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SOLEMN SCENES IN ROME AT OBSEQUIES OF DEAD POPE

The Body to Lie in State for Space of Three Days.

CHORUS OF 400 CHURCH BELLS

To Toll for the Passing of Leo's Soul Nightly—Arrangements for the Funeral.

Rome, July 21.—The body of Leo XIII. lies tonight in the hall of the throne room, a few steps from the room in which his death took place. The same vestments, the comaure hood, the rochet and the white gown which were put on yesterday cover the form, which rests in semi-state surrounded by lighted candles, the Noble Guard and Franciscan penitentiaries. Tomorrow morning the diplomatic body, the high dignitaries and the Roman aristocracy will enter the hall to pay their tributes of respect to all that remains of the Pope, who won the respect and affection of the world. In the afternoon the body will be arrayed in all the glory of the pontifical robes, the miter replacing the hood, and at sunset it will be taken into the chapel of the sacrament of St. Peter's, where for three days the public will be given an opportunity of paying a last farewell. The interment will occur Saturday. Today was notable for the impressive ceremonial of the recognition of the death of the Pope, which occurred in the morning in the chamber in which he died. Thereafter only those were admitted who were concerned in the embalming of the body—an operation which occupied six hours. Meantime the authorities of the Vatican proceeded with the preparations for the funeral, the conclave and the acknowledgment of the condolences which have been received. Throughout the day the Vatican was surrounded by crowds which increased towards night. Several thousand entered St. Peter's at vespers and joined in prayers for the departed. mong these were many of the Italian officers, whose troops shortly after sunset were marched from the Vatican back to their barracks. At no time had their services been needed. It is not the custom in Italy to wear the conventional emblems of mourning, and hence the crowd which, in consequence of the closing of many places of business, wanders the streets tonight, has more the appearance of an aimless holiday-making throng than one sorrowing for the death of the Pope. Into nearly all the churches, however, hundreds not often seen in places of devotion flocked to say a hurried prayer. Afterwards they loitered outside reading the deep black-edged proclamations of Cardinal Respighi, the Vicar of Rome, concerning the funeral arrangements, the meeting of the conclave, and the church ceremonials. The quiet of the evening was broken by a chorus, such as the world has seldom heard. On the stroke of 8 all of Rome's 400 churches began to toll bells for the passing of the soul of Leo XIII. From the seven hills and from every quarter of the city which contained churches came the constant clang until all was one vast reverberation. The harsh jingle of the smaller chapel bells striking quickly and more often was not drowned by the solemn strokes that came in mourning measure from the great dome of St. Peter's. Except in its common motive and common sorrow it was an amazing discord, which continued an hour, and which will recur nightly until the obsequies are over.

POPE'S OBSEQUIES.

The programme for the nine days' ceremony, as far as established, follows: Wednesday morning, the second meeting of the congregation of cardinals, which will occur to discuss measures relating to the conclave. The diplomatic body, the Roman aristocracy and the high dignitaries of the church will at this time have an opportunity to take a last view of the late Pontiff before he is laid in St. Peter's. In the afternoon the body will be arrayed in full pontifical robes, and in the evening the remains will be transported to the basilica of St. Peter's, where they will be taken charge of by the chapter of the basilica, and deposited in the chapel of the sacrament. Thursday the whole people of Rome will be allowed to view the body of the Pontiff, while requiem masses will be celebrated in the different chapels. The same morning the third meeting of the congregation will take place. The congregation will also meet on Friday and Saturday. Saturday night the body of the Pope will be sprinkled with holy water by the chapters of St. Peter's. It will then be taken at the head of a procession around the basilica, and entombed to the strains of the "Miserere," intoned by singers of the Julia chapel. The ceremony will end with the celebration of the requiem. On Sunday, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of the following week the meetings of the congregation will continue. Three grand funeral services will be held subsequently, but the dates have not yet been fixed.

THE FUNERAL CEREMONIES.

Rome, July 22. — The first of the great ceremonies of Pope Leo's funeral commenced today, when the body lay in state in the throne room of the Vatican from 9:30 a.m. until 1 p.m. All the diplomats accredited to the Vatican, the Roman princes, dukes, barons and other representatives of ancient families remaining faithful to the Papacy, all the high dignitaries of the church, the archbishops, bishops, patriarchs and heads of the religious orders, passed in solemn procession before the bier of the late Pontiff. The Papal throne had been removed, and in its place, under the famous red silken canopy, on a small bed, lay the body of Leo XIII.

