

JAPS AT LIAO YANG NOW IN POSSESSION.

Total Losses Said to Reach 20,000 Men.

Russians Held Their Ground and Repeatedly Repulsed Japs.

Liao Yang cable—“The historical moment has arrived, and the battle of Liao Yang is in progress. It was not 6 o'clock this morning when the first gun was fired, but soon afterwards hundreds of cannon were thundering along our southern and eastern fronts.

“The centre of our position is located near the famous tower of Liao Yang, about seven miles to the south-east. The fighting there was of the most desperate character, but is now going much nearer to the flanks.

“The hissing of the shells is distinctly audible, and from the city it is easy to see the shells bursting.

“Heavy guns were brought into action by both sides to-day, and their dull roar was discernible above the sharper detonation of field and mountain guns.

“The Russians are using big ordnance, which is in position in the inner ring of the Liao Yang forts.

“The noisy Chinese population has suddenly become quiet. The main street of Liao Yang always the scene of the busiest traffic, and usually resounding with thousands of shrill voices from sunrise to sunset, is now as silent as if it were night.

“The inhabitants are watching the distant battle from the house tops and watch towers, or are wandering gloomily in the streets.

“We are asking ourselves, if the tide of battle is going to swamp this city, what is to become of the houses and other property?”

“The Japanese Repulsed no Less Than Six Times.

London cable—A despatch from Liao Yang, to a news agency, dated Aug. 30, says: “The Japanese artillery fire only ceased at 8 o'clock this evening. The casualties have not yet been ascertained.

“The third Russian corps repulsed a hot Japanese assault, the Japanese being hurled back by bayonet charges, firstly by the 23rd, and then by the 24th Regiments, which received and repulsed the enemy no less than six times.

“Two Japanese companies which succeeded in occupying a Russian position were mistaken for Russians and annihilated by Japanese artillery fire.

“At 4 o'clock in the afternoon the Japanese concentrated their fire on a Russian southern detachment, and also tried to flank the detachment from the right under the protection of the batteries.

“One company after another was noticed running swiftly to the westward in an attempt to outflank the positions, but a Russian regiment and a battery were ordered to advance, and succeeded in forcing the enemy to retreat in disorder, evacuating positions they had previously gained.

“There has been an immense expenditure of ammunition throughout the day, especially on the southern front, against the Russian third corps.

“It is believed that the Russian losses so far have not been very heavy, except to the regiments which sustained bayonet charges. All the men moving one Russian gun except one were killed by shrapnel. The survivor, who was badly wounded, heroically brought his gun to headquarters, and even then refused to quit his place until the general promptly ordered him into the hospital.

“A more energetic attack is expected to-morrow.

“It seems that Gen. Kuroki's force did not participate in to-day's engagement.

“The morale of the Russian troops is excellent.

TO CUT OFF RETREAT.

General Kuroki Forces the Passage of the Taitse.

London cable—Only the most meagre reports have been received here of the mighty struggle in which some half a million men are engaged before Liao Yang. The latest official news is contained in Gen. Sakharoff's telegram which was sent from Liao Yang at 10 o'clock Tuesday morning. There is nothing later from unofficial sources than the despatches from German correspondents with the Russians, which were timed noon.

“Although the French and German rumors that the Japanese outflanked Gen. Kouropatkin to the northward do not come from good sources, pro-Japanese critics here begin to believe them, pointing out that there is no doubt that Gen. Kuroki forced the passage of the Taitse River at Fenshi, thereby opening the way for a movement north of Liao Yang.

“The correspondent of the Daily Mail, in a despatch dated Kupanen, Aug. 29, reports the preliminary fighting which resulted in the Russian retirement on the base, and adds that Gen. Oku is advancing from the south. Another army, supposed to be that of Gen. Nodri, is to the north in communication with Lienshan-kwan.

