

Mikado's Flanking Movement Blocked; General Storming of Port Arthur Is On

**Gen. Kuropatkin Foils Japanese
Turning Movement at
Da Pass.**

**Tokio Expects Early Fall of the
Fortress—Oyama to Fight
Until the Snow Flies.**

Fight at Da Pass.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 21.—Gen. Kuropatkin telegraphs that the Japanese yesterday twice attacked the position occupied by the Russians in the Da Pass and that they were repulsed and their turning movement checked by the Russian cavalry, with machine guns.

May Battle for Mins.

General Kuroki's headquarters in the field, via Fusan, Tuesday, Sept. 20, 11 a.m. — (Delayed in transmission). — The Japanese are slowly pushing northward. The outposts are in touch near Yantai, and skirmishes between outposts and patrol parties occur daily. It is believed that the Russians are gathering a force at Yantai, preparatory to making a strong stand for the protection of the coal mines. The Japanese are rapidly changing the gauge of the railroad from New Chwang, and probably it will be in operation to Liao Yang in a fortnight. They are rushing forward supplies of ammunition.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 21, 2:30 p.m. — Gen. Kuropatkin, telegraphing under yesterday's date, declares that the situation at the front is unchanged. He describes an outpost fight on Tuesday at Da Pass, half-way between Bent-sinapuz and Siniting. A Japanese force, consisting of four companies, marched up from Daintchan, 23 miles northeast of Siniting, and tried to capture the pass and turn the Russian left flank, but the Russians repulsed the attack, and the turning movement was checked by Russian cavalry, supported by machine guns. The receipt of the news at Tokio of the march of the Japanese from Daintchan was the probable origin of the rumor that Kuroki had crossed the Han River, which runs 20 miles north of Da Pass.

Heard at Tokio.

Tokio, Sept. 21.—Noon.—An impression is growing general that an engagement will soon take place at Mukden. Gen. Kuropatkin is evidently preparing to make a stand at Mukden, and to any attempt to dispossess him and is entrenching and constructing defenses. The opinion is expressed that the Pass would be a more favorable location for defense. The Russians, however, are unwilling to suffer.

HOLY WAR FOR CENTRAL ASIA

**Buddhist Pilgrimage to Mouren
May Develop More Strife
in Tibet.**

St. Petersburg, Sept. 21.—12:45 p.m.—It is rather significant that with the success of the British expedition to Tibet and the protest of Russia against the British-Tibetan treaty, some of the Russian papers have suddenly become greatly disturbed over the pilgrimage of the Buddhist pilgrims to Mouren in February. According to information which has been drifting from the depths of Mongolia, the agitation for a holy war noted at the time of the pilgrimage to Mouren in July last, continues. Wandering lamas are spreading the agitation, and entering on a holy war for the establishment of a Buddhist kingdom, while others advocate appealing for the protection of Russia.

A MATTER OF HUMANITY

U. S. Asked to Join World to Reform Congo Free State.

London, Sept. 21.—E. D. Morel, secretary of the Congo Reform Association, sailed for New York today, to present a memorial to President Roosevelt, urging him to join in an international movement for bringing about a change in the conditions of the Congo Free State. Mr. Morel said to a representative of the Associated Press: "The memorial, which is very representative, is signed among others by Irish, Scotch and English peers, members of parliament, Conservative, Liberal and Unionist, and members of the independent labor party. It asks for the assistance of President Roosevelt to the removal of the Dailai Lama to Northern Mongolia, and entering on a holy war for the establishment of a Buddhist kingdom, while others advocate appealing for the protection of Russia."

Anglo-Saxons on Top.

Paris, Sept. 21.—A disgraced scene recently occurred at Grindewald in Switzerland as the train was about to leave for Interlaken. A violent disturbance was raging at the time, and the crash for seats in the cars was tremendous.