Over the bed was thrown a red damask covering, on which the body reposed, robed in white vestments, with the red rochet and camauro hood, and on the feet slippers embroidered with gold. The thin hands, clasped over the chest, held tightly a small ivory crucifix. Around this was entwined a rosary of mother-of-pearl set in gold. On the third finger of the right hand the huge emerald pontifical ring sparkled. In striking contrast with the ghastly face was a purple hood, drawn down over the head, almost touching the eyebrows and over the ears. The sunken cheeks and jaws brought the nose and chin nearly togethed on the mouth, which was reduced almost to nothing, though no signs of agony were visible. It was the corpse of a man who might have been dead fifty years.

On the other side near the shoulders stood a member of the noble guard, erect and motionless, only a faint quiver of the drawn swords giving any indication that they were not mere statues. The ordeal of the soldiers in the heated chamber is so intense that they have been constantly relieved.

At the four corners of the bed stood lighted candles ten feet high. On the right of the body, close to the bed, was a small table covered with a white linen cloth, on which were two candles throwing a glimmer of light on the crucifix between them. At the foot of the cross was a crystal bowl, filled with holy water, from which each cardinal, whenever he passed the body, sprinkled it and uttered a benediction. Beside this were the devotional books used by Pope Leo in his lifetime.

The silence was only broken by the solemn chanting of six Franciscan penitentiaries, who, kneeling or standing at a bench at the foot of the bier, continued their incessant supplication.

To the left and right on the walls, two great gold and marble brackets supported many branches of candelabra, but they were not lighted, nor were the lamps on the marble columns at each corner of the throne room. The only light thrown on this solemn scene came from the candles beside the body, and from the faint rays of sunlight, which filtered through the two windows, curtained with white silk and rich green hangings. The red damask tapestries with which the room was hung gave a touch of royal splendor to the surroundings. Otherwise it was an almost simple scene, for the death rites of a pope. There was no carpet on the marble floor, and not a flower was to be seen, according to the strict ritual of the last honors of the church to a pontiff.

As each lay or clerical dignitary entered the throne room he advanced slowly to the side of the bed, took one last look at the body and then withdrew. Some persons knelt in momentary prayer and crossed themselves. It was the last tribute of devotion and affection rather than of mere outward homage to the head of the great church.

Outside the throne room the long corridors of the Vatican presented a brilliant spectacle. At the entrance of the court of St. Damaso, pontifical gendarmes were drawn up and rendered military honors as each carriage drove in. The diplomats wore full uniform, and the princes and others were dressed in deep black. From the St. Damaso court they passed up the marble staircase into the Clementino hall, where the Swiss guard was ranged in double columns on either side. Next they entered the hall of Palafremieri, where 25 grooms in red livery led the way to the hall of the Swiss, where a company of gendarmes, wearing heavy black chapeaus, skin-tight white trousers and high cavalry boots, stood on guard at the threshold of the antechamber, containing a platoon of the

(Continued on page 3.)

PIO CENTRA, POPE LEO'S FAITHFUL VALET.

DR. LAPPONI, THE LATE PONTIFF'S PHYSICIAN.

Irish Will Attend.

London, July 22.—The Irish members of Parliament held a special meeting yesterday, under the presidency of Mr. John Redmond, and unanimously adopted a resolution, declaring that they associated themselves in the sorrow of the heirarchy and people of Ireland, caused by the Pope's death, and paying a tribute to the noble, saintly life of the Pontiff. Messrs. Esmonde and Donelan were appointed to attend the obsequies, and to convey the deep condolences of the Irish members of Parliament.

THE LOCKJAW RECORD

Cleveland Reports List of Ten Toy Pistol Victims.

Cleveland, Ohio, July 22.—Ten deaths have resulted from lockjaw in this city since July 4, the latest victim being Joseph Stasko, of 50 Berg street. He died as a result of a slight wound received in handling a toy pistol July 4.

"The list of fatalities is probably not yet complete," said Dr. Friedrich, head of the health department. "It is possible for tetanus to develop after the lapse of a month from the time the wound was inflicted."

