POOR DOCUMENT

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1903.

SARTO TAKES PETER'S KEYS.

The Patriarch of Venice Elected Pope Yesterday by Unanimous Vote, and Assumes the Title of Plus X.-A Sketch of New Pontiff's Career.

olic world as Pius X. Tonight all Rome and the assumption of his holy office were marked by a striking demonstration and impressive ceremonies at the Vatican which enly ended this evening. Tomorrow the new Pope clad in his full pontificial robes and with all the ritualistic ceremony will receive the members of the diplomatic corps, the cardinals and the bishops, who then will offer their official homage, this notwithstanding the fact that twice today the cardinals and many high officials of the Vatican went through a similar ceremony. The date upon which the coronation of Pius X will occur has not yet been officially decided but the impression prevails that it will occur August 9. Although the election was over at 11 o'clock this morning and was announced to the world forty-five minutes later by the appearance of the new Pope at the window of St. Peter's, the conclave was not formally dissolved until 5.30 this afternoon. The cardinals then returned to their various apartments in Rome with the exception of Cardinals Oregin and Rampolla, who temporarily retain their official suites in the Vatican, and Cardinal Herrero y Espinoza who is too fill to be moved for several days. It was to the sick cardinal that the new Pope read has first visit after being formally proclaimed pontiff. The cardinals will remain in Rome for tomorrow's ceremonies and should the coronation be fixed for next Sunday they are not likely to return to their respective homes until after that ceremony.

The election of the patriarch of Venice ssive ceremonies at the Vatican which

representative of the Associated Press tonight that he believed Pius X would follow the broad lines of Leo's policy, although not likely to accentuate it. This
voices the general feeling here which is
one of satisfaction. The new pontiff is
a man of simple origin and although not
a prominent candidate he had been frequently mentioned as one of the many cardinals who might be taken up as a compromise. In several respects he resembles
his venerable predecessor, notably in his
reputation for culture and piety. In appearance Pius X is a handsome man. He
has a fine erect figure despite his 68 years,
his face greatly resembling that of the
late Phillips Brooks, the eminent Boston
divine. In every way today he showed be
yond a doubt that he has dignity and personality in keeping with the traditions associated with the famous pontiffs who for
centuries have ruled the Vatican.

When the news of the election was announced to the waiting thousands, those below instantaneously made a rush to St. Peter's and a mad scramble ensued for the Basilica. Thousands dashed towards the four huge doors and in spite of their width a desperate jam occurred in which two women narrowly escaped injury. Like a roaring wave the people swept into St. Peter's, still cheering and still waving hats.

Within pandemonium reigned. If hose already standing in a good position to see the gallery window, where Pius X was momentarily expected to appear, were hurled back to the further end of the nave by the irresistible compact of those seeking entrance. "Pope Pius" and "Sarto" were the cries which could be faintly heard above the din which was raging from end to end of the thistoric cathedral. The attendants at the gallery window, who had hing out the same banner as was previously displayed from the window in front, now hastily drew it up. With the very sign of excitement, they motioned to the crowd to go back to the steps of St. Peter's. A great cry arose. Those who a few moments ago were fighting their way into the cathedral now struggled with reduinax of the excitement. The new Pope was going to bless the world from the outside of the Basilica which had not been done since the days when the Vatican ruled Rome. It was a revolution which each seemed to think had been brought about by Divine favor and a ternific effort was made to get out in time. With extraordinary rapidity the Basilica was almost deserted. The attendants raised the banner ouriside and as the thousands waiting in the piazza saw it and recognized most deserted. The attendants raised the banner outside and as the thousands waiting in the piazza saw it and recognized what was intended, a great shout of approval arose. Then came a sudden revulsion, as quickly as the banner had been let down it was drawn up. The plans had been again changed. The last rush that immediately followed for the doors of St. Peter's was almost indescribable. How so many people entered the Basilica in so short a time without injury will always remain a mystery. Inside the pandemonum increased till a wheat pit in its wildest moments could not compare with the stately nave of St. Peter's at this moment.

