

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B. AUGUST 16, 1893.

# WORLD'S CHAMPIONSHIPS.

## THE LAST DAY'S RACING IN THE WORLD'S MEET AT MONTREAL.

Canada's Team Loses An International Team Race—Officials Make a Big Mistake in a Fifteen Miles Road Race—Taylor Says he Does Not Ride for Medals.

MONTREAL, Aug. 9.—Over eight thousand people attended the opening day's races of the world's bicycle meet at Queen's park today. In the semi-finals for the half mile championship Cherry, the English champion, was thrown off his wheel and so seriously injured that he had to be removed to the hospital.

The one mile amateur championship was won by Tom Sammersgill, of England, the half mile professional by Charles McCarthy, of St. Louis, Mo., and the half mile amateur by Lester Wilson, of Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Butler brothers lowered the world's record for two mile tandem, doing the distance in 2:47 3/5, the previous record being 4:01 3/5.

The summary is—Bert Dennison, Toronto, 1st; John Moore, Montreal, 2nd; Byron Brown, Charlottetown, 3rd. Time, 2:31.

One mile world's amateur championship, final heat—T Sammersgill, England, 1st; Earl Peabody, Chicago, 2nd; John Chilton, Scotland, 3rd. Time, 2:43 3/5.

Half-mile professional—Charles McCarthy, St. Louis, 1st; Major Taylor, Worcester, Mass., 2nd; Nat Butler, Cambridge, Mass., 3rd. Time—1:00 1/5.

Half mile amateur—Lester Wilson, Pittsburgh, 1st; James Drury, Montreal, 2nd; Ben Goodson, Australia, 3rd. Time—1:08.

Two mile, tandems—Nat and Frank Butler, 1st; J. B. Bowler and Chas. McCarthy, 2nd; Major Taylor and J. Carey, 3rd. Time—5:47 4/5.

MONTREAL, Aug. 10.—Another big crowd was at the world's bicycle championship races in the Queen's Park today, and the races were conducted very successfully.

The first event, the 100 kilometer race, was won by John Nelson, of Chicago, who covered the distance, equal to 62 1/2 miles, in 2 hours 4 minutes 13 1/5 seconds, establishing a new world record.

The two mile amateur open race was won by J. F. Moran, of Chelsea, Mass., in 4m 22 3/5 s.

Major Taylor, the colored cyclist, won the one mile professional, defeating Tom Butler in a close finish.

The five mile tandem pursuit race was won by Nat and Frank Butler.

The summary is—100 kilometers—John Nelson, Chicago, 1st; Ben Goodson, of Australia, 2nd; Geo. W. Riddle, of Winnipeg, 3rd. Time, 2:04 13 1/5 s.

Two mile amateur—J. F. Moran, Chelsea, Mass., 1st; John Caldwell, Scotland, 2nd; W. A. Laidlaw, Cold Springs, N.Y., 3rd. Time, 4:22 3/5 s.

One mile professional championship of the world—Major Taylor, Worcester, Mass., 1st; Tom Butler, Cambridge, Mass., 2nd; A. McLeod, Toronto, 3rd. Time, 2:00.

Five mile tandem pursuit race—Nat and Frank Butler, Cambridge, Mass., 1st; T. Colgan and C. A. Church, 2nd. Time, 5:59 4/5 s.

MONTREAL, Aug. 11.—There was a good attendance at the Queen's Park track today to witness the third day's racing in the world's bicycle championships.

The five mile amateur handicap and one-third mile amateur races were finished today. The preliminary professional and five mile handicap races were also finished and the final heat will be run Saturday. The summary of today's events is—

Five mile amateur handicap—Ben Goodson, Australia, scratch, 1st; John Caldwell, Scotland, scratch, 2nd; Alfred Sherwin, Bradford, 76 yards, 3rd; C. P. Bolivar, Montreal, 150 yards, 4th. Time, 13:35 1/5 s.

One-third mile amateur—John Caldwell, Scotland, 1st; C. P. Bolivar, Montreal, 2nd; Ben Goodson, Australia, 3rd. Time, 43 3/5 sec.

Two new world's records were made today. Nat Butler, in the first heat of the five mile professional handicap, made a world's record by doing the five miles in 10 m. 44 4/5 s.

James Drury, of Montreal, paced by the motor cycle, lowered the Canadian amateur record for one mile by doing the distance in 1m. 43 1/5 s.