BULL SAVES A CHILD

Fishes Youngster Out of Water by Means of His Tail.

New York, July 22. — The 4-year-old child of Charles M. Bandell, a farmer living near Bound Brook, N. J., had a narrow escape yesterday from drowning and owes its life to a Holstein bull.

The child, with its 9-year-old brother, went fishing in a brook that runs through part of the Bandell farm, which is used as a pasture. The children were sitting on the bank fishing in a pool about four feet deep, when the younger child slipped into the water. The brother in his fright left the child and ran to call his father, who was cutting hay in an adjoining field.

By chance the father saw the child fall into the brook and was on his way to rescue him when, to his amazement, he saw the child being dragged out of the brook by the bull, which had been standing in the water.

The child, in the usual manner of a drowning person snatching at anything, managed to catch the tail of the bull, and the bull in sudden surprise rushed from the brook.

Notwithstanding his being a life-saver, the bull is to be killed this week, he having been sold to a butcher last week.

JAPAN IS BOLDER; WANTS TO FIGHT

If Russia Does Not Hurry Out of Manchuria—Asks Co-operation of Britain.

London, July 22.—Japan is not satisfied with the assurances Russia has given the United States in regard to Manchuria and has been actively urging Great Britain to join her in a more energetic attitude toward Russia. Great Britain thus far has been disinclined to take any action, but Japan is persistent in urging the immediate evacuation of and the restoration of the status quo at New Chwang and that a number of additional ports be opened to the commerce of the world.

Japan has informed the foreign office here that Russia has not ceased to present for Chinese acceptance the conditions which she presented some time ago and which Russia denied submitting.

If the ports are opened in compliance with the Japanese proposal Manchuria will be honeycombed with trade routes.

The Manchurian ports suggested by Japan are Fuinhanchen, Tagustian, Siupane, Liaoyan, Semminchin and Tunhua.

TO HALT FRENCH CANADIAN EXODUS

French Members and Senators Interview Minister of the Interior on the Subject.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Ottawa, Ont., July 22.—French members and Senators saw the Minister of the Interior this morning with the object of discussing a plan to prevent the dwindling of the French population. Two plans were proposed, one to promote immigration from France by the appointment of a French immigration agent as district agent as distinct from the High Commissioner, and one to stop the exodus of these already here by having the French-Canadian clergy notify Government officials of the prospective departure of any of their parishioners for the States. Senator Dandurand and Speaker Brodeur will prepare report on these two suggestions.

THE SOLE SURVIVOR

Ed. Noyes of the Rothschild Forgeries, Now in Windsor.

Windsor, Ont., July 22. — Edward Noyes, who was implicated with the three Biddle brothers in the famous Rothschild forgeries of twenty years ago in London, is in Windsor selling books containing his own account of how the names of Rothschild were forged to checks amounting to $5,000,000. The quartet succeeded in cashing $360,000 worth of the checks before they were captured and sentenced to life imprisonment. The sentence was commuted to about eighteen years, however. Noyes is an old man now, and the only survivor of the four conspirators.

THREE PLUNGE FROM A TRESTLE

Buffalo Youths Alighting From Train Go Headlong to Rocks Below Bridge.

Buffalo, N. Y., July 22. — In alighting from a freight train on a trestle near Angolia today three youths, all from Buffalo, plunged headlong from the side of the bridge and struck on a rocky bed thirty feet below the tracks. One, Frank Cohscebia, was dashed to death, and the other two sustained severe injuries, and are at the emergency hospital. The boys tried to alight from the train while it was in motion. Their momentum was so great that they could not retain a foothold on the bridge and were hurled into space.

BUILT A HOUSE OVER DEAD WIFE

Declares He Holds Daily Conversations With Her—Starts to Exhume the Corpse.