At the gallery windows stood Cardinal Mathieu, Monsignor Merry Del Val, and several other cardinals. The center place was vacant. Among the seething mass below which never ceased waving straw hats, two members of the American pilgrimage, Father Lynch, of Niagara University, and Father McGowan, of New York, held aloft the American flag. These swayed brightly around the mave as the bearens were alternately borne forward and backward by the ebb and flow of the throng.

In a few moments terrific cheers burst from every throat. There, with the sun stealing in from the window behind, was the new Pope. His rich red papal robes shome resplendent amidst the more sombre colors of those who stood beside him. For a few moments the tall form remained perfectly still. The pontiff was gazing at the crowd beneath. The deafening roar of cheers showed no signs of diminishing. Monsignor Merry Del Val and others waved for peace, but mone came. Then Pius X raised his hand. In the twinkling of an eye the crowd, mad with excitement but a moment before, became dumband a deathlike silence prevailed through.

Rome, Aug. 4.—The conclave after being out the Basilica. It was broken only by the clear strong voice of the new Pope. "Adjutorium nostrum in mominie domini," he chanted. The response swelled up from the crowd helow. There was another reigns at the Vatican and over the Catholic world as Pius X. Tonight all Rome the benediction such as few will ever forget. All crossed themselves and with magical rapidity the scene ceased to be one of devotion. Loud cheens burst from the people as the Pope started to go back to the Vatican, by way of the terrace. These acclamations continued long after Pius X had disappeared. Then the thousands streamed out, all happy at the conclave's choice of the pontiff and heartily glad that the suspense had ended.

How the Ballots Were Cast.

Rome, Aug. 4.—All the members of the Sacred College declare that they are well satisfied with the election of Cardinal Sarto, but the anti-Rampolla faction continuous partments in Rome with the exception of Cardinals Oreglia and Rampolla, who temporarily retain their official suites in the Vatican, and Cardinal Herrero y Repinoza who is too dil to be moved for several days. It was to the sick cardinal that the new Pope pend his first visit after being formally proclaimed pontiff. The cardinals will remain in Rome for tomorrow's ceremonies and should the coronation be fixed for next Sunday they are not likely to return to their respective homes until after that ceremony.

The election of the patriarch of Venice this morning was unanimous. After Monday's ballots it was a foregone conclusion that he was the only candidate sufficiently acceptable to all to secure the necessary two-thirds. When the result of this ballot was anounced in the conclave, Cardinal Sarto was so overcome with emotion and so touched that he broke down, declaring that such responsibility and honor were not for him and that he must refuse if offered. Tears rolled down his cheeks and he seemed firm in his determination to refuse the dignity. He was so palpably is sincere that consternation reigned in the conclave, and the eardinals spent the whole whole the conclave and the eardinals spent the whole the conclave and the ardinals spent the whole the conclave and the eardinals spent the whole the conclave and the ardinals spent the whole the conclave and the eardinals spent the whole the conclav reruse the dignity. He was so palpably sincere that consternation reigned in the conclave and the cardinals spent the whole evening and far into the night in convincing him that his election was the will of Providence and that he must accept. On the final ballot he looked a statue of resignation. Cardinal Cassetta, as scrutineer, was reading out the vote. When 42 votes had been recorded for the patriarch of Venice, the scrutineer lifted his red zuchetto, saying: "Habemus Pontificem." But from many sides cardinals cried out: "Continue." As the vote approached fifty, however, the cardinals, as of one accord, surrounded the new pontificand according to tradition demanded to know if he would accept the pontificate. Cardinal Sarto's lips trembled so that he could hardly articulate, but after a visible effort he said: "If this cup cannot pass from me." There he paused, but the cardinals around him insisted that it was from me—." There he paused, but the cardinals around him insisted that it was necessary for him to answer "yes" or "no." Thereupon he replied firmly: "I

New Pope's Career.

