JOB PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

Executed nearly, cheaply, and expeditiously at the DAILY NEWS JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

Travellers' Guide.

Trains arrive and depart from the Kingston Station as follows

GOING EAST

1.45 a.m	1.30 p.m 1.30 "	Mixed train 3.15 a.m " " 6.15 "

GOING WEST.

4.15 p.m 4.35 "	3.30 a.m	Mixed train 6.45 a.m " " 10.00 "

[This is by Montreal time, from which deduct 1.4 minutes for the difference between Montreal and Kingston time.]

Single copies of the DAILY NEWS may be had at the counter of the publishing office. Price 2d.

Single copies of the CHRONICLE AND NEWS, containing the news of the week, may be had in wrappers for mailing. Price 3d. each, issued every Friday.

TO CORRESPONDENTS

Anonymous communications can receive no attention. Accepted communications intended for insertion must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as evidence of an honest intention. It is also expedient that correspondents should be brief, and write only on one side of the sheet of paper. No notice will be taken of communications signed "Subscriber," "Inquirer," "Reader," or other such signatures.

The Daily News.

SATURDAY EVENING, AUGUST 29.

SEE FIRST PAGE.

The merchants in Belleville have come back to "silver at par." A meeting was held on Thursday night at which they mutually agreed to break the silver bond. The return to the former practice in Belleville now leaves this part of Canada unanimous in the confession that the silver discount will not work without the force of law to back it up. All the combinations that have been made have proved fruitless.

The following paragraph, embodying several errors, is from the New York *Sun*:—

"Nova Scotia has been snubbed. The Imperial Government got Sir Roundell Palmer and Vernon Harcourt to argue its side of the case, and these clever lawyers have concluded that the Blue Noses have no rights which the Imperial Government is bound to respect. There is a strong flavour of Taneyism about their logic. We now want to see what Mr Attorney General Wilkins and Mr Joseph Howe will do. We hope they will be equal to the occasion. The least we look for is the extinguishment of the Crown lawyers under the thundering logic of Wilkins and Howe. As to fighting, we do not believe they have got up to that point yet; but the kettle is boiling furiously, and there's no knowing when it may boil over. If the President would only go down there on his approaching summer excursion, we should soon see a Boston tea party in the ten-mile long and ten-fathom deep harbour of Halifax."

It is a mistake to assert that the Imperial Government employed Messrs. Palmer and Harcourt. They were employed by the Nova Scotian delegates, and paid with money that came out of the Nova Scotian treasury.

It is also a mistake to summarize the opinion of these eminent constitutional lawyers by saying that they have "concluded that the Blue Noses have no rights which the Imperial Government is bound to respect." Their opinion shows, it is true, that the Imperial Parliament had absolute authority in passing the British North America Act, but they point out what is an obvious fact, that while the Imperial Parliament did not require to have the consent of the colonial legislatures, yet they took care to proceed as if acting upon such consent. The preamble of the Act reads:—"Whereas the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick have expressed their desire," etc., to be confederated; from which it is plain that the Imperial Parliament was studiously acting in mild deference to the wishes of the colonies, and not with the tyranny of power that is inseparably associated with the American school-book idea of British colonial government.

It is a mistake to call these advocates the Crown lawyers, or to imagine that they were acting for the Crown.

It is a mistaken inference to suppose that Messrs. Wilkins and Howe will get exasperated over this legal opinion, or attempt to crush the logic of its authors. Mr Attorney-General Wilkins has come to the worst, and suffered a great defeat at the hands of the Unionist champion, Mr Blanchard, by being compelled to give publicity to the opinion obtained in England, after a useless attempt to conceal its damaging effect upon the cause of Repeal.

Further, it is a mistake to imagine that there is going to be a revolution in Nova Scotia. The American press has given every encouragement to the annexationist and revolutionary tendencies of a few resident Americans; but their movement failed from the moment that the Legislature of Nova Scotia pledged itself to confine its exertions for Repeal to legitimate measures. There will be no "Boston tea party" in Halifax harbour, however much Yankee sympathies would rejoice at such a primary act of defiance.

We should be glad if American newspapers, dealing with colonial matters, would be more careful of the facts than the *Sun* has been in this instance. We gladly bear witness to the customary accuracy and impartiality of the *Sun* (which, under its present management, is one of the most readable of American papers), but we confess we receive a shock to our appreciation of this journal by its flippant and inaccurate manner of dealing with the affairs of Nova Scotia and the Canadian Dominion.

MILITARY SCHOOL.—Names of Cadets who have obtained certificates during the past week—1st class, George E. Hamwell, Belleville. 2nd class—Fitchenberg Werner, Kingston.

PICNIC.—The steamer Pierrepont left this morning for Hitchcock's, Wolfe Island, with a number of the employees of the Grand Trunk Railroad Company, bound on a picnic excursion. The number was somewhat lessened by the roughness of the lake.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

FROM TORONTO.

