THOUSAND ISLAND ROUTE.
By Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg RR., To Utica, Albany, New York, Philadelphia, Washington, Baltimore, and all points in Northern New York, Via R.W. & O., T.I.R., and N.Y. Central Railways.
T. HANLEY, General Ticket Agent.

The Kingston Daily News.

Now that the Warm Weather Has come, Citizens can get Mill Wood at THE RATHBUN COMPANY YARD For $1.50 per cord before it is piled, and it soon dries fit for use. Carted to any part of the city for 25 cents per load.

VOL. XXXVI. KINGSTON, CANADA, SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1887 NO. 252.

TICKS FROM THE WIRES

CAPTURED AND TRANSLATED FOR NEWS READERS.

Pithy Paragraphs Consisting Points of Peculiar Interest—A Column For Profitable Perusal.

The Austrian government has issued an order which again permits the exportation of horses.

Two houses, a barn, a blacksmith shop and upwards of 200,000 feet of lumber were burned in Pecham, Vt., yesterday.

President Grevy received congratulations from Frenchmen in all parts of the world on the occasion of the celebration of the fall of the bastile.

The unpaid chorus singers of the National opera company met again in New York yesterday, but were put off with promises. They talk of suing the management for the money.

The headboards of boats belonging to the British ship Barremman, from Shields, June 30, for San Francisco, have been found. It is supposed the Barremman was sunk off Penzance.

One hundred members of the house of commons have formed a committee for the purpose of endeavoring to adjust the postal and telegraph charges between the mother country and the colonies.

The radical members of the French chamber of deputies have formed a vigilance committee composed of MM. Antole, de la Forgue, Clemenceau, Pellitan and others, to watch political affairs.

The schooner St. Anne lying at Laroche's wharf, Quebec, caught fire yesterday, and before the flames were subdued the deck and a portion of the bulwarks were destroyed. The loss is not extensive.

Michael Davitt, speaking after the unresisted evictions at Coolgrany yesterday, complained of the passiveness of the people who, he said, were only able to shout. He urged resistance in defense of their homesteads.

The conservative party have called a meeting for Tuesday next to consider the situation, especially in connection with the land bill, notice of 73 amendments to of which have already been presented 29 of them being in Mr. Morley's name.

The *Standard* says the breakdown of the Egyptian convention is a decided advantage to England who stands unpledged before Europe, and may continue the occupation of Egypt as long as is considered necessary.

While Mr. Walsh, a lumber merchant from Levis, Que., was walking down the mountain hill, Quebec, yesterday, a window and sash fell from the top story of the building occupied by Messrs. Chinic & Beaudet striking him on the head and fracturing his skull.

Recent reports received at the United States postoffice department from postmasters all over the country show a large increase in postal revenue as compared with 1886. It is believed at headquarters that the postal service will soon become again self-supporting.

The farmers of Darlington met yesterday and formed a farmers' institute. It was resolved to meet three weeks hence to discuss the question of commercial union and hold a grand picnic after harvest to which Mr. Erastus Wiman and Hon. Butterworth will be invited.

Assistant Secretary Maynard has decided that there is no legal authority for admitting free of duty farm products grown in the Province of New Brunswick notwithstanding the fact that the farm may be owned by a citizen of the United States and the crops produced from seed exported from that country.

The state board of arbitration assembled in the Brooklyn court house yesterday to adjust the strike on the Brooklyn elevated road. The management of the road assert that they have secured all the men they need. They have, they say, 37 crews at work, with a reserve of applications on hand.

Fires in New York.

New York, July 16.—Fire was discovered about three o'clock this morning in the five story brick building of the Metropolitan storage warehouse in Thirty-eight street, between Broadway and Sixth avenue. Before the firemen arrived the whole place was a raging furnace. The building formed an L with the Casino building and for a time it was feared that that beautiful temple of light opera would be in ashes but it was saved by the strenuous efforts of the firemen. The hotel Normandie is quite near and soon the sparks, descending on this building, set it afire, and the guests were hurriedly summoned to leave. The fire on the roof of the hotel was soon extinguished, however, and the guests returned. Soon after the firemen had got to work at the storage warehouse a terrific explosion occurred and seven firemen, who were at work on the first floor, were blown through the windows to the street. All of them were very severely burned about the hands and feet. The damage is estimated at half a million.

At 3:45 a.m. three alarms were sent out for a fire in St. Joseph's orphan asylum, conducted by the sisters of Notre Dame, at 89th street and Avenue A.

Yellow Fever at Key West.

Washington, July 15.—The marine hospital bureau has received a report from Key West, showing that there have been 110 cases and 30 deaths from yellow fever at Key West, up to the 14th inst.

More Bodies Recovered.

New York, July 15.—The Canarsie fishermen to day recovered four more bodies, making 32 recovered since the disaster at Jamaica Bay.

The Bicycle Record Beaten.

