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.R.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, TUESDAY, JULY 26, 1887. NO. 260.

TICKS FROM THE WIRES

CAPTURED AND TRANSLATED FOR NEWS READERS.

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

Two men were sunstruck in Boston yesterday and will die.

The Sheepshead races have been postponed till to-morrow. The entries stand.

A lively time was expected at the nomination proceedings in South Renfrew to-day.

Under the Crimes Act all the counties in Ireland except Louth have been proclaimed.

It is said McGarigle, the boss boodler of Chicago, who mysteriously disappeared, was recognized in Milwaukee yesterday.

A new halfpenny evening paper is to be started in London; liberal Home Rule in politics and under the editorship of Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P.

The traffic receipts of the Canadian Pacific railway for the week ending July 21 were $237,000, an increase of $5,000 compared with the corresponding week last year.

Constable Underwood, of Naas, county Kildare, Ireland, has resigned as a protest against the Crimes act. His departure for Dublin was made the occasion for a demonstration.

Charley Richardson, aged three years, fell into a tub of hot water at Huntington, Penna., last evening and was scalded to death. The boy's limbs were cooked to the depth of more than an inch.

It is rumored that the Duke of Marlborough is to be shortly married to an American girl, who has consented to overlook his past unsavoury reputation for the sake of the strawberry leaves.

Miss Taylor, daughter of Mr. C. C. Taylor, Custom house, Toronto, died yesterday morning from injuries received in consequence of her clothing catching fire on Saturday evening while cooking.

It is believed that William O'Brien, the editor of *United Ireland*, who recently paid Canada a visit, will be prosecuted under the Crimes Act for a speech delivered at Luggarcurran yesterday, inciting the people to defy the Crimes Act.

Edwin Longstaff and Hastings Porter, two farmers of Thornhill, Ont., have been committed for trial for abducting a sixteen year old son of Dr. Silvester, of London, England, who was sent to Canada to learn farming. Both have been admitted to bail.

A number of fanatics have been arrested in Spain who, believing that the world is at hand, lighted a huge bonfire and, throwing their clothes into the flames, danced in a state of nudity round the fire. The leader of the sect is a woman of Terrox, who declares the Virgin appeared to her and had ordered her to preach a new gospel.

Father Andre, who has returned to Winnipeg from a trip to Rome, has made known some sensational incidents in connection with Riel's rebellion, among other things an offer by members of the mounted police to assist Riel to escape from prison at Regina while awaiting execution, with the supposed intention of shooting him while making the attempt.

"The Virgin and the Book."

Chicago, July 26.—"The Virgin and the Book," a reputed masterpiece of Raphael's, which was seized by the special treasury agents, December 8, 1885, and libeled for duties, was released this morning by Judge Blodgett and ordered returned to its owner, Honore Kiefer. Whether the picture is a masterpiece of Raphael's or not, an interesting tale hangs to it. The picture was seized in the Calumet club, where its owner had allowed its display, and was negotiating its sale for $40,000. Kiefer says that in 1869 he kept a small picture shop in Paris, when a priest brought him the picture, and so urgent for money was he that he parted with the picture to Kiefer for 8,000 francs. Kiefer kept the painting and when he came to America brought it with him, and as he became reduced in circumstances, was forced to attempt its sale. He has Italian documents, seals and tokens asserting its genuineness, but Chicago critics, who have examined it, are satisfied that it is no original.

THE LATEST CITY LOCAL.

The Stonemasons and Coal Heavers on Strike—What they Want.

C. Rees leaves for England to-morrow.

W. Arthurs, the stage driver, will run, jump or wrestle any man in Kingston, his weight, for from $10 to $20.

Mr. R. F. R. Strange, late of the Federal bank here, has gone into the Central bank of Canada, at Toronto.

In the cricket match at Napanee this afternoon the home team made 54 in the first inning and the Kingstons 47.

A laborer named Lee was sunstruck while passing along King street this morning. He was conveyed to his home and a doctor called in.

This afternoon J. Murphy, one of the iron ore gang, had his right foot badly smashed while handling ore. He was taken home in a cab.

It was not Mr. Loughraine of the Penitentiary, who came near shooting Mr. McManus at Portsmouth the other evening, but a lad named Hewitt, who borrowed Mr. Loughraine's rifle to shoot a cat.

To-morrow at Belleville, Ambach, of Watertown, will play in the field and Barnfather catch. One of the present three fielders will be placed on the benches. It is said that Ambach will be retained for the season.

This morning a telegram was received at police headquarters from Colebrook to the effect that the store of J. C. Garrison had been broken into last evening, the safe blown open and $55 stolen. The message said to watch the K. & P. trains.

The death of Mr. Thos. Gordon at Toronto yesterday was rather sudden, and caused by pneumonia. He had been confined to his room for some months with chronic rheumatism, but his family did not anticipate such a speedy end for him.

