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

The Kingston Daily News.

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

VOL. XXXVI. KINGSTON, CANADA, SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1887. NO. 264.

TICKS FROM THE WIRES

CAPTURED AND TRANSLATED FOR NEWS READERS.

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

A fire in Cincinnati destroyed twenty-five old buildings and consumed fifty cows.

Otoe County, Southern Nebraska, is suffering from want of water, nearly all the wells being dried up.

Mr. John Bright has consented to preside at the banquet to be given by the Unionists to Lord Hartington.

Norman Munroe's yacht, the Now Then, has arrived at Catskill, N.Y., after passing up the Hudson river.

The Spanish government has abolished the Caban and Porto Ricau export duties on sugar, spirits and honey.

At the annual meeting of the flax societies in Belfast it was announced that trade was now in the most favorable condition since 1881.

It is stated that France will join the sugar bounties' conference on the condition that the programme shall be previously formulated.

Surgeon-General Hamilton has received a telegram from Key West, July 28, saying there have been 173 cases of yellow fever and 41 deaths to date.

Daniel Sheehan, a nephew of Mr. Sheehan, M.P. for Kerry, has been arrested at Killarney under the Crimes act. He is charged with assaulting bailiffs.

Mrs. John A. Logan is recovering from the injuries she received in the accident at Carbondale, and travelled to Chicago yesterday in company with her son and his wife.

The Cass enquiry ends in a muddle. One journal declares it has vindicated Miss Cass' character, while another insists that Miss Cass' character stands just where it did before it began.

A commission has been appointed to enquire into the rights of foreigners holding land in Russia. It is expected that the commission will recommend that factories be closed or transferred to Russian subjects.

Seven men have been arrested for participating in the riot at Limerick on Thursday of the striking dock men against the imported Waterford laborers. Four policemen and many civilians were injured during the riot. The Mayor declares he will call troops to the aid of the police if the rioting is renewed.

THE OLD METHODIST CHAPEL.

It Will Come Down on Monday After Standing 72 Years.

On Monday workmen will begin to pull down the old Methodist chapel building, which stands on the corner of Bay and Bagot streets, the owner, Mrs. Hickey, having decided to build a row of brick houses on the site. The chapel was built in the year 1815, and the first pastor was the Rev. Mr. Booth, whose widow died in this city some five years ago. In 1815 there were not many Methodists in Kingston, but they grew and prospered to such an extent that in 1834 the building was enlarged. Dr. Stinson was pastor at the time. In 1849 the First Methodist church was begun and when it was completed a few years later, the chapel was sold to the late Mr. John Dunn, who, in 1852, converted it into tenements, the work of plastering being done by Mr. Geo. Newlands. When Dr. Burns, a delegate from the Free Church of Scotland, came to this city to urge the Presbyterians here to join with the Free church, he spoke several times in the chapel. For many years Mr. Thos. Overend was leader of the choir, and as there was no organ in the church he played the base viol by way of assisting the voices, and he did it well, too. The trustees, among whom were Messrs. Jno. Shaw and Jno. Counter, have passed away. When the chapel was closed and the congregation moved to the First church, the pastor was the Rev. Mr. Squires. In the demolition of the chapel an old landmark will be removed.

Three Eton Boys.

Late Local News.

Bishop Dowling visited his brother-in-law, Mr. Kehoe yesterday.

The case of the farmer who was paid twice for his potatoes by the hospital authorities was dismissed at the police court this morning.

Yesterday near Channel Grove, Mr. Eastbrooke, of New York, caught 73 black bass and Judge Wyckman and wife, of the same city, captured 100. The fish averaged from 1 to 4 lbs. in weight.

While men were sinking a well on the reserve farm near Stella, an explosion was heard, and the gas below exploded and the water was soon boiling. The flame burnt for half an hour, when it was extinguished.

Joseph N. Wilmot of Pittsburg died this morning after suffering for some years with enlargement of the neck. He was a son of Henry Wilmot, M.P.P., and was highly respected. The funeral will take place on Sunday at 4 p.m.

Mr. Ira Morgan, of Metcalfe, Vice-President of the Ontario Agriculturist Society was at the City hotel this morning. He was on his way home from Toronto, where he attended the convention of the officers of agricultural societies in Canada and the United States. He says that every state in the union had a representative present, and that Col. A. A. Stevenson, of Montreal, was re-elected president. The next meeting will be held in Chicago in November.

Baseball Games Yesterday.

International league—Torontos 1, Jersey Citys 6; Hamiltons 1, Newarks 7; Buffalos 7, Binghamptons 5; Scrantons 3, Syracuse Stars 10; Rochesters 17, Wilkesbarre 4.

National league—Detroits 8, New Yorks 5; Chicagos 11, Bostons 5; Pittsburgs 2, Philadelphias 3; Indianpolis 6, Washingtons 23.

