

# News Summary

Recent Happenings Briefly Told.

## CANADA.

Manitoba elevator firms have combined.

The inland revenue for July totalled \$735,907.25.

The North Atlantic squadron will visit Quebec next month.

The project to construct an electric railway at Chatham is revived.

The fortieth anniversary of Grimsby Park was celebrated on Saturday.

Mr. James B. Secord of Niagara-on-the-Lake, grandson of Laura Secord, is dead.

The house of Rev. Dr. Lyle, of Hamilton, was robbed during the family's absence.

Chief Rogers, of the Winnipeg fire brigade, has resigned, owing to dissensions in the brigade.

Commissioners sent to Fort St. John in July have not yet made a treaty with the Beaver Indians.

Hull city council will give \$30,000 bonus towards the erection of railway shops—if the people vote for it.

Because the City of Hamilton neglected to pay a rebate of \$22.64 to a ratepayer, he has had a bailiff seize three desks.

The Hamilton Board of Health has been asked to compel the vaccination of all children attending the Public schools.

Herr Prof. Oscar, a well-known German petrographical geologist, joined the staff of the Geological Department at Ottawa.

F. W. Thompson, Manitoba, manager for Ogilvie's mills, thinks the wheat crop of the Northwest will exceed fifty million bushels.

Farm lands on the eighth concession of Westminster have been devastated by a bush fire, which has been raging for some days.

Prof. Osamu, of the University of Munchausen, is at Ottawa to make a special report on phosphate and other minerals in the Ottawa district.

Mr. John Keane, secretary of the Ottawa Children's Aid Society, is an advocate of the establishment of an industrial school for boys in that city.

Mr. F. W. Merchant has resigned the principalship of the London, Ont., Collegiate Institute, to take the position of Principal of the new normal school in that city.

The first automobile carriage will make its appearance in Ottawa's streets in a fortnight. It is being imported from Chicago by the Ottawa Car Company.

The by-law to accept the Government grant of \$50,000 annually for ten years was given its first reading at the meeting of the Ottawa City Council Thursday night.

A traction engine broke through a wooden bridge in Westminster Township and fell fifteen feet. The owner, George Arthurs, fell with the engine, and was seriously injured.

M. Genest, of Quebec, and Mr. Harry Bain, of Ottawa, have been appointed to the departmental staff in the Yukon, the former as geographer and the latter as draughtsman.

The Customs inspector at Montreal discovered in vessels loading lumber for U. S. ports on the lakes quantities of tobacco, cigars and fruit. The seizures are valued at \$15,000.

The honey crop of Canada will not amount to above one-fourth the yield of last year. This is attributed to the late spring, which resulted in the hives being weaker than usual.

A street railway car at London, Ont., was thrown off the track by some obstruction in an eastern suburb of the city. The car was wrecked and set on fire by a mob, which was dispersed by the police.

Mrs. A. E. Hastings, of Kingston, has issued a writ against the Montreal Transportation Company to recover \$25,000 as damages for the loss of her husband, drowned off the tug Bronson at Alexandria Bay on June 22.

John O'Neill, father of the other young man drowned at the same time, will also take proceedings against the company.

The prospectus of the Quebec, Hamilton & Fort William Navigation Company, whose provisional directors are Hamilton capitalists, has been issued. It states that at present it is only intended to build two large vessels to carry grain from ore and coal between Fort William, or Duluth, Montreal and intermediate ports. It is estimated that these vessels will each cost from \$120,000 to \$150,000.

A great log jam, containing nearly 100,000 logs, has been piled up at the Cascades, about fifteen miles up the Gatineau. The jam has been allowed to accumulate to its present proportions, because there are already too many logs at the Government boom at the mouth of the Gatineau, where the sorting out of the various firms' logs is done. The question is: "How is the jam to be broken?" Four years ago dynamite was used.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

The Countess of Warwick has embraced the Socialist faith.

Lord Pauncefoot's new title will be Lord Pauncefoot of Preston.

Sir Thomas Lipton has donated £100 to the Lord Mayor's West Indies Relief fund.

A London despatch says that this has been the driest summer in England on record.

The cable rates between South Africa and England will be reduced to 4s a word in September.

An explosion occurred in a colliery at Durham, Tuesday, in which two men were killed and seven others seriously injured.

A Lanarkshire firm has secured an order for ten thousand tons of steel rails for the United States. Other orders are expected.

The Lord Mayor of London has opened a fund at the Mansion House for the relief sufferers from the West Indian hurricane.

The Glasgow Tramway Committee has accepted the tender of an American firm for engines to supply electric power. The figure was \$570,000.

