HON J. H. ROSS AND THE YUKON.

The Toronto News, in its own superior way, has set itself to the task of reforming all the things that have gone aglee under the party political system of Canada. But the News, despite the grandeur of its assumptions, sometimes makes mistakes. There are a few facts of which it is not aware, and if it were possible for such a magnificent and dignified institution to make itself ridiculous, the News might sometimes be considered as the cause of mirth, only of course to the minds of hidebound party men.

Our Toronto contemporary has condescended to approve of the Grand Trunk Pacific scheme of the government—in a modified way. If certain precautions are taken the News thinks the new transcontinental line might be made of value to the Dominion. The curious thing is that if the critics of the Toronto paper had taken the trouble to examine the agreement with the company they would have found all the precautionary provisions suggested incorporated in the instrument. The chief of these is the paragraph providing that all roads which desire such a privilege shall be granted running rights over the roadbed of the new system. That is a precaution the government has taken and which opposition critics profess to jeer at as being nonsensical in theory and impossible in practice. Yet if they had examined the records they would have found that in different parts of older Canada railway companies use roadbeds in commons.

In pursuance of its lofty independent course the News has seen fit to attack the representative of the Yukon, Hon. Jas. H. Ross, charging him with inconsistency in word and deed and bad faith in parliamentary practice. Mr. Ross was not in the East when the article appeared, and probably would have ignored it if he had seen it, but he has friends there who are ready to take his part when he is maligned and unfairly criticized. The article in the News stated that Mr. Ross expressed himself in strong terms of condemnation of the Treadgold concession, and when he reached Ottawa threatened to speak and vote against the government on the issue, winding up with an assertion to the effect that the member from the north had been induced to take his departure from the capital in order that he might not embarrass the government by expressing the views of his constituents. Walter Scott, M. P., who has known Mr. Ross for years, and, like all who have known him, is his devoted friend, has undertaken to speak on his behalf. Speaking to a representative of the Globe, the member for West Assiniboia told the people of the East a few things Canadians in the West already know. He said:

"This is a reflection which Mr. Ross little deserves. In fact, the statement is pure fabrication. From first to last Mr. Ross made no speeches, in the Yukon or elsewhere, condemning the Treadgold concession. He took no part in the Yukon campaign, for the very sufficient reason that, when it was held, he was at Victoria, and later at Los Angeles, in the care of doctors and nurses. The fact is no secret that he did not approve the terms of the Treadgold contract, and in April, 1902, he succeeded in obtaining modifications. But the statement which has been made, that he pledged himself in the election to obtain its abrogation, is untrue. The single act Mr. Ross performed in the election was to write a letter at Victoria, accepting the nomination tendered him by telegram from the Liberal convention, which met at Dawson, in which letter he said that he freely subscribed to the measures suggested in the convention resolutions. The Treadgold matter was not even mentioned in these resolutions, and Mr. Ross is, therefore, bound by no pledge whatever concerning this matter. The resolutions charged fraud and imposition in the obtaining of certain concessions, and Mr. Ross in his letter said he would advocate the investigation of these charges, and if they were established he would advocate immediate proceedings to vacate the grants. The announcement of the commission appointed to visit the Yukon is evidence that he did not neglect his pledge."

