MISCELLANEOUS.

MORTAR SPOTTED SKIN

Covered With Scales, Awful Spectacle, Cured in Five Weeks by the Cuticura Remedies.

I am going to tell you the extraordinary change your CUTICURA REMEDIES performed on me. About the 1st of April last I noticed some red pimples like coming out all over my body, but thought nothing of it until some time later on, when it began to look like spots of mortar spotted on, and which came off in layers, accompanied with itching. I would scratch every night until I was raw and sore, then the next night, the scales, being formed meanwhile, were scratched off again. In vain did I consult all the doctors in the country, but without aid. After giving up all hopes of recovery, I happened to see an advertisement in the newspaper about your CUTICURA REMEDIES, and purchased them from my druggist, and obtained almost immediate relief. I began to notice that the scaly eruptions gradually dropped off and disappeared one by one, until I had been fully cured. I had the disease thirteen months before I began taking the CUTICURA REMEDIES and in four or five weeks was entirely cured. My disease was eczema and psoriasis. I know of a great many who have taken the remedies, and thank me for the knowledge of them, especially mothers who have babes with scaly eruptions on their heads and bodies. I cannot express in words the thanks to you. My body was covered with scales, and I was an awful spectacle to behold. Now my skin is as clear as a baby's.

GEO. COTEY, Merrill, Wis.

CUTICURA RESOLVENT

The new Blood and Skin Purifier and greatest of humor remedies, internally, to cleanse the blood of all impurities and thus remove the cause, and CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally, to clear the skin and scalp, and restore the hair, cure every species of agonizing, itching, burning, scaly and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp and blood.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 75c.; SOAP, 35c.; RESOLVENT, $1.50. Prepared by the Potter Drug and Chemical Corporation, Boston. Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials.

PIMPLES, black-heads, red, rough, chapped and oily skin cured by CUTICURA SOAP.

I CAN'T BREATHE

Chest pains, soreness, weakness, hacking cough, asthma, pleurisy, and inflammation relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster. Nothing like it for weak lungs.

TENDERS FOR COAL.

THE undersigned will receive Tenders, to be addressed to him, at his office in the Parliament Buildings, Toronto, and marked, "Tenders for Coal," up to noon of

FRIDAY, THE 1st DAY OF AUGUST, 1890,

for the delivery of the following quantities of coal in the sheds of the institutions below named on or before the 15th day of September next, except as regards the coal for the Central Prison, viz.:

Asylum for the Insane, Toronto.
Hard coal, 360 tons large egg size, 100 tons stove size, 75 tons nut size; soft coal, 450 tons.

Mimico Branch Asylum.
Hard coal, 500 tons large egg size, 50 tons nut size; soft coal, 50 tons.

Central Prison, Toronto.
Soft coal, 800 tons select lump, to be delivered in lots of 160 tons during September, October, November, December and January next; 300 tons Straitsville screenings; hard coal, 10 tons small egg size, 20 tons nut size.

Mercer Reformatory, Toronto.
Hard coal, 550 tons small egg size, 135 tons stove size; soft coal, 15 tons.

Asylum for the Insane, London.
Hard coal, 2,300 tons large egg size; 300 tons egg size, 50 tons chestnut size, 100 tons stove size; soft coal, 150 tons for grates.

Asylum for the Insane, Kingston, Main Building.
Hard coal, 2,000 tons large egg size, 200 tons small egg size, 20 tons stove size, 20 tons chestnut size.

Asylum for the Insane, Hamilton, Main Building.
Hard coal, 2,200 tons egg size, 216 tons stove size; soft coal, 80 tons for grates.

Pumping House in Queen Street.
Hard coal, 200 tons egg size.

Asylum for Idiots, Orillia.
Hard coal, 1,000 tons large egg size, 50 tons stove size.

Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, Belleville.
Hard coal, 651 tons large egg size, 95 tons small egg size, 25 tons chestnut size, 15 tons stove size.

Institution for the Blind, Brantford.
Hard coal, 400 tons egg size, 120 tons stove size, 10 tons nut size; soft coal, 5 tons for grates.

The hard coal to be Pittston, Scranton, Lackawanna or Loyal Sock.

Tenderers are to name the mine or mines from which they propose to supply the coal, and to designate the quality of the same, and, if required, they will have to produce satisfactory evidence that the coal delivered is true to name.

Delivery is to be effected in a manner satisfactory to the authorities of the respective institutions.

Tenders will be received for the whole quantity above specified or for the quantities required in each of the institutions.

An accepted cheque for $500, payable to the order of the Treasurer of the Province of Ontario, must accompany each tender as a guarantee of its bona fides, and two sufficient sureties will be required for the due fulfilment of each contract.

Specifications and forms and conditions of tender are to be obtained from the bursars of the respective institutions. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

R. CHRISTIE,
Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities,
Parliament Buildings,
Toronto, July 16th, 1890.

EDUCATIONAL

KINGSTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE

A PRACTICAL EDUCATION FREE.

FOR 1890 THE FEES for pupils attending the Kingston Collegiate Institute (lowered in 1889 from $21 to $16) have been still further reduced. To children of residents the charges are:

Classics, Modern Languages and Science Branches—$10 a year or $1 per teaching month for all these subjects.

English, Mathematics, Commercial Subjects, Drawing and Drill—FREE.

To non-residents all the classes will be open for an annual fee of $16.

All classes formed at the Institute on 1st September are new, the Rector and staff earnestly desire all intending pupils to join the classes promptly. Applications for admission to be made to the Rector.

E. H. SMYTHE, LL.D., Chairman.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

FOR YOUNG LADIES,
49 Daly Avenue, Ottawa, Ont.,
MISS A. M. HARMON, Principal.

THE 25th ANNUAL SESSION of this School will (D.V.) BEGIN SEPT. 1st. Careful oversight and thorough instruction given in English, Latin, French, German, Music, Drawing, Painting and Fancy Work. The number of resident pupils is limited to eight. Application for admission should be made early, by letter, addressed to the PRINCIPAL.

KINGSTON WOMAN'S : MEDICAL : COLLEGE.