Rt. Hon. Mr. Chaplin, President of the Local Government Board in Great Britain, has suggested that an old age pension fund be provided by a tax of a shilling a quarter on wheat.

Signor Marconi, in his experiments with wireless telegraphy at Dover on Wednesday made a complete success the messages passing through several miles of cliffs, upon which Dover castle stands, and 12 miles across the sea.

Comment has been aroused in Cape Town by the shipping of 1,000,000 cartridges to Bloemfontein. It was charged that these were destined for the Transvaal. Mr. Schreiner, the Cape Premier, states that they belonged to the Orange Free State, which is on friendly terms with Great Britain.

The Edinburgh Scotsman says that trade between Great Britain and the United States appears to be very flourishing, and that in consequence of the increase, a regular fortnightly steamship service will soon be established between the Tyne and New York, instead of the present occasional service.

## UNITED STATES.

Forest fires are doing great damage in Northern New York.

Admiral Dewey will arrive at New York between September 25 and 30.

Peter Bantler, aged 2, is dead at Waterbury, Conn., by a bite from a kissing bug.

Two American lieutenants were killed in a skirmish near Angeles on Saturday evening.

Cramp & Sons, shipbuilders, Philadelphia, are discharging men, being unable to get supplies of iron and steel.

The Erie Railway has cut the rate for round trip tickets between Chicago and New York to \$18.45, where the single fare was \$20, and a rate war is likely.

At a session of the Irish Catholic Benevolent Union convention in Philadelphia, the proposition to drop the word 'Irish' from the union's title was defeated by an overwhelming majority.

The Northern Steamship Co. will build two more vessels the duplicate of the Northland and Northwest, which ply between Buffalo and Duluth. The Northland and Northwest cost each about \$850,000.

Five highly-respectable white women were brutally assaulted by negroes in Little Rock, Ark., Wednesday. There is intense excitement and race trouble of a serious character is imminent.

Mrs. Frank Whitlock, who died at her home in Batavia Township, Mich., was reputed to be the heaviest woman in the country. Her weight was 64 pounds. Her coffin is 40 inches wide and 27 inches deep.

Delano Wood, a lad of 15, was caught by an alligator at Trout Creek, Panama Park, Florida, while in bathing, and so badly mutilated and bitten that he died soon after being rescued by an older brother.

At Washington, Ind., a carriage containing six persons was precipitated into White River, as it was being driven aboard a ferry boat, and all were drowned. The dead are: Mrs. Albert Hensel, four Hensel children and Miss Amy Dillon.

Eight hundred clockmakers employed in 15 shops in New York joined the ranks of the strikers Tuesday, increasing the number on strike to a total of 3,000. The strikers demand better wages and a reduction in the working hours.

President McKinley, to the students of the Catholic Summer School, at Cliff Haven, near where the President is spending a vacation, said the Philippine rebellion may be but cannot defeat "its blessed mission of liberty and humanity."

Half a ton of dynamite, being used by contractors, exploded on the lot of ground at the corner of 135th street and Willis avenue, New York, Thursday night, with terrific effect. Several persons were injured and a number of buildings badly damaged.

A large proportion of Northern New York, including the Counties of Jefferson, St. Lawrence and Lewis, is being swept by fierce forest fires, that have already destroyed thousands of dollars worth of valuable timber land, and threaten to do more serious damage.

## GENERAL.

The bubonic plague has appeared at Oporto, Portugal.

The Nile is low and Egyptian cotton crops are threatened.

There were 3,450 deaths from the plague in the Bombay presidency last week.

There were 22 deaths from the plague at Hong Kong and 25 new cases during the past week.

The German Government's canal schemes have been defeated in toto by the Prussian Lower House.

The New South Wales Government budget shows a surplus of estimated receipts over suggested expenditures amounting to £150,000.

The Nathorst expedition, fitted out by King Oscar of Sweden, to search for Andree, has not yet found any trace of the Arctic explorer.

Hamilton Smith, a young English tourist, was killed while attempting to ascend Mount Otemina, on the Italian frontier, without a guide.

The Czar, Emperor William, and the Emperor of Austria will go on a hunt in Poland in October, and incidentally discuss "grave, political matters."

## RIOTOUS PARIS MOBS.

### THE CITY RIFE FOR ANOTHER COMMUNE.

Anarchists Shoot Down Police and Sack Churches—Wounded, 386—Taken to Hospital, 360—Police Wounded, 59—Rioters Arrested, 150—Detained in Custody, 50.

