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TWENTY-FIFTH YEAR — EIGHT PAGES—MONDAY MORNING AUGUST 29 1904—EIHGT PAGES — ONE CENT

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SENATE. PO

FALL OF PORT ARTHUR AGAIN REPORTED
BATTLE RAGING WITHIN THE FORTRESS

Entrance Effected at the Etseshan Forts After Many Days of Fighting

London, Aug. 28.—The correspondent of The Evening Standard cables from Tientsin that the Japanese have captured Port Arthur after days of fighting, and, altho the battle is still raging inside the city and the garrison under Gen. Stoessel is stubbornly contesting every inch of the way, the invasion has actually taken place, and it is surrender or extermination for the brave defenders.

This is the news that has reached this city and, while it lacks official confirmation from Japanese sources, it is generally believed, and The Evening Standard openly announces the fall of the fortress on the authority of its Tientsin correspondent. Under date of to-day this correspondent, of whose reliability there can be no doubt, writes:

"Have good reason to believe from private information that the Japanese have effected an entrance to Port Arthur, and that the fall of the fortress is consequently virtually accomplished. The Japanese, however, are reluctant to say anything officially until the fighting is altogether suspended. The entrance was effected at the Etseshan forts. The Japanese occupied the Peiyushan parade grounds within the forts at dawn of the 24th, from which point they swept down with an unceasing fire thruout the day. The Japanese casualties were very heavy, but their courage remained undaunted to the end."

CHIEF DEFENCES GONE.

London, Aug. 28.—A despatch from Fusan to Lloyds Weekly says: "After a desperate day and night of fighting the Japanese penetrated the principal defence of Port Arthur. Their guns dominate the entire town. They hold every position they won despite the desperate and furious counter attacks of the Russians. The losses on both sides were enormous."

A despatch from Kobe to The Weekly Despatch dated Sunday says news from a reliable source states that the Japanese have captured the outlying fortifications of Port Arthur. The Russians still hold the citadel on Antsushan, northwest of the town, the Golden Hill forts and the forts on Tiger's Tail promontory. The Japanese hold the parade ground. THE FALL OF THE FORTRESS IS BELIEVED TO BE IMMINENT. The Russians are likely as a last extremity to make a desperate sortie, for which it is believed they are in readiness.

ON GOOD AUTHORITY.

London, Aug. 28.—A Central News despatch from Rome says that it is stated on good authority that Port Arthur has fallen. There is no official confirmation.

MORE JAP TROOPS.

Chefoo, Aug. 28.—(11.50.)—Seven Chinese who went to Port Dalny in the hope of sharing with the Japanese in the business boom there, returned to Chefoo to-day, and reported that the Japanese are monopolizing all opportunities at the port. These Chinese say that twenty transports, bearing 20,000 troops to reinforce the besiegers at Port Arthur, have arrived at Port Dalny during the past fortnight.

FALL IMMINENT.

London, Aug. 29.—The Daily Mail's Kobe correspondent, in a despatch dated Saturday, says: Following is the position of Port Arthur. The Japanese have captured all the outlying fortifications, but the Russians still hold the citadel on Antsushan, Golden Hill Fort and the forts on Tiger's Tail and Liaoti Mountain. The Japanese are in possession of the parade ground and barracks under the Antsushan Fort on the outskirts. The fall of Port Arthur is believed to be imminent. It is believed that the garrison will make a desperate sortie before the end comes.

HOW JAPS LOST 500.

Chefoo, Aug. 28.—Information which, to a very great extent, confirms previous reports of the conditions at Port Arthur was received here by junks which left there on Aug. 24 and 26.

The most important statement confirms the reports that the Russians have been driven from the fort immediately east of the railroad. This fort is located on the tail of the Dragon Hills, along the summits of which the eastern defences of Port Arthur are built. When the Russian forces retired from Fort Etseshan they entered Fort No. 15 to the north of Chaochanke. During the nights of Aug. 18 and 19, while it was raining, the Japanese attempted to storm Fort Antsushan, which is a strong position adjoining Etseshan toward the north, but they were repulsed with heavy losses.

During the night of Aug. 22 an heroic band of 500 Japanese attempted to capture Fort No. 5 in the midst of a storm. Almost the entire detachment was killed. The Chinese declare, however, that the Russians have evacuated Fort No. 5, but whether by reason of this assault of the Japanese artillery fire cannot be learned. They are unable to occupy Fort No. 5. The fighting from Aug. 17 to 22 was severe, but since the latter date it has been comparatively light.

On Aug. 27 the fort on Liaoti Mountain was fired on from six Japanese torpedo boats, but the result of this action has not been made known. The Russian marines are working at the land batteries. Shells from the Japanese fire continue to fall in Port Arthur and the dockyards, and the warships have been scattered about the harbor in attempts to protect themselves from the enemy's projectiles.

