M'KINLEY'S DEMANDS

Reply of the United States to Spain Given to French Ambassador.

The Terms on Which the Americans Declare They Will Terminate the War.

Spain May be Able to Reply to the Terms this Week.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The persons best informed as to the probabilities declare that the answer of the Spanish government to the terms of peace outlined by the government of the United States is not to be expected before Tuesday. This opinion is based upon a knowledge of the time when the United States communication was received at Madrid, which was not until an early hour this morning, the time required to decipher it, the necessity for an extended discussion of the matter by the Spanish cabinet, and also the necessity for a careful framing of the rejoinder. It is not meant by this statement to question in any manner the full plenipotentiary powers of M. Cambon, the French ambassador in dealing with the subject. On the contrary, they are in latitude wider than those usually conferred in such cases. But his position is somewhat similar to that of the president himself, who is obliged to secure the sanction of the United States senate to any treaty of peace that he may prepare. For the ambassador must submit to the Madrid cabinet for its approval any agreement that he may enter into. But in the drafting of such an agreement he is fully authorized to proceed in his discretion and to guard against any possibility of repudiation of his action, he has been given the minutest definition of the concessions that will be made by the Spanish government on every point that by any possibility could be expected to arise in the course of the negotiations. It was known to our government that M. Cambon had such powers when he appeared yesterday afternoon at the White House to receive the American answer, but once the president was satisfied that he was competent to deal in an authorized manner with our government, the production of his credentials were hailed with satisfaction, as tending to hasten the reaching of an agreement without loss of time and in the most direct manner, for technically the United States is now treating with Spain without the intervention of any thiry party. It may be said also that M. Cambon is proceeding with straightforwardness toward his object and that there is no fear of devious diplomacy being introduced into the negotiations.

There is much speculation as to the nature of the amendment in the answer of the United States that the Ambassador succeeded in inducing President McKinley to make, after the document had been carefully construted by his cabinet. All that can be knowingly stated is that it relates to that part of the answer which deals with the future of the Philippines. It is known that the Spanish efforts were concentrated upon the retention of the islands and the Madrid cabinet was willing to make almost any sacrifice in its power to secure that end. Whether or not the ambassador prevailed in this is not known, but there is reason to believe that the success he attained was limited and that the United Sates propose to retain some foothold a little more important than a simple coaling station in the islands. Had our demand been limited to a coaling station there would have been no doubt of its acceptance, and it is even probable that the concession might have been made of a considerable tract of land for a naval station and a supporting zone.

But it is believed that there was strenuous objection to the cession of the city of Manila, and particularly to the reference to a commission to discuss the question of the future government of the island, for the Spanish government is desirous that its full sovereignty shall remain unaffected and without question. It is assumed that it was this point which was the subject of amendment at the hands of the president yesterday, though what form that change took is still unknown. As some mention has been made in the public discussions of the possibility of the acquisition of one of the Caroline Islands, it may be stated authoritatively that the matter has not been considered by the cabinet up to this time.

The progress made in the negotiations has given rise in some quarters to an expectation that hostilities are to be suspended very soon. This will depend entirely upon the attitude of the Spanish government and the nature of its answer to our demands. It has been made clear to the French ambassodar that hostilities will not be suspended except upon the asurance of a full acceptance of our conditions and he has undoubtedly informed the Spanish cabinet that it depends upon Spain when the war shall cease.

Meanwhile, as an earnest that our government has not interrupted the execution of its campaigns, an order was issued from the war department today for the despatch of an entire army division to reinforce Gen. Miles and Gen. Brooke in Porto Rico. This will be known as the provisional division and will be commanded by Major General Wade. He is ordered to turn his command in Camp Thomas to Major General Breckinridge, inspector general of the army, and to report to Secretary Alger in Washington for instructions before departing for Porto Rico, bringing with him his adjutant general and his adies. The provisional division will consist of fifteen full regiments, and Gen. Wade will select them, not from the troops under his old command alone, but with particular reference to an equitable representation in the Porto Rican campaign of all of the states of the union.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The reply of the United States government to Spain's overtures for peace was given to M. Cambon, the French ambassador, this afternoon for transmission to the Spanish government. The terms decided upon are: Cuba to be free, Porto Rico to be ceded to the United States, one of the Ladrones (probably Guam) to be ceded to the United States as a coaling station, all Spanish force to be withdrawn from West Indies and the appointment of a commission to settle the details of the government of the Philippines. The answer will not reach the Spanish ministry before tomorrow. At the conference today M. Cambon, the French ambassador presented to the president credentials he had received from the Spanish government appointing him envoy extraordinary and plenipotentiary, with complete instructions as to the manner of acting upon every one of the peace negotiations presented by the United States, including the disposition of Cuba, Porto Rico, the Philippines, the Ladrones, indemnity, armistice and all other questions likely to arise in the course of the negotiations.