"Mr. Ross's absence from the session," continued Mr. Scott, "is regretted by himself and by the government quite as sincerely as it can be regretted, as undoubtedly it is, by the Yukon people. None who knew him for eighteen consecutive years in Northwest public life will believe him capable of spoiling an absolutely unblemished record by violating a pledge and sacrificing the interests of his constituents in the manner insinuated by the News's article. The editor of the News cannot be ignorant of the fact that just one year ago Mr. Ross suffered a stroke of paralysis. It was strong testimony to the place his work as Commissioner had won for him in the esteem of the Yukon people that in face of this fact and of the possibility that he might never fully recover his physical powers they elected him by an overwhelming majority as a supporter of the government. He has, fortunately, made remarkable progress towards recovery, and is advised by the best medical specialists that he will completely regain his health, but that a necessary condition is absolute rest in the meantime. They forbade him coming to Ottawa this year on the ground that when here he could not avoid some of the excitement and worry which, if he would recover, he must avoid. But so concerned is he for the interests if the Yukon that he spent more than a month here in March and April looking after Yukon matters, and was here again some days last week. But he wisely observed his doctors' advice so far as to take no part in the House proceedings. He is absent from the session by the advice of medical specialists, and to allow himself a chance to recover the full use of faculties which the people of the Northwest and of the Yukon so well appreciate, and not for the unworthy reason insinuated by the News. Even handicapped as he is by impaired health, I venture to say that he is accomplishing more for the Yukon than his opponent in last fall's election could have done, and that the Yukon people, if balloting again to-day, would give the same verdict as last December, because they know that he understands their difficult conditions, that he has the will and the information to give the best advice to the government, and that the government in him more than in anyone else has the confidence which warrants the giving of the greatest heed to his advice.

"Mr. Ross has broken no pledge, and far from wilfully absenting himself from Ottawa, he has, on the contrary, against the advice of the doctors and without doubt at serious risk to his chances of full recovery, spent a number of weeks here since the session opened. When he left the Northwest two years ago to go to Dawson there was not a man in the Territories, opponent or supporter, Conservative or Liberal, who was not ready to admit that Mr. Ross's eighteen years' record there was unstained by a single broken pledge or discreditable action, while all would take pride in testifying to his excellent qualities and superior capacity both in private life and as a public man. That his work as Commissioner of the Yukon was remarkably successful is the opinion of all who have any knowledge of the facts. Within the past two years he has manfully borne grievous trials, and his bearing under these has all the more endeared him to his host of friends, who are not confined to one political party. They will refuse to believe him capable of the conduct attributed to him by the News, and the reflections cast upon him by that paper I am confident will be resented in every place in this country where Mr. Ross is known."

A CHURCH CENSUS.

One would think that in the great Babylon of modern times the newspapers would be able to fill their columns up with the records of the courts, of accidents, of murders, of suicides, of elopements, of sports, of business, of politics, and of the multifarious occupations of the people, without rushing in where only the very foolish have the temerity to tread. But there are no bounds to journalistic enterprise. Even in London the papers can no longer be accused of sloth and indifference. One of them has taken a census of the churchgoers of the metropolis, and it enumerates an attendance of 1,002,940 at the 2,538 Christian and 62 Jewish places of worship, in the 29 boroughs, containing a total population of 4,468,049. This gives a ratio of 1 in 4.45 of the population, but as the count was a morning and evening one, estimated to include 35 per cent. of the people attending twice, the actual number of churchgoers in London is reduced to 850,000, or 1 in 5.25 of the population. In other words, about 16 per cent. of the Londoners were found at church, although there is seating provided for about 50 per cent., or over three times the number. The attendance figures are instructive. There were at the two services 266,550 men to 412,993 women and 323,397 children, the attendance of men being the lowest in the Anglican churches—98,407 out of a total of 430,153 at the two services. In the Nonconformist churches the attendance of men was 120,782 out of 416,225; in the Roman Catholic 23,855 out of 93,572. The Nonconformist churches at which the attendance was the largest were the Baptist, 108,299. Then came the Congregationalist, with 105,535, the Methodist, with 78,139, and the Presbyterian, with 24,774. Our readers must make their own comments.

HARBINGER OF PEACE.

The steamer Princess Victoria will be accepted by Victorians as a very satisfactory evidence of the benevolence of the intentions of the C. P. R. towards their city. The new vessel is indeed an olive branch which cannot be rejected—a handsome and costly token of the peace and amity which should for all time govern the relations between the municipal corporation and the great railway company. There is no craft on the Pacific coast of the design of the new vessel in the same class with her. Handsome in design, elaborate in her fittings, powerfully engined, and unequalled in speed, she floats apart the queen of the coasting fleet of the greatest of the oceans. We congratulate all concerned in her creation, from Captain Troup down, upon the result of their efforts. May the Princess Victoria prove as profitable in operation as she is delightful to the eye of the untutored landsman.

