

REMINDERS.

SUNDAY.
STR. PERSIA for Toronto at 5 a.m.
STR. NORSEMAN down the river at 5:45 a.m.
for Charlotte at 8 p.m.

MONDAY.

DR. WASHINGTON at the British-American Hotel.

BORN.

MILLS.—At Napanee, 27th July, wife of Myron Mills, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

MILLIGAN-JENKINS.—At Morven, 25th July, John W. Milligan, Napanee, to Miss Jennie L. Jenkins, Napanee.

DIED.

CLOSE.—At Cleveland, Ohio, July 28, John Close, formerly of Camden, aged 87 years.

MAIDEN.—At Napanee, July 29th, Libby, daughter of Andrew Maiden, aged 8 years.

WILMOT.—At Pittsburg, this (Saturday) morning, Joseph N. Wilmot, son of Henry Wilmot, M. P. P., aged 23 years.

The funeral will take place from his father's residence to-morrow afternoon at 4 o'clock. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

JOHNSON.—In Kingston, on Saturday, July 30th, Jerusha Johnson, aged 93 years, 11 months, 14 days.

The funeral will leave her late residence, 49 Earl St., to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

LOST.

OUTSIDE the Custom House, a GOLD BAND RING, with a diamond star. The finder will be suitably rewarded upon leaving it at the Custom House.

ON MONDAY, July 25th, half way between Kingston and Cataract, a CWT. OF FLOUR. Will the finder kindly leave word at this office or with E. RILEY, Cataract.

WANTED.

DRY GOODS SALESMEN. J. C. HARDY & CO.

A YOUNG GIRL as housemaid. Apply to Mrs. HENDERSON, 117 Earl Street.

IMMEDIATELY—A Young Girl as general servant for a few weeks. Small family. Apply at 88 Barrie Street.

TO-LET.

A FURNISHED HOUSE, on Wolfe Island, for the summer season on the water's edge. For further particulars apply to PATRICK TROY, Wolfe Island.

THAT COMMODIOUS DWELLING, No. 202 William St., between Queen and Barrie Sts.; rent moderate; possession immediately. Apply to ISAAC NOBLE.

THREE TWO STORY BRICK HOUSES, now on Earl Street, above Barrie; six rooms in each, water works, extension kitchen. Apply to B. BARNEY, 39 Princess Street, or on the premises.

FOR SALE.

A SMALL STRAM LAUNCH, 22x3 feet; Shipman coal oil engine; new; all complete; will be sold cheap for cash. Address A. C. KNAPP, Boat-builder, Kingston.

DOUBLE HOUSE AND TWO LOTS on Beverly Street; garden well stocked with choice fruit trees; easy terms. For further particulars apply to D. DRISCOLL, cor. Wellington and Gore Streets.

A FINE HOMESTEAD FARM in the Township of Kingston, five miles from the city, containing 30 acres; stone residence and excellent buildings and orchard. This property will be sold cheap, as the owner is going west. Apply to H. M. MOWAT, Solicitor, Brock St., Kingston, May 27.

FINE CITY HOME. The undersigned offers for sale that DESIRABLE HOUSE AND LOT now occupied by him on Earl Street. The whole is offered in one block, having about one hundred and twenty feet frontage on Earl Street, and the Upper Lot runs through to West Street. The BUILDINGS on the property are almost new, and the garden is planted with the choicest fruits. For terms apply to THOS. MOORE.

SPECIAL MENTION.

FIRST-CLASS DAY BOARD can be had in good locality. 385 Princess Street, Kingston.

GO TO W. HERVEY, King St., to buy your Ties. He has 500 dozens to choose from. Good Ties, 2 for 5 cents.

FOUND AT LAST—A remedy warranted to cure hard and soft Corns, Bunions, Callouses, &c. Hanson's Magic Corn Salve, in boxes, 15c at Wade's Drug Store.

TO PORK PACKERS—Highest Cash Price paid for pork blade bones, tankage, and fertilizing materials delivered at our works, Hamilton. ROWLEN & Co., Fertilizers, Hamilton.