A Chinese who was employed at the docks at Port Arthur says that the battleships Retvizan, Poltava and Sevastopol are badly damaged. The battleship Pobieda is in fighting condition. There are also four gunboats and several torpedo boat destroyers in the harbor. The recent report that eight destroyers escaped from Port Arthur cannot be confirmed. The Japanese are constructing forts at Louisa Bay, northwest of Port Arthur.

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118 King Street West.

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$2'00 buys almost new, modern, solid brick, semi-detached, seven-roomed house, east end, close to cars, full sized concrete cellar, furnace, open plumbing; terms only $300 cash; possession Sept. 15th. Edward A. English, 48 Victoria Street.

RUSSIANS LOST SIX GUNS DRIVEN BACK BY THE JAPS

Close Fighting While the Enemy Retreat Slowly Toward Fortified Anshanshan.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 28.—The general staff has received the following telegram from Lieut.-Gen. Sakharoff, dated Aug. 27: "Our advance guard on the southern front yesterday retired slowly towards the fortified position at Anshanshan. The Japanese artillery cannonaded our positions at different points. Our heavy fire eventually compelled the enemy to move their vast camp from Faimaina to Baissiaza. At 6 o'clock in the evening there was a lull in the firing. The hottest fighting occurred on the left flank on the south front, where our losses amounted to 200. During the night our advance guards retired to the principal position.

Lost at Least 400.

Five divisions of the enemy took the offensive against our south front. Our troops repelled towards the southeast all attacks, while our troops on the right, towards evening, drove the Japanese back on Lousinpu. Our losses on the southeast front were about 400. Our detachment on the east yesterday had a desperate fight against considerable forces of the enemy.

"On the right flank our infantry, tho unsupported by artillery, and tho the Japanese were at all points superior numerically, repulsed the attacks begun during the night by the enemy on the advanced positions of Tsegow and Apong. This affair culminated in sharp bayonet fighting, and some of our regimental officers received sword, bayonet and revolver wounds. After desperate fighting on the advanced positions of Tsegow and Anping our troops retired on the main position supported by artillery. The Tamboff Regiment on the left flank at Tsegow defended an advanced position from 1 o'clock in the morning until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, repelling all the enemy's attacks at the point of the bayonet. There were four counter attacks.

Six Guns Abandoned.

"A turning movement by the enemy against the left flank of the Tsegow position and the enfilading fire of their batteries on Khaoulo Heights forced the Tamboff Regiment to retire and the retreat was effected in good order. SIX GUNS WERE ABANDONED, BUT THEY WERE RENDERED USELESS. The Japanese attacked like fanatics, and their losses must have been great.

"A wounded Japanese officer, who was taken prisoner, escaped observation after his wound was dressed and killed himself by dashing his head against the stones. Our troops captured many rifles and articles of equipment. Our losses on this front have not been definitely ascertained, but they exceed 1500 killed or wounded.

"Notwithstanding the long and desperate fighting and the consequent fatigue, the spirit of our troops was as alert as over, and in the darkness of the night with rain falling heavily and transforming the ground into liquid mud, they executed the necessary movements headed by their bands in perfect order.

Japs Move Again.

"On Aug. 27 the enemy had not assumed any defensive movement at any point along the whole front, and our troops retired gradually to new positions. At about 2 o'clock in the afternoon it was discovered that the Japanese were moving on Laempine."

CUT ARMY IN TWO.

Tokio, Aug. 28.—(8 p.m.)—The general staff maintained silence thruout to-day concerning the fighting in the vicinity of Liaoyang. It is reported that Gen. Kuroki has seized and cut the railroad south of Mukden, thus separating the Russian forces and cutting Liaoyang from a direct line of retreat, but confirmation of this report cannot be obtained. The fighting reported east and southeast of Liaoyang is regarded here as preliminary to a larger contest in the immediate vicinity of Liaoyang. It is expected that Generals Kuroki, Oku and Nodzu will press forward speedily.

SOUNDS OF FIRING.

Liaoyang, Aug. 28.—To-day the sound of cannonading is heard plainer in Liaoyang than ever. The Japanese seem to be advancing along the entire front, particularly moving with a large force up the valley of the Liao River.

VOICE FROM IRELAND.

(Canadian Associated Press Cable.)

London, Aug. 29.—Arnold White, the Liberal Unionist candidate for North Derry, stating his views for the reassurement of the farmers, held that the revision of the existing financial system should not ignore Irish interests, which ought to take precedence of those of Canada. He considered Mr. Chamberlain had performed a great service in raising the question of retaliation against foreign nations. A preference for Ireland and the colonies was necessary for the federation of the empire.

