

950,000 CHINESE TROOPS.

Great Military Movement on Account of Japanese Troops in China.

A despatch from Che Foo says:—Prince Tuan has mobilized 950,000 men and divided them into different corps. The northern corps has been ordered to expel foreigners from Amur. The Pekin army, divided into four corps, was the first to operate against Mukden and occupy the roads between Pekin and Shan Pai Kuan; the second to concentrate at Tien Tsin and the third at Pekin, from whence a column numbering 40,000 will be sent to Wei Hai Wei and Tsin Tau, while the fourth corps will concentrate at Nankin.

In the China Sea and hostilities are expected. A despatch from Nankin announces that Prince Tuan has ordered these great military movements, owing to the appearance of the Japanese in China. The Viceroy of Nankin has informed the foreign consuls there that he cannot be answerable for events in Chao Sin, Ningpo and Chu Chau. The foreigners are fleeing to Shanghai. Their position is alarming. Sixteen foreigners have arrived at Nankin from Ningpo, where the houses of foreigners have been burned and missionaries horribly maltreated. The rebellion has taken hold of southern China. The foreigners at Chu Chau and in Chau have been attacked and are fleeing panic-stricken.

BOER ATTACKS REPULSED.

Botha's Forces Defeated in a Hard Battle Near Pretoria.

A despatch from London says:—The War Office has received the following despatch from Lord Roberts: "Pretoria, Monday:—The enemy made a determined attack on the left of Pole Carew's position and along our left flank commanded by Hutton. "The posts held by the Irish Fusiliers and the Canadian Mounted Infantry, under Lieutenant-Colonel Alderson, were most gallantly defended. "The enemy made repeated attempts to assault the positions, coming in close range and calling to the Fusiliers to surrender. "The enemy suffered severely, and four were taken prisoners. "The British casualties were seven killed, including the Canadian lieutenants, Borden and Birch, 39 wounded and 21 missing. "Jan Hamilton's column advanced to

Waterfall yesterday unopposed and on Tuesday proceeded to Haman's Kraal. "Fifteen hundred Boers, with five guns, managed to break through the cordon formed by Hunter's and Ruddle's divisions between Bethlehem and Ficksburg. They were making towards Lindley, closely followed by Page's and Broadwood's Brigades." In a despatch dated on Tuesday, Lord Roberts pays a tribute to Lieutenants Borden and Birch. He says: "They were killed while gallantly leading their men in a counter-attack on the enemy's flank at a critical juncture of their assault on one position. "Borden was twice before brought to my notice in despatches for gallant and intrepid conduct." Lieut. Birch, who with Lieut. Borden was killed in the engagement near Pretoria, belonged to the 2nd Dragoons, St. Catharines. He went with the second contingent as an attached officer for duty.

THE POLICY OF GERMANY.

Will be to Exact Reparation Befitting the Crime. A despatch from Cologne says:—The Cologne Gazette prints the following officially inspired communique from Berlin on the Chinese situation:—"The fact that the Ministers of other powers than our own have fallen victims to Chinese fury will not influence our policy. Nobody knows at present how the future of China will shape itself, but this much is certain that the policy of this country will be, first, to exact for the murder of its Minister satisfactory reparation befitting such an odious crime. "It would be a grave mistake to underestimate at this juncture the power of the Chinese Empire. General von Lessel, who is to command the German forces in China, has been conferring with the members of his staff and other chief army officers with the object of obtaining full instructions which will enable them to act independently should they be called upon to assume supreme direction of the German contingent."

MAJOR BORDEN KILLED.

Son of the Minister of Militia Loses His Life in South Africa. A despatch from Ottawa, says:—A cable to the Governor-General announces that Major Borden, son of the Minister of Militia, was killed in action the other day. It came in the shape of a message from Lord Roberts at Pretoria to the Governor-General, to the following effect:—"Regret to report Lieut. Borden killed in action yesterday." No particulars are given. Fortunately, the message did not reach the Minister direct, but fell into the hands of Deputy Minister Pinaud, who immediately proceeded to the Commons building and showed the communication to the Premier. Sir Wilfrid went to his own room with the deputy Minister, and there the sad intelligence was conveyed to the bereaved father. The expressions of sympathy with Dr. Borden from members on both sides were both sincere and heartfelt.