Windsor, July 22. — When A. W. Joyce, a local undertaker, yesterday morning made a business visit to Windsor Grove Cemetery, he was surprised to find a neatly-built structure erected over the grave of Mrs. Neal, whose body he buried some years ago. The structure measures about 7 feet in length and is 3 feet high, and is of unique pattern. The roof is low, while light is admitted through windows in the top. The caretaker said the strange structure had been erected by R. Neal, former husband of the dead woman, who visits the place daily. Each day he visits his wife's grave and talks freely of his daily life, of what he has done the day before and what he intends doing, and asks the dead woman's advice concerning it. Each night he places lamps in the little house he has built that his wife may have light when the sun has set, while during the day he decorates the structure with flowers. Yesterday he commenced to dig up the coffin. He had succeeded in reaching the rough box, when Mr. Joyce appeared on the scene this morning. "What are you doing that for?" the undertaker asked. "I'm going to dig my wife up and place her in the house I have built," said Neal. "Our bodies are the temples of God, and it is not right they should get wet under ground." Magistrate Bartlet was informed of the case, and he ordered the grave at once refilled. Neal is thought to be merely weak-minded, and so long as he does not again attempt to reopen the grave will not be interfered with.

RUSSIA'S JEWS TO BE WIPED OUT

Says Minister Von Plehve, If They Foster Anti-Government Policy.

London, July 22.—The Times Russian correspondents says that the Kishineff massacre, apart from its inhumanity, seems so absolutely impolitic that it is difficult to understand why it was encouraged by at least some members of the Government. Any explanation is therefore interesting, and not least that which Plehve is reported to have employed when receiving the representatives of the Jewish merchants at Odessa. Plehve said he was not the enemy of the Jews, and would gladly help them, but "your young men erroneously believe that Russia is a decaying organism, and can easily be destroyed. Let them know this is a profound error. Russia is a youthful, valiant organism." Plehve added: "If we find that the anti-Government movement among the Jews does not cease or does not become weaker we shall not hesitate to adopt the extremest measures. We shall be obliged to get rid of you. We shall facilitate your emigration, exclude all Jews from the schools, and render their lives in Russia impossible."

WEATHER BULLETIN

London, Wednesday, July 22.

Sun rises..4:55 a.m. Moon rises...2:56 a.m.
Sun sets...7:53 p.m. Moon sets....6:00 p.m.

Tomorrow: Fine.

Toronto, July 21—8 p.m.

Local thunderstorms have occurred today over Lake Erie and in the vicinity of Toronto, and from The Ottawa Valley to the Maritime Provinces. Elsewhere the weather has been generally fine, especially in the Territories and Manitoba. The outlook is unsettled from the lake region to the Maritime Provinces.

Minimum and maximum temperatures: Victoria, 58—72; Calgary, 44—80; Qu'Appelle, 54—80; Winnipeg, 54—80; Port Arthur, 56—66; Parry Sound, 56—74; Toronto, 56—79; Ottawa, 62—74; Montreal, 62—72; Quebec, 56—62; Halifax, 60—66.

Wednesday, July 22—8 a.m.

FORECASTS.

Moderate north to west winds; clearing; fine tonight and on Thursday.

Temperatures.

Stations.	8 a.m.	Min.	Weather.
Calgary	54	54	Fair
Winnipeg	62	48	Fair
Parry Sound	62	60	Rain
Toronto	64	62	Cloudy
Ottawa	62	60	Rain
Montreal	66	60	Clear
Quebec	62	58	Cloudy
Father Point	52	50	Cloudy

WEATHER NOTES.

Showers and thunderstorms have been again very general from the lake region to the Maritime Provinces, and they have also occurred in Northern Alberta and in Saskatchewan. Clearing weather is now indicated for the lakes, but showers elsewhere.

Local temperatures: Tuesday—Highest, 77.5°; lowest, 56°.

IRISH BILL PASSED

The Third Reading Goes Through With Vote of 317 to 20.

London, July 22.—In the House of Commons yesterday Premier Balfour, in the absence of Irish Secretary Wyndham, moved the third reading of the Irish Land Bill.

The bill passed the third reading by 317 to 20.

MONTEREY ABANDONED

The C. P. R. Have Turned Wreck Over to Underwriters.

Montreal, July 22. — The steamship Monterey has been abandoned by the C. P. R. Steamship Company to the underwriters. This action was taken on the advice of Capt. Troop, marine superintendent of the company, who is on the scene, and under whose charge a large quantity of the cargo has been saved. The holds, fore and aft, are filled with water, as are also the engine room and stokehole. The water rises and falls with the tide, there often being 27 feet of water in the holds. The constant stream of water has forced the grain out of the holds, and has placed the vessel in such a perilous condition that it is feared she will not survive any severe weather.