Toronto, August 29.—Immense quantities of barley are coming into the city.

The Parliament of Quebec has been prorogued till the 2nd October.

Fire-marshal Davis, of Montreal, has been arrested for incendiarism.

The *Daily Telegraph* is to be issued in an enlarged form on Monday as a morning paper. The announcement is all the talk.

A game association is to be formed here.

Howe is said to demand the Lieutenant Governorship of Nova Scotia.

The *Evening Journal* of Toronto is about to be changed to a morning newspaper and considerably enlarged. We are glad to be able to record the success the publishers have met with since the establishment of the Journal, a success which has encouraged them to extend their enterprize.

GRAIN ARRIVALS AND FREIGHTS.—There is a marked improvement in grain freights both up and down the lake, and considerable inquiry exists for vessels. The barque Waterwitch and schooner Sweepstakes, with wheat from Chicago, and the schooners Andes and Storrs, with corn from Toledo, arrived here yesterday.

FRESH BREEZE.—Early this morning the wind on the lake blew a close-reefed topsail breeze which continued unabated until midday. The steamer Rochester for Oswego put back from stress of weather, as did also the steamer St Helen for Trenton. Several barges laden with leached ashes for Oswego, and other small craft, also put back from the same cause.

TWO MILE BOAT RACE.—It is said that Johnson and Berry have made arrangements to pull a two mile race for $200 in Kingston harbour some time next month. The water here is unknown to both, and that is the reason why it has been selected. Just after the champion race in Ottawa, Berry challenged Johnson, and this match is probably the result.

CAUGHT AT LAST.—The man H. P. Taylor, who robbed another thief at Henderson, U.S., of $150, was to-day arrested by detective McAuley. Since his departure hence he has been staying at Ernestown. He appeared to be very penitent, and says he returned to Kingston for the purpose of giving himself up to the authorities here to be returned to the U. States. He attributes his conduct to the influence of drink at the time of the theft, a habit of drinking to excess having been acquired by him during a term of service in the American army. The constable from Henderson after staying here some days returned home on Thursday last, having relinquished all hope of an arrest. His return has been telegraphed by the police authrities to-day.

The Ward Brothers have addressed a note to the editor of *Bell's Life in London*, proposing to row any four English boatmen a race of five or six miles for $5,000 a side; the race to take place in England or America, as shall be agreed upon.

The *Lavaca* (Texas) *Commercial* learns that the cotton worm has appeared in countless millions, and is destroying the crops along the Guadalupe river.

A bass weighing 40 lbs was recently caught by a Newport (R.I.) fisherman, but when landing it a shark seized and went off with the better part of it.

There is an industrious man living at Bangor, who has his garden lighted with gas to enable him to weed his vegetables.

Preparations are being made in Montreal to accommodate 2,000 persons who are expected to be present at the coming great rifle match.

Mrs Oliphant, the authoress of many clever domestic novels, has received from Disraeli's government a pension of £100.

One of the richest men in Manchester, N. H., 25 years ago, now saws wood for a living, and one of the richest men now was a daily labourer 10 years ago.

Mr Walter Williams, formerly of the County of Prince Edward, was shot through the heart while assisting in capturing a robber at Gold Hill, Nevada, on the 26th July.

Prince Metternich expects to obtain this year from his vineyards at Johannisberg as marvellous a quantity of wine as that of the celebrated year of the comet, 1811.

It may be valuable knowledge to ladies in the kitchen to learn that John Chinaman takes a carving knife, cuts a potato in sections, places one on the point of his carver, and with the blade pears his onion without inconvenience to his eyes.

Speaking about dishonesty in New York, a correspondent mentions a sample of the petty losses to which the business men of the city are subject. This sample was that of a tobacconist who employs 300 hands, and estimates that by the cigars they smoke and carry away to sell surreptitiously, he loses about $15,000 annually.

Few people would suppose that the fact of this being 'leap-year' has added over £15,000 to the estimates. This is about one day's pay for the forces.—*English paper.*

An old citizen of Junction City, Kansas, named Thomas Reynolds, was taken by unknown parties on Saturday night and hung to a tree. His back was placarded, "Horse thieves, beware! we know you."

The plum crops of Albany and Rensselaer counties will be very large this year. Mr Van Rensselaer, a short distance from Greenbush, has four hundred and eighty plum trees. The trees will yield five hundred bushels of plums.

The telegrams still constantly mention disturbances in Spain. Aragon is troubled by bands of insurgents, and troops have been sent in pursuit. Local movements of that kind come to little, but it is affirmed that the rural and civic guard has been called out throughout Spain as a check on the soldiery. That indicates real danger, and so does the vigourous protest of the Duke de Montpensier. The Duke would not risk the confiscation of his revenues unless well assured that the present *regime* were coming to an end.