CURE FOR BUBONIC PLAGUE.

An Australian Doctor Claims to Have Discovered an Efficacious Prophylactic. A despatch from Sydney, N.S.W., says:—Dr. Macdonald, of Adelaide, who has had considerable experience with bubonic plague, claims to have discovered a plague prophylactic, which is equally efficacious when swallowed as when hypodermically injected. Moreover, no fever follows the taking of the medicine internally. Dr. Macdonald and his colleagues have successfully experimented on themselves.

TIEN-TSIN BURNED.

The Allies Completely Destroyed the Native City. A despatch from London, Friday, says:—Some further unofficial details of the capture of Tien-Tsin, are to the effect that the American casualties were 32 killed and 38 wounded. The native city was completely destroyed by the allies. The loot they secured was worth 1,500,000 taels. The fighting was extremely severe. The Chinese showed unexpected combative qualities, and stood the hail of the machine guns and lyddite shells with the greatest bravery. Once they charged the Sikhs with the bayonet, but were repulsed. Corpses lying breast-high were found in the city. It is feared that the decomposing bodies will cause a pestilence. According to a report from Tokio, 80 guns, of which 16 are of the most modern type were captured in the barracks, which the Japanese and Russians seized after the fall of the city.

SPREAD OF THE REBELLION.

Missions Attacked, Missionaries Killed—Italian Bishop Slain. A despatch from Paris, says:—The French Consul at Shanghai has cabled M. Delcasse, Minister of Foreign Affairs, that the Governor of Che-Kiang, at the request of the Consuls, has taken energetic measures to repress disorder. The Consul adds that the disturbances are spreading in Manchuria, Che-Kiang, and Honan, where the missions have been attacked. The French Consul at Hankow telegraphs that the Italian bishop and three missionaries have been killed at Honan. The Viceroy declares that he feels overwhelmed at the progress of the rebellion. A caravan of English and American engineers and missionaries from Chensi was attacked near Sian-Ying and several members of the expedition were wounded. The caravan is expected to arrive at Hankow at any time. These despatches are considered here to indicate that the rebellion is spreading to the Yang-tse district.

RETRIBUTION DEMANDED.

For the Chinese Assault on a Russian Town. A despatch from St. Petersburg says:—"An attack by the Chinese on the Russian town of Blagowetchesk has provoked strong expressions of indignation here, and the papers demand severe retribution."

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

SOLDIERS' WIVES AND WIDOWS.

Mr. Oliver asked what was to be done in regard to the wives of men who have been killed or disabled in South Africa and in regard to the men so disabled. Dr. Borden replied that he thought all cases of that kind were being looked after by the officers of the Patriotic Fund. The Government was not taking any special action in the matter except so far as provided for in the bill with regard to allowances made to wives of soldiers in South Africa, and the final adjustment of all these claims would be left over until a later period. As soon as the session closed, he intended to take the matter up, and so far as he could deal with the cases he would do so.

INTERCOLONIAL AND C. P. R.

Mr. Blair explained to Mr. Haggart in reference to the report that the C. P. R. may remove their winter terminus from St. John, owing to the attitude of the Intercolonial in reference to transferred freight, that there had been great difficulty in arriving at an understanding with the C. P. R. officials. The Intercolonial officials took the position, and he fully shared their view, that it was unreasonable for the C. P. R. to go into the Intercolonial territory and solicit their shippers to forward their freight to the nearest point of the Intercolonial and hand it over to another road to be carried to the terminus of the Intercolonial at Montreal. As a matter of public policy and railway policy he thought that, having 1,400 miles of railway running to Montreal, the Intercolonial should be able to say to the producers along their line: "We will carry the freights you want to send to Montreal, as cheaply as any other road, but will carry it over our own road."

MEMBERS AND TRANSLATORS' PAY.

Mr. Champagne presented the report of the Printing Committee recommending that the French translators be granted an additional \$500 on account of the length of the session. Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that he saw no reason why this report should be concurred in. He pointed out that in the preceding cases, where increases were granted to the translators, the increases were part of a general scheme of increase. As to the question of indemnity, to members, he personally thought there should be an increase, but any increase should be made by a general law. The indemnity should be fixed at \$1,200, \$1,500, or \$1,800, or whatever amount was determined, irrespective of the length of the session. This would tend to decrease the length of speeches.

