

TO BE KING OF HAWAII
This the Ambition of Volney Ashford, a Canadian.

PLOTTING TO CARRY OUT THIS IDEA

Fitting Out a Filibustering Expedition in San Francisco—One Morrow the Nominal Leader and Queen Lil the Nominal Beneficiary of the Campaign.

San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 5.—The Chronicle, which has discovered numerous plots during the past few months for overthrowing the present Hawaiian Government and restoring Queen Liliuokalani to the throne, unfolds a new one to the public. According to the Chronicle, W. P. Morrow of this city has been engaged in enlisting from 200 to 400 men to go to the islands on a sailing vessel from this port within 10 days or two weeks, capture the five steamers that ply between the islands and then approach Honolulu and take possession of the revenue offices and the bank of Bishop & Co., thus securing from \$300,000 to \$500,000. The proposition in regard to the Queen is to place her on the throne as a mere figurehead, the head of the revolutionary party to be in control of affairs.

Although the ostensible leader is W. P. Morrow, a young man, the real head is evidently one of the exiled Hawaiians now in San Francisco, Morrow adds that the ringleader is Volney Ashford, the Canadian favorite of ex-Queen Lil, who so long administered the military affairs of the Hawaiian Kingdom. Ashford comes from Port Hope, Ont., and fought under Mosley in the American war. He has a continual hankering for gunpowder. The plans, which the police forced Morrow to disclose, point to an intimate knowledge of the situation in Hawaii, and the most feasible means of overturning the Dole Government.

Morrow's scheme was discovered through an advertisement which he inserted in The Examiner, calling for men to join an expedition in the interest of many thousands of persons with fewer than 5000 to oppose them. Applicants were told they would get \$25 each a month, but were warned they must find their own rifles and ammunition. Morrow, who had eked out the proceeds of his typewriting, has had many callers during the past few days, for any filibustering expedition appeals to the large floating element of adventurers in the city.

The members of the Dole Government own much property in the islands, and the proposition was that if the expedition should prove successful the captured property should be distributed to the filibusters. Dole and his supporters should be sent off the islands without a cent, as Ashford and his companions were. In the interview Morrow said: "In the militia we can command the services of 50 men. The plan is to capture the fine steamers that ply between the islands and then approach Honolulu and capture the revenue offices and the bank of Bishop & Co."

"There is from \$300,000 to \$500,000 in the revenue boxes in the islands. We will place the Queen on the throne as a mere figurehead, the head of the revolutionary party to be in control of affairs."

Morrow then said that the islands had been watched by the Dole party so closely that the Royalists had been unable to get even newspapers out of the country for some time. He also said that the United States Government had issued orders to the captain of the gunboat Bennington, that, in case of a revolution, he was to interfere only to protect the property and lives of citizens.

Morrow said that Rudolph Spreckels had placed 100 men of arms on Maui for the use of the revolutionists, and professed to know that the Spreckels family would help overthrow the Provisional Government.

He added: "We have about 200 in the whole party, nearly all cowboys from New Mexico, Arizona and Texas."

IN THE ELECTRIC CHAIR
Richard Leach, a Wife-Murderer, Executed Eight Months After Sentence

New York, Aug. 6.—Richard Leach was electrocuted yesterday for the murder of his common law wife, Mary H. Leach. He was a young man, and by occupation a florist. He met the woman whom he murdered at a resort in Twenty-sixth-street. She was no better than the police of that part of the town said she was. She went to live with Leach. It is said she was very much in love with him. If she had confined her attentions to loving him it would have been all right, but unfortunately she thought more about whisky than she did about him. Leach, led by her, soon fell into a habit of drinking too much, and in a fit of drunkenness, it is said, he killed her. The murder took place December 11, 1894. A little more than a month later, January 16, 1895, Leach's trial began. The defence was that the woman committed suicide. The jury, however, found Leach guilty of murder in the first degree, and the date of his execution was fixed by the court. His counsel appealed the case to the Supreme Court, which affirmed the decision reached in the lower court. Leach's case is remarkable inasmuch as his execution took place about eight months after his crime, an almost unprecedented period in these days of stays and appeals.