tinued it at Padua, the seat of the famou

crated a priest at Castlefranco, actin the parish priest of Tombolo, province of Padua, a village of 2,050. His kindness was untiring. He gave freely of his small means until he often went without meals himself, but he kept many a poor family

from starvation. In 1867 he was appointed parish pries at Salzano. He distinguished himself so much at Salzano that he was only kept much at Salzano that he was only kept there two years. In 1875 he was elected Bishop of Treviso, then spiritual director of that seminary, and finally vicar general. Pope Leo, who had highly appreciated his cleverness, piety and modesty appointed him in November, 1884, at the age of 49 years, Bishop of Mantua, where he re-mained nine years until 1893, when he was made cardinal and appointed Patriarch of made cardinal and appointed Patriarch of Venice. In the Queen of the Adriatic he distinguished himself as a thorough re-

From his appointment rose heated polemics between the Holy See and the Italian government. The latter, as her to the ancient privileges, granted by the Pope to the republic of Venice, held that it had the the republic of Venice, held that it had the right to chose and appoint the patriarch. The government, however, after having long continued its exequatur eventually granted it to Sarto who succeeded in gaining general esteem, including that of the government officials. The Italian cabinet has no feeling against Sarto personally. In fact he might quite well have been their choice. Sarto soon became the idol of the Venetians. When his gondola went through the canals people rushed on the through the canals people rushed on the bridges and along the sides of the canal, kneeling and saluting, the women exclaiming: "God bless the Patriarch." Pius X. ing: "God bless the Patriarch." Pius X has modest tastes, having retained almost the same habits as when he was a mere curate at Salpazo. He is severe but was just with his clergy. There is nothing he dislikes so much as publicity, detesting the praise and compliments of courtiers. Frankness is another of his principal qualities, although he is somewhat timid. The dislikes so much as publicity, detesting the praise and compliments of courtiers. Frankness is another of his principal qualities, although he is somewhat timid. The relations of Sarto with the house of Savoy are decidedly friendly. Naturally this does not mean that Sarto, once Pope, will fundamentally change the policy that the church has adopted towards the Italian state, but certainly his personal feeling will be forested to the policy of the property of the property

ness in groceries and liquors in his Dock street premises, died Thursday morning after illness of some weeks at his home in Courtenay street. Only for the past three weeks he was confined to the house. Mr Bourke is survived by one dister and three

IRON AND STEEL BOUNTIES UP.

Minister of Finance Moves His Resolution About Increased Aid.

A LIVELY DEBATE.

Mr. Tarte Made a High Protection Speech, But is Sharply Answered, Especially by Ross of Cape Breton -- Provincial Fishery Rights Mem-

Ottawa, Aug. 4-(Special)-The minister of finance introduced his steel bounty of which notice was given vided into two—one portion dealing with an extension of one year in the operation of the present bounty system, and the other part providing for a new bounty to be paid on articles not now manufactured in Canada. The present bounty amount

they are to cease. The amount paid last year in bounties was \$1,098,358, and the amount this year, if the new proposal had not been made and the output remained the same, would be \$915,299. Instead of that the sum of \$183,050 will see paid under

that the sum of \$183,000 will be paid under the proposal for an extension of time.

Mr. Fielding said that in addition to this the government felt that some endeavor should be made to procure an advance in the manufacture of goods not now made in Canada. It had been decided to give a bounty on wire rods and structural iron and steel, regard being had to the present position of the tarift. On rolled round wire rods not over three-eighths inch in diameter sold to wire manufacturers for use in making wire in their own factories in Canada \$6 a ton in their own factories in Canada \$6 a ton will be paid. On rolled angles, structural rolled sections and other shapes not round, oval, square or flat, weighing not less than 35 pounds per lineal yard; on flat eye bar banks, and on plates not less than 39 inches wide one-quarter inch thick, sold for consumption in Canada, the bounty proposed is \$3 per ton. All these items must be manufactured in Canada from steel produced in Canada from ingredients of which not less than fifty per cent of the weight consists of pig iron made in Canada.