The officers of the steamship have good reason to be proud and delighted in their new command. Captain Rudlin is one of the pioneer steamboat men of the coast. We doubt whether on the day he received his master's papers and walked the "bridge" of the finest craft of the time whether he dreamt of commanding such a creation of beauty, grace and power as the Princess Victoria. The good wishes yesterday expressed for the welfare and long continuance on duty of this veteran skipper, the beau ideal in appearance, manner and humor of the old cautious, courageous and courteous sea dog, were but the echo of what all who know the captain have been saying for years.

Few travellers by sea or by land take much interest in the machines which create the power of motion. The compact locomotive, panting with compressed energy, and the more elaborate and vastly more complicated marine engines down in the depths of a great ship are more to be dreaded than admired, except by the men who worship their structural beauty and symmetery, understand the immensity of the power they are capable of developing and control and regulate that energy in the service of the world. The engine rooms of the Princess Victoria are closed to the public. None but those who have bowed in reverence before the shrine of the greatest of the mysteries, who have received the thirty-third degree of knowledge of pistons, wheels and pumps, may enter there and live. A passport may be obtained by those in the favor with the heads of the departments of the C. P. R. Those who have the courage to enter will be somewhat appalled by the ponderosity of the great arms of shining steel and the apparent ease with which they move under the influence of the power of more than five thousand horses behind them; also by the docility with which every fiercely moving thing responds to the touch of the master who stands there with his hands on insignificant looking wheel and lever. What a depth of wisdom of mysterious things must be stored within the brain of that quiet-looking, ruddy complexioned, smiling-featured man, whose health does not seem to be affected by either the profundity of his knowledge or the heat of his surroundings. There may be one prouder man on the Princess Victoria than Captain Troup, one better pleased man than Captain Rudlin. If there is, that individual must be Chief Engineer Mitchell.

We think it is safe for us to venture the assertion that Victorians are proud of the vessel and of all connected with her. She is the first-fruits of the new understanding with the C. P. R. Her presence here will have a salutary effect upon the fate of the tourist hotel project. That matter is now in the hands of our citizens, and there is no doubt that its endorsement will be practically unanimous when placed before them. When the C. P. R. has its own hotel here and the Princess Victoria her own docks the rapproachment may be considered complete.

BARNACLES IN THE WAY.

It is abundantly evident that the unification of the British Empire is not to be accomplished by the passage of resolutions in assemblies, however potent their influence. The Chambers of Commerce of the Empire are now in session in Montreal. The masters of industry and the princes of commerce are assembled there. They will make speeches and say things which will sound nice and appeal to patriotism, but nothing that is said or done there will affect the attitude of officialdom in Great Britain towards any question. The government and the subordinates under it will only move when spurred onward by the people and only when the intimation cannot be mistaken. The opponents of Mr. Chamberlain's programme are making much of the intimation that the permanent officials of a certain branch of the government have expressed their disapproval of the policy of the Colonial Secretary. There is nothing either astonishing or disconcerting in the intimation that the permanent officials are as hard to move as the mountains of arrogance with which their minds are weighted. They have reported in favor of the continuance of everything that stood in the way of the establishment of closer relations between Great Britain and her colonies. They said Great Britain could not take advantage of the preference accorded her by Canada. They believe that whatever is is right. It has stood the test of time, and cannot be wrong. To move forward would create a disturbance in existing conditions, while the permanent official desires to live in peace, with no unpleasant reforming fellows bothering him, don't you know. The Barnacles, father and son, have ruled so long in the soporific atmosphere of officialdom that it is not surprising that they protest against being disturbed. It was expected when Austin Chamberlain took charge of the Post Office Department that there would be some stirring up to life of the dry bones. Sor far the permanent officials have overcome him. The advantages of closer and cheaper postal communication between Great Britain and the colonies have been pointed out; the effect upon the rising generations of Canadians of the cheap magazine "literature" of the United States has been set forth eloquently by men interested in the permanence and unity of the Empire; the superior tone of British periodicals, apart from the political aspect of the matter altogether, has been held up alongside of the future possibilities of the market—all without avail. The permanent official says the department would not pay if any changes were made. There the matter will end for the present, until the younger Chamberlain takes the permanent officials in hand and after the peremptory style of his father points out that there are some branches of government it pays "not to make pay." Neither the Canadian nor the American post offices pay as national concerns, but they pay the people indirectly. In time the remonstrances of such a newspaper as the Morning Post will have more weight than the opinions of the permanent officials. Commenting on the statement of Mr. Austin Chamberlain that he cannot see his way to reducing the charges on newspapers to Canada, the Morning Post says: "If Canada makes the business pay at lower rates, success should not be impossible on this side of the Atlantic. The post office should be conducted for the convenience of the Empire. Even if it made no profit, it would be universally commended as long as it enabled the British in all parts of the world to be in constant communication with one another, and arrive at a perfect understanding."