Paris, July 31.—The Madrid correspondent of the Temps says that a band of 300 Carlists recently appeared near Sec De Urgel in Catalonia, and the troops are pursuing them.

MADRID, July 31.—The governor general of Manila, telegraphing under date of July 25, says that aid is indespensible to resist the attack of the American forces under General Merritt. The foreign warships in the bay, the despatch says, answered the salute in honor of the queen's saint day, and the American vessels displayed the Spanish flag.

Advices from Havana confirm the report that General Garcia has relinquished his command and gone to Camaguey.

MARINE MATTERS.

S. S. Hildowell sailed from Sydney Tuesday night for West Bay to load deals.

Stmr. Lakoja, Capt. Lander, was ashore at Montreal on the 24th.

Stmr. Lowlands, Capt. Dormond, from Montreal for Hull, went ashore at Port Aux Trembles on the 23rd, but floated and arrived at Quebec uninjured the next day. She will proceed.

No compromise yet has been effected in the case of Dominion Atlantic Railway Co. against bark Alice Reed. The owners of latter offered to settle for $150, but the railway company demanded $3,325, instead of the first claim of $8,000.

The new seamship Philae, 1,777 tons, Capt. Thomas, arrived yesterday from Sunderland on her maiden voyage. She had a fair passage out, but encountered a good deal of fog. Off Cape Sable a life raft, supposed to belong to the s. s. La Bourgogne, was picked up.

Stmr. Dahome, from Liverpool for Halifax, has arrived at St. Johns, Nfld., and reports struck on Cape Spear during a thick fog, staving in bows and filling forepeak with water, but floated off again without further damage.

Ship Cromartyshire came out of dry dock at Halifax on Friday. She will be docked again when repair work is awarded.

All efforts to right the derelict sch. James M. Seaman at Halifax failed, and the marshal for the vice-admiralty court is calling for tenders to right the vessel.

Ship E. J. Spicer, at Gloucester from Trapani, reports picked up life raft from illfated French steamer Bourgogne, with four life belts and three oars and a man's cap on it, in lat 42.15, lon 58.30.

The sch. Adelaide, owned by Baird Bros., Windsor, arrived on Tuesday morning's tide from St. John. She did not get well into the bed at Shand's wharf, and when the tide receded she listed over, and some lime in the hold was set on fire by the bilge water. Efforts were being made in the afternoon to smother the fire, which it was expected would be successful.—Windsor Journal.

The lights shine forth once more in Portland harbor, they having been lighted on Tuesday night. From the office of the Hightouse inspector, first district, the following instructions to mariners have been issued: Notice is hereby given that the submarine mines having been removed from the entrance to Portland harbor, the lights and fog signals at Portland Head and Spring Point Ledge light stations will be resumed on and after this date.

(From Saturday's Daily Sun.)

Capt. Wm. Hoar died at his home, Waterside, on Friday.

Pilot Rogers of the Howard D. Troop, reports Wednesday night, east of Brier Island, spoke the ship Trojan, Capt. Armstrong, bound to West Bay.

The contract for repairing the ship Cromartyshire at Halifax has been awarded to N. Evans & Sons, and the vessel will be taken to Dartmouth and the work proceeded with at once.

A despatch from Shanghai says that bark Mozambique, McCoone, which arrived at Shanghai July 11 from New York, after being ashore near Shanghai, as previously reported, was put into dry dock and found to have received no damage.

The steamer Dahome was to have left St. Johns yesterday for Halifax. She will go into dry dock on her arrival there for temporary repairs on account of injuries sustained in running aground off Cape Spear. The Dahome is commanded by Captain Forth, formerly first officer of the St. John City.