A cure for toothache—GIBBONS' TOOTHACHE GUM Price 10c. 136

FIRE 7 MILES LONG.

Vancouver, B. C., August 28.—Another forest fire, seven miles long, is burning at Point Grey, close to Vancouver. The fires are still raging all over the province, and the sun has been obscured by the smoke for two weeks. It is stated that the total loss to the provincial treasury on timber royalties will be over half a million dollars. The loss of timber will be over $6,000,000. The fires are the worst ever experienced here. There is still no sign of rain.

The Canada Metal Co., Solder best made

TORONTO MAN DROWNS.

Rochester, N. Y., Aug. 28.—A man supposed to be Nat McDonald of Toronto, 40 years of age, was drowned this afternoon on the Genesee River at Charlotte, while out swimming. The body was not recovered.

Try "Lowe Inlet" Canned Salmon Always reliable

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Have you an accident and sickness policy? If not, why not see Walter H. Blight, Confederation Life Building, phone Main 2770? 136

YANKEE RAILS FOR THE G.T.P.

New York, Aug. 28.—(Special.)—Grand Trunk Pacific sponsors have sent out enquiries for supplies of steel rails, 1905 delivery, estimated at 100,000 tons. It is considered likely the entire tonnage will be given to American mills, because it is a manifest impossibility for Canadian rail makers to meet the demands. The new Canadian transcontinental project may need all the rails included in the inquiry before the end of 1905. The company is willing to pay for American rails $20 per ton, which would make the quantity of rails quoted worth $2,000,000 to the steel company securing the order.

"FIGHTING FORTY-TWA" GIVEN GRAND WELCOME

Downtown Streets Thickly Lined and Enthusiasm Was Never Flagging.

"The Fighting Forty-Twa," the Black Watch, from Fontenoy, Ticonderoga, Brandywine, Abookir Bay, Badajoz, Vittoria, Waterloo, Balaclava, Lucknow, Coomassie, Tel-el-kebir, Khartoum, Magersfontein, and other fields in the world wars of Britain, are represented in Toronto at last by the celebrated band and company of pipers, 60 strong, which have crossed the Atlantic to be present at the National Exhibition.

Toronto is notable for its receptions, and among oarsmen, rifle shots, politicians, archbishops and other celebrities, perhaps the military quality of its visitors warms up the civic heart most enthusiastically. When the hot Scotch spirit of patriotism and auld lang syne is added to the ardor of good willowaughts, the army can beat all records in the clamor of applause that greets their parade. And when the cream of the British army, the little fighting phalanx that has gone out into all lands to leave the flag flying over nameless graves and immemorial law, sends its representatives to the heart of the true northland, what pulses and beatings and wild acclaim stirred that heart yesterday afternoon can only be imagined by those who have a little of the Celtic fire in their own breasts.

The Union Station had a big crowd, which did not weary for fifty minutes of the delay in the arrival of the train from Montreal. When the great mogul rolled in, the old Toronto yell went up to the glass roof with fervor beyond the ordinary. The Army and Navy Veterans were gathered there. President McNaught and Dr. Orr of the exhibition were there, and Director W. K. George. Alex Muir was there, like a Pickwickian edition of Edward Blake, smiling like summer. Acting Mayor Ramsden was there as chairman of the city reception committee, and the host of others who came were representatives of every interest in the city.

Torontonians "Who Were."

A few sharp words of command, and the party, among whom were many youthful warrior-musicians, climbed the stairway and passed thru the station to Front-street. Here the procession emerged into such a crowd as Toronto produces for state occasions. By special permission of Major Rose, and following the massed bands, marched five members of the local veterans, old "Forty-Twas" themselves—Adam Bunch, Charles Wilson, Will Smeaton, John Clark, and John Struthers. Then came the Black Watch Band, and the veterans in order, and lastly the carriages with the city officials. The massed bands numbered over 200 members.

"Where Hae ye Been a' Day, Hielan' Laddie, Hielan' Laddie?" was the strain that rang along the street first, and then the "Maple Leaf," the "Red, White and Blue," "Bonnie Dundee" and others of that ilk carried the crowd along York to King and up Yonge to Queen. Here the densest crowds were encountered, except, perhaps, at the Union Station, where the new buildings and the brick piles in front of the station were black with shouting and frantically gesticulating people. At the Armouries, when the parade had lined up, the Black Watch gave three cheers for Toronto, and evidently felt very much at home at once.

Acting Mayor Ramsden addressed the visitors on behalf of the city. Their reputation had gone before them, and there could be no doubt of their welcome. On account of the desire of the city to observe a quiet Sabbath no great reception had been intended, but they could see the large numbers in which the citizens had turned out. He hoped they would go home with lasting memories of a very fine portion of the empire, one of the finest and sturdiest of the colonies, which had sent members of its own regiments to be their comrades on distant battlefields, men who were of the kind that good British people were made of.