A despatch from Paris, says:—The city is the scene of most serious disturbances, recalling some aspects of the commune. In response to an appeal of the journals Le Peuple and La Petite Republique, groups of anarchists and socialists gathered at 3 o'clock in the afternoon in the Place de la Republique. The police had taken precautions, and there seemed no danger of disorders. Sebastian Faure and Faberot, well-known revolutionary anarchists, were the ring-leaders. Faure, standing on the pedestal of the statue which rises in the centre of the Place de la Republique, addressed the crowd. Among other things he said that the anarchists should be masters of the streets. The police then interfered and dislodged Faure and Faberot, making three arrests. The crowd at this point dispersed, but a column of demonstrators headed by Faure and Henri D'Horr, made for the Place de la Nation.

The police broke through the column and a struggle for the mastery followed. Shots were fired and M. Goullier, commissary of police, was twice stabbed with a knife. This threw the police into momentary confusion. The mob reassembled and ran towards the Place de la Nation. The police, reinforced, by a squad that had been held in reserve, made another attempt to stem the current and fresh force fighting occurred, three constables being wounded. Faure and D'Horr jumped into a passing street car that was going to the Place de la Republique; and the car driver on arriving there gave a signal to the police, who immediately arrested them both, together with two other anarchists, Joseph Ferrier and Jean Perrin. All were conveyed to the Chateau Eau Barracks. Only D'Horr was found in possession of fire-arms.

### RAIDS ON CHURCHES.

In the meantime the Anarchist mob retraced its course to the Place de la Republique, smashing the windows of religious edifices on the way. Suddenly, either at the word of command or in obedience to impulse, the column made a loop and curved towards the Church of St. Ambroise, where the rioters smashed the windows of the Faubourg du Temple, which they reached at the corner of the Rue Darbois and the rue St. Maur-Popincourt, they formed up into a compact body. Hatchets were suddenly produced, with long knives, stolen from the counters of shops, and a concerted rush was made upon the Church of St. Joseph.

The aged sacristan, seeing the mob, hastily closed the outer gates, but these were soon forced with hatchets and bars of iron. The massive oaken doors were then attacked. The wild horde burst into the church, which instantly became a scene of pillage and sacrilege. Altars, fonts, and statues were hurled to the floor and smashed, pictures were rent, candlesticks, ornaments, and hosts from high altars were thrown down and trampled under foot. The crucifix above was made the target for missiles, and the figure of the Saviour was fractured in several places.

Then, while rancorous voices sang the "Carmagnole," the chairs were carried outside, piled up, and set on fire in the centre of the square fronting the church. When this stage was reached, the crucifix was pulled down, and thrown into the flames. Suddenly a cry was raised that the statue of the virgin had been forgotten, and the crowd returned and tore this down also.

### ATTACKED WITH KNIVES.

Meanwhile the sacristan, who had been captured by the Anarchists, escaped and called the police and Republican guards, who promptly arrived with many constables. They were compelled to fall back in order to form up into line of defence, and the anarchists attacked them fearlessly with knives.

Twenty Anarchists were arrested, taken to the police station, searched, and found to be carrying revolvers, loaded sticks, and knives.

After the mob had been driven away Abbe Lacour, the incumbent, collected the fragments of the sacrament and replaced them in the Ciborium. The people living in the house near by extinguished the bonfire.

### NEARLY 400 WOUNDED.

The prefecture of police gives the following statistics of the rioting:—380 persons were injured, 360 were taken to the hospitals, 59 police agents were wounded, besides 6 mm series Goullier and Domismones; 150 persons were arrested, of whom 80 are detained in custody.

A body of rioters who had taken refuge in the court yard of the Gare de l'Est were expelled by the police, who made 25 arrests. Quiet has now been restored.

### DRIEST SUMMER ON RECORD.

Rainfall in England Falls From 610 to 190 Tons Per Acre.

A despatch from London, says:—This has been the driest summer on record here. Only 190 tons of water per acre has fallen instead of the usual average of 610 tons. For 25 days the thermometer has registered a temperature of over 80 degrees.

## THE DREYFUS TRIAL.

### COL. PICQUART'S EVIDENCE AT THE COURT MARTIAL.

He Confronts Both Roget and Mercier—The Two Generals Squirm Under the Colonel's Plain Truths.

A despatch from Rennes, says:—Col. Picquart practically occupied the whole of Friday's sitting of the Dreyfus court-martial with a masterful presentation of his side of the case. He spoke for five hours and his voice at the end of that time began to show signs of fatigue. His testimony was followed with the closest attention by the members of the court-martial and by the audience, and during the brief suspension of the court Generals Mercier, Roget, Billot, and De Boisdeffre and other witnesses sauntered together up and down the courtyard of the Lycee or gathered in little groups, animatedly discussing Picquart's evidence, which, although it contained but few new facts, was so cleverly placed before the tribunal and was spoken so effectively that it could not fail to repeat the impression he made on Thursday.