FIRST OF ITS CLASS IN CANADA AND LARGEST LIST OF GRADUATES—new College building—well located—very best teaching staff—three Lady Professors—full Hospital advantages—affiliated with Queen's University—reduced fees to medical missionary students. Calendars for session 1890-91 on application to DR. A. P. KNIGHT, Secretary, Kingston, Ont.

Wesleyan Ladies' College,

HAMILTON, ONT.,

WILL RE-OPEN SEPT. 1st, 1890 (30th year). The first of the ladies' colleges; has university affiliation; graduating course in literature, music and art, followed by Diploma in each. Music Department stronger than ever before. Rooms may be secured now. For terms address the Principal, A. BURNS, D.D., LL.D.

OVER

200 Young Women

Were enrolled last year for Literary Course, Music, Fine Arts, Commercial Science, Elocution, in Alma Ladies' College, St. Thomas, Ontario.

The best buildings, furnishings and equipment, and the lowest rates in Canada. Average rate for board and tuition about $175 per annum. 60-page Calendar on application to

PRINCIPAL AUSTIN, B. D.

SUMMER TERM

PERNIN SHORTHAND.

SIMPLE, LEGIBLE AND RAPIDLY LEARNED.

No shading, connective vowels, word-signs few and simple.

This system can be learned from two to four months.

For terms and other particulars address
W. R. TANDY, 197 Brock Street.
Lessons by mail to non-residents.

ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.
W. J. SPROLE, Harrowsmith, Ont. All transactions strictly confidential.

TRANSATLANTIC ADVICES.

TERRIBLE COLLIERY EXPLOSION AT ST. ETIENNE.

One Hundred and Thirty-five Men Reported Killed—Mr. Chaplin's Charges Against United States Cattle—Cholera Epidemic in Mecca—Russia's Crops.

LONDON, July 29.—Mr. Chaplin, President of the Board of Agriculture, replying to questions in the House of Commons to-day, declined in the absence of authoritative proof to consider the United States free from pleuro-pneumonia. He said that within a short time animals suffering from the disease have arrived at Liverpool from New York.

Caprivi's African Memorandum.

BERLIN, July 29.—The Reichsanzeiger to-day published Chancellor Von Caprivi's memorandum of the Anglo-German agreement relative to territory in Africa. It begins by stating that the German Colonial policy coming in contact with English schemes caused disagreeable complications. As negotiations on single points did not avail to complete a settlement, it was decided to deal with the disputes from one standpoint. After giving seriatim the grounds for the concessions in Africa made by Germany to England the memorandum concludes by insisting upon the value of Heligoland, in view of the natural sentiment in regard to the island and of the island's military importance. When the island is occupied by Germany it will be difficult for an enemy to blockade the north-east coast of the empire, and its possession will give more power in the north and render it easier to defend the Baltic Canal.

Cholera Epidemic in Mecca.

LONDON, July 29.—Cholera is epidemic in Mecca. There have been 13 cases, seven of which were fatal.

120 Men Killed by an Explosion.

PARIS, July 29.—An explosion of fire damp occurred in the Pelissier pit at St. Etienne to-day. It is reported that 120 men were killed and 35 injured.

The Russian Cereal Harvest.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 29.—An official report states that the wheat harvest in the southwest provinces of Russia shows deterioration in quality. The prospects for summer and winter cereals in other districts are very good.

Four Hundred Rioters Arrested.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 29.—Four hundred of the Armenians who took part in the riotous demonstration against the Patriarch in the Armenian Cathedral Sunday have been arrested.

The condition of affairs in Armenia, the Turkish Province in Asia on the borders of the Black Sea, touching the Russian possessions, now resembles that in Bulgaria during the period of the atrocities. In Erzeroum, where recently a hundred Christians were slain in the church, a state of panic prevails, owing to the threatening attitude of the Mussulman population and the excesses of the troops. Hardly a day passes, says a correspondent, but wounded persons are brought in from the surrounding districts. In Erzeroum itself persons disappear and no one knows whither, and dead bodies are constantly found within and without the walls. During the riots a hundred persons disappeared, mostly women who were at the public baths, and are supposed to have been abducted by Mussulmans. The number of wounded is reported at 400, most of them having bayonet thrusts. The profanation of the Armenian Church at the time by the troops rankles in the minds of all the Christians. The Porte has threatened to proclaim martial law in Armenia. The general opinion is that if this is done Christian Armenians will be mercilessly crushed and their cause irretrievably lost. At the back of the Armenians stands Russia, as she did in Bulgaria in 1877.

The Patriarch of the Armenian Church, Monseigneur Nerces, who was mobbed, resides officially at Constantinople, and has the duty of devising measures for the protection of his people. He says that in six Asiatic vilayets—namely, Erzeroum, Van, Sivas, Karpout, Diarbekor and Aleppo—the Armenians number altogether 700,000.

HIS MARRIAGE NOT VOID.

Kleptomania Is Not Sufficient Ground for a Divorce.

ST. PAUL, July 29.—Among the decisions handed down by the Supreme Court Judges this week was one of peculiar interest to husbands anxious to be divorced. It is in the case of John M. Lewis of St. Paul, who applied some time ago for a divorce from his wife, Ella E. Lewis, on the ground that she concealed from him at the time of their marriage in 1882 the fact that she was a kleptomaniac. The husband did not discover that she was so afflicted until 1888, when he sent his wife to an asylum in New York State. He then applied to the courts for a divorce, and neither in the lower courts nor in the Supreme Court did the defendant wife appear. The lower court denied the case, and the husband then took the application to the Supreme Court. Judge Vanderburgh in his opinion says:

The plaintiff applies for a decree of nullity on the ground of his wife's insanity at the time of his marriage, of which he claims to have then had no knowledge. The particular form of insanity alleged was a morbid propensity on the part of the wife to steal, commonly denominated kleptomania. It was not proved, nor is it found by the court that she was not otherwise sane or that her mind was so affected by this peculiar propensity as to be incapable of understanding or assenting to the marriage contract.

Whether the subjection of the will to some vice or uncontrollable impulse, appetite, passion or propensity be attributed to disease and be considered a species of insanity or not, yet as long as the understanding and reason remain so far unaffected and unclouded that the afflicted person is cognizant of the nature and obligation of a contract entered into by him or her with another the case is not one authorizing a decree avoiding the contract. Any other rule would open the door to great abuses. Anonymous 4 Pick., 32; St. George vs. Biddeford, 76 Me., 593; Durham v. Durham, 10 Pro. and Div. 80.