President McNaught assured them on behalf of the exhibition that they were not strangers. There were illimitable possibilities in Canada, and room for as many millions as they cared to send, and those who came would come to a land that had always been British. It had been arranged to take the band to Niagara Falls at 9 o'clock in the morning and he trusted they would bear back pleasant recollections to Scotland.

Sergeant Wilson spoke on behalf of the five members of the veterans, formerly in the 42nd. He welcomed them to the great country which the old British soldier made and gave to them. He shook hands with Major Rose on behalf of them all.

Capt. Barker had been in South Africa with nearly all of them. With their sister battalions he had seen considerable fighting and hard work of one kind and another. He reiterated from the bottom of his heart the welcome extended.

Adam Bunch, born in the 42nd in 1846, stood in front of his old regimental band with inexpressible feelings and said a few words of welcome.

Major Rose declared himself deeply touched and gratified by the magnificent reception. He asked no more from them than just a Highland welcome, and Robbie must have had such a one as they had recited in his mind's eye when he penned his couplet.

"We will do all in our power to make our visit a record one," he concluded and thanked them for their hearty expressions.

Major Robertson and Major Michie were also present on behalf of the 48th Highlanders.

WILL NEED 15,000 HANDS TO GARNER WESTERN CROP

Weather Conditions Remain Good for the Manitoba Harvest.

Winnipeg, Aug. 28.—The weather conditions are good for Manitoba harvest. To-day and yesterday the temperature was high and the skies clear thruout Manitoba and the Northwest Territories.

The provincial government has not abated its first figures, that 15,000 farm hands will be needed to harvest this year's western crop.

J. J. Golden, provincial immigration agent, said yesterday afternoon that all men who came this season would find no difficulty in procuring work. Five thousand men already distributed have met the demand for the present, but by the first of the week all possible arrivals will be able to secure places.

Mr. Golden says that arrivals this year are quite up to expectations, and that if the numbers from Quebec and the maritime provinces are as large as anticipated there will be sufficient hands to harvest the crop in excellent shape.

STEADY WEEK OF HARVESTING.

Winnipeg, Aug. 28.—(Special.)—The weather continues fine and the prospects point to a steady week of harvesting operations.

E. H. V. Jones, a Minneapolis expert, replying to criticisms of his original estimate of wheat damage, says: "There will be many fine yields in Manitoba on one-third of the area, probably 20 bushels. On the other two-thirds it will be very disappointing."

ALASKAN BOUNDARY BANQUET.

Tacoma, Aug. 28.—(Special.)—In connection with the placing of the initial monument of the series marking the boundary between Alaska and Canada, the steamer Danube carried commissioners representing the United States and Canada up the Portland Canal. They were Prof. King of Ottawa, head of the Dominion Astronomical Survey, and Superintendent Tittman of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey. The former was accompanied by his daughter, the latter by his wife. The location of the initial monument was determined at Eagle Point, from which the boundary extends due north to a mountain a short distance above the 56th parallel. The monument is a four-sided bronze pyramid, six feet high, bearing the words "Canada" and "United States" on opposite sides. In an old wooden building on the boundary line a banquet was spread, the table being set across the mark, the left half of it within America and half within Canada. The party included the boundary commissioners, the ladies of the party and the officers of the Danube. Toasts were drunk to the King, President and Governor-General.

MARKETS FOR OUR APPLES.

(Canadian Associated Press Cable.)

London, Aug. 29.—Liverpool apple-buyers have represented to Lord Strathcona the advantages in taking apples to Liverpool in opposition to the Manchester efforts to destroy the Liverpool trade monopoly by dividing it between Manchester, Liverpool and Bristol. The Liverpool protest claims that the best prices for Canadian growers are realized there and that Manchester buyers are too few in number to make the trade profitable.

HAD A NOVEL SCHEME.

(Canadian Associated Press Cable.)

London, Aug. 29.—Alfred Cook was remanded for a week at the Thames police court on a charge of trying to sell Whitechapel emigrant agents four cattlemen's return tickets to Montreal for 25 shillings each, remarking that they could easily be sold for more and that buyers were not required to pass the doctor.

Use "Maple Leaf" Canned Salmon the best packed.

Army and Navy and S.O.S.

The army and navy veterans will join the Sons of Scotland on Thursday at 10.30 a.m. to present an address to the Band of the Black Watch. This will take place at the Dufferin-street gate of the exhibition. No doubt the "old boys" will fall in line at the march past the grand stand afterwards.

If you don't want to spend much for an office desk better go to Adams, City Hall Square.