Two Americans had reserved seats for some ladies when two Germans, coming along, took possession of the seats. The Americans objected to such a procedure, a free fight ensued, in which the Germans drew victory, and the mist of the melee several women went into hysterics. Finally a couple of Englishmen on the platform climbed through the car window and assisted the Americans, with the result that the Germans were routed.

the loss of prestige, which would be involved by the abandonment of Mukden. Both armies are now rested and have recovered from the effects of the fight at Liao Yang. They are in condition to fight, and the weather is favorable for military operations. The roads are drying and the Japanese are steadily restoring the railway. A party of military attaches, who recently came to Liao Yang from Tokio were dragged for 100 miles in open trucks by coolies. The army is now forwarding rolling stock with captured cars and engines and the service will soon be thoroughly organized.

With the Liao River open the task of transporting men and supplies to the advanced base of operations at Liao Yang is simple. There is much speculation now as to the extent of the fall and winter campaign. It is generally thought that Field Marshal Oyama will continue pressing Kuropatkin back until the winter falls and will then strongly guard his advance line until spring. The Japanese carried on an aggressive campaign against the Chinese during the winter, but conditions are different in this war.

The outbreak of the attack upon Port Arthur on never and more aggressive lines is expected this week, and it is believed that the well-informed quarters of the Russian staff. Gen. Kuropatkin, Field Marshal Oyama will continue pressing Kuropatkin back until the winter falls and will then strongly guard his advance line until spring.

The authorities continue silent concerning operations there. The publication of a small list of casualties in the naval brigade operating on land is the only recent official utterance in reference to that stage.

The spoils taken at Liao Yang continue to grow. General Kuroki reports the capture of four miles of railway track, and 300 tons of coal.

St. Petersburg, Wednesday, Sept. 21, 1:45 a.m.—Interest is being concentrated upon Port Arthur, owing to news that a general storming of the fortress has begun. A few belated telegrams from Gen. Stoessel, the commander of Port Arthur, published Tuesday afternoon, revealing the repulse of the Japanese and continued attacks, strengthen confidence in the ability of the defenders to hold out, despite the furious onslaughts of the Japanese. The last attack, which was repulsed, took place on the night of Sept. 14, and was directed against the main fort, which, protected by the water supply of the city, the redoubt is about two miles beyond the line of permanent forts, and the attack upon this shows that the Japanese were not within striking distance of the main fortress.

Reports from Shanghai, that some of the defenses had fallen into the hands of the Japanese as a result of a general assault of Sept. 20, are not confirmed from Russian sources.

The latest telegrams brought to Chefoo by Prince Radziwill have not yet reached the war office. It is understood that these dispatches contain details of the landing of strong Japanese reinforcements at Dalny, which would tend to confirm the belief that

it was the intention of the Japanese to storm the fortress, and that the warships will probably take part in the attack. In this event Rear Admiral Wierens's division will doubtless go out and engage the Japanese fleet, all Russia is anxiously awaiting news from the beleaguered garrison. Public feeling has been aroused to a high tension by the dreadful picture given by Prince Radziwill of the sufferings of the Russian army there.

The sensational announcement that Gen. Kuroki has crossed the Hun River unopposed, and that the whole Japanese army is advancing upon Mukden is overshadowed by anxiety for Port Arthur. Moreover, the announcement does not receive complete credence here, as being in direct contradiction of official news issued by the general staff. Gen. Kuropatkin has announced only two days ago that there was not a single Japanese east of Bent-sinapuz. How, it is asked, could Gen. Kuroki, with 100,000 men, slip past Gen. Kuropatkin's Cossacks and cross the Han River near the coal mines, twenty miles east of Mukden. Fusan is situated on the road from Bent-sinapuz, where Gen. Kuroki crossed the Taitse River. This road is carefully watched by Gen. Kuropatkin's outpost between Mukden and Sin Tin Tsai. A strong guard has been placed at the Fusan mines, which Gen. Kuropatkin, as the garrison of the mines would involve the cutting off of the coal supply for the whole of the Manchurian railway. Nevertheless, it is considered more than doubtful if Gen. Kuroki will make a decisive stand south of the Taitse.