Other authorities are cited where contracts and wills have been upheld by the courts, though the party executing the same was found subject to some peculiar form of insanity or delusions.

The defendant is found to have been subject to kleptomania at the time of her marriage in 1882, but the plaintiff did not discover the fact until 1888. The plaintiff contends that such concealment constituted a case of fraud, and that the court should declare the contract of marriage void on that ground.

MUTINOUS CATTLEMEN HELD.

The First Case of Its Kind Under the New Extradition Treaty.

NEW YORK, July 29.—The three men who are alleged to have been the ringleaders of the mutinous cattlemen on board the British steamship Chicago were arraigned before Commissioner Shields yesterday on the complaint of W. R. Hoare, acting British Consul-General at this port. The three men, who will bear the brunt for the evil deeds of the 27 cattlemen, are: Henry Allison, John McNamara and James Tynan. They all claim to be residents of New York. The police allege that they are members of the notorious Eleventh-street gang.

Counsel Hoare's complaint does not allege mutiny on the part of the men, as it is doubtful if they could be considered as bona fide members of the crew, although they signed ship's articles, but charges them with larceny in breaking into the ship's cargo and stealing bottles of beer. The value of the goods stolen is only placed at $1 in the complaint, but that is sufficient to extradite the men if proven. The case is especially interesting as it is the first that has arisen in this district under the new extradition treaty between the United States and Great Britain, which went into effect last July.

The examination was adjourned to this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Shipping Silver to England.

NEW YORK, July 29.—Over 1,500,000 ounces of silver bullion were shipped from this country to London last week, and this week nearly as much more has been ordered for shipment. Every summer, it is said, England demands a large amount of silver to pay India for wheat and cotton. This year the demand comes earlier, owing it is thought to the fact that after August 13 the United States Government will be buying increased quantities of silver under the new silver bill.

Ivory bar soap. J. Crawford.

ACTORS ARE OUT

Goodwin And Scanlan do Not Speak as They Pass by.

NEW YORK, July 30.—Nat Goodwin and W. J. Scanlan, erstwhile the most intimate friends, do not speak as they pass by. All the trouble arose out of the fact that Nat Goodwin plainly and clearly charges the well-known Irish comedian with having "welshed" upon the payment of a heavy gambling debt incurred last Christmas in Philadelphia. Scanlan does not deny the fact that there are financial entanglements between himself and his brother comedian, but declares just as clearly and emphatically that he was cheated out of the money that is in dispute, that he will not pay, and that he cannot be made to pay. The members of the now famous poker party, out of which the trouble originated, included not only Nat Goodwin and Scanlan, but Evans and Hoey, and Paul Arthur. Goodwin's version of the trouble, which he writes from the Savage club, is that last season, while in Louisville, he met Scanlan, who was playing in the same city. He intruded himself one evening upon a poker party, of which Goodwin was a member, was allowed to play and soon lost $100. The cashier of the club at this point refused to allow him to have any more chips on the ground that he was a "welsher." The trouble was smoothed over and the play continued all night, and until six o'clock the next evening, when Goodwin quit the loser of $1,500, of which he paid over $1,200 in cash to Scanlan before leaving the room. A few months later the two men met again in Philadelphia with Evans, Hoey, Paul Arthur and several Philadelphians. A game was started in the Continental hotel, Goodwin hiring the room. It was started out with a $5 limit, subsequently raised to $10, and then $50 jack pots. Scanlan was cleaned out in quick order, and Goodwin was compelled to pay to two Philadelphians $400 which had been lost to them by Scanlan. Play continued one entire afternoon, all night and a portion of the next morning. When the game closed Nat Goodwin's account stood thus: Paul Arthur owed me and paid $300; Charles Evans owed me and paid $600; Scanlan owed me and did not pay $810; total winnings $1,710. Paid for Scanlan, Philadelphia strangers, $300; Evans, $500; Winters, $550—$1,350. Lost to Winters about $750; paid for room, etc., $20; total $2,120.

Goodwin waited for his money two or three days. Not getting it he called upon Scanlan, who promised to pay the next day, and said the same thing to Evans and Hoey. Since that time he has done nothing in the matter and has not even designed to answer Goodwin's letter. The latter says that he is not such an insane idiot as to suppose he can secure judgment through the courts. If Scanlan needs the money he is welcome to it, and that the only thing he deplores is the fact that he envies him the enjoyment of the $1,200 that he paid him in Louisville. Scanlan is now playing an engagement in San Francisco, whence he came from Portland, Oregon, yesterday morning.

CHAUNCEY DEPEW SPEAKS.

No Difficulty will Occur Over the Behring Sea Affair.

LONDON, July 30.—In an interview with a *Herald* representative last night, Chauncey M. Depew said: "Since I have been in London I have taken great pains to obtain the views of prominent English political leaders, most of whom I have met socially, on the Behring Sea question. I have talked with representative men of all shades of opinion, from the most uncompromising tory to the wildest liberal, and I find them all disposed to regard the Behring Sea question as having little real importance and not at all worth the fuss the newspapers have tried to make over it. They look with horror upon the idea that any such petty difficulty could lead to serious misunderstanding between two great nations bound together by such tremendous ties of blood and common interest as the United States and Great Britain. It is true some of the opposition in parliament would fain make capital out of the incident against Lord Salisbury on the ground that in the negotiations he has trespassed upon the royal prerogative, but that is merely a campaign manœuvre. I have not heard here any such attacks against Mr. Blaine as one reads in the American papers."

"Speaking of the English opposition, do you find them hopeful?"

"Most decidedly, they not only feel confident of success in the next elections, but count on the overthrowing of Lord Salisbury's government before that time, not this session, but the next. Personally I am satisfied the present cabinet is by no means as sanguine as some people think. Aside from Lord Salisbury himself and perhaps Mr. Balfour, who is developing wonderful powers as a debater, the ministry is painfully weak and quite lacking in men able to cope with such leaders as Mr. Gladstone and Sir William Harcourt. As for W. H. Smith he seems to me to be quite unequal to the position he holds, in fact I cannot imagine how such a man was ever chosen leader of the house of commons."