BLUDDY CLOTHES IN HOLMES' CASTLE
Quinlan Must Explain How They Came to Be There

Chicago, Aug. 5.—On Saturday a careful search was made through the rooms at the Holmes' Castle, formerly owned by Mrs. Julia Conner, and a pair of blood-stained overalls and a blood-stained undershirt were found. Both articles were picked up in the room occupied by Mrs. Julia Conner, when she lived at "The Castle." The room in which the clothes were found is one of the darkest of the many in the house of mystery. It is located next to the bathroom, in which is the trap that leads to the secret stairs to the basement and adjoins the dumb-bell elevator leading from the top of the house to the basement. Several pieces of garment were cut out and submitted to a chemist for analysis. Yesterday Detective Moran

Farce Should End
Premier Greenway's Organ on the School Question.

They are obsequious lackeys
The polite and respectful manner in which he refers to the members of the Dominion Government.

THEY ARE OBSEQUIOUS LACKEYS

Winnipeg, Aug. 6.—The Liberal Tribune, recognized as Premier Greenway's mouthpiece, has a leader on the Dominion Government's rejoinder in the school difficulty, headed: "The Latest Act in the Farce." Among other things, it says: "As the attitude of the Manitoba Government toward the Remedial Order, as well as its suggestion regarding an investigation, have been entirely ignored by the Dominion Government, its latest communication would seem to savor somewhat of insolence. The Dominion Government should be informed in the most unmistakable language that the Province of Manitoba declines to be an actor in the farce which the Ottawa combination is now putting on the boards. The Province of Manitoba has nothing whatever to do with the execution of the judgment of the Imperial Privy Council. That judgment was simply a declaration that certain privileges enjoyed by the Roman Catholic minority having been affected by the legislation of Manitoba in 1890, that minority have a right of appeal to the Dominion Government and Parliament. The obligation to ascertain whether facts and circumstances justified the Manitoba Legislature in withdrawing the privileges manifestly lay upon the Dominion Government. They made no effort to obtain the necessary information; they made no inquiry into the facts or circumstances. They simply acted like a pack of reasonable and obsequious lackeys on an expression in the judgment of the Privy Council, without, in the first place, asking whether the Privy Council was not exceeding its functions and infringing on theirs by using such an expression. Neither have they made the slightest attempt to demonstrate, by argument or by a citation of facts, that the act of Manitoba was on the merits sound or unjust, politically, economically or morally. They have simply abdicated all their rights and obligations to make independent investigation and to exercise independent judgment on the merits, and have made a peremptory demand on this province to rescind legislation which has been declared by the highest authority to be entirely constitutional and within its right to enact."

THE POLITE AND RESPECTFUL MANNER IN WHICH HE REFERS TO THE MEMBERS OF THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT.

Montreal, Que., Aug. 5.—Some 75 representative gentlemen of St. Ann's Division met at the St. Lawrence Hall to-day to tender the Liberal-Conservative nomination to Mr. C. A. McDonnell.

Mr. McDonnell accepted the nomination in a brief speech, stating that he came out as an independent Conservative, and did not intend to be responsible for past Ministerial mistakes.

Hon. J. A. Oulmont, Minister of Public Works, arrived in the city this morning to act as pallbearer at the funeral of the late Mrs. Hurteau, and has been concerning the attitude of the Manitoba Government with regard to the school question, as expressed by the leading article in the Winnipeg Tribune (printed in another column).

"I scarcely know what to say," said the Minister of Public Works. "It is a situation so unexpected that one is scarcely prepared on the spur of the moment to express a lengthy opinion, but I may say that the action of the Manitoba Government organ is totally unexpected and quite inexplicable. No one could foresee that the action of the Government would be received in Winnipeg in such a manner." Hon. Mr. Oulmont returned to Ottawa this evening.