S. S. Glasgow arrived yesterday from Rio Janeiro via St. Lucia. She left the former port some 22 days ago and Capt. English states the fever was pretty bad at that time and was spreading rapidly. The shipping, however, was healthy, but the death rate on shore was large. Capt. English was at one time first officer of the brigt. Endrich, which was owned by A. Malcolm of this city.

The Danish steamship Marselisborg arrived yesterday from Hartlepool to load deals. She had continuous fog from the time she left Liverpool, and Capt. Hartmann states his vessel was sailed by the use of a Danish patent lead. For the past eight days it was very thick. The steamer was brought to anchor Thursday night off Little Harbor and a fisherman was taken on board to pilot the vessel up. She reached the Island early yesterday morning, and this was the first land seen since England was left. This is the Marselisborg's maiden voyage.

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

Both the great Canadian railway systems show decreases in the earnings of the past week as compared with the corresponding week last year. The return of the traffic earnings of the Canadian Pacific railway for the week ending July 21 is as follows:

1898	$448,000
1897	489,000
Decrease	41,000

The traffic earnings of the Grand Trunk for the same period were:

1898	$419,991
1897	457,639
Decrease	$37,648

Statistics just compiled show that Manitoba and the Northwest Territories produced between twenty-five and twenty-six million bushels of wheat last year.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

ONTARIO AND QUEBEC

Sudden Death of Archbishop Walsh, of Toronto, Sunday Night.

Sir Charles Tupper Arrived in Montreal Sunday Afternoon.

Owing to Quebec Conference Some Political Meetings Will be Abandoned for the Present.

OTTAWA, July 29.—The cabinet council met today. Hon. Messrs. Laurier, Scott, Fielding and Mills were present, and it was decided the Quebec conference should meet on August 23. The premier said after the council that by decision of the imperial authorities Newfoundland would be represented by the premier of the colony. The British commissioners will be Lord Herschel, Messrs. Laurier, Cartwright, Davies, John Charlton and Winter.

Ogilvie leaves for the Yukon tomorrow, and with him a large staff of mining prospectors and others to swell the army of officials in the Klondyke.

Police Justice Dugas of Montreal has been appointed a judge in the Yukon district.

It is understood that among the other appointments today was that of Dr. Guay, M. P., to be superintendent of Grosse Isle quarantine, which has been hanging fire for some time.

Commissioner Sherwood of the dominion police will leave tomorrow for England to bring back Capt. Theriault of the 39th Battalion, who absconded from Levis camp with the company's pay, amounting to $350. He was caught in London and held at Bow street.

Capt. White, R. N., has arrived here and the imperial defence commission will shortly meet to organize for the examination of the Canadian frontier.

The department ha rdecided that the customs houses shall remain open until six o'clock or later Saturday to receive entries of foreign goods under the reciprocal tariff. In cases where the ship has reached the point of unloading before August 1st, the entries of foreign goods entitled to 25 per cent reduction may be made on the manifest and the full duty paid, thereupon the department will consider the applications from consignees for a refund of 25 per cent.

Ogilvie is taking with him to the Klondyke a 27-foot vapor launch, which was successfully tested today, driven by gas generated from alcohol vaporized by kerosene flame. Oil enough is carried for a fifty-mile run.

MONTREAL, July 29.—The factory of the Mergenthaler Linotype Co. was badly damaged by fire tonight; loss, $50,000.

A bicyclist named Harold Wright was killed on Notre Dame street this evening. An electric car almost cut his body in two.

OTTAWA, July 31.—L. K. Jones, secretary of railways and canals, has gone down to Quebec to take Baron Herschell on a trip to the Pacific Coast in Mr. Blair's private car.

Dr. Bourinot being unable to go to England, the Royal Society of Canada has appointed Gilbert Parker its representative at the opening of the Cabot tower by Lord Dufferin at Bristol in September.

Hon. Messrs. Scott, Paterson, Fielding and Mills are the cabinet ministers in town, Laurier having left for Arthabeskaville Saturday evening.

H. E. Crawford, commissioner for the Greater Britain exhibition to be held in London, England, May to September 1899, had an interview with Laurier Saturday regarding Canada's participation.