London, July 15.—In the athletic sports at Norwich to day Temple beat the quarter mile bicycle grass record in 36 2 5 seconds.

The Waterworks.

In yesterday's issuue, owing to typographical errors, Aldermen McIntyre and Robinson were made to say that those who did not take city water now would be compelled to take it if the corporation bought the works. Their remarks were just the reverse.

A Mother Prosecutes Her Daughter.

Mrs. Blakley this morning laid information against her daughter, charging her with larceny. The daughter obtained goods under false pretences.

Michael Fitzpatrick was charged with being drunk at the police court this morning. The charge was reserved.

The lacrosse match to be played Monday at Brantford between Brantford and Paris has been the talk of those two places for some time. The capitalists of Brantford have been offering money very freely that their team would win and Paris people have accepted. The Brantfords are leaving no stone unturned to defeat the Paris, and have, it is rumored, engaged seven Shamrock players from Montreal to assist them.

FERDINAND OF SAXE-COBURG-GOTHA

The Witty, Clever and Generous Prince Elected to the Bulgarian Throne.

The province of Bulgaria, which has been in a state of anarchical conflict in regard to a ruler since the abdication of Prince Alexander, has through the Sobranje elected Prince Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg Gotha as its future ruler. The announcement was received with great enthusiasm. Prince Ferdinand Maximilian Charles Leopold Marie, of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, duke of Saxe, is a cousin of the reigning duke Ernest, and a son of the Prince Auguste and of the Princess Marie Clementine, daughter of Louis Philippe. Prince Ferdinand was born on February 26th, 1861. He is described as a tall, slim young man, with thick hair, a fair complexion, firm clear eyes, and a pronounced Bourbon nose, which gives him some resemblance to his uncle, the Duc de Nemours. He is regarded as one of the wittiest members of Vienna society, speaking German, English, French, Italian and Hungarian with some fluency. He is, by his grandmother, the daughter of the wealthy Prince Joseph Kohari, partly Hungarian. His eldest brother, who will succeed his great uncle, the latter being childless, as duke of Saxe Coburg Gotha, is married to the Princess Louise, daughter of the king of Belgium. His older brother, Prince Augusto, is married to a daughter of Emperor Dom Pedro II, of Brazil. One sister, Princess Clotilde, is the wife of the Archduke Joseph, of Austria, and the other, Princess Amelia, is married to Duke Maximilian, of Bavaria. Prince Ferdinand has always taken the greatest possible interest in his military career, and, in order to make himself thoroughly acquainted with the various branches of service, he exchanged into the infantry, after serving with the cavalry. He now belongs to the Hungarian Honveds, of which his brother in law, the Archduke Joseph, is commander. He has travelled a good deal, and is universally renowned for his hospitality, it being stated that when he was in the garrison at Luitzho occasioned some slight annoyance by frequently entertaing his brother officers at his palace, a thing which the Archduke deemed incompatible with his position as lieutenant. The Prince possesses large Hungarian estates, is noted for his valuable collection of precious stones and for generosity in making presents of jewellery to his friends. Moreover, he is a great ornithologist, owns the best collection of birds in Vienna, and is known among his personal friends as "Ferdinand, the Fowler." He has been twice to Russia, and was believed to be a favorite personage at St. Petersburg, and this probably accounts for his election to the Bulgarian throne.

Religious Fanatics Attempt Murder.

London, July 15.—A despatch from St. Petersburg, which has come by way of Gumbinnen, in eastern Russia, states that on July 10th a band of religious fanatics attempted to murder the wife of Grand Duke Nicholas Constantinovitch, son of Grand Duke Constantine, uncle of the Czar. The attempt at assassination was made at the Paulousk palace where the lady and her husband were stopping. The cause given for the attack was that the Grand Duchess, who is a Lutheran, refused to modify the terms of her marriage covenant, which accords her the privilege of remaining a Lutheran, and join the Greek church. The fanatics were all arrested, having been caught near the palace. While they were being removed to jail they cried to the Grand Duchess: "We have already had enough of Maria-Paulovona," referring to the Grand Duchess of that name, who is the wife of the Grand Duke Vladimir, brother of the Czar, whom the populace have suspected of making proselytes. It is stated that previous to the attempt religious fanatics also tried to kill the Grand Duchess Elizabeth, wife of the Grand Duke Serge. This lady is also Protestant, being the daughter of Grand Duke Louis Fourth of Hesse.

The Drawback Upon Sugar.

Washington, July 15.—Last September the secretary of the treasury issued an order reducing the drawback upon refined sugar exported after November 1, 1886, from 2 8 cents to 2 6 cents per pound. This reduction was accompanied by the statement that the new rate was provisionally established, pending an inquiry as to what further reduction may be necessary. Assistant Secretary Maynard has addressed a circular letter to sugar refiners, stating that a further reduction of the drawback to 2 4 cents per pound was proposed, and that an opportunity would be given to them on August 1 to submit any argument against such reduction.