The report in circulation in certain quarters that Major-General Kuroki (who has been held to be responsible for Gen. Kuropatkin's retirement from Liao Yang, owing to his failure to obey his orders), has effected a suicide, is absolutely denied.

It is also stated that the Japanese ships purchased from Argentina have arrived at Libau.

Job for a Duke.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 21.—The Emperor has appointed the Grand Duke Sergei Michaelovitch to the newly created post of inspector-general of artillery.

The Grand Duke is an uncle of the Emperor, and Governor-General of Moscow.

The Baltic Fleet.

Berlin, Sept. 21.—The correspondent of the Lokal Anzeiger has telegraphed from Revel an interview with Vice-Admiral Rozhkovsky, commander of the Russian Baltic fleet, in the course of which the admiral declares that he expects the Japanese to make a landing on the coast of the Gulf of Finland, and that with the augmented squadron after necessary maneuvers he will leave for the East. The correspondent directly intimates that the arrival of this squadron at Vladivostok need not be expected before spring.

BORDEN DODGED LIQUOR ISSUE

**The Opposition Leader Avoids
Declaration of Policy Re
Prohibition.**

Chatham, Ont., Sept. 20.—In the course of his Ontario tour, Mr. Borden yesterday addressed the Conservatives of Blenheim and vicinity. Incidentally he ran into a snag. At the conclusion of his address which consisted of an attack on the entire policy of the Government for a time, the Conservative speaker here, who puts in many strenuous hours in the cause of prohibition, publicly asked the Opposition leader what would be his attitude in regard to the liquor question in the event of the Conservatives getting into power. Mr. Borden's supporters resented the introduction of the subject and by howls, jeers and shouts attempted to drown out the reverend gentleman. The hall was instantly in a state of confusion, and it appeared as if the meeting would break up in disorder. Mr. Borden himself, however, everybody and anybody who made an attempt to ask questions of public men. Then he plunged into a long lecture on the evils of intemperance, accused the Liberal Government, local and federal, of breaking promises, as to prohibition legislation, and skillfully dodged a definite declaration of the Conservative policy on the liquor question, declared that the matter was one for the Provincial Legislature to deal with. In the evening the Opposition leader spoke at Chatham in support of Mr. Clements, the party candidate for West Kent, and in denunciation of the Liberal policies.

DUCK YOUNG ELOPERS

**Gypsy Romance Ends in Punishment
and Forced Separation.**

Sterling, Ill., Sept. 21.—Theft, elopement, return, a ducking for bride and groom, and then separation. Such is the history of the romance of Geo. Mitchell and Mamie Stanley, 17 and 16 years old, respectively, gypsies from a large family that have been in camp here. A gilded wagon figured in the romance, and to buy it the boy sold \$900 of his father's money. The couple fled to Southern Illinois, where they were taken to the Green River and the bride and groom were made to agree henceforth not to call each other husband and wife.

Missionaries Murdered.

Berlin, Sept. 21.—Information has reached here that the recent murder of ten missionaries in German New Guinea was due to attempts to enforce monogamy. The prisoners had been filled with polygamists and upon the missionaries were forced to marry.

HANGED TAX COLLECTOR.

**Spanish Peasants Objects to Levying
of a New Tax.**

Madrid, Sept. 21.—The town of Herrera was the scene of serious rioting, owing to the refusal of the people to pay the newly levied agricultural tax. The farmers, armed with spears and pitchforks, attacked a body of civil guards which had been dispatched to enforce payment, and compelled them to unload their rifles.

The chief tax collector took to flight, but was overtaken by the mob in a field, and summarily hanged. The rioters then made an attack on the house of the municipal justice, having broken open the doors they forcibly entered the building and seized the tax notice papers which gave the names of the persons liable under the new regulations.

These they carried to the marketplace, where they burned them in a huge bonfire.

The civil governor has wired to Saragossa for troops, but the rioters have refused to allow them to enter the town. The rioters are now masters of the situation.