AN ORGANIST'S TREACHERY.

Elopes with One of His Pupils and Forges Certificate of His Own Death.

LONDON, July 29.—A scandal involving some singular features has just come to light in Bermingham. An organist, named Cooke, who resided in very comfortable circumstances with his wife and children, and had good social connections, suddenly disappeared about a year ago, and some time afterward his wife received from America a certificate that he had died and been buried there. The search which the distressed family had been making in the hope of discovering the whereabouts of the absent one was now abandoned, but subsequently rumors began to circulate, coupling Cooke's name with that of an attractive young lady of his acquaintance who had left Birmingham about the time he did. Finally Mrs. Cooke renewed her efforts to learn something of her husband's movements up to the time of his supposed death, and the result of the inquiry was the discovery that Cooke and the young woman referred to had eloped and come to America. They were traced to Philadelphia, where they were living together last September, but their present location is as yet undetermined. The document purporting to be a certificate of death has been examined and pronounced a forgery, and no doubt is entertained that Cooke procured it to mislead his wife.

Mr. Stanley's Brother-in-Law.

NEW YORK, July 30.—One of the first passengers to land from the Cunard steamer Umbria when she reached her pier was Charles Coombs Tennant, brother-in-law of Henry M. Stanley. He came to make arrangements for the reception of Henry M. Stanley himself, who will arrive some time in November to fill his engagement for a lecture tour in the United States. "Mr. Stanley was still very ill when I left home," said Mr. Tennant, "but Dr. Parke, his physician, hopes to pull him through all right. He has what is known as jungle fever, and his system is still full of malaria. He is now at Milchet, the country seat of Lady Ashburton, in Hampshire. From there he will go to Milvern Springs, and after a stay of three weeks he will proceed to Carlsbad, where, it is hoped, the treatment will prove of great benefit. He is still unable to take any but liquid nourishment, but he is gradually gaining in strength."

Attacked by Tramps.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 30.—A lake shore freight train was attacked by tramps, Monday night, near South Bend. Brakeman Charles Miller was killed, but not until he had slain his assailant. The name of the latter is unknown. Several trains have been attacked by tramps within the past few weeks, and some of the trainmen seriously injured. An effort will be made to break up the gang.

Discovered in Time.

NEW YORK, July 30.—A diabolical attempt was made yesterday afternoon to destroy the five story tenement house, No. 114 Willet street, by fire. The fire was discovered before it had made much headway, or it is certain there would have been loss of life. The fire was set in the apartments of a peddler named Wanschauer. The peddler has disappeared, but his wife is under arrest.

English Welcome to Henry George.

LONDON, July 30.—Henry George, returning to America from his Australian tour, will arrive in England, August 8th, and at the next day will address a meeting called in his honor at Epping Forest. The gathering is expected to be an immense one, as nearly all the reform societies and labor organizations are taking an active part in the preparations for the event.

New prints and sateens all reduced, at R. McFaul's.

PROPOSED RETALIATION.

THE LATEST SCHEME OF THE WASHINGTON CABINET.

Great Britain to Be Forced to Yield in the Behring Sea Dispute by Putting the Screws to Canada—Cleveland's Proposition Revived.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Since the publication of the Behring Sea correspondence the Administration has been seriously considering whether terms cannot be made with Great Britain by prohibiting transportation of merchandise in bond from Canada into the United States and vice versa, thus stopping a very large and profitable trade, and at the same time greatly disarranging many lines of commerce. It is stated on excellent authority that the matter has already been twice considered by the Cabinet. It will be remembered that during the excitement attending the seizure of American vessels on the Atlantic coast by the Dominion's vessels in 1888, and after the Bayard-Chamberlain treaty had been rejected, President Cleveland sent a message to Congress in which he urged retaliation. The message created a profound sensation, and a bill was promptly introduced giving the President power to retaliate. It never, however, became law.

The retaliation proposed consisted in suspending by proclamation the operation of all laws permitting the transit of merchandise in bond across or over the territory of the United States to or from Canada. It is not likely that President Harrison would resort to retaliation of this kind without some such legislation as President Cleveland asked for. A bill of this kind would undoubtedly, however, encounter great opposition. The cutting off of Canadian transit in bond would work a great injury to all of New England and Portland, Me., the home of the speaker, would feel the blow most keenly. The West would suffer fully as much if not more than the East. Indeed it is from the West that the greatest opposition would come. The western farmers are interested in having their produce sent to the seaboard at the lowest rates, and this Canadian railroad competition is in their favor.

In this connection another matter has been suggested to the President and is now under consideration. By the treaty of 1817 neither the United States nor the British Government is allowed to maintain more than four small armed vessels on the great lakes, and no other vessels of war are to be built or armed there. The treaty can be abrogated at any time by giving six months notice on either side. It has been suggested to the President that now would be as good a time as any to give this notice, so that the United States might be in a position in the future to maintain a more formidable force on the lakes. There are members of Congress, however, who do not think the abrogation of the treaty would be advantageous to the United States, as England is much better able to send light draught torpedo and gun boats into the lakes than we are, while, if the naval force in the inland waters is restricted, it will make the conditions more equal.

Slaughter of the Seals.

VICTORIA, B.C., July 29.—The following particulars of the catches of Victoria's sealing fleet were received by the steam schooner Mischief, which arrived last night:

Minnie 762, Marvin 878, Sapphire 1378, Viva 436, C. H. Tupper 571, Juanita 310, Beatrice 710, Penelope 378, Sea Lion 817, W. L. Rich 561, Triumph 1018, Ocean Belle 946, Taylor 302, Black Diamond 345, Teresa 562, Ariel 349, Favorite 981, Annie C. Moore 703, W. P. Hayward 350, Pathfinder 560, Aurora 800, Kate 450, Mary Ellen 1371.

This makes a total of 15,747 skins. Another of the schooners will reach here in about four days. None of the schooners were molested or even sighted by any of the American revenue cutters. They had good hunting weather, and, judging by this half season's catch, the fall catch will be a very successful one. Immediately upon the arrival of the Mischief a courier was despatched to Esquimalt conveying the above intelligence to Admiral Hotham of Her Majesty's fleet.

RUN DOWN ON A BRIDGE.