The prohibition plebiscite is to take place on the twenty-ninth September.

TORONTO, July 31. — Archbishop Walsh died sudenly tonight at 11.30 o'clock.

MONTREAL, July 31.—Sir Charles Tupper arrived in town this afternoon, having come up from Levis by rail. He was a passenger on the Numidian. Sir Charles appeared to be in the best of health and spirits and showed that he was au coarant with the development of affairs since his departure last spring. He stated in conversation with a reporter that the conservalve leaders had arranged a vigorous plan of campaign in Quebec and the maritime provinces, but this had been abandoned on account of the Quebec conference. The conservative party had no desire to do anything which would in the least impair the success of that conference by creating in the minds of the United States representatives a feeling that the Canadian commissioners did not have the full confidence of the country. He realized that no such opportunity of securing an adjustment of the affairs in dispute between the United States and Canada had ever before been offered. It was brought about by the position of the United States in the present war, and the sympathy by the English and Canadian people had done much to create a more friendly feeling which would be manifested in the reception and results of the coming conference, if there were any results. The political outlook was promising, especially in the Northwest, and he believed that in the next general elections the liberals would not have more than two supporters returned west of Winnipeg.

Hugh John Macdonald could defeat Greenway any time the latter was prepared to try conclusions.

Referring to the fast Atlantic service, Sir Charles said he regretted the failure only on account of the delay involved. The negotiations were mere child's play and the failure had been predicted on the floor of the house.

Sir Charles will remain in Montreal for a few days and then pay a visit to Cape Breton, not having seen his constituents since the election.

Subscribe for THE WEEKLY SUN

BRITAIN AT THE FAIR.

Fifteen Firms from Across the Water to be Represented in One Collection at Toronto.

Among the visitors to town, says the Toronto Globe, is A. Hond, a gentleman who is temporarily residing in Toronto to await the opening of the Industrial Exhibition on August 29th. Mr. Hoad represents the firm of Herbert Saunders & Co. of London, who make a specialty of collecting manufactures and products for exhibition in various parts of the world. Mr. Hond has just returned from Brisbane, Queensland, where no fewer than 150 British firms were directly represented, and the exhibition lasted for three months. He says that the fact that our fair only extends over two weeks militates against the representation of many firms, who do not care to go to great expense for so short a time, and that he cannot understand why a month or two months' exhibition would not pay here if it pays in smaller cities in the antipodes. Even at Johannesburg the fair lasts for ten weeks, but then they are not regular annual functions, but affairs that are held only at intervels of several years. Mr. Hond states that but fifteen firm will be represented here, but if any results follow he anticipates that over a hundred will site an appearance another year. Undoubtedly the favorable tariff rates would prove an inducement to English firms to exhibit. Among the articles that would go to make up his display was a splendid collection of Staffordshire pottery and tiles, Lancashire felt for making hats, chemicals, soaps, disinfectants, bobbins and shuttles, inks, guns, whiskey (Scotch and Irish), spiral combs, gentlemen's underwear, dairy implements, including a new cream separator, corn flour, baking powders, egg powders, pickles, jams, nails, twine, chains, etc. The exhibit will be a unique and interesting one, comprising two full carloads. One of the show cases used weighs no less than a ton, and takes eight men to lift. Mr. Hond, who is a most interesting talker, has travelled to all parts of the world, and says that in his view Toronto is as well arranged and as pretty a city as he has ever seen.

DID NOT SAY IT.

Dr. Allison Has Been Misrepresented.

He Will Give Prohibition the Benefit of the Doubt.

To the Editor of The Sun:

Sir—I wish to disclaim responsibility for much of the language and sentiment on the subject of prohibition attributed to me in a despatch telegram published in your yesterday's issue. The observations that I did make on the occasion referred to were in my judgment far from sensational, and I am at a loss to see how they can startle any one. My chief statement was an inference drawn generally from the history of prohibitory legislation, to the effect that the mere enactment of such legislation had not in itself power to sweep away the saloon, and that the assumption that prohibition and the annihilation of the liquor traffic are convertible terms is not warranted by facts. In support of this statement or inference I referred to two instances coming under my own observation, but I made no such assertion as that prohibition has everywhere been a failure, nor did I ask any such question as "Where on earth has prohibition succeeded?" I made no reference to the Scott act directly or indirectly and drew no inference from "the moral support," or want of moral support, accorded it by the people. I did not mention or refer in any way to Maine, and therefore did not draw the suggested parallell between her experience and that of New Brunswick in the possible future. I did not say that the country "needs no more prohibitive laws." What I did say, and now repeat, was that a prohibitory law unsupported by a powerful force of moral sentiment might be a curse rather than a blessing. I did not say that "I could not recommend the great body of the Methodist church to vote for prohibition," nor anything that could be reasonably construed to have that meaning.