The places of the coalheavers in the employment of Mr. Swift who struck yesterday for higher wages, have been filled by other men. The men struck for 20c. per ton for handling soft coal, but decided afterwards to take 15c. per ton or 35 cts. per hour.

It was the stonemasons and not the laborers who struck yesterday. They were principally in the employ of Ald. Snowden and wanted an increase from $2 50 to $2 75 per day. As the mason work is nearly finished in Kingston for this year, many of the strikers purchased trunks and left this morning for Toronto, where masons are in good demand at good wages.

The Pope Will Not Interfere.

Rome, July 26.—The Pope has decided that there is no ground for papal interference with the Knights of Labor question. He has conveyed the announcement of this decision to Cardinal Gibbons.

All wool nun's veilings, the cheapest in the city, at R. McFaul's.

A BOY'S FEARFUL FATE.

Bruno Mueller, A Three-Year-Old Child, Dies in Terrible Agony.

Chicago, July 25.—Little Bruno Mueller is dead. He died one of the most horrible deaths with which human life can end—hydrophobia. The child was a three-year-old son of Bruno Mueller, a painter and paper-hanger living at 863 North Clark street. During the hot day of June 12 the father, with his boy, went to Fisher's garden on the lake front at Fullerton avenue to enjoy the cool breezes of the lake. While sitting under the trees listening to the music a small black dog, with long hair, dashed up and snapped viciously at the child, biting it through the third finger of the left hand. The father thrust out his hand toward the dog and was also bitten in the thumb. The wounds appeared trivial and neither the father nor mother, when they dressed the child's finger, thought that the bite would result in death. In a short time the wound healed and little Bruno apparently suffered no inconvenience from the bite. Only on last Wednesday did they notice anything unusual with their child. He then appeared very nervous, jumping at the slightest sound and showing every demonstration of fear. On Thursday morning the parents, worried by the condition of the boy, called in Dr. Oscar Barnes, of 657 Sedgwick street. On arriving at the house the physician found the child suffering from extreme nervousness.

"On my entering the room," said Dr. Barnes last night, "the boy jumped back with a scream and ran to its mother. Something in the boy's appearance made me think it was a case of hydrophobia, and I accordingly offered him a glass of water. As soon as the water touched his throat he was seized with a spasm which prevented him from swallowing. I treated him as well as I was able for the disease and left the house. On returning in the afternoon I found the child much more nervous. As I entered the room he screamed and went into spasms. The pupils of his eyes were widely dilated, while the eyes were expressionless, having nearly the same appearance as those of a mad person. In spite of this the child knew its mother, and would make instinctive efforts to respond to her voice."

When the doctor called yesterday morning the child was much worse, suffering from severe spasms, going from one to another, with only slight intervals of reason. Dr. Tascher was called in, but, seeing the case was one of hydrophobia could do nothing. During the afternoon spasms continued with much greater frequency. Then the white foam at the mouth was first noticed. Nothing could be done to relieve the boy. Late in the afternoon, weakened by repeated spasms, he passed into a state of utter collapse, being almost unable to move. At intervals when lying quietly, the child would suddenly jump to his feet with a frightened cry, and rushing a few steps, fall to the floor, foaming at the mouth. This was continued through the early evening, the boy growing much weaker at each attack until, shortly after 9 o'clock, he died.

She Had Another Husband.

Syracuse, N.Y., July 26.—George Hancock, a man of large property in this city, died in 1881, leaving a supposed widow, who took out letters of administration on his estate. She afterward began a suit for the partition of the property between her and her two children, but during the pendency of the proceedings she agreed to accept a gross sum in lieu of dower. The settlement was made upon that basis, and two months ago the estate was converted into money. It now appears that the widow, at the time of her marriage, had another husband living, George Calwell, now of New York city, to whom she had been married when a girl of fourteen at Orville, near Syracuse. They had never lived together openly as husband and wife, but met clandestinely. Calwell went to the war of the rebellion as a member of the old Twelfth regiment of volunteers, and did not see his wife until after the war, when they agreed to separate. Calwell went to New York to live, and was next heard of when he brought a suit for divorce in this city a few months ago. The suit now pending made the above fact public for the first time. The real estate in question was sold to John Mooney, a wealthy contractor, and its title is of course now questioned, and the validity of the sale denied.

Icelandic Emigration.

Ottawa, July 26.—Mr. T. B. Anderson, of Winnipeg, who is commissioned by the government to attend to various matters connected with the Icelandic emigration to Canada, is in town. He says there are now 3,500 Icelanders in Canada; that they are prosperous and satisfied, and he expects the immigration to increase. Newspapers and reports published in the Icelandic language, giving descriptions of Canada, are widely distributed in his native land, and consequently there is a great desire among the people to come to Canada. So far, every emigrant from Iceland has paid his fare out. The intending emigrants find it difficult to dispose of their effects in Iceland. Mr. Anderson's duty at present is to travel about the country selecting suitable sites for colonies and publishing reports which the Icelanders can read in their own language. About 1,300 Icelanders have arrived this year in Canada, and he expects more next year. He attributes the reported change of climate in Iceland to the presence of extra masses of icebergs, carried near the island by sea currents, and which cause a periodical change.