Mr. Fielding said the government had Mr. Fielding said the government had some reason to believe these proposals, while falling short of the expectations of the manufacturers, would be regarded by them as moderately satisfactory encouragement; at all events they would serve the purpose of enabling the industry to continue operations and not only produce pig iron and steel but make some progress in more advanced operations. As to the amount which would be likely to be demanded under these bounties, Mr. Fielding said any estimate must be based on the "Sarto" in Italian means "Tailor" and Pius X, when a young seminary student, being rather elegant in his priestly robes, his companions as a joke said he evidently knew the business. He began his education at a seminary at Treviso, and continuate the business of these articles. In 1902 the timports of these articles are the timports of the timports of these articles. In 1902 the timports of the timports valued at \$1,025,492, and of structural steel to 47,512 tons, of a value of \$789,641 on angle steel and \$571,291 on plates. Assuming that one-third of the amount imported would be manufactured in Canada the bounties for the first year would amount to \$150,000. The government had thought well to leave the terms during which the bounties should run indefinite

which the bounties should run indefinite so that parliament could deal with the matter at any time, especially in connection with a general revision of the tariff, if it was thought necessary.

Mr. Kemp (Toronto) asked why a bounty had been imposed instead of duty.

Mr. Fielding replied that a duty would entail tariff changes in many items and the government did not think the country was ready for that.

the government that not take the country was ready for that.

Mr. Kemp—Does that mean that the honorable gentleman expects a revision of the tariff in the near future?

Mr. Fielding—The matter is left to the house. It is quite possible, but we make

something to assist the iron and steel in-dustry. The leader of the opposition had a fling at Sir Richard Cartwright's fora fing at Sir Richard Cartwright's Idemenly expressed opinions on bounties and added that the only way to protect the iron and steel industry was by way of duties and not by bounties.

Mr. Borden read a couple of letters written as far back as 1900 which had very little to do with the question and which

New Glasgow, to H. M. Whitney, of Boston. It was dated Sept. 5, 1900. Mr. Fraser in it said that he read in the Halifax Morning Chronicle of Sept. 1 a debate which took place in the Ottawa parliar just returned from Britain or would have written Mr. Whitney sooner. Mr. Fraser then proceeded to show how he had sev-eral interviews with Mr. Whitney in reof us and Mr. Fielding was, as I said in

of us and Mr. Faciling was, as I said in my letter, friendly from the time of my first mentioning it to him."

Mr. Fielding in reply today said that he did not want to detract anything from what Sir Charles Tupper had done as a public man, particularly now that he was out of political life. From what the leader The yearly loss by wear in British gold of the opposition said that might be understood, the truth was that Sir Charles Tupper was not

was being done in connection with the bounties on iron and steel but to add that he (Fielding) was opposed to this from the beginning and that Mr. Fraser and Mr. Whitney went home from Ottawa disgusted with my attitude. Mr. Whitney wrote a letter contradicting that state. te a letter contradicting that state. Neither then or now did he (Field-

Mr. Tarte made a high protection speech.
Mr. Ross (Victoria) said that the oposition had many unkind things to sav
of Mr. Tarte who he was in the government and now that they got him (Tarte) they were welcome to him. As for the iron and steel bounties he was going to support them because they were infant industries. He thought the Cape Breton industry wanted a Scotch manager,
Mr. Gourley talked politics and scripture and finally gave his support to the

Mr. Fielding said that if Mr. Tarte f 60 to 70 per cent in the United States hey were able to create trusts, mono-

required in this case was a bounty, not a duty. The reason was that immediate by a bounty better than by a duty.

Mr. Paterson said that the bounty would

Mr. Bell (Pictou) spoke in favor of pro-

A memorandum regarding the conflicting claims of the dominion and the provincial

grants were made lawfully previous to that act could be made after the passing of that act but these proprietary rights could necessarily be affected by the dominion

been given. Conferences followed between the dominion and the provinces. The fisheries were relinquished to Ontario. In Quebec the inland fisheries gainst this and it was agreed to refer the ase to the supreme court so as to ascertain the jurisdiction over such maritime fisheries as are in areas covered from the mouth of rivers, seaward on the bold coast or along three mile limit. There were other points to be submitted.