BUTCHERS AND SAUSAGE MAKERS—prime new small hog casings; by three, 500 lbs. 15c, per lb; 100 lbs. 20c, per lb; half kegs, \$10.50; prime new English sheep casings, kegs, 30 large bundles, \$22; smaller quantities 65c. per bundle. ROWLEN & Co., Hamilton.

FOR COUGHS AND COLDS.—Grasp a Bottle of the DIAMOND COUGH REMEDY. The first dose frequently stops a cough. Composed of Wild Cherry, Eucalyptus, Eucalyptine and other valuable ingredients. Pleasant to take. In bottles, 25c, and 50c., at WADE'S DRUG STORE.

WADE'S MANDRAKE LIVER PILLS are purely a vegetable Cathartic, being entirely free from Calomel or any Metallic substance. In case of Liver Complaints, Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Headache, &c., they give universal satisfaction. They are Sugar-coated. One is a dose. In Boxes, 25c, at WADE'S DRUG STORE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE BEST PLACE IN THE CITY

—TO GET—

SUITED

Thoroughly is at

P. B. KENNEDY'S,

THE PRACTICAL TAILOR AND CUTTER,
King St., two doors from Wm. office.

PUMPS. PUMPS.

All orders for Pumps or Repairs promptly attended to.
J. BROOKSHIRE,
June 8, No. 61, Ontario St., Kingston.

STRAYED

ON July 15th, from the premises of Peter Lamour, on Barrie and a BROWN COW, with white spots on hind legs and a hump back. The finder will please leave word with FRANK LAMOUR, Second-Hand Dealer, Princess St., July 27.

R. GAGE,

ARCHT. OFFICE—Montreal Street.

GENERAL TICKET AGENCY.

For cheap tickets to all points, and information pertaining to all Routes, apply to
F. A. FOLGER, - General Ticket Agent,
Ferry Wharf, Foot of Brock Street,
KINGSTON, ONT.

MILL WOOD.

Now that the warm weather has come citizens can get **MILL WOOD** at the Bathing Co's 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.
FOOT OF QUEEN STREET, KINGSTON.

"British Whig's" telephone number 128

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC FLASHERS.

Assaulting the Bailiffs.

DUBLIN, July 29.—Daniel Sheehan, a nephew of Mr. Sheehan, M. P. for Kerry, has been arrested at Kilkenny under the Crimes Act. He is charged with assaulting the bailiffs.

The Cass Enquiry.

LONDON, July 29.—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.

Grecian Troops Fighting Fire.

ATHENS, July 30.—The woods behind Mount Pentelicos are on fire. A hurricane is blowing enormous volumes of smoke far over the sea. A detachment of troops has been sent to arrest the progress of the flames.

Nature of the Proclamation.

LONDON, July 29.—Colonel King Harman, under secretary for Ireland, intimates that the government has proclaimed Dublin only under the section of the Crimes act dealing with forcible possession and assaults on the police.

They Found the Arsenic.

CORK, July 29.—The inquest into the cause of the death of Mrs. Cross 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.

Ruin for Lack of Rain.

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., July 30.—Reports from Otoe county, in Southern Nebraska, say that nearly all the creeks, wells and cisterns are dried up, and that the stock is suffering for water. In some localities the corn is dried up and ruined.

A Scene in a Theatre.

LONDON, July 29.—Mr. Gladstone last night attended the performance given by Sarah Bernhardt at the Lyceum theatre. A greeting was given to the grand old man. This angered the conservatives present and they hissed, and Mr. Gladstone retired to the royal box.

Panic in the Cotton Market.

NEW YORK, July 29.—A panic started upon the cotton exchange this morning. The visible supply of American cotton in the markets of the world is 150,000 bales less than last year, the more prudent of the bulls began to get out yesterday. August dropped to 79½c, and October to 91c.

Cincinnati Visited by Fire.

CINCINNATI, July 30.—Yesterday afternoon a fire on Gest street, near Harriet, destroyed twenty five old buildings and cow stables; fifty cows were burned alive. Several frames were prostrated with heat. Captain Bachelor and John Q. Adams dangerously; total loss \$100,000.

Prepare for Early Dissolution.

LONDON, July 30.—Lord Salisbury, speaking at Norwich, 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.

