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NINETEENTH YEAR | TEN PAGES—TUESDAY MORNING JUNE 7 1898—TEN PAGES | ONE CENT

The Senate Reading Room 29may98

A BATTLE IN PROGRESS

American Troops Have Succeeded In Effecting a Landing

AND A CONFLICT RAGED ALL YESTERDAY

Insurgents Have Joined the American Troops and the Force Is Moving on the City of Santiago—The Situation at Havana—Three Spanish Gunboats Are There Besides the Alfonso XIII—The Wreck of the Merrimac Does Not Block the Harbor—Latest War News.

ADDITIONAL WAR NEWS ON PAGES 4 AND 5.

New York, June 6.—(Special to Toronto World).—A Cape Haytien, Hayti, special to The Journal says: A fierce battle has been raging all day off Santiago. Advices report that the American troops for the protection of Sampson's guns have succeeded in effecting a landing at Aguadores, a few miles east of Santiago Harbor. The battle began at daybreak, and at 1.30 in the afternoon the battle was still on. The Insurgents have made a junction with the American troops and are moving on the city.

MATTERS AT HAVANA.

A Key West special says: Advices from the Havana blockade to-day say that three Spanish gunboats, besides the cruiser Alfonso XIII., are yet in Havana harbor, and within the last ten days additional artillery, brought from the shore, has been mounted on the Alfonso.

A suspicious vessel, flying Mexican colors, but believed to have been until quite recently one of Blanco's auxiliary gunboats, has been seen twice recently off Pinar del Rio.

Much tobacco from the Vuelto Alsojo districts of Cuba is being smuggled out from Isle of Pines, Batabano, Colima, and other Pinar del Rio ports, by German, as well as Mexican blockade runners.

HARBOR NOT BLOCKED.

A Port Antonio special to The World says: There is some doubt among naval officers whether the sunken Merrimac effectually blocks the Santiago channel. The wreck lies in about seven fathoms of water. It is said she does not lie directly across the channel, and there is still room enough for large ships to pass. It would be easy for the Spanish to blow up the wreck and clear the channel, but they will probably not do so, as the wreck prevents ingress as well as egress, and increases their security. The Merrimac's men are not in Morro, but on the Cristobal Colon.

Just From Havana.

A Key West special to The World says: Calixto Garcia, second in command of the Cuban army, is expected here soon. The object of the visit of Senor Capote, Vice-President of the Cuban Republic, to Washington is to request our Government to furnish several guns and consent that Cubans fly the Cuban flag. Blanco is forcing all Cubans to enlist, and is at work building a trocha south of Havana, running up earthworks and masked batteries.

FLEETS OPENED FIRE.

By Associated Press.

Havana, June 6.—(6 p.m.)—At 8 o'clock this morning 24 vessels of the American fleet opened fire upon the fortifications at the entrance to Santiago harbor and along the coast line. The firing ceased about 11 o'clock. Further edtails are not yet known here.

Col. Alden, with a Spanish force, sustained a fire near Punta Cabrosa, from the insurgents on the land side and from the American warships. The Spanish forces are well entrenched on the line from Siboney to Aguadores, and to-day they checked an attempt of the American forces to land, and repelled them.

It is understood here that the members of the Merrimac crew, who are imprisoned at Santiago, are well treated by the Spanish commander.

TROOPS LANDED.

Three Batteries of Artillery, Three Regiments of Infantry and Some Big Guns Put Ashore.

By Associated Press.

New York, June 6.—The ticker service at 2.55 this afternoon sent out the following:

"Mole St. Nicholas, June 6.—The United States cruiser St. Louis arrived here this morning, with despatches for Washington. She brought news that troops were successfully landed west of Santiago de Cuba on Saturday. The troops were one battalion of engineers, three batteries of artillery, three regiments of infantry and heavy siege guns, which were easily disembarked by use of pontoons.'"

WHY THE SPANIARDS REMAIN.

Question Raised as to the Correctness of the Translation of Lieut. Carranza's Letter.

