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OTTAWA.

Trade Commissioner Larke of Australia, Tells Some Truths

That Are Not Very Pleasant Reading—Report of Canadian Commissioner to South Africa—Other News.

OTTAWA, July 17.—In a report to the government, Trade Commissioner Larke of Australia tells some truths which are not very pleasant reading. He says several complaints have been received that inferior goods have been sent to Australia from Canada. One wholesale house recently showed him three orders from the country, in which it was specified they must not be filled with goods of Canadian manufacture. In one case of complaint it appears the difficulty arose out of carelessness in the inspection of goods before shipment; in another case there was a deliberate shipment of goods that were too bad for the Canadian market. Mr. Larke points out the mistake of Canadians shipping by New York, where it appears goods are deliberately held back in order to discredit Canada.

In the report received today at the department of trade and commerce from James Cumming, Canadian trade commissioner to South Africa, he says he has recently visited all the leading centres of population. He found a general demand for goods that could be supplied at a greater profit than could be obtained by British or American firms. He found Canadian lumber, doors, furniture, asbestos, canned fish, fruits, bacon, cheese, etc., sold as Yankee or British goods. The wholesale men do not buy direct from manufacturers, but through commission houses. The trade with European countries is facilitated by up-to-date transportation accommodation. Mr. Cumming recommends Canadian manufacturers and wholesalers to open agencies in South Africa. He finds salesmen favorable to a privileged customs tariff for Great Britain and the colonies.

The population of Maisonneuve, as taken by the dominion enumerators, is 65,177, a large increase.

W. D. LeSeur, secretary of the post office department, in company with Inspector Bolduc of Quebec, is visiting post offices on the north shore of the St. Lawrence as far as Labrador.

It is stated at the census department that the work of compiling the population by origin has not yet been touched.

A deputation from the Ottawa royal reception committee had a conference with Hon. Mr. Tarte this morning, with a view to ascertaining what part the government proposed to take in connection with the reception to the Duke of Cornwall here. Tarte told the committee to prepare its own programme first.

The Ottawa lumbermen will spend $5,000 in entertaining their Royal Highnesses.

It is said that the report of Capt. Maxwell of the hydrographic survey favors the north channel below Quebec, as possessing greater breadth and deeper water than the south channel.

OTTAWA, July 18.—The statue of the late Alexander Mackenzie was placed in position on Parliament hill today between Cartier monument and summer house. It is a joint production of Hamilton McCarthy and P. Hebert, Canadian sculptors. The pedestal is 14 feet high and the statue 9 feet.

Foreign governments are taking great interest at the work of the marine biological station at Canso. The first report of the scientists who worked at the station last year is going through the press. Applications for copies have been received from the French and German governments.

The premier of Tasmania has requested the fisheries department to furnish his colony a supply of salmon ova to be planted in Tasmanian waters. An officer of the Tasmanian government will arrive in Canada next month for the purpose of securing the eggs and taking them to Australia. Three varieties of ova will be sent, sockeye and quinnat from Pacific coast, a quarter of a million of each, and a similar quantity of eggs of Atlantic salmon.

The imperial gratuities have reached the militia department through the dead letter office for over 20 Canadians who cannot be found at addresses given by the men when they returned to Canada. Among them are: 6330, G. Campbell of Fredericton; 429, J. P. Nilant, Sussex; 798, A. Roberts, St. John. These men are invited to apply to the department here for their cheques.

Two charges against Chief Powell have been disposed of, both being dismissed.

THE ACCESSION OATH.

Revised Version Suggested by the Committee of the House of Lords.