AN IMPROBABLE CONTINGENCY.

Mr. Bourassa asked whether in the event of Canadian troops being required for service in China the Government would first call Parliament together before acting? Sir Wilfrid Laurier replied that he saw no reason why the Government should not intend presenting any new legislation this session, and therefore he need not anticipate anything in the budget to cover any expenditure connected with the war in China. The Government did not intend to have any war or to send any contingent to take part in any way in the Chinese war, but should reason arise—he hoped it would not—if Parliament were not in session, when it would have the opportunity to pronounce on that question, the Government would consider it its duty to call Parliament in order to discuss the advisability of our taking any action.

THE SCOTT ACT.

In reply to a question by Mr. Flint, whether in view of the recent vote in the House the Government intended introducing legislation to amend the Scott act at this session, Sir Wilfrid Laurier replied that the Government were disposed to make the act more perfect, but his intentions were not very well responded to by the House, which only carried the amendment to enlarge the Scott act by a majority of one. If the temperance people, however, chose to make representations to the Government, and showed any desire to have the act perfected, the Government would be ready to see that it is amended.

THE CENSUS.

Dr. Sproule wanted to know when the census would be taken, what system would be used and who would be in charge. Mr. Fisher said the de jure system would be followed as heretofore. The exact date had not yet been chosen nor the personnel arranged. HEALTH PRECAUTIONS. On a vote of \$20,000 for the preservation of the public health, Mr. Fisher explained that he had thought it well to employ a large number of physicians at a hundred dollars a month to watch incoming trains along the frontier to prevent the spread of smallpox from

the United States. The same thing had been done in 1855.

JUDGE FALCONBRIDGE.

Dr. Sproule thought that the Government's action in promoting Judge Falconbridge to the chief justiceship after his selection as one of the justices on the commission of enquiry into charges of electoral corruption, would not meet with public approval. Sir Wilfrid Laurier thought that Mr. Justice Falconbridge was above the possibility of being influenced by anything of that character, and the Hon. John Haggart gave his endorsement to what the Premier had said.

ELECTION FRAUDS.

A vote of \$20,000 was sanctioned for the expenses of the judicial enquiry into alleged electoral frauds.

PROROGATION SPEECH.

The prorogation speech was as follows:—Hon. Gentlemen of the Senate, Gentlemen of the House of Commons. In relieving you from further attendance in Parliament, I desire to thank you for the diligent attention which you have given to the labours of an exceptionally protracted session. When Parliament opened in the month of February last the thoughts of the whole Empire were centred on the war which was then raging in South Africa. The marked successes which have since attended the British arms, and in which our Canadian volunteer soldiers have taken a conspicuous and glorious part, justify the hope that peace will be soon restored in that distant land. The large number of private bills, with industrial objects, considered and passed is a good indication of the great expansion of the business of the country.

I desire to congratulate you on the buoyant state of the revenue. The large receipts have enabled my Government to provide liberally for the public service and to maintain Canada's strong financial position. A marked feature of the session has been the adoption of many important measures which must beneficially affect the future of the Dominion. The improvements in the act relating to banks will tend to perfect a system of banking of which Canada has reason to feel proud. The extension of the British preference in our tariff will tend to reduce the burden of taxation and stimulate the growth of every trade with the mother country. The measure you have passed respecting the admission of Canadian inscribed stock to the list of securities in which trustees in Great Britain may invest, is being followed by similar legislation in the Imperial Parliament, which will, in due course, consummate this very important improvement in the financial affairs of the Dominion.

RUSSIA'S SUSPICIOUS ACTS.

There is reason to believe that the legislation of this session will have important and favourable results. I particularly congratulate you upon the passing of the Conciliation Act, which, it is confidently hoped, will not only improve the condition of the industrial classes, but will also better promote the relations which ought to exist between capital and labour. Gentlemen of the House of Commons:—I thank you for the liberal provision which you have made for the public service. Honourable Gentlemen of the Senate:—Gentlemen of the House of Commons:—It affords me much pleasure to observe that the prosperity of Canada continues unabated, and I pray that Divine Providence may continue to look with favour upon this Dominion.