It is understood that the Canadian Pacific Railway has a couple of surveying parties at work just now in sections of the Crow's Nest Pass, British Columbia, but it cannot be learned if it is the intention of the company to begin operations on this line in the near future.

Azrie Gauthier, the murderer, is considerable of an artist, and his drawings on paper have attracted the attention of the jail authorities. It seems that the refusal of the Roman Catholic church authorities to allow the assassin's victim, Celina Costigny, to be buried in consecrated ground has given him a good deal of mental worry.

Gauthier's latest drawing represents a long-robed priest holding a crucifix above a fallen woman, and pronouncing the malediction upon her head. The accused appears to be quite resigned to take what comes, and yesterday expressed a wish to see a clergyman.

William Laroque, who is an old penitentiary bird, has again been arrested, charged with forging the name of a cattle dealer to a \$500 cheque. He however, tried to pass off a cheque, who turned out to be a constable in civilian's clothes, and hence his arrest.

Two hundred years ago to-morrow will be said for the first time in the Mother House of the Ladies' Congregation of Montreal, and consequently an anniversary fete will be observed.

HAMILTON POLICE BEAMED
For Not Acting Promptly and Arresting John C. Emory.

Buffalo, Aug. 5.—The local police authorities are much exercised over the carelessness or incapacity of the authorities in Hamilton, Ont. John C. Emory, whose right name is Emory Strong, is wanted here for the abduction of O. O. Cottle, an aged lawyer, who, it is claimed, swindled Emory in collusion with Emory's brother, Carlton Strong, a local architect, and others of over \$17,000. To force Cottle to issue orders to the captain of the gunboat Bennington, that, in case of a revolution, he was to interfere only to protect the property and lives of citizens.

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PREMIER BOWEN IN VANCOUVER
Vancouver, B.C., Aug. 6.—Sir Mackenzie Bowell, Premier, and Hon. T. M. Daly, Minister of the Interior, have arrived here from Regina, where they attended the opening of the Northwest Exposition. While here an important conference will be held regarding the Manitoba question.

THE PORTS AND THE POWERS
Turkey Declines to Accede to the Armenian Demands.

London, Aug. 5.—The Daily News prints a despatch from Constantinople giving what professes to be an accurate summary of the Porte's reply to the powers. According to this despatch the answer consists of criticism of the proposals, which virtually amounts to a refusal on the part of the Porte to comply with them.

The Anglo-American Society of London states that England had induced the powers to send a collective note to the Porte to the effect that inasmuch as it is unable to protect the Christian residents in the country, the powers have decided to appoint a commissioner with a European High Commissioner with vice-regal authority to administer in the Eastern Asiatic Provinces in the Sultan's name. This commissioner, however, will be selected by the powers, through a Board of Control sitting at Constantinople. Baron DeKallay, the Austro-Hungarian Finance Minister, is mentioned as likely to be appointed to the position.

SHOOTING AT BRANTFORD
Mrs. Watt Lays Out a Coachman She Found at Her Window

Brantford, Aug. 6.—Fred Shackle, a coachman, was the employment of Messrs. Hunt & Colter, was shot by Mrs. Watt, matron of the Widows' Home, between 1 and 2 o'clock on Sunday morning. The matron heard some one at her bedroom window, and going there found a man on his hands and knees on the window sill. She ordered him to go away, but he refused.

She thereupon secured a revolver and fired. The bullet entered Shackle's forehead just below the elbow, and seriously shattered the bone. Shackle went away, and returned later with his wife and a man.

His wife demanded to know why Mrs. Watt had shot her husband. After some further talk Mrs. Watt again fired upon Shackle. The police apprehended Mrs. Watt and Mr. Shackle, and took them both to the lock-up. Shackle was subsequently taken to the hospital, where his wound is being treated. The case will come before the Police Magistrate Thursday.

FELL THROUGH THE HATCH
A Port Lambton Man Meets With a Serious Accident on a Detroit Propeller

Windsor, Aug. 6.—Alexander Ross, aged 25, of Port Lambton, Ont., waterman on the propeller Maritana, fell into an open hatch and struck on his head, rendering him unconscious. The injured man was taken to the Marine Hospital, where it was found that he was suffering from concussion of the brain and a fracture at the base of the skull. It is not thought that he can survive.