The select committee of the house of lords appointed "to consider the declaration required by the Sovereign, on his accession, by the Bill of Rights (1 Will. III., cap. 2, s 1); and to report whether its language can be modified advantageously, without diminishing its efficacy as a security for the maintenance of the Protestant succession," has issued their report. It consists of the following resolution:

That the declaration required by the Sovereign on his accession by the Bill of Rights can be modified advantageously, and for the future should be as follows, viz.:

"I, A. B., by the Grace of God, King (or Queen) of Great Britain and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, do solemnly and sincerely, in the presence of God, profess, testify, and declare that I do believe that in the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper there is not any transubstantiation of the elements of bread and wine into the body and blood of Christ, at or after the consecration thereof by any person whatsoever. And I do believe that the invocation or adoration of the Virgin Mary, or any other saint, and the sacrifice of the Mass as they are now used in the Church of Rome, are contrary to the Protestant religion. And I do solemnly, in the presence of God, profess, testify, and declare that I do make this declaration and every part thereof unreservedly."

The Old Form of Oath.

The important passage in the original version, which it is now proposed to change, read:

"That I do believe that in the sacrament of the Lord's Supper there is not any transubstantiation of the elements of bread and wine into the body and blood of Christ at or after the consecration thereof by any person whatsoever; and that the invocation or adoration of the Virgin Mary, or any other saint, and the sacrifice of the Mass, as they are used in the Church of Rome, are superstitious and idolatrous."

The committee giving this decision were the Lord Chancellor, the Marquis of Salisbury, the Duke of Argyll, Earl Spencer, Earl Cadogan, the Earl of Crewe, the Earl of Dunraven, and Lord Tweedmouth; and the resolution was moved by the Lord Chancellor.

MAGNIFICENT SIGHT.

Duke of Connaught Installed as Grand Master of Masonic Grand Lodge of England.

TORONTO, July 17.—The Telegram's special cable from London says: In the Royal Albert hall today the Duke of Connaught was installed as grand master of the Masonic Grand Lodge of England in the presence of a great throng of brethren, who occupied seats in the main auditorium and galleries of this celebrated building. It was a magnificent sight, and one rarely witnessed, only the fifth ceremony of the kind that has taken place in England since the beginning of the last century. Thousands of Masons—and none below the rank of past master, master or senior warden were allowed to attend—in full regalia filled every seat in the vast hall, and the sight was one never to be forgotten by those who enjoyed the honor of being present.

The office of grand master had been held by the Prince of Wales from 1874 until he ascended the throne, when his brother, the Duke of Connaught, was chosen for this most exalted position.

The Grand Lodge of Canada, now in session at Hamilton, sent greetings, and when the cable was read today fraternal enthusiasm was unbounded, and the sentiments of the brethren across the Atlantic cordially reciprocated.

The Earl of Amherst, G. M. pro tem, received G. J. Bennett of Toronto, representative of the Grand Lodge of Canada and presented him to the assemblage. He was given a distinctive seat on the dais, along with the officers of the Grand Lodge and distinguished representatives, and was also honored with a special line in the programme of proceedings and was placed with Ireland and Scotland in the royal procession. Every mention of Canada by the speakers brought forth repeated cheers, and the premier colony of the empire occupied the foremost place in the ceremony.

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SOUTH AFRICA.

Lord Kitchener Reports the Death of Prominent Boer Leaders.

Correspondence Between Reitz and Steyn Found in Captured Baggage Near Lindley on July First.

LONDON, July 18.—Lord Kitchener, commanding British forces in South Africa, reports to the war office as follows:—

ELANDSFONTEIN, July 18.—Capt. Charles Botha, son of Philip Botha, and Field Cornets Humann and Oliver have been killed in the Orange River Colony.

LONDON, July 18.—The war office issued late tonight a despatch from Lord Kitchener giving the correspondence between Mr. Reitz and Mr. Steyn that was captured with the latter's baggage near Lindley July 1.

Mr. Reitz, under date of May 10, wrote Mr. Steyn that a meeting of the Transvaal government had been held, attended by Gen. Botha, Gen. Viljoen and Mr. Smuts, to consider the national situation. He went on to catalogue the difficulties—the numerous surrenders of burghers entailing a heavy responsibility on the government, the rapidly decreasing supply of ammunition, the disintegration of the government and the lack of any definite assurances of European intervention.

