FIRE WIPES OUT TOWNS IN NORTHERN ONTARIO

Matheson Completely Wiped Out, Two-Thirds of Cochrane Gone, and Numerous Small Places Obliterated.

Cobalt, Ont., July 30.—The bush fires which have been raging throughout Northern Ontario in the vicinity of Matheson and Cochrane have claimed 149 known victims up to 10 o'clock to-night, as follows:

MATHESON	60
RAMORE	14
NUSHKA	57
SCATTERED	18

Nushka is a little village ten miles north of Matheson. The town of Matheson is completely destroyed, and 50 bodies have already been found. Cochrane also suffered severely from the fires, and practically two-thirds of the town has been destroyed. Kelso and Homer villages have also been destroyed.

Practically all day to-day there has been no wire communication between Cobalt and the gold camp, but late this afternoon it was learned that 17 houses have been burned at Timmins. At Iroquois Falls all stores but one have been burned, and practically all camps in the vicinity have fallen victim to the flames. It was reported that 15 people at Iroquois Falls were injured and several are dead. Two are dead at Nahma.

When news was received in Cobalt of the catastrophe a meeting of the town council was held, and several prominent citizens organized a relief campaign in the town. The town voted $500 for provisions, and the townspeople and stores were thoroughly canvassed this morning for food and clothing. The town was practically depleted of the bread supply, and butter, biscuits and various provisions were accumulated and shipped by special train leaving here at 3.30 o'clock for the north. Four doctors and four nurses boarded the special, and were accompanied by a relief committee of 20 Cobalt citizens. At Haileybury and New Liskeard the Cobalt contingent was joined by other relief committees, together with supplies collected in these towns. Local undertakers were asked to supply as many caskets as they had on hand, and two baggage trains attached to the special train conveyed a large number of coffins and boxes north.

At Englehart 62 children have arrived with scarcely a stitch of clothing, having been taken out of their beds at Matheson and Nushka at night. A large number of refugees are being brought down to Cobalt, Haileybury and New Liskeard, where they will be cared for.

To-day's National train was held at Englehart, returning later to New Liskeard, where she left passengers. The train then proceeded north to act as a relief train to bring down refugees. One hundred and sixteen, mostly women and children, were brought down to Englehart last night. Rescue train made up of boxcars caught fire several times coming through.

The entire North Country from Matheson to Timmins is ablaze tonight, and a pall of smoke has hung over the district down as far south as Cobalt all afternoon. All telegraph and telephone communication beyond Swastika has been cut off since early Saturday afternoon. The operator at Matheson was obliged to leave his post in the middle of a message, according to a report brought down here, and since then the north has been cut off. The last accounts were to the effect that the town of Timmins was surrounded by fire, and that the entire town was threatened, despite the fact that there is considerable clearing to the south and west of the town. The village of Pearson's Landing is reported to be burning, and that place, too, is cut off from outside communication.

Great fear is expressed for a number of prospectors in th bush at various places throughout the district, as well as for a number of settlers. Everything in the woods now is as dry as tinder. Small fires confined to narrow areas have been smouldering for weeks, and with the stiff breeze Saturday these were fanned into a fury of flame. At many points south of Timmins settlers moved their families out to the railway over a week ago.

No Lives Lost at Cochrane.

Ottawa, July 30.—The Department of Railways is making every effort to ascertain the extent of the disaster at Cochrane and Matheson reported to have been set by forest fires and to relieve the sufferers along the line of the National Transcontinental Railway. Superintendent Brady has left Winnipeg in charge of a fully-equipped relief train and will reach the fire area as fast as the distance can be covered. The T. Eaton Company, of Winnipeg, have donated three thousand dollars worth of food supplies and they are on their way east.

The Mayor of Cochrane telegraphed the department this afternoon that although the business section of Cochrane has been destroyed, the residential section has escaped and there has been no loss of life. The buildings of the National Transcontinental and of the T. and N. O. have not been burned. A railway trestle just outside Cochrane has been destroyed.

BRITAIN IS MAKING HER OWN MUNITIONS.

Factories to Make One Class of Explosives in Vast Quantities.