THROWN FROM A HORSE, HIS NECK BROKEN
Kingston, Aug. 6.—Thomas Ball, aged 15, was out riding near Sydenham yesterday, when the animal threw him, breaking his neck. He was picked up dead.

SIXTEEN KILLED IN A BOLLER EXPLOSION
Rio Janeiro, Aug. 5.—The boiler of the old cruiser Trajano exploded yesterday. Sixteen men were killed or wounded in the explosion.

CINCINNATI WHARF AND STEAMERS BURNED
Cincinnati, Aug. 5.—The Big Sandy wharf boat caught fire this afternoon and was totally destroyed. Loss \$100,000. The steamer Pacific, and about seven tons of coal and five thousand pounds of wood, with the coal bunkers and wood sheds.

THE N.P. LOST \$250,000 AT SPRAGUE
Spokane, Wash., Aug. 5.—Among the losses at the fire at Sprague, Wash., were: Northern Pacific, \$70,000, and up as follows: 24 locomotives and 54 freight cars, \$250,000; machinery, etc., \$50,000; freight and freight warehouses, grain warehouse, oil and oil warehouses, \$75,000. There was also a half million of track destroyed, and about seven tons of coal and five thousand pounds of wood, with the coal bunkers and wood sheds.

SAWMILL BURNED BY CHILDREN
Chesley, Ont., Aug. 6.—Fire yesterday destroyed Pringle's sawmill at Dobbington, together with 50,000 feet of lumber. Loss \$250,000, partly covered by insurance. The fire is supposed to have been started by children playing with matches.

MARYLAND TOWN SCORCHED
Perth, Md., Aug. 5.—All the business portion of this town was destroyed by fire last night. Loss \$800,000.

JULY'S FIRE LOSSES
New York, Aug. 5.—The Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin to-morrow will say:

The fire loss of the United States and Canada for the month of July, as compiled from our daily reports, shows a total of \$9,085,600. The losses for the same month in 1893 were \$12,118,700, and in 1894 \$16,307,600.

N.Y. Fish Hatchery in Hard Luck
Caledonia, N.Y., Aug. 5.—The mortalities among the fish and spears at the State Hatchery here has been disastrous. It is attributed to low water and the letting of water from the mill pond into the hatchery creek.

AN INFERNAL MACHINE DISCOVERED IN TRANSIT THROUGH THE MAIL
New York, Aug. 5.—Police Commissioner Roosevelt was probably saved from a sudden and ignominious death through the discovery this morning by Miss Daisy James, a clerk in the General Postoffice, of a box addressed to Theodore Roosevelt, Central Police Office, New York, and supposed to contain a small dynamite bomb.

The package contained a wooden jewelry box, with a sliding lid, and contained a sealed cartridge and fuse. The fuse was covered with gun powder, and it was placed a block, upon which three matches were placed a short distance apart. Beneath the matches a piece of coarse sand paper was fixed so that as the lid was opened, the matches would pass over and be ignited by the sand paper, and thus set fire to the fuse connecting with the cartridge and explode it.

Miss James opened the box to discover its contents, and as she did so one of the matches was immediately ignited and flared up. She promptly extinguished the flame. Superintendent Campbell said he thought the box had been probably mailed in Brooklyn or Jersey City.

THE CHINESE MASSACRES
Eight Women, One Man and One Child Were Killed

London, Aug. 5.—The Globe publishes a despatch from Hong Kong, saying that the massacre at Whasang, near Kuchin, occurred early on Thursday. The mob set fire to three houses of the missionaries and killed eight women, one child, and the husband of one of the women. Several Christians were wounded, two of them probably fatally. The bodies of those who were killed are expected to arrive at Foo-Choo to-morrow. Chinese troops have been despatched to the scene.