Coming to the question before the country I recognize—how could I fail to do so?—a degree of doubt existing in the minds of at least some sincere friends of temperance whether the times are really ripe for parliamentary prohibition. I frankly admitted that my own mind was not entirely free from this doubt, but went on to say that such was my antipathy to the liquor traffic and desire for its destruction that I intended to give "the benefit of the doubt" to prohibition and vote "yes" at the plebiscite poll. The reporter most inexcusably represents me as expressing a precisely opposite intention. To close these corrections, though I might extend them, I incidentally referred to the principle of the plebiscite as of novel application in British legislation, but I said nothing by the remotest implication equivalent to the tatement that "the measure is calculated to deceive a portion of our people and (one that) would not further the cause of temperance one particle." Everything I said implied a recognition of the perfect bona fides of both the government and parliament of Canada in placing the measure on our statute book. I regard as particularly reprehensible the enclosing in quotation marks what is chiefly the reporter's own language.

I am, respectfully yours,

DAVID ALLISON.

Sackville, July 28, 1898.

IMPORTING ENGLISH HIDES.

MONTREAL, July 29.—The feature of the week has been the importing of a quantity of English hides on account of the high prices ruling for native stock. As they were not in good condition they only fetched ¾c. lower than Canadian hides. Dealers are paying 9c. for No. 1, 8c. for No. 2, 7c. for No. 3, and selling at 10c. for No. 1, 9c. for No. 2, and 8c. for No. 3. The stock of calfskins is large, but the impression is that they will all be wanted, as the indications are that the next crop will be a very light one. Prices are steady at 10c. for No. 1 and at 8c. for No. 2. Lambskins are coming forward more freely at 30c. each.

DIRECT TRADE WITH MANCHESTER.

The establishment of a line of regular steamers between Montreal and Manchester has done much to increase trade between those two centres. The steamers of the Manchester Liners, Limited, have been well patronized, and bid fair to develop a much larger traffic in the future. This line at first announced fortnightly sailings, but Messrs. Furness, Withy & Co. have found it necessary to put on extra steamers, and have had sailings every week during the past three weeks.

CHEESE IN CHICAGO.

It is stated that Chicago has become the greatest cheese market in the United States, and that much larger quantities are disposed of in that centre than in New York. Last week a lot of 1,000 boxes of American cheese in bond in Montreal was sold to a Chicago firm at 7¾c., and it is said that considerable quantities of New York state cheese have recently been purchased for shipment to the great western centre.

CAN NOT MAKE GOOD.

Sir Wilfrid's Promises Fail of Fulfilment.

Appointments Turn to Wind—Several Patriots Find Their Plums Intangible and Unsubstantial—Some Instances.

There is said to be the worst kind of a hitch regarding some of the nominations that were alleged to have been made at Ottawa the other day and it now turns out that, although La Patrie and Le Soleil, the official organs of the Ottawa government in Montreal and Quebec respectively, printed the photographs of the new officers, no appointments have yet been made, and unless Hon. Mr. Tarte is able to arrange matters during his hurried visit to Ottawa at the end of the present week, it looks as if several of the nominations would be declared off for some time to come.

The position of superintendent of the Grosse Isle quarantine station has, it appears, given the government no little trouble, and if accredited reports count for anything, the end of the complications thus engendered is far from being reached.

As is well known, the position just alluded to was offered to Dr. Guay, M. P., for Levis, but it appears that the promise was made by Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. Tarte, without consulting the minister of agriculture, Hon. Sydney Fisher, in whose department the appointment is made. The story goes that the minister from the Eastern Townships is offering the most serious resistance to his leader's pledged word and blandishments and squarely asserts that, although he regrets very much having to be disagreeable, he will never consent to Dr. Montisambert's superannuation.