Treasure-Trove.

Halifax, N. S., July 26.—Annapolis Royal, the oldest town in British America, is greatly excited over the discovery, on Saturday, of a large quantity of script and coin. The find was made in an old cellar dug by the French. There was over $2,000 worth of continental script, dated 1660. The coins were either German or Russian. The old cellar was underneath a house owned by ex Sheriff Bonnett. He is an octogenarian, and the property has been in his and his father's family over a century. It was once the location of the residence of the French governor of the place. There was a grand party there one night, and during the drunken revelry that followed tradition, says, the Indians came down and scalped and horribly mutilated and tortured the whole crowd. Superstition prevented people from living in the house thereafter. The property fell into decay. Half a century ago Sheriff Bonnett put up the present house, but had no idea of the existence of a filled-up cellar in the walls of which thousands of dollars were hidden. Excavations being made on Saturday led to the discovery.

Failures in Texas.

Fort Worth, Texas, July 26.—Attachments to the amount of $115,000 have been made on the cattle firm of Curtis & Atkinson and E. F. & W. L. Isard, of Henrietta, Texas. Their liabilities are $550,000, and assets, $1,115,000.

The Henrietta National bank, with a capital stock of $150,000, and deposits of $87,000, closed its doors yesterday. The cause of the failures was the depressed condition of the cattle [illegible]

IT WAS A GRAND VICTORY.

THE GREAT AND HEROIC BATTLE OF LUNDY'S LANE.

A Graphic Description of an All Night Struggle Which Took Place Seventy-Three Years Ago—A Commemorative Gathering on the Battle Field.

LUNDY'S LANE, July 25.

LOOKING from the top of the crest where, seventy-three years ago today, Canadian, British and American troops struggled for the vantage in the bloodiest battle ever fought on Canadian soil, the mists of Niagara Cataract rise in a thick white filmy veil over the tree tops a mile away, and the thunder of the mighty rush of waters reverberates through the forests and rolls over the farm lands until its echoes are lost among the fruit orchards of the Eden of Canada, the famed Niagara Peninsula.

Three miles to the front is Chippewa, where Major-Gen. Riall on July 5, with 1900 regulars, 800 militia and 300 Indians, attacked the American forces, 4000 strong, and was defeated after a hard fought contest, and where, too, the beaten American forces halted for one night after their taste of British cold steel at Lundy's Lane.

Seventeen miles further on is Fort Erie, where the Americans were subsequently cooped up, by half their numbers of British and Canadian soldiers until finally they betook themselves across the frontier and sat down amid the devastation that blackened their country and left not a building standing from Niagara to Black Rock, and seven miles to the left can be seen the dark shaft of Brock's Monument towering aloft on Queenston Heights, while away to the right stretches the road that gives its name to one of the most glorious bits of Canadian history.

You can get to Lundy's Lane in two ways. Stopping on the Canadian side you come out by the horse cars at a cost of the smallest coin of the currency of the realm. If you go over to the American side you have to take a carriage at a cost of many shekels, while the bridge-keeper dives deep into your pocket; the custom house officer mangles your grip-sack, and the driver impresses you with the idea that about $2 will be the correct thing to solace him for having bestowed on you the honor of his company. He will also point out to you the various places along the way where spirituous wands are to be had for money—your money, of course—and if you refuse to take the hint, will look at you and breathe hard in a most uncomfortable, not to say demoniac, way that begets in you an unholy desire to revive on the spot the rite of human sacrifice.

Seventy three years ago Gen. Brown, commanding the American forces, lay at Chippewa with 5000 men. Riall lay at Lundy's Lane, whither, at 5.30 in the evening, came Gen. Drummond from Toronto by way of Queenston with 800 regulars and militia. Brown had been threatening an attack with his whole force, and when Drummond arrived Riall had already commenced a retreat, his advance guard, 800 strong, being already some distance away. Drummond promptly sent to recall them and at once formed his line of battle. On the summit of the hill he planted a battery of five field guns, with two brass 24-pounders slightly in advance. In rear of the battery he posted the 89th Regiment, and detachment of the Royal Scots and the light companies of the 41st. The Glengarry Light Infantry held the right and the Canadian militia and a detachment of the 34 Buffs the left, while a squadron of the 19th Light Dragoons were placed slightly in the rear. The enemy were already within 600 yards, the advance guard consisting of Scott's brigade, being 2000 strong, while Ripley's brigade, which had joined, added 2000 more, and Brown himself shortly arrived with another 1000 men.