The Terrible Death of Three Little Children at Paterson, N.J.

PATERSON, N.J., July 29.—Five children who had been blackberry picking started this evening to cross the Erie Railway bridge over the Passaic River. The bridge has no rail or foot path. A train approached the western track and they stepped on the eastern track in the way of a fast passenger train. The engine of the latter blew the whistle, but the children, paralyzed with fear, did not stir. The engineer did not apply the brakes for fear the train would go through the bridge. Persons on the river banks vainly shouted to the children, telling them to get between the tracks. In an instant the heavy locomotive struck the little ones and hurled three of them upon the other track dead. The engineer was almost fainting, but stuck to his post and stopped the train as soon as he crossed the trestle. Passengers got out to investigate and were sickened at the horrible sight which met their gaze. Jennie Brewster, aged 13, Nellie Warren, aged 10, and Mattie Warren, her sister, aged 8, were dead. Jane Warren, aged 13, was fearfully injured and their little brother Willie was hurled into the river 50 feet below, where he was found in the water hurt but alive. The two injured children were taken to the hospital. Both will recover. The grief of the children's parents was heartrending.

TORONTO TOPICS.

Obstructed the Police—Fined For Overcrowding a Steamer.

TORONTO, July 30.—Mrs. Isabella Clark was taken into custody for obstructing the police who had a warrant to search her house for liquor. The case was remanded yesterday morning till Friday.

In the Police Court yesterday Capt. Thomas Jackman, master of the steamer John Hanlan of the Island Ferry Company's fleet, was charged by Steamboat Inspector Harbottle with overloading his boat on June 21. The prosecution claimed that the boat carried 242 passengers, while her certificate allows only 172 passengers. The defendant was fined $50 and costs.

The strike of corset girls employed by the Telfer Manufacturing Company was brought to an end yesterday morning by the firm yielding to most of the demands made and the girls went back to work yesterday morning.

The hotelmen at their meeting yesterday decided to raise the price of whisky by the glass to 10 cents after Sept. 1.

A Fortune Under her Pillow.

CHICAGO, July 29.—When Mrs. Caroline Glaser, a septuagenarian, suddenly died at her home in Wells-street last night, the valise which was lying under the pillow on her bed was opened and within were found books and papers proving her to be the possessor of a fortune of $50,000, largely in 7, 8 and 10 per cent. mortgages.

There are no relatives in this city to mourn her death; indeed, only one of her kin is known to be living, a sister now in Neustadt or Haaydt, Bavaria. Mrs. Glaser lived alone and deprived herself of the ordinary necessities of life, so saving was she of her money.

Committed for Arson.

QUEBEC, July 29.—As a result of the fire marshal's investigation into the cause of the late fatal fire in St. Joseph-street Colonel Nohl to-day committed Delamare and his wife to stand their trial at the next term of the Queen's Bench on the charge of arson. The coroner's inquest on the body of their infant child will be resumed at the morgue to-morrow.

Professional Baseball Contests.

NATIONAL—Cincinnati 11, Boston 3; Chicago 8, Philadelphia 6; Cleveland 3, Brooklyn 12.

AMERICAN—Rochester 6, Louisville 5; Syracuse 4, St. Louis 5; Athletics 7, Toledo 3.

PLAYERS—Buffalo 4, Philadelphia 9; Chicago 5, Brooklyn 3; Cleveland 17, Boston 6.

15c. Cold Corn Beef, 15c.

Ice cold corn beef out of our cooler, 15c. lb.; creamery butter in 5 lb. jars. J. Crawford.

Dress goods cut down to wholesale price at R. Faul's.

THE INTERNATIONAL GOSSIP.

Edmund Yates' Weekly Budget of News About His Royal Friends.

LONDON, July 29.—It is no secret that the Queen would gladly have dispensed with Emperor William's visit, which happens for many reasons to be peculiarly inconvenient. The Emperor is to arrive at Cowes next Monday afternoon and will dine with the Queen at Osborne, where there is to be a family dinner to welcome him. There is no fleet now at Spithead for him to inspect, but he is to spend a day at Portsmouth dockyard, and squadron regattas will occupy another day and probably he will visit the fortifications at the Needles. The Emperor is to leave Cowes on Friday morning for Wilhelmshaven unless he reverts to his original plan and goes to Edinburgh to see the Forth bridge, in which case he would embark at Leith on the Hohenzollern.

The Prince of Wales is going to Hungary toward the end of September to visit Count Festetics and Count Karolyi, and there will be a series of hunting parties on their respective estates. The Prince of Wales' yacht Alia, which is to take part in some of the squadron regattas next week, has undergone extensive refitting at Cowes during the last few weeks and has been fitted with new masts and a new deck.

A great deal of ill-natured nonsense has been talked about Lord Randolph Churchill's speech on Wednesday. Whenever he speaks, it is at once interpreted as a bid for office. This speech was discussed accordingly. No one knows better than Lord Randolph himself that his coming back into office now is not at all likely, and, what is more, he does not desire it. If he came back now, it would be on conditions imposed on him by a cabinet not at all anxious to have him, and whose object would be to curtail his influence in every way possible. If he waits till election, he knows how powerful his aid must be to his party, and he would then be in a position to make better terms for himself.

Anticipation of speedy prorogation has been rather retarded by the work of last week. Things are going slowly and members are beginning to wonder whether they can get away before the middle of August. There can be no doubt that what is really wanted is thorough reform of parliamentary procedure. Eventually it will be found that Erskine May's proposition is the only feasible one, namely, to abolish the committee to examine the details of finance. At present every small vote is made a peg upon which to hang a speech, while practically the whole House is sitting in committee of supply. The present chairman is not half as strong in curbing debate as the speaker. The terrace of the House of Commons has become a favorite resort of the wives and daughters of the members and their friends. Every fine afternoon it is gay with tea parties, and ministers and members relieve the tedium of debates by pleasant talks and quiet flirtations on the terrace. One of the signs of the time is the large increase of lady visitors at the House.

The admiral of the fleet, Sir Thos. Symonds, has addressed a long and interesting letter on the subject of our naval deficiencies to Lord Salisbury which has been printed for private circulation. His main contention is that the fleet is dangerously weaker in comparison with those of other nations than it was at the time of the last great war, while the duties devolving upon it have enormously increased in the interval. The principal of these is the supply of coal to the ships, and entirely dependent upon this is the supply of food to the country. In 1815 the ships did not require coal and the country could feed itself.