The honours for Abyssinia are at last out, and it can hardly be said that they are not liberally bestowed. That due discrimination has been shown in the selections is a matter about which we shall, doubtless, hear conflicting opinions and remonstrances from those left out in the cold. Be that as it may, the batch is a large one, comprising two K.C.B's and twenty-six C.B's, and, in the way of promotions, one major-general, six A.D.C.'s to the Queen, three of them involving promotion to the rank of colonel, nine other promotions to that rank, seventeen brevet lieutenant-colonelcies, and thirty brevet majorities.

It has been decided for the first time that "picketing" is an offence against the criminal law. Three stone-masons at Leeds have been found guilty, and sentenced to four months' imprisonment. All they did was to plant themselves in the road close to a building where the men had struck, and shout out at some new hands, "Bah, bah, black sheep!" Mr Justice Lush and the jury held that this was intimidation. The necessity for a law clearly defining intimidation becomes more urgent every year.

CRICKET MATCH.

The return match between the Kingston and Grafton clubs, which commenced on Friday, was one of the most exciting games which have been exhibited in Kingston for many a day, and the interest was participated in by a larger number of spectators than have been seen on the ground during the present season. The ladies filled the pavilion with the beauty and fashion of Kingston, and in addition many carriages were present freighted with similarly fair and interested spectators. The pavilion steps, the benches, the sward front of the pavilion, and the ground by the surrounding fences were lined with spectators, who watched the game throughout with unflagging attention, while many others equally active had stationed themselves in the vicinity of the scoring booth and telegraph board. The applause which greeted any capital hits of the players or the exit of a successful bat was something like the correct thing, and brought up recollections in the minds of many an old cricketer present of times when, on the same ground, he had retired from the wickets with similar "blushing honours thick upon him." In addition to the ordinary accommodation for the match the club had provided a handsome refreshment tent at the lower end of the ground, where lunch was provided for the visitors and their opponents in the shape of a handsome spread, while another accommodation tent was erected near the pavilion. The new scoring booth recently erected, and of which notice was before taken in the *News*, cannot be too highly estimated both as to situation and convenience. The alteration was so much needed that it only appears strange that it was not sooner adopted. We understand that this, as well as other untiring efforts in behalf of cricket, is one more score to the credit of the Secretary of the K. C. C., Mr R. W. Barrow.

The splendid band of the R. C. Rifles came on the ground in the afternoon of yesterday, and their enlivening strains was another, and not the least prominent feature of the gay scene of the ground.

It had been arranged that the match should be a two days affair, consequently after the two first innings of the clubs, the result of which was given in last evening's *News*, the Kingston again took their station at the wickets, and after some splendid play when the wickets were drawn at 7 o'clock, they had run up a score of 147, with seven wickets down with Brown and Corbett still batting, and doing much damage to their opponents' chance of the game.

The game was resumed at eleven o'clock this morning. Brown and Corbett took the places they had relinquished last night, and succeeded in making a respectable addition to their score. At the close the Kingstonians left their opponents the nice little job of making up 244 to win.

KINGSTON.

SECOND INNINGS.

G. Barrow b Patterson	9
Johnston l b w	1
Baines b Patterson	4
Agnew l b w	14
Glancey b Patterson	36
Hornby c Beattie b Patterson	27
Burns b Willoughby	1
Brown, not out	34
Corbett, b Patterson	26
R. W. Barrow, b Patterson	0
S. Phippen, run out	3
Byes	6
Leg Byes	9
Wides	7
	171

GRAFTON.

SECOND INNINGS.

Dr Willoughby b Brown	2
Burnett b Agnew	6
C. Rogers l b w	1
R. Z. Rogers b Agnew	22
Bruce b Brown	2
Cummings not out	34
Patterson b Hornby	6
Beatty b Burns	4
J. Willoughby b Brown	4
Boswell c R. W. Barrow b Brown	2
Johnson b Brown	2
Byes	13
Leg byes	6
Wides	6
	110

Majority in favour of Kingston, 133.

ABSCONDING OF TWO BROKERS.

The community of brokers were thrown into a state of excitement yesterday at the intelligence of the absconding of Messrs. Jones and Sanford, two parties doing business under the title of bankers and brokers, corner of Little St. James street and Place D'Armes Square. By many the rumour was not believed, while many others said it was only what they expected. A visit to the place of business set all doubts at an end. The sign boards were there; the placards stating that current funds were bought and sold were there; but the door was found firmly secured, and the most eager inquiries could not discover the whereabouts of the two business men. The facts, as far as can be learned at present, are these: The principal in the firm, a Prussian by birth, but who adopted the ordinary *alias* of Jones, and who was as much like a Jones as like Jonah, left Baltimore under very suspicious circumstances, and carrying, it is said, a go od deal of other people's money with him, arrived in this city some time ago, and began a broking and banking business in Place d'Armes Square, in partnership with his step-son Sanford, under the title of Jones & Sanford. For a while past it has been known that the firm have been carrying on business at a loss, but nothing occurred in their business transactions to create any suspicion until last evening, when they busied themselves borrowing money from those who were good enough to lend. All night the neighbours heard preparations for departure being made, but suspected nothing. The firm, it is supposed, took the five o'clock train for the land of liberty. Some time ago a party arrived from the United States, and every night since the head of the establishment and himself have been noticed deep in the calculation of figures, with either the intent of settling up old scores, or opening new ones. It is also said that the absconding parties have succeeded in passing a number of forged drafts to a considerable amount, but nothing definite is known as to this. The amounts borrowed from the brokers were in small sums. Further particulars will soon transpire.—*Montreal Gazette.*