American Association—Brooklyns 6, Cincinnatis 8; Metropolitans 4, Clevelands 3; Philadelphia Athletics, 10, Louisvilles 7; Baltimores 9, St. Louis Browns 12.

Tornado in Nebraska.

Lincoln, Nebraska, July 29.—Meagre particulars have been received of a disastrous tornado that passed over the town of David City at six o'clock this evening. One man was killed and ever half the buildings in the town demolished. The damage is estimated at $20,000.

Three Eton Boys.

I was troubled with Chronic Catarrh and gathering in my head, was very deaf at times, had discharges from my ears, and was unable to breathe through my nose. Before the second bottle of Ely's Cream Balm was exhausted I was cured, and to day enjoy sound health.—C. J. Corbin, 923 Chestnut street, Field Manager, Philadelphia Pub. House, Pa.

Remnants of dress goods almost half price, at Hardy's.

HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.

The Authoress of the Famous "Uncle Tom's Cabin" Rapidly Failing in Health.

The famous authoress of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, although still able to go about her Connecticut home and take short walks for exercise, is failing rapidly in health and strength. Mrs. Harriet Elizabeth Beecher Stowe, daughter of Lyman Beecher, was born at Litchfield, Connecticut on June 15th, 1811. She was interested and associated with her sister in the labors of a school at Hartford in 1827, afterward removing to Walnut Hill near Cincinnati. She was married in 1832 to the Rev. Calvin E. Stowe, D.D., Mrs. Stowe wrote several tales and sketches, which were afterwards collected under the title of the "May Flower," in 1849. In 1850 she contributed to the *National Era*, an anti slavery paper published at Washington "Uncle Tom's Cabin" as a serial. This story followed shortly afterward (in 1852) in book form, and met with merited success, 313,000 copies being sold in the United States within the short space of three years and a half, and in all over half a million copies, including a German edition. In Great Britain its sale was enormous. It has been translated into more than twenty languages, including Welsh, Russian, Armenian, Arabic, Chinese and Japanese; there were fourteen different German and four different French versions, and it has been dramatised in various forms. Mrs. Stowe subsequently published "A peep into Tom's Cabin for children" in 1853; "A key to Uncle Tom's Cabin" giving the original facts and statements on which that work was based, 1853; and "The Christian slave" a drama founded upon "Uncle Tom's Cabin," 1855. "Uncle Sam's emancipation" was issued in 1853 and in the same year she visited Europe, publishing in the year following "Sunny memories of foreign lands." A little work entitled "Geography for my children" was published in 1855 and the next year appeared her second anti-slavery novel "Dred, a tale of the dismal swamp," republished in 1859 under the title of "Nina Gordon." In subsequent works Mrs Stowe has delineated the domestic life of New England of fifty or one hundred years ago. Her other published works are "Our Charley, and what to do with him;" 1859, "The pearl of Orr's Island," 1862. "Agnes of Sorrento," 1863. "The Ravages of a Carpet," "Religious Poems," "Stories about our Dogs," "Little Foxes," "Queer Little People," "The Chimney Corner," "Men of our Times," "My Wife and I," "A Dog's Mission," etc. In September of 1869, Mrs. Stowe contributed to the *Atlantic Monthly* an article entitled "The True Story of Lady Byron's Life," in which she accused Lord Byron of incest. This article evoked a storm of literary criticism, which was by no means allayed by the publication, in 1870, of her work entitled "Lady Byron Vindicated." Mrs. Stowe's home is in Hartford, Connecticut, but she passes much of her time in Florida, where she possesses an extensive orange plantation.

The Canadians at Sea.

G. G. S. Lindsey, hon. secretary of the Canadian cricket team now in England, writes as follows, describing their doings at sea: "S. S. Furnessia, 139 miles from Moville, July 11, 1887.—We have been nine days at sea. No sooner had we got on to the broad Atlantic than life ceased to have any charms for the majority of us, but it did not take more than one morning to bring us back to our senses, and from that time we have been the life of the ship. This I say in all modesty, and with the consent of the passengers, who at first took us for "Englishmen," with all that means to an American. I do not think there is one person of the 227 saloon passengers who is not going to try to see us play somewhere. We got up a breach of promise of marriage case for them, when Saunders was Judge, Henry, counsel for the defendant, and Lindsay, counsel for the fair plaintiff. A charming New York actress who had monopolized most of Henry's time, "made us up" and with the sheriff and jury, no gentleman on which was less than 60 years of age, we had a most imposing court. The plaintiff, who recovered a verdict of $50,000 for lacerated affections, was a son of Judge Bailey, of Illinois, and made up a very fascinating young girl of sweet sixteen. Another evening we had negro minstrels, which were voted a huge success. We blackened up and the steward prepared a stage and curtain for us. The local hits took splendidly and from that moment no one had been sea sick."