A Brush with the Insurgents.

Bombay, July 15.—News from native sources has been received to the effect that a battle between the troops of the ameer of Afghanistan and the insurgents recently took place at Mashaki south of Guzni and that the ameer's forces were victorious. They are said to have captured one hundred and sixty Andars and Tarakis and to have sent the heads of two hundred of the slain to Cabul. A large force of Jaghuri and Hazrahs subsequently defeated the troops of the ameer who is now sending reinforcements to his army.

A Scarcity of Fish.

St. John's, Nfld., July 15.—A scarcity of fish is reported from Quirpon to St. John's. The Green Bay fishing especially is almost a blank, neither codfish nor salmon being taken and not much caplin. Reports from the Labrador side of the straits are more cheerful. Fish are reported plenty from Fort Eau to Henly. Reports from the westward and southern shores are that there are few or no fish there.

The Rahway Outrage.

Rahway, N.J., July 16.—The rumor started yesterday that Mark Keepe, William Byrnes and Stewart Baker were acquainted with the girl who was so brutally murdered on Central avenue, last March, and that for three days previous to the murder she had slept in Baker's barn, has had the effect of causing William Byrnes to suddenly leave the city.

THE SUGAR HOUSE FIRE

THE DETAILS OF THE CONFLAGRATION IN MONTREAL.

In an Hour the Great Refinery is a Heap of Smoking Ruins—One Man Instantly Killed.

Montreal, July 15.—Desolation and chaos reign supreme around the charred and blackened ruins of the St. Lawrence sugar refinery. Everything is in a state of confusion, even the offices being gutted, and the manager and his assistants forced to wander about the streets picking up here and there what fragments of information they can find. Uncertainty as to the fate of at least two of the workmen could not be cleared up. The men after they escaped had gone off and the wildest rumors were in circulation. Many of these were groundless, but fears were expressed by many that two new hands, named Henderson and Beaumont, lie buried in the ruins on the Queen street side. The gang working on the King street side succeeded in escaping without much difficulty. Scott, the foreman, as soon as the alarm came to him that the fire hole was in a blaze, lost no time in passing word along, and the men on this order made their exit as best they could, some hand over hand down the chain used for hoisting, and others by the stair. Jos. Cafferty was the last man out here, and says he saw all his chums safe. On the Queen street side the greatest number were working, and it is here that poor Moore lost his life.

THE FIRST ALARM

was given by Police Constable Kennedy from box No 37. Quickly, however, as the first reel arrived, it came up only in time to find flames bursting out of the windows of the Queen street front of the building and evident signs of a tremendous blaze within the building. More than this, it was discovered that already, brief as was the period which had elapsed after the outbreak of the fire, one life had been sacrificed. Upon the side of the street where a sidewalk ought to be, lay the badly charred body of a man. The incidents of his death were particularly sad. Eye witnesses' accounts differ somewhat in the details, but the facts would seem to be that immediately after the discovery of the fire the men rushed upwards or downwards in a

STATE OF PANIC

to the nearest means of egress. A fire escape was affixed to the wall of the building intersecting the sugar house and the boiler house. This, an iron ladder, was quickly hurried to by the alarmed men near it. It was at that moment the unfortunate man Moore met his death. The flames were bursting out of the windows, and, as he was descending, a jet shot out and struck him full in the face, burning off all his whiskers and otherwise injuring him. He seems to have lost control of himself for, according to several persons who saw the catastrophe, he seemed either to lose consciousness or to hesitate. Some assert he jumped into the street, others that he suddenly fell to the ground. But he fell heavily, being killed. A man above him named John McGarvey, who was on the ladder behind Moore, was more fortunate and kept his presence of mind. Those below shouted to him to hold on to the ladder, and this he did, boldly passing the terrible ordeal of flame, though being sorely scorched. He was sent to his home. By this time the fire had made astonishing headway. The night hands were preparing to quit the building and some of the day hands were already in the doomed buildings. In all it is estimated that some hundred and ten or thereabouts were in the walls when the alarm was given, and, as the flames spread with

ALMOST LIGHTNING RAPIDITY,

a *sauve qui peut* ensued. It appears that an attempt was made in the first instance to use the hose connected with the building, but, in the words of Roy, an employe, "the fife seemed to spring up in every corner, almost before it could be reached." The hands realized the danger of the position and evacuated the burning building with as much speed as possible and by whatever means was nearest. The men on the King street side retreated before the fast advancing flames and the majority escaped from the upper flats by means of a chain.