A despatch from London says: During a discursive debate on the questions of the war in the House of Commons on Wednesday night, Dr. Christopher Addison, Parliamentary Secretary of Munitions, in replying to a question said that the Department of Munitions was endeavoring to reduce the contracts for munitions in the United States by increasing the output here. In one particular class of explosives, he said the department had undertaken the construction and equipment of factories to provide these explosives on an unheard of scale.

GERMAN WORKMEN URGED NOT TO STRIKE

A despatch from Berlin says:—The Socialist Executive Committee and the General Commission of Labor Unions in Germany have united in a joint appeal to the working classes not to participate in strikes ad demonstrations which the Radical leaders of the Liebknecht group of Socialists are endeavoring to organize. The people are warned against giving ear to what is termed the shady propaganda of "the apostles of protest and the general strike," it being declared that such efforts are roomed in advance to failure and can only injure the participants and discourage their brothers fighting at the front.

KEY TO IMPORTANT PASSES CAPTURED BY THE ITALIANS

Nearly Entire Austrian Garrison Surrendered, It Having Been Demoralized by the Suddenness of the Attack.

A despatch from Milan, Italy, says: Since July 20 operations have been conducted by the Italians in the upper San Pellegrino valley with considerable success. One detachment captured the strong position of Cavallazze, a key to the two passes of Rollo and Col Bricon. The Austrians, though they held well defended positions, were completely demoralized by the sudden attack, and after a short resistance nearly the entire garrison surrendered. Four hundred prisoners, two guns, several machine guns and considerable material were captured.

The Italians have since pushed their advantage still further, and have occupied Cima Stradone, thus forming a serious menace to the Austrian position on the Dolomites road. The points of advantage gained by the Italians give them command of the San Pellegrino and Travignolo valleys.

ROUMANIA'S ENTRY ADMITTED BOTH IN BERLIN AND VIENNA

Deepest Anxiety Prevails in German Capital, According to Despatches From That City.

A despatch from Rotterdam says: Both Berlin and Vienna seem to have made up their minds that a new enemy —Roumania—is about to enter the field. According to information from Berlin, the deepest anxiety prevails there. While the Roumanian journals are speaking of Bulgaria and Austria as probable enemies, German newspapers threaten Roumania. Germany will support her allies by probable military measures against Roumania, which already are in hand.

Dr. Lederer, of the Berliner Tageblatt, writing from Bucharest, says: "You cannot trust the Roumanian policy. The only thing we can trust is our arms."

Markets of the World

Breadstuffs.

Toronto, Aug. 1.—Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, $1.28⅞; No. 2, $1.26⅞; No. 3, $1.22⅞, on track Bay ports.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W., 51½c; No. 3 C.W., 51c.; extra No. 1 feed, 50½c; 3 C.W., 51c.; extra No. 1 fee 50½c; track Bay ports.

American corn—No. 3 yellow, 92½c., on track Toronto.

Ontario Oats—No. 2 white, 47 to 48c., according to freights outside.

Ontario wheat—No. 1 commercial, $1.01 to $1.03; No. 2 do., 98c. to $1.00; No. 3 do., 92 to 94c; feed wheat, 89 to 91c.

Peas—No. 2 nominal, $1.75 to $1.85; according to sample, $1.25 to $1.50, according to freights outside.

Barley—Malting barley, nominal, 65 to 66c; feed barley, nominal, 60 to 62c, according to freights outside.

Buckwheat—Nominal, 70 to 71c, according to freights outside.

Rye—No. 1 commercial, 96 to 97c, according to freights outside.

Manitoba flour—First patents, in jute bags, $6.50; second patents, in jute bags, $6; strong bakers', in jute bags, $5.80, Toronto.

Ontario flour—Winter, according to sample, $4.15 to $4.25, in bags, track, Toronto, prompt shipment; $4.25, bulk, seaboard, prompt shipment.

Millfeed—Car lots, delivered Montreal freights, bags included—Bran, per ton, $20 to $21; Shorts, per ton, $22 to $24; middlings, per ton, $24 to $25; good feed flour, per bag, $1.65 to $1.70.