Some Plain Speaking.

Hamilton Times, Grit.

The bore has been defined as the man who insists upon talking about himself when you want to talk about yourself. The Toronto *Globe* is a very nice newspaper; its advertisements and its kitchen receipts are very interesting, and in consideration of these good points the public can afford to forgive a few amateurish weaknesses, such as filling up a column every few days with clippings from other papers about itself, and constant boasting about its own ability and influence. It is not pleasant to rebuke vanity; the vain man takes so much comfort out of his weakness that it is a pity to disturb him. But the *Globe*, when unrebuked for several weeks, becomes insufferably saucy. To-day it says: "The *Globe* is the one journal in Canada in a position to be, in the future as in the past, absolutely independent and outspoken." Cannot our contemporary satisfy itself with boasting without throwing a slur upon every newspaper in the land? Admitting that it has got to a position in which it has not to dodge the bailiff, plead with the banker and stand in with the owner of the paper mill, it is not alone in that position. Not to look too far away for illustrations, the *Times* and the Dundas *Banner* are as able as the *Globe* to pay 100 cents on the dollar, and they are under no obligation to politicians or wire-pullers. In what respect is the *Globe* more independent than they? Take it back. We do not propose to furnish the *Globe* with opinions and take our pay in impudence.

Brock & Booth have chartered the schooner J. G. Worts to take iron ore to Cleveland.

THE REVIEW OF TRADE

THE WEEK'S FAILURES IN CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

How the Interstate Law Affects Traffic—Foreign Commerce Still Unsatisfactory—The Consumption of Spirits.

New York, July 29.—Dun, Wiman & Co's weekly review of trade will say: Foreign commerce is still unsatisfactory, while in domestic trade the usual summer dullness is increased by a variety of causes. Large bank clearings and railroad earnings fail to reflect the present state of the business, which is in many branches characterized by uncertainty and hesitation. Clearings represent 1, speculative dealings 2, settlements on business done from one to four months ago 3 current cash transactions; so that activity in speculation or large payments on past business often swell clearings when new legitimate business is decreasing in volume. Railroad earnings, since the Inter-State Law affected rates, afford no reliable indication of the volume of traffic and the publication of tonnage statistics has been to a large extent suspended, which has significance. Low prices delay the movement of wheat, and injury to corn, hay and some minor crops produces uncertainty. Meanwhile foreign imports at New York continue larger than last year while the exports for four weeks past have been 8 per cent. smaller, and official reports show an increase of $7,000,000 for June in all imports against a decrease of nearly $8,000,000 in all exports. For three months ending with June the excess of merchandize imports was $44,133,392. Wheat, corn, oats, oil, beef and hogs are lower than a week ago. Red winter wheat at 79¼ cents at New York, the lowest July price on record, compares with 75c. to 78½c in November and December 1884, but with that exception, no lower price has been recorded in any month in sixty-two years. Corn at 45 cents at New York and oats at 32 cents, and beef at an average of $4.35 do not encourage farmers to buy largely of the products of other industries. Speculation in cotton halts since syndicate failures but prices weakened again yesterday and coffee yields a shade, dealers meeting a light and uncertain distributive demand. Sugar rises a little with the publication of bullish statistics. Piece dealers complain that consumers do not come to time and the handlers of rice are not over worked. Oil fell to 51¼ cents but has recovered a little. Coal agents announce an advance of ten cents for August 1 and that trade is supported by an increasing demand. Cotton goods met an unusually good demand and prices are stiff, in woolens the orders scarcely suffice to open the market except in cheviots which move at prices not higher than last year. In dress goods a fair trade is noted. Interior reports nearly all note existing dullness with hopes of a large trade hereafter. Money is in only fair demand with no noteworthy change in rates and collections fair with improvement at one or two points. The speculation in tobacco begins to advance prices and the rubber combination slowly progresses towards completeness.

The termination of the coke strike sets most of the iron furnaces at work and yet it is observed that the actual consumption of pig iron was smaller for the first half of '87 than for the last half of '86. Steel statistics show that this country produced in 1886 over 34 per cent. of the make in all countries, Great Britain under 32 per cent., Germany 18 per cent., France six per cent. and all other countries 10 per cent. Revenue statistics show a marked increase in the consumption of beer and tobacco and a decrease in spirits. Stocks have been depressed, with signs of weariness on the part of holders. The treasury took in $1,200,000 more than it paid out during the past week, but money is easy at 4 per cent. and foreign exchange unaltered. The recent decisions of the Inter State Commission have not cleared up the more embarrassing question regarding rates on competitive freights, and charges of rate cutting on trunk lines indicate want of agreement in the construction of the law with some disappointment as to the volume of traffic.