During the third trial heat for the five mile amateur handicap, Louis Large, of Charlottetown, P. E. I., was thrown from his wheel and badly injured. George Riddle, of Winnipeg, and E. H. Cousins, of Manchester, N. H., were also thrown and hurt.

MONTREAL, Aug. 13.—Between seven and eight thousand gathered at the Queen's Park track Saturday to witness the last day's racing in the world's bicycle championships. It was an ideal day and the events were run off sharply on time.

The first event was the five kilometers for the international challenge shield between teams representing Canada and the United States. The United States team was Jas. F. Moran, C. C. Chelsea, Mass.; Lester Wilson, Free Cycle, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Earl W. Peabody, Woodlawn C. C., Chicago; G. F. Ingraham, C. C. Lynnfield, Mass.

The Canadian team was Alf Sherwin, Brantford, Ont.; Ralph E. Axton, of Brantford, Ont.; Jas. Drury, M. A. A., Montreal; C. P. Bolivar, Montserrat C. Montreal.

The first race resulted in a tie. When it was raced off the American team won.

Major Taylor of Boston won the two mile professional race, defeating Tom Butler and Chas. McCarthy.

Five mile tandem pursuit race was won by Earl Hooper and John A. Nelson, who broke all previous records, in 10 minutes 14 1/5 seconds.

Wilson Coleman, of Boston, won the five mile handicap professional.

A match race on the car between Tom Sammersgill, the English mile champion, and Major Taylor, the professional mile champion. Major Taylor would not race unless a purse was put up, saying he had no use for medals. The result was Sammersgill rode alone.

# AN INCIDENT OF THE TRIAL.

## DREYFUS EXPLAINS THE POSITION OF THE BORDEREAU.

Or a Copy of It, Found in His Coat After His Conviction—The Presence of "The White Lady" Objected to—Despatches to Suit Army Officials.

PARIS, Aug. 12.—The curtain rose today on the same theatrical scene as on Monday. The judges, in uniform, were seated on the stage, behind the dark cloth covered table on which, a row, were their kopies, with many colored plumes and lace bands. Every inch of the court was occupied in expectation when the storm broke. It was more of a sensational scene. Monday. The ladies present, such as La Dame Blanche, the "white lady," who has attended every move in the Dreyfus affair, was again present today wearing a superb dress of pearls, but owing to the expressed objection of Col. Jouanet, she changed her conspicuous place on the right behind him, for a modest, but still noticeable position in the body of the hall.

The proceedings opened timely and the hope of a sensational trial began to flag as the morning wore on and matters began to break the record.

Harry Gibson, Cincinnati, won but did not succeed in breaking the record. Alf Boake, of Toronto, would have taken second place but was seized with cramps and was passed by A. McLean, of Chelsea.

The summary is as follows—Five mile handicap professional—Won by Watson Coleman, Boston; T. McCarthy, 2nd; Alf Boake, Toronto, 3rd. Time, 10:46 1/5 s.

Five mile world's championship match—Won by Tom Sammersgill, Leeds, England, 2:43 3/5 s.

Five kilometers, 3 miles 185 yards, (world's record). J. F. Ingraham, Lynnfield, Mass., and J. F. Moran, Chelsea, Mass., 2nd, 10:17 3/5 s. Ben Goodson, Australia, and John Caldwell, Scotland, 3rd.

One mile Columbus trophy—won by Earl W. Peabody, Chicago, 2nd. Time, 2:38 3/5 s.

100 kilometer—won by Harry Gibson, Cincinnati, Ohio, 2 hours 13 minutes 12 1/5 seconds. A. McLean, Chelsea, Mass., 2nd; Alf Boake, Toronto, 3rd; J. F. Starbuck, Marion, Ohio, 4th.

The president then handed Dreyfus a paper and said—

"Dreyfus—'Yes, my colonel.'"  
Jouanet—'What was it?'"  
Dreyfus—'Monsieur.'"  
Jouanet—'Will you tell me now and under what circumstances this document came into the hands of the government?'"  
Dreyfus—'It is a document used during my trial. In order to discuss the value of the bordereau I wished to keep it.'"

Jouanet—'The military code gives you the right to have a copy of the documents in the hands of the government. It is therefore legitimate in your possession. Why did you wish to keep it?'"  
Dreyfus—'As a souvenir of the text of the bordereau.'"

Jouanet—'That was not proper and therefore it was taken from you. I merely wish to elucidate this point. That will be all.'"