U. S. Corn Crop.

Chicago, Sept. 21.—Although the corn crop is not entirely out of danger, the indications throughout the country are that it will be harvested before the killing frosts upon the prospects of the farmers.

LORD DUNDONALD'S "CANADIAN ARMY"

**Late Commander Proposed a
Compulsory Service.**

WANTED SCHOOLS ABOLISHED

**His Amendments to Militia Act Were
In Favor of Adopting Conscription
in the Dominion.**

Ottawa, Sept. 21.—A forbidding appearance is given to Lord Dundonald's amendments to the Militia Act, which he proposed to the House of Commons yesterday. The amendments in question to all intents and purposes involved the adoption of conscription in Canada. A baneful system which has proved such a curse in Europe, and has driven thousands of the best men of the British Empire to seek their home in a foreign land, where military service would be compulsory, and that youths between 14 and 18 years of age should perform not less than 100 drills of one hour each. He also suggested the abolition of the present schools of instruction, and the creation in their place of a force of 6,000 men. In other words, the aim of Lord Dundonald is to establish in Canada a standing army, and to make military service compulsory for all youths between 14 and 18 years of age.

Mr. Dundonald's amendments were met with a cold reception. The three years' military service fixed by the act should be compulsory, and that youths between 14 and 18 years of age should perform not less than 100 drills of one hour each. He also suggested the abolition of the present schools of instruction, and the creation in their place of a force of 6,000 men. In other words, the aim of Lord Dundonald is to establish in Canada a standing army, and to make military service compulsory for all youths between 14 and 18 years of age.

Mr. Dundonald's amendments were met with a cold reception. The three years' military service fixed by the act should be compulsory, and that youths between 14 and 18 years of age should perform not less than 100 drills of one hour each. He also suggested the abolition of the present schools of instruction, and the creation in their place of a force of 6,000 men. In other words, the aim of Lord Dundonald is to establish in Canada a standing army, and to make military service compulsory for all youths between 14 and 18 years of age.

Mr. Dundonald's amendments were met with a cold reception. The three years' military service fixed by the act should be compulsory, and that youths between 14 and 18 years of age should perform not less than 100 drills of one hour each. He also suggested the abolition of the present schools of instruction, and the creation in their place of a force of 6,000 men. In other words, the aim of Lord Dundonald is to establish in Canada a standing army, and to make military service compulsory for all youths between 14 and 18 years of age.

Mr. Dundonald's amendments were met with a cold reception. The three years' military service fixed by the act should be compulsory, and that youths between 14 and 18 years of age should perform not less than 100 drills of one hour each. He also suggested the abolition of the present schools of instruction, and the creation in their place of a force of 6,000 men. In other words, the aim of Lord Dundonald is to establish in Canada a standing army, and to make military service compulsory for all youths between 14 and 18 years of age.

Mr. Dundonald's amendments were met with a cold reception. The three years' military service fixed by the act should be compulsory, and that youths between 14 and 18 years of age should perform not less than 100 drills of one hour each. He also suggested the abolition of the present schools of instruction, and the creation in their place of a force of 6,000 men. In other words, the aim of Lord Dundonald is to establish in Canada a standing army, and to make military service compulsory for all youths between 14 and 18 years of age.

Mr. Dundonald's amendments were met with a cold reception. The three years' military service fixed by the act should be compulsory, and that youths between 14 and 18 years of age should perform not less than 100 drills of one hour each. He also suggested the abolition of the present schools of instruction, and the creation in their place of a force of 6,000 men. In other words, the aim of Lord Dundonald is to establish in Canada a standing army, and to make military service compulsory for all youths between 14 and 18 years of age.

Mr. Dundonald's amendments were met with a cold reception. The three years' military service fixed by the act should be compulsory, and that youths between 14 and 18 years of age should perform not less than 100 drills of one hour each. He also suggested the abolition of the present schools of instruction, and the creation in their place of a force of 6,000 men. In other words, the aim of Lord Dundonald is to establish in Canada a standing army, and to make military service compulsory for all youths between 14 and 18 years of age.