PUTS AN ARMY NEAR INDIA, AND NEGOTIATING WITH THE CHIEF BOXERS.

A despatch from London says:—The Russian Minister of War at St. Petersburg has issued several orders for the reorganization of the army. The apparent effect of the carrying out of these orders, despite the trouble with China, will be the concentration of forces to the north-west of India. The Shanghai correspondent of the Globe, who is, apparently, inclined to sensationalism, telegraphs a story to his paper that Russia has been secretly negotiating with Prince Tuan, the leader of the anti-foreign element, with the connivance of Li-Hung-Chang. Viceroy Liu-Kun-Yieh, of Nankin, received the details of the scheme from Prince Tuan, but failed to apprise the powers of what was going on. It is also said that certain high authorities of the Yangtze provinces favour a secret alliance with Russia, and that Viceroy Chang-Chi-Tung will not agree to any such proposition.

KUMASSI RELIEVED.

Colonel Willcocks Succeeds in Raising the Siege. A despatch from Fumso, says:—Kumassi has been relieved by the column under command of Colonel Willcocks. Further details are not yet to hand but 30,000 Ashantis awaited Col. Willcocks' approach. The Governor of the Gold Coast Colony, Sir Frederick Mitchell Hodgson, and Lady Hodgson, with 600 native soldiers, left Kumassi on June 23. Capt. Bishop, with 100 native soldiers, remained there with rations sufficient to last until July 15, by which date Col. Willcocks promised to relieve the garrison. Sir Frederick and Lady Hodgson and their party arrived at Accra July 12, after great hardship and privation. The carriers who accompanied them became so weak that everything had to be abandoned and the party subsist upon plantains.

GRENFELL TO COMMAND.

Sir Francis to Have Charge of British in China. A despatch from London says:—The Press Association states that Lieutenant-General Sir Francis Grenfell, Governor of Malta, will command the British troops in China. There is snow eight feet deep in New South Wales.

APPALLING BARBARITY.

Japanese Correspondents Make Grave Charges Against Soldiers.

The Yokohama correspondent of the London Daily Mail, who repeats his statements regarding the jealousy felt among the allies on the subject of a Japanese commander-in-chief and the general lack of unity among them, adds:—"The Japanese correspondents charge the Russian soldiers with appalling barbarity towards the Chinese. They declare that the Peiho is full of corpses of women and children, and that the Russians loaded 300 bodies on a junk and burned them." Shanghai reports that three mission stations on Poyang lake have been destroyed, but it is believed the missionaries escaped. All the missionaries at Ashelo, Kerin, and Kuanchang-Tseu, in Chinese Manchuria, have arrived in safety at Vladivostok. It is rumoured that Yulu, the missing Viceroy of the Province of Chihli, has committed suicide. Very conflicting stories are published of the manner of Gen. Nieh's death. The Times understands that the chief representatives of the Mohammedan clergy in Constantinople have issued a strong protest, based upon the

Koran, against palace sympathy with the Chinese massacres.

The Russian Minister of the Interior has issued a notice that the Siberian railway is closed to private traffic. There is little doubt that the Russian authorities were not prepared for such an organized Chinese movement in Manchuria, but they have taken brisk measures, and they believe that China will soon be too much preoccupied with military operations around Pekin to conduct serious operations in the north.

The Daily Mail's Shanghai correspondent says:—"Advices from Vladivostok state that the Chinese invasion of Eastern Siberia has stopped the Russian advance from the north on Pekin. The Russians have burned the Chinese town of Helampo, and are adopting very vigorous measures." General Sir Arthur Powe Palmer, commander-in-chief in India, said in the course of an interview in Simla the other day that no more British troops could be sent from India to China unless they could be replaced from South Africa.

FOR JOINT ACTION.

Circular Sent by French Government to the Powers. A despatch from Rome says:—The Government has received a circular from M. Delcasse, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, which has been despatched to all the powers, proposing an international agreement for joint action in China and the future attitude of the powers. The matter is still under consideration here. Lord Salisbury, the British Premier, it is understood, has already replied in a friendly spirit.

THE PROVISION TRADE.