"In view of these facts," he said, "the government has decided to address a message to President Kruger pointing out the terrible conditions. The time has passed for us to let matters drift as at present. We must take a final step."

Mr. Steyn, replying May 15, upbraids Mr. Reitz with weak heartedness, saying:

"There is still sufficient ammunition to continue the struggle. You ask what prospect there is of a successful termination. I ask what chance there was for two small republics, when they declared war against the mighty power of Great Britain. You will answer that we trusted in God and foreign intervention. What reason is there now to place less trust in God?

"I have seen recent newspapers and I firmly believe that complications will occur in Europe in the course of a few months which will secure our good fortune."

LONDON, July 17.—Replying to a question in the house of commons yesterday afternoon Secretary of War Brodrick said the statement printed by the Daily News to the effect that Lord Kitchener had advised the government that it was now possible to withdraw the greater part of the infantry in South Africa and that the government was considering the question of replacing the infantry with mounted men who would act as a police force along the railway lines, was wholly unauthorized and was also inaccurate.

CAPE TOWN, July 17.—The British column which started from Kimberly some time ago has returned to that place after successful operations in the neighboring districts. The column brought in 50 prisoners, a large number of refugees and considerable cattle. The Boer invaders are still roaming all over the upper part of these districts in the neighborhood of Richmond.

LONDON, July 17.—Theophilus Schreiner, brother of Olive Schreiner, has sent a letter to the South African Association contradicting the statements by Ouida to the effect that Olive Schreiner was held a prisoner by the British in South Africa, and published in the London Daily News July 16.

Theophilus Schreiner says his sister, Olive Schreiner, is living in Hanover, Cape Colony, for the sake of her health, and that her husband, Mr. Cronwright, is with her. The town of Hanover is under martial law, says Theophilus Schreiner, but Olive Schreiner is allowed the freedom of the military cordon.

ACCIDENT IN THE SOUND.

Joy Line Steamer, Tremont, Had Her Bow Cut Off.

NEW LONDON, Conn., July 17.—With forty feet of her bow cut clean off, the steamer Tremont of the Joy line, which left Boston for New York yesterday with 300 passengers, was towed in New London this morning in a sinking condition and beached. All her passengers had been transferred to other steamers in the Sound and continued their trip to New York. The Tremont's injury is due to a collision in the Sound at midnight last night with the steam yacht Wild Duck. Captain Wilcox of the Tremont says the night was perfectly clear, and the steamer was proceeding on her usual course. About 12 miles west of Cornfield light a schooner rigged steam yacht was made out on the bow. The officers of the Tremont supposed that the yacht would pass astern of their vessel, as her course seemed to be on a line diagonal to that of the Tremont. No danger was thought of until the yacht had approached to within a quarter of a mile, when she was hailed from the Tremont and no answer was received. When too late, the Tremont attempted to change her course to avoid the impending collision. The sharp prow of the yacht struck her about 30 feet back of the port bow, and she sheered diagonally across, coming out on the starboard side.

The force of the impact was sufficient to throw passengers from their bunks, and caused the greatest excitement among them for a time, but the officers of the Tremont, with admirable coolness, maintained discipline, and aid was quickly at hand.

The steamers City of Worcester and City of Lowell were both nearby and promptly went to the assistance of the Tremont.

As soon as the extent of the Tremont's injury was known the City of Lowell was alongside, and the transfer of passengers from the disabled boat was quickly effected. The City of Lowell was bound to New York, and resumed her trip as soon as it was seen that the Tremont had all the assistance necessary. The crew of the Tremont remained on board their vessel and accepted an offer of the New Hampshire for assistance to New London. In tow of that steamer the Tremont reached here this morning. Immediately after the accident the steam yacht backed away from the wreck and left, coming into New London harbor this morning. From shore it appeared that she had sustained much injury to her stem.