British and American Consuls will interview the Viceroy of the province in regard to the outrage, and the foreigners who were killed were British; the Americans all escaped. The members of the attacking party belonged to a Chinese sect.

IT'S QUITE A TRICK
To write a convincing advertisement about clothing nowadays, all dealers claim too much for the discriminating reader to believe.

All I do is to try and get you to look at my stock, it is easy to sell then, my constant aim is to put into clothes all the attractiveness of artistic fashion and careful making at the lowest possible price; this is why I retain my old customers and am constantly receiving new ones. Ask those who have worn our make of clothing during the past year and they will tell you the place to get a good suit is at

ARMITAGE, THE TAILOR.

GOOD FARM FOR SALE OR RENT
Sell cheap. One hundred acres, more or less.
LOT 10, CON. 6, T'P OF FENELON.
Apply to ALEX. FLACK, 10 Branswick-st., Montreal.

CHANGE OF BUSINESS
Mr. A. Dorn, wine and liquor merchant, in returning thanks to his numerous customers for their liberal patronage would respectfully intimate that he has disposed of his business to the firm of Messrs. Graham & Co., and hereinafter a continuance of their patronage for the new firm.

M. CLAUGHLIN and M. DIARMID, BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, &C.

THE DALY HOUSE
Corner of Simcoe and Front Sts., Toronto, now under the proprietorship of Mr. Joe. Daly, late of Lindsay. Refitted and refurnished throughout and some of the best equipped and conducted hotels in the city. The wine room is unexcelled and cuisine cannot be surpassed. Terms \$1 and \$1.50 per day. Corner of Simcoe and Front Sts., Toronto.

TO PROPERTY OWNERS
Have you seen the LOCK WIRE FENCE?
It is superior to all other wire fences, and is suitable for farm, lawn, garden and cemetery fencing. It will turn all kinds of stock. The Lock Wire Fence makes a most attractive fence for private residences. Stock racks and farm gates a specialty. Recommendations furnished.
J. A. FITZPATRICK.
Also agent for the Improved Fire Escape Ladder.

BATSMAN, PEDIGREE
The property of WM. WEESE, No. 8 Melbourne-st., will make a limited season of 20 approved mares at his own stable, No. 8 Melbourne-st., Lindsay.

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W. WEBSTER, Practical Machinist, Tool-Maker, Lock and Gunsmith.
Repairs anything from a Clock to a Steam Engine. Lawn Mowers sharpened and repaired. Sewing Machines repaired in first-class style.
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The season is now on getting in the water service. Remember that we employ first-class men in our work and the quality of our work is the best.

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When a man builds a house there is two things he wants, good dry material and first-class work. Having over 20 years experience in the factory line, and employing only first-class workmen and the best proper mode for drying lumber, I am able to give my customers the best of everything in the shape of

Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings, Newells Balusters

and everything in the building line. Give me a call and inspect our work. GEC. INGLE.

TWO REGISTERED HOLSTEINS

A thorough bred Holstein Cow, two years old, also a thorough bred Holstein Bull, seven months old, both with registered pedigrees, apply to THOS. KENNEDY, Oshawa, P. E.

ALLAN S. MACDONELL, BARRISTER, SOLICITOR AND COMMISSIONER IN H. C. J.

OFFICES, North-west corner of Kent and streets, Lindsay.

MONEY TO LOAN - MONEY INVESTED

For a short time I will be in a position to procure loans of \$5,000 and upwards on farm and town property where the value is unquestionable, at the exceptionally low rate of five per cent. per annum. It will be necessary that interest be paid bi-weekly and no privilege of repayment can be allowed during a period of five years. With a fractional advance in the interest desirable privileges will be given. —18-00

BUSINESS CHANGE

For sale, general stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Boots and shoes, for so much as you desire. Also two stores to let. Apply without delay to D. A. CAMERON, MINS. A. CAMERON, Oshawa, P. E.

DR. HART, DENTIST, LINDSAY.

Graduate of Trinity University, Toronto, also Graduate of the Royal College of Dental Surgeons, Ont. OFFICE—24 Kent-st., over Fairweather's Shop, Opposite the Post Office.