Officials Appointed to Look After Canadian Cargoes. A despatch from Ottawa says:—Mr. J. A. M. Ruddick, assistant to the Dairy Commissioner, left for Montreal on Thursday to take up the work of watching the condition of cheese and butter in which through shipments go from the railway cars to the steamships, and also to report upon the loading of cheese on steamships. It is proposed also to engage three men to superintend the unloading of Canadian products in the Old Country. While in Montreal Mr. Ruddick will act as official referee on cheese and butter in disputes as to quality. Mr. F. C. Hare, of Whitby, has been appointed poultry specialist to the Department of Agriculture. Mr. Hare will have charge of the poultry fattening stations, which have been established for the purpose of improving the quality of birds for export.

NEWS FROM HANKOW.

The Boxer Movement is Spreading in the District. A despatch from Paris says:—Bad news has been received from Hankow to the effect that the Boxer movement is spreading. The recent destruction of the missions at Nang-Yang-Pu and Siang-Yang were owing to a movement from the north. There is, however, no local disturbance in Hankow. There is a British cruiser there, and also a volunteer force of a hundred men, who could cover the embarkation of foreigners on the cruiser under any circumstances except an unexpected attack from the north.

THREATEN SHANGHAI.

100,000 Chinese Encamped Within 40 Miles of the City. A despatch to the London Globe from Shanghai says that 100,000 Chinese armed with Mauser rifles and having modern artillery are encamped at three places within 40 miles of Shanghai. The men and guns will be used to besiege Shanghai should the foreigners land forces or attack the Woo-Sung forts.

Very Much in Earnest

Are the People Who Testify Below to the Benefits Derived From the Use of the Famous Remedies of Dr. A. W. Chase.

Both the Recipe Book and the great Family Remedies of Dr. Chase attest his earnestness and sincere desire to benefit his fellow-beings. His just reward is found in the grateful appreciation of his grand work by persons who have been benefited. Here are three earnest letters:—

BAD CASE OF PILES.

Mr. W. E. Sheppard, travelling excursion agent, Sutton West, York County, Ont., writes:—"I must send a word of commendation for Dr. Chase's Ointment. I was badly used up with piles, and in misery most of the time, when I heard of Dr. Chase's Ointment. The first application had such good results that I continued using it until thoroughly cured."

SICK HEADACHE.

Mrs. Don, 350 James street north, Hamilton, Ont., says:—"I have been a martyr to sick headache. Though I tried numerous remedies, none seemed to bring relief. At times I found myself on the verge of despair, nothing met my case. I recently procured a box of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, and am thankful to say that at last I

have found the right medicine. At once I obtained relief. Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills have worked wonders for me, and I shall always recommend them."

HEALTH FOR OLD AGE.

Mrs. Margaret Iron, Tower Hill, N. B., writes:—"Dr. Chase's Nerve Food has done me a world of good. I was so weak that I could not walk twice the length of the house. My hands trembled so that I could not carry a pint of water. I was too nervous to sleep, and unable to do work of any kind. "Since using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food I have been completely restored. I can walk a mile without any inconvenience. Though 78 years old and quite fishy, I do my own house work, and consider-able sewing, knitting and reading besides. Dr. Chase's Nerve Food has proved of inestimable value to me." Initiators of Dr. Chase's Remedies do not dare to reproduce his portrait and signature, which are found on every box of his genuine remedies. At all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

THE TORONTO MARKETS.

Toronto, July 24.—Our receipts this morning consisted of 32 loads of fresh arrivals, including 500 cattle, 800 hogs, 600 sheep and lambs, 60 calves, and a few milch cows.

The market was a poor one; sales were slow, and prices weak, except for the small quantity of really good butcher cattle we had in. These found a ready sale at steady prices.

In sympathy with the feeling in London and Liverpool the export trade in cattle was easy, and prices were decidedly tending downward; the top price was 5c, and not much fetched this figure. The majority of deals were at from 41-2 to 43-4c per lb., and everything did not sell. Boat, space is again scarce.

The trade in butcher cattle was dull at weaker, but nominally unchanged prices. A few choice lots sold at from 41-2 to 42-2c per lb., with medium and inferior selling very much for what they would fetch. Several loads of poor stuff are left over.

There is no change in milch cows; a few prime cows will sell.

