THOUSAND ISLAND ROUTE.
By Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg RR. (To Utica, Albany, New York. Philadelphia, Washington, Baltimore, and points in northern New York. Via R., W. & O., T.H.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 $1.00 per cord before it is piled, and it can drive fill for use. Carted to any part of the city for 25 cents per load.

VOL. XXXVI. KINGSTON, CANADA, MONDAY, JULY 25, 1887 NO. 259.

SALISBURY'S SUBMISSION.

BY COMPLYING WITH UNIONIST DEMANDS HE AVERTS A CRISIS.

Lord Hartington's Refusal to Enter the Cabinet—Parnell's Proposal to Reinstate Evicted Tenants—Mr. Morley's Criticism of the Government.

LONDON, July 23.—The complete submission of Lord Salisbury to the demands of the Liberal-Unionists with regard to the Land Bill has averted a Cabinet crisis. The discontent in the Conservative ranks is supreme, and discord in the Cabinet would lead immediately to the secession of several Ministers if it were not for Lord Salisbury's threat of a dissolution of Parliament if he is not sustained by his colleagues at this juncture. During the week the Premier prolonged negotiations with Lord Hartington as much as possible, trying all the time to induce him to enter the Cabinet. A section of the Unionists, including Sir Henry James, Earl Selborne and the Duke of Argyle urged Lord Hartington to accede to the desire of the Government. On consulting with Mr. Chamberlain, Lord Hartington said that a coalition Ministry would not be assured the support of the Radical Unionists, while they would certainly have the opposition of Lord Randolph Churchill and his clique and the Irish Conservatives to contend with. They were therefore forced to abandon the coalition project. Lord Salisbury accepted the alternative, which was the adoption of the Liberal-Unionist policy without Lord Hartington as Minister to give countenance and reason to this right about face.

The Land Bill in committee will now meet with only one formidable amendment. This will consist in Mr. Parnell's proposal to reinstate evicted tenants. This amendment covers all cases of eviction for non-payment of rent, and also all sales of tenant's interests. It further provides that where the landlord can show to the satisfaction of the court that a reinstating of the tenant will cause serious loss to him, compensation from the church fund shall be paid to him by the Land Commission from the Irish church surplus. An exciting discussion will certainly arise over this amendment and the issue is doubtful.

Morley's Criticism.

LONDON, July 23.—The Right Hon. John Morley, in opening the Liberal Club at Hackney to-night, said that the Government had waited half a year in passing a measure that was intended to suppress the National League, but directly they obtained it Lord Salisbury changed his attitude and said he would adopt the League's policy regarding rents in Ireland. Lord Salisbury, Mr. Goschen and other Conservatives had contended that to interfere with rent contracts would be dishonest. It was useless now to say that they only meant to be dishonest three years. They were deluding themselves if they thought the proposals depended upon the passing of the Tory Land Purchase Bill would only be temporary. Were the Government likely to agree among themselves on a land purchase bill when it was introduced? They would be obliged to frame a measure that would satisfy the Tory landlords on one hand and the English electors on the other. In February the Government promised a land purchase bill which would settle the land question in Ireland. It was stated that the bill was nearly prepared. It would have been better to have introduced it instead of wasting time on the Coercion Bill and then be compelled to deal with a temporary revision of rents.

O'Brien on the Land Bill.

LONDON, July 24.—An interview was had to-day with Wm. O'Brien, editor of United Ireland, on the subject of the Irish Land Bill. Mr. O'Brien said that the first effect of the measure would be to bankrupt and destroy the Government, which had purchased office with concessions destructive to the Conservative party. After a bitter struggle of six months, he said, the Ministry had adopted Mr. Parnell's bill and it was the plan of campaign that had forced them to pursue the present course.

Aberdeen Praises the Irish.

LONDON, July 24.—The Earl of Aberdeen, who arrived at Queenstown to-day from New York, on the steamer Servia, was interviewed on the Irish question. He spoke in the highest terms of the Irish "all over the world."

Irish Affairs.

Dublin, July 25.—At a meeting of campaign on the Vandeleur estate in West Clare on Sunday, it was decided to accept the offer of a reduction of 30 per cent. in rent.

A special issue of the Dublin *Gazette* announces that the following counties have been fully proclaimed: Kings, Leitrim, Longford, Sligo, Galway, Mayo, Roscommon, Clare, Kerry, Cork, Limerick, Kilkenny, Queens, Tipperary, Waterford, Wexford, Donegal, and Monaghan. The counties partially proclaimed are Armagh, Carlow, Down, Cavan, Dublin, Kildare, Fermoy, Londonderry, South Meath, Tyrone, West Meath, and Wicklow. The following towns have also been proclaimed: Dublin, Cork, Limerick, Waterford, Londonderry, Kilkenny, Drogheda, Belfast, Carrick, Fergus and Galway.

London, July 25.—The *Daily News* says the Dublin proclamations surprise even those who believed least in the scrupulosity of the present Irish government.