Colonel Jouanet then asked Major Carrière if he had any observations to make in behalf of the government. The answer was in the negative. He was then asked to sign the minutes of the trial.

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# DEATHS IN FREDERICTON.

## Two Occurred There Saturday Afternoon—The Capital is Gathering in Tax Money.

FREDERICTON, N. B., Aug. 12.—L. Wm. Gray will succeed the late Major Boone in the command of No. 1 company, of the 7th battalion. But Major Hart, of Fredericton Junction, will probably be promoted to the vacant majority caused by the retirement of Major Cropley, in which case Lt. Thomas will succeed to the command of No. 6 company.

Mrs. Burchill, wife of Alex. Burchill, superintendent of the water works department, died this afternoon of consumption. She leaves a husband, four daughters and one son.

Karl Croelman, the Toronto young man who has started to make a journey around the world, has written to Y. M. C. A. Secretary Leigh of this city. The letter is from North McGregor,

Iowa, August 5. He had travelled 2,080 miles since leaving this city, 236 of which he walked. His next destination was Winnipeg.

Gertrude B., only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Limerick, died at the home of her parents on York street this morning. Her death was caused by an attack of bronchitis. She was 14 years of age.

The exact amount paid on this year's assessment up to Thursday night, when the discount period expired, was \$38,517.24. Several heavy ratepayers who in the past have always secured the benefit of the discount are this year making a kick against the assessment and consequently did not take advantage of the discount.

Had these ratepayers paid up their contributions would have swelled the receipts to \$38,000 which would have broken all previous records. As it was the showing made by Treasurer Gidding is an excellent one compared with last year, when the discount was extended for a month and only \$28,000 was collected. The assessment last year was \$47,500 against \$52,000 for the present year.

# DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

## SUPPLY AND CONCURRENCE WERE CONCLUDED WEDNESDAY.

Premier Laurier and Mr. Foster Have a Difference Over the Election Lists—Discussion Over a Grant for the Canadian Display at the Paris Fair.

OTTAWA, Aug. 10.—At this forenoon's session of the house a motion was adopted for the printing of the proceedings of the privileges and elections committee for the use of members and a similar motion was passed in regard to the public accounts committee.

On a vote of \$5,000 to pay the cost of enforcing the alien labor law had not been enforced because of an understanding arrived at by the international conference that the alien labor laws in both countries should not be enforced pending a settlement of the difficulties between the two countries. When the recent strike occurred among the Grand Trunk employees and a statement was made of the honor of parliament that the railway company was bringing in labor from the United States to take the place of strikers, the Grand Trunk employees declared that it had or intended bringing any labor from the United States. However, he had at once entered into correspondence with Senator Fairbanks and informed him that if this strike took place the Canadian alien labor law would be enforced. He received a reply from Senator Fairbanks admitting the fact of this proposition.

There was a discussion on the vote of \$34,000 in connection with the printing of the volume list.

The opposition complained of the delay in getting the lists from the municipalities. The representatives of the municipalities were being slow in sending them in. In case of an emergency the government would be slow in sending them in. In case of an emergency the government would be slow in sending them in.

A vote of \$75,000 for Canada's participation in the Paris exposition of 1900 was given rise to an interesting discussion on the subject of the big fair and the amount of money to be derived from the exposition.

Hon. Mr. Fisher explained the arrangement he had made for the collection of money and arrangement of exhibits. The representatives of several parts of the country have been engaged on this work for months and would be able to present a very fair representation of the dominion's products and manufactures. The fair will be held in the middle of November. The exhibition which is accepted by the commissioners will be transported from the seaboard free to Paris and free in the return voyage.

Mr. Clarke Wallace took the view that the appropriation for this purpose was very large and that the country would scarcely get the return for the expenditure which would be had in other ways.

Mr. Richard Cartwright took the very opposite stand, that it would be difficult to find a city where Canadian wares would be sold, although their prospects have often improved correspondingly with others. The industrial, especially those connected with the iron trade, are likely to receive more attention, the wonderful activity in that branch of industry rendering an active speculation inevitable. The excellent prospects of dividends on many of these properties are likely to prove irresistible, but the average speculator, but the risk will be great and they will be the first to suffer when reaction comes. Before very long the entire market must show increased activity. Uncertainty as to the future of the crops and money will then be removed. If developments in these quarters prove favorable an active and higher market will surely follow as soon as money becomes easier. The big men of the "street" believe in higher prices, and when they and their followers return from vacations more interesting conditions will prevail.