INSULTING VOTERS!

What a tender shoot, what a sensitive, shrinking thing, the organ of Toryism in this city has become! Its sensibilities are outraged at the idea of any suggestion of the voters' lists being stuffed for the benefit of the party for which it shrieks! My, but our neighbor fancies itself upon a high, moral political plane! Did it ever hear of the franchise act passed by a Conservative government, now, alas for Toryism! dead and gone? That measure was specially designed to make stuffing of lists easy and attempts at purification difficult. There was no end to the complaints about expense in connection with its operations. When the Liberals came into power the act was repealed, although it might have been used to party advantage with the machinery of administration transferred from the old hands who knew their business so well. But the Liberal party put the temptation behind it and passed an act absolutely fair to all parties and substituting the provincial voters' lists for the specially prepared, cumbersome machinery erected by the Conservative party. In connection with the franchise act there was enacted a redistribution bill, explained frankly by its author as a measure for the "hiving of the Grits," Those sinister twins were powerful factors in the success which attended the Conservative party for many years. So potent was their influence that it is estimated by such a strong Tory paper as the Toronto World that their repeal will result in a loss to the party of thirty seats in the province of Ontario. The new redistribution measure which will take the place of the infamous gerrymander was framed at conferences between representatives of the two political parties.

We suppose there is nothing for the Tory party to be ashamed of in such a confession as that; but there is a warning in it for the Liberal party, and that is that only by the exercise of eternal vigilance can a fair expression of the political will of the people of Canada, or of any of the provinces of Canada, be obtained. Of course our contemporary is inexpressibly shocked at an expression of the intention of the Liberals of Victoria to see that the new voters' lists are purged and made as free as possible of the names of the dummies who have labored so assiduously in the past to carry the candidates of the grand old party to victory. It was expressly for this purpose that the old lists were cancelled. It is expressly for this purpose that the machinery for revision is provided. If the machine in Victoria were not conscious of wrong-doing it would make no protest against the proposition to carry out the usual procedure, which is for the agents of both parties to object to the inclusion of names suspected of being illegally on the lists. In fact, we observe that Conservatives in other places are pursuing precisely the course that is exciting the simulated ire of the high-minded, sensitive organ here. We hope the procedure will be general, for only by that means can the operations of the machine politicians be limited.

We do not wonder that the state of Colombia rejected the treaty presented to it by the United States under which it was proposed to construct a canal across the isthmus. There was nothing else for the little republic to do and preserve its self-respect. The treaty was submitted with the intimation that no amendment would be tolerated by the United States. No matter how powerless a self-governing country may be, it does not relish being reminded of its insignificance in the affairs of the world. It is not yet clear whether our neighbors will consent to negotiate with the despised state or whether they will turn to Nicaragua. It is possible that the canal may not be finished within the lifetime of the present generation. Canadians will be transporting freight across the continent by another transcontinental line before the Americans are using their canal. That is quite certain.