Late Local News.

The Ottawa *Journal* says of Principal Grant: "He is a marvellous man, and ought to be in Canadian public life."

Captain Owens, Salvationist, who was stationed in Kingston last year is to be married soon to Staff-Captain Margaritts.

Remember the Sons of England excursion is the only one that leaves this point for Belleville and returns. Secure your tickets early.

This afternoon, Charles Green, while unloading hay from a car at the foot of Brock street, had his left hand badly cut by a wire attached to a bale.

Information was this afternoon laid against William Erinsville, the farmer who was paid twice for his potatoes charging him with receiving money under false pretences.

Wellington Bradley, a young man who has lost his eyesight, is in the city selling the common sense clothesline. The line is invaluable, especially to persons having small yards.

The first Methodist church in Canada was built in 1792 at Hay Bay, Adolphustown, a deep indentation of the Bay of Quinte. Another was built the same year at Ernesttown, near Kingston.

This morning ten masons laborers, who are Knights of Labor, struck for an increase of wages from $1 25 per day to $1 50. They claim that $1 50 is little enough for a man who works in the heat of the sun.

The mayor has received a letter from Captain Streatfield, secretary to the governor-general, stating that the jubilee address, sent by the council to Her Majesty, had been duly transmitted to her through the proper channel.

Saturday's Excursions.

The Hero took a large excursion down among the islands on Saturday afternoon. The weather was beautiful, and a very pleasant sail was enjoyed. The Hero's excursions increase in popularity from week to week.

Over 300 went down the river on Saturday afternoon on the Maud. An excursionist says that Thousand Island park is dull to what it used to be, and that it appears as if Round Island park is becoming the more popular. It is quiet at Alexandria Bay also, and the hotels could accommodate many more guests than they have.

All Saved But Six.

Calcutta, July 25.—All on board the steamer Mahratta, which foundered of Hogly Point, were saved, except six, including the chief engineer.

THE FISHERIES.

What the Minister of Fisheries says Regarding the Alleged Poaching.

St. John, N. B., July 24.—Interviewed regarding the alleged poaching of Yankee fishermen, the Minister of Fisheries, Hon. Mr. Foster, who has just made a cruise of the fishing grounds, said: "The rumors concerning poaching are very indefinite, but whenever a special instance has been alleged an investigation has been made, with results going to show that the rumors were unfounded. There was either a mistake as to the distance from shore at which the fishing was carried on or in the class of vessels alleged to be fishing. The fact is that considering the extent of our coast the amount of poaching is reduced to a minimum and very few actual instances have been brought to the notice of the department. The patrol of the cruisers is well marked out, is carefully followed, and is kept up sharply. The United States vessels themselves have, as I believe, strict orders to obey the law and keep outside the line. They show a well defined disposition to obey these orders. I have myself seen imperative instructions to United States fishermen, warning them to keep out of Canadian harbors, even when dressing their fish, for fear of running into trouble. American fishermen cheerfully obey Canadian customs laws, entering immediately on coming into port, and in their intercourse with our cruisers they are always anxious to find out just what the regulations are and to adhere to them. I may say that captains of United States warvessels in our waters board their own fishermen and give them similar instructions. Customs laws are being as strictly enforced as last year, the only difference being that in places remote from a custom house, when United States vessels come in seeking shelter the commander of the cruiser, who is also customs officer on that particular station, is authorized to enter and clear these vessels. Any insinuations either that the law is not strictly enforced or that customs regulations are disregarded are not to be believed in the slightest degree. Mackerel this year have been well inshore. Around Prince Edward Island many have been taken in the harbors themselves by the old method of hook and line, and our fishermen are, as a rule, doing well, while up to this time the catch of the United States vessels in their own waters has been poor. A notable feature this year is the increased number of mackerel seiners fitted out by our own people, many ports having doubled the number of last year. Our people seem pleased to have the inshore fisheries kept exclusively for them. And now that United States fishermen are kept out our people show a disposition to fit out vessels and reap the harvest for themselves. I find our fishermen hearty in their support of protective service, and much more inclined than they were last year to assist in it. The expression is often heard: "We will be satisfied if we can keep our fisheries for ourselves."

Broken Dams Cause Floods.

Springfield, Mass., July 25.—News received from the Mill river last night is that O. E. Thayers' grist mill dam and Mott's dam have given way. A part of the foundation of Hill's grist mill at Williamsburg was washed out.

Boston, July 25.—A late despatch from Great Barrington says that but one life was lost. Twenty-three bridges were gone besides grist mills, dams and factories.

A special from Great Barrington says the great damage was caused in the valleys of the Green and Black Grocery rivers, the major portion of the flood passing down the latter river, causing the greater destruction on the New York side. It is said that twenty-three bridges have been destroyed, and the total loss is estimated at over $500,000.

Greenfield, Mass., July 25.—The freshet has just swept away the iron railroad bridge at Irving, which will cause still further delay to traffic.