The other provinces including British Columbia, entered into a tentative agreement with the dominion to administer the fisheries as formerly until the test case was decided. Incidentally to the above all the

In these claims to proprietary interes tion, the dominion government cannot a

tention to push the whole case to a con quiring the provincial proprietary rights in the fisheries for an equivalent to be agreed upon but this would have to wait the result of finding the extra claims of the provinces to enable the extent of these

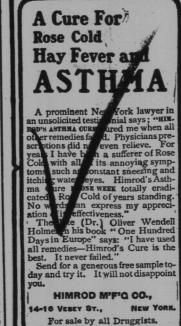
rights to be obtained.

Mr. Fowler, of Kings, will ask for a stipulation in the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway charter, providing that the company shall pay full par value for the common stock. The G. T. Railway Company is to acquire all the common stock of the

new company.

He will also renew his request that a branch line be constructed from the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway from Nashwaak river, where the trunk line crosses it, by way of Fredericton and the St. John river valley to St. John city.

Ottawa, Aug. 5—(Special)—When the orders of the day were reached. Sir Wilred Laurier asked the leader of the oppodesirable to look over some of the report it would be convenient to leave it over until Tuesday next.



Grand Trunk Pacific. Mr. McCarthy said he could not answer

Mr. McCarthy said he could not answer this. He supposed, however, the stock would be acquired in accordance with the laws of Canada, and in accordance with the terms of the contract between the government and the Grand Trunk.

Mr. Fowler (Kings, N.B.) moved that the Grand-Trunk Railway acquire the \$25,000,000 Grand Trunk Pacific stock for cash and at par

and at par.

Dr. Sproule declared that this amendment had to be placed in the G. T. P. tract with the government which urged the Grand Trunk to interest itself in the new Grand Trunk Pacific to the extent of \$25,000,000 worth of stock would be value

Mr. McCarthy said it was unpreceden

R. L. Borden thought that the govern ment should make a declaration upon this point. There might be no precedent for an amendment of the kind moved, but

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that there wa Sir Wilfrid Launier said that there was no doubt that the government and Canadian people attached great importance to the old Grand Trunk Railway coming into the new G. T. P. It would be an assurance of success to have this done. But it would not be fair to put the Grand Trunk Railway in a worse position than any other purchaser. Indeed it would be ridiculous to say the Grand Trunk could not purchase the Grand Trunk Pacific stock at its market value, but had to purchase it at mar even if par were more than the

precedent in the case of other Canadian railways for believing this stock would at once command its par value in open market. The Grand Trunk should have the liberty to bid for the Grand Trunk

reache stock just as any half would the the right to bid for the stock of any incorporated company.

Mr. Barker held that when stock was acquired from a company the purchaser always made himself responsible for a hundred cents upon the dollar. If the Grand Trunk Pacific were permitted to give the Grand Trunk \$25,000,000 of its stock it would seriously affect the freight and passenger rates of the road later and control of the rates was the excuse for

were handed Mr. McCarthy said that the stock would have to be held for fifty years before it A PUBLIC PARK was disposed of

was disposed of.

The amendment was lost on division Col. Hughes moved that the Grand Trunk Pacific build either to North Bay or Gravenhurst. The company should not have a roving commission. This was lost

Mr. Kemp (Toronto) moved an amend-ment to the directors' clause providing that a majority of the directors be British

Sir Wilfrid agreed with this, but the charter bill was not the place for it; provision would be made for it in the contract. This satisfied Mr. Kemp and he dropped the amendment.

Mr. Fowler, of Kings, moved his amendment.

ment which proposed the substitution of St. John for Moncton as the eastern terminus of the line. He was supporting this when the hour for private bills expired and further discussion of the bill was put over until Friday evening.

over until Friday evening.