“The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Express claims to have official information that the Russians at Liao Yang are offering two fronts against the enemy. A powerful rear guard well sup-

plied with guns is defending the town from entrenched positions a few miles to the south on a ten-mile line. The other section passed through Liao Yang by Mukden road, and is offering a front against an expected flanking movement. Gen. Kouropatkin realizes that his safety depends on crushing the flank attack while the rear guard holds Liao Yang. All the impediments are moving over the plains north of Liao Yang. There are three courses open to Gen. Kouropatkin. If the rear guard can hold the positions to the south and the turning movement can be crushed to the north, he will reap a splendid victory. If he fails against the flanking columns he can retreat towards Mukden safely, as the Japanese have insufficient cavalry for pursuit. The rear guard, however, might have to be sacrificed. If defeated in flank and rear his Liao Yang position will become a second Ladysmith. An army of 100,000 disciplined regular troops is being prepared to go to Harbin. They are vastly superior to the Siberian troops now fighting in the Far East. Theirs will be the task of starting the winter campaign on a level footing, or of attempting to relieve Gen. Kouropatkin if he should be besieged at either Liao Yang or Mukden.

“The Japanese army which operated against Anshanshan advanced along the Hai Cheng-Liao Yang road, clearing away small forces of Russians. On the morning of Aug. 27 the Japanese line extended from Shangshihchiatz to the west of Symatik, and prepared to attack the Russian line, which extended from Anshanshan to Tengapo. The Russians abandoned their positions here without offering resistance. The Japanese pursued the enemy and overtook him east of the road near Liao Chuntai Tashitao and Pakuakou, and attacked vigorously at 10 o'clock in the morning of the 28th. The Russians retreated in confusion towards North Shaho. The column of Japanese infantry and artillery which pursued the Russians on the west side of the Hai Cheng-Liao Yang road overtook the main body of the enemy as it was retreating northward, and drove it also toward North Shaho.

“In these engagements the Japanese captured eight guns and a number of ammunition and commissariat wagons. The interest in the long official statement of Gen. Kuroki on the operations about Liao Yang centres in the fact that infantry and artillery from the west co-operated.

“The Russian position to the east and south of Anping extended along a ridge north of Tachikou to Hungshaling, through Hanpoikou and Tatiensu. The advantages were with the Russians. The Japanese were not able to secure good positions for their artillery except along the Liao Yang road.

“The Japanese left column moved forward Aug. 23, driving back a small force of Russians, and on the 25th took possession of a line on an eminence north of Erhtaoku and south of Pelintzu, and prepared to give battle the following day. The centre and right columns made their preparatory moves before the night of the 25th. The centre suddenly rushed forward in a bayonet charge against the Russian centre, which was located in the vicinity of Kung-changling.

“This charge was a surprise, and proved to be eminently successful. The Japanese captured the entire position. The Russian forces on the second and third line were strongly reinforced, and offered determined resistance. A fierce rifle engagement ensued, and continued until abatement throughout the 26th. The Russian rifle fire was divided along the range of the line, and sent in a deadly fire. The Japanese artillery was not able to obtain good positions, and was badly exposed. The Russian infantry endeavored to recover its lost ground, but the Japanese held their positions firmly.

“The Japanese right column made a night attack on Hungshaling. A severe eminence north of Tachikou at dawn and lasted until dusk. The Japanese left column, the principal strength of which was in infantry, attacked an eminence north of Tachikou at dawn on the 26th. The Russian artillery was in semi-permanent fortifications north of Tatiensu, and northwest of Kao-femenu, and in strength was superior to that of the Japanese. This bombardment reached its height between 2 and 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The Russian fires had dwindled at times, but the Japanese were unable to silence the enemy's guns. The Russian infantry was reinforced and pressed against the left wing of the Japanese left column. The Japanese troops were dangerously exposed, and the advance of the left column retired.

“In the meantime the Japanese centre had pierced the Russian line, completely dividing it, but both the Russian wings held their positions firmly.

“During the afternoon of the 26th a great thunderstorm broke over the battlefield, covering the hills with mist and preventing accurate use of the guns.

“During the night of the 26th the Japanese made fruitless assaults upon the Russian positions at Hungshaling and Tachikou. They finally succeeded, however, in getting possession of Hungshaling, where they captured eight guns, which had previously wrought havoc in their lines.

“On the morning of the 27th, through mists and haze, all three of the Japanese columns moved forward. The Russians resisted their advance vigorously, and it was nightfall before the Japanese were in possession of the long ridge. The most fierce engagements of Aug. 26 occurred at Hungshaling and Kungchaling.