Country Produce

Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 26 to 27c; inferior, 24 to 25c; creamery prints, 29 to 31c; inferior, 28 to 29c.

Eggs—New laid, 29 to 30c; do., in cartons, 31 to 33c.

Beans—$4.50 to $5, the latter for hand picked.

Cheese—New large, 17c; twins 17½c; triplets, 17½c.

Maple Syrup—Prices are steady at $1.40 to $1.50 per Imperial gallon.

Dressed Poultry—Chickens, 25 to 27c; fowl, 23 to 25c.

Potatoes—New Brunswicks quoted at $2. per bag; Western, $1.85.

Provisions.

Bacon, long clear, 18 to 18½c per lb. Hams,—Medium, 24 to 25c; do., heavy, 20½ to 21c; rolls, 19 to 19½c; breakfast bacon, 25 to 27c; backs, plain, 26 to 27c; boneless backs, 29 to 30c.

Lard—Pure lard, tierces, 16¾ to 17c, and pails, 17¼ to 17½c; compound, 14 to 14½c.

Montreal Markets

Montreal, Aug. 1.—Oats—Canadian Western, No. 2, 53½ to 54c; do., No. 3, 52½ to 53c; extra No. 1 feed, 52 to 52½c; No. 2 local white, 52½c; No. 3 do., 51½c. No. 4 do., 50½c. Flour—Manitoba Spring wheat patents, firsts, $6.60; do., seconds, $6.40; strong bakers' $5.90; Winter patents, choice, $6 to $6.25; straight rollers, $5.10 to $5.30; do., in bags, $4.80 to $5. Rolled oats—Barrels, $5.05 to $5.45; bag of 90 lbs. $2.40 to $2.60. Millfeed—Bran, $21; shorts, $24; middlings, $26 to $27; mouillie, $30 to $32. Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, $17.50 to $18. Butter—Choicest creamery, 30 to 30½c; seconds, 29½ to 29¾c. Eggs—Fresh, 35c; selected, 33c; No. 1 stock, 30c; No. 2, do., 26 to 27c.

Winnipeg Grain.

Winnipeg, Aug. 1. cash prices—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, $1.21⅛; No. 2. do., $1.18⅞; No. 3, do., $1.14⅞; No. 4, $1.10⅞. Oats—No. 2 C.W., 44⅝c; No. 3, do., 44½c; extra No. 1 feed, 43½c; No. 2 feed, 42½c; Barley—No. 3, 73c; No. 4, 68½c; rejected, 60c; feed, 60c. Flax—No. 1 N. W.C., $1.74½; No. 2 C.W., $1.71½.

United States Markets.

Minneapolis, Aug. 1.—Wheat—July $1.22½; September, $1.23⅛ to $1.23¼; No. 1 hard, $1.29¼; No. 1 Northern, $1.22½ to $1.25¼; No. 2 Northern, $1.20¼ to 1.23¼. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 81 to 82c. Oats—No. 3 white, 38½ to 39c. Flour unchanged; shipments, 79,994 bbls. Bran, $17.50 to $18.00.

Duluth, Aug. 1.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, $1.26¼; No. 1 Northern, $1.24¼ to $1.25¼; No. 2 Northern, $1.19¼ to $1.21¼; July, $1.24¼, nominal; September, $1.23¼; December, $1.23⅜ bid. Linseed, On track $1.98½ to $1.99; to arrive, $1.98½; July, $1.98¼ asked; September, $1.98½ asked; October, $1.98 asked; November, $1.97 bid; December, $1.95½ bid.

Live Stock Markets.