FATAL RUNAWAY ACCIDENT.

Miss Ina Marlatt of Oakville Killed at Burlington—Terrified by Toughs.

HAMILTON, July 29.—A span of horses attached to a wagon, in which were seated six ladies and the coachman, ran away at Burlington yesterday afternoon with most disastrous results. The ladies were: Mrs. Miller of Burlington, Miss Ina Marlatt of Oakville, Miss McKechnie of Dundas, Misses Ida, Lillie and Marion Waldie and the coachman, H. J. Chisholm. The spirited team belonged to Mr. John Waldie, and was purchased in Toronto last week. The party started to drive to Oakville and Miss Lillie Waldie handled the reins. Going down the sloping driveway from Mr. Waldie's residence the neckyoke broke and the startled horses dashed away. When the coachman seized the reins they broke. Then he jumped. Miss Marlatt also jumped, and was followed by the others shortly afterwards. In falling Miss Marlatt struck on the back of her head, and from her injuries died an hour and a half later. Miss Waldie's knee was hurt, and she was slightly cut about the face. Mrs. Miller was picked up insensible. The full extent of her injuries has not yet been determined, but she is suffering from internal hemorrhage and it is feared that she is badly hurt. The others escaped uninjured. Miss Marlatt was a beautiful and accomplished lady of 18, well-known in this city and a general favorite. She was the daughter of Stafford T. Marlatt, formerly of this city.

In the Police Court to-day Gorman, charged with hitting Constable Harris with a stone while the latter was driving the patrol wagon last Friday night, was committed for trial. James Whiteley, an old pensioner, was the principal witness against the accused. Whiteley admitted that he knew who threw the stone, but refused repeatedly to state who, it was as he believed his life would be in jeopardy if he disclosed his knowledge. The magistrate, after several warnings, committed the witness for contempt. After an hour in the cells Whiteley was brought into court and stated he saw the prisoner throw the stone.

John Mullen was convicted in the County Court to-day of stabbing ex-Reeve Jardine and was sentenced by Judge Muir to seven years in Kingston Penitentiary.

Four new liquor licenses were granted this morning, the lucky men being Charles Egner, J. P. Harvey, John Sullivan and David McKenzie.

THE BRUSSELS BLAZE.

Strong Suspicions of Incendiarism—An Investigation Probable.

BRUSSELS, July 29.—The conflagration in Brussels, particulars of which were given in yesterday's despatches, is still further suspected to be the work of an incendiary, as some person was seen running up Mill-street, which diverges from the scene of the fire, shortly before it occurred. It was the intention of Postmaster Farrow to move his office into this block, which was an unpopular proceeding, and it is surmised that this had something to do with the fire. The destruction of the block has been long anticipated, as it was the worst old rookery on the principal street of the village. An investigation is anticipated before the insurances are paid.

Losses Caused by Flames.

HAMILTON, July 29.—Fire at 10½ last night in a frame factory in Cannon-street, owned by the Wilson Manufacturing Co. and occupied by Thomas Mealey as a manufactory for felt, did $3000 damage.

MONTREAL, July 29.—The loss by the fire in the Balmoral Hotel this morning is about $30,000. These are the insurances: On furniture—Western $10,500, Lancashire $5500, Citizens $5000, Phoenix $5000, National $5000, Queen's $2500; total $33,500. On the building—North British $15,000, Guardian $15,000, Commercial Union $10,000, Royal Canadian $10,000, Royal of England $10,000, Caledonian $6000, Scottish Union $5000, Ætna $5000, London and Lancashire $5000, Connecticut $5000, Fire Association $5000, Norwich Union $5000; Total $96,000. Henry Hamilton, president of the Balmoral company, says a meeting of the board will be called at once. He thought that as soon as repairs could be made the hotel would re-open.

The U. S. Tariff Bill.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—In pursuance of the understanding reached in the Republican senatorial caucus last night Senator Frye had a conference to-day with the members of the Finance Committee. It was agreed among them that on Friday, Aug. 8, the river and harbor bill shall be taken up for consideration and pressed to a determination, the tariff bill to be laid aside until the river and harbor bill is disposed of.

Sugar Cured Hams And Shoulders.

Sugar cured shoulders, 11c.; ice cold corn beef, 15c. lb.; breakfast bacon. J. Crawford.

Sunlight soap. J. Crawford.

QUIET AT BUENOS AYRES

HOSTILITIES SAID TO BE ENDED FOR THE PRESENT.

A Complete Victory for the Government—How the Military Insurgents Are to Be Punished—The Citizen Revolutionists Fully Forgiven.

LONDON, July 29.—The Argentine Legation in London to-night received the following telegram from Buenos Ayres signed by the Finance Minister:

The Government is completely victorious. The mutineers have capitulated and will deposit their arms in the arsenal. All the rebellious superior officers will be dismissed and separated from the service. The troops will return to their quarters commanded by loyal officers. The forces mobilized by the Government are returning to the provinces. The political situation is thoroughly consolidated. The city and the whole country are quiet.

A despatch to The Times, dated Buenos Ayres July 28, 2 p.m., says it is re-asserted that terms of a settlement between the Government and the revolutionary forces have been agreed upon. According to these the civilians who have taken part in the insurrection will not be punished. All captains of the revolutionary forces and all officers above the grade of captain will be deprived of their rank. The artillery of the insurrectionists will be surrendered to-morrow. This despatch is President Celman's version of the situation in Buenos Ayres.

Private despatches received here from that city, dated July 28, 9¼ p.m., state there is no change in the situation and no chance for a compromise between the two factions. The matter, despatches say, must be fought out.

PARIS, July 29.—The Temps publishes a despatch from Buenos Ayres stating that the Government and the leader of the revolutionary movement have reached a settlement. President Celman, the despatch says, has resigned and been succeeded by Vice-President Pellegrini. Quiet has been restored.

LONDON, July 29.—It is officially announced that the English Government has received a telegram from Buenos Ayres saying the Government has triumphed and the war is over.

Negotiations Proceeding.