Dreyfus naturally drank in all the witness words, which came as a balm to the wounds inflicted upon him by Mercier and Roget, and the prisoner frequently and closely scanned the faces of his judges, as though seeking to read their thoughts. From the standpoint of the spectators the session was the most monotonous one since the opening of the trial. Even the confrontation at the end lacked the dramatic force of the similar incidents which have marked almost every previous sitting. Picquart's deposition was a fine performance. He spoke without notes, and in view of the mass of facts adduced, it must be ranked as a feat of memory. The members of the court-martial took copious notes during Picquart's testimony and it was quite evident that several of the explanations he gave came as fresh light. Then, when Picquart concluded, both General Roget and General Mercier jumped up and asked to be heard contradictorily. Colonel Jouaust asked General Roget to speak first. He thereupon promptly turned in favor of some general delivered in a theatrical manner and with frequent gestures.

General Mercier adopted a quieter demeanor. Neither, however, said anything which could be described as damaging to Col. Picquart's evidence.

IN DREYFUS FAVOR.

A despatch to London Morning Post from Rennes indicates the activity of the censorship there. General Mercier's insulting references to Emperor William and certain allusions to the secret dossier were suppressed, while General Mercier's utterances were toned down.

The correspondents of the London morning newspapers are, however, unanimous in the opinion that the tide has finally turned in favor of Dreyfus. The evidence on Thursday was so favorable to him that even some of the anti-Dreyfusites would fain admit that the scales are falling from their eyes.

Madame Henry's dramatic characterization of M. Bertulus as "Judas" failed of the intended effect, because he immediately handed Col. Jouaust, president of the court martial, an anonymous letter he had received, proving the whole as arranged. All the correspondents remarked also the grateful demeanor of Dreyfus on hearing, for the first time, witnesses in his favor.

A COMPROMISE.

The correspondent of the Daily Chronicle predicts that Dreyfus will be re-condemned and that the sentence will be immediately commuted through fear of excitement and uprisings incidental upon an acquittal. He believes that the latitude allowed the generals in court points to submission to what in France is a sacred image, "reasons of State."

The correspondent of the Times comments upon the change that came over the aspect of affairs when Maitre Demange began tentatively to cross-examine the witnesses, his questions leaving General Roget utterly disconcerted. His remarks, too, upon the fact that Col. Jouaust failed to confront Roget with Bertulus, whose evidence, therefore, had its full effect.

### SASKATCHEWAN FLOOD.

The River Has Risen Forty Feet in Twenty-Four Hours.

A despatch from Winnipeg, Man., says:—The Big Saskatchewan river is on the rampage. The stream has risen 40 feet in the past 24 hours, and is still rising. The bridge piers at Edmonton are under water, the ferries swept away, and hundreds of cords of wood and thousands of feet of lumber have gone adrift. The electric light power house at Edmonton is under water, and the flats below the town have been transferred into a lake of rushing waters.

The freshet is due to the phenomenal rainfall of the past few days.

The historical steamer North-West broke away from its moorings, struck the centre pier bridge, and went down the river a total wreck. The river is full of drifting miners' shacks and other small buildings. People in the low-lying part of Edmonton are preparing to move. The water is now four feet over the bridge piers, and continues to rise.

## MARKETS OF THE WORLD.

Prices of Grain, Cattle, Cheese, &c in the Leading Ports.

Toronto, Aug. 22.—There was a good run at the western cattle market today, receipts being 82 loads. Trading was a little slow, a good deal of the stuff brought in being for to-morrow's market.

In export cattle the demand for good stuff was beyond the supply, but farmers continue to send in inferior stock, for which the demand is slow. Good shippers brought as high as \$5 per cwt.

More good butchers' cattle are wanted, but the general average is low. A few extra choice lots brought as high as \$4.50, but the average price was around and below \$4 per cwt.

Following are some of the transactions:—

A load of shipping cattle, weight 1,200 lbs, sold for \$4.60 per cwt.

A load of mixed butchers' cattle, chiefly cows, weight 1,050 lbs, sold for \$3.12 1-2 per cwt.

A load of mixed butchers' cows and heifers, weight 1,020 lbs, sold for \$3.70 per cwt.

Fifteen heifers, weight 995 lbs, sold for \$4.30 per cwt.