Mr. Dundonald's amendments were met with a cold reception. The three years' military service fixed by the act should be compulsory, and that youths between 14 and 18 years of age should perform not less than 100 drills of one hour each. He also suggested the abolition of the present schools of instruction, and the creation in their place of a force of 6,000 men. In other words, the aim of Lord Dundonald is to establish in Canada a standing army, and to make military service compulsory for all youths between 14 and 18 years of age.

Mr. Dundonald's amendments were met with a cold reception. The three years' military service fixed by the act should be compulsory, and that youths between 14 and 18 years of age should perform not less than 100 drills of one hour each. He also suggested the abolition of the present schools of instruction, and the creation in their place of a force of 6,000 men. In other words, the aim of Lord Dundonald is to establish in Canada a standing army, and to make military service compulsory for all youths between 14 and 18 years of age.

Mr. Dundonald's amendments were met with a cold reception. The three years' military service fixed by the act should be compulsory, and that youths between 14 and 18 years of age should perform not less than 100 drills of one hour each. He also suggested the abolition of the present schools of instruction, and the creation in their place of a force of 6,000 men. In other words, the aim of Lord Dundonald is to establish in Canada a standing army, and to make military service compulsory for all youths between 14 and 18 years of age.

Mr. Dundonald's amendments were met with a cold reception. The three years' military service fixed by the act should be compulsory, and that youths between 14 and 18 years of age should perform not less than 100 drills of one hour each. He also suggested the abolition of the present schools of instruction, and the creation in their place of a force of 6,000 men. In other words, the aim of Lord Dundonald is to establish in Canada a standing army, and to make military service compulsory for all youths between 14 and 18 years of age.

Mr. Dundonald's amendments were met with a cold reception. The three years' military service fixed by the act should be compulsory, and that youths between 14 and 18 years of age should perform not less than 100 drills of one hour each. He also suggested the abolition of the present schools of instruction, and the creation in their place of a force of 6,000 men. In other words, the aim of Lord Dundonald is to establish in Canada a standing army, and to make military service compulsory for all youths between 14 and 18 years of age.

Mr. Dundonald's amendments were met with a cold reception. The three years' military service fixed by the act should be compulsory, and that youths between 14 and 18 years of age should perform not less than 100 drills of one hour each. He also suggested the abolition of the present schools of instruction, and the creation in their place of a force of 6,000 men. In other words, the aim of Lord Dundonald is to establish in Canada a standing army, and to make military service compulsory for all youths between 14 and 18 years of age.

Mr. Dundonald's amendments were met with a cold reception. The three years' military service fixed by the act should be compulsory, and that youths between 14 and 18 years of age should perform not less than 100 drills of one hour each. He also suggested the abolition of the present schools of instruction, and the creation in their place of a force of 6,000 men. In other words, the aim of Lord Dundonald is to establish in Canada a standing army, and to make military service compulsory for all youths between 14 and 18 years of age.

Mr. Dundonald's amendments were met with a cold reception. The three years' military service fixed by the act should be compulsory, and that youths between 14 and 18 years of age should perform not less than 100 drills of one hour each. He also suggested the abolition of the present schools of instruction, and the creation in their place of a force of 6,000 men. In other words, the aim of Lord Dundonald is to establish in Canada a standing army, and to make military service compulsory for all youths between 14 and 18 years of age.