On the arrival of the hose reels, as already described, the streams were turned on and jets were poured into the Queen street front, which was one mass of fire. Nothing short of a deluge would have saved the unfortunate refinery and so intense was the heat, and so overwhelming the flames, that within an hour of their first appearance the factory so recently the scene of busy labor for hundreds was little else than a heap of smoking ruins. The walls began to crumble at a very early stage of the fire, and about seven o'clock the wall of the sugar house No. 2 on Queen street fell outward owing, no doubt, to the weight on the upper flat. Meantime the eastern side was rapidly approaching its end, and the filter house was giving out dense volumes of flame which swept around the large iron vessels. The structure was soon gutted, and the heat generated was intense. At about nine o'clock the walls of the filter house and the sugar house, on King street, showed signs of going, and the trenchmen had but a brief period in which to take measures for their own safety before the whole fell outward with a tremendous crash, completely blocking the street with a mountain of *debris*. The building then presented a deplorable appearance, the tremendously high walls such as remain towered up like blackened skeletons, and from the great weight which must still be upon them must be regarded as a danger to buildings near. Now the moment the walls commenced to fall nothing remained for the fireman but to play on the ruins for the purpose of cooling the smoking and smouldering *debris*. Little remained to burst into flame.

Over 1,200 barrels of sugar were on the premises at the time of the fire, about 500 barrels of which were refined sugar and extremely inflammable. About 150,000 pounds of sugar were undergoing the refining process last night, all of which has been destroyed.

Fire in a Shipyard.

Lewiston, Me., July 15.—Fire broke out about 11 to day in New England ship building company's yard at Bath. The mayor telegraphed for aid to Portland, Lewiston and Brunswick though it looks as if the Bath department could prevent any further spread of the flames. The loss will reach over $100,000. The fire started in an oakum shop which was instantly ablaze and with acres of hard pine timber chips and other inflamable material around, a great conflagration is imminent. Three hulls of vessels were at once ignited. A schooner, of 1,000 tons, being built for Captain Anderson, of Long Island valued at $15,000 and an 800 ton schooner in frame, worth $5,000, and another, worth $1,000 were destroyed. Other vessels were more or less damaged. The wind was blowing a gale over the yard but it afterwards changed toward the water.

To Enforce the Spirit Monopoly.

Berne, July 15.—The Swiss Federal council has decided to enforce the spirit monopoly law after the 20th inst.

THE WEEKLY REVIEW OF TRADE.

The Failures in Canada and the United States—State of Commerce.

New York, July 15.—Dun, Wiman & Company's weekly review of trade will say: Exports of breadstuffs, cotton, animals and animal products and petroleum in June were $32,668,277, against $38,638,224 for the same month last year. Breadstuffs increased $3,300,000, and cattle $271,000. Cotton decreased $9,100,000, provisions $100,000, and oils $344,000. With other exports as last year the aggregate for June would be $50,000,000. Cotton held above foreign markets' accounts for $25,000,000. Of this loss and recent failures indicate that the speculation was not wiser than the one in wheat. The unloading of those who bought wheat after Kershaw's failure has depressed No. 2 red here to 82½, a fall of over 4 cents for the week, and 24½ cents since June 30th. With exports of 163,629,000 bushels for the past year the stock carried over include 34,000,000; visible supply, 8,000,000 bushels in California, and certainly 10,000,000 in farmers' hands besides all flour on hand, facts which establish the correctness of estimates made months ago that the surplus would exceed 50,000,000 bushels. In spite of railroad earnings, which gained 15 per cent. in June and encouraging assurances by prominent men and continued proof that the inter-state act is not to be so construed by courts as to do all the harm apprehended, prices of stocks have been lower. The market depends not upon value or earnings but upon individual notions. As to the question whether the famous Ives deal is merely undesirable or a misdeal, it is the case of a long row of bricks on end. If one banker calls a doubtful loan he fears that it will cause other calls and a toppling over all along the line. So everybody waits for the market and the market waits for long promised settlements to materialize. Why investors are not buying statistics of new buildings and real estate sales may explain. If the country has in six months invested 400 millions in new buildings, 100 more in developing southern manufactures and mines, besides the cost of buildings, and as much more in the rest of the country, and 100 millions in new railroad building, it cannot have an unlimited sum ready to employ in lifting prices of securities. The circulation of coin and paper outside the treasury and national banks may be thus stated in millions: Coin—July 1, 1877, 482; April 1, 1887, 479; July 1, 1886, 457. Paper—July 1, 1877, 837; April 1, 1887, 836; July 1, 1886, 796; of which the amounts not held by national banks were 376 millions coin and 662 paper against 343 millions coin and 656 paper a year ago. But deposits in National banks serving the uses of currency have increased 125 millions during the year. The cash outside the treasury and banks, with the deposits, amounted to 2,142 millions a year ago or $35 70 per capita and now amount to $2,326,000,000 or $37 70 per capita.