The outlook is affected in some districts by injury to crops from drought or storms, but all Southern reports continue especially favorable as to cotton. Loss is heard of real estate speculation at the West and South but at several points, as at Omaha, it is noticed that heavy building operations are in progress. The transfer of floating into fixed capital has not yet ceased. The business failures throughout the country during the last seven days number for the United States 162, for Canada 22, a total of 184 as compared with a total of 172 last week, 179 the week previous to the last, and 192 for the corresponding week of last year.

Smuggling of Opium.

Victoria, B. C., July 30.—It has leaked out that three hundred pounds of opium had been shipped by Tuesday morning's steamer in bond for Chicago. A baggageman here has been given Customs bonding tags in order to facilitate the bonding of baggage through to American points and by this means he was enabled to successfully arrange the opium for shipment to American points. It is stated that four previous shipments have been successfully made, but this trip the secret leaked out and came to the ears of reporters and an exposure was made in the *Colonist* this morning. Two boxes were checked for Chicago and a man named McLean held the checks. He was spotted and two officers followed for the purpose of seizing the opium. After crossing the line, however, the railway officers discovered the fact and telegraphed to hold the boxes, and they will be retained at Winnipeg. An investigation will take place. The baggageman has been discharged and another appointed. It is supposed that a large amount has been got through safely by this means.

A New Fraud.

Swindlers are out on a new trail, and interested parties will do well to paste the following, taken from an exchange, in their hats: "We are informed that parties representing themselves as Ontario Government officials, are travelling through the province victimizing owners of threshing engines and small machines. They assert that a law was passed last year providing that all persons within the province having charge of or operating any steam boiler or other devices under steam pressure, shall be examined and licensed before assuming or attempting to operate a device of any kind under pressure of steam, and they claim to have been appointed examiners with power to license any persons whom they may deem competent and from whom they receive the required fee. For the information of readers it may be said that such a bill was introduced in the legislature last session, but it was not passed, therefore all persons claiming to have been appointed examiners as above are frauds, and should be handed over to the constables."

A Trade Conference.

London, July 29.—France agrees to join an international conference at London on export bounties.

THE LAND BILL.

The City of Dublin Proclaimed—Irish Affairs—Dissolution.

London, July 29.—In the House of Commons this evening, on a motion that clause four as amended stand as a part of the Land Bill, Mr. Dillon moved its rejection. He said if the rest of the bill was altered so as to do substantial justice to the tenants the objections to the clause would to some extent be met, but the Parnellites had no assurance that this would be done. Much had been said about the bill taking away the stock-in-trade of the agitation. He would rejoice to see that happen, for a more thankless, cruel, wearing life than that of the agitators had not yet been discovered.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt considered it a pity that when a message of peace was sent to Ireland the government chose to infuse into it this drop of bitter. The clause in question was designed to make ejectment easy. It was a blemish on the bill and the government would be wise even now to remove it.

Mr. Balfour thought the government had done everything they could in equity to prevent evictions being harsh or cruel. If the clause assisted in checking the monstrous system of intimidation which now prevailed in Ireland, it would be a blessing and a source of contentment and prosperity to Ireland.

The motion to retain the clause was carried by a vote of 143 to 111.

Numerous other amendments to the bill being disposed of, clauses 7 to 18, inclusive, were agreed to without discussion. Clauses 19 to 20 were eliminated. The consideration of clause 21, dealing with the remission of rates, was postponed.

DUBLIN PROCLAIMED.

Col. King-Harman, Under Secretary for Ireland, intimated in the House of Commons this evening that the government had proclaimed Dublin only under the section of the Crimes Act dealing with forcible possession and assaults on the police.

Gladstone Confident of Victory.

London, July 30.—Mr. Gladstone addressed the London Radical Union last evening. He said that at the last election the Unionists had a majority of only 76,000 in the whole country and that if the Liberals reclaimed 150,000 votes, their strength in parliament, now in the minority, would become a majority of a hundred. Continuing he said that 150,000 votes represented 11 per cent. of the whole electoral and that the recent elections had already given the Liberals 6 or 7 seats gains, which indicated that the Liberals would triumph if parliament were dissolved tomorrow. In regard to the Unionist members, he was sure that the electors who supported or refrained from opposing them at the last election mistook the position. They believed Irish autonomy to be a questionable policy or even mischievous, but, anyhow, they expected that the Unionists would co operate with the remainder of the party in regard to liberal principles, especially against coercion.

Irish Affairs.

London, July 29.—The Marquis of Hartington publishes a letter to refute the assertion made by Sir G. O. Trevelyan that Mr. Gladstone had offered to confer with Liberal-Unionists on the question of Home Rule for Ireland with a view to arriving by mutual concessions at a reunion of the Liberal party. "Mr. Gladstone never made such an offer to me," says Lord Hartington. "Mr. Gladstone has not said a word to indicate a tendency to accept the conditions which I have stated are indispensable to the re-union of the party. Mr. Trevelyan therefore has no right to attack the Liberal Unionists for refraining from entering into negotiations tending to compromise their position."