From 5.30 until 9 o'clock Drummond fought the American forces, his cannon doing terrible execution and his men standing firm, even when his left flank was flung back to the crest of the hill by sheer weight of numbers and his gunners were being bayonetted as they worked their pieces. At the latter hour Riall's advance guard, which had been recalled, came up and with its 400 militia, reinforced Drummond with 1800 men. Then the battle raged with greater fury than ever. The moon shed a faint light that failed to pierce the battle smoke and was lost before the spouting flame of the artillery and the deadly long musket. By a desperate charge the Americans at length captured the battery and drove the British troops over the hill, but old Drummond throw off his hat, called his men, and with a grand cheer they swept back again over the hill, retook their own battery, and, capturing one gun of the enemy, turned it against the Americans. But the latter were not yet satisfied. Pushing their guns close up the Drummond's batteries then's ensued a cannon duel at few paces, dealing wreck and ruin about in horrible manner. But British cold steel was again brought into play and at midnight, with the bayonet goading his sides, Brown reluctantly began his retreat, halting at Chippewa and finally falling back on Fort Erie.

The battle field was a terrible spectacle. Seventeen hundred men lay dead and wounded on the trampled and torn sod, while those unhurt were literally exhausted. The British loss was 870. The Americans had 930 killed and wounded, and lost 300 prisoners. The Americans call the battle Bridgewater and claim it as a victory for themselves.

To-day there is scarce a trace of the battle to be found. Standing on the eminence that formed the key of the position one cannot understand how Drummond's 1600 could stand before Brown's 5000. The hill is nothing more than a gentle slope up which a regiment could come at the double without winding them. In no place is there anything like a declivity, and Brown could have marched around either of the British flanks with the utmost ease. There is not a strong piece of ground within miles, and there was no forest on the hill to screen its defenders. Lundy's Lane is a nice piece of sandy country road that comes up the little ascent and then runs along towards Welland. It was back over this road that the left was thrown when that flank was turned, and it was across this road that both armies swept in the carnage of their bayonet charges. At the foot of the hill there is a cross road, and on this road and the lane stands the town of Drummondville, now called Niagara Falls South, presumably because it is not south from Niagara. On this cross-road there still stands a house and stable belonging to Mr. Spence, which were in existence at the time of the battle. Both were pierced with cannon balls, and to this day show the scars of the strife. The only other building near at the time was on the old Cook farm. The house has since been torn down, but on the day of the battle it was used as a hospital, and when the family returned to it the morning after there were three inches of congealed blood on the floor.

The famous hill was turned into a burying ground, and is a cemetery to this day. The whole place is a grave. You walk over graves, stand on them, and the sexton digs in them. Close by the fence, next the church, is the grave of the American, Capt. Abraham Hull, who was buried where he fell and in the position his body occupied when found. He must have fallen within ten feet of the battery. He was a son of the Gen. Hull who surrendered at Detroit. Along the top of the hill the infantry were buried, principally in trenches, but the whole enclosure is covered with mounds. The artillerymen were buried on the slope of the hill. The dead were only buried about two feet deep and nowadays the spade of the sexton turns up skulls in the ghastly manner of the Shakesperean grave-digger or old Kaspar's ploughshare.

At the gate leading to the church is pointed out the place where the American dead who could not be buried were burned. Two hundred bodies, local tradition says, were piled up, fuel piled over them, the torch applied and the whole given over to the most awful holocaust that has ever smirched Canadian soil. No grave-digger disturbs their bones. The cemetery has been shamefully neglected [illegible] ground [illegible] scattered [illegible] are in many instances overthrown, broken and defaced. The wooden railings have been, with three exceptions, destroyed, fences are rotting and tumbled down, and the place generally for and desolate. Yet it is full of interest to the student. It was a burying ground before and it became a shambles on the day of battle.

[illegible] time little tablet to-day, a piece of rough brown stone, rudely carved, bearing date 1798. It records the death of one Mr. Skinner. Another moss-grown, old yellow slab, crumbling with age, is in memory of James Heaslip, who died Jan. 7, 1813. But those stones in memory of men who died in the battle possess the greatest interest. They are very few in number and many cannot now be deciphered. There is one, a substantial granite pillar, to the memory of Captain Robert Dassie Patterson of the 6th Regiment of Infantry, Royal 1st Warwickshire. Above the inscription is the crest of the regiment and on the reverse side these words: "Erected by order of his surviving brothers and sisters—T. C. P." The T. C. P. stands for T. C. Patterson, the postmaster of Toronto. Capt. Patterson served under Sir John Moore and the Duke of Wellington in Spain, and was killed at Fort Erie after Lundy's Lane. Just above it is a marble slab to the memory of Lieut. William Hemphill, of the Royals, who was killed at Lundy's Lane, erected by his son, Lieut.-Col. Hemphill, of the 26th Cameronians, in 1854, and beside it one to Lieut.-Col. Gordon and Capt. Torrens, both killed at Fort Erie, erected by Major Barry Fox, their friend and companion, in 1851.