Capt. Wilcox insists that it was a fairly clear night, and if proper lookout had been kept on the yacht the collision would not have occurred.

The accident to the Tremont is the second misfortune that has come to the Joy line fleet within three weeks, the steamer Old Dominion of the line being now on the rocks off Rye Beach, N. Y., where she struck on a foggy night.

EARL RUSSELL

Goes to Jail for Three Months for Bigamy.

LONDON, July 6.—Earl Russell, arraigned at the bar of the house of lords today, for trial on the charge of bigamy, pleaded guilty after lengthy arguments against the jurisdiction of the court.

Earl Russell was sentenced to three months' imprisonment as a first class misdemeanant. The trial of Earl Russel began at 11 o'clock this morning and was carried on with all the quaint and middle age ceremonies. The arguments lasted one hour. Both the Earl and Countess Russell and their counsels pleaded they did not know they were doing wrong, but had acted on best advice obtainable. The peers reached their decision after considering the case twenty minutes.

Although the house of lords was not represented in its full strength, about two hundred of Earl Russell's peers attended the trial and made an imposing array as they filed into the hall, two by two, from behind the throne. Lord Salisbury, the premier, brought up in the rear of the procession, and was almost unnoticed as he took his seat near Lord Halsbury. Immediately beneath the latter's dais sat the ten judges in their gorgeous robes surrounded by a phalanx of lesser legal luminaries. On either side of the judges were ranged five benches filled with peers whose rank was distinguishable by the varying number of rows of ermine and gold lace on their scarlet mantles. The benches reserved for peeresses were amply filled, while the space allotted to distinguished strangers were crowded with diplomatists and their families, including the U. S. ambassador, Joseph H. Choate, and the secretary of the United States embassy, Henry White.

The scene in the Royal Gallery, temporarily converted into a court of justice, when the lord high chancellor, Lord Halsbury, who had been appointed lord high steward for the occasion, took his seat upon the dais and the quaint ceremonial commenced, was most picturesque. The hall was a magnificent blaze of color, produced by the robes of the peers, the academic robes of the judges and the brilliant uniforms of high state officers.

PRESENTATION OF MEDALS.

An Ottawa despatch says that it is expected that the presentation of medals by H. R. H. the Duke of Cornwall and York to the men of the South African contingents, Strathcona's Horse alone excepted, will take place as follows: Quebec, between September 16 and 18; Montreal, between September 18 and 20; Ottawa, between September 20 and 24; Winnipeg, September 26; Regina, September 28; Calgary, September 29; Vancouver, October 1; Victoria, October 2 or 3; Toronto, between October 9 and 12; St. John, October 15 or 16; Halifax, between October 16 and 21. Any officer, N. C. O. or soldier entitled to a medal may receive it at any of the places above named. A receipt roll of all those entitled to the medal, showing the clasps earned, will be at the office of the D. O. C. or other places to be notified later, the day preceding the date on which the presentation will take place. It will be necessary for all individuals who intend to parade to receive the medal from H. R. H. to present themselves at such office to be identified and to sign the roll. An identification card will be issued to them by the officer in charge of the medals, which it will be necessary to produce at the presentation the following day. Claimants who belong to the active militia will parade in the uniform of the corps to which they belong. Those who do not belong to the militia at the present time will wear civilian clothes. Individuals who do not find it convenient to parade at any one of the places named above will be able to obtain their medal after the termination of the Duke's tour. It should be stated that the militia department has not yet received any of the medals, and does not know when they are likely to arrive.

ARE WORKING HARD.

HALIFAX, July 17.—Premier Murray has been some time in Cape Breton. His mission, a North Sydney despatch says, is to get his party friends ready for an election in August or September. To a friend who remonstrated him on the bringing on of a general election while the visit of the Duke and Duchess of York is impending, Mr. Murray replied that the case was urgent, and he made the suggestion that delay would be disastrous. Whatever the cause, there seems to be a panic in local government circles accompanied by strenuous exertions to get the machine in working order.