The whole of the afternoon was taken up in the house today with a discussion on the report of the privileges and elections committee which held that Mr. Loy, M. P., of Beauharnois, had not violated the Montreal, who afterwards sold it to the moved that the majority report be struc knew that his property was being sold to the government.

F. B. Wade, Annapolis, the chairman o

the committee, who was familiar with the whole case, pointed out that the sworn testimony of all the witnesses including Mr. Tarte, Mr. Johnston, the purchaser, and Mr. Loy conclusively showed that the member for Beauharnois knew nothing about the intentions of the minister public works to get the site for a build-

public works to get the side for a unitaring. There was no evidence to maintain the charges of Mr. Monk.

The debate was carried along on these lines, nothing new being brought out on either side. R. L. Borden took a hand in the discussion in support of Mr. Monk's views.

Mr. Kandall's Remarks About Nova Scotia Judges.

The judges' pension resolutions were discussed tonight. Mr. Kendall, of Cape Breton, wanted to know if there was any rule regulating the demeanor of a judge towards the bar in public. On two or three occasions during the last year the bar had been subjected to indignities in the court room full of ratepayers and attacked in the most madignant way by one tacked in the most malignant way by one or more judges in Nova Scotia. He wish ed to know specially if the judge was en titled to reflect on the county council com mittee which had to build a court house of mittee which had to build a court nouse or to comment on a court full of respectable rasepayers. He would not say more but hoped that these remarks which would no doubt reach the ears of the judges in sepctful treatment for lawyers in public If these judges wished to preserve the dig nity of their position they must treat others with proper respect.

IN MACKENZIE'S REBELLION. William Duffield, Who Died at Guelph, Played a Part.

Guelph, Ont., Aug. 4-William Duffield one of the pioneer settlers of Eramosa died at the general hospital on Saturday evening at the age of eighty. He is the last of a family of Duffields that came here in 1832. He was a fine specimen of a Yorkshireman, and, like his brothers who have predeceased him, was fond of the rod and gun. Deceased assisted in carrying ammunition during the time of the Mackenzie rebellion, and had a narrow escape from capture. He leaves a daughter, Mrs. H. Hortop, and a son, Charles,

IT WON'T PAY SAYS VAN HORNE

A KNOTTY PROBLEM FOR WOODSTOCK COUNCIL,

There Are Many Delinquent Taxpayers, and the Bank Refuses Overdraft, So Civic Work May Have to Stop.

Woodstock, Aug. 3.—The monthly meet u.y were \$13,274.22, and expenditures \$3, 454.28; bank debit balance \$2,367.60. By request of the mayor and on Marshal Gibson being heard, the following Scott Act committee was appointed Couns. McManus, Dibblee and Jones. Marshal Gibson was given two weeks

to over \$5,000. This provision has been violated, for the town, up to a couple of weeks ago, exceeded \$12,000 in its overdraft. A local paper has severely condemned the board for its violation of the law, and now the bank, it was stated by

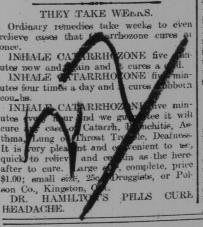
Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that the stock issue did not affect rates. That was an established railway axiom.

OFFERED TO AMHERST

Ex-Mayor Dickey the Donor--Sewerage Contract Cancelled by Am herst Town Council.

Amherst, N. S., Aug. 5-(Special)-In letter to Mayor Lusby today, ex-Mayor James A. Dickey offered to present to the town for a public park, a lot of land on than ten acres, the only conditions accom to expend a nominal sum to properly lay out the grounds and an annual sum for the purpose of beautifying and keeping the park in condition. The matter will The new hospital, now in course of erection, the land for which was presented by he late Senator Dickey, adjoins the site

Sewerage matters reached a climax to-day when the town council cancelled the contract with Mr. Clarke. The men emcompleting the work under a competent engineer, and have advertised for men. Mr. Clarke has retained counsel, and a law suit will no doubt be the result.