The C. P. R. officials have now figured out that instead of the loss amounting to a million and a half of dollars, it will not reach the million-dollar mark. It is estimated that the Monterey was valued at $350,000, and the value of her cargo at the time of the disaster at $600,000. Out of this upwards of 2,000 tons of cargo has been saved in perfect condition, comprising cheese, butter and flour, besides her cattle, which are valued at $80,000.

DUBLIN'S WELCOME TO HIS MAJESTY

Immense Crowds Greet the Royal Party With Continuous Cheering.

Dublin, July 22. — King Edward and Queen Alexandra, accompanied by the Lord Lieutenant, the Earl of Dudley, and Princess Victoria, their suites and other officials, drove from the vice-regal lodge to the castle, early today. Crowds along the route greeted their majesties with continuous cheering. The King received in the throne room a large number of deputations prior to the levee opened at noon.

It is the plain truth that, whatever the causes may have been, the royal progress from Kingstown to Phoenix Park was accompanied by such enthusiasm as has not been witnessed anywhere this generation. The main cause is the indignant revolt of the masses of the people against the fatuous discourtesy of the corporation. Warm-hearted Irish men and women flocked to the streets to accord a welcome with hand and voice, and whether or not they loved the King and Queen before, they assuredly love them now. The whole story of the day is of the jubilant demonstration which cannot fail to intensify the loyalty which prompted it.

Dublin, July 22. — Replying to the Dublin citizens' committee, the King said there was no part of his domains in which he took greater interest than Ireland. The Queen and himself had long been in sympathy with the movements tending to advance the social and material well-being of the community, and they hoped now to become acquainted with the conditions under which the people lived and to learn what could be done to brighten the lot of the people.

The Queen, after presenting badges to the jubilee nurses, drove to Alexandra College.

In the meanwhile King Edward held a levee at the castle, which was attended by the great number of prominent people from all parts of Ireland. After the levee the King returned to the vice-regal lodge, where he was joined by the Queen.

MAUD GONNE'S BLACK FLAG.

Maude Gonne (Mrs. McBride) hung a black flag outside her residence yesterday, in memory of the Pope, she said. It was pulled down by the police, whereupon Maude Gonne, supported by lady friends, hung out another with pokers and boiling water, defied the police, who summoned reinforcements. But they made no further attempt to haul down the flag, which was again displayed today.

EWEN CAME IN A BOX

Chief Feud Witness Arrives in Jackson by Express.

Jackson, Ky., July 22.—Capt. B. J. Ewen arrived here Monday in an express car concealed in a small box. He had come from Lexington in the box, leaving it only when a long stretch of country was being traversed by the train and there was no danger of being seen. Monday night he remained in the car alone, going to his home about 10 o'clock.

Ewen's trip was a success and no one recognized him. The military officials feared the plan would be found out and the car blown up with dynamite and did not approve of it, but Ewen insisted upon coming in that way instead of under a military guard.

Judge Rewine impanelled the special grand jury to investigate the feud matters, appointing C. M. Bailey and the man who was foreman of the jury that indicted Jett and White to summons witnesses. The Ewen arson case was first taken up.

May Visit Roosevelt.

Portsmouth, July 22.—It is reported here that the first class cruiser King Alfred will, after the forthcoming annual maneuvers, be held in readiness to take the Prince and Princess of Wales to New York, they having, it is said, accepted an invitation to visit President Roosevelt.

The report cannot be confirmed, but naval officers consider that it is extremely probable.

ENORMOUS INCREASES IN TRADE OF THE DOMINION

Mosquitoes Stopped It.

St. Louis, July 22.—Mosquitoes stopped a 700-horse power engine in the plant of the Pittsburg Reduction Company at Alta Sita, a suburb of East St. Louis. For several days the engine had not run smoothly, but Engineer Robinson could not locate the trouble. Raising steam to an unusual pressure had no apparent effect, and finally the big drive wheel stopped dead. Renewed examination showed that mosquitoes, attracted possibly by the oil on the engine, had been mashed to death on the crossheads and along the piston runs until they formed a gummy mass that even steam pressure could not overcome. The factory now has screens.

CANADIAN HELP FOR THE JEWS

Society Formed in Toronto to Bring Them From Russia and Roumania.