He tells the prime minister that the present superintendent is in much better health than the member for Levis, and that another thing, Dr. Montisambert being a specialist, is of the utmost value to the department just now. Sir Wilfrid replies to the refractory minister that Dr. Guay has rendered most signal service to the liberal party in the district of Quebec, and thaat a formal promise of the position at Grosse Isle has already been made.

This, however, does not convince Mr. Fisher, who tells the leader and his first lieutenant that they should not distribute the patronage of the departments without consulting the minister who is responsible for the proper administration of the office.

There is likewise a very serious difficulty in connection with the alleged appointment of Major Pinault, M. L. A. for Matane, to the position of deputy minister of militia at Ottawa, in place of Lieut.-Col. Panet, who received his appointment at the hands of the Mackenzie administration, and who, it is said, rendered good service to the then liberal party in the province of Quebec.

So certain were Mr. Pinault's friends that he had been appointed that Le Soleil gave the readers the fine picture of that martial looking gentleman while the latter received scores of congratulatory letters and telegrams from far and near.

It appears, however, that when the Ottawa government were supposing that they could quite easily get rid of Col. Panet, they were counting without their host, as the present deputy has got his friends to work, and they are putting all kinds of obstacles in the way of the major's nomination to the second position in the department of militia and defence.

In fact, people from Quebec tell of a meeting which took place the other day in the ancient capital between the major from Maitane and the present deputy minister, when the following dialogue was overheard:

The colonel—"Well, when are you going to take my place?"

The major—"I may answer that question by asking when you are going to leave?"

The colonel—Well, you will have to run after it a good while yet."

But the two cases just referred to are not causing nearly so much embarrassment to the powers that be as the question of what to do with A. R. McDonald, who was removed from the position of superintendent of the Intercolonial from Quebec to Campbellton, notwithstanding the fact that an investigation had failed to bring to light any dereliction of duty on that gentleman's part. It was proved to the country that Mr. McDonald had been a painstaking and able officer, and consequently, all the charges trumped up against him fell to the ground.

Fortunately for Mr. McDonald, he had strong friends at court, and in due time Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. Tarte gave their word as gentlemen and patriots that Mr. McDonald would be reinstated without delay. The prime minister went so far as to authorize several personal friends here in Montreal to inform the dismissed superintendent that he would have his old position back in a very few weeks. Mr. Tarte also expressed himself quite strongly in the direction of Mr. McDonald's reinstatement at River du Loup, where it is said things have not been going too well for some time past.

In a word, all was ready for the accomplishment of this act of justice which had been already too long delayed. However, Mr. Choquette, M. P., for Montmagny, since elevated to the superior court bench, got wind of the affair and started out with the intention of preventing Mr. McDonald's reappointment from taking place, and if his mission did not meet with ultimate success, he at least succeeded in getting a petition signed by the members for the Quebec district which postponed the nomination that had been promised by Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Hon. J. Israel Tarte.

Perhaps Mr. Choquette's disappearance from the political arena will permit the flat of the prime minister being carried out. Time will tell.

"Bill's got back from the Klondike." "Any luck?" "You bet. Ten thousand dollars in dust and two fingers froze off so's he can't be made to go to the war."—Indianapolis Journal.

N. B. CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR CONVENTION.

The second (New Brunswick) Provincial convention of Christian Endeavor is to be held at Chatham, Aug. 9th to 11, and for the hosts of Endeavorers who gather, a fine programme has been prepared. Among the good things promised is a sail on the Miramichi river, if the weather is favorable. Entertainment will be provided for two delegates from each of the local societies of Y. P. S. C. E., E. L. of C. E., B. Y. U. of C. E., and A. C. F. of C. E., and also for pastors of churches.

A souvenir programme has been prepared, which in booklet form gives a description of points of interest in and around Chatham, notes of interest for Endeavorers, and the programme proper with portraits of speakers and workers. These booklets do credit to their designers, and should stimulate every recipient of one to see that delegates go from his or her local society. Among the items which meet the eye on turning over the first leaf of these booklets is the request from the committee of management for names of delegates to be sent to T. McLoon, Chatham, at least one week before the convention; and also the advice for all who go to Chatham for the convention to start so as to arrive on day trains.