Washington, D.C., June 6.—Lieut. Carranza and Senor Dubose, who are conducting their Spanish operations from Montreal, have succeeded in obtaining a brief respite from expulsion, through the denial by Carranza of the accuracy of certain features of the letter attributed to him. The British authorities acted on the assumption that the translation of the Carranza letter was correct, and that thus there was no doubt that the Spanish officials were using Canada as a base for hostile action against the United States. But since a question is raised as to the accuracy of the translation no step is likely to be taken toward a forcible expulsion until the translation is established as correct. The British authorities have been ready from the outset to act on any well established case, but the expulsion of a foreigner is such a serious matter that it is said no such step would be proper while the evidence was open to question. The Carranza denial raised a question of veracity which can be readily settled by the production of the original letter. This is not in the possession of the State Department, but it is understood to be in the hands of the secret service branch of the treasury. When the accuracy of the translation is established the British authorities will act promptly.

CARRANZA AND DU BOSE ARRESTED

Held on a Capias in Montreal—Spanish Funds Have Been Seized—Kellert Gets Back.

Montreal, June 6.Lieut. Carranza and Senor du Bosc were arrested this afternoon on a capias taken out at the instance of Detective Kellert, who charged that they were about to leave the country, and that he would not be able to obtain satisfaction in a suit for $25,000 damages for false arrest, which he is taking against them. Kellert, it will be remembered, was acquitted of the charge of stealing Lieut. Carranza's letter, the publication of which at Washington created such a sensation. The accused were brought before a judge and bail was given in $1000 for their appearance in court. An attempt will be made to quash the capias. A seizure before judgment has also been placed in the hands of the Bank of Montreal on the Spanish bank account.

GOVERNMENT OF PHILIPPINES.

President McKinley Will Instruct Gen. Merritt as to Duties.

New York, June 6.—A special to The Herald from Washington says: President McKinley will forward to Major General Merritt, Military Governor of the Philippine Islands, within the next few days the schedule of rates to be applied to imports into the district which he will govern.

Under the instructions which will be given to him his first act after the destruction or surrender of Spain's military power in the Far East will be to declare Manila an open port, and Rear Admiral Dewey will accordingly raise the blockade. By this means it is confidently expected in official circles that trade with the Philippines will be immediately resumed by foreign merchants, and by taxing the goods which they will bring into the country a satisfactory revenue will be obtained.

Destitution Greatly Increased.

Cape Haytien, June 6.—A despatch from a Government source at Port au Prince says: "A Haytian informant, now in Santiago de Cuba, cables that the destitution there has been greatly increased since the bombardment began, and the military commander has been forced to reduce the rations of the soldiers, among whom there is much discontent."

THE LE ROI DEAL.

No New Developments Expected Until After June 27—War Eagle and Other Mines Are Shipping.

Rossland, B. C., June 6.—(Special.)—Nothing has transpired in connection with the Le Roi deal since the shareholders' meeting. No new developments are expected until the adjourned meeting on June 27. The B. A. C. is determined to force the sale at $3,000,000, as agreed with Col. Peyton and Col. Turner. Senator Turner, the other trustee, is just as determined to block teh sale at that figure. The representative of the English syndicate which has offered $7 a share claims to have the Senator's support, and expects to get the property. Pending the result of negotiations, Le Roi will not ship. No ore will be taken out, except in the course of development, when shipments will be resumed. The mine will be in a position to pay $50,000 every month. War Eagle shipments will keep the output of the camp up to the average. Since Jan. 1 the total shipments were 106,578 tons. Last week War Eagle shipped 1280 tons, Iron Mask 65, Centre Star 30, and all will increase. Columbia and Kootenay and Poorman could ship, but the B. A. C. is developing. In Iron Mask a depth of 330 feet has been reached, and good ore continues. It will ship 200 tons a week within a short time. Monte Cristo joins the shippers to-morrow, sending 25 tons daily to the Trail smelter. It will increase to 50 tons a day when there are sufficient cars. Velvet will resume shipments when the wagon road is completed. A. R. M.

THEIR LITTLE TAFFY-PULL.

YOUNG CANUCK (an interested observer): I'd like to see it last a long time, for gener'ly the sugar 's furnished at our expense and comes from the Canadian interests sugar bush.

THE HEROISM OF HOBSON TO BE RECOGNIZED

Not a Case of Hobson's Choice--Instead of Taking What is Available He Can Have What He Wants.