Miss Siddons, a great-granddaughter of the great English actress, is about to appear on the stage in New York.

Mr Dickens picked up this story during his last visit to America: A man in the United States knew everybody. Name what celebrity you could, Palmerston, Guizot, Arago, Landseer, Livingston, Mario—no matter. "Oh, yes! I knew him very well indeed." At last a provoked cynic asked, "Did you happen to know the Siamese twins!" The omniscient but conscientious speaker at once replied, "Well, one of them I knew exceedingly well, but I am not quite sure whether I ever happened to meet the other."

It is said that Oliver Dalrymple, who is the largest farmer in the State of Minnesota, having 1,700 acres devoted to wheat, will have cleared $100,000 from the last two harvests, which includes the one now being secured.

To show its contempt for all projects for its capture, the lightning went into the gable of the house of a lightning rod seller at Cleveland, and tore it to splinters, despite the nineteen rods which were intended to protect the building.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM Mr HOWE.

A second letter has been addressed by Mr Howe to the Halifax *Chronicle*. The occasion for this letter was an anonymous communication in the *Recorder*, the most violent, as it is probably the least influential, of the anti-union organs, attacking the veteran leader of the majority in Nova Scotia, for his letter published on the eve of the arrival of the Canadian Ministers, and in which he rebuked the cowardly suggestion of the *Recorder*, that those gentlemen should receive "rough handling" when they reached Halifax. The sentiment of that letter, "if we have lost our constitution, let us at least preserve our manners," will pass into a *motto* among our fellow colonists on the seaboard. A number of correspondents assailed him anonymously, hinting at all possible motives for the letter, and demanding from him distinct answers to certain categorical questions. Mr Howe's letter in reply to these assailants does him infinite credit. He draws a line, too often overlooked, between the man standing in the presence of official responsibility and he who has no such responsibility; and he points out that the former is entitled to fair consideration for his conduct, and to at least a generous interpretation of his motives. This may be said to be the great principle of this letter from Mr Howe, and, if it shall succeed in impressing that principle not simply upon the people of Nova Scotia, but upon those of the other Provinces of the Dominion, it will not have been written in vain.

THE ENGLISH BRIBERY AND ELECTION LAW.