The present prices of stocks, less assessments paid, are about 3 per cent. higher than a year ago. Pork is 33 per cent higher, cotton, 10 per cent. higher, coffee 98 per cent. higher, pig iron 12 per cent. higher, steel rails 10 per cent. higher, wheat 4 per cent. lower, corn 5 per cent lower, oil 9 per cent lower and beef 13 per cent lower. From all interior points trade reports are favorable considering the season and the collections fair. Money is a trifle easier at Nashville, in good demand at Cleveland and plenty at Kansas city and Detroit. Unusual activity in tobacco is noted. At Cincinnati a syndicate is said to have bought six million pounds, a third of Kentucky's blue grass crop. The coke strike does not end at Pittsburg, and iron is stronger. The western nail makers are discussing the formation of a pool, with results as yet unknown. The New York statement of iron production is 90,000 tons less for the half year than the Pittsburg account, which would make the half year's consumption of domestic and imported iron and steel 4,258,000 tons, against 3,316,000 for the first half of of 1886. The treasury has neither drawn from nor added to the supply of currency during the week and silver receipts at New York continue only 12 per cent. of the total. It is the belief of the comptroller that the new law regarding the banks of reserve cities has but little effect as yet though the drain on this centre for crop moving may for other reasons be less than usual. Some stringency at western points affects prices of wool and sales at Boston are very light. Wool tricots are much depressed, a sale of 2,800 pieces being noted at 42½ cents against 55 last year and one house opens light weight cheviots at $125 which were reduced to $137 last year. In the cotton branch dry goods prices are well maintained. The business failures occurring throughout the country during the last 7 days as reported to Dunn, Wiman & Co. to day on Friday, by telegraph number for the United States 149, and for Canada 30, or a total of 179 as compared with a total of 154 last week and 181 the week previous to the last. For the corresponding week of last year the figures were: United States 163, Canada 20; total 183.

Parisian Topics.

Paris, July 16.—*La Petite Journal* publishes a circular to the effect that it induced the league of Paris to enter the radical party.

Advocate Barron, of the court of appeals, made his appearance on the streets here on Thursday crying "A bas Grevy."

On the night of the *fete* some persons who were riding in cabs were compelled to alight by the mob in the streets. Those who declined to do so were forcibly removed from the vehicles.

A hostile demonstration was made at the German embassy in Bordeaux and windows were broken in the office of the local government organ.

The Increase of Crime.

Paris, July 15.—In the senate to-day M. Govardin gave notice that he would question the government regarding the growth of crime and social corruption in France as revealed by the Pranzini affair.

The senate has decided to postpone for a month the discussion of M. Gavardi's motion to question the government regarding the growth of crime and socialism in France.

Pranzini, the murderer of Madame Regnault, is very dejected, and refuses to eat. He has signed an appeal for the court of Cassation.

Collision on a Bridge.

Lincoln, Nebraska, July 15.—This morning a west bound freight train on the Burlington & Missouri met an extra stock train four miles east of here and a disastrous collision ensued. The engines met on a small bridge which caught fire from the engines. Both engines were consumed and thirteen loaded cars, including two cars of cattle. None of the train men were hurt. The damage will be about $200,000.

A Steamship Aground.

Quebec, July 15.—The S. S. Thornholme, while coming down from Montreal this afternoon, when opposite Sillery Cove, ran aground, it being low water. She will, it is believed, float at high tide to-night. She will likely suffer no damage as she is on soft bottom.

'TWAS AN AWFUL DEATH

MANY PEOPLE CREMATED IN BURNING CARS.

A Passenger Train Collides With an Oil Train—Oil Tanks Explode and Take Fire—A Terrible Accident.

St Thomas, Ont., July 15.—An excursion train on the London and Port Stanley railway was run into this evening at the crossing in this city by a Canada Southern freight train. The engine of the freight train went clear through the passenger train and rolled over into a ditch. It is reported that the engineer is under his engine, that one lady passenger has been burned to death, and that several others are missing.

LATER.

A terrible accident occurred at the crossing of the Grand Trunk railway and Michigan Central railway, this city, about seven o'clock this evening. An excursion train on the Grand Trunk railway from Port Stanley ran into a passing freight on the Michigan Central railway. On the freight were a number of cars, loaded with oil. The engine crashed into one of these cars, when the

OIL INSTANTLY TOOK FIRE

and burned with great fierceness, communicating to the cars on both trains and extending to Griffin's warehouse, coal and lime sheds adjoining the track on the west, and to John Campbell's dwelling on the east, all of which were burned to the ground with their contents. Engineer Donnelly, of the excursion train was

BURIED IN THE WRECK.

The fireman jumped and escaped with slight injuries.

The forward car of the excursion train was filled with passengers who made frantic efforts to escape from the burning car, but notwithstanding that hundreds of brave and willing hands were immediately at work to assist in their rescue, it is feared

A NUMBER HAVE LOST THEIR LIVES

and will be burned beyond recognition before their bodies can be got out of the wreck.

At eight o'clock when thousands of people were crowding around the burning pile, one of the oil tanks on the cars suddenly exploded, throwing hundreds to the ground with great force and scattering fire in all directions and severely, perhaps

FATALLY INJURING MANY.