Washington, D. C., June 6.—The promotion in store for Lieut. Hobson, the hero of Santiago, is under consideration by the Navy Department. Acting Secretary Allen and Commodore Hickborn, chief of the Bureau of Naval Construction, talked it over in a general way to-day, but no conclusions were reached. The department 's desirous of knowing what would be most acceptable to Hobson himself, and when this is learned a recommendation will be made to Congress, which that body will doubtless carry into effect, without delay. The present indications are that Hobson will be taken out of the staff and be made a line officer, as that ensures not only an increase of pay, but an opportunity to rise to the more conspicuous line position of admiral. At present Hobson is an assistant constructor, with the relative rank of lieutenant, junior grade.

Hobson Thought Out the Plan.

It can be stated that all the honor of thinking out the plant of sending in the Merrimac to block the harbor belongs to Hobson, and not to Schley or Sampson.

Commodore Schley was inclined to think the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius might be able to destroy the mines in the channel and then counter-mine. But then the ships would have to go in single-file at best, and if one were sunk in the narrow way the progress of the others would be blocked.

It was then that Lieut. Hobson conceived the scheme of sinking a big collier across the harbor entrance, and asked to be allowed to execute it himself.

It seemed certain death and almost certain failure, as the odds were overwhelmingly against reaching the entrance before discovery, but Hobson was so enthusiastic that his confidence was infectious, and the Admiral finally reluctantly gave his consent.

Once permission was obtained and volunteers called for, Hobson busied himself in getting the big collier ready for the ordeal. It was suggested that as a ruse she hoist the Spanish flag and run in, with the American warships in pursuit, firing blank cartridges at her. But Hobson would have nothing to do with any scheme which did not permit him to die, if necessary, under the American flag.

So it was decided that he should make the attempt during the black hours just before dawn on Thursday.

So Hobson gave his orders, stationed his men and rushed the work on his explosive apparatus.

Six Torpeodoes on Merrimac's Side.

This is how the Merrimac was made ready. Six torpedoes were strung along her port side, with wire connections to the bridge. Her anchors were lashed at the bow and stern. Her cargo of coal was shifted and her cargo ports were opened, so that she would more readily fill when the time came to cut her anchor lashings, open the sea cocks and explode the torpedoes.

Ensign Powell of the New York, in the flagship's launch, volunteered for an almost equally hazardous mission. With six men he was to patrol the mouth of the harbor and attempt to rescue Hobson and his plucky crew, should any of them live through the baptism of fire and come out of the harbor after the Merrimac had been sunk.

There was delay in getting the Merrimac ready, and the dawn of Thursday had already begun before she was ready to start. Hobson gave the order to go ahead, though he couldn't possibly reach the harbor before broad daylight.

Admiral Sampson saw that the heroic fellows were going in anyway, and summoned the torpedo boat Porter to chase the Merrimac and order her to return.

For a time it seemed that the big collier would get away from Sampson's order, and try the passage anyhow. But the Porter slowly caught the Merrimac, and Hobson reluctantly obeyed the order to return. So Thursday's effort failed.

Hobson asked permission to go ahead in daylight, his fear being that in the darkness he would get aground before reaching the point in the channel he hoped to gain; but his request was refused, and he was a very angry young hero all that day.

Hobson Angry at Admiral Sampson.

His temper was boiling when he went aboard the flagship. His once white duck trousers were as black as a coal heaver's; his old fatigue coat was unbuttoned, and his begrimed face was furrowed by deep lines.

So absorbed was he in the task ahead of him that, unmindful of his appearance and of all ceremony and naval etiquet, he told the Admiral almost in a tone of command that he must not be interfered with again.

"I can carry this thing through," he said, "but there must be no more recalls. My men have been keyed up for 24 hours under a tremendous strain. Iron will break at last!"

The Admiral counselled him good-humoredly, and Hobson went back to his ship to rest and wait for night.

Coal Again Reduced.

The People's Coal Company a short time ago reduced the price of their coal, and they again announce a still further reduction. Before you go on your vacation, it would be wise to put in a supply of coal and take advantage of their present low prices, as there is no telling what the prices may be by the time you return. Get our quotations.

Fetherstonhaugh & Co., patent solicitors and experts, Bank Commerce Building, Toronto.

Where Peonies Bloom.

The latest of the season's flowers are great peonies in richly contrasting colors, gladioli and sweet peas, which may be had in profusion at Dunlop's, 5 King-street and 445 Yonge-street.

To obtain an exorbitant Profit some dealers palm off imitations. When you ask for Tutti Frutti Gum see that you get it.