NICARAGUA TREATY.

Interview With Lord Pauncefote, the British Ambassador to the U. S.

Hopes that When He Returns to America in October Everything Will be Satisfactorily Arranged.

LONDON, July 17.—Lord Pauncefote, British ambassador to the United States, said tonight to a representative of the Associated Press:

"I am having conferences with the Marquis of Lansdowne not only about Nicaragua, but also with regard to half a dozen treaties pending between Great Britain and the United States. These are chiefly concerned with West Indian reciprocity arrangements."

When asked if he thought there was any posibility of arriving at an agreement regarding the Nicaragua canal before congress re-convened, he replied:

"Yes, I sincerely hope so. We are now in the middle of the negotiations, which, although they have not yet reached any tangible result, show good promise. Naturally I may not disclose the details, but I may say that when I return to the United States at the end of October I hope to take with me a Nicaragua treaty that will meet the views of both President McKinley and the British cabinet. It goes without saying that the president has made himself cognizant of the opinions of the senate and of the secretary of state."

Reverting to the report that a majority of the senate favored a neutral canal, Lord Pauncefote said:

"It would be good news if true. I happen to know that Mr. Hay consulted the senate, both the section supposed to support him and the section credited with other motives. You may be sure that whatever is agreed upon between the two governments will meet with the approval of the senate."

When asked if the joint commission was likely to sit again in Washington, he replied:

"Yes, I think that it will, although this will not occur until after my return. I do not agree with the opinion that the sessions already held have resulted in no good. The joint commission has thrashed out many points of difference between Canada and the United States, although the inability to agree as to the Alaska boundary, and the sad death of Lord Herschel, appeared, perhaps, to nullify the commision's labor.

"I see the Boston Chamber of Commerce has petitioned for reciprocity with Canada. This I regard as a most hopeful sign. It will be one of my aims when I return to the United States to foster this desire for a closer commercial relationship between the dominion and the United States. I should hope to include Newfoundland, making its interests identical with those of Canada, although so far as Newfoundland is concerned it is all a question of fish, and the Gloucester fishermen do not always see things in just the same light as do the people of Newfoundland."

CHINA.

Dark Prospects for Conclusion of the Negotiations.

PEKIN, July 16.—The ministers of the powers now freely admit that the prospect of a conclusion of the negotiations is growing darker. The situation is most serious, as the deadlock has continued for more than a month. The meeting arranged for today was postponed because it was apparent the proceedings would be fruitless.

The neutral ministers assert that either Great Britain or Russia must make material concessions before a conclusion of the agreement is possible. Meanwhile the committees of the ministers are working upon comparatively unimportant details, such as improvements in navigation; but if the financial question were settled the negotiations could be closed in a day.

Li Hung Chang keeps sending strenuous requests to the ministers of the powers to present a complete plan. He represents that China is willing to accept any reasonable terms.

TRACKMEN'S STRIKE.

A Manifesto Issued by President Wilson on the Question.

President John T. Wilson of the Brotherhood of Railway Trackmen of America, the executive head of the present C. P. R. strike, has issued a manifesto to the public correcting from the trackmen's standpoint some of the statements heretofore published in the press. He says: "The strike was ordered by the maintenance of way men themselves. They sent their committee to Montreal with the understanding that if the officials declined to enter into an agreement with them setting forth the terms and conditions of their employment, the committee were to notify the men, with the understanding that a suspension of work would take place.

"The C. P. R. company have entered into agreements setting forth the terms and conditions of employment with committees representing other classes of its employes. If it were wrong for them to enter into an agreement with a committee representing their maintenance of way men, they did wrong in signing agreements with the other committees.