At 8:30 p.m. nine bodies had been burned to a crisp.

The Killed and Wounded.

St. Thomas, July 16.—It is now ascertained that the victims of the railway accident number twelve: Mrs. K. Smithers and child, Mrs. S. Fraine and child, S. G. Zealand and child, Mrs. J. Boyles and three children, Engineer Donnelly, Herman Honsford, who died this morning from his injuries, Mrs. S. G. Zealand, probably fatally injured. In addition to those already reported injured are the following: Mrs. McGinnis, badly burned and ankle sprained; Mrs. Uprow, cut in the face and burned; Ald. Cochran, hands singed; A. Musselman, neck burned; Mr. McKinnes, instep bruised and a bone of the foot broken; D. McNicholl, hands burned severely; Samuel Bowlby, fireman, hands burned; Conductor Matlock, hands burned, R. Sanders, Wellington street, hands burned; H Smith, bruised and burned; W. Calcott, Centre street, hands, face and arms scalded; F. Queen, head, wrist and neck burned; O. Nell Wood, badly bruised, hands, back, neck and shoulders burned; Oscar Allan, wrists and hands scorched; W. F. Martin, badly burned about hand and face; T. Confort, builder, both hands burned while attempting to save Herman Honsford; Perry Vanhoughton, Michigan Central railway engineer, both hands burned; T. L. Hoyt, both hands burned; Alexander Austin, Grand Trunk railway engineer, shoulder dislocated, Thos. Robinson, fireman badly burned about the head; John McLeod, face and hands scorched; Harry Bevis, hands and legs burned; L. Bennett, both hands burned; William Foote, fireman, badly burned about the face and hands; Gardiner, badly injured in shoulder and side; Mr Pretty, run over by hose reel, hurt about the thigh, side and arms; Albert Hutson, St. Thomas, hands badly burned; Leonard Ferguson, burned about the head and bruised; Mr. Forbes, face and hands badly burned. J. H. McColl had his leg broken by being run over by a horse, which was frightened by an explosion; he was also burned about the head and body; Mr. Blumfelt, Robert Edgar, air line fireman, hands badly burned; A. Chudley, badly bruised by being run over by a hose reel; Mrs. Arthur McKinnis, scorched about hands and face; Georgie and Frankie Caltley, sons of Robert J. Caltley, feared fatally burned, face and hands and bodies scorched; little boy named Whitsell, severly burned; Deputy Registrar Clark, neck badly burnt; W. W. Disher, legs badly cut; J. W. McKay, severe cut on the knee; Barney Reece, fireman, badly burned neck and back; Wm. Barclay, fireman, scalded back and chin, and badly bruised; William Morris, fireman, badly burned about the hands and back; Joseph Foley, fireman, severely burnt over the body; Wm. Palmerston, superintendent of the St. Thomas street railway, struck by plank and thrown 20 feet; a man caught him and pulled him out of reach of the flames but not before he was severely burnt about the head; Miss Alice Cabot, face scorched; Daniel McMechnie, feet and legs badly burned; Joseph Gorry, feet and legs badly bruised; Mrs William E Hogarth, run over by a hose reel and received bad cut in eye, and her legs were badly bruised, badly burned face; Charles Crowley, ears and back burned; George Ackmer, both hands and neck scorched; and Miss Clark severely bruised and slightly burned; Mrs. Bains, London, badly burnt; John McKellar, burnt on back of neck and head; Wm. Wreath, arm severely burnt and otherwise scorched; William Joyce, Grand Trunk railway engineer, severely burnt back and hands; Hon. Allen Francis, United States consul, run over by hose cart and seriously injured; Ed. More, hands and face scorched; seven year old daughter of William Jeffers, severely burned about hands and face; Nelson Godsby, burned on face and head; Dugald Sinclair, both ears burned; Thos. Doherty, hands, ears and neck badly burned; Mr. Newcomb, badly burned on neck and ears; W. H. Donaldson, ears and neck scorched.

Unparliamentary Language.

London, July 15.—A heated discussion occurred in the lobby of the House of Commons to-night, between Dr. Tanner and Mr. Walter Hume Long, member for Wilts, during which the former called Mr. Long a "damned snob." The speaker of the house will be informed of the affair.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Dispute as to the Ownership of Minerals And Timber.