LONDON, July 29.—In the House of Commons to-day Sir James Fergusson said the British Minister at Buenos Ayres had sent a cable despatch to the Foreign Office stating that President Celman had left Buenos Ayres and the negotiations between the Government and the leaders of the revolution were proceeding.

RIO JANEIRO, July 29.—This despatch has been received here:

BUENOS AYRES, July 29.—Noon—The armistice has been prolonged pending negotiations between the Government and the foreign ministers who are endeavoring to bring about the restoration of peace. Efforts are being made to form a coalition ministry. The Congress has assembled.

The French cruiser Kerguelen has been ordered from Mozambique to Buenos Ayres.

The Latest from the Scene of War.

LONDON, July 30.—The Times has the following from Buenos Ayres:

12 m.—The squadron is firing at the Government house. Firing has recommenced in several parts of the city. The Celmanites are evacuating their positions.

2 p.m.—Celman, Roca and all the ministers have left the Government House. The presidential party has kept within the lines of the troops. Celman is deadly pale. Latterly every ship's shot save one has struck the Government House.

4 p.m.—Alem and Lopez have ordered the squadron to cease firing. They are getting their men away quietly as possible. The reason that the victorious Union Civica has practically yielded is because they have no cartridges left. They only had a hundred thousand instead of a million as they had calculated. The men wanted to attack with bayonets, but at the risk of their own lives the Civica Union refused to permit such bloodshed.

6 p.m.—AThe Union Civica troops are quieter and more disposed to disarm.

Salvadorian Victories.

CITY OF MEXICO, July 29.—Geronimo Pou, agent of San Salvador, says in the eleven battles fought up to date the Salvadorians have come out victorious. The remainder of the Guatemalan army is fleeing in all directions towards the interior and not a single Guatemalan soldier is left on the frontier.

A revolution against Barillas has broken out in the eastern department. Several well-known generals head it and the downfall of the present Guatemalan Government is considered more than probable. Barillas is pleading for foreign intervention in his favor.

A Guatemalan Report.

CITY OF MEXICO, July 29.—A private telegram from Guatemala states that on Saturday the Salvadorians were defeated by the Guatemalans. The Guatemalan loss was very light. The Salvadorians lost 60 killed and 200 wounded, and a large number of prisoners.

LADY DUNLO'S STORY.

Her Defence in Court in the Celebrated Divorce Case.

LONDON, July 29.—Mr. Gill, counsel for Wertheimer, the co-respondent in Viscount Dunlo's divorce case, delivered a vigorous address to the jury yesterday afternoon after describing how Lady Dunlo had been hunted by detectives.

He said that when Lady Dunlo tearfully begged her husband to take her abroad with him and he replied that he had no means, she offered to work for them both. Mr. Gill said he did not want to shock this noble family, but he would surely be permitted to suggest that this impecunious scion of nobility might have obtained some employment.

Lady Dunlo at this point entered the witness box. She looked pale and exhausted, but bore the ordeal of a long and searching examination splendidly. She detailed the history of her liaison with Weston, the American, the father of her child, and solemnly declared that she had never been Wertheimer's mistress. After her marriage she begged Lord Dunlo to take her to Australia, as he had promised, but he said if he went alone his father would allow him upon his return to live with her. If he remained in England his father would have nothing to do with him. Dunlo left immediately.

Shortly after Wertheimer returned from America she said she went to live with him in his house, but he never slept in the house during the time she was living in it. She asserted that the detective's story about their struggle near a window was untrue. She told Wertheimer not to enter the house alone, as she was being watched. Wertheimer never kissed her after her marriage, but did once before it, and that was on his departure for America. A young fellow sitting in the rear of the court room snickered at this admission and was summarily ejected, Justice Hannen remarking with an angry look that he would not allow any expression of levity among the spectators. These were mostly girls and women and they became quieter after this reprimand.

Lady Dunlo said she had never loved Wertheimer, who, she claimed, adored her. Sir Charles Russell failed to elicit any remarkable admissions in the cross-examination. The fair witness denied that while Weston was in jail she rapidly grew more intimate with Wertheimer. She related how they went to Trouville and Paris together. She did not give her name at the former place, where they had their meals together. She said that they did not occupy the same room, but admitted that their apartments communicated. The maid, she added, used to leave the connecting door open, and she often locked it. On returning to London she continued to accompany Wertheimer from place to place, but did not live under the same roof with him. This ended the examination for the day.

Lady Dunlo and her sister Flo, upon leaving the court room, were followed through the streets by a crowd, but there was no display of sentiment. One of the documents handed to the judge, but which was not read, was from Lord Albert Osborne, who took that method of denying on oath the testimony of Marmaduke Wood that he was one of three who tossed a penny to see who should marry Belle Bilton, now Lady Dunlo.

STOP! WE WONT!

"SURPRISE" SOAP we must and will have! All who use it once will have it. Washing clothes is hard work. You who have many wash days can use "SURPRISE" to great advantage. Half the hard wearing-out toil of wash day done away with. Clothes always sweet and white. Use the "SURPRISE" way.

READ the directions on wrapper. The St. Croix Soap Mfg. Co., St. Stephens, N. B.

DRESS GOODS

ALL REDUCED FROM 5c. to 25c. less than usual prices, in order to close out all summer stock. Call early.

BUY THE LEE SPINNING COMP'S SEWING COTTON.

HARDY'S ONE PRICE STORE,
88 AND 90 PRINCESS STREET.

SPECIAL FOR THIS WEEK

DRESS GOODS 8 1-2c, worth 12 1-2c.
Dress Goods 10c worth 15c.
Dress Goods 15c, worth 25c.
Double-fold Dress Goods 25c, worth 40c.
Double-folds worth 60c for 40c.
Handsome New Lustres, in Plain and Brocade, cheap

A ticket for Entertainment by Capt. Clark's Cadets given away with every cash purchase of $5 or over.

A. J. McMAHON.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

How Rough Lands Might be Used—Shipping of Live Stock to England.

Toronto News.

The possibilities of the industry of sheep raising on the hundreds of thousands of acres of rough lands scattered through this province and the whole dominion are scarcely realized yet by the yeomanry, but with the opening up of the English markets for the exportation of lambs and sheep this fall, farmers will become aware of the fact that the profits of sheep-raising are greater than can be found in any other department of farming, seeing that the chief expense incurred is the provision of grazing lands from June to the latter part of August, when the season for exportation commences.