Effect of Foreign Competition.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 30.—A commission has been appointed to inquire into the rights of foreign companies owning land or works in Russia. The attention of the commission will be specially directed to companies owning factories in the western provinces. It is expected that the commission, acting in pursuance of the ukase of March 26th, will recommend that factories be closed or transferred to Russian subjects.

Government Not to Interfere.

WINSTON, Man., July 30.—Hon. Mr. White, member of the Dominion cabinet, declares that it is not the intention of the Dominion government to issue an injunction to prevent the Red River valley railroad from crossing Dominion lands. As this is the only effective way in which the government could stop or delay its building it is thought nothing further will be done to prevent the connection being made with the American railway system.

A Challenge to M. Ferry.

PARIS, July 29.—Gen. Ferron, minister of war, has forwarded a circular to the different commanders of the army, forbidding military bands to play Boulanger's airs. Gen. Boulanger yesterday sent his seconds with a challenge to M. Ferry, to fight a duel on account of the speech made by Ferry recently attacking Boulanger.

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

Hartington's Contentions.

LONDON, July 30.—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 the 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. Trevelyan, therefore, has no right to attack the liberal unionists for refraining from entering into negotiations tending to compromise their position.

Freckle Lotion.

Bell's lotion will remove tan, freckles, sunburn, pimples, blotches, etc. Twenty-five cents at Wade's drug store.

Kam-mia and o-eur-let bacon at 10c, and our pig-nic ham at 10c., and you will be surprised that we can sell such fine meat for the money.—James Crawford.

BROADBRIM'S LETTER.

A VIEW OF THE ANTI-POVERTY SOCIETY NOT OFTEN SEEN.

Raising Thousands of Dollars—Spending them in Booming George and McGlynn—A Blue-blooded Aristocrat who Defrauds His Family—The Claims of the Waifs and Strays.

NEW YORK, July 29.—One of the most telling points made by political economists from Adam Smith to Henry George is the effect of poverty on crime, the general inference being that if you abolish poverty you lay the foundations of an Arcadian temple, where all the worshippers are good, where sin is unknown, and the evils and ills that men suffer and have suffered for ages, disappear as the hoar frost vanishes in the beams of the morning sun. So Henry George and Doctor McGlynn have seriously addressed themselves to the business of destroying poverty and of making every mortal, man and woman, an equal shareholder in the riches of the earth.

In order to start the business fair, meetings have been held at one of the most expensive theatres in town, the Academy of Music, and in a few nights between five and six thousand dollars were collected. Over a thousand dollars went for rent; over two thousand were paid to Henry George's printing office, *The Standard*, for tracts and bills; five hundred dollars were expended in booming Doctor McGlynn, and the rest of it went in one way and another, carriage hire not being one of the smallest items, so that the bulk of the five thousand dollars collected at the anti-poverty meeting has gone where the woodbine twines.

But it does not follow as a logical sequence that if you abolish poverty you abolish crime. The bootle-aidermen we sent to states prison were all very well to do. Fish the thieving banker, was almost a millionaire, and Ferdinand Ward had all the good things of earth and rejoiced in gold galore; Buddenseik, the murderous builder, was worth a half million; and Jacob Sharp could sign his check for at least a couple of millions; the president of the Fidelity bank lived on the fatness of the land; and lastly come Gen. Cutting, who is now before the court for having defrauded his own brothers and sisters of two millions of dollars.

A queer case that of Cutting's which, if it were not for the old blue blood of the family, would savour very much of vulgar robbery. Among those who have high seats in the inner sanctum of fashion we have nothing that rates higher than the Cuttings. The Astors are rich and so are the Vanderbilts, and the same might be said of the Goetschs and Jones and the Hammersleys, and a hundred others, but when it comes to the real old blue blood that antedates the revolution the Cuttings claim precedence of them all. Francis B. Cutting died some years ago leaving a fortune of some millions to be divided among his children. His eldest son, Gen. William B. Cutting, was appointed executor to administer the trust, and at the time no one doubted his ability or honesty, but as years rolled on it seemed impossible to get a settlement, and his widowed sister-in-law, who was abroad with her children, and who was to have received over a half million of dollars from the estate, found some of General Cutting's drafts protested, which he had sent her to pay her expenses in Europe. Mrs. Cutting hurried over from Europe, an investigation was ordered, and the result was the discovery of a deficit of nearly two millions of dollars. The allegations made by the heirs appear to be sustained by the investigation, and while the heirs may not feel desirous of prosecuting him for family reasons there is no doubt that sufficient has been discovered to land this aristocratic millionaire behind the bars of the state's prison.

