

CANADIAN LINES ARE MUCH ALARMED

Traffic Managers of Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific Hope Bond Clause Will Not Be Enforced.

Montreal, Que., Aug. 11.—[Special.]—The decision of Attorney General McKenna as to the interpretation of the clause of the new United States tariff which deals with the imposition of an extra 10 per cent duty on foreign goods entering the United States through a contiguous country will be watched with the greatest interest in Canada.

"If the clause is put into force," said Mr. G. M. Bosworth, Freight Traffic Manager of the Canadian Pacific railway, this morning, "its effect will be most serious. It will kill all our China and Japan business in exports intended for the United States, and will also kill entirely importation into the United States through Canadian ports. Montreal in summer and St. John in winter will suffer from the adverse legislation."

The same view was expressed by Mr. George B. Reeve, General Traffic Manager of the Grand Trunk railway system. Both the great Canadian roads would suffer from the clause, said Mr. Reeve, if it were put into effect, and Canada would have no retaliatory recourse. He was of opinion, however, that such an interpretation as was indicated in the Washington dispatches would not be placed upon the clause.

Mr. Reeve added that the competition of the Canadian roads had done much in the last thirty years to cheapen rates from Western States to the Atlantic seaboard, and he felt them deserving of much consideration in consequence.

FIFTEEN COLORED PEOPLE PROTEST.

They Adopt Resolutions Denouncing Sheriff Pease, Jailer Whitman, and Supt. Montgomery.

Thirteen colored men and two women met last evening in Arlington Hall, Thirty-first street and Indiana avenue, to voice the indignation felt by the colored people of Chicago against Sheriff Pease, Jailer Whitman, and J. A. Montgomery, Superintendent of Mails in the Chicago Postoffice. John G. Jones, sometimes known as "Indignation" Jones, delivered a philippic against the officials in question for what seemed to him to be most unwarrantable conduct towards people of his race.

Resolutions were introduced in which Sheriff Pease and Jailer Whitman were denounced for "drawing the color line in the County Jail, thereby endeavoring to increase and perpetuate race prejudice among the prisoners." For this "infamous and infernal practice" they were declared to "have the same disregard for human rights and contempt of justice, and same selfishness and malignant baseness of motives as their fathers did in 1860."

In another set of resolutions J. A. Montgomery, Superintendent of Mails at the Postoffice, was scored for "his heartless and inhuman treatment," which is alleged to have caused the death of one man and the suicide of another. It was further declared that his "occupancy of the position he holds is a menace to civil service, a disgrace to justice, a torture to humanity, and an offense to the Christian sensibilities of the citizens of Chicago."

A committee, comprising J. W. E. Thomas, George E. Eckton, and T. W. Jones, was appointed to bear these complaints to the County board in the first instance, and to the authorities at Washington in the second.