Wandering through this city of the dead I came to an iron fence surrounding a stone cairn, surmounted by a flat marble slab, marking the tomb of Lieut.-Col. the Hon. Cecil Bishopp of the 1st Foot Guards and Inspecting Field Officer of Upper Canada at that time. He had served with distinction in Holland, Spain and Portugal, was mortally wounded while engaged at Black Rock on July 13, 1813, and died three days after. He was the only son of the Baron de La Zouche Sir Cecil Bishopp. The tomb was restored in 1846 by his sisters. Of the three wooden slabs remaining only one can be deciphered, that of Private Wilson of the Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment. Several old warriors have been buried here in later times, among others Lieut.-Col. Philip Delatte and Major Richard Leonard of the 104th Regiment.

Here, too, is the family burying ground of Mr. Street, within whose enclosure there are eleven graves, from the big gray slab that marks the last resting place of Samuel Street of Connecticut, who settled here in 1790 and died in 1848, to the marble tombs of Thomas Clarke Street, M.P., who died in 1872. Here also are the graves of the Pearls, the Cooks, the Biggars, the Jarmalins, all old families, and there are numberless graves so overgrown with bushes that the stones cannot be seen and the names even are forgotten. The old sexton, himself an old soldier, tells wonderful stories of the old graveyard and moralizes stoically when his spade turns up the bones of forgotten heroes.

Yet, neglected and all, the spot is one of pride to our people, for there, at the foot of the hill on the left of the line where snug homes and smiling cottages now stand, Canadian soldiers, not English regulars, but native born Canadian militia, when overborne by Col. Miller's advance, fighting with odds of three to one, fell back only to the crest of the road, and there they stopped and there they stayed. They were there when the sun sank below the ridges over against the Chippewa, they were there when the great crush overpowered the battery and threw the 81st and the Buffs clean off the ridge, leaving the foe at their backs; they were there when that terrible lull came about 9 o'clock, waiting for the moon to rise, so that they could see to fight; they were there when the reinforcements swept up, and they were there to the end, fighting desperately all the time, never again receding, and the last men to cease firing that night. Wellington's Peninsular veterans fought not steadier that day than did the Canadian militia.

The Lundy's Lane Historical Society held a celebration here to-day. The society is newly created and the object is to restore the grounds in some way. They met at the cemetery this afternoon, the principal persons present being Rev. Mr. Bull, President; Richard Spawn, J. C. Bull, Wm. Dalton, H. G. A. Cook, V. M. Porter and James Murray. The intention was to have an interchange of ideas, but, as nobody app ared to have any, they put up a sign showing that this was indeed the site of the great battle, spread some American and Canadian flags about and then fell to thinking. Finally somebody got shovels and all hands went to work digging for relics. There was no difficulty in finding remains and many interesting mementoes were carried off. Your reporter secured a very fair sample of a skull and cross-bones, sundry detached teeth and other similar debris and a pair of buttons of more or less value.

About 6 o'clock a wind fall appeared in the shape of an American county school convention, some fifty strong. Being learned they quickly consented to remain and subsequently partook of lemonade, cake and other light refreshment at the Mechanics' Hall. Later a meeting was held in the Town Hall which was fairly well attended. The principal speakers were the Americans, and being there, nobody, of course, could claim that there had been a Canadian victory. The historical part was done by a person named Remmington, who runs a crematory in Buffalo and is naturally interested in dead things. His version of the little unpleasantness was to the effect that the American Col. Miller crept around the Canadian flank, captured the guns from behind, and then both sides marched off the field and quit fighting. Commissioner Walsh of Buffalo was also one of the principal speakers, as was a Gen. Hull. Rev. Canon Houston, Rev. Mr. Hubbs and other clerical gentlemen and lay fellow citizens from both sides of the line also spoke, the burden of their address being that it was wrong for nation to make war against nation, and that the sword should be beaten, etc., and the spear turned into, etc.

Resolutions were carried in favor of erecting a monument and preserving the grounds, and the American brethren will be expected to chip in and help with the finances, and Government will also be interceded with.

As it stands Lundy's Lane Cemetery is a disgrace to the country and to the people. It would be no more than an act of decency for the Government to restore the place and make it what it commemorates, a place of glory to every Canadian.

Daring Bank Robbery.

Port Huron, Mich., July 26.—A daring midday bank robbery has just leaked out. On Saturday, at noon, the clerks at the Commercial Bank close up for dinner as usual, taking the money drawer into the vault, leaving the same on the cash safe, and locking the vault only by the day lock. The bank windows were left open, with the inside blinds closed. On the return of the clerks it was found that some daring bruglar had entered the back window, opened the vault, and carried off all the currency in the cash drawer. Chief of Police Carson was called and placed the matter in the hands of Detective Backeridge, who is busily engaged on a scent. A meeting of the directors was held yesterday morning, the subject thoroughly canvassed, and business goes on as though nothing had happened. The amount of the haul has not been disclosed, but it is supposed to be over $1,000. The matter has been kept very quiet.