Toronto, Aug. 1.—Choice heavy steers, $8.50 to $8.75; good heavy steers, $8.10 to 8.35; butchers' cattle, good, $7.80 to $8.00; do., medium, $7.25 to $7.50; do., common, $6.25 to $6.60; butchers' bulls, choice, $7.25 to $7.75; do, good bulls, $6.75 to $7.00; do, rough bulls, $4.50 to $5.00; butchers' cows, choice, $7.10 to $7.25; do., good, $6.75 to $7.00; do., medium, $6.00 to $6.25; stockers, 700 to 850 lbs., $6.25 to $6.75; choice feeders, dehorned, $6.40 to $7.25; canners and cutters, $3.75 to $4.50; milkers, choice, each, $70.00 to $80.00; do., com. and med., each, $40.00 to $60.00; springers, $50.00 to $90.00; light ewes, $7.60 to $8.50; sheep, heavy, $4.50 to $5.35; spring lambs, per lb., 13½c. to 14c; calves, good to choice, $9.50 to $12.10; do, medium, $7.25 to $8.50; hogs, fed and watered, $12.00 to $12.10; do., weighed off cars, $12.25 to $12.35; do., f.o.b., $11.25 to $11.30.

Montreal, Aug. 1.—Butcher steers, good, $8.25 to $8.50; medium, $7.50 to $8.50; common to fair, $7 to $8; fair, to good, $6.50 to $7. Butcher cows, good, $6 to $7; fair, $5.50 to $5.75; common, $5 to $5.25. Butcher Bulls, best, $6 to $7; good, $6 to $6.50; fair, $5.50 to $6; canners, $4.50 to $5. Sheep, 7c; lambs, 11c. Calves, milk fed, 8c to 9c; grass fed, 5c. Hogs, selects, $11.75 to $12.25; roughs and mixed lots, $10.50 to $11.50; sows $9.75 to $10.25.

BRITISH STEAMERS SAIL FROM THE BALTIC.

Leave Russian Ports and Are Navigated Around Sweden.

A despatch from Stockholm says: Almost every day British steamers lying at Russian ports manage to get out of the Baltic and escape the German cruisers. The ships generally cross the Gulf of Bothnia and are piloted around Sweden inside the territorial limit. This traffic during the last few weeks has been considerably developed. The ships as a rule take on board an entire Swedish crew and Swedish officers. The pro-German papers here are urging that this traffic be stopped, contending that it is not in accord with absolute neutrality. But the Government has taken no action so far against it.

GOVERNMENT TO SINK ARTESIAN WELLS

A despatch from Ottawa says:—The Government is going into the artesian-well business in Southern Alberta. The ordinary water supply there in many localities is poor, but the geological survey, in boring for oil deposits, discovered abundance of splendid water at low depths. An order-in-Council has been passed making an appropriation for an extensive artesian-well system in these districts It will supply the ordinary deficiency.

Heed not a blusterer, but beware of a silent man.

WILL BE NO REST FOR THE GERMANS

Spirit of Men at Front is Perfect, Says Under-Secretary of War.

A despatch from London says: Lord Derby, Under-Secretary of War, who recently visited the British front, on Wednesday gave the International News Service his impression of the work being done there by the British army:

"I never saw such absolute confidence, not only among the officers, but all the grades from the generals down. The spirit is absolutely magnificent. Men who, fifteen months ago, were in counting houses, are today the finest soldiers imaginable.

"After all, you cannot beat a volunteer army, where such spirit and confidence exists, for remember, I should say at least 93 per cent. of the army are volunteers, while the remainder really only wanted their minds made up for them."

Lord Derby was asked whether the ground gained in the recent British advance was worth the losses of men.

Lord Derby said: "There is no question about it."

He paid tribute to the Prussians, who, he said, were fighting like "tigers," but their confident spirit was incomparable with the British.

Regarding the length of the war, Lord Derby said that any one who named a specific time could only be described as a fool, but that the next two weeks ought to see great things achieved.

"What will you do with the Kaiser if you get him?" Lord Derby was asked.

"I cannot say, but I promise he won't be able to do any more harm," replied the Under-Secretary, adding: "But we've got to get him first."

"When you get to Bapaume will you rest there before beginning a new offensive?" he was asked.

"We won't rest until we get to Berlin," came the reply.

Lord Derby made an earnest plea for America's help in ending what he termed "German kultur."

"We want America in with us," he added. "Not necessarily in the war itself, but after it is over to help to put an end to this thing called German kultur. I realize, and always have done so, that the United States is overwhelmingly pro-ally. I can also understand that there must be a certain amount of friction between the two countries during a war such as this, but our aims are the same."