Dover, N.H., July 25.—All the rivers in this part of the state are higher now than ever known before in summer. The freshet in the Lamprey river at Newmarket this morning carried away a large part of the old dam of the Newmarket cotton mills, also the foundation of No. 1 picker mill.

Keene, N. H., July 25.—There is a five hundred foot washout in the Cheshire railroad, two miles below Fitzwilliam.

Mine Jumpers Warned.

Phillipsburg, Mont., July 24.—Early on Friday morning a large body of masked men visited Currie, superintendent of the San Francisco, Colorado and North Granite mines, and his associates, Louis Lamar and Samuel Tallman, and taking them out of bed sewed cabalistic vigilantes "3, 7, 77" upon them. This meant that they should leave camp on peril of their lives. Ropes were put about their necks as a warning. The allegation against them was "jumping" adjacent mines. Under the impulse of fear they went forth into the darkness, but Lamar and Tallman returned and swore out warrants against each of their assailant as they could recognize under their masks. Arrests will follow. There is great excitement in camp. This mine is owned in St. Louis and is one of the richest in the world.

St. John Church Trouble.

St. John, N. B., July 25.—Judge Palmer refuses to grant an interim order restraining Rev. G. G. Roberts from holding divine service in St. John's church, Fredericton, on account of his ritualistic practices, allowing the case to go down for hearing. Judge Palmer suggests that the whole matter be settled by arbitration, thus obviating the necessity of dragging church methods and practices before the courts.

The Wimbledon Meeting.

London, July 25.—The Duchess of Albany yesterday distributed the prizes won at the Wimbledon competition. There was a very large attendance, and the Canadians who won prizes were very heartily cheered. Private Gillies, who carried off the Prince of Wales' prize, received a special ovation. The meeting was a most brilliant and successful one.

Swindled Out of a Million.

New York, July 25.—A St. Louis special says that the Missouri Pacific railway company has been swindled out of a million dollars by a little coterie of prominent officials of that company who were connected with a tie contract and that Jay Gould has bounced three of them.

Cholera's Ravages.

London, July 25.—Forty-nine new cases of cholera and 22 deaths from the disease were reported at Catania. At Francontre there were 14 cases and 7 deaths, at Patuiro 12 cases at 5 deaths and at Adirus 7 cases and 6 deaths. A few deaths were reported in other towns.

Nova Scotia Bishopric.

Halifax, July 25. N. S.—Rev. Dr. Nichols has finally declined to allow himself to be nominated for the Nova Scotia bishopric, and pledges his support to Archdeacon Gilpin, administrator of the Diocese, who has agreed to accept the See if elected by the Synod.

A BULLET'S SHINING MARK

PERLEY MACDONALD MEETS DEATH OFF THE BUTTS AT TORONTO.

He Receives a Mortal Wound in Presence of His Two Cousins in a Row-Boat—Sad Termination to a Saturday Afternoon Pleasure Party—A Grief-Stricken Home in Charles-street.

TORONTO, July 24.

A fatality occurred off the Garrison Common butts Saturday afternoon which resulted in the death of one of Toronto's most promising youths. John Perley Macdonald, verging on 17 years, eldest son of Mr. John K. Macdonald, Managing Director of the Confederation Life Association and Treasurer of the County of York, lies cold in death at his father's residence at No. 29 Charles-street, with two gaping, angry, rugged bullet holes in his muscular young frame.

Where the Accident Happened.

Saturday afternoon Perley, as he was familiarly called, accompanied by his cousins Miss Elsie Perley of Brantford and James Macdonald, a few years older than himself and a brother of Capt. Macdonald, started from Ackroyd's boat house in a three-seated row-boat. Miss Perley, who is on a visit at her uncle's house, sat in the stern of the boat, Perley in the centre and James was in the bow. Their intention was to go to the Island to see friends. They, however, decided first to pull up towards Exhibition Park, between the eastern line fence of which and the New Fort stretches Garrison Common. Arranged along the shore line of the common and overlooking the blue waters of Lake Ontario are what are familiarly known to Torontonians as "The Butts," the practising ground of the city volunteer regiments and the Toronto Rifle Association, a corps of crack shots. Garrison Common is a large tract of ordnance lands under control of the Ontario Rifle Association, of which Lieut.-Col. Gibson, M.P.P., of Hamilton is President. The Industrial Exhibition Association has long endeavored to get a slice of this common—the very part where the butts are located—for fair purposes, but signally failed in every attempt. Had they been successful, Saturday's terrible accident would probably not have happened.

The butts are mounds of earth about 120 feet long, 12 feet high and 10 or 12 feet thick. They are three in number, at distances of something over 100 yards apart in a diagonal line. No. 1 is to the east, No. 2 in the centre and No. 3 to the west. They are about 10 to 30 yards from the edge of the lake bank. In front of the butts are the trenches where the markers are stationed while shooting is going on, which more or less frequent throughout the summer except during the exhibition, when it is entirely suspended. Facing the butts, away to the north on the common, are the ranges, on small elevations on which the marksman stands, at distances of 200, 400, 500, 600, 800 yards, etc. The targets, which are of paper, are attached to small poles arranged along the face of the mound, easily accessible from the markers' trenches.