Toronto, July 22.—Outrages recently inflicted on the Jews of the Russian Province of Kishineff have aroused the sympathy of their countrymen in America, and in Toronto active measures are being taken to assist in a tangible manner in the work of bringing the persecuted Jews to a land of freedom. Already negotiations are in progress for the establishing in Toronto of a lodge of the Independent Order of B'Nai B'Rith, a society of Jews working within and with the Jewish Colonization Society of Europe.

There are now between 200,000 and 300,000 Jews in Roumania, and unless there are some signs of a change for the better in that country within the next decade it will probably devolve upon the Jews of other lands wholly to depopulate Roumania of Jewish people. The beginning of that work has been made by the Jewish Colonization Society, with headquarters in Paris, and by the Independent Order of B'Nai B'Rith, with headquarters in New York and local lodges in all the leading cities, where Roumanian Jews, refugees, are strong enough to form a lodge. In Toronto there are probably 100 Roumanian Jewish families. They have a synagogue and their spiritual wants are attended to by Rabbi Isaac Halpern, of Chestnut street, who is the rabbi of the Austrian Jews. For years the emigration of Roumanian Jews to Western Canada has been looked after by Rabbi Halpern, who has carefully attended to the work of his self-imposed task. The Roumanian colony in Toronto has now grown to such proportions that it is proposed to establish a lodge of the Independent Order of B'Nai B'Rith here, and take a greater interest in the work of releasing their countrymen from a life of persecution.

In spite of the horrors incident to the lives of the Russian Jews, conditions are so much worse in Roumania and there is so little prospect of amelioration in their condition, that the two organizations have been, and are still, devoting their energies to getting out of Roumania such of the Jews as are able to secure release, and it is hardly probable that these two great organizations will make an attempt to aid by deportation the sufferers from Russian oppression.

It is exceedingly difficult to establish a Jewish agriculturist in this country, because of the large incidental expense and the handicap under which a Jewish farmer works when he does not have the association of his fellow-countrymen. He is unable to speak the language of those about him, is forbidden by his religion to eat meat which he has killed, and is in other ways bound down by custom. Most of the Roumanian Jews brought over by the Bnai Brith have mastered some sort of trade. The Roumanian Jews became tradesmen a great many centuries ago, and all the persecutions which have followed have still left them with some means of earning a living in the cities by the work of their hands. The Russian Jews, on the other hand, have been so long deprived of the simplest civil right, and have been so long in a condition bordering on serfdom, as to be reduced to a condition of practical helplessness. There are a few exceptions, but according to Hebrews active in the work the average Russian Jew has been too long under the heel of the Czar to have left him the talent or initiative for earning his living under conditions foreign to him. It is not the fault of the man so much as it is the result of his environment and the environment of his ancestors.

The operations of the Jewish Colonization Society and the Bnai Brith are made possible by the Baron Hirsch fund, left by the late baron for the sole purpose of peopling this and other countries with such of the persecuted Jews as make good citizens. Drawing upon the interest of this endowment and assessing themselves to meet expenses which the fund cannot meet, the members of the Bnai Brith devote themselves to succoring their troubled brethren in Roumania. Until two years ago, the order made it its business to transport to America any worthy Jew who sought a home here, or who wished to join his people in this country. The great expense incident to this work, however, led to a change in policy, and in the past two years the Jewish Colonization Society and the Bnai Brith have furnished but half the travel money, the applicant for transportation furnishing the other half. There is no attempt to secure repayment for the money advanced to those who are brought over, and no expectation of securing it. The money given for transportation is regarded as a "contribution," pure and simple, and is so described and referred to.

There are over 25,000 members in the American Order of Bnai Brith, the order having lodges in many foreign countries, who are assessed without any hope of financial return, and their sole purpose is to bring to this country men of their own race and to care for them afterward. This care is confined principally to seeing them established in a livelihood.

Canada's Trade for Last Year Over $467,637,000.

THE EXPORTS AND THE IMPORTS

Also Show Large Increases—Exports Per Capita Show $37 Per Head—Significant Statistics.