PETER, CROWNED KING OF SERBIA

**Brilliant Ceremony Performed
at Belgrade.**

NO ECHO OF ROYAL BUTCHERY

**No Hostile Demonstrations Nor Effort
to Carry Out Many Threats
Against the King's Life.**

Belgrade, Serbia, Sept. 21.—Peter Kara-georgievich was crowned King of Serbia today. There were no hostile demonstrations and no attempt to carry out the numerous threats which had been made against the new king's life. In the solemn ritual of the Greek Church and in the elaborate state procession which preceded and followed the coronation the tragedy of Serbia's previous ruler found no echo. Amid the thunder of the saluting guns from the royal palace and the garrison King Alexander's murder was at least outwardly forgotten. Here and there in every garrison town of Serbia the names of the fallen king were still well up King Peter, on horseback, rode out from the palace. The brilliant procession then started for the cathedral through the troop-lined streets. Behind the soldiers were packed dense crowds of people, in spite of the rainy weather, stood patiently waiting to see the king. The royal heralds, cavalry and life guards, the band of the royal standards, and the carriage of the Montenegrin and Serbian princesses, preceded the monarch. Beside King Peter rode his two sons, George and Alexander. The cathedral was reached shortly after 1 o'clock. There the representatives of the foreign powers, the cabinet ministers and others had already been waiting for some time. As King Peter entered the cathedral, the bells of the city began to ring. The king's salute was fired. The king took up his position under a canopy, and the metropolitan, assisted by many bishops and other clergy, commenced the service. After the reading of the prayer the premier and other ministers handed the crown to King Peter. He placed it on his head, and then, in the presence of the king, he placed it on the head of the king's son, George. The king then, in the presence of the king, he placed it on the head of the king's son, George.

The king then, in the presence of the king, he placed it on the head of the king's son, George. The king then, in the presence of the king, he placed it on the head of the king's son, George.

The king then, in the presence of the king, he placed it on the head of the king's son, George. The king then, in the presence of the king, he placed it on the head of the king's son, George.

The king then, in the presence of the king, he placed it on the head of the king's son, George. The king then, in the presence of the king, he placed it on the head of the king's son, George.

The king then, in the presence of the king, he placed it on the head of the king's son, George. The king then, in the presence of the king, he placed it on the head of the king's son, George.

The king then, in the presence of the king, he placed it on the head of the king's son, George. The king then, in the presence of the king, he placed it on the head of the king's son, George.

The king then, in the presence of the king, he placed it on the head of the king's son, George. The king then, in the presence of the king, he placed it on the head of the king's son, George.

The king then, in the presence of the king, he placed it on the head of the king's son, George. The king then, in the presence of the king, he placed it on the head of the king's son, George.

The king then, in the presence of the king, he placed it on the head of the king's son, George. The king then, in the presence of the king, he placed it on the head of the king's son, George.

The king then, in the presence of the king, he placed it on the head of the king's son, George. The king then, in the presence of the king, he placed it on the head of the king's son, George.

The king then, in the presence of the king, he placed it on the head of the king's son, George. The king then, in the presence of the king, he placed it on the head of the king's son, George.

The king then, in the presence of the king, he placed it on the head of the king's son, George. The king then, in the presence of the king, he placed it on the head of the king's son, George.

The king then, in the presence of the king, he placed it on the head of the king's son, George. The king then, in the presence of the king, he placed it on the head of the king's son, George.

The king then, in the presence of the king, he placed it on the head of the king's son, George. The king then, in the presence of the king, he placed it on the head of the king's son, George.

The king then, in the presence of the king, he placed it on the head of the king's son, George. The king then, in the presence of the king, he placed it on the head of the king's son, George.

The king then, in the presence of the king, he placed it on the head of the king's son, George. The king then, in the presence of the king, he placed it on the head of the king's son, George.

The king then, in the presence of the king, he placed it on the head of the king's son, George. The king then, in the presence of the king, he placed it on the head of the king's son, George.

The king then, in the presence of the king, he placed it on the head of the king's son, George. The king then, in the presence of the king, he placed it on the head of the king's son, George.

The king then, in the presence of the king, he placed it on the head of the king's son, George. The king then, in the presence of the king, he placed it on the head of the king's son, George.

The king then, in the presence of the king, he placed it on the head of the king's son, George. The king then, in the presence of the king, he placed it on the head of the king's son, George.

The king then, in the presence of the king, he placed it on the head of the king's son, George. The king then, in the presence of the king, he placed it on the head of the king's son, George.

The king then, in the presence of the king, he placed it on the head of the king's son, George. The king then, in the presence of the king, he placed it on the head of the king's son, George.