Butchers and Grocers.

Our lines of pass books and counter books are cheaper than anything offered in the city. We can save you 25 to 50 per cent. Blight Bros., 81 Yonge-street, next to World Office.

Cook's Turkish Baths. 204 King West. Ladies 75c; gents, day 75c, evening 50c.

Lakeview Hotel, Parliament and Winchester-streets. Terms, $1 and $1.50 per day. Special rates to weekly boarders. Table d'Hote 6 to 8 o'clock. J. H. Ayre, Proprietor. 246

Gibbons' Toothache Gum cures toothache instantly—price 10c.

Brought Pat O'Brien Back.

Detective Black has returned from Niagara Falls with Pat O'Brien, who had in his possession a bicycle stolen from A. E. Wright, 8 St. Vincent-street

Short-Trip Boxes.

You know how hard it is to get a good cigar out of town. Few, very few, dealers or hotelkeepers keep an imported or well-seasoned cigar. To meet this contingency Mr. Muller has imported a great number of fine cigars in boxes of 25 each. He calls them "Short Trip Boxes." They will go in a small corner of the traveling bag. There are the Ecuadors at $2.75, made by Pagos y Ca of Havana, also "La Carolinas" and a good brand by Bock & Co. One most exquisite cigar is a small box of Upmann's at $5. They would be a treat—a revelation in good cigars to most townsmen.

Telephone 2682. E. Barber & Co., 34 Front street W., for up-to-date printing, quick and neat. Popular prices. 246

The Silk Hat Month at Dineens'.

June is a good month to start with a new silk hat, whether the man is to be the bridegroom, the best man or one of the favored friends invited to the wedding, and no store in Canada compares with Dineens', at 140 Yonge-street, corner Temperance, in the silk hat assortment for a man's choice at from $4, $5 and up. The correct styles of all the celebrated English and American silk hat fashioners are shown in all sizes at Dineens' new store.

Cook's Turkish Baths, 204 King W Open all night. Bath and bed $1.

High-Class Pictures.

We carry a large assortment, and frame to your order in the most approved modern style. Prices low. A. H. Young, 498 Yonge-street. 246

Pember's Turkish Baths. 127-9 Yonge 75c Ladies, Gents, day 75c and evening 50c.

What It Sticks Stays Stuck.

We have just received a shipment of the improved paste reservoir and spreader. Give it a trial. Blight Bros., 81 Yonge.

Messrs. C. J. Townsend & Co.

Reliable and Expert Auctioneers. Art Objects, Real Estate and General Commercials. Valuations for Probate made. Insurance Losses Adjusted. 246

To obtain an exorbitant profit some dealers palm off imitations. When you ask for Tutti Frutti Gum see that you get it.

MARRIAGES.

KAMM—SHACKLETON—At Holy Trinity Church, on Wednesday, June 1, 1898, by the Rev. John Pearson, William G. Kamm to Florence May Shackleton, both of Toronto.

DEATHS.

BEATY—At 180 Jarvis-street, on Monday night, 6th June, Sarah, wife of Robert Beaty, in her 73rd year.

Funeral private on Wednesday, 8th inst., at 4 p.m.

MOOR—At her late residence, East Toronto, on Sunday, June 5, Margaret Knox, beloved wife of W. Moor, engineer G.T.R.

Funeral on Wednesday, June 8th, at 3 p.m., to Norway Cemetery.

MAGUIRE—At 180 Palmerston-avenue, Ellenor, wife of William Maguire.

Funeral Wednesday, at 2 p.m. to Mount Pleasant Cemetery. Private.

MOORE—Suddenly, at 117 University-street, on Thursday, June 2, Frances Moore, aged 35 years.

Funeral private, to-day at 10 a.m., from B. D. Humphrey's, 321 Yonge-street, to Mount Pleasant Cemetery.

WILLIAMS—AT her mother's residence, 660 Spadina-avenue, on Monday, June 6, Florence M. Stuart, beloved wife of Frederick C. Williams, and only child of the late Dr. James D. Stuart of Belleville and formerly of Ottawa.

Funeral private.

MR. BLAIR TOOK A DROP

And Hugh Ryan & Co. Are Deprived of a Little Nest Egg.