No lands are so well situated for the successful raising of sheep as high, rough, rocky soil, which is difficult or impossible of tillage. Experience has demonstrated that flat, heavy or swampy ground does not produce equal results, though the grasses grow far more luxuriantly on the latter. Lying through this province are thousands of acres of this mountainous land, much of which at present is practically worthless for crop-growing purposes. These tracts are valuable inasmuch as they constitute the capital toward an industry which could be made the most profitable in the country. Butchers and drovers are universally of the opinion that the sheep industry is productive of greater results than any other branch of farming, besides in many districts it can be developed on lands almost unfit for other purposes. And yet it is one branch of farming to which the sturdy and usually far-seeing tillers of the soil have paid little attention.

While some people are raising a hullabaloo over our alleged restricted markets and crying for entrance to the sixty millions of the United States, they might pause and think over the fact that the home markets right here in Ontario is insufficiently supplied with lambs and mutton. For six months during the past winter and spring lamb and mutton were very scarce and prices outrageously high. Butchers in the St. Lawrence market had to pay wholesale figures, at which they should really be selling at retail. For some time they found it almost impossible to secure any carcases at all. As a consequence lamb sold as high as fifteen cents by the carcase, a figure which should be the retail price. Finally the meat became so scarce that many of the butchers sent down to Quebec, and for weeks got their whole supply of mutton from that province, paying, of course, big prices.

Ald. Frankland has for months been pointing out the great field open to the farmers in raising sheep not only for export but for the home market. He claims that the farmers of Canada might profitably raise 100,000 more sheep annually than they are now doing.

Mr. H. R. Frankland, of St. Lawrence market, was interviewed yesterday on the question. He said: "We are not depending on the United States this year to take our surplus cattle and sheep. For the last two or three weeks we have been shipping cattle to Aberdeen and Glasgow. Formerly we did not begin exporting until September, but by commencing early we will send all the stock to England that we don't need ourselves. We have great privileges in the English markets over American shippers, whose cattle must be slaughtered twenty-four hours after they reach an English port, while ours can be sent on to inland cities.

"In regard to the proposed duty on Canadian stock going into the United States, that will not hurt our cattle or sheep raising industries. The duty would prevent us from competing with the Americans in their own market, but our trade would be all thrown into the English market, which is a better paying channel through which to send our meat. It would produce good results in sheep raising. Lambs cannot be shipped to England until they are matured, which is about September. Therefore, the farmer, though he would be compelled to hold his lambs longer, would make an extra profit, for we can get better prices in the English market when a permanent trade is established. The Americans cannot compete with us there. A great future is for sheep raising in this province if the farmers wake up to the great profits that can be obtained from it by careful management."

What's In a Name?

A great deal if you forget the name of Dyer's Arnicated Tooth Paste when you want a perfect dentrifice. Druggists keep it. W. A. Dyer & Co., Montreal.

Creamery Butter 5 lb. Crocks.

Creamery butter in 5 lb. crocks put up for the warm weather and it is extra fine. James Crawford.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL.

MONTREAL STOCK MARKETS.

MONTREAL, July 30.

Bank of Montreal	233	232
Ontario Bank	120	116
Banque du Peuple	101	100
Bank of Toronto	224	219
Merchants' Bank	146½	145½
Union Bank	000	000
Bank of Commerce	128½	128
Montreal Telegraph Co	100	99½
N.W. Land Co	81	80
Rich & Nav Co	61½	60½
City Passenger RR	19½	195
Montreal Gas Co	212	211½
Canada Pacific RR—ex-div	80	79½

MONTREAL PRODUCE MARKETS.

MONTREAL, July 30.

Flour—Receipts 6700 bbls; sales 7270. Flour and provision market quiet and unchanged.

Patent winter, 5.25 to 5.50; patent spring, 5.25 to 5.50; straight roller, 4.80 to 4.90; extra, 4.40 to 4.60; superfine, 3.25 to 4.25; strong Bakers 4.75 to 5.00; Ontario bags, 1.40 to 2.40; City bags, 2.15 to 2.25 for strong bakers.

Wheat—nominal; No. 1 hard Manitoba 1.18 to $1.16.

Corn—54c to 55c.
Peas—78c to 79c.
Rye—54 to 55c.
Barley—50 to 60c.
Oats—41c to 44c.
Oatmeal—4.54 to 4.75.
Cornmeal—2.40 to 2.50.
Pork—17.00 to 17.00.
Lard—9 to 10c.
Cheese—7½ to 8½c.
Butter—Creamery 17 to 18c. Townships 15 to 16c; Morrisburg 15 to 16; Western 12 to 14; Low grades 00 to 00.
Eggs—13½c to 14c.

LIVERPOOL CHEESE MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, July 30—5 p.m.

Cheese White and Colored, old and new 42s.6d.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, July 30.

Cotton steady; American middlings 6 11-16d.

Seeger & Guernsey's Cyclopædia of THE MANUFACTURES AND PRODUCTS OF THE UNITED STATES, comprises Every Article made in this Country—Indexed and Classified—and under each article the names and addresses of THE BEST MANUFACTURERS. Complete in One Royal Octavo Vol. of over 1500 pp. Price in Cloth $6, in Morocco $8, in Double Leather $10. INDISPENSABLE to Buyers of Articles in all lines and invaluable as a Statistical work. Orders received at office of this Paper.

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Marine Engines, Boilers and Steam Engines of all Kinds.

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MANUFACTURERS OF THE WELL-KNOWN "KINGSTON" PROPELLER WHEEL.

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REMOVAL.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS NOW REMOVED HIS STONEYARD TO PRINCESS-ST., NEAR BARRIE, where everything in CUT STONE and DRAIN PIPES will be always on hand.

A large quantity of SCOTCH AMERICAN AND CANADIAN DRAIN PIPES in stock.

S. J. KILPATRICK,
Princess Street, Just Above Barrie Street.

WINAN'S HIGH SPEED EASY MOTION TREADLE,

Now Being Manufactured for the Canadian Trade, by the

Winan Motor Company,

Agents Wanted. KINGSTON, ONT.