Lord Derby looked towards America joining England and her allies at all events after the war in order to prevent a repetition of wars like the present.

BRITISH CAPTAIN MURDERED.

Germans Take Commander's Life Without Giving a Fair Trial.

A despatch from London says: News of the execution of Captain Fryatt of the British steamer Brussels caused a painful impression at the Foreign Office. Under the instructions of Viscount Grey, the Foreign Secretary, a note was despatched immediately to the American Embassy requesting that James W. Gerard, the American Ambassador at Berlin, procure complete details of the affair. The first intimation of the trial of Captain Fryatt was called to the attention of the Foreign Office by press reports on July 18 to the effect that he was to be tried as the result of finding on him a watch containing an inscription reciting his efforts to ram a German submarine.

DUTCH FISHING BOATS

SEIZED BY BRITISH

Ship Owners of Holland Enter Protest Against English Action.

A despatch from Berlin says:—The Dutch Christian Seamen's Union, says the Overseas News Agency, has endorsed the protest of the Dutch ship owners and sailors' union against the action of the British authorities in seizing Dutch fishing boats, virtually all of which have been taken possession of, according to news agency.

GERMAN GOVERNMENT SEIZES FIELD CROPS

A despatch from Amsterdam says:—The Handelsbald says the Minister of Agriculture has informed the Burgomasters that in the interest of the feeding of man and beast the seizure of all wheat, oats and barley is necessary. The Minister, according to the newspaper, has directed the officials to buy up all corn in the fields at fixed prices.

GERMAN SUBMARINE RAIDS FISHING FLEET.

A despatch from London says:—A German submarine has raided a British fleet of fishing boats. Eight of the vessels was sunk. The crews were landed on Friday at the North Sea port of Tynemouth.

Previous to 1885 ales and beers were sold on the Canadian National Exhibition grounds. The sale was abolished at an annual loss in booth rentals of $2,000, quite a sum in the early days of the big Fair to pay for a principle.

THE GERMAN FRONT WEST OF LUTSK BROKEN

Czar's Victorious Armies Within 58 Miles of Lemberg, With Railroad Connection.

A despatch from Petrograd says: The Russians have occupied the important railroad junction of Brody, 58 miles north-east of Lemberg, in Galicia. They have also by another drive 60 miles away broken through the entire first line of the Teutonic allies west of Lutsk and driven the Austro-German forces from the line of the River Slonevka and Bolduvovka, Southern Volhynia, according to the official communication issued on Friday night by the War Office. Heavy casualties were inflicted on the Austro-Germans; over 9,000 men were made prisoner, two generals, and a large number of guns were captured.

Brody is a great railway junction, and it had been expected the Austrians would retain it at all cost. The swiftness of this new Russian stroke was unexpected. The occupation of the town may have the effect of causing the entire Austrian line southward toward Tarnopol and Buczacz, which has been held tenaciously in face of Russian attacks, to fall back.

The fall of Brody is a serious threat to Lemberg, and the rapid and successful advance of Gen. Sakharoffs forces menace the whole Austro-German line of communications from the north to the south. For the present Kovel yields in importance to Lemberg. The position of this portion of the Russian front seems to be that General Kaledines, having driven Gen. von Linsingen's left wing behind the Stokhod River, has suspended his advance towards Kovel and is holding up the great Teutonic forces there while Gen. Sakharoff is pressing on toward Lemberg, which is defended by the forces of Gen. Boehm-Ermolli.

LIVES OF TENS OF THOUSANDS ARE BEING SWALLOWED DAILY

Real Significance of the Battle of the Somme as Viewed by German Correspondents.

A despatch from Berlin says: The Vossische Zeitung prints the following despatch from its correspondent, Max Osborne, from Cambrai, France:

"The fearful battle which has now raged three weeks signifies more than the fact that it is the greatest attempt yet undertaken by the western enemies, with unprecedented force, to push back the German army from the occupied provinces of Northern France.

"In a historical sense it embodies the measuring by the army leaders of the countries of all their forces in a decisive land battle.

"For the first time at the end of two years of the war appears the real significance of the great world struggle—namely, England and Germany engaged in a tremendous duel. Everything that has taken place hitherto between the two peoples appear now a mere prologue. The duel has begun, and day by day it swallows the lives of tens of thousands.