Dissolution of Parliament.

London, July 29.—Lord Salisbury, speaking at Norwich yesterday, warned the Conservative party to prepare for a possible dissolution of parliament. He said parliament had often met with an early termination when its life seemed unendangered, and that the Conservative party must organize to instruct the people against all description of separatist apostles, who were only too numerous.

Poisoned by Her Husband.

Cork, July 29.—The inquest into the cause of the death of Mrs. Cross who, it was believed, was poisoned by her husband, a retired army surgeon, was concluded to-day. The testimony of the physicians who made the autopsy was to the effect that strychnine and arsenic were found ~~in the~~ dead woman's stomach.

Boulanger Wants Blood.

Paris, July 29.—Gen. Boulanger's seconds, Count Dillon and Gen. Favorit have left Clermont Ferrand with a challenge to ex-Premier Ferry to fight a duel.

Paris, July 30.—M. Ferry's friends avow that he will not accept General Boulanger's challenge. M. Ferry considers that he has not exceeded the right of one politician to criticize another.

A Premature Rumor.

Sofia, July 29.—No official knowledge is possessed here confirmatory of the rumor that Prince Ferdinand has decided to come here and assume possession of the Bulgarian throne, to which the Sobranje elected him, and not wait for the powers to confirm his election. The rumor is at last premature.

Here's a How-d'ye do.

London, July 29.—Prince Louis of Battenberg has been appointed to the command of the British Iron Clad Dreadnaught over the heads of scores of seniors. It is expected that the Radicals will criticize the appointment in parliament.

Those Wicked Russians.

London, July 29.—The report is confirmed that the Russians are fostering the Republican movement in Bulgaria to increase the anxieties of the Bulgarian government.

Death of An Italian Politician.

Rome, July 29.—Signor Augustin De Pretis, President of the Council, and Minister of the Interior, died at Stradella to-night.

An Unprogressive Parliament.

Brussels, July 29.—The Chamber of Deputies, by a vote of 83 to 35, has rejected the proposal to extend the right of suffrage.

A President Appointed.

New York, July 29.—President John Taylor, of the Mormon church, having died a few days ago, Wilfred Woodruff, as President of the Twelve Apostles, has become President of the church, the organization thus continuing without interruption.

Killed by Lightning.

Barton Landing, Vt., July 29.—The house of Harvey Fletcher, in Lowell, was struck by lightning last night instantly killing his wife and paralyzing himself.

'TWAS A SHOCKING SIGHT

A WOMAN, WITH HER BABE, BROILED TO DEATH.

Brave Fire Captain Cowan Loses His Life in Trying to Cut the two Bodies Down—The Work of the Firemen.

Chicago, July 29.—At 2:40 o'clock this morning fire was discovered in the bakery of Chrias Heffen, Archer avenue. Shortly after 3 o'clock it was discovered that a number of people living in the building were either dead or dying from the effects of smoke and flames. The firemen and police hurried into the building and soon began bearing out unconscious bodies until eleven people had been removed. Maria Trugo, aged 2, was dead, the four surviving Trugo children were almost suffocated, and their recovery is doubtful. Nelson Trugo attempted to lower his wife and two-year-old baby out of the second story window. Capt. Cowan, of truck H., attempted to rescue them, but a sudden outburst of smoke enveloped them and the captain, woman and child fell into the flames below. The captain is terribly burned.

Chicago, July 29.—The story of the attempted rescue of Mrs. Trugo and her babe, as described in later accounts, is one of peculiar horror and pathos. The police and firemen had rescued her husband and four eldest children, but she was in some manner, readily ascribable to the confusion of the moment, neglected. Left with her two-year old baby, Mary, the poor woman resorted to the window. A firemen saw her, and, plunging back through the smoke, he returned to her chamber. All escape from the rear with such a burden as a woman and child was impossible. He thought of the bed cord, and, tearing it out, bound the woman and her baby with it and pushed them through the window. He played out the rope until from the heat and smoke he was ready to fall to the floor, when he fastened the upper end to the bedpost and fled. Far from accomplishing his gallant purpose, he had but too surely compassed the destruction of those he sought to save. His rope, was short, and, instead of dropping the woman and child to the ground or within reach of those below, he had suspended them in front of a first floor window, from which fire poured. She swung there ten or twelve feet from the ground—writhing, shrieking and struggling as the fire swept off her garments and choked and broiled her alive with the baby in her arms. By a most singular fatality, the flames which were destroying her left the rope intact. It became a necessity, if not to save the woman, to at least remove the revolting sight. This duty was assumed by Captain Wm. H. Cowan, of truck No. 8, who might have ordered another man to the task; but who chose to chance the fate which he was told by spectators awaited his efforts. Seizing a ladder, he threw it up to the blazing window, and, with an axe mounted and stood on its blazing rung, he deliberately entered the flames, and, as they encircled him from helmet to boots, he struck at the rope. He could not see the rope and struck with inaccurate aim—once, twice. As the clothing fell from him, he struck in vain. At the third stroke, the blade cut the rope. Simultaneously the burning ladder broke, and the three blazing human beings fell to the ground. The baby was already dead, the mother died a few hours later, and the captain lies in his home in death agonies. Two bakers, Essen and Anshetcher, who are believed to be responsible for the neglect which caused the fire, have been arrested. The police say the pair became drowsy from drink, and, instead of watching the stove, fell into a stupor, from which they only awoke when they and the tenants were at the mercy of the flames.