“The moonlight revealed the Japanese troops as they advanced. The Russian defenders of these positions besides opening a fierce rifle fire on the enemy, rolled boulders down the hillside upon the climbing Japanese soldiers. The Japanese reserved their fire and climbed steadily upward, finally reaching the summit and driving the Russians out.

“Russian forces included the second army corps, the rifle regiments attached to the 10th corps and half of the 17th corps. They numbered in all 65 battalions and 120 guns. The main force retreated toward Liao Yang. The Japanese casualties in this fighting numbered 2,000. No estimate is given of the Russian casualties, but they are believed to have been heavy.

“The Japanese army which operated against Anshanshan advanced along the Hai Cheng-Liao Yang road, clearing away small forces of Russians. On the morning of Aug. 27 the Japanese line extended from Shangshihchiatz to the west of Symatik, and prepared to attack the Russian line, which extended from Anshanshan to Tengapo. The Russians abandoned their positions here without offering resistance. The Japanese pursued the enemy and overtook him east of the road near Liao Chuntai Tashitao and Pakuakou, and attacked vigorously at 10 o'clock in the morning of the 28th. The Russians retreated in confusion towards North Shaho. The column of Japanese infantry and artillery which pursued the Russians on the west side of the Hai Cheng-Liao Yang road overtook the main body of the enemy as it was retreating northward, and drove it also toward North Shaho.

“In these engagements the Japanese captured eight guns and a number of ammunition and commissariat wagons. The interest in the long official statement of Gen. Kuroki on the operations about Liao Yang centres in the fact that infantry and artillery from the west co-operated.

“The Russian position to the east and south of Anping extended along a ridge north of Tachikou to Hungshaling, through Hanpoikou and Tatiensu. The advantages were with the Russians. The Japanese were not able to secure good positions for their artillery except along the Liao Yang road.

“The Japanese left column moved forward Aug. 23, driving back a small force of Russians, and on the 25th took possession of a line on an eminence north of Erhtaoku and south of Pelintzu, and prepared to give battle the following day. The centre and right columns made their preparatory moves before the night of the 25th. The centre suddenly rushed forward in a bayonet charge against the Russian centre, which was located in the vicinity of Kung-changling.

“This charge was a surprise, and proved to be eminently successful. The Japanese captured the entire position. The Russian forces on the second and third line were strongly reinforced, and offered determined resistance. A fierce rifle engagement ensued, and continued until abatement throughout the 26th. The Russian rifle fire was divided along the range of the line, and sent in a deadly fire. The Japanese artillery was not able to obtain good positions, and was badly exposed. The Russian infantry endeavored to recover its lost ground, but the Japanese held their positions firmly.

“The Japanese right column made a night attack on Hungshaling. A severe eminence north of Tachikou at dawn and lasted until dusk. The Japanese left column, the principal strength of which was in infantry, attacked an eminence north of Tachikou at dawn on the 26th. The Russian artillery was in semi-permanent fortifications north of Tatiensu, and northwest of Kao-femenu, and in strength was superior to that of the Japanese. This bombardment reached its height between 2 and 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The Russian fires had dwindled at times, but the Japanese were unable to silence the enemy's guns. The Russian infantry was reinforced and pressed against the left wing of the Japanese left column. The Japanese troops were dangerously exposed, and the advance of the left column retired.

NINE KILLED IN RAILWAY WRECK.

Excursion Train in Collision Near Richmond, Que.

Mr. Blanchet, M.P. for St. Hyacinthe, Among the Killed.

Stories of Some of the Survivors.

A Richmond, Que., report—Nine persons killed outright, several, it is feared, fatally injured, and over 20 more or less seriously injured, is the result of a head-on collision which occurred this morning about a mile from this place between a special Grand Trunk passenger train from Montreal and intermediate points, crowded with passengers for the Sherbrooke Fair, and a local passenger train bound from Island Point to Montreal.

The special train which left Montreal for Sherbrooke this morning consisted of a compound engine, one of the heaviest engines on the division, ten large passenger coaches and one baggage car. The special reached this place about 10 o'clock. The Island Point train was late, and the excursion train was supposed to wait here for it. Instead of doing so, it proceeded on its way to Sherbrooke, and about a mile from Richmond it met the Island Point express coming along at full speed. The heavy excursion train loaded with excursionists and the local express crashed into each other with a frightful shock. The locomotives were completely wrecked, and the two front cars of each train were telescoped.