Eight heifers, weight 1,020 lbs, sold for \$4.50 per cwt.

A lot of rough cows, weight 1,000 lbs sold for \$3.25 per cwt.

Three loads of shippers, weight from 1,225 to 1,325 lbs, sold at prices ranging from \$4.45 to \$5.

There was a good demand for stockers, prices being steady at \$2.75 to \$3.25 per cwt for light, and extra choice \$4. For heavy prices were \$3.50 to \$3.75 per cwt, with an extra 25c for best selections.

There was no change in export bulla, of which the quality continues poor.

Cows, were unchanged.

Good calves are in demand, a few sales being made as high as \$8 to \$9 each for veals weighing from 175 to 200 lbs. on the hoof.

In export sheep the trade was fairly brisk, with a good demand for first-class stuff. Butcher's sheep showed no signs of improvement, in quality, prices varying from \$3 to \$3.50 per cwt. Ewes showed an increase in prices of about 40c per cwt.

Receipts at the hog market were about 1,000, with prices unchanged, and too many light hogs still coming in. Farmers are showing too much anxiety to unload unfinished stuff on the market.

Sows are fetching 3c per lb. Stags sell at 2c per lb. Store hogs will not sell.

Following is the range of current quotations:

Cattle.	
Shippers, per cwt. . . . .	\$ 4.25 \$ 5.00
Butcher, choice do. . . . .	3.75 4.25
Butcher, med. to good . . . . .	3.25 3.40
Butcher, inferior. . . . .	2.50 3.00
Sheep and Lambs.	
Ewes, per cwt. . . . .	3.75 4.00
Bucks, per cwt. . . . .	2.50 3.00
Spring lambs, each . . . . .	3.00 4.00
Milkers and Calves.	
Cows, each . . . . .	25.00 45.00
Calves, each . . . . .	2.00 7.00
Hogs.	
Choice hogs, per cwt. . . . .	4.75 5.62 1-2
Light hogs, per cwt. . . . .	4.25 4.75
Heavy hogs, per cwt. . . . .	4.25 4.75

Puffalo Aug. 21.—Spring wheat—Active enquiry; No. 1 Northern, spot 77 3-8 to 77 5-8; No. 2 Northern, 73 7-8. Winter wheat—Dull; No. 1 white and No. 2 red, 72c on track. Corn—Firm; No. 2 yellow, 37 to 37 1-4; No. 3 yellow, 36 3-4 to 37c; No. 2 corn, 36 1-2 to 36 3-4; No. 3 corn, 36 to 36 1-4. Oats—Firm; No. 2 white, 25c; No. 3 white, 23c; No. 4 white, 23c; No. 2 mixed, 23 1-2; No. 3 mixed, 23c. Rye—No. 2, on track, quoted at 57 1-2c. Canal freights—Steady. Flour—Firm.

Detroit, Aug. 21.—Wheat closed—No. 1 white, cash, 72 1-2c; No. 2 red, cash, 73c; September, 74c; December, 76 7-8c.

Toledo, Aug. 22.—No. 2 wheat, cash, 72 1-4c; September, 73 3-8c asked; December, 76c asked. Corn—No. 2 mixed, 33 1-2c. Oats—No. 2 mixed, 28 1-2c. Rye—No. 2 cash, 55 1-2c bid. Clover seed—Prime, cash, \$3.99; October, \$4.10 asked. Oil—Unchanged.

Duluth, Aug. 22.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 74 1-8c; September, 75 5-8c; December, 75 5-8c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 71 7-8c; September, 70 5-8c; December, 71c; May, 75c; No. 2 Northern, 67 5-8c; No. 3 spring, 64 5-8c.

Milwaukee, Aug. 22.—Wheat—Higher; No. 1 Northern, 74; No. 2 Northern, 72c. Rye—Higher; No. 1, 54c. Barley Dull; No. 2, 41 1-2 to 42c; sample, 36 1-4c.

### THE MAN WHO SHOT LABOR.

His Assault Said to Have Been Captured and to Have Confessed His Guilt.

A despatch from Rennes, says:—The man who attempted to murder Maitre Labori, leading counsel for Captain Alfred Dreyfus, has been arrested at Dol, 29 miles from here. His name is Glorot, and he has confessed.

Later—Glorot was arrested because he said in a cabaret on Thursday: "I am the man who shot Labori."

The police, it is now said, believe the prisoner is only a lunatic or a drunkard desirous of attracting attention, and his so-called confession may turn out to be nothing more than the empty boast. The police, however, are investigating the recent movements of the prisoner.

Portugal is suffering from earthquakes and storms.