AFTER THE POACHERS.

The Steam Cruiser Acadia Sails for the Prince Edward Island Fishing Grounds.

Halifax, N.S., July 29.—The steam cruiser Acadia sailed for the fishing grounds last night. Her hurried departure is probably on account of continued reports of poaching in Prince Edward Island waters. The Charlottetown *Examiner* publishes a letter stating that one hundred sail of American vessels were fishing inshore of North lake last week. The letter says the fish are all inside the limits this year. The poachers wait till the cutter is out of sight, then run in and try to take a haul before she returns. On Friday an American schooner hove her seine within two miles of shore and succeeded in taking twelve barrels. A number of shore fishermen rowed alongside and took the vessel's name. No sooner were the stolen fish on deck than the cutter Critic could just be distinguished in the distance. The poacher, however, had been on the watch, for she immediately set sail and ran before the wind until satisfied that the cutter was not in pursuit. As the smart little cutter came up it was laughable to see the whole Yankee fleet, which had been hovering inside the lawful boundary, turn tail and flee before the wind. The cutter Advance, Captain Charles Tupper Knowlton, who made the recent seizure at Shelbourne, arrived last night *en route* for her new station on the Bay of Chaleur. The presence of the fast steamer Acadia, will put a sudden stop to the poaching in Prince Edward Island waters. Five sailing cruisers cannot be expected to do much between two hundred and forty sail, divided up into squads of poachers, and resorting to every conceivable trick and device for stealing fish. They hover along an imaginary line, hide their name, pretend they are Canadians, etc., and the moment the cruiser is out of sight they slip in and steal the fish. Many Yankees, driven out of the prohibited water by the cruisers, are back again the moment the cruiser is out of sight, and when the cruiser reappears the poacher crosses the three mile limit. A fast steamer like the Acadia is the only cruiser the Yankees are scared of. The Yankee poachers captured in the seine boats on Sunday are still at Souris. The American Consul there is trying to work the humanity dodge, but Collector Foley is not the kind of man to allow sentiment to obscure his vision of duty. These men were caught in the very act of stealing, for which, by the way, the thieves go unpunished. If they were only partially clothed they have only themselves to thank. These men can go home by rail, by steamer, or trading vessel, which must land them at an American port. To permit them to ship in a fishing vessel is to flagrantly violate the law and enable them to continue their poaching operations for the rest of the season.

Fighting Italians.

Plainsboro, N. J., July 29.—A gang of Italians, employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and living in shanties on the outskirts of the town, were gambling last evening, when a quarrel arose. Seven of them were mortally wounded by being cut with knives and stilettos.

Three Eton Boys

THE OKA TROUBLES.

The Indians Refuse to Accept the Seminary's Proposals.

Montreal, July 29.—The Oka Indian difficulty appears to be as far from a settlement as ever, and the prospect that the Indians would refuse to accept the Seminary's proposals, has been justified. The Indian council, after several meetings at which the proposals were fully considered, has finally decided not to entertain them. The Indians are firm in the belief, notwithstanding all that has been said to the contrary, that they have rights at Oka, and they should not allow themselves to be disturbed. Then again the low compensation offered by the Seminary has prejudiced the Indians against the proposal, and tended a great deal to influence them to decide as they have done. The chiefs in their decision have the support of the great majority of the Indians on the reserve who are averse to leaving what has been their home for many years to go into a strange country. What the outcome of the Indian decision may be is uncertain. The Seminary, there is no doubt, will persist in their determination to get rid of the red men. The Seminary authorities, I am credibly informed, have a great project on hand to turn the reserve into a fine town site and to populate it with French-Canadian families once the Indians have gone. Plans have already been prepared for this, and the Seminary only awaited the decision of the Indians to put it on foot. The decision of the Indian council puts a new face on the matter, and if any attempt is made to provide a Protestant church on the reserve trouble may result from the attempt of the Indians to secure what they believe to be their rights. The simple appeal of the chiefs, however, in announcing their decision is sure to go to many hearts when they say "we must, we shall be allowed to hope for them to live in peace with our neighbours and worship God in the way we have chosen." Although many believed that it would have been just as well for the Indians to have taken up their abode in another place, it is believed that they will receive general support in the Seminary attemps any harsh measures. Rev. Esther Lefebvre, cure of Oka, who has been an active party in the negotiations is conferring with the Seminary authorities here, regarding the action to be adopted in view of the Indians decision.