A frightful scene followed, the passengers being pinned under the debris, and the shrieks of the dying and injured passengers arose above the wreck. Most of those killed were in the smoker of the excursion train. Among the killed was Mr. J. B. Blanchet, M.P. for St. Hyacinthe, who was on his way to visit the Sherbrooke Fair.

Killed and Injured.

The official list of killed and injured is as follows:

The dead:

Fred Bowring, married, South Durham.

F. H. Hackett, route agent, Canadian Express Co., Montreal.

Unknown man from Boleoil.

W. F. Mountain, of Carter, Galbraith & Co., Montreal.

Duouard, boy, supposed to be from Arthabaska.

Ephraim Gaudet, St. Theodore de Acton.

J. B. Blanchet, M.P. for St. Hyacinthe.

Charles A. Simard, St. Hyacinthe.

A. Theodore Richard, Lisgar, Que.

The injured:

Gordon Richmond, single, of South Durham, Que.; Joseph Trudeau, single, Upton; Paul Degiere, single, Rougeville, Que.; Albert Gunter, married, South Durham, Que.; Charles Gunter, married, Liswar, Que.; Felix Payette, route foreman, G. T. R., Montreal; Uldeze Trousseau, single, St. Theodore de Acton, Que.; Fred Webb, mail clerk, Richmond; Thomas E. Unkeny, messenger of Canadian Express Company, Montreal; L. F. Payson, married, St. Hyacinthe; Clois Arisla, single, St. Hyacinthe; Emerson Fee, married, St. Hyacinthe; Gustave Diagneault, single, Salem, Mass.; Alexander McManis, Cliverton, Que.; Alexander Gaudin, single, St. Theodore de Acton; Edward A. M. Gagnon, single, 610 City Hall avenue, Montreal; Archibald Walker, Gore, Que.; J. A. Demault, single, broker, 17 Place d'Armes Hill Montreal; Col. A. St. Denis, St. Hyacinthe; Ernest Paquette, Rougemont, Que.; Eugene Paquette, single, Rougemont; Willis Lipton, single, Lisgar, Que.

A wrecking train and a gang of trainmen were soon on the scene, and the dead and injured were taken from the wreck. A number of the injured were attended to at the local hotels, while others were sent on to Montreal.

Conductor Mistook Train.

The blame for the appalling accident has not yet been definitely placed. The theory is that the conductor of the special from Montreal got confused with trains at Richmond, and was under the impression that the train had arrived from Island Point, while it was the Quebec train which carries the same number. Just as the train was pulling out from the station the operator ran out and shouted to the end conductor not to go until the Island Point train had arrived. The conductor shook his head as if he understood the train had proceeded, and the suspension of the operator and officials at the station, as well as the large number of people who were on the train platform, was terrible, as they realized the terrible danger, and ran down the track.

When they reached the scene, about a mile distant from the station, a terrible sight presented itself. The worst train lay in a heap of scrap. The worst train presented itself on the special into the front passenger coach. The baggage car was lifted clear off the tracks and stuck into the passenger right up to the end three feet from the rear. It was in this coach that the most of the dead and injured were found, and it is alive. It took over half an hour with the wrecking apparatus before the dead and injured could be removed, and then until the side of the car had been cut open.

The sight in the under car was a most gruesome one. The mail car was telescoped into the following passenger car, and three that were killed on this train were sitting in the smoking car. The passengers in the other part of the train did not suffer serious injury.

Conductor to Blame.

At the inquest, which was opened to-night, Telegraph Operator Charles Withrow was examined, and made it

perfectly clear that the fault lay with Conductor Atkinson, of the Montreal special, who neglected to obey orders, and who, by the way, could not be found to-day by the coroner's officers with a summons for him to appear at the inquest.

Stories of Survivors.

Montreal report says—Several of the Montrealers who were injured in the Richmond wreck to-day arrived in the city to-night and told a frightful story of the collision.