LOST CONTROL OF HIS MACHINE
ACCIDENT TO BARNEY OLDFIELD

His Automobile Crashed Thru Fence at St. Louis on Sunday and Killed Two Men—Blinded by Dust, Thrown By Another Speeder.

St. Louis, Aug. 28.—Blinded by the dust thrown by the swiftly moving machine of A. C. Webb of Toledo, Barney Oldfield of Cleveland lost control of his machine in a false start of the fifth event of the World's Fair automobile speed contest to-day, and, crashing thru the outer fence of the course, instantly killed John Scott, a watchman employed at the park, and inflicted injuries upon Nathan Montgomery, a negro, from which he died a few hours later. Oldfield was painfully injured and his machine completely demolished.

The accident occurred after a false start. The flagman vainly attempted to signal Oldfield and Webb, who were leading, that the start was not allowed, but they did not see his flag and continued around the course at a high rate of speed. Shortly after passing the first turn of the track, Webb secured the lead by a narrow margin, and the men were in relatively the same position when passing the three-quarter pole. In making the turn, Webb's machine skidded and raised a blinding cloud of dust that completely blinded and half smothered him. Not being able to see that he had completed the turn, Oldfield continued his course and crashed thru the fence.

Oldfield was not seriously injured, and shortly afterward he was driven to the clubhouse in an automobile. The race, after a short delay, was run, being won by Webb by a large margin. It was the most important event of the day, the prize being the Louisiana Purchase Exposition trophy, valued at $500.

ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY SPEAKS
FIRST PUBLIC UTTERANCE IN CANADA

ARMY DISCIPLINE VICTIM DESPONDENT, ENDS LIFE

Fate Was Cruel to Walter McAllen, Who Was Found Dead at Island Yesterday.

The body of Walter McAllen was found about 1 o'clock on Sunday morning by Night Watchman Mott, on one of the benches at Hanlan's Point. One of the doctors of the Sick Children's Hospital was brought and, life being extinct, the body was removed to the morgue, where Coroner Elliott will hold an inquest at 3 o'clock to-day.

McAllen had spent nearly eighteen years in the army as a dispenser, and in other positions in the Army Medical Service Corps, and as his story, appended below, indicates, had seen service in South Africa, the rigors of the campaign there breaking down his health. While suffering from melancholia, he appears to have laid himself open to charges of insubordination, which led to his discharge from the army under conditions which evidently weighed heavily upon his mind. He claimed, in conversation, as in his statement, which was prepared with the object of appealing to the war office, that he was sent home to be discharged as medically unfit, and that by an error he was again posted for duty.

He arrived in Toronto in March last quite friendless, and had difficulty in obtaining work. In June he met a former friend of twenty years back from Ireland, and had planned to take up his medical studies, the second-year examinations of which course he had passed in one of the old country universities. He was unable to obtain work as a druggist as he had hoped, as his certificates would not be recognized by the local authorities, tho he had been promised assistance by some of the college officials towards carrying out his plans. He was unable to get any but laboring work, and tho able to get assistance from friends appears to have been too proud to accept it.

Suffered From Insomnia.

On Saturday he got paid for some work he had done, and took his watch out of pawn, and also repaid a loan about 5 o'clock in the evening. At this time he must have taken the dose of chloral which ended his life. About 3 o'clock, Mrs. McAllen left him at 145 Victoria-street, where he had been rooming since she came out from Dublin two months ago, and he then had two phials of chloral hydrate. She saw him mixing the dose, but thought it was medicine, and did not dream that anything else than a medicinal draught was intended.

He has suffered from insomnia since his illness in the army, and scarcely slept at all at night since coming to Toronto. He had been strictly temperate since his arrival, but an inmate of the house states that McAllen treated him to a glass of whiskey on Saturday afternoon and drank one himself. His wife is inclined to think that this may have upset him, and that he may have taken an overdose of the chloral in consequence.

The police found a number of pawn tickets in the pockets of deceased, 73c in coin, and a meal ticket scarcely used. His relatives in the old country are highly respectable people, and two brothers hold good positions.

His own statement reads:

Service in the Army.

"A few facts in the case of a man who was discharged from H. M. British army on the 26th Sept., 1903, for misconduct and thrown out on the world without a shred of a character to make an existence as best he can. I need not recall what my life was prior to enlistment on May 3, 1886, when I was posted to the M.S. Corps to Aldershot for duty from that time until my embarkation for South Africa, Nov. 11, 1899.

"I got along in a fairly even manner with the exception of a drunk recorded against me in Bermuda and a few enterings for absence. I arrived at Durban, South Africa, on Dec. 1, 1899, and joined the 5th Brigade, General Hart, and proceeded, with Gen. Buller. Was present at the battle of Colenso on Dec. 15, and remained with the column until after the relief of Ladysmith. I need not enter into details as to the hardships which I, together with others, went thru on that memorable occasion.