We expended a good deal of time following up the disjunctive debates on the Bribery Bill in the British Commons, without any clear idea of its provisions. When Mr Disraeli introduced it, the suggested transference of contested cases from a Committee of Elections to a Puisne Judge provoked loud-tongued clamour, and the Ministry eminently, at the mercy of the House, dallied with the question. It agreed to alter its bill. Subsequently the Opposition made further modifications, and, finally, alterations were effected in committee, so that we could not comprehend the details until it became law. It is premature to affirm that a system which will work well in England would be suited to our atmosphere, though the contrary cannot be affirmed without disparaging our Judges, which is not our role. The general impression was, that the Commons could not be induced to part with its authority and vest in other hands the enormous power of deciding the elegibility of a member; nevertheless it enacted a law which enables a Judge to conduct controverted elections and pronounce the fate of an election petition. In future a petition will be presented to the Court of Common Pleas, by some person who was either a candidate or had a right to vote at the election to which such petition refers. The petitioner must proceed within 21 days after return of writ, and give security in the sum of $5,000. The petitions will be tried in the order they are presented. The trial will be conducted by a Judge of one of the Superior Courts of Common Law, selected by seniority or agreement from the rota. The rota will consist of a Puisne Judge from each of the three Superior Courts; if necessary, the list will be increased by appointing a second Judge from the Superior Court. The Judge who tries the petition will sit in the borough or county to which it relates—moving from place to place as he sees fit. Under special circumstances the Court of Common Pleas may order the case to be tried outside the county. At the conclusion of the trial, the Judge will determine, without the intervention of a Jury, who is elected, or whether the election is void, and will certify the same to the Speaker. If corrupt practices are charged in the petition, he must report whether such practices were within the knowledge of the candidates and who was guilty of them, and he may report any other matter he sees fit arising out of the contest. Law questions may be reserved for the decision of the Court of Common Pleas; meanwhile the certificate remains in abeyance. A Judge's report, affirming corrupt practices at an election, will have the same effect as an Election Committee. The Judge must be received with the customary ceremonies by Sheriff of county or Mayor of borough as if attending Assize. Witnesses subpœnaed and sworn, are subject to penalties for perjury, while those refusing to attend are punishable for contempt of Court, and new witnesses permissive. No petition can be withdrawn without the consent of the Judge, or without leave of Court of Common Pleas; and notice of withdrawal being given, any person who might have been a petitioner may ask to be substituted. The costs to be awarded as the Judge sees fit. When the Judge reports bribery "by or with the knowledge and consent of any candidate," such candidate shall be deemed to have been personally guilty of bribery, and be incapable during the seven years next after his being found guilty, of being elected to or sitting in the House of Commons; of being registered as a voter; of voting at any election; or holding the office of Justice of the Peace, or any judicial or municipal office. If a candidate employs an agent who had been found guilty of corrupt practices within the seven years' disqualification, the election of the candidate is void. Candidates guilty of corrupt practices other than bribery are liable to the "Corrupt Practices Prevention Act" on the report of the Judge. Such are the general provisions of this salutary measure. Those, only, who have encountered the inequalities and disabling forms of our law can appreciate the annoyances and injustice to which petitioners are subject. The Speaker is master of the position, and can with impunity reject the security, however perfect. There is no appeal—no redress. If the petitioner escape wreck at starting and reach a Committee, any one familiar with the state of parties can predict with tolerable accuracy what his fate will be. The majority of the Committee are intensely ignorant of the first principles of law, and liable to be bamboozled and fooled by the Chairman selected for his legal knowledge. Decisions are pronounced in utter contempt of equity, legality, and precedents. We might cite case after case demonstrating the accuracy of these words. It is notorious in Parliamentary circles that a petitioner's fate is decided less on the merits of his petition than his political proclivities; but it is not generally known outside Parliament that no matter how wrongful or outrageous the decision of the Committee may be, no member can bring the subject before the House. The report of the Committee kills discussion. If we turn to our law regulating controverted elections, we find that the member who openly bribed voters is not subject to any penalty beyond the loss of the vote proved to have been bought. May we indulge the hope that when the framework of Confederation has been filled up, our Commons will emulate the patriotism and noble spirit of reform with which the British Parliament attempts to extirpate a foul abuse and purge the electoral system of demoralizing influences? If we are poor, let our poor not be trained to dishonesty, and tempted to sell the privilege of voting by immunity to the tempter.—*Montreal News.*

Captain Gregor has discovered the remains of an enormous animal at Kooringa, South Australia. Among the bones discovered is a part of the lower jaw in which the teeth are imbedded five inches. The teeth measure two and a half inches across the surface each way.

The "dead lock in Victoria" has complicated itself. The ministry not choosing, under instructions from England, to propose the grant to Lady Darling, except in a separate Bill, the Assembly has passed a vote of want of confidence by a two-thirds majority. Thereupon the Governor, Sir J. H, T. Manners Sutton, sends down a message saying, that as no promise has been held out of co-operation between the two Houses he shall keep his ministers in spite of the vote, as a temporary arrangement. This really puzzles the Assembly, which can only stop the supplies already stopped by the Darling dispute, and does not see what to do next to coerce the Governor and the Council. There is no chance of the Assembly yielding, and another dissolution would be useless; but we have yet to learn the effect which will be produced by Sir Charles Darling's renunciation of the grant. It is not certain that it will produce any, the Assembly being determined to enforce its sovereign control over all money questions.

THE CATTLE DISEASE IN NEW YORK.

Dr. B. Howard on Thursday experimented on the four animals at Communipaw which have recovered under treatment. The result proved satisfactory in every respect. Dr. Howard visited Bull's Head on Tuesday and found two diseased cattle, one of which was quite sick and the other just beginning to be affected. The former was immediately slaughtered and a post mortem examination made. The other was placed in quarantine, and will remain under careful inspection. The daily arrivals at Bull's Head have fallen off greatly, and hardly average half what they used to be. On Tuesday night 600 arrived, and were received and carefully inspected by Dr. Morris, Assistant State Commissioner, assisted by a squad of six sanitary police. All of them were in good condition; though shortly afterward a sick ox was found running loose in Third Avenue, which was supposed to have belonged to one of the droves, but had been turned out by the owner for fear of implicating the rest. The examinations at Albany are very thorough, and all animals which appear to be suffering even from over-fatigue are detained by order of Governor Fenton for observation and rest before being allowed to proceed. Large quantities of disinfectants have been ordered from the manufacturers, and are being forwarded to various depots for sanitary purposes.

"FOUL PLAY" IN NEW YORK.