The Cass Case.

London, July 25.—The fine some inferior police officials have taken in the Regent-street case scandalizes the London public. They have stirred the slums of Stockton, where Miss Cass formerly lived, in order to rake up evidence against her, which they seem to have failed to find and which at any rate has nothing to do with this matter. Then they collected and repeated a quantity of gossip about her presence in Regent-street as corroboration of the testimony of the policeman Endicott, who arrested her. This effort also breaks down. The alleged witnesses do not appear, though second-hand hearsay evidence is allowed in this singular enquiry.

Sir Charles Warren has now given orders which will compel counsel either to produce witnesses or abandon the charges against Miss Cass. These proceedings strengthen public opinion against the conduct of the police and in favor of the girl. A leading magistrate who has hitherto supported his colleagues now tells me he is convinced of Miss Cass' innocence.

Drowned in the Grand River.

Galt, July 25.—Charlie Kinsman, aged about 12, eldest son of J. H. Kinsman, was drowned in the Grand River here this afternoon by falling off a small raft he had been using to float himself around the river. The body was recovered half an hour afterwards.

A Child Run Over and Killed.

Montreal, July 25.—A 7-year-old son of Charles Lebelle, professor of music, was run over by an empty stone cart to-day and killed.

CAUGHT BY OUR CRUISERS

AN AMERICAN FISHING SCHOONER SEIZED.

Two Boats with Seines and Fourteen Men Found Taking Fish in Shore Gathered in by One of the Canadian Fisheries Protective Fleet.

Halifax, N.S., July 25.—A despatch from Shelburne says:—"The Gloucester fishing schooner, Annie W. Hodgson, Capt. Morrison, was brought up the harbor to-day by Capt. Knowlton of the Dominion Fishery Cruiser Advance. The facts connected with the vessel's arrest, as given by Capt. Morrison, are that during the fog yesterday the Hodgson lost a dory containing two men. After beating around in a vain search for the missing dory she at last, about daylight this morning, made Shelburne harbor and a boat was sent ashore to make enquiries, when the lost men were found. Just as the Hodgson was getting under way again she was boarded by a boat's crew from the Advance, and Capt. Knowlton taking charge of her brought her into the harbor, where she is now anchored. The charge made against her is violation of the customs laws in not reporting at the Custom House. Capt. Knowlton declines to give any information about the seizure.

Caught Shore-Fishing.

Souris, P.E.I., July 25.—The cruiser Critic yesterday captured two seine boats and seines and fourteen men belonging to the schooners Col. J. H. French and Argonaut, of Gloucester. They were caught shore-fishing off East Point, with their seines full of mackerel. The schooners left the boats and crews. The boats were towed in to Souris.

The U. S. Consul's Report.

Gloucester, Mass., July 25.—A telegram was received to-day from U.S. Consul Carleton at Souris, P.E.I., stating that the seines and boats with all the crews of the schooners Col. J. H. France and Argonant were seized yesterday off East Point, P.E.I., by the Dominion cutter Critic. It is said the vessels' boats were close in shore with the seines set when the cutter appeared. The vessels cleared out and escaped the cutter, but before the boats could escape they were seized. It is thought the vessels will be seized before getting home as they will have to put in for assistance.

Returned From the Fishing Grounds.

Ottawa, July 25.—Hon. Mr. Foster, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, returned to the city on Saturday night from a three weeks' trip in the Acadia, during which time he sailed over 1,000 miles and visited all the principal fishing grounds and personally inspected the means adopted to protect our fisheries. In conversation to-night he confirmed previous reports that the American fishermen were making more efforts this year to conform to Canadian law and to respect the Canadian fisheries than they did last year. The American fleet, he said, numbered at present over 120 sail, and they were reported to be having very hard luck outside the three mile limit, scarcely catching anything. On the other hand, the Canadian inshore fishing has been very good, especially in mackerel, and the price having gone up considerably in the United States markets on account of the small American catch, Canadian fishermen were doing exceedingly well. The lobster fishery in many sections has been a total failure and many of the lobster fishermen have taken up their pots and gone in for mackerel fishing. There is a very general opinion that the lobster hatchery has been overdone and that unless stringent measures are adopted the crustacean will be exterminated.

THE ST. THOMAS ACCIDENT.

Continuation of the Inquest—The Evidence of the Train Hands.

St. Thomas, Ont., July 25.—The adjourned inquest on the death of the victims of the late collision opened this evening at 7.30 in the Court-House before Coroner Vanbuskirk.