For stockers there is scarcely any enquiry, and prices continue weak.

For export bulls and feeders the demand is easy and prices are off. A few good veal calves are wanted, but common stuff is no good here.

Sheep were a shade easier, but scarcely quotably changed.

Lambs sell at from \$2 to \$4.50 each; only good lambs are wanted.

Bucks are worth from \$2.50 to \$3 per cwt.

There is no change in hogs and prices are steady.

For prime hogs, scaling from 160 to 200 lbs., the top price is 61-4c; thick fat hogs, 53-8c; and light hogs, 51-4c per lb.

Following is the range of quotations:—

Cattle.	Shippers, per cwt.	\$4.30	\$5.00
Butcher, choice, do.	4.25	4.62	1-2
Butcher, medium to good	3.25	3.75	
Butcher, inferior	3.00	3.25	
Stockers, per cwt.	3.00	3.50	
Sheep and Lambs.			
Sheep, per cwt.	3.50	4.00	
Spring lambs, each	2.50	4.50	
Bucks, per cwt.	2.50	3.00	
Milkers and Calves.			
Cows, each	25.00	45.00	
Calves, each	2.00	10.00	

Choice hogs, per cwt. 6.00 6.25
Light hogs, per cwt. 5.00 5.25
Heavy hogs, per cwt. 5.12 1-2 5.37 1-2
Sows, 3.25 3.50
Stags, 2.00 2.50

Toronto, July 24.—Wheat—After early weakness the Chicago market advanced, and closed strong. Local prices are unchanged, but firmer in tone at the close. Quotations are as follows:—Ontario red and white outside, 69c; spring, outside, 69c; Manitoba, No. 1 hard, g.i.t., 92c; same, Toronto and west, 89c; same, upper lake ports, 86c.

Millfeed—Scarcely steady. Bran, \$12 to \$12.50; and shorts, \$14 to \$14.50, west.

Corn—About steady. No. 1 American yellow, 47c, on track here; and mixed at 46c.

Peas—Quiet. Car lots are quoted nominally at 60c, north and west; and 61c, east.

Barley—No. 2, 40c, west; and 41c east; No. 1, 42 to 43c.

Rye—Car lots, west, 54c; and 55c, east.

Oats—Dull. White oats, north and west, 27c; and east, 28c.

Flour—About steady. Holders ask \$2.90 for ninety per cent patent, in buyers' bags, middle freights, and exporters bid \$2.80. Special brands sell locally from 10 to 20c above these figures.

Buffalo, July 24.—Spring wheat, No. 1 Northern, spot, carloads, 73-3-8c; No. 1 Northern, spot, round lots, 83-7-8c. Winter wheat—Nothing doing. Corn—Firm, but no demand; No. 2 yellow, 43-3-4c, No. 3 yellow, 44-1-2c; No. 2 corn, 44-1-4c; No. 3 corn, 44c. Oats—Quiet; No. 2 white, 28-1-2c; No. 3 white, 28c; No. 4 white, 27-1-8c; No. 2 mixed, 26-1-2c; No. 3 mixed, 26c. Rye—fancy, on track, 65c offered; No. 1, in store, 64-1-2c. Flour—steady.

Detroit, July 24.—Closed—Wheat, No. 1, white, cash, 79 1-2c; No. 2 red, 79 1-2c.

Minneapolis, July 24.—Flour—Lower; second patents, \$4; first clears, \$3.10; second clears, \$2.40; bran, in bulk, \$12 to \$12.50.

Duluth, July 24.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 80 1-8c, August, 80 5-8c; September, 80 1-8c; December, 80 1-4c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 80 1-8c; August, 80 5-8c; September, 78 1-2c; December, 78 1-4c; No. 2 Northern, 76 3-8c; No. 3 spring, 73 1-2c. Corn—38 3-8c. Oats—25 1-2c.

Chicago, July 24.—News of the improvement in the North-West was influential in rescuing wheat from its early slump to-day. September closing 7-8 to 1c over yesterday. Corn was firm, on an excellent cash demand, closing 3-8c higher. Oats closed unchanged, and provisions 2 1-2 to 5c lower. Primary receipts were 661,000 bushels, compared with 918,000 the like day last year.