The business disagreements between Messrs. J. T. Lloyd, lessee of the New York Theatre, and D. H. Harkins, of the Broadway Theatre, each of whom claim the exclusive right to produce the drama of "Foul Play," as obtained from Mr Harry D. Palmer, were brought to a disgraceful issue last night. It appears that Mr Lloyd applied to Justice Barnard, of the Supreme Court, for an injunction restraining Harkins from producing the play, and also an order of arrest for Harkins. This was placed in the hands of Sheriff O'Brien for service, and it is alleged by the Sheriff's officers that Harkins kept out of the way and avoided arrest, and the only alternative left for them was to arrest him at the theatre. At about 9 o'clock last night, a party of the deputy sheriffs, consisting of Geo Hickey, James Moore, James Ward, Dennis Leary and Thomas Quinn, proceeded to the theatre for the purpose of arresting Harkins. It is alleged by the *attaches* of the theatre that the deputy sheriffs made their appearance at the stage door of the Broadway Theatre, accompanied by an usher from the New York Theatre, to whom alone of the party Harkins was known. They at once seized Stephen Wallace, the aged door-keeper, and, as is alleged, placed a pistol to his head and threatened to blow his brains out if he interfered or gave an alarm. They pushed the old man aside and rushed on the stage. At this time the curtain was down, it being the interval between the first and second acts of the piece. The deputy sheriffs made a rush for the stairs leading to the dressing rooms, which are under the stairs. At the head of the stairs they were met by Stephen Wilson, the property man of the theatre, who demanded their business and the reason for their aggressive conduct. Hickey, the deputy sheriff, who seemed to be the leader of the party, seized Wilson by the throat, and, forcing him back over the railing, fired two shots at him, both of which took effect, one in the head and the other in the right leg, causing injuries of a highly dangerous nature. Jas. Ward, another of the deputy sheriffs, drew a revolver and fired three shots at Wilson, and unfortunately one of the bullets took effect in the body of Leslie Chamberlain, a boy about sixteen years of age, who was coming up stairs at the time, inflicting a wound which, it is feared, is of a fatal nature. The noise of the scuffle and the firing of the shots, as may be imagined, created an intense excitement behind the scenes, as well as before the curtain. In the meantime, Harkins, who had been warned by the appearance of the Sheriff's *posse* and the firing of the shots, walked out into the auditorium and into the street. The pistol firing attracted officers Fogarty and Henderson, of the Eighth precinct to the theatre, who, on learning what had occurred, arrested Hickey, Ward, Moore, Leary, and Quinn, and took them to the Prince street police station, where they were locked up for the night. Wilson, the property man, and the lad Chamberlain were taken to the New York Hospital. Wilson's wounds, though of a serious nature, are not considered necessarily fatal. The bullet from Ward's pistol entered the right arm of the lad, and, passing through, penetrated the right breast, and is supposed to have lodged in the lungs. Considerable internal hemorrhage resulted, and the attending surgeon gave no hopes of his recovery. The lad was employed as a gas lighter in the theatre. He resided with his parents at 101 Seventh avenue.

The above narrative was obtained by our reporter, through the police, from the *attaches* of the theatre, who all unite in asserting that the conduct of the sheriff's *posse* was entirely uncalled for, as no resistance was offered. The deputy-sheriffs did not exhibit any document or state their business when they entered the theatre.

When searched at the police station, a revolver with two chambers discharged, was found on the person of Hickey. Ward had one with three of the chambers empty. Quinn had one with all the chambers fully loaded.—*New York World, 25th.*

Lindsay, August 28.—The silver question has come to grief and proved a failure. The merchants of this place decided to drop it. A meeting was held here last evening, and, after fairly discussing the matter, it was decided that, after all, taking silver at par was the lesser evil of the two.

Some time ago the teachers of the Presbyterian Sabbath School, St. Mary's, raised a subscription and purchased a melodeon for use in the scool. Some of the members of the congregation objected and wanted it removed; the teachers refused, but said they would abide by the decision of a congregational meeting. The point was summarily decided by some parties who entered the church and removed the obnoxious organ, and it has not since been seen.

On Tuesday afternoon the boiler of a steam threshing machine, which was being used on the farm of Robert McIntyre, a few miles above Chatham, on the Thames, exploded and did considerable damage besides inflicting personal injuries. The engine and boiler was all in one part, and had a pressure of 80 pounds of steam. There were a number of men in the vicinity, and 14 were more or less injured. The machinery was blown in almost all directions, striking every thing in the way. A son of Mr McIntyre was badly scalded, so he would not survive. A man named Bedford was blown twenty or thirty feet and alighted on a hog pen, but without receiving any injuries of a serious nature. The other twelve were bruised and scratched considerably. Their escape from death was certainly miraculous.