The Fatal Bullet.

Saturday afternoon some 200 or 250 volunteers from the Queen's Own, the Royal Grenadiers, the Toronto Garrison Artillery and the Toronto Field Battery, and members of the Toronto Rifle Association were practising at the butts. The firing was very animated and kept up with spirit until the fatal accident occurred, at about 4.30. This put a sudden stop to the practice. The artillerymen had possession of No. 1 butt, to which was attached three targets; No. 2 butt, with eight targets, was divided between the Queen's Own and the Grenadiers, the former having the east five and the latter the west three; No. 3 butt, with three targets, was in possession of the Toronto Rifle Association.

The row boat with the three young people on board had proceeded on the lake to a point a little west of No. 2 butt, or about midway between Nos. 2 and 3. The little craft was about 200 yards from the shore. Miss Perley remarked upon the rattle of the rifles up on the common and asked her cousin Perley if there was no danger. The youth, who probably knew little of the great chances they ran, assured her that there was not the slightest. Miss Perley, not quite satisfied with her cousin's assurances of safety, made one request at least that the boat be pulled ashore or out of the reach of danger. At the point named Perley and his cousin James decided to turn their boat and head towards the Island. They had just wheeled about and were pulling eastward (they were both rowing), when Perley suddenly dropped his oars and fell backward in the boat. His cousins, especially the young lady, gave several agonizing screams. A bullet from a Snider rifle had pierced the youth's body, passed through the port gunwale of the boat just under the row-lock, and was lost beneath the waves out of sight. The hole left in the gunwale was fully as big as a 25-cent piece. Miss Perley was the first to discover that her cousin had been struck with a bullet. His face turned ashen pale and then he fell backwards. The young lady was soon at his side and tried to soothe him. The consternation in that little craft for the next few minutes can better be imagined than described. Miss Perley continued to scream until the attention of the markers in the trenches was aroused. It was about ten minutes before she succeeded in alarming any of those on shore. Privates Annis and Barlow of "C" company were marking in No. 3 trench. Private Annis, anticipating, from the screams he heard, that something was wrong out in the lake, at once ran up the danger flag and threw down the targets. Firing ceased. He and Barlow then came out and looked towards the lake. Miss Perley was waving a handkerchief. The markers beckoned for the boat to come in. The occupants of the boat were so terrified that they were at first afraid to come towards the shore. Then they came slowly in. James Macdonald was rowing, his unfortunate cousin was writhing in agony in the bottom of the boat, and Miss Perley was almost frenzied. Private Barlow ran down the embankment and met the boat as it touched the shore. The wounded youth was carried boat and all, up to the common, and subsequently to Exhibition Park.

Summoning a Physician.

It took three-quarters of an hour to get a physician to the spot. Private Annis ran to the New Fort and telephoned to Dr. Strange, surgeon of "C" company. The Doctor was not at home, but his assistant, Dr. Roach, lost no time in answering the summons. Messengers were also despatched to Parkdale, and Dr. Lynd at once started for Exhibition Park. The wounded boy's father was also summoned by telephone.

The greatest excitement prevailed on the common among the volunteers and those who had gathered around. Capt. Macdonald, who was practising with the Toronto Rifle Association, was horrified when the boat came ashore to learn that his own cousin had received a mortal wound from a stray bullet from a marksman's rifle. Capt. Macdonald, it is said, had not done any firing himself.

Drs. Lynd and Roach arrived within a few minutes of each other. The wound was examined and dressed as well as circumstances would permit. The ball broke through the eighth rib on the right side, just behind the middle line of the armpit, and came out four inches directly below the left nipple, and its course probably passed through the right lung cavity and the upper part of the liver. Young Macdonald was a remarkably hardy boy, or undoubtedly death would have resulted instantaneously. His robust constitution withstood the fatal track of the bullet until exactly 8 o'clock yesterday morning, when he quietly passed away. Excessive internal hemorrhage was the immediate cause of death.

Dr. Lynd accompanied the ambulance to the residence in Charles-street. Dr. A. R. Atherton, the family physician, was then summoned and remained with the wounded boy until death relieved him of his sufferings. After his arrival at home and the administration of opiates, Perley rallied considerably, and faint hopes were entertained that he might possibly survive the treacherous wound. But these expectations were merely hopes against hope. He regained consciousness several times during the night, and during these moments spoke of his wound and its probable termination. The members of the family watched at the bedside of the dying youth, as he gasped at times for breath, with eyes red with weeping. The cousins who were with him even none to cross.

James Macdonald was almost distracted. Mrs. Macdonald was absent from the city at the time in Tilsonburg and she was telegraphed for, but did not reach the city, over the Credit Valley Railway, until 8.30 o'clock yesterday morning, an hour and a half after Perley's death.