Edward Merrill Gagnon, Montreal, said: “I was on the special train in the front car, when the train stopped dead, as if it had hit a stone wall. Then it lurched forward, and there was a crashing and wild yelling in front, just as the first crash came. I shot like an arrow backward, clear over two seats, and pulled up in a heap. When I got back my senses I was badly bruised. The sights were awful.”

J. A. Demault, banker and broker, of Montreal, who had a narrow escape from death, and who sustained a triple fracture of his leg, gave a graphic story of the wreck to-night. “I was taking my two greyhounds,” he said, “to the show at Sherbrooke. They were in the baggage car, and I was with them most of the time. I had just stepped into my seat in the car behind when there was a crash, followed by a sharp cracking. My feet shot out, and I received a blow on the head. Everything was indistinct for a minute, and then I saw daylight. After recovering my senses I heard awful cries, prayers, and curses, and a shriek of torture. I heard someone moaning under me, and I found I was lying across another man and all around me seemed to be people. It was simply terrible. A poor fellow died with my body pinned across his chest. He kept crying: ‘God, take me out! I'm dying! He never there were other others died near me, in frightful agony.’

“I lay still, with the others dying around me, until I was taken out by the rescuers.”

A curious circumstance was that one of Mr. Demault's dogs was killed, while the other escaped.

Mr. Blanchet, M. P., Killed.

Mr. Blanchet left his home at St. Hyacinthe to-day with his friend, Mr. Denis, to visit the Sherbrooke Fair, and his terribly sudden ending is deeply lamented. He had been in practice as a lawyer for many years, and occupied a leading position at the bar of the district. He was elected at the by-election which took place last February, to the place of Hon. M. E. Bernier, when the latter became member of the Railway Commission. He leaves a wife, but no family.

Mr. Charles Simard was a well-known manufacturer, and leaves a wife and several children.

NIAGARA GRAPE CROP.

Reports of Damage by Black Rot Declared to be Exaggerated.

St. Catharines report—A number of prominent fruit growers of this district were interviewed in reference to the report sent out by the Ontario Agricultural Department that the grape crop in the Niagara Peninsula has been ruined by the black rot. They all claim that the damage has been greatly exaggerated. While there is no doubt that some damage has been done, they claim there will be plenty of grapes, while a quantity of them may be only second quality. The rot has affected the white and some varieties of Rogers grapes, and it was worse on the light, sandy soil, and was undoubtedly caused by the wet weather and cold nights, which seriously retarded maturity. In the eastern portion of the county about 50 per cent. of the Niagaras were spoiled.

However, before the rot made its appearance, the yield promised to be exceptionally large, and even now the supply will be in excess of last year's supply, which was considered excellent. If the weather keeps dry and warm for about ten days the rot will likely spread any further. The rot is more prevalent in the eastern portion of the county than in the western. This is accounted for by the fact that the grapes grown on clay soil were harder than those grown on lighter soil.

“BURNSITES” MEETING.

Successful Summer Convention at the Falls.

Niagara Falls report—The 23rd annual summer convention of the Burnside Christian Association has just been brought to a close. The gathering has been the most successful in the history of the association and the attendance has been large and representative, members being present from Toronto, Hamilton, London, Brantford, Galt and other places.

The ministers of the denomination are supported by tithing. Each member pays one-tenth of his actual earnings into the general fund, and from this the leaders are paid stated salaries. They in turn make it their duty to receive and tell the money so received is used for the propagation of the gospel by the distribution of literature, meetings, etc.

The late Rev. Nelson Burns, whose death occurred last June in Toronto, was the founder of the gospel now known as “Burnsism.” He was formerly a well-known Methodist minister, and was expelled from that body for so-called heresy. For 22 years he was President of this association, which was formerly the Canada Holiness Association.

He established his gospel in the town of Georgetown on Aug. 5, 1881, when he made a covenant with God that he would allow Him to be his sole guide in thought, word and deed, and would leave the result of so doing to be judged as a whole at the end of his life. His followers claim that he had learned the secret of always knowing God's will for himself, and that he could and did help very many others into the enjoyment of a similar experience. His autobiography will be published shortly.