MR. M'MULLEN IS STILL THE WATCH-DOG

Sandstone Was Much Cheaper Than Limestone and the Contractors for the Soo Canal Took Advantage of the Fact—Difference of $3 per Cubic Yard in the Cost, and Yet an Effort Was Made to Get the Bill Passed at $7.50 Instead of $4.50—The Montreal Harbor Bill Passed Committee—House Proceedings.

Ottawa, June 6.—(Special.)—The Opposition, led off by Mr. McMullen, succeeded, with ruthless rapacity, in depriving Messrs. Hugh Ryan & Co. this morning of a little nest egg amounting to $27,525, which Mr. Blair had quietly laid away for these contractors.

In reply to Mr. McMullen, this is the way this "Business is business" Government's Minister of Railways and Canals apologized for allowing himself to be worsted in this deal. The contractors had agreed to construct the masonry revetment wall of the Cault Ste. Marie Canal with limestone at $7.50 per cubic yard. Mr. Ryan, however, found sandstone much nearer at hand for his purpose, and, therefore, more cheaply quarried and transported. He succeeded in convincing the department that it was equally as satisfactory as limestone. He was permitted to use it. The Government engineer recommended that $4.50 per yard be allowed for the work. Mr. Ryan objected to this cut of $3 per yard in price and discussed the matter with Mr. Blair and his deputy. The result of this conference was that the Minister and deputy were both convinced that, since sandstone was pronounced equally serviceable, it was but fair that the contract price for limestone should be paid for it. The result was the insertion of the $27,525 in the supplementaries, being the amount necessary to pay the extra $3 per cubic yard of masonry.

Mr. Haggart reminded the Minister of his promise that last year's estimate of cost was to be a final one, and the Government of the way they used to object in their Opposition days to paying even $4.50 per yard. For the Government to pay the same price for the stone as if it had been hauled a long distance, Mr. McMullen considered distinctly unfair. "You would not do it if it was in your own business," he added, "and I think the Minister owes the House another explanation."

"I have no other explanation to offer," confessed Mr. Blair, "but I have no hesitation in allowing the item to drop."

Russell Fire Appropriation.

Mr. Foster raised an objection to the appropriation of $10,000 given to relieve the distress of the Russell County fire sufferers. He reminded the Government of the precedent they were establishing, and of the partisan abuses it might lead up to. The Premier, in reply, cited the cases of the Hull fire of 1882, and of others, to show that similar charity outlays had been made before, and excused the grant on the ground that it was a sparse and needy population that was affected.

The item passed, with the understanding that it was not to be recognized as a precedent.

The Government's Blunder.

"Legal expenses re Belgian and German treaties, $3569.61." This item brought to light a little retainer of $2555 for Hon. Edward Blake. "Expenses," to use Mr. Foster's words, "for the Government's blunder."

Notice having been given by Mr. Lister of a motion to move to-morrow the adoption of the report of the committee appointed to enquire into the Drummond Counties Railway deal, Messrs. Foster and Borden urged the Government to take up this debate next session, so many of the Conservatives having left the Capital.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier thought the Government might accede to this request, to avoid prolonging the session.

Sir Louis Davies introduced the regular sessional bill to extend the time given to lumber mill owners in which to adopt some method of consuming their sawdust. The Marine Minister explained that he was allowing further extension at the request of lumbermen, who had represented to him that the process of consumption they had been experimenting with had failed, and that they were now starting on a new tack.

The Rampolla Letter.

Finishing off some twenty questions by members, mostly relating to postoffice and other dismissals, was a question by Mr. McDougall (Cape Breton) with reference to the letter purported to have been written by the Premier to Cardinal Rampolla at Rome. Sir Wilfrid declined to answer questions in regard to "private or confidential letters, especially those not referring to public questions."

In reply to Mr. McNeill the Premier intimated that there was as yet no matured agreement respecting the apportionment of the cost of the Pacific cable. In reply to Mr. E. F. Clarke he stated that no decision had been arrived at by the Privy Council in reference to the application of the Bell Telephone Company for leave to raise their rates.

Pension to Judges.

The motion to confer a pension on county judges, forced to retire when 75 years of age, whether they were otherwise entitled to it or not, was taken up in committee. Mr. Borden of Halifax reminded the Government that one of its members was 74 years of age, another 71 and a third 69; that Sir Oliver became Minister of Justice at 77, and Lieutenant-Governor at 79; that the vigorous Opposition leaders in the Commons and Senate were respectively 72 and 74 years of age.