The Crops in Ontario.

Toronto, July 30.—The crop reports are by no means so favorable as they were in the early part of the season. The long continued drought has done a great deal of damage, and the yield of cereals in this province will be below the average. Barley has done well. The Autumn wheat suffered from winter killing in many districts, and spring wheat so seriously that the crop on the whole will be a light one. The counties bordering on the Georgian Bay and Lake Huron have had the benefit of a greater rain fall than the rest of the province, and crops of all kinds are therefore in a better condition there. The same may be said of Victoria and Peterboro'. The drought has been most severe in the Lake Erie counties and in the Eastern part of the province. Hay was a good crop, and was well saved. Peas have failed and the root crops will be meagre. On the whole, the farmers in this province are likely to have a lean year.

Fears of a Flood in Mexico.

City of Mexico, July 29.—Grave fears are entertained regarding the possible inundation of the capital. Rains for the last few days have been heavy, and last evening many streets were submerged. Lake Texcoco is some five centimetres above the level of the plaza and with but slightly more rain the lower parts of the city will be inundated. The lake is filling up with dirt and debris from the city. The drainage is supposed to be flowing into it, too, and it is most important that the drainage plans be carried out with the utmost expedition. Even a partial inundation would damage the city to the extent of millions of dollars.

Special Irons for a Bad Convict.

Montreal, July 30.—The authorities of the penitentiary of St. Vincent de Paul are contemplating the advisability of constructing special irons for the notorious convict Viau. After his last attempt at breaking out, he was lashed. After he had received 20 strokes he turned fiercely on his tormentors and said: "The next time I shall deserve punishment it will be hanging." And the officials in charge of him believe that he will be true to his threat, and they have determined to take all possible precautions.

A Terrible Accident.

Raymond, Ind., July 29.—A terrible accident occurred near this city to day in which three persons and two horses were killed, and a fourth person badly injured. The killed were Joseph Rich, a farmer, aged 30, his baby and his wife's mother, Hannah Newcomb, aged 53. His wife was the only one that escaped alive. Rich attempted to cross before a fast train on the Panhandle road at the western limits of the city, and was run into with the above result.

A B. & O. Smash-Up.

Pittsburg, July 29.—Express train No. 4 westbound on the B. & O. road due in this city at 6:50 this morning dashed into the first section of the westbound freight train No. 57 standing on the main track at West Newton 32 miles East of the city. Fireman Ochin, of the freight train was instantly killed and Engineer Gillard fatally hurt. A number of the passengers were more or less injured by the concussion. None, however, were dangerously hurt.

The Race to be at Toronto.

Toronto, July 29.—Hanlan on reaching the island last night was cheered by a large and enthusiastic crowd. In response to loud calls for a speech he appeared on the balcony and made a brief speech. "He was," he said, "disgusted with Gaudaur's conduct, which was caused by fright." He regretted he had been connected with such a fizzle. He would see that the next championship race would be rowed on Toronto Bay as he was tired of peddling the championship about the continent.

Harry Wilkes Defeated.

Cleveland, July 29.—This was the closing day of the grand circuit races. The weather was fine, the track fast and the attendance good. The feature of the day was the defeat of Harry Wilkes in three straight heats by C. F. Emery's four year-old stallion Patron, who established a record of 2:14¼. The summary is: Patron, 1 1 1; Harry Wilkes, 2 2 2; time 2:16½, 2:16½, 2:14¼. This was a special race for a purse of $5,000.

Rowing Regatta.

Watkins, N.Y., July 29.—A professional regatta has been arranged to take place here on August 24 and 25. It is expected Teemer, Bubcat, Hamm, Courtney and others will enter. The purse of $700 will be divided—$400 to first, $200 to second, $100 to third.

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Church Federation.

To the Editor of the DAILY NEWS.

Sir,—Early in June I proceeded north from Dominion City to Winnipeg, in order to enjoy the meeting of the Canadian Presbyterian General Assembly, there in session. During all the eight days of the session everything was admirably conducted, to the great credit of the Moderator, the Rev. Dr. Burns, of Halifax. Every subject, even the most exciting, was dispassionately, though keenly discussed, and so appropriately that to listen well seemed the consummation of duty. No time was without earnest work on hand, that lacked earnest men as its advocates; yet the sweet influences of Christian courtesy so ruled every utterance and guided every tongue, that the assembly opened and closed without a ripple of unkindly feeling showing itself in any proceedings. It may well be questioned if any one of the three Presbyterian General Assemblies of Canada that existed prior to the union, which now happily makes them one, ever opened and closed a General Assembly in which harmony and concord reigned as supremely as in the recent Winnipeg assembly, composed of all three.