* * *

The Conservatives of Nelson are "fighting like blazes" about the choice of a candidate for the provincial House. John Houston wants the post, but there is a sturdy band of obstructionists in his path. John will not yield, that is certain, and, judging by the resolutions they have passed, the opposition people are just as firm in their determination to maintain their position. They claim the party in the province is being "run" by Houston and one Russell, of Victoria, and that now is the time to get rid of the bosses. The people will attend to the case.

* * *

The Nelson Economist, one of the Tory papers published in that contentious town, says the line of cleavage between Conservatives there is "clear and well defined." So it is in a good many other places. All candidates were to be nominated on the 15th. So the boss of the machine intimated. But still there are not half a dozen in the field. The masters of the outfit cannot settle upon the individuals who shall be honored with crowns.

ORIGINAL PLAN TO BE TENDERED ON

COUNCIL SO DECIDES AS TO THE LIBRARY

Considerable Discussion on This Important Matter—By-Laws Passed—Routine Business.

Tenders are to be invited on the plans by Messrs. Hooper & Watkins which won the library competition. This was determined by the city council Monday evening upon the recommendation of the special library committee. Considerable discussion ensued, two of the aldermen objecting strongly to the course proposed. A couple of by-laws were finally passed, while the other business transacted was of a minor character.

The library discussion was precipitated by the presentation of the special committee's report, which was as follows:

That Messrs. Hooper & Watkins be allowed to prepare working drawings and specifications drawn strictly in accordance with their original plans and descriptive letter accompanying same, on which the judges adjudicated, and that the same be submitted to the council for approval; if approved, that tenders be called for thereon, and that all tenderers' cheques on the last tender be forthwith returned.

Ald. Stewart moved the adoption of the report.

Ald. Yates raised his voice in protest. Such an action, he contended, would be another step in the hole. So far nothing but mistakes had been made in the matter—and not one stone had been laid. The speaker then enumerated the contentious points which would have to be decided if the action proposed was taken, and urged the council to adhere to the original conditions. Messrs. Hooper & Watkins had had their chance. The other competitors should now have theirs. This was the only business-like course for the council to pursue.

Ald. Cameron agreed with Ald. Yates. He had always disapproved of architects' competition, and the results justified his objections. The council had laid down certain conditions, and were in duty bound to adhere to them. This was only fair to the other competitors, who should be given a chance.

Ald. Dinsdale had signed the report, but he would not consent to any departure from the original conditions. Nothing should be curtailed to bring the cost within the amount, $45,000. But the architect should be given a show on the plan adjudicated upon.

The Mayor, in reply to Ald. Vincent, said that the conditions had not been altered. It had been proposed to institute certain additions to the building.

Ald. Barnard didn't think the council were departing from the conditions. It was only fair that Hooper & Watkins be allowed to invite tenders on the plan which won the competition. There was too much talk about the personality of architects in this discussion. What the city wanted was the best building for the money, and this plan provided for the best. The duty of the council was to ascertain if that building could be erected for the money.

Ald. Kinsman would strongly disapprove of curtailing the building to bring the cost to the sum allowed, but there was no harm in cutting out the additions and alterations which had been subsequently decided upon, and calling for tenders on the original plan. But the council had to stick to this.

Ald. Stewart contended that there was no deviation from the conditions. It would be manifestly unfair to deprive Messrs. Hooper & Watkins of the right of inviting tenders on their successful plan, because certain additions to the structure had been subsequently proposed.

Mayor McCandless was in favor of adopting the report. He believed in giving the architects a chance to build the library on the plan which won the prize. If it was necessary to curtail the building to bring the cost to the amount specified, he would vote against it and favor giving the next man a chance, but otherwise tenders should be invited on the plan which was chosen in competition. He did not think there would be any difficulty in settling the question.

The report was adopted, Ald. Yates and Cameron dissenting. The contractors who tendered some time ago will have their cheques returned to them.