The new President is Rev. Albert Trudewill, of Brantford, also expelled from the Methodist Church for heresy, who was for many years the right hand man of the late Mr. Burns. He is a capable and energetic Christian. It is his intention to move to Toronto shortly. The Secretary is Rev. Paul Dine, of Galt, formerly a Methodist divine. Other leaders are Mrs. William Graham, of 480 Ontario street, who is the Sunday School Superintendent; Mrs. Dremery, of London, and Mr. Charles Partridge, of Toronto. Mr. Partridge is manager in Toronto of the medical agency, a collecting business.

The

These thoughts are the most horrible to a few moments she said what to do or say.

“The she grew and No, she was not taken, in spite of version which is doubtless for the long point.

“I was frightened—those of the mystery were dark, and that she had shot into depths had served to from her own and to from a fatal mission.

“I am sure I cannot your object in insisting your wife,” she retorted with a look of defiance.

“I know you know that you did not die during that terrible episode. I know that you were holding your breath, and that you were in the city which the scene although what his mother had been perpetrating.

“For such I regard it beyond my comprehension.”

“I am sure I cannot your object in insisting your wife,” she retorted with a look of defiance.

“I know you know that you did not die during that terrible episode. I know that you were holding your breath, and that you were in the city which the scene although what his mother had been perpetrating.

“For such I regard it beyond my comprehension.”

“I lay still, with the others dying around me, until I was taken out by the rescuers.”

A curious circumstance was that one of Mr. Demault's dogs was killed, while the other escaped.

Mr. Blanchet, M. P., Killed.

Mr. Blanchet left his home at St. Hyacinthe to-day with his friend, Mr. Denis, to visit the Sherbrooke Fair, and his terribly sudden ending is deeply lamented. He had been in practice as a lawyer for many years, and occupied a leading position at the bar of the district. He was elected at the by-election which took place last February, to the place of Hon. M. E. Bernier, when the latter became member of the Railway Commission. He leaves a wife, but no family.

Mr. Charles Simard was a well-known manufacturer, and leaves a wife and several children.

NIAGARA GRAPE CROP.

Reports of Damage by Black Rot Declared to be Exaggerated.

St. Catharines report—A number of prominent fruit growers of this district were interviewed in reference to the report sent out by the Ontario Agricultural Department that the grape crop in the Niagara Peninsula has been ruined by the black rot. They all claim that the damage has been greatly exaggerated. While there is no doubt that some damage has been done, they claim there will be plenty of grapes, while a quantity of them may be only second quality. The rot has affected the white and some varieties of Rogers grapes, and it was worse on the light, sandy soil, and was undoubtedly caused by the wet weather and cold nights, which seriously retarded maturity. In the eastern portion of the county about 50 per cent. of the Niagaras were spoiled.

However, before the rot made its appearance, the yield promised to be exceptionally large, and even now the supply will be in excess of last year's supply, which was considered excellent. If the weather keeps dry and warm for about ten days the rot will likely spread any further. The rot is more prevalent in the eastern portion of the county than in the western. This is accounted for by the fact that the grapes grown on clay soil were harder than those grown on lighter soil.

“BURNSITES” MEETING.

Successful Summer Convention at the Falls.

Niagara Falls report—The 23rd annual summer convention of the Burnside Christian Association has just been brought to a close. The gathering has been the most successful in the history of the association and the attendance has been large and representative, members being present from Toronto, Hamilton, London, Brantford, Galt and other places.

The ministers of the denomination are supported by tithing. Each member pays one-tenth of his actual earnings into the general fund, and from this the leaders are paid stated salaries. They in turn make it their duty to receive and tell the money so received is used for the propagation of the gospel by the distribution of literature, meetings, etc.

The late Rev. Nelson Burns, whose death occurred last June in Toronto, was the founder of the gospel now known as “Burnsism.” He was formerly a well-known Methodist minister, and was expelled from that body for so-called heresy. For 22 years he was President of this association, which was formerly the Canada Holiness Association.

He established his gospel in the town of Georgetown on Aug. 5, 1881, when he made a covenant with God that he would allow Him to be his sole guide in thought, word and deed, and would leave the result of so doing to be judged as a whole at the end of his life. His followers claim that he had learned the secret of always knowing God's will for himself, and that he could and did help very many others into the enjoyment of a similar experience. His autobiography will be published shortly.