EXPRESSES COLLIDE

**C. P. R. Transcontinental Trains
Wrecked at Medicine Hat.**

Winnipeg, Sept. 21.—The Imperial Limited, eastbound, and Transcontinental Limited, westbound, were in collision at Medicine Hat Station Monday morning. Eight passengers were injured, though none seriously. The injured were: Saki, from Japan, cut on head. Miss J. R. Riez, ear cut. Miss Ida Akroyd, bruised. E. Crocels, scalp wound. W. Schofield, slightly cut. A. Rector, nose broken. E. Harris, slight cuts. J. A. Ferguson, dining car cook, slightly scalded.

The cow-catchers on both engines were badly damaged, and cars of both trains more or less injured. The westbound express was standing on the main line in front of Medicine Hat Station, when the Imperial Limited suddenly loomed around the curve immediately west of the station, and before either of the engines could take any action the trains were together. Fortunately the Limited had slowed up to pull into the station, thus averting serious damage.

Several of the passengers on the express had been standing on the steps and were knocked off.

What the Industrial Exhibition is to Toronto, and the Western to London, such is the Union Fair to the town of Stratford and the Midwestern. In size and importance the Union Fair plays second fiddle to no other county fair in Canada, with regard to growth and development. It must be placed in the very front rank. President A. F. Brock, Secretary-Treasurer David Evans, and all their associates in the directorate, are indeed to be congratulated. The record of the fair has been one of uninterrupted growth from the very first right down to the grand climax this year, when the Union Fair, formally opened by the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, assisted by Premier Ross, is bigger and more important than ever.

Over four hundred more exhibits appear on the list this year than last.

MILLION DOLLAR FIRE AT MONTREAL

**Little But Walls Left of Three
Big Warehouses.**

FLAMES MENACED NOTRE DAME

**Great Width of Streets Alone Pre-
vented Disastrous Conflagration
In Wholesale District.**

Montreal, Que., Sept. 21.—A disastrous fire broke out about 1 o'clock this morning in the block bounded by St. Sulpice, Desbrosses, Leroy and St. Claude streets, near the rear of Notre Dame Church, doing damage which it is estimated will be close to three-quarters of a million dollars.

The fire broke out in the premises of the Canadian Hardware Company, midway in the block between St. Sulpice and St. Claude streets, and the five days were soon a raging furnace.

From there the fire spread to the Central Agency's warehouse on the west, and Chaput, Fils & Co. on the east. The Central Agency is the warehouse of the British Thread Trust, while Chaput carry one of the largest stocks of groceries and liquors in the city and occupy a larger warehouse than the other two firms put together. The value of their stock is computed at close to \$500,000.

The fire was an exceptionally fierce one, and made its way through thick fire walls, notwithstanding the efforts of the entire brigade. Scarcely anything but the walls of the Canadian Hardware warehouse is left, but the fire was stopped before it reached the extreme western section of the Chaput warehouse.

The stock carried by the Canadian Hardware Company is estimated at \$75,000, which will be a total loss. The large stock of threads carried by the warehouse of the Central Agency will be seriously damaged by fire, smoke and water.

There are wide streets to the north and south of the burned block, which prevented the fire from reaching the blocks of large warehouses on either side of the Gray Nuns.

The burned block is the property of the Gray Nuns.

MR. BROWN NOMINATED

**Chosen by North Perth Liberals to
Run for Legislature.**

Listowel, Ont., Sept. 20.—Mr. John Brown will again be the Liberal candidate for North Perth for the Legislature. This was decided upon today at a crowded and enthusiastic meeting of Liberals. The applause which greeted Mr. Brown's nomination and the congratulations showered upon him from all sides furnished a striking example of the popularity in which the nominee is held. Every confidence is expressed in his re-election.

Cut Wife's Throat

Philadelphia, Sept. 21.—Samuel Anthony, colored, a circus performer, murdered his wife today, and then attempted suicide. Jealousy is