MARINE MONSTER.—A marine monster, which was captured off Eastport, Me., recently, is thus described by the St. Croix Courier:—After being towed ashore he was found to measure thirty-five feet in length and seven feet across. His head is shaped like a bullfrog's, and his skin resembles the hide of an elephant. It possesses two legs or paddles about five feet from the tail. Soon after it was caught it was seen by Rev. H. A. Philbrick, L. L. Wadsworth, Esq., agent of the Pembroke Iron Works, and others. In conformity with the shrewd Yankee enterprise which distinguishes our neighbours, it is to be stuffed and exhibited, so that the curious will have an opportunity of seeing this wonderful creature. Of course there are various conjectures as to the nature of the nondescript. Some think it a species of the shark, but the shape of its head and the size of its mouth are opposed to the theory. Others think it a whale, but it does not seem to possess the breathing apparatus of that denizen of the deep.

DREADFUL TORNADO IN WISCONSIN.

The Janesville (Wis.) *Gazette* of 17th, says:—On Saturday evening, about 6 o'clock, a most disastrous tornado passed over the towns of La Prairie and Clinton, in this county. On visiting the scene yesterday, we learned the following particulars:

A few light low clouds were seen flying from a north-westerly direction a greater part of the afternoon, no one in that vicinity fearing any danger from the storm. At about 6 o'clock a light cloud was observed coming from the south-east, moving at a very rapid rate. At the same time a large black cloud passed over the orchard of Mr Jacob Shencks. It seems that as these two clouds approached each other they settled down to the earth, a low heavy noise was heard, resembling the moving of a heavy train of cars, accompanied by heavy peals of thunder. The cyclone formed in shape something similar to a large balloon, with a large trunk extending to the ground. At this time it had reached the farm of Mr Holmes, occupied by Mr Thomas Monahan. The first damage done was the tearing down of a few rods of fence; then a small granary, lifting it some twenty feet in the air, landing on the opposite side of a fence. Next came the barn, twelve by twenty-five, which was taken up and torn completely to pieces, the most complete wreck we ever saw. Just before the tornado struck the barn, Mrs Ellen Monahan, an infirm lady, seventy-eight years of age, went out to take care of a little boy, who was in the barn with his sister, about 9 years of age. Mrs Monahan was taken up in the whirlwind and instantly killed. The girl was taken up also (incredible as it may seem) to a height of fifty feet (some who witnessed it say one hundred feet), her clothes were torn completely off and carried quite a distance, doing her no bodily injury. When asked how high she was blown, she answered, "O sir! I was almost up to the sky."

The storm then took an easterly direction, dropping quite down to the earth, so low that men stacking a short distance away could see over the whole of it, and in its progress lifted some eighteen stacks of grain, carrying some of it a distance of forty rods, undoing the bundles and completely threshing the greater part as it went.

The cloud was about the size of a large circus tent, and after leaving the farm of Mr Holmes did not again strike the earth until it reached the farm of Mr Briggs, near Turtle Creek, where it met *terra firma* for the last time, scattering a few stacks of wheat, doing no particular damage. From Mr Briggs' farm the cyclone took an aerial flight, making in appearance a grand balloon (as near as can be described) ascension, passing rapidly to the southeast. The results of this catastrophe are now not known. Mr Monahan's loss, besides the family afflictions, is very great, losing his entire crop and every building on the farm save the farmhouse. The funeral of Mrs Monahan was to have been to-day at the Catholic church. At no place in its path did it cover more than three rods in width, and when at a distance of three miles from the scene of its earthly career, it seemed to roll over on the side of the huge balloon, now and then sending out a volume of chained lightning, accompanied with loud and long peals of heavy thunder, and passing away in the distance, leaving little or no rain.

It is an amusing sight to see a row of young ladies all eating corn as they would perform on a flute.

Several of the American barges now in Montreal are showing the political proclivities of those connected with them, by hoisting the stars and stripes, and the names of "Seymour and Blair."

DIED.

In Kingston, on the 28th instant, Ann Nelson relict of Joseph Nelson, aged 81 years.

Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, Mr John Jones, Division street, on Sunday, at 4:30 p.m., to Waterloo cemetery.

FRESH ARRIVALS.