"It is sufficient to mention the fact that I was mentioned in despatches for gallant conduct (if I mistake not it was either gallant or meritorious conduct), on the field during the campaign of Tugela Heights, and in February, 1900, I was promoted to the rank of corporal, and was, I believe, recommended for the rank of sergeant by Lieut.-Col. S. Townsend. Col. Townsend was my immediate commanding officer from that time until a few weeks after the battle of Brakenlaagte, when he was ordered home for service in India, and from that day my mental and physical breakdown began until a few weeks ago, when I once more regained a slight mastery over myself.

For Distinguished Conduct.

"But to return to the war. A few

Continued on Page 2.

Japanese Letter Books. We have a full stock. Newsome & Co., Limited, 11 and 15 Adelaide St. East. 613

HAYS IN THE WEST.

Calgary, Aug. 28.—(Special.)—General Manager Hays and party of Grand Trunk Pacific officials were tendered a luncheon by the board of trade and the city council to-day. The party arrived from the north last night, and spent the morning in viewing the city and the irrigation ditches. All express themselves astonished at the prosperity of the western country.

"Rhens," beverage by itself or mixes with fruit syrups and wines or liquors

THE PRECIOUS DAYS.

This day will end too soon for me,
And when it fades away,
One fair day poorer I shall be—
One precious, priceless day.

Too soon the lambs will go to sleep,
And dusk fall on the lea,
And leave me one day less to keep
My baby at my knee.

Fireproof Metal Windows, Skylights Roofing and Ceilings. A. B. Ormsby Limited. Queen-George. Phone M1725

The man who wants to know must have a filing system—"Adams sells them for less." City Hall Square.

Broderick's Business Suits $22.50.—118 King-street west.

The Canada Metal Co's. Babbit babbit.

Cordially Received at Centennial Celebration Ceremonies at Quebec.

Quebec, Aug. 28.—(Special.)—The Archbishop of Canterbury arrived here at 6 o'clock this morning by special train from New York. His grace was accompanied by his wife, Rev. Mr. Ellison, Vicar of Windsor; Rev. Mr. Holden, domestic chaplain, and J. Pierpont Morgan, the American millionaire.

His grace attended service at the Anglican Cathedral, which was crowded to the doors. Before the service the Bishop of Quebec presented his grace with an address of welcome, in which reference was made to the fact that on the 28th of August, one hundred years ago, the Quebec Cathedral was consecrated by Bishop Mountain, the first bishop. His grace made a short reply to the address.

History of Church. Address and Reply.

The address presented to his grace said:

"No words of mine can fully express the joy with which I am permitted to welcome your grace to the Ancient City and cathedral of Quebec. It is just 100 years to-day since this church was solemnly consecrated by the Rev. Bishop Jacob Mountay, fresh from the hands of the then Archbishop of Canterbury, whose successor we are so happy to have with us to-day, to join our prayers and thanksgivings. We thank God that you have been permitted to do that which was denied by all your predecessors in crossing the ocean that separates us from the motherland, and it is our hope that the present visit may be repeated, and that the repetition will mean a real tightening of the bonds which already exist between the church in the east and in the west, and notably between those of us who are fellow-

ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

citizens of the same empire, but also between us and our neighbors, the people of the great republic to the south of us. It naturally belongs to his grace our Archbishop of Montreal to officially welcome your grace as he has a right to do on behalf of the whole church in Canada, but as Bishop of old Quebec I extend to your grace a very earnest and hearty welcome to this old city, and I do so not only on my own behalf but on behalf of our faithful and loyal clergy and our equally loyal and faithful laity."

His grace, in reply, said: "From my heart I thank you for this warm and inspiring welcome. I am happy to know that the first official visit in this western world will be an humble thankfulness for the work carried on for a hundred years within the walls of the cathedral, the results of which we see are yet to come." His grace concluded by wishing God's blessing on the continuation of the work at the cathedral.

When the morning service was concluded the Archbishop of Canterbury ascended the pulpit and preached a learned and deep sermon, taking for his text St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans, v., 6. He referred to the great progress made since the church was consecrated one hundred years ago. Then it was almost the only outpost of the Anglican community in Canada.

George III. displayed great foresight when at his own expense he erected the building to become the Cathedral Church of the Diocese of Quebec, which then covered nearly the whole country. Since then many dioceses have been created out of the territory in charge of the first Bishop of Quebec, and the Cathedral of Quebec, instead of being an outpost, was the rallying point for the church in this vast Dominion.

His grace referred to the great sacrifices made by the early missionaries to the Indians in Canada in their efforts to bring the red men under the influence of Christianity, mentioning several of the French missionaries by name.

His grace was listened to thruout his learned discourse with the most marked attention by the large congregation.