When the boat touched shore after the accident Perley was not removed. The boat and all was carried up on the bank. The carpet on the bottom of the boat was saturated with blood. The boat was left at Exhibition Park until yesterday afternoon when it was taken back to Ackroyd's boat-house.

About the time of the shooting, the Grenaiders and Queen's Own were firing at the targets on No. 2 butt at 400 yard range. They were using Snider rifles, which will kill at 1000 yards. Supposing that the boat was 200 yards from shore, the distance from the muzzle of the rifle to the boat's occupants would be some 620 yards. It is not probable, from the position of the boat, that the bullet came from any of the rifles on either Nos. 1 or 3 ranges. At all events it will probably never be known where it came from or who fired the fatal shot.

GERMANY AND RUSSIA.

The Campaign Against Russian Securities Suspended for a Time.

BERLIN, July 23.—The campaign against Russian securities has abated, but the belief on the Bourse is that the cessation of the newspaper attacks is a mere armistice. The renewal of the raid depends partly on the alteration of Russia's economic policy, and partly on the power of the small German capitalist having Russian investments to stand a further strain. The war has already taught Russia that Germany has effective means of retaliation for the hostile tariffs and commercial restrictions imposed upon German trade and traders. The Russian Ambassador's return to Berlin on Wednesday was unexpected at the Embassy and, was due solely to the alarm felt at St. Petersburg over the depreciation of Russian securities and the stoppage of Russian credit at all European financial centers.

Count Schouvaloff conferred with the chiefs of the firms of Mendelssohn and the Bleichroders and with other eminent bankers, and tried to influence them by assurances of Russia's desire to cultivate more friendly commercial relations with Germany. The Ambassador, however, made no official representation of the subject to the German Foreign Office. His statements were communicated to Prince Bismarck through the Bleichroders, and as the bankers recommended a cessation of the attacks on account of German investors, the Russians have been allowed a period of rest. It is impossible to calculate with exactitude the loss to holders of Russian securities since official inspiration set the raid agoing. Estimates range from 1,000,000,000 to 250,000,000 marks as the amount of Russian securities sold by scared investors, who were willing to get rid of them at any sacrifice. The bona fide sales thrown on the Bourse had nothing to do with speculation.

Forest Fires in Cape Breton.

HALIFAX, N.S., July 25.—Disastrous fires have been ravaging Cape Breton. A tract of 100 square miles of country between Sydney and Cow Bay has been completely devastated. It is the worst fire known in the Island. The Reserve coal mine was entirely surrounded by roaring flames, and work was suspended in the pits, and for four days all hands were engaged in fighting the fire. Now a water famine prevails at the Reserve. Every well, brook and stream in the place is dried up, and all the water for steam purposes, for 1000 people is hauled by train from Black Brook, a distance of eight miles. Coal cars have been made water-tight by oakum and converted into tanks, in which water is conveyed from the Brook to the mines and distributed to the people in carts. In order to supply the demand the train is kept running day and night.

Fire at Georgetown.

GEORGETOWN, July 24.—At an early hour this morning the Bennett House stables and contents and the livery stable occupied by McCallum & Walson and part of the contents were destroyed by fire. McCallum & Walson lose 18 buggies and rigs of all descriptions, harness, 700 bushels of oats and a ton of hay. The horses were saved.

In Bennett's stables were five horses and a cow which were lost. One span of horses and a carriage came from Hamilton, owner unknown. One of the wagons contained $600 worth of cigars owned by Sangler of Hamilton; loss $1000.

London Stock and Money Market.

LONDON, July 23.—Discount was steady during the past week at 1½ to 1¾. On the Stock Exchange business was throughout stagnant, every department suffering alike, partly owing to the holiday season and partly to the financial uncertainty. American railway securities fluctuated. At the opening of the week they were more active and higher, then they relapsed on announcement of the failure of the Baltimore and Ohio. On Friday they recovered in response to New York advances, leaving a general gain since one on the week.

Importation of Cattle.

OTTAWA, July 25.—An order in council has been passed rescinding all previous orders respecting the importation from the United States into Manitoba, the Northwest and British Columbia of neat cattle, horses, sheep, and swine, and prescribing new rules and regulations. The importation of neat cattle is prohibited, except for stock-breeding purposes, or in transit from one point to another in the United States through Canada. All animals are required to be inspected, and swine are to be quarantined for twenty-one days.

American Boodlers in Canada.

MONTREAL, July 23.—Ex-Ald. Henry L. Sayles and Charles Dempsey are registered at the Leon Springs Hotel. Moloney is still at Eachino, and Keenan at the Windsor. The latter is in poor health and is being treated for kidney trouble. The Moloneys continue to be quite at home at Lachine, and take things remarkably easy. Bill Moloney says that the old man, referring to Jake Sharp, will never live out his sentence.

Both Satisfied.