FOR SALE BY

W. R. McRAE & CO.

Half Chests Choice Gunpowder Tea
Half Chests Choice Young Hyson Tea
Half Chests Choice Souchong
Half Chests Choice Congou
Half Chests Twankay
Half Chests Fine Japan
Hhds. Cuba Sugar
Bbls. Porto Rico Sugar
Cases Brown Sugar, cheap
Bbls. Dry Crushed
Bbls. Granulated Sugar
Bbls. Ground Sugar
Bbls. Yellow Refined, all numbers
Bbls. Amber Syrup
Bbls. Golden Syrup
Cases Prime Smoked Salmon
Cases Fresh Lobsters, 1lb and 2lb tins
Cases Pickled Lobsters
Cases Sardines, fresh, ½ and ¼ tins
Cases Prime Cove Oysters, in tins
Cases Marmalade, Crosse and Blackwell's
Cases Marmalade, "Dundee"
Cases Bernard's Old Tom Gin
Cases Booth's Old Tom Gin
Cases Green Gin, De Kuyper and Son
Cases Red Gin, De Kuyper and Son
Cases Ginger Wine, "Bernard's"
Cases Ginger Wine, "Thompson's"
Cases Ginger Brandy
Cases Orange Bitters
Cases John Bull Bitters
Cases Italian Bitters
Qr. Casks Old Scotch Malt Whiskey
Bbls Morton's Family Proof and Common Whiskey
Hhds. and Qr. Casks Brandy, Hennessey
Hhds. and Qr Casks Brandy, Otard, Dupuy and Co.
Hhds. and Qr. Casks Brandy, "Julius Robins"
Cases Brandy, Hennessey
Cases Brandy, Otard, Dupuy and Co.
Cases Brandy, "Julius Robins"
Qr. Casks Sherry "Pemartin"
Qr. Casks Sherry, "Cozens"
Qr. Casks Sherry, Duff Gordon
Qr. Casks Marsala Wine
Qr. Casks Sauterne Wine
Cases Claret, Burton and Guestier
Cases Claret, St. Estephe
Cases Claret, St. Julien
Qr. Casks Old Port, Grahams
Qr. Casks do. Sandemans
Qr. Casks do. Masdu
Qr. Casks Burgundy, Crown Brand
Bags Prime Walnuts
Bags Prime Filberts
Bags Prime Brazil Nuts
Bags Soft Shell Almonds
Cases Jordan Almonds
Boxes Fresh Biscuits, McKinnon's
Boxes Fresh Biscuits, Wills, Toronto
Tins Edinburgh Biscuits, "Mackies"
Cases Florence Olive Oil in Flasks
Cases Salad Oil, Burton and Guestier
Bbls. Mixed Pickles, Crosse and Blackwells
Bbls. Onions, Crosse and Blackwells
Bbls. Chow Chow, do.
Bbls. Gherkins, do.

W. R. McRae & Co.

GROCERS AND WINE MERCHANTS,
Brock & Princess Streets

The Daily News

SATURDAY EVENING, AUGUST 29.

SEE LAST PAGE.

BY TELEGRAPH.

CABLE NEWS.

London, August 28.—The coroner's inquest upon the remains of the victims of the recent terrible railroad calamity at Abergele, in Wales, was commenced in that town to-day. A woman named Dickens, living near the spot where the disaster occurred, and who saw the accident, deposed that she went to assist the persons in the burning cars, and that some might have been saved but for the fact that aid was refused. Mr Littler, the company's agent, confirmed the statement of the witness; he thought it was utterly impossible for anyone to get near the fire. He asked the issuance of writs to bring Castlerosse and others, who were on board the train, to testify before the jury, which were granted. Mr Townsend and Mr Hone, who were passengers on the train, testified that at the time they thought the fire was in the baggage van, they were unable to see a yard ahead, and they left the scene, unaware that any deaths had occurred. The inquest was then adjourned until to-morrow. There is an immense meeting of the cabmen was held to-night. But few cabs are to be seen in the streets. The meeting resolved to make a protest against the conduct of the railway companies, and that a partial strike should begin at once, which is to become general if the terms demanded are not conceded in a week.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 28.—Official advices from Bokhara state that the Emir has made a treaty with the Russian Commander, accepting the terms offered by the Imperial Government, and that the Russian troops have evacuated Samarcand.

Paris, Aug. 28.—M. Henri Rochefort, the editor of *La Lanterne*, has been condemned to thirteen months imprisonment and a fine of ten thousand francs in a record action brought against him for violation of the Press Law.

Munich, August 28.—The new army law for Bavaria has been put into practical operation. The Landwehr were out to-day for drill.

London, August 28.—Later advices from Japan say the country is still in an unsettled condition. The Mikadh ad driven the rebels north. Foreign troops were still occupying the city of Yokohama.

Brussels, August 28.—The wife of Victor Hugo died in this city the day before yesterday.

Constantinople, August 28.—The Sultan yesterday visited Admiral Farragut, on board the flag ship Franklin. International courtesies were exchanged, and much good feeling manifested.

Berlin, August 28.—King William has returned from his visit to Potsdam.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

London, August 29, 1:20 p.m.—Consols 94 for money and account; American securities dull and quiet and steady; Bonds 72½.

Liverpool, August 29, 1:20 p.m.—Cotton dull. Others unchanged.

New York Press Despatches.

New York, August 29.—The steamer City of Paris, from Europe, has arrived.

COMMERCIAL.

KINGSTON MARKETS.

Saturday, August 27.

	$ c.		$ c.
Flour, per bbl., extra Sup.	0 00	@	7 00
Do Superfine	7 00	..	7 50
Oatmeal per cental	3 60	..	0 00
Corn Meal, per cental	1 90	..	2 00
Wheat per bushel	0