I am quite willing to admit with Mr. George that poverty is not a desirable condition, but I do not accept as final the dictum that crime would disappear if poverty were abolished, or that it is possible to abolish it by the financial system inaugurated by Mr. George, when five or six thousand dollars are collected in five weeks and every penny of it spent except eighty-nine dollars, and Progress and Poverty are as far apart as ever. In all of the large sums collected not one penny for distribution among the poor, not a mill for the seaside homes where the sick and ragged waifs of this great city get a mouthful of God's pure air away from their homes in the slums. There are men and women here by the hundreds who have never been inside anti-poverty meetings, but who do more in a week to assuage the sorrows and evils of poverty than Henry George and his noisy condottieri have done in all their lives. They waste no time in theories. They act, and to their honour be it said, that every penny subscribed is disbursed without cost or commission to the poor, and the poor rise up to bless them. If the children of poverty want to hear the apostle of anti-poverty in Brooklyn this week, they will have to pay twenty-five cents for the privilege. A few weeks ago you could hear for nothing, then it cost five cents, afterwards it rose to ten, now it costs a quarter; in a few weeks if the thing improves, he will be cheap at half a dollar, and by the time the snow falls his lectures to the poor will be worth, at the very least, a dollar a head. Mr. George, in his own proper person is a living illustration of how a very poor man in an exceedingly short time can bid good-bye to poverty. His lines have fallen in pleasant places of late, and whether he succeeds in abolishing poverty or not, there is one thing very certain, and that is that in the general distribution of this world's goods Mr. George will not get left.

On the East River, from 46th street to 130th street, lie three beautiful islands, which contain much of the crime and pauperism of the city. The passing tourist looking on these beautiful islands, rich in splendid cultivation, might imagine them to be the homes of mighty nobles. The great buildings look like feudal castles of old, from which you might expect to see a cavalcade of knights advancing to the shore. A closer inspection dispels the illusion. The groups of men working under the trees and along the shore wear that villainous uniform of grey and black that marks the criminal in the state of New York.

Blackwell's Island contains the penitentiary, the lunatic asylum, and other penal and reformatory buildings for males and females. Ward's Island is more particularly known as the refuge of destitute and pauper immigrants, and Randall's Island is devoted mostly to juvenile delinquents, and here the little motherless and fatherless waifs find a home. A hundred years ago these islands were the centre of a magnificent and generous hospitality. The grand old burghers who lived on them surrounded by their slaves, kept up a kind of regal court which served to keep alive the royal

memories of the home which their fathers had left across the sea.

Randall's island, the least of the group, is divided between the state and the city, the state society acting independently under its own charter as the society for the reformation of juvenile delinquents, occupying about thirty acres at the south end of the island, and all the rest being devoted to the reformatory and charitable institutions of the city.

It is not a pleasant sight to see these waifs and strays caged behind prison bars and subject to prison discipline. The long tiers of narrow cells remind you unpleasantly that to maintain anything like discipline and order it is necessary to cage these incipient criminals separately, and that frequently the lash has to be brought into requisition to secure obedience to the prison rules. Passing through the workshops, where several hundred of them are congregated, you recognize at a glance the difference between them and ordinary children. Here and there you see a face that bears no evidence of crime or sin, but the great body of them look old and pinched, most of them have that keel, knowing leer that makes you feel uncomfortable and assures you that if it were not for the watchfulness of the officers in charge and the constant restraints thrown around them, your watch or pocketbook would scarcely be safe while making a tour of inspection. In the state reformatory nearly a thousand boys and girls are confined. All of them are picked up as vagrants on the streets, and here are committed the sons and daughters who defy paternal rule and abandon their homes.