"I am called an 'interloper.' My position is that of president of an international organization; the members of the organization are my employers. I came to Canada in obedience to their orders. The officers of an international organization have as much right to administer the affairs of the organization as the officials of the C. P. Railway company have to administer the affairs of a road through Canada and into the States. If I have been correctly informed, neither the president nor the general manager of the C. P. R. company were born in Canada. All men should be honest, truthful and fair in their dealings with their fellowmen, without regard to the place of their birth."

In answer to the charge that he had come to Canada and precipitated the strike in the interest of transportation companies across the line, he quotes from a letter written by him to the president of the C. P. R. company on the 14th of June, notifying him that a suspension of work would take place on the morning of June 17th:

Continuing, he says: I maintain that the public are entitled to safe, speedy, and unmolested transportation from the corporation holding public franchises, without regard to their petty differences with their employes, and should protect themselves against inconvenience on account of such disturbances, and if employer cannot, or will not adjust their differences, a commission appointed by the people and for the people should determine what is right and proper in the way of a settlement, and have the two parties to the controversy submit to the decision of the commission so appointed.

A great many mis-statements have been made and published in the various newspapers of the country which were calculated to mislead the public. The day after the strike was inaugurated (June 18), according to Montreal papers, the general manager of the C. P. R. states: "It seems a strange thing that a whole body of men can be kept from their work and the wherewithal to buy their daily bread by a parcel of men forming a committee."

According to reports received by the Montreal committee very few men have returned to work, and wrecks have occurred at various places along the line from St. John to Vancouver on account of the track not being looked after by competent men. The public are being advised through the press that the track is being patrolled regularly and kept in safe running condition. I have been informed from a source which I consider reliable that one of the general superintendents secured passes for his wife and children from the Canada Atlantic Railway Company, from Ottawa to Montreal, on the 15th inst., instead of sending them over the Canadian Pacific railway.

The committee has received reports to the effect that C. P. R. detectives have been arrested and locked up for attempting, at the point of revolvers, to compel men to work against their will.

Yesterday a report was received that a C. P. R. detective killed an Italian workman for refusing to go to work. I wired Port Arthur regarding the matter, as follows: "Did C. P. R. detective kill Italian workman for refusing to work? Report particulars by wire." The following message was received in answer: "C. P. R. detective wounded Italian laborer at Heron Bay for refusing to go any further on the train to work. Will write particulars."

The time to be truthful is all the time; the place to do right is everywhere; the people to be dealt fairly with are all the people. Men were not made to serve dollars; dollars were made for the use of men. Proprietors of newspapers believing that civilized methods should be adopted for the settlement of differences between employer and employe, and those who believe in putting "British fair play" into practical operation are requested to publish this statement.

(Sgd.) JOHN T. WILSON,
President, B. of R. T. of A.

DALHOUSIE RECEPTION

To Lord and Lady Minto—Vice-Regal Party Well Entertained.

Presented With Address and Taken for a Drive — South African Soldiers Form Escort.

DALHOUSIE, N. B., July 18.—The government steamer Minto with the vice regal party on board arrived here at ten o'clock this forenoon and immediately Sheriff Stewart, Warden Hayes and Councillors Giroux, Arseneau and Currie went to the vessel to invite his excellency to receive an address and take a drive. Their excellencies and suite landed at eleven-thirty and were driven to the court house, accompanied by the band and a guard of returned South African volunteers. At the court house his excellency spoke to the South African boys and enquired as to the service they had seen. On entering the court house little Hilda Stewart presented Lady Minto with a large bunch of roses. The sheriff then read an address of welcome, to which Lord Minto made a happy reply. A number of citizens were presented to their excellencies commencing with Jos. Reid, M. P. The party was then driven around town and back to the steamer, which sailed for Miramichi There was a fine display of bunting around town, and the court house was nicely decorated. A great crowd of country people drove to town, and the steamers Mary O'Dell and Florence brought a number of people from Campbellton.

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