NEW ORLEANS, July 23.—A shooting affray occurred here at noon to-day at the depot of the Natchez, Jackson and Columbus Railroad between Griffith Enders, a master mechanic, and another employe of that road, Joe Owens, resulting in the death of both. It is reported that the cause of the difficulty was the discharge of Owens by the master mechanic.

The Boulanger "Coup d'Etat."

Paris, July 25.—M. Cassagnac published a flat denial of the story that 84 generals proposed a *Coup d'Etat* to General Boulanger and challenged *La France* to publish their names. *La France* asked Gen. Ferron's permission to publish the names. After denying the story, M. Cassagnac printed an article headed "Coward! Liar!" The result is that M. Laur, admitting himself to be the author of the original letters referring to the matter, has challenged M. Cassagnac to fight a duel. *La Justice* considers the letters of too small a consequence to be worth any bother, and it expresses the opinion that too great liberties have been taken in twisting words uttered by General Boulanger in the intimacy of the home circle. *La France* is now backing out of the affair.

Medals for Resisting the Law.

Dublin, July 25.—Michael Davitt and wife attended a meeting at Bodyke yesterday and made presents of money and medals to a number of girls who defended their homes against the police during the recent evictions.

Canadian Cricketers in England.

London, July 23.—In a match at Gosforth yesterday between the Gentlemen of Northumberland and the Canadians, the home team made 229 first inning, and Canadians 102. The game will be finished to-day.

Pittsburg's First Baseman Dead.

Boston, July 25.—Alex. McKinnon, first baseman of the Pittsburg nine, died at the Waverley house last evening of typhoid fever. He came from Philadelphia about two weeks ago and has been ill ever since.

REVIEWED BY THE QUEEN

A GRAND DISPLAY BY THE ENGLISH NAVY AT SPITHEAD.

A Sight Such as Has Not Been Witnessed Before in the Mother Land—A Line of Battle Ships Reaching Four Miles—Her Majesty's Reception.

PORTSMOUTH, July 23.—This city has been thronged for days past by crowds gathered to witness the jubilee naval review at Spithead, and the harbor has been crowded with craft of every description. The crowds were immensely augmented this morning by visitors from all parts of the Kingdom.

The scene in Portsmouth harbor was most glorious. In and out among the grim and ponderous men-of-war darted the hundreds of small boats, yachts, both sail and steam, and boats of all descriptions. When the invited guests arrived they were taken on the troopships, which were to convey the visitors to Spithead. The ladies were dressed in charming costumes, mostly white, trimmed with colors; the men for the most part—that is, the civilians—wore flannels and light material. The brilliant uniforms of the countless officers, both military and naval, presented a sight seldom witnessed in the old town.

The vessels forming the vast fleet at Spithead were divided into their cruising squadrons and moved in columns of division, line ahead, ships two cables apart, columns at three cables apart. The flagships headed each division and faced eastward. There were also formed in columns of division parallel to the other squadrons and arranged in the same manner five coast defence squadrons, each consisting of coast defence ships, cunboats and torpedo boats. Six training ships were moored in a single column inshore, parallel to the other lines. The foreign ships of war present were anchored off Broundown. The Monotaur kept clear the east approach to the alley between the inset-ed columns and the Agincourt did the same for the east approach to the alley between the divisions and the flotillas. At 10 o'clock the two Devonshire tugs blocked the west entrance to the lines to all but ships of war, and the Mendy and the Malta at 2 o'clock went on duty keeping the eastern entrance lines clear, the four tugs being under the orders of the master of the fleet.

The troop ship and other vessels carrying visitors were permitted to make a tour of the columns before 2 o'clock, after which they took up the positions assigned to them. The small craft appropriated to visitors anchored at 2 o'clock abreast the torpedo flotillas. The private craft carrying sight-seers must have numbered several hundred. They represented the pleasure boats of all nations and climes and darted about like birds of different plumage, imparting unparalleled beauty to a scene otherwise unprecedentedly fine.

The whole scene surveyed just before 3 o'clock, when the naval vessels were all in place, their decorations full flung and their crews in holiday pose, the private craft hurrying to good places, and the multitudes ashore packing themselves to best see the event of the day, was glorious in the extreme. Probably no such fleet was ever seen before in time of peace. Every class of the British navy was represented.

The review of the Crimean fleet by the Queen and the Prince Consort thirty-one years ago would suffer by comparison with this. Some of the stout wooden ships which figured in that review were visible in Portsmouth harbor to-day, decked out for the occasion. Nelson's old ship, the Victory, was also a conspicuous object, and her old timbers echoed again and again as boat after boat passed her, the full complement cheering vociferously. More than that, the old ship mounted a gun or two and joined in the universal salute to the Queen.