The Premier contended that county judges had more onerous and unhealthful duties than the above, and the English judges were quoted. The bill was discussed for another hour, and this resolution involving the financial aspect of the judiciary bill was adopted.

The Agriculture Report.

The report of the Standing Committee on Agriculture and Colonization was laid on the table of the House to-day. Prof. James W. Robertson, Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying, was among the witnesses examined. Upon the subject of cold storage he told of a case where 267 barrels of fall apples sent in cold storage sold at 18 shillings per barrel, while another lot of 325 barrels, sent in the usual way, brought only eight shillings. He also announced that 69 creameries had availed themselves of the Government bonus to cold storage creameries, and that the bonus would be continued for 1898. The commissioner made a brief statement of his observations in the markets of Great Britain during his visit last year, stating that Canadian products are now being more generally sold under their own name, but that beef from Canadian-fed cattle is still often sold in the retail shops as "best English," or "best Scotch."

Montreal Harbor Loan.

Mr. Foster severely castigated the Government again for attempting to railroad through the $2,000,000 loan to Montreal for harbor improvements so late in the session. He pointed out that the Government was running in the face of the people, the Board of Trade, the Corn Exchange and of every other interest. He quoted The Montreal Witness for another warning to Sir Richard Cartwright, to dissociate himself from Messrs. Tarte and Prefontaine, and their vote-purchasing job. "Sir Richard asks me to make charges," said he. "I will put one straight to him. Would he deny," he went on, "that there was a strong speculative interest in the matter, pulling every political wire and using every influence in favor of the works?"

Mr. Tarte's reply was evasive on this score. The nervous, erratic little Minister of Public Works took up the rest of the afternoon sitting in defence of his bill. He said the opposition to it was partly selfish and partly partisan. He emphasized the intention of the Government to override all monopolistic contrary interests to carry out his scheme. Here he particularized the Allans, Thoralds and Thompsons. He told how Sir William Van Horne, whom he had communicated with in relation to C. P. R. trade, had strongly advised the cheapening of Montreal harbor rates, and the acquiring of larger steamers to facilitate western traffic. It was his intention also to equip the ports of Montreal, Quebec and St. John, and he saw no reason why a bushel of western grain should go out other than through the St. Lawrence route.

Mr. Chauvin, Terrebonne, spoke in French in a sort of conciliatory fashion, and Dr. Sproule, the Premier, and others continued the debate.

The bill passed committee.

NOTE-SHAVERS CAUGHT, TOO.

The War Revenue Bill Makes Bankers of a Good Many People.

Washington, D.C., June 6.—The following is the text of the bank tax provision of the war revenue bill as passed by the Senate:

Bankers using or employing a capital not exceeding $25,000 shall pay $50 when using or employing a capital exceeding $25,000, for every additional $1000 in excess of $25,000 two dollars, and in estimating capital, surplus shall be included. The amount of such annual tax shall in all cases be computed on the basis of the capital and surplus for the preceding fiscal year. Every person, firm or company, and every incorporated or other bank, having a place of business where credits are opened by the depositor for collection of money or currency, subject to be paid or remitted upon draft, check or order, or where money is advanced or loaned on stocks, bonds, bullion, bills of exchange or promissory notes, or where stocks, bonds, bullion, bills of exchange or promissory notes are received for discount or sale, shall be a banker under this act.

Pember's Vapor Baths, 127-129 Yonge.

Fin and Warm.

Minimum and maximum temperatures: Esquimalt, 52—80; Kamloops, 54—84; Calgary, 40—76; Qu'Appelle, 44—66; Winnipeg, 50—66; Port Arthur, 46—54; Parry Sound, 58—76; Toronto, 60—72; Ottawa, 56—68; Montreal, 54—68; Quebec, 50—66; Halifax, 42—66.

PROBS: Light to moderate winds, fine and warm.

The response to the Oak Hall Clothiers, advertisements for the June sale of summer clothing show that the public are quick to discover genuine bargains in fine clothing. The sale continues this week at 115 King-street east.

Steamships.

June 6.	At	From
Escalona	Newcastle	Montreal
Lake Superior	Liverpoo.	Montreal
Norwegian	Glasgow	Montreal
Southwark	Antwerp	New York
California	Moville	Montreal
Werra	Manchester	New York