Harvey Combe, registrar of Supreme court, drew attention to the inadequate sprinkling around the court house. He asked that the surrounding streets be sprinkled twice a day.

Ald. Cameron complained against the unsatisfactory system of sprinkling generally. The sprinkling area should be more restricted so that the business district could be adequately attended to.

Ald. Yates also raised a note of objection in this regard.

The communication was referred to the city engineer with power to act.

D. W. Higgins criticised the overcrowding of the passages of the Orpheum and Edison theatres in the following communication:

Gentlemen:—I wish to call your attention to overcrowding and to the want of proper means of exit at the Orpheum and Edison theatres. I attended both houses on Saturday evening last. The halls were densely packed with people. Crowds filled the aisles (so-called) and struggled for supremacy, one party seeking to press their way out and the other pressing inward to gain desirable seats. The passages were also blocked with chairs. Progress was so slow that it took me five minutes to reach a chair less than ten feet from the entrance. When the incoming and outgoing tides of humans had ceased to press against each other, or rather when the ebb tide had passed safely outside, the aisles (so-called) near the entrance were still filled with spectators. Had a panic occurred among these people—there were men, women and children in the crush—or suppose some wicked wretch had raised a cry of "fire!" scores of lives would have been sacrificed in the rush for safety. I have consulted your buildings by-law and find that the evils of which I complain are illegal. At the Orpheum, there are two doors, one on each side of the auditorium. These doors I at first took to be side exits; but one leads to a sort of closet where articles are stored, and the other, which seems to lead into the Dawson bar, was closed and locked; Both doors open inward, which, supposing them to be of any use, is another distinct violation of the by-law. I draw your attention to the condition of affairs at these establishments feeling that immediate steps should be taken for their correction or that very serious consequences are likely to ensue.

During the discussion which ensued, Ald. Grahame expressed the opinion that more revenue should be derived from these small theatres. Eventually the communication was referred to the building inspector and fire chief, with power to act.

S. W. Bodley informed the council that his brother had delegated him to represent him in the event of negotiations between him and the council relative to the library plans. If his brother was wanted a communication would bring him here in three days. The communication was received and filed.

Mrs. J. Wilson, No. 8 Gordon street, asked that Courtney street be placed in good order, and that an electric light be installed on the corner of this street and Gordon, also that the permanent sidewalk to be laid along the Rostein block be extended as far as Gordon. This was referred to the electric light committee and streets, bridges and sewers committee.

Dr. Robertson, medical health officer, applied for leave of absence during September. The request was granted.

The city clerk reported the following:

A. J. Pineo, re the straightening of Belmont avenue.

J. Barrett, asking that a sidewalk be laid down on Springfield avenue, for a distance of 54 feet.

Mrs. M. Patton, re street lines of Catherine street, Victoria West.

C. Westindale, complaining of the condition of the Johnson street ravine.

Wm. Humphreys, asking to be allowed the use of certain rock taken from Harrison street, to construct a retaining wall in front of lot 12, to permit of the sidewalk being lowered to its proper grade on said street.

Michael Lawless, requesting the extension of the sewer on Elizabeth street for a distance of 150 feet.

C. E. Dickinson and 29 others, calling attention to the condition of the thoroughfare between Snowden and Moss streets.

R. Erskine and eight others, petitioning for the construction of a new sidewalk on the north and south side of King's road, between Douglas and Second streets.

Received and filed. The communication of Mr. Humphreys was referred to the city engineer, with power to act.

The finance committee recommended the appropriation of $4,353.52 for the usual purpose. Adopted.

The Langley street paving and the St. Andrew's and Beacon street by-laws were finally passed, and the council adjourned.

Sir Frederick Treves, who is about to retire, has established a record in performing 1,000 consecutive operations for appendicitis without a death.

TRUE STORY.

How a Young Wife Regained Her Health and Beauty.

W. E. Birch, Afton, Va., an extensive fruit grower of that place, writes the following letter to the Peruna Medicine Co., of Columbus, Ohio. We print the letter in full:

Afton, Va., June 4, 1900.