It is a terrible sight to see the grown criminals in a state's prison or penitentiary, but it is with a feeling perfectly indescribable that I looked upon those boys and girls. Stopping before one of the small cells I noticed a stain upon the floor. It was right there that one of the keepers had his brains dashed out only a few nights before by one of the youthful convicts. The boy was only sixteen years old and not in for a long term, but he wanted his liberty. By an infraction of one of the prison rules the keeper was induced to enter the young ruffian's cell, when he brained him with a piece of lead pipe wrapped up in a newspaper. The wonderful thing connected with this society is that they claim that eighty per cent. of the children are reformed and become honest and useful members of society.

The society for the reformation of juvenile delinquents was founded in 1824. Its original patron was James W. Gerard, and his connection with it occurred in a most singular way. He was a lawyer by profession and he was called upon to defend a boy who had been detected stealing a canary bird. There was no question about the theft. The fact was proven, but Mr. Gerard made such a powerful appeal to the jury that the boy was acquitted. He afterwards became a confirmed thief and died in gaol. Mr. Gerard then commenced his great reformatory work which has saved over 22,000 boys and girls from becoming criminals, and made many of them ornaments of society.

We shall miss two noted statues from a couple of our public buildings. The Angel of Charity which for many years adorned the front of the Equitable life insurance company, and the Goddess of Justice from the top of the city hall. The Angel of Charity, protecting a little child with her life insurance shield, was one of the most attractive objects on Broadway. It was cut by Ward, the sculptor, at a cost of \$30,000 several years ago. The Equitable has grown rich since then, they have no further need of the angel, so they have taken her down and put her out of sight. Gen. Newton, the commissioner of public works, discovered what has long been suspected, that the Goddess of Justice on top of the city hall was perishing of dry rot, and that if not speedily helped from her elevated position she might tumble down about our ears, scales, blindfold and all. So last week they lowered the old lady from the summit of our Hotel du Ville, and now we are going to have one of bronze, which, it is hoped, will last till the Anti-Poverty society erects a new city hall.

BROADBRIM.

THE SWISS GETTING EXCITED.

The Youth of the Land to be Trained and Fitted for Any Emergency.

GENEVA, July 30.—At the opening of the International rifle meeting here a speech was made by M. Droz, the president of the federal council. He said that owing to the wisdom of the leading European cabinets peace was now assured. The nations of Europe did not wish to go to war. They desired to develop their resources in peace. The people of Switzerland had been foremost in maintaining peace at the same time it was their duty to make every sacrifice in order to preserve the independence of the country. The government of Switzerland would constantly endeavour to preserve the neutrality of the country not relying upon treaties only but upon their strength and energies. He therefore urged the citizens of Switzerland to be assiduous in improving military training to the education of youth, to hold rifle contests and perfect drill all of which work should be animated by a free fraternal spirit.

GLADSTONE'S PROPHECY.

The Gain Necessary by the Liberal Party in Order to Regain the Government.

LONDON, July 30.—Mr. Gladstone addressed the London liberal 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 electorate, and that the recent elections had already given the liberals six or seven seats, gains which indicated that the liberals would triumph if parliament were dissolved to-morrow. In regard to 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 of questionable policy, or even mischievous, but anyhow they expected that the unionists would cooperate with the remainder of the party, in regard to liberal principles, especially against coercion.

Police Court—Saturday.

William McConaghy, drunk, fined \$5 and costs; W. Ormsly, charged with securing money without giving value for it, was dismissed; F. Nichols, drunk, fined \$5 and costs. This was the minor business at the police court to-day.

For the best quality of Scranton stove coal, also for English (Newcastle) blacksmith's coal at lowest rates, go to gas works coal yard.

MR. HEALY IS SUSPENDED

TURBULENT SCENE IN THE IMPERIAL HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Land Bill Still Under Discussion—A Committee Dissolved and the House Proceeds to Suspend a Member—Harcourt Complains of Systematic Insults by Members.

LONDON, July 30.—In the house of commons Thursday night, the debate on the land bill was resumed. Mr. Smith appealed to the house to expedite the passage of the bill, which, he said, would prevent harsh evictions. He would not use any threat, but would remind the house that until the bill went through the committee stage early next week it would be difficult to pass the measure at all.

Mr. O'Kelly moved to give the tenant six months for redemption after receiving a written notice of eviction.

Mr. Smith said such amendments, if persisted in, would endanger the passage of the bill.

Mr. Parnell retorted that if there was no time for discussion of this there was no time for the discussion of any other amendment.