The government report for August contained no surprises. It indicated a yield of about 535,000,000 bushels of wheat, which, though 140,000,000 less than last year, has been exceeded only twice, once in 1891 and again in 1892. The corn crop promises 2,200,000,000 bushels. This is 279,000,000 bushels greater than last year, and has only been exceeded once, in 1893. The loss in money value of wheat, therefore, promises to be offset by the increase in corn. As held in our market last week, there is no scarcity of wheat in prospect, and the agricultural outlook in general is satisfactory.

The gold certificates now being issued by the government cannot fail to give relief to the currency situation, especially in the National bank reserve at 12 1/2.

# HENRY CLEWS & CO.

## A COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW OF BUSINESS CONDITIONS.

Of the United States—The Future of the Money Market a Vital Question at the Present Time—The Present Stock Market is Dominated by Money Rates.

New York, Aug. 12.—Much sensational talk is heard concerning the future of the money market. Firm rates are both probable and desirable for some weeks to come, they are the natural sequence of business activity, and will exert a wholesome restraint upon foolish ventures, of which there is a mass ready for launching upon a gullible public. Six months ago the surplus reserve of the Associated Banks stood at nearly \$40,000,000; today it is scarcely \$10,000,000; but there is nothing alarming in this reduction, particularly as it has been due to legitimate and not speculative causes. Speculation, relatively speaking, is dormant just now; while trade demands on the other hand are particularly urgent, and the Treasury finds it difficult to meet the demand of small notes for cash.

There are two interests anxious for high money rates; one the lenders, and the other the bear traders. An already stated, however, while good rates for money seem probable, there are no good reasons for anticipating a money scare. Crop demands will be little if any larger than usual, and the west is much better prepared for these demands than ordinarily. Bank reserves at interior cities are much higher than at New York, Boston and Chicago, St. Louis, and other centers have recently been liberal lenders in this respect. Mercantile demands, it is worth considering, are not likely to increase in proportion to business activity, many merchants being in need of any but limited borrowing. Industrial activity suggests the offering of large amounts of manufacturers' paper; yet the big trusts and corporations have ample funds of their own and are not borrowers to any important extent; so the money market will be relieved to this extent of demand that ordinarily it would have to meet.

Some faith is put upon gold imports as a means of relief, but this source is rather problematical. We seem assured of another season of large exports, for Europe must depend largely upon us for grain and other products, at better prices than last year. She may also buy our securities more freely, though this is from certain. Prosperity here, however, will stimulate imports and thus reduce the trade balance, while Europe, in view of the depleted reserves of gold, will certainly there, will certainly resist any important flow of gold in this direction. Berlin is a point of weakness that will bear watching, especially when having reached limits that it hardly endures much pressure. It is hardly prudent, therefore, to build great expectations upon our ability to draw gold from Europe in important amounts, in spite of the few authorities who believe that because of the strength of conditions here we can force imports.

We are in no special need of gold; the treasury is surfeited with it; gold is coming into our coffers from other parts of the world; our production this year the director of the mint estimates will increase \$7,000,000 to \$10,000,000, and that of the gold world over \$50,000,000. Evidently there will be no scarcity of gold and no great scarcity of money, save the inconvenience that may arise from the inelasticity of our currency system. Congress can do nothing more likely to lengthen the present war of property than to give the nation the long expected and genuine currency reform promised in 1897.

The stock market is still dominated by the recent decision of the industrial property. The two latter influences are especially noticeable, and show up symptoms of abatement. Holders cannot be frightened into selling while they continue. Many of the better classes of bonds are held at such high figures that buyers cannot be found in a five and six per cent. money market. The same is true of the best railroad shares, except where increased dividends can be reasonably expected, and these latter may continue to be the mainstay of the market.

The low-priced railroad shares are now attracting attention, simply because they had advanced relatively more than the iron trade, and have often improved correspondingly with others. The industrial, especially those connected with the iron trade, are likely to receive more attention, the wonderful activity in that branch of industry rendering an active speculation inevitable. The excellent prospects of dividends on many of these properties are likely to prove irresistible, but the average speculator, but the risk will be great and they will be the first to suffer when reaction comes. Before very long the entire market must show increased activity. Uncertainty as to the future of the crops and money will then be removed. If developments in these quarters prove favorable an active and higher market will surely follow as soon as money becomes easier. The big men of the "street" believe in higher prices, and when they and their followers return from vacations more interesting conditions will prevail.

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# MEN CURED FREE.

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