The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O.:

Gentlemen—"The country is so flooded with patent medicines of every kind that are worthless and a humbug, that I for one, am glad to be able to say I have found one that is everything and more than is claimed for it.

"My wife was very much run down and out of sorts in every way. She had a pelvic disorder which left her very weak, nervous and no appetite at all.

"One day I happened to be at my father's store, S. A. Birch, Coreaville, Alb county, Va., and noticed your medicine he had there for sale.

"I thought it might help my wife, so I brought a bottle of it home and within a week she commenced to eat and now she is hungry all the time and not half the medicine has been taken. We both agree that it beats any medicine to bring on an appetite and to put the nerves in good shape that we have ever had anything to do with. We had our family doctor to give her medicine and he did all he could, but she did not improve the least. She has consumption in her family and she was in such bad shape; so run down, nervous, weak, and could not eat, that I had begun to get very uneasy, but your medicine made an entirely new woman of her. I believe she eats and feels better now than she has for years.

"I have not the slightest doubt but that your medicine has saved her from a long spell of sickness, if nothing more. All my family had begun to get uneasy, but, of course, she did not know it and I have only just told her of it since she has improved so much. I had no idea it would do half what it has said don't think there is another medicine made that will begin to compare with it."—W. E. Birch, Fruit Grower, Afton, Alb county, Va.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

DOMINION NEWS.

Many People Coming West—Sudden Death of a Winnipeg Barrister

Toronto, Aug. 18.—Mrs. Robert Lee, of Athens, Ont., to-day celebrated her 100th birthday. The ladies of the village presented her with an address and a purse.

Athlete's Estate.

J. E. Worth, aged 47, a prominent athlete, is dead. He leaves an estate worth $300,000.

Harvesters' Excursions.

The second of the harvesters' excursions to the West to-day carried about 2,000 people. All the excursionists centre in Toronto. Yesterday's complete figures show that 1,812 people were taken to the West. There will be more special trains to-morrow.

Winding Up Order.

The court this morning granted an order winding up the firm of Illsley & Horn, contractors, who built the King Edward hotel. The liabilities are $92,000, and assets may realize $14,000.

Barrister's Sudden Death.

Winnipeg, Aug. 18.—Winnipeg people were deeply grieved to-day upon learning the news of the sudden death of Horace T. Crawford, barrister, of this city, at Owen Sound. Attorney-General Campbell, legal partner of Mr. Crawford, and Dr. Crawford, a brother, left to-day for Owen Sound.

Disappeared.

Owen Sound, Aug. 18.—The Boyce woman who charged Mrs. Roy, wife of a prominent citizen, with having thrown vitrol into her face, has disappeared. The county attorney hints at a plot.

Fire.

Quebec, Aug. 18.—The Northern railway shops were completely destroyed by fire to-night; loss $75,000, covered by insurance.

James Ross's Resignation.

Montreal, Aug. 18.—James Ross today resigned the presidency and his seat on the board of the Dominion Iron & Steel Company. The reason given is that he does not believe it is right to hold the presidency with steel and coal companies in view of the relations existing between them.

STRIKERS KILLED

London, Aug. 18.—Fourteen strikers were killed and 100 to 150 injured in a military onslaught which occurred in the vicinity of Kieff as late as August 11th, according to a Russian correspondent of the Times. The troops fired several volleys into the strikers at close quarters. The correspondent regards this occurrence as a significant comment on the officially inspired reports that matters had resumed their normal aspect in the disturbed district of South Russia.

20 YEARS OF VILE CATARRH.—Chas. O. Brown, journalist, of Duluth, Minn., writes: "I have been a sufferer from Throat and Nasal Catarrh for over 20 years, during which time my head has been stopped up and my condition truly miserable. Within 15 minutes after using Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder I obtained relief. Three bottles have almost, if not entirely, cured me." 50c. Sold by Jackson & Co. and Hall & Co.—73.