"I saw here a number of English prisoners, and these men understand what it means for our regiments to hold out against a storm of attacks by such. They are strong, tough, wildly courageous, and stern fellows, certainly able to stand up to their opponents."

BRITISH WIN ALL LONGUEVAL

Delville Wood Is Also Firmly in the Possession of Haig's Forces.

A despatch from London says: One of the most furious battles of the war is being waged on the five-mile Pozieres-Longueval front, where the British and Germans have been gripped in a bloody struggle for more than a week. The British troops are continuing to gain important ground against the most desperate resistance yet faced in any theatre. With their full weight of guns and with thousands of trained reinforcements the Germans are contesting every inch of the blood-soaked territory.

The Germans have been completely driven from the Delville wood, a forest fortress behind the German third line of defence. The British won the last inch of ground in this vital position by a night attack. The wood was held by the famous Brandenburg corps, which has distinguished itself on every field from Warsaw to Verdun, and it was against these trained veterans that "Kitchener's army of clerks" scored its victory.

Under cover of an artillery fire so terrible that the German general staff make special comment upon it in their official report, the British on Friday continued their onward swing, attacking the Teutons at Longueval, the fortified village which has seen some of the heaviest fighting of the war.

With the Germans already driven in from most of their outlying positions the British troops attacked the main defence works of the village, carrying several of the strongest, and obtaining complete control of the entire place. At the same time, on the opposite tip of the day's battle-front, the British engaged the Germans in hand-to-hand fighting in the neighborhood of Pozieres.

The final capture of Delville wood is very gratifying to the British people. It was first taken July 17, but was afterwards abandoned. For many days the wood and the village of Longueval have been the scene of some of the heaviest fighting of the whole campaign. The possession of this wood and of Longueval is expected to facilitate greatly the further progress of the Franco-British forces.

KING PLANS VISIT TO CANADA.

Expects to Make Trip With Queen as Soon as War Permits.

The appointment of the Duke of Devonshire as Governor-General of Canada may be regarded as a forerunner of the King's determination to make a tour of Canada with the Queen as soon after the war as possible, according to the London correspondent of the Manchester Guardian.

Reference is made to plans by the King to visit Canada during the Duke of Connaught's tenure of office, the assertion being made that they were cut short by the outbreak of the war.

The Duchess of Devonshire is not only Mistress of the Robes of the Queen but is one of her closest friends. She was, before her marriage, Lady Evelyn Mary Fitzmaurice, daughter of Lord Lansdowne. She is a great social favorite aand one of London's most popular hostesses. Both she and the Duke have visited more than once.

TURKISH SUEZ STORY A PURE FABRICATION

A despatch from London says:—Claims of a Turkish victory east of the Suez Canal over the British Egyptian forces were denied in the following official statement given out by the War Office on Thursday: "It was stated in a German wireless message that our cavalry was driven back from Romani (El Ruman) and Katia (El Katie), on Sinai Peninsula. Our cavalry has completed the occupation of Katia and nowhere has been driven back. Complete superiority over the enemy has been established."

Butter-making competitions were introduced at the Canadian National Exhibition in 1899 for the first tim in America. They are similar to those given at the Dairy Shows in Great Britain.

BRITISH ADVANCES CONTINUE IN GERMAN EAST AFRICA

Enemy Driven From Strongly-Organized Positions Astride Railroad—German Governor Killed.

A despatch from London says: The following official statement on the progress of the British campaign in German East Africa was given out on Thursday night:

"Brig.-Gen. Northey reports that on July 24 he drove the main German southern detachment of the enemy from strongly organized positions astride the Neu Langenburg-Irangi road at Malangali. After counter-attacks the enemy retired hurriedly in the direction of Irangi, abandoning a 4.1-inch howitzer and two machine guns.

"Among a number of German Europeans captured previously was Dr. Styr, late governor of the Neu Langenburg district. Dr. Styr has died of wounds. A majority of the surviving members of the crew of the German cruiser Koenigsburg form part of the German forces in this district."