No Railroad Can Carry Wheat All-rail from the West to an Eastern Canadian Port and Not Lose Money-How the C. P. R. Does It.

Toronto, Aug. 4—(Special)—"The Canadian Pacific Railway, Grand Trunk Pacific Railway or any other all-Canadian route will never voluntarily carry a car load of Great Lakes to an eastern Canadian port for shipment abroad, for the simple reason it will never pay any road to do so. Nor will the transportation problems in the west ever be solved by the construction of an all-Canadian route from coast

The foregoing statement was made by Sir William Van Horne in an interview here today. Continuing, Sir William stated the Canadian Pacific Railway shipped every carload of wheat it was possible to ship by their steamship line on the Great Lakes from Fort William to Owen Sound and thence east by rail or else by way of Buffalo and Erie canal.

A long haul by rail around the Great Lakes was dreaded, because it was un-profitable, and the bulk of grain brought by that route was carried during the win-ter months and used by millers of On-

ing the cold season.

There was altogether too much talk of an all-Canadian route by people entirely ignorant of the situation. In discussing an all-Canadian route, a great mass of the people seemed to forget what it cost to construct a road through such a country as that around Lakes Huron and Superior. They also seemed to foget such an unprofitable piece of road had to be maintained and kept in the best order.

The Canadian Pacific had been practice.

ally forced to expend their \$25,000,000 grant from parliament in constructing their ine through that rough country and part of the money derived from the sales of their lands in addition. Sir William declined to say anything upon the fast Atlantic service or directly upon the railway situation at Ottawa.

SUMMER SCHOOL OF SCIENCE ELECTS OFFICERS

J. Vroom, of St. Stephen, President -Next Year's Meeting at Char-

Chatham, Aug. 4.-The Summer School of Science will close on Tuesday evening.
The school will meet next year at Charlottetown (P. E. I.), beginning on the

Dr. Bailey, the retiring president, has been re-elected a member of the board of directors, and J. D. Seaman, secretary, J. Vroom, St. Stephen, is elected president; Philip Cox, Ph. D., Chatham, vice-president for New Brunswick; F. G. Matthews, Truro, vice-president for Nova Scotia, and Alex. Anderson I.L. D., chief superintend-

MARTINEAU COST BANK OF MONTREAL \$75,000.

Ottawa, Aug. 4-(Special) A supple mentary report from the auditor general was presented to parliament tonight, dealing with the Martineau case. Mr. Mcferences made by the commission which inquired into the case ad points out that the government had not lost one cent and that the \$75,000 shortage was paid by

Farmer Killed by a Mowing Machine. Ellsworth, Me., Aug. 4.-Henry Fox, aged 70, while mowing with a pair of horses at Wyman Park late today, fell or was thrown from his seat directly in front of the knife and died within a few minutes of injuries received. Death apparently was caused by a finger bar of the machine penetrating back of the ear to his

FLYING SQUADRON FOR PEACE AND WAR.

Agreement Between Cunard Line and British Government Provides That Boats Must Have a Speed of 25 Knots an Hour, and Be Manned by British Officers.

parliamentary paper this evening. Acompanying the agreement is the draft of a trust deed, securing the debenture stock on which the government's advance of \$13,000,000 for building the two new steam-

miralty for hire or purchase in the event of war. The vessels must be maintained under the British flag and managed without any undue increase in freight charges or undue preference against British subjects. The masters, officers and engineers

London, Aug. 4.—The agreement between of all the vessels must always be British he admiralty, the board of trade, the ostmaster general and the Canard Steam-On the Campania, Umbria and Lucania, until the new vessels have been completed ships is made.

The new mail carrying agreement substitutes for payments by weight, a fixed annual payment of \$340,000 during the life of the contract which is for 20 years. It provides that the mails shall be carried more speedily than at present. All the company's steamships between Liverpoo, New York, Boston, the Mediterraneam ports and Havre, including the new steamships which will have a speed of 24 to 25 knots, will be at the disposal of the admiralty for hire or purchase in the event of war. The vessels must be maintained