The new President is Rev. Albert Trudewill, of Brantford, also expelled from the Methodist Church for heresy, who was for many years the right hand man of the late Mr. Burns. He is a capable and energetic Christian. It is his intention to move to Toronto shortly. The Secretary is Rev. Paul Dine, of Galt, formerly a Methodist divine. Other leaders are Mrs. William Graham, of 480 Ontario street, who is the Sunday School Superintendent; Mrs. Dremery, of London, and Mr. Charles Partridge, of Toronto. Mr. Partridge is manager in Toronto of the medical agency, a collecting business.

“I lay still, with the others dying around me, until I was taken out by the rescuers.”

A curious circumstance was that one of Mr. Demault's dogs was killed, while the other escaped.

Mr. Blanchet, M. P., Killed.

Mr. Blanchet left his home at St. Hyacinthe to-day with his friend, Mr. Denis, to visit the Sherbrooke Fair, and his terribly sudden ending is deeply lamented. He had been in practice as a lawyer for many years, and occupied a leading position at the bar of the district. He was elected at the by-election which took place last February, to the place of Hon. M. E. Bernier, when the latter became member of the Railway Commission. He leaves a wife, but no family.

Mr. Charles Simard was a well-known manufacturer, and leaves a wife and several children.

NIAGARA GRAPE CROP.

Reports of Damage by Black Rot Declared to be Exaggerated.

St. Catharines report—A number of prominent fruit growers of this district were interviewed in reference to the report sent out by the Ontario Agricultural Department that the grape crop in the Niagara Peninsula has been ruined by the black rot. They all claim that the damage has been greatly exaggerated. While there is no doubt that some damage has been done, they claim there will be plenty of grapes, while a quantity of them may be only second quality. The rot has affected the white and some varieties of Rogers grapes, and it was worse on the light, sandy soil, and was undoubtedly caused by the wet weather and cold nights, which seriously retarded maturity. In the eastern portion of the county about 50 per cent. of the Niagaras were spoiled.

However, before the rot made its appearance, the yield promised to be exceptionally large, and even now the supply will be in excess of last year's supply, which was considered excellent. If the weather keeps dry and warm for about ten days the rot will likely spread any further. The rot is more prevalent in the eastern portion of the county than in the western. This is accounted for by the fact that the grapes grown on clay soil were harder than those grown on lighter soil.

“BURNSITES” MEETING.

Successful Summer Convention at the Falls.

Niagara Falls report—The 23rd annual summer convention of the Burnside Christian Association has just been brought to a close. The gathering has been the most successful in the history of the association and the attendance has been large and representative, members being present from Toronto, Hamilton, London, Brantford, Galt and other places.

The ministers of the denomination are supported by tithing. Each member pays one-tenth of his actual earnings into the general fund, and from this the leaders are paid stated salaries. They in turn make it their duty to receive and tell the money so received is used for the propagation of the gospel by the distribution of literature, meetings, etc.

The late Rev. Nelson Burns, whose death occurred last June in Toronto, was the founder of the gospel now known as “Burnsism.” He was formerly a well-known Methodist minister, and was expelled from that body for so-called heresy. For 22 years he was President of this association, which was formerly the Canada Holiness Association.

He established his gospel in the town of Georgetown on Aug. 5, 1881, when he made a covenant with God that he would allow Him to be his sole guide in thought, word and deed, and would leave the result of so doing to be judged as a whole at the end of his life. His followers claim that he had learned the secret of always knowing God's will for himself, and that he could and did help very many others into the enjoyment of a similar experience. His autobiography will be published shortly.

The new President is Rev. Albert Trudewill, of Brantford, also expelled from the Methodist Church for heresy, who was for many years the right hand man of the late Mr. Burns. He is a capable and energetic Christian. It is his intention to move to Toronto shortly. The Secretary is Rev. Paul Dine, of Galt, formerly a Methodist divine. Other leaders are Mrs. William Graham, of 480 Ontario street, who is the Sunday School Superintendent; Mrs. Dremery, of London, and Mr. Charles Partridge, of Toronto. Mr. Partridge is manager in Toronto of the medical agency, a collecting business.