The first witness was brakeman John Mason, who testified to being on the train on the day of the disaster. He saw both Donnelly and the conductor, neither of whom were under the influence of liquor. He examined the first two coaches at the Port and saw that the brakes worked all right. He saw the conductor examine several other cars. He came upon the last coach, but heard no whistle on approaching the crossing at St. Thomas.

Allan Davis, brakeman on the front part of the train, was standing two or three coaches from the rear of the train at the Port when the engineer applied the brakes and he felt the brakes working all right. He heard two whistles at St. Thomas. The first was for the semaphore and the second was an uncertain one. He did not apply brakes. He believed the engineer and conductor were both sober. He did not think the conductor tested the brakes at Port Stanley. Assistant-Superintendent Larmour explained the action taken by the Grand Trunk Railway Company on the night of the accident. He did not think from the evidence given that Brakeman Mason or Conductor Spettigue had done their duty.

Mechanical Superintendent McIlwain fully explained the working of the air brakes. He stated that the brake on the burned coach was of different mechanism from those on the other coaches, and if similarly used would have a directly opposite effect from that intended. His version of the affair was that when the last coach of the train which went down was switched on the ill-fated train the air tap, which had been closed going down, was left closed, and thus prevented the action of the air from the engine on all the cars back of the tender on the train.

The inquest was adjourned at 12.30 until to-morrow evening at 7.30.

Opening of the C.P.R. Bridge at St. Anne.

Montreal, July 25.—Sir George Stephen, Sir D. Smith, Hon. J. H. Pope, Minister of Railways; Vice President VanHorne, R. B. Angus and T. G. Shaughnessy, Assistant General Manager, left on a special train this morning for St. Anne's bridge, which was completed to-day. The train passed over the bridge about 4 o'clock, being the first to cross the new structure.

The St. Lawrence bridge will be finished on Thursday, and passengers and trains will be running by Aug. 1.

SOME MORE DISALLOWANCE.

An Act of the Quebec Legislature Erased from the Statute Books.

Ottawa, July 25.—His Excellency the Governor-General has, on the recommendation of the Minister of Justice, disallowed the act 49 Vic., chap. 98, of the Quebec Legislature, passed in 1886, incorporating the Lieutenant-Governor and giving him certain powers, amongst them the right to sue and be sued. The ground of disallowance is the same as that on which a similar act of the Manitoba Legislature was disallowed a short time ago, namely, that it is ultra vires for the Provincial Legislature to add or take from the powers of the lieutenant-governors, who are Dominion officers in the same sense that the Governor-General is an Imperial officer.

It looks as if there are lively times ahead in South Renfrew. Hon. Peter Mitchell appears to be conducting the campaign for the Liberals and is calling for help. Messrs. Evanturel, M.P.P., and Charles Devlin, the aspirant for the Liberal nomination for Ottawa County in the Quebec House, have gone to his assistance. On the Conservative side Hon. Mr. Thompson, J. J. Curran, M.P., and G. H. Mackintosh, left for Renfrew this afternoon to be present at the nomination to-morrow, and Hon. Mr. Foster follows to-morrow.

It is understood that Hon. Thos. White will have an article in the New York Forum for September, in reply to Mr. David A. Poe's doleful screed on the "Position of Canada" in the July number of that publication.

The lighthouse on West Haven Island, Mahone Bay, N.S., was burnt on June 28. A temporary light has been supplied, pending the erection of a new lighthouse.

At a special meeting of the City Council to-night the sum of $1000 was voted to assist the Provincial Exhibition, which opens here on Sept. 5.

Dr. Dawson, who is in charge of one of the parties sent out this spring to survey the boundary between Alaska and Canada, writes from the Yukon District to the Customs Department strongly advising the establishment of custom houses, as the district is likely to become thickly settled on account of its great mineral deposits and the settlers on both sides of the boundary are at present enjoying unrestricted free trade.

The Customs Department has under consideration a case from the Collector of Customs at Fort Erie against the Buffalo Specialty Manufacturing Company for alleged under-[illegible]

JOHN BRIGHT ON C. U.

He Is Opposed to a Tariff Discriminating Against England.

Toronto Mail.

London, July 25.—Mr. John Bright has given me the following letter for publication in the *Mail*:—

To the Editor of the Mail.

Dear Sir,—I do not know what is intended by a commercial union between Canada and the United States. If you mean that no tariff should exist between the two countries, such a condition would be greatly to their mutual advantage; but if it is proposed to extend the States' tariff to Canada as respects imports into Canada, then such a change would be hostile to England, and if the present Canadian tariff were maintained for imports other than from the States, England would be at a great disadvantage in her trade in Canada. I always believed that the imposition of high protective duties as against English manufactures was and is the first in the direction of a separation of Canada from England, and if goods from the States are to be admitted into Canada free of duties, or at lower duties than from England, another and more serious step would be taken in the direction of separation. If the States and Canada could adopt free trade or a tariff with low duties, following the example of England, the example of the English-speaking nations would have a great effect upon other nations; and would influence the world in favor of peace. The great enemies of mankind are war and the tariff. War and its expenditure and waste give an excuse for tariffs or render them necessary, and tariffs separate nations and make war more probable and frequent. It is a deplorable thing that, in your great and free continent, the only thing not free is the industry of your people, and that you in this respect follow the pernicious example of the old and blind nations of Europe. England sets a grand example, and it is always a grief to me that her children in other lands and in your continent do not admire and follow it. Yours, etc.,

JOHN BRIGHT.