Mr. Smith, land commissioner, and Mr. Burgess, deputy minister of the interior, have reached Calgary on their return from their British Columbia trip. They settled amicably a number of squatters' and other claims at New Westminster and Port Moody, B.C. So far as the matters in dispute between the Provincial and the Dominion governments are concerned, the progress towards a settlement was not as satisfactory as the public expected it would be when the personal interview took place some time ago between representatives from the Ottawa and members of the British Columbia government. The Sumas reclamation scheme was discussed, as well as the position the land embraced within its provisions stood in relation to both governments. Mr. Burgess, on behalf of the Federal government, held that these lands having reverted to the province in consequence of the non-fulfilment of the dyking contract, were now the property of the Dominion and will accordingly be administered by his department. The dispute in regard to the ownership of the precious metals and timber within the railway belt was also discussed, but with no satisfactory results. The Provincial government are of the opinion that the right to administer those within the railway belt is vested in the Crown, which they contend is the Province. On the other hand, the Dominion claims that the provisions of the British North America act, the terms of union and of the settlement, give the Crown, represented by the Dominion of Canada, the sole and absolute control of the area known as the railway belt. It is contended by the Ottawa authorities that as the Provincial government has not the right or power to tax those lands it has no authority vested in it for the control or management of minerals or any other substances within the specified area. Both of the visitors and the provincial ministers were so decided in their contentions that it is now certain an appeal will be made to the courts for a decision, so that British Columbia is likely to follow the lead of Ontario in her contentions for that which her government claims to be her just rights. It will be a satisfaction to settlers on the lands of the Esquimalt and Nanaimo railway to know that every matter in dispute between the Dominion government and the local government and Mr. Dunsmuir has been adjusted.

ABOUT THE C. P.

What a Leading English Journal Says of the Line.

St James Gazette

"Subsidy or no subsidy, the Canadian Pacific route between England and Japan is already open, and the first passengers by it from Yokohama were timed to arrive in London on Thursday. They sailed on the 30th of May, reached Vancouver on the 13th of June, and New York on the 20th of June. The vessels at present on the station are old Cunarders, but when the new Canadian Pacific steamers are ready the passage will be reduced to thirteen days at the outside. Altogether it is calculated that thirty days from Japan to London will be amply sufficient for both mails and passengers. Under the new P. and O. contract the time by the route through the Suez canal has been reduced to 44 days via Brindisi and fifty three days via Gibraltar. The passengers and the tea which the City of Rome is bringing will arrive opportunely, while the house of commons debate of the ten years contract for the India and China mails still stands adjourned. It it were a question of pure unsupported free trade, it might be a different matter; but when it is a case of subsidy against subsidy it will be strange if the Canadian Pacific, which promises a reduction from the present times of twenty-three days for the mails, fails to obtain a share of the post office bounty. The fact that the route goes through British territory all the way, and would remain open in time of war, can surely hardly operate as a disadvantage.

THE STATE OF THE CROPS.

Rain Has Improved Matters But There Has Not Been Enough Of It.

Rochester, N.Y., July 16.—*The American Rural Home* summarizes the present crop situation as follows: During the past fourteen days rains have greatly benefitted the growing crops but owing to a lack of reserve moisture in the ground the relief has been only temporary. Rains are sadly needed in Illinois and large portions of Ohio and Indiana. The corn crop is now earing but continued rains are of vital importance to ensure a good crop. In Nebraska the prospects are good but not equal to last year's. Rains have improved the crop in Iowa but only temporarily. Kansas gives better promise than any state west of the Missouri river. The prospect is good in Missouri. It is impossible to estimate the final outcome, and, while the crop is not on the danger line, it cannot be reported otherwise. Insects have damaged the spring wheat crop in Minnesota. As a whole, the rains have improved the condition somewhat, and the outcome will be a fair crop. In the Red River valley, from Fargo to the Missouri west, the prospect is not so good. The threshings of winter are better than anticipated, although there is no uniformity of yield. Kansas has the poorest crop. The oat crop will be about equal to that of last year. The meadows are in bad condition, and many farmers are feeding hay. The wheat crop promises well in India and Southern Russia, and farmers cannot expect high prices on account of the short crop abroad.

The Work of a Cyclone.

Quebec, July 15.—Reports of disasters by Wednesday's cyclone are being received daily. The roofs of Mr. Lefebvre's house and barn at Beauport were lifted several feet, trees were snapped like chips and fencing carried over the fields. A boat loaded with deals at Indian Cove was turned upside down, but fortunately no lives were lost. The batteau hands leaped into the river. At St. Jean, Island of Orleans, four barns were demolished. The steamer St. Croix, having on board 700 pilgrims coming from Ste. Anne, was caught and whirled around like a top, causing a veritable panic on board. The Intercolonial railway express had to lay over at L'Islet for a time. The storm lasted only for a short time, but its violence is unprecedented in this locality.

The Convention Still Unsigned.

London, July 15.—In the house of commons to-night Sir James Ferguson, parliamentary secretary for foreign affairs, reported that the Egyptian convention had not been ratified by Turkey and that Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, the special envoy having the matter in charge, would leave Constantinople to-night.

Kempton Park Stakes.