Shortly after 2 o'clock, when order was perceptible on the water, the Euphrates, the Crocodile and the Malabar proceeded to the westward of Osborne and stood in readiness to escort the royal yachts when the Queen embarked at 3 o'clock to review the fleet. The Queen left Osborne House a few minutes before 3 o'clock and went aboard the royal yacht Victoria and Albert. Her Majesty left the buoy in Osborne Bay promptly at 3 o'clock. She was preceded by the Trinity yacht and was followed by the royal yachts Osborne and Alberta and the ships Enchantress, Helicon, Euphrates, Crocodile and Malabar.

The royal procession proceeded straight to its destination and passed between the lines, leaving the coast-defence ships, gun boats and torpedo boats on the port hand. After proceeding as far as the Horse Elbow Buoy the Victoria and Albert turned to the starboard, passed between the two columns of large ships forming A, B and C squadrons, and then between the lines of foreign ships of war. As her Majesty passed through the lines of these endless war ships, each yard being manned with brawny tars, deafening cheer after cheer was sent up from the lusty crews to greet their sovereign, but it was not until the Queen had gone through the double lines that the great cannon of the big ships began to thunder forth the royal salute with a roar that caused the great vessels to roll and the sea to increase its heaving as shot after shot came booming over the water.

In such vessels as had no masts the turrets, breastworks and decks were lined by Jack Tars, and the Queen had no reason to complain of her reception, either on her progress down the line or on her return to Osborne, which was safely reached before 6 o'clock. Taken altogether the vessels drawn up in line when the Queen passed extended over four miles, and even this length was added to by the great troopships laden with spectators also falling into line and saluting the Queen as she made her progress.

The ships and the town are illuminated tonight. Electric search lights are sweeping the fleet and the spectacle afloat and ashore has never been equalled.

The Finest on Top of the Earth.

London, July 25.—The papers here concur in the opinion that the review at Spithead on Saturday was the finest display of naval strength the world has ever seen. The Paris *Figaro* says: "A long time must elapse before it will be possible to again witness so superb a collection of war ships. England may justly be proud of the review. It was an imposing manifestation of her strength and wealth."

TH VOLUNTEER.

She Executes Some Sunday Manoeuvres That Greatly Please Her Owner.

Marblehead, Mass., July 24.—The Priscilla sailed for New London at 5:55 a.m., to prepare for the coming cruise of the New York yacht club. In order to give her a brush, the Volunteer weighed anchor at 6:45, and under her immense mainsail, jib and foretopsail, started after the New York sloop, which was a mile out. The wind was light, but apparently freshening, and the Priscilla was under lower sails and working topsail, when the Volunteer rounded Point Heck light. She set her working topsail and stood on the same tack as the Priscilla. Soon after seven o'clock both yachts were lost to sight. At nine o'clock people began to arrive, and at noon the headlands were black with a throng of humanity anxiously waiting for the Volunteer to return. The Volunteer was sighted again at 2:50, and from that time until 4:20 she was cruising about on different tacks in sight of the multitude on shore, and at 4:20 she came to anchor. General Paine said that he stood off in the Priscilla's course until about half way to the cape, 25 miles. He appeared pleased at the performance of his new boat, as did also Mr. Burgess. The Volunteer will start for Boston to-morrow.

The Thistle Sails.

Glasgow, July 25.—The yacht Thistle sailed for New York to day. A gale was blowing when she took her departure and she proceeded under storm sails. Her crew numbers 21 men. Her owner and her designer will sail from Liverpool for New York in the latter part of August.

We have just received a fine line of sponges which we are selling very cheap H. H. Curtis & Co.

THE HANLAN-GAUDAUR RACE.

A Fiasco on Lake Calumet as Which Hanlan Comes in Last.

PULLMAN, Ill., July 23.—Probably the greatest fizzle of a boat race ever rowed in the West was the one here this afternoon in which Edward Hanlan nominally defeated Jacob Gaudaur. It had been announced that the contest would be for the championship of America, $1000 a side, and to each of the participants a slice of the receipts at the gate. In addition it was expected that the result would definitely decide whether Hanlan, whom many people still believed the world's greatest oarsman, had virtually closed his career. The race settled nothing and was in no particular a success, not even in the matter of gate receipts. About 1200 people only were present, instead of the 8000 or 10,000 expected. Those who stayed away had cause to congratulate themselves, for the whole affair was characterized by execrable management, to say nothing of the suspicion that the race itself partook of the nature of a hippodrome. Like the last contest between the two men, to-day's race was rowed under peculiar conditions. Their race on Decoration Day took place in the midst of a blinding rain that prevented a close watch being kept. To-day they rowed in the dark, and watching of any kind was impossible. When Hanlan finished in front of the grand stand Gaudaur was a quarter of a mile away, out in the middle of the lake. No one on shore could see him, and rumors of all kinds were prevalent, some believing that he had been capsized, while others thought he had given up and had been taken aboard the press boat.