Ottawa, July 21. — The unrevised figures of foreign trade for the fiscal year ended June 30 were today made public by the department of customs, and they show an enormous expansion in the trade and commerce of the country. The showing is one which should be a matter of pride and inspiration to the whole community, and it bears eloquent testimony to the wisdom of the fiscal policy of the Government. The aggregate foreign trade for the year, which embraces the total imports and total exports of domestic and foreign produce, amounted to no less than $467,637,049, which is an increase of $43,750,000 over the trade of the fiscal year 1902. On the basis of imports which actually entered into consumption, and Canadian produce only, exported, the trade for the year amounted to $448,188,999, as compared with $398,811,558 for the previous year, or an increase of $49,377,641. On this basis our trade has more than doubled in the last seven years, as appears from the following figures:

Trade of 1903 .....$448,188,999
Trade of 1896 220,502,817

It may be interesting to note at this point that during the eighteen years of the national policy the increase was only $60,000,000. To put it in another light, our foreign trade in imports entered for consumption, and domestic produce exported, amounted to about $1,500,000 per working day last year, whereas in 1896 it was about $730,000 per working day.

THE EXPORT TRADE.

The exports of domestic produce for the year totaled $214,401,674. This is an increase of $18,381,911 over the previous year, and nearly double the domestic exports for the year 1896, when they amounted to $109,915,337. The exports of animals and their products and the produce of the farm figured up to $114,441,863, compared with $96,313,897 for the previous year. In 1896 they amounted to only $50,591,002. In the last seven years, therefore, such exports have increased by about 130 per cent. When we contrast this with an increase of only $18,000,000 during the eighteen years of Conservative rule, it will be seen what marvelous progress has been made in recent years. The exports of the produce of Canadian forests show an increase of $4,000,000 for the year, the total amount being $36,386,015. This is an increase over 1896 of $9,000,000. It is also very gratifying to find that the exports of manufactured articles produced in Canada continue to increase in generous proportions. Last year they totaled $20,624,967, as against $18,462,970 for the previous year. Since the inception of the Liberal policy the exports under this head have more than doubled. In 1896 they amounted to only $9,365,384.

The free list, which largely comprises raw materials for manufacturers, shows a remarkable expansion in imports, thereby indicating great activity in manufacturing circles. In 1903 the free goods imported, less coin and bullion, amounted to $88,023,738, an increase of $10,000,000 over the previous year, and of $50,000,000 over 1896. As an evidence of the increase in the importations of raw material the following items might be cited:

Raw cotton, imported in 1903, 67,652,145 pounds; whereas in 1896 the importations amounted to only 33,470,358 pounds.

The value of the raw hides and skins imported for the use of tanners last year was $5,661,331, as compared with $1,945,914 in 1896.

Over 1,000,000 tons more bituminous coal was imported into the country last year for manufacturers than in 1896.

Crude rubber was imported last year to the amount of $1,552,998, as against $852,095 in 1896.

The exports of Canadian products for last year were $37 per head. For the year 1902 the exports per capita in the United States were only $18. Our total trade, estimating our population at five and three-quarter millions, was $81 per head; that of the United States in 1902 was $31 per head. Comparing ourselves further with the United States, it will be gratifying to Canadians to note that in 1850 the United States, with a population of 23,000,000, had a total foreign trade of $320,000,000, whereas today Canada, with a population of less than 6,000,000, has a total foreign trade of about $470,000,000.

Crushed in the Ice.

London, July 22.—The whaler Vega, in which Nordenskjold accomplished the northeast passage, is reported by Lloyds to have been crushed in the ice and to have foundered in Melville Bay, May 31. After a difficult journey of 300 miles in open boats and across the ice the crew reached the nearest settlement and returned home. There were no casualties.

A New Soo Lock.

Detroit, Mich., July 22.—Major Bixby, United States army engineer, who has charge of the Government work in this district, is now at work figuring out the probable cost for the construction of a third lock at Sault Ste. Marie in order that an estimate of the expense may be submitted to Congress at the next session. The major says a new lock will represent an outlay of $6,000,000 to $8,000,000.

It's Up to "Ike."

Windsor, Ont., July 22.—"Ike" Mulder, the Colchester South negro for whom a warrant was issued on Saturday on the charge of theft, and who with an axe drove away the constables, is still at liberty, having secluded himself in the woods. If he does not surrender himself today he will be hunted out with a posse.

Mariborough Appointed.

London, July 22.—It is announced that the Duke of Marlborough has been appointed Under Secretary of States for the Colonies.