London, July 15.—At Kempton park to-day the Kempton park stakes of 2,000 sovereigns was won by Abington's Juggler, H. Combes' Simon Pure second, and Taylor's Pull Together third. There

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REDUCTIONS
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For the balance of this month we will sell at still greater reductions all our Spring and Summer Goods. The following are a few quotations. The stock is too general to name in detail:

Nun's Veiling for 10c, 12½c, 15 cents.

Prints, a special job lot just received, comprising 100 pieces of the best patterns and finest goods. For 10c per yard, worth 15 cents.

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Muslins at 5c, 8 cents, 10 cents, 12½ cents.

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It will pay you to examine our stock, as the balance of our Summer Goods must go if low prices will sell them.

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All Hosery to be sold for a while at cost.
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Buy hose for yourselves and children during this sale.

Five per cent. taken off all cash purchases and thirty day accounts by

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AN AMERICAN BY PASSPORT.

An Alsatian Wants Uncle Sam to Come to His Relief.

New York, July 15.—Ex-Judge Joachimsen, yesterday, forwarded to Secretary Bayard the claim of Albert Bernhard for $50,000 damages for false imprisonment by the German government. Bernhard is an Alsatian by birth but emigrated to this country in 1870, immediately after the German occupation of that province. He took out preliminary papers at once and became a duly naturalized citizen in 1876. In 1877 he returned to Europe, under the protection of an American passport, and established a wholesale wine store in Leipsic. At regular intervals since, he has had his American passport renewed at the Berlin consulate, showing his intention to remain a citizen of the republic. Last February he was arrested in Leipsic, charged with high treason. He remained under close confinement for a fortnight, even his wife and children having been forbidden to see him. At the end of that period he was discharged without condition, no cause for suspicion having been found. Within a week he was again arrested upon an indictment by the imperial prosecuting officer. This was reviewed by the high imperial court in Berlin, which quashed the indictments as not showing even probable cause of suspicion. He had to travel nearly a thousand miles under arrest, and was for many days subject to the rigors of martial imprisonment. During this time his business went to wrate, and he was subjected to heavy pecuniary loss, for which he thinks the United States government should compel his reimbursement, as well as procure him consequential damages.

Baseball Yesterday.

At Syracuse—Stars, 12 runs, 17 base hits and 4 errors; Toronto, 8r., 10 bh. and 16e. At Jersey City—Rochester, 6r, 0 bh., 0e; Jersey City, 3r, 0 bh., 0e. At Utica—Utica, 10r, 19 bh., 4e; Scranton, 6r, 11 bh., 3e. At Boston—Boston, 3r, 9 bh., 9e; Indianapolis, 6r, 8 bh., 10e. At Philadelphia—Philadelphia, 5r, 9 bh., 0e; Detroit, 2r, 10 bh., 6e. At New York—New York, 4r, 8 bh., 4e; Chicago, 5r, 8 bh., 3e. At Washington—Washington, 10r, 16 bh., 7e; Pittsburg, 9r, 9 bh., 2e. At Louisville—Baltimore, 1r, 9 bh., 4e; Louisville, 7r, 13 bh., 1e. At St. Louis—St Louis, 3r, 9 bh., 1e; Philadelphia Athletics, 2r, 11 bh., 4e. At Cincinnati—Cincinnati, 11r, 16 bh., 2 errors; Brooklyn, 3r, 10 bh., 3e. At Cleveland—Cleveland, 7r, 17 bh., 2e; Metropolitans, 1r, 16 bh., 3e. At Newark (exhibition game in morning)—Newark, 9r, 18 bh., 12e; Chicago, 4r, 12 bh., 5e.

An Oatmeal Monopoly.

Toronto, July 15.—The Ontario oatmeal millers association have been in session here yesterday and to-day. It was decided to organize a gigantic company with an ostensible capital of $30,000, composed of all oatmeal millers in Canada for the purpose of controlling the trade and fixing prices. This company will act in conjunction with American associations and an agent will be sent to Europe to attend to and control all shipments. In this way it is expected the price can be maintained at a respectable figure by witholding shipments. A charter has been obtained and $15,000 stock has already been subscribed.

Called While Announcing a Death.

New York, July 15.—At noon Vice President A. B. Hill of the stock exchange, apparently in full health, ascended the platform to announce the death of M. E. Derivas and had hardly finished when he was taken with a sudden weakness. Friends assisted him to the main entrance but he had just passed the flight leading to the door when he expired. The announcement of his death was immediately made, and the governing committee decided to close the exchange until ten o'clock to-morrow morning. Mr. Hill was a member of the firm of Houghton & Co.

A Water Famine at Toronto.

Toronto, July 15.—Citizens are getting seriously alarmed at the possibility of a water famine. The daily consumption is in excess of the quantity pumped by the engines owing to the smallness of the conduit pipe, and the reservoir is being gradually drained of its contents. By to morrow night it will be empty, and should either of the engines break down the consequences would be serious. Unfortunately nothing can be done to mend matters till the investigation being held by Judge McDougall into the affair