In these respects how long must Canada carry reproach to us? As Presbyterians of all varieties exist under substantially the same church polity, their continued separation seems wilful and sinful; and the same is similarly true of the various Methodist bodies. Then as to all varieties of Baptists and Congregationalists, their church government is so nearly alike, that it should be very easy to unify the whole for all work outside of the local church, declared by all of them to be absolutely independent, and fitted to be whatever the majority makes it; Calvinistic or Arminian, Baptist or Pedobaptist, Christian-communion or immersionist communion, which should satisfy all, not anxious to lord it over God's heritage.

Here the sect-worshipper, who has never deemed such unions possible, exclaims: What a mixture in the heritage of God! Well, brother, it is certainly in God's heritage now, in all its mixedness. This you know and God knows. His heritage is one, and all who are His are in it. Is He disgusted with it? No! Then why should you be? But, cries the Baptist, I can't sprinkle a child and say I baptise it! Certainly not, brother; and so you have a brother minister who shrinks from immersion as you do from sprinkling. He is your neighbor, and will be delighted to do all the sprinkling for both churches; and should you not be delighted to do all the immersing for both? It is all done now in God's sight; and who can say that, done as here suggested, it could possibly displease him more than as now done. The heavenly fruits of Canadian Presbyterian union, as seen in Winnipeg General Assembly, seemed as impossible 40 years ago as the realization of like good from the union herein named and believed to be coming. Yours, etc.,

ROBERT DICK.

Buffalo, July 25.

SABBATH SERVICES.

The Preachers Who Will Occupy the City Pulpits To-Morrow.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

July 31—Eighth Sunday after Trinity.

St. George's, King street—Rev. Buxton Smith, acting rector; Rev. A. W. Cooke and Rev. A. Spencer, curates. Morning prayer and sermon at 11; evening prayer and sermon at 7. Holy Communion at 11.

St. Paul's, Queen street—Rev. Rural Dean Carey, M.A., rector; Holy Communion at 8; morning service at 11; evening service at 7; St. Paul's mission hall, G.T.R. depot—Service at 6:30; Sunday school every Lord's day at 9:30.

St. James', Union street—Rev. J. K. McMorine, rector; services at 11 and 7.

All Saints', Division street—Rev. Frederick Prime, rector. Services: Holy Communion (plain) at 8, Matins (plain) at 10:30, Holy Communion (choral) at 11, Litany (choral) at 4, evensong (choral) at 7.

St. John's, Portsmouth—Rev. F. W. Dobbs, rector; service at 11. Rev F. H. DuVernet will preach.

St. Mark's, Barriefield—Rev. Prof. Jones, rector; services at 11 and 7.

Christ church, Cataraqui—Rev. A. W. Cooke, rector; service at 3.

PRESBYTERIAN.

St. Andrew's, Princess street—Rev. John Mackie, M.A., pastor; services at 11 and 7.

Chalmers, Earl street—Services at 11 and 7. Dr Mowat will preach at both services.

Cooke's, Brock street—Rev. S. Houston, pastor; services at 11 and 6:30.

METHODIST.

First Methodist, Sydenham street—Rev. J. W. Sparling, pastor; services at 11 and 7.

Second Methodist, corner Queen and Clergy streets—Rev. R. Whiting, pastor; services at 11 and 7. Rev S. G. Bland will preach in the morning, and Rev R. Wilson in the evening.

Third Methodist, Brock street—Rev. W. Timberlake, pastor; services at 11:00 and 7:00. Prayer meeting in the lecture room on Wednesday evening at 7:30. Sabbath school at 2:30. Rev R. Whiting will preach in the evening.

Fourth Methodist, Brock street—Rev. R. Wilson, pastor; services at 10:30 and 6:30.

Fifth Methodist, Williamsville—Rev. W. Sparling, pastor; services at 10:30 and 6:30. Rev W. Sparling will preach in the morning, and Mr R. D. Anglin in the evening.

Portsmouth Methodist—Services at 10:30 and 6:30. Mr R. D. Anglin will preach in the morning, and Mr A. Shaw in the evening.

Depot Methodist—Service at 6:30. Rev W. Sparling will preach.

CONGREGATIONAL.

First Congregational, Wellington street—Rev. Dr. Jackson, pastor; services at 11 and 7.

Bethel, Johnston street—Rev. A. McFadyen, pastor; services at 11 and 6:30.

BAPTIST.

Baptist, Johnston street—Services at 11 and 6:30.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

St. Mary's cathedral, Johnston street—Services: Low mass at 7:30, children's mass at 9:30, high mass at 10