Before the collection was taken up the Dean of Quebec announced that it was his intention to start an endowment fund for the cathedral, which it has never had, and said that the collection at the present service would be devoted to that purpose. The collection amounted to $1246.

Among Those Present.

Among those present at the service were Admiral Douglas, commander of the British North American squadron, and Lady Douglas, J. Pierpont Morgan and a large number of American visitors. Rev. J. S. Mountain of Cornwall, Ont., who is a grandnephew of the first Bishop of Quebec, was also present and took part in the service.

The Archbishop of Canterbury and his party will leave here for Montreal on Wednesday next.

During his stay in Quebec he is the guest of the Bishop of Quebec.

Newsome and Company, Limited, 11 and 15 Adelaide St. East, have heavy stocks of envelopes. Get their price. 613

THE IMPERIAL LIFE

is the company that anticipated the government requirement of a 3 1-2 per cent. rate for calculating reserves. Imperial policies are up to date.

Rhens' Water, bottled at Rhens on The Rhine. Bingham's Palm Garden. 1367

Broderick's Business Suits — $22.50—118 King-street.

Mr. Brayley of the firm of Brayley & Co., 460 Spadina-avenue, has just returned from London and Paris, bringing with him the latest ideas and leading novelties in millinery and materials for fancy and tailor made gowns. This firm excels in original designs, promptness and skilful execution of orders.

THE SOVEREIGN BANK OF CANADA
28 King St. West, Toronto.
Savings Department.

FOR THE PEOPLE OF CANADA.

From The Eastern Ontario Review, Vankleek Hill, Aug. 26, 1904.

[The Eastern Ontario Review is a live weekly paper, published in Vankleek Hill, H. Carl Jones editor and proprietor. Vankleek Hill is a town of 1200 population, in the County of Prescott, near the Ottawa River.]

In the house of commons at Ottawa this session Mr. W. F. Maclean, member for York, proposed some exceedingly important legislation.

He proposed:

1. To bring express companies under the jurisdiction of the railway commission, that their regulations regarding carriage of goods and rates may be modified in the public interest when necessary.

2. To deprive the chairman of the railway commission of his right to overrule the opinion of his two colleagues on questions involving points of law.

3. To give independent telephone companies access to all railway stations on payment of the actual damage sustained in consequence of their entry upon the railway company's premises.

4. To apply the Michigan law of graded passenger rates to Canadian railways.

In other words he wanted a law placed upon the statute books giving the people power to prohibit express companies charging exorbitant rates for carrying goods.

He wanted to take from Hon. A. G. Blair the power he now has of giving three votes on the railway commission as against one vote allowed each of the other commissioners.

He wanted to compel railway companies to allow independent telephone companies to place telephones in railway stations by paying reasonable charges.

He wanted to compel railway companies to charge Canadian people the same rate to travel as these same railways charge people from the United States.

We ask our readers to read the above propositions very carefully and then decide whether these propositions are in the public interest or otherwise.

If they are not each in the interest of the public, nothing you proposed could be so considered.

Would you believe it that every one of these propositions was voted down by large majorities in the house of commons?

They were voted down by men who appealed to you for your votes to send them to parliament to represent you.

Did they represent you?

Did they consider your interests when they voted as they did?

Did they consider the interests of the big corporations, and did they vote for them?

These are vital questions to you as citizens of this Dominion. These questions demand your very serious attention. You are the only people who can teach your representatives how to vote.

They have betrayed their trust. They have voted directly against your interests. They have voted away your rights.

They laugh at you and say you are easy and don't care.

Do you?

If you do, show it when you have an opportunity at the coming election.

Turn down every man who has betrayed you.

We want to own this country and we object to the corporations owning us.

Following are the division lists referred to in above article:

REDUCED PASSENGER FARES.

On July 26, 1904, Mr. Maclean divided the house of commons on his proposal to impose on the railways of Canada a graded standard passenger rate, viz., not exceeding three cents a mile for railways earning less than $2000 a mile per annum; 2½ cents for roads exceeding $2000 and less than $3000; 2 cents a mile for roads earning $3000 a mile per annum. Under this law the Michigan Central (Canada Southern) would have given a two-cent-a-mile ticket, the Grand Trunk two and a half cents a mile, all others three cents. The vote was: For reduced passenger fares, 17 in all—16 from Ontario, 1 from Quebec. Not a Liberal voted for reduced fares. The vote shows:

FOR REDUCED PASSENGER FARES, 17.

Ontario, 16.

Conservatives, 16—
Armstrong (Lambton),
Bennett (Simcoe),
Blain (Peel),
Clancy (Kent),
Cochrane (Northumberland),
Halliday (Bruce),
Ingram (Elgin),
Kidd (Carlton),
Lennox (Simcoe),
Maclean (York),
McGowan (Wellington),
Robinson (Elgin),
Sproule (Grey),
Thomson (Grey),
Ward (Durham),
Wilson (Lennox).