Battle of Lundy's Lane

Editor of the Watchman
Sir:—In your last issue you said that the Battle of Lundy's Lane was the hardest fought battle of the war of 1812. This, if the campaigns of 1812, 1813 and 1814 may be called the "war of 1812," is correct; and it would be just as correct perhaps to call it the most stubbornly contested fight that has ever taken place in America. But what do you mean by calling it "the most disastrous" for British arms? You are surely wrong here. Had you written "glorious" for "disastrous," you would have been nearer the mark. Not even the Americans, a few of whom have claimed that somehow or other their arms triumphed in the contest, have ever triumphed slightly of the "British arms" at Lundy's Lane. You have provoked me to make a short review of the whole matter. Let me give it. To get a fair understanding of the strength, disposition, and aims of the two forces that encountered each other at Lundy's Lane, it will be well first of all to take a rapid survey of the campaigns of 1812 and 1814 on the Niagara frontier.

In 1812, Gen. Van Rensselaer crossed the Niagara and took temporary possession of Queenston Heights, for was of course, only temporary; for before sunset Sheaffe made all the Americans prisoners and marched them down to Fort George. Late in the fall a certain Gen. Smythe gathered an army at Buffalo to invade Canada; but, instead of making any thing like a serious attempt to invade this country, he called his men back into winter quarters.

In 1814, after the fall of York, Gen. Dearborn with 6,000 men, took possession of the Niagara peninsula, driving the Canadians to Burlington. Then followed the affair at Stony Creek, Beaver Dams, and the gradual draw back of the Americans upon the forts at the mouth of the Niagara. By December, the American general, McClure, was so hard pressed that, after burning the village of Newark, he crossed over to his own side. Gen. Drummond followed him and quickly took revenge for the wanton destruction of Newark by burning all villages and towns on the eastern side of the river, and by desolating the country as far east as the Genesee. The American campaign of 1813 closed in disaster and disgrace." Another American, Rossiter Johnson, War of 1812-14, says: "All that the Americans had gained on the northern frontier during the year 1813, with the exception of the territory of Michigan restored by Harrison's victory, had now been lost, and on New Year's day of 1814 the settlers along the whole length of the Niagara—those of them who survived—were shivering beside the smouldering embers of their homes."

It is beyond dispute then, that so far on the Niagara frontier, the Americans had met with little else but failure and disgrace. This they well knew; this they brooded over in shame and bitterness. They attributed their failures to the undisciplined character of their men and the numerical weakness of their levies. To wipe out their late disgraces, they determined to collect an army in the vicinity of Buffalo that should be strong in numbers and drilled to efficiency. Colonel Scott, made a general in March 1814, was appointed to discipline the new army. "The army that assembled at Buffalo," says Johnson, "consisted of Scott's and Ripley's brigades of regulars, Porter's brigade of Militia and Hindman's battalion of regular artillery. A camp of instruction was formed at once, the modern French system being adopted, and for three months drilling went on every day with the most rigid regularity.

At daybreak on the 3rd of July, Gen. Brown, who commanded this army, ferried it across to Canada. At the lowest computation, it was over 6,000 men. Brown had been commanded to force his way down the western side of the river, reduce or pass the forts at the mouth of the Niagara, move around the head of Lake Ontario, and make a conquering march to Kingston. Including the sick, Indians, militia, and regulars, Gen. Riall had no more than 3,300 men on the Niagara peninsula, and his strength had been so closely discovered by American spies, that secretary Armstrong told Brown that, "if the enemy concentrates his whole force on this line, as I think he will, it will not exceed two thousand men."

As I have already said, Gen. Brown entered Canada on the 3rd of July. The commandant of Fort Erie timely gave up the fort at the first summons. True enough, the place could not have been maintained very long in the face of such overwhelming odds; but a brief defence would have held the enemy long enough for Riall to concentrate his troops. Next day Brown marched his army towards Chippewa. There Riall, who had been slightly reinforced