The amendment was rejected by 164 to 142, the announcement of the vote being received with loud opposition cheers.

After further discussion a passage at arms occurred between Mr. Healy and the chairman, the former complaining of conservative interruption. The incident was ended by Mr. Healy apologizing. The excitement continuing, the chairman reproved DeLisle (conservative) as disorderly, and, refusing to allow him to make any explanation, suspended the sitting in committee and summoned the speaker to the chair.

The chairman, then reported that during the last division following the Healy incident, Mr. DeLisle came to him and remonstrated for not being allowed to explain, whereupon Mr. Healy approached and said: "Come out, DeLisle, if you are a man. If you interrupt me again I will break your neck."

The speaker demanding an explanation, Mr. Healy said he felt no regret for the course he had taken, and was willing to abide the consequences.

The speaker named Mr. Healy, and Mr. Smith moved that he be suspended. Mr. Healy immediately took his hat, and standing in the centre of the house, before retiring, he said: "I beg that none of my friends will vote against this motion."

The motion to suspend him was carried without division.

The sitting in committee being resumed Mr. Chance, nationalist, arose to speak. Being interrupted he called the attention of the chairman to the jeers from the government side. (Cries of "DeLisle.")

Sir William Vernon Harcourt implored the chairman to exercise his authority to prevent systematic insult and provocation from below the gangway opposite. (Cries of "Order.") Members opposite, he said, might move to suspend him if they liked. (Opposition cheers.)

The chairman, noticing that there was no question before the house, the discussion of the amendment was continued. Subsequently Mr. Smith called the speaker's attention to the accusation of Sir William Vernon Harcourt that the opposition had been subjected to studied insult. Such language, he said, was absolutely irregular.

The speaker agreed with Mr. Smith, and said he had not noticed that any particular section of the house was guilty of provocation.

Mr. Smith then declared that he was satisfied.

A conference was held last night between the government and the opposition, resulting in the parliament consenting to allow clause 4 of the Land bill to be disposed of. Prolonged discussion will only arise when clauses 21 and 22 are taken up.

The Land Bill Discussion.

LONDON, July 29.—In the house of commons this evening, on a motion that clause 4, as amended, stand as a part of the Land bill, Mr. Dillon moved its rejection.

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

LONDON, July 30.—Numerous other amendments to the bill being disposed of clauses 7 to 18, inclusive, were agreed to without discussion. Clauses 19 and 20 were eliminated. The consideration of clause 21, dealing with the remission of rates, was postponed.

GAS WELL ON AMHERST ISLAND.

The Fluid Flows Out in Great Quantities—Boiling Water Quickly Formed.

Yesterday W. H. Monray, agent for Major Maxwell, of Ireland, who owns considerable property on Amherst Island, was overseeing the work of drilling a well on reserve lot, No. 58, second concession, when natural gas was discovered. Water was first reached at a depth of seventeen feet, and when the drill manipulated by a son of Thomas Lemson, of this city, touched the thirty foot limit gas was encountered, and at forty feet the compound poured upwards in great quantities. The drill was removed, a match applied and a blaze followed. A tin pail of water was placed over the hole and in less than eight minutes the water was boiling hot. Mr. Monray says that by holding a looking glass so that the rays of the sun will reflect downwards the bottom of the well can be seen. There the water is bubbling upward, caused by the gas forcing its way through it. The hole is five and a half inches in diameter. The gas well has attracted much attention. It is located about the middle of the island.

Last Minute Telegrams.

The city of Mexico is threatened with a disastrous flood.

Icebergs are reported in the course of the Atlantic steamer.

The failures during the week were 154, against 172 the previous week.

In Chicago, during a fire, four people were fatally burned, including the captain of a truck company.

At Richmond, Ind., three people, while crossing a railway track in a wagon, were struck by a fast train and killed.

The Pinkertons have sued Mayor Cleveland, of Jersey city, for \$25,000 damages, for libel in connection with his utterances relative to the killing of the boy Hogan, during the coal handlers' strike.

The feature of the day at the Cleveland room was the defeat of "Harry Wilson" in three straight heats by C. F. Emery's four year old stallion, "Patron," who established a record of 2:14.