Arrangements with railway and steamboat companies are progressing favorably. Several of the companies agree to return delegates free who purchase a first class ticket for one way and present their signed certificate for the return journey. Other of the companies offer like terms, on condition that a stated number attend the convention or use their facilities for travel.

A hearty "come" is thus sounded forth by the railway and steamship companies, offering their facilities and special privileges, the Chatham friends opening their homes and hearts for the welcome of Endeavorers, and the convention speakers giving their services "for Christ and the church."

PRINCE HENRY'S STORY.

Head of German Navy at Manila Makes Statement Regarding Irene Incident.

BERLIN, July 27.—An official statement from Prince Henry of Prusssia in regard to the Irene incident at Subig bay has been published in the Ost Asiatische Lloyd. It says the Irene went to Subig bay to take off some Spanish women and children who were in distress. At Isla Grande, the German warship happened to meet a steamer belonging to the insurgents, which left without any difficulty arising. On returning, the Irene met two United States cruisers outside Manila bay, neither of which spoke her.

In conclusion, the statement sets forth that the removal of the women and children was "effected from motives of humanity and with a strict observance of the rules of neutrality."

LEAVES BERLIN SUDDENLY.

Chinese Ambassador Believed to Have Been Recalled for Incapacity.

BERLIN, July 26.—The sudden and unexplained departure from Berlin of the Chinese ambassador here, Tsue, has caused a sensation. He embarked on board the North German Lloyd steamer Lahn at Bremen today, bound for China by way of the United States. The members of the diplomatic corps believe Hsue has incurred the displeasure of the authorities at Pekin by alleged incapacity, displayed during the recent negotiations between Germany and China on the subject of Kiao-Chau bay, and other matters.

THE FOREIGN SECRETARYSHIP.

Writers in The Fortnightly Suggest Mr. Chamberlain's Name.

LONDON, July 26.—The August number of the Fortnightly Review contains two anonymous articles booming Joseph Chamberlain, secretary of state for the colonies, for the foreign secretaryship. The articles admit that at present the chances of such preferment are not rosy, but express the opinion it may come in the future. Lord Salisbury, one of the Fortnightly's contributors asserts, was only prevented from making further concessions to France in West Africa by Mr. Chamberlain's threat to resign the colonial secretaryship.

WHISKEY FOR THE KLONDIKE.

SEATTLE, July 27.—The steamer Roanoké has sailed for St. Michael's. She carried fifteen passengers, sixteen tons of freight, which included 6,000 gallons of whiskey for Dawson City.

CHINESE LODGE OF MASONS.

MONTREAL, July 27.—The Chinamen of Montreal have applied for a charter to organize a Chinese lodge in Montreal. Masonry flourishes in the celestial empire, and there are several of the craft in this city. The matter is under consideration.

LIVERPOOL LUMBER MARKET.

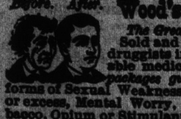
(Timber Trades Journal, July 16.)

The spruce market is under a cloud at present; but if our information be correct—and we confess we have no doubt of its accuracy—the import for the season will be considerably less than last year. The wide area in which this article is produced makes what one may deem the most reliable information of somewhat dubious value, and it must therefore be taken with the customary "grain of salt."

On Friday, the 8th inst., A. F. and D. Mackay offered for sale by auction 1,117 logs of birch timber and other hardwoods per s s Mourne, from St. John, N B. There was an excellent attendance of buyers both from the country and the city, and very good prices were obtained. Lots one to twenty-one consisted of new bright timber, averaging 16¼ inches deep, and sold at the prices given below, averaging about 18½d per foot, the other shipments were of the ordinary description, averaging 15⅜ inches deep, which realised 18¾d per foot. The few logs of elm and maple went into one hand at 17¼d.

F. E. Island eggs are quoted at 10 to 10½c. in Montreal; culls at 8½ to 9c. Friday's Star says: "A shipment of about 2,000 cases of P. E. Island eggs is expected to arrive by the steamship Campania, and a large quantity has already been contracted for."

Before. After.



Wood's Phosphodine,

The Great English Remedy.

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