London, July 25, 1887.

Another Tyndall Letter.

London, July 25.—Prof. Tyndall publishes another anti-Gladstone letter, making the candidacy of Sir G. O. Trevelyan on the Liberal ticket for Bridgeton the occasion. In this letter Prof. Tyndall uses the following language: "Something has been gained for the cause of healthy political action when Sir George Otto Trevelyan, whose presence hitherto has been a by-word for the spirit of timeism, takes his proper place under the appropriate master. [illegible] solemn protest against the scattered legions of Ireland being handed over to the tender mercies of the Roman hierarchy and the Irish National League, where, the necessity aside, I would be prepared to go beyond mere protest against so infamous consummation. To what a pass have we come! Liberal England and Liberal Scotland fooled in the meshes of one perverted intellect. Sir George Otto Trevelyan has abandoned the company of men of truth and honor to follow the fortunes of a hoary rhetorician who sets at naught the plainest dictates of political morality."

Carelessness Causes Two Deaths.

Hudson, Wis., July 25.—The south bound passenger train on the North Wisconsin division of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railway, ran into an open switch at Cumberland station. Engineer John Donohue of Hudson and Fireman Webster of Altoona were killed. The engine, express and baggage cars were wrecked. Carelessness caused the accident.

Homicide at East Halifax.

Halifax, N.S., July 25.—News was received this afternoon of a terrible affair which occurred at Beaver Harbor, East Halifax, on Saturday. George Currie of Beaver Harbor went to the house of his uncle, Henry Hawbolt, with the intention, it is said, of picking a quarrel with him. Arriving at the house he smashed in the door. Hawbolt having seen Currie coming towards his place loaded his gun with shot, and after the door had been broken in he threatened Currie that he would kill him if he entered the house. Hawbolt, it appears, then discharged the gun, the contents entering Currie's bowels. Yesterday morning Currie died in great agony.

Hawbolt, immediately after the shooting took place, surrendered himself to the authorities. Both men lived near each other, and, it is said, have been employed in illicit liquor selling, and have been at sword's points for a long time. Hawbolt is a man about 40 years of age. The mother of Currie is Hawbolt's sister.

Lost in the Bay of Bengal.

San Francisco, July 25.—The steamer City of Rio de Janeiro arrived last night, bringing Hong Kong advices to July 1, and Yokohama news to July 9. By the loss of the steamer Sir John Lawrence on the Bay of Bengal, before reported, 800 lives were lost, mainly females of the best families in Bengal on a pilgrimage to Juggernaut.

From May 21 to May 26 a cyclone raged in the Bay of Bengal with disastrous results to shipping, and attended with great loss of life. The storm was the severest experienced in the local quarter since 1866, judging from the reports of vessels which weathered it. The passengers on board the Sir John Lawrence numbered 750, the officers and crew numbering fifty.

A Volcano in Full Blast.

Malta, July 25.—A violent volcanic eruption has occurred on the Island of Galita, off the coast of Tunis. Streams of lava are rushing from the crater of the volcano and the glare of the flames is visible for fifty miles.

Strange Disease in a Seaside Hotel.

Providence, R.I., July 26.—An outbreak of disease resembling dysentery, complicated with malaria has occurred within the past few days at Conanicut Park hotel. The water has been tested and found to be pure. The boarders have all fled from the hotel and the affair has almost killed the season at that end of the island. Some believe that the ice used at the hotel has caused the sickness, while others think it is from bad air.

Railway and Navigation Company.

St. Paul, Minn., July 26.—The railway and navigation company was incorporated here yesterday with a capital stock of $10,000,000. The incorporators are all citizens of St. Paul. The object is to build a road from the Twin Cities to a point on Lake Superior and to establish a new line of boats in connection therewith. The road is to be an extension of the Minnesota and Northwestern and will be a substantial double track line.

The "Times" on the Alien Act.

London, July 26.—The *Times*, commenting on Attorney General Garland's opinion in reference to the Alien act, says: "Our chief surprise at this recent law is the mistrust it evinces of the acclimating power of America which might have been supposed to be too sure of her ability to absorb foreign elements to compel them to begin by offering reluctant allegiance."

Hon. Thos. White On Canada.

Ottawa, July 25.—Hon. Thomas White, Minister of the Interior, has consented to write an article on Canada for the New York *Forum*. That review lately published a paper by