Quebec, 1.

Monk (Jacques Cartier).

AGAINST REDUCED PASSENGER RATES, 95.

Ontario, 34.

Conservatives, 13—
Barker (Hamilton),
Broder (Dundas),
Bruce (Hamilton),
Gilmour (Middlesex),
Henderson (Halton),
Lancaster (Lincoln),
Porter (Hastings),
Pringle (Stormont),
Reid (Grenville),
Richardson (Grey),
Rosamond (Lanark),
Taylor (Leeds),
Tolton (Wellington),

Liberals, 21—
Beith (Durham),
Calvert (Mid'sex),
Cowan (Essex),
Erb (Perth),
Hartz (Kingston),
Heyd (Brant),
Holmes (Huron),
Hyman (London),
Johnston (Lamb'n),
Lang (Peterboro),
McCarthy (Simcoe),
McColl (Northum'd),
McCool (Nipissing),
McGugan (Mid'sex),
Paterson (Brant),
Ross (Ontario),
Schell (Glengarry),
Stephens (Kent),
Thompson (Hal'd),
Wright (Renfrew),

Other Provinces, 61.

THOSE WHO DID NOT VOTE (On the Reduced Fares Amendment).

Ontario, 42.

Conservatives, 25—
Alcorn (P. Edward),
Avery (Addington),
Birkett (Ottawa),
Brock (Toronto),
Calvin (Frontenac),
Carscallen (Hastings),
Clare (Waterloo),
Clarke (Toronto),
Culbert (Brockville),
Donnelly (Bruce),
Haggart (Lanark),
Hughes (Victoria),
Johnston (Cardwell),
Kemp (Toronto),
Kendry (Peterboro),
Lavell (Leeds and G.),
Maclaren (Perth),
McCormack (Ontario),
Northrop (Hastings),
Osler (Toronto),
Seagram (Waterloo),
Sherritt (Middlesex),
Smith (Wentworth),
Tisdale (Norfolk),
Vrooman (Victoria).

Liberals, 17—
Belcourt (Ottawa),
Campbell (York W.),
Cartwright (Oxf'd),
Charlton (Norfolk),
Dyment (Algoma),
German (Welland),
Gould (Ontario),
Grant (Ontario),
Guthrie (Well'n),
Mackie (Renfrew),
McEwen (Huron),
Mulock (York N.),
Proulx (Prescott),
Sutherland (Essex),
Sutherland (Oxf'd),
Tolmie (Bruce),
Wallace (Russell),

Mr. Sherritt stood up and said he was paired with Mr. McEwen. Had he not been paired, he said, he would have voted for the reduced fares.

THE TELEPHONE AMENDMENT.

On July 26, 1904, Mr. Maclean divided the house of commons on his amendment making it clear that the only damages railway companies could claim for admission of independent telephone companies to their stations was the actual damages sustained by the wires and poles; in other words, that every telephone line should have equal treatment in asking for telephone entrance to railway properties. The Bell Company now has an exclusive contract with the railways. The amendment was lost—yeas 25, nays 24. The vote was as follows:

AGAINST BELL MONOPOLY, 25.

Ontario, 21.

Conservatives, 17—
Armstrong (Lambton),
Bennett (Simcoe),
Blain (Peel),
Cochrane (Northum.),
Halliday (Bruce),
Ingram (Elgin),
Kidd (Carleton),
Lennox (Simcoe),
Maclean (York),
McGowan (Wellington),
Porter (Hastings),
Reid (Grenville),
Robinson (Elgin),
Sproule (Grey),
Tolton (Wellington),
Ward (Durham),
Wilson (Lennox).

Liberals, 4—
Beith (Durham),
Heyd (Brant),
Lang (Peterboro),
Ross (Ontario).

Western, 4.

Liberal, 4—
Oliver,
Puttee,
Scott,
Smith,

Not a Maritime, not a Quebec man voted against the Bell monopoly.

FOR THE BELL MONOPOLY, 74.

Ontario, 21.

Conservatives, 4—
Barker (Hamilton),
Bruce (Hamilton),
Clancy (Kent),
Henderson (Halton),

Liberals, 17—
Calvert (Mid'sex),
Cowan (Essex),
Erb (Perth),
Hartz (Kingston),
Holmes (Huron),
Hyman (London),
Johnston (Lamb'n),
Macdonald (Huron),
McCarthy (Simcoe),
McColl (North'd),
McCool (Nipissing),
McGugan (Mid.),
Paterson (Brant),
Schell (Glengarry),
Stephens (Kent),
Thompson (Hald'd),
Wright (Renfrew),

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