. There would be cleaner and better administration, greater regard for the public, less exploitation of the offices for the office-holder, economy, energy, the enthusiasm of new men. The party in power have no object other than to hold on.

Axiom: It's time for a change.

Mr. Hardy has been advised that if the protests go to the courts it will be held that the hundreds of constables who voted in the late elections had no right to vote; that, in the scrutiny which would follow, the judge would throw out their votes and give the Opposition eight or ten seats, which would put the Liberals in a minority and Hardy out of office.

Dodge: Stifle the courts, change the law, adjudge yourself to be in power.

When a party is discredited, when it has lost the confidence of the country, it is the duty of the government—not to delay action, not to resort to tricks, not to ignore the voice of the people.

Duty: Resign forthwith. Clear, straightforward, manly. But it's the one thing Mr. Hardy won't do.

And what about the two defeated Ministers? Plainly, to find them seats or let them go. But Mr. Hardy has refused to let them go. He says he will stand by them. He has told the friends of aspirants to portfolios that he will not entertain their recommendations. Seats will be found by trading in offices, grants to constituencies, intriguing of a low kind. Mr. Conmee, Mr. German, Dr. McKay, Mr. Evanturel, Mr. Stratton, Mr. Pattullo must wait! Will they?

What will Whitney do? If he is up to the situation, he will meet Hardy at his own game and beat him. Obstruction is the word. If nine Conservatives blocked the Remedial Bill, surely an Opposition of nearly fifty can debate the address for two months and any bill proposing to violate the law for a year or longer. All it wants is organization. The Government, unfortunately for itself, and we regret to say it, but there is no disguising evident facts, is a government of physical cripples, who could not stand a siege of six nights, nor three nights. If Mr. Hardy chooses to play with loaded dice, his rivals will not be slow to do the same. Surely a proposal to override the law, to silence the judges, to steal office can be met and beaten by a legitimate resort to obstruction.

Moral: Obstruction's the word.

TARTE'S UNTIMELY TRIP.

At Least Lemieux, M.P., Thinks so—The Minister Will Be Shadowed—A Hornets' Nest.

Montreal, July 13.—(Special.)—Hon. J. Israel Tarte left port this evening for the Maritime Provinces. The Minister of Public Works sailed by the Eureka, accompanied by several friends. It appears to be Mr. Tarte's intention to visit every public work provided for or aided by the votes of the last session. The Minister's trip will also take in the Magdalen Islands, where a new wharf is being built. Mr. Rudolph Lemieux, M.P. for Gaspe, will also put in an appearance at the same time for he is one of Mr. Tarte's bitter enemies and does not intend that the Minister shall take to himself all the credit for having secured the wharf.

The political situation threatens, during Mr. Tarte's absence, some new developments, owing to the bitter attitude of the French Liberals towards The Globe's attack on the sailors of La Bourgogne. The Star, having taken issue with The Globe, Mr. R. Lemieux, M.P., writes a letter to that paper this evening, thanking it for the course taken and declares that The Globe article was a scandalous outrage. This is not all.

Sir Wilfrid and the Spaniards.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier's action in expelling the two Spaniards has formed a real hornets' nest about his ears and both French and English are opposed to the Premier's extreme move. On the whole there appears to be quite a number of little storms brewing in the horizon. It is quite true that Senor Du Bosc left Montreal to-day, but it is not so sure that Lieut. Carranza sailed away in the same ship. It is stated here that the Spanish naval officer did not accompany Du Bosc and consequently the American spies and detectives are once more perplexed, for they supposed that Laurier had rid Canada of their arch-enemy.

Triumph for Doctor of Reform.

There was a very lively time to-day at the election of officers of the College of Physicians and Surgeons for Quebec Province. The fight, as a matter of fact, has been between Dr. Beausoleil and Dr. Lachapelle, but the latter, representing the Reform ticket, triumphed.

The fight has created a great stir in the ranks of the medical profession throughout the province.

STEAMBOAT RATE WAR.

Montreal to Kingston for 25c—Bertram to Build Another Vessel for R. & O.

Montreal, July 12.—(Special.)—There was a full meeting of the Board of Directors of the Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Company this morning, Senator Forget in the chair. Capt. Craig of Kingston, for 20 years in the employ of the company, was appointed to succeed to Capt. McDonald in command of the Caspian. The board also decided to build a sister boat to the Toronto and the contract was awarded to the Bertrams of Toronto. The new steamer is to be ready for next year and will run on the Toronto route.

R. & O.'s Deep Cut.

It was also decided to carry the war into Africa, as one of the directors put it, and, beginning to-morrow morning, there will be a rate war declared against the American line in the Thousand Island district, a cut being made of 75 per cent. This will include Kingston, Alexandria Bay, Clayton, Thousand Island Park, Gananoque, etc. Dollar tickets will, therefore, be sold for 25 cents.

There is nothing new in connection with the Napanee Bank robbers, no further arrests having taken place.

Fine and Warm.

Minimum and maximum temperatures: Esquimalt, 54—70; Kamloops, 68—90; Calgary, 54—92; Qu'Appelle, 66—88; Winnipeg, 70—52; Port Arthur, 52—60; Parry Sound, 50—78; Toronto, 52—79; Ottawa, 50—84; Montreal, 56—76; Quebec, 62—80; Halifax, 56—66.

PROBS: Moderate winds; fine and warm.

Oak Hall Clothiers, 115 King-street east, are selling men's summer coats at a dollar, a dollar and a half and two dollars. They are as right as right can be.

Steamship Arrivals.

July 13.	At	From.
Buenos Ayrean	Montreal	Glasgow
McAdam	Montreal	Glasgow
Cairo	Montreal	Barry
Roberts	Montreal	Barry
Sorrento	Halifax	Hamburg
Jorgenson	Halifax	Hamburg
Barcelona	Liverpool	Halifax
Rossmore	Liverpool	Montreal
Brazilian	London	Montreal
Concord	Glasgow	Montreal
Montpelier	Hull	Montreal
Wasted Water	Leith	Montreal
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse	Bremen	New York
Servia	Queenstown	New York
State of Nebraska	Glasgow	New York
Thingvalla	Copenhagen	New York
Amsterdam	Boulogne	New York