Notwithstanding that the water was not particularly rough, though a fresh northwest breeze was blowing, it was nearly 8 p.m. and the moon was faintly shining before the two men made their appearance. The delay was ostensibly due to a disagreement between the two oarsmen, Gaudaur claiming that the articles of agreement guaranteed him "smooth water." At last, when everybody was famished and disgusted, Referee Alexander Harper, of the Pullman Athletic Club, declared that he would wait no longer, and Gaudaur must now or the race would be given to Hanlan.

At the outset Gaudaur took the lead and was half a length ahead as long as the pair could be seen from the press boat. That was scarcely more than a third of the course, for the smoke of the rigs and the darkness speedily hid them from view. Both were pulling thirty-four strokes to the minute. They had turned the stake and were nearly half way to the line before the wretched tub provided as a press boat again allowed a view of Hanlan's oarsman. Hanlan was now eight or ten boat lengths ahead of Gaudaur, who was astonishingly wide of the course and kept so, notwithstanding friendly shouts from the reporters. At this juncture Gaudaur spurted in a way that showed he could have won if he chose, but, though finishing on about equal terms with Hanlan as near as could be judged, was disqualified by his position, and the race was given to Hanlan.

After the contest was over, Mr. St. John, the backer of Gaudaur, stated that he had told Gaudaur to go out and lose the race. Mr. St. John explained that he did this knowing that Gaudaur could not afford to attempt to win when the agreement was not complied with, and the water was so much in favor of Hanlan. Mr. St. John said he would allow the race awarded to Hanlan without a struggle, only that he wished to satisfy the people by showing them some big fog for their money. Hanlan's time was 20.32; distance three miles.

Boulanger's Tempters.

LONDON, July 25.—The statement made in France that the Monarchists incited Gen. Boulanger to a coup d'etat is now generally credited. Boulanger carried the information indirectly to reach the newspapers. Ninety-four generals assured Boulanger of their readiness to assist him in a coup d'etat. Their names will be published if M. Ferron authorizes it. Boulanger's aim in sending confidential communications to the press is to persuade the country of his fidelity to the Republic and to keep himself in the public eye. The Moderates are urging M. Rouvier, the Premier, to remove Gen. Boulanger from any command in the army and to place him on the retired list.

The Trial of the Chicago Boodlers.

CHICAGO, July 23.—The interest in the big boodle case this morning was greater than ever on account of the damaging testimony given by ex-Commissioner Lynn yesterday. To-day he was subjected to a severe cross-examination, but in the main his testimony was unbroken. The members of the firm of C. Low & Co. next gave their experience with the boodlers. They testified that Ed. McDonald demanded commissions from them on all orders, and when they appealed to Klehm and the Chairman of the Board of Commissioners and one of the defendants, he said they had better take care of the "boys" or else they would find themselves at the end of their rope.

Ruskin Very Ill.

LONDON, July 23.—During the past fortnight Mr. Ruskin has been so ill that he has been compelled to keep his bed. He suffers from extreme prostration and takes hardly any food. A doctor is in daily attendance. His condition causes his friends some anxiety, though it is not considered critical.

Mercier at Laprairie.

MONTREAL, July 24.—At Laprairie yesterday Dr. Brisson, Conservative, and Mr. Gayette, Liberal, were nominated to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Charlebois, M.P.P., for the county. After the nomination a political meeting was held, when a large number of addresses were made. Premier Mercier in the course of his speech read a telegram from the Pope in answer to one from him to the effect that he had been charged with insulting the church and with being a rebel against the church for supporting the Jesuits' Bill passed at the last session of the Legislature. Cardinal Simeoni, the Pope's secretary replied: "You cannot be a rebel, as the Holy Father gave permission to the Jesuits to seek incorporation."

He also stated that the arrears, including costs, to be paid by the banking and insurance corporations, etc., as a result of the tax being declared legal, would be over $600,000; that his government has accepted the offer of the City of Montreal to pay $125,000 to clear off all the claims of the Quebec Government against it, and that in consequence of receiving these moneys, together with $100,000 from the Ontario Government in connection with the school lands question, there might not be a necessity for so large a provincial loan.

A Colored Preacher Killed.

STARKVILLE, Miss., July 24.—Rev. W. H. Gatlin, colored, was shot and killed by officers who were attempting to arrest him yesterday.

Sir John at Dalhousie.

DALHOUSIE, N.B., July 22.—Sir John and Lady Macdonald arrived here to-night. At Campbellton, the first station on entering New Brunswick, the town turned out en masse and presented him with an address which he replied to in suitable terms. Dalhousie, the home of the Moffats, which has sent three of the family to the House of Commons, went fairly wild. The hills were lighted with bonfires, cannons fired, there were bands of music and a grand display of fireworks. The Chieftain remains here for ten days, having engaged rooms at the Incharran Hotel for that time. The temperature here is grand. The thermometer has never been over 70°.

A Settlement Expected.

Montreal, July 25.—For some time past negotiations have been going on between the city and the Provincial government regarding the settlement of all claims that the province may have against the corporation of Montreal. The finance committee at a meeting several months ago agreed to a certain specified sum being offered as a settlement.