FREE! FREE! FREE!

BRILLIANT, BRIGHT AND BIG.

GO AND SEE THE GREAT

KICKAPOO INDIAN MEDICINE

And Novelty Concert Co.,

Now in Kingston, on Rideau Street, where they will remain for

FOUR WEEKS LONGER.

A Meritorious and Novel Entertainment, with a Change of Programme Each Evening.

IT DRIVES AWAY THE BLUES.

An Entertainment of Refinement, a Novel Entertainment, Refined and Free from Rude or Low Jests.

THE ONLY AMUSEMENT IN KINGSTON.

NATURE'S REMEDIES.

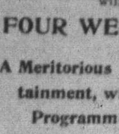
Some six or seven years ago Mr. Frank Cushing, of the Smithsonian Institution, astonished the world by his account of the semi-civilized Zuni Indians, who, until his visit to them, had successfully maintained their exclusiveness. He only succeeded in securing an entry into one of their villages through the kind-heartedness of the Zunis. When he was commissioned to investigate the character and habits of these superior people he was a very sick man, was being treated, in fact, for consumption. The mission was given him in the hope that residence in the warm South would restore him to strength and preserve a valuable officer to the Government. During his journey his illness grew upon him, and when he reached a Zuni village he was stretched in exhaustion upon a litter which was carried by his friends. They represented to the Zunis that a great American chief had come to them imploring to be cured. On this the Indians received him, nursed him assiduously and finally made a well man of him. Eventually he was received into the tribe, learned their language, religion and science of medicine.

DC FLY.

DC FLOATING PEPLAR.

One curious thing he discovered was that the principal cause of his cure was a liquor whose composition is unknown to the Zunis. They hold it in great esteem and twice every year they send an embassy to the Kickapoo Indians, who manufacture it, and purchase a supply of it. Several times the Zunis attempted to purchase the secret of its composition, but always without success. Once they attempted to force the coveted knowledge from the Kickapoos and made war upon them for that purpose, but were repulsed.

Fortunately a white man was more successful with the Kickapoos. This tribe originally dwelt in Illinois. Thence the Government moved them to Kansas and later on to the Indian Territory, where they inhabit the old Sacs and Fox reserve. A Government scout, Mr. Charles Bigelow, better known on the border as Texas Charlie, was taken very sick while visiting the Kickapoos, and was restored by their doctors, whose chief prescription was the Sagwa, whose ingredients the Zunis were so desirous of learning. When Mr. Bigelow recovered he pointed out to the chiefs of the Kickapoos that they might acquire wealth by preparing quantities of Sagwa for sale.



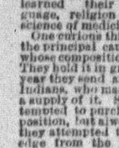
DC BEAV VARM.

AMONG THE WHITES.

They demurred for a long time, but finally fell in with the proposal and sent a group of their doctors to travel under the guidance of Mr. Bigelow and sell the Sagwa. Their success was phenomenal, so great, indeed, that it became impossible to supply the demand and adhere to the crude processes of manufacture adopted by the Kickapoos. Accordingly, the Kickapoo Indian Medicine Company was formed, with headquarters at New Haven, Conn., and the manufacture of Sagwa and other Kickapoo remedies was begun on a large scale. About six hundred men are employed, and the capital of the company is $500,000. Giving round numbers only, the sales of the Company last year were 500,000 bottles of Sagwa, 400,000 bottles of the Kickapoo Indian Oil, 100,000 bottles of the Kickapoo Cough Cure, 120,000 boxes of the Kickapoo Worm-Killer and about 90,000 boxes of Kickapoo Salve.

DC FLOATING PEPLAR.

The Sagwa is a tonic purely vegetable in character, being the liquor obtained by boiling in water certain varieties of bark, leaves, herbs and roots. The Kickapoo theory of sickness is that it results from a poverty of the blood, involving cessation or sluggishness in the action of one or more of the vital organs. Hence they direct their attention solely to the purifying and



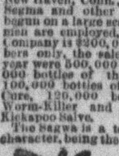
DC BEAV VARM.

strengthening of the blood. This the Sagwa effects beyond question, though just how it acts will probably not be known until the Kickapoos are willing to make the ingredients of their great specific known. The benefits of its use may be noted in the Kickapoos themselves. No finer race physically exists in the world. Both men and women are tall, strong and magnificently developed. There is not a weakling in the tribe. They are a very peculiar people. Like the Zunis they are very exclusive and have never acquired the vices of civilization. The Indian nations generally, judging from the reports of early settlers and travellers in this country, were healthy people until intemperance and diseases contracted from white men began to play havoc with them. The Kickapoos have always resisted contaminating influences and preserve their pristine vigor. Possibly the fact that Sagwa keeps them robust is the reason. A desire for alcohol often arises from irregular action of the bodily organs. However that may be it is a fact that

DC BEAR.

DEBILITATED PERSONS

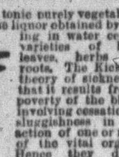
derive astonishing benefit from the use of Sagwa. It appears to act upon the stomach, bowels, liver, kidneys and bladder, stimulating all of them to action; and it is never too violent a stimulant, for the Kickapoos live to a remarkable old age. They always administer the Sagwa to their sick either alone or in connection with their other famous remedies. The price of Sagwa is one dollar a bottle.



DC HOLE IN THE DAY

The Kickapoo Indian Oil is a very valuable remedy, affording effectual and speedy relief in all nervous and inflammatory diseases. As a quick cure for all kinds of pain it is magical. The oil may be taken internally or applied externally. For children it is excellent. The price is twenty-five cents per bottle.

The Kickapoo Indian Worm-Killer is prepared by the Kickapoos from their native formula, of roots and herbs. It is a positive specific for the removal of stomach, seat or of pin worms, whether in adults or children. It is a pleasant, safe, prompt and effective remedy, and requires no physic. Its price is 25 cents per box.



DC GRAVE BEAR.

The Kickapoo Indian Salve is made by the Kickapoo Indians from the best buffalo tallow (not hog's lard). It is a specific for skin diseases, soothing and excellent for erysipelas, eczema, boils, piles, burns, &c. It also sells for 25 cents per box.

The Kickapoo Indian Cough Cure is an invaluable Indian remedy for coughs, colds, asthma, throat and lung diseases. It is purely vegetable and pleasant to take. Its action is specific. The proprietors of the Kickapoo Indian Cough Cure is to be a dollar per bottle. These are the chief medicinal preparations in use by the Kickapoos. Their excellence is proved by the fact that they have preserved the tribe in health, notwithstanding the fact that they have been removed from their original home in the north to the centre and afterwards to the extreme south of the country, and have thus been forced to brave great climatic variations. Another proof of the superiority of these medicines is found in the enormous quantities that are being sold yearly in all parts of this country, in any house where once they have been used a supply of the Sagwa, at least, is always kept on hand for it is known to be necessary. Most druggists sell it.

DC ANTELOPE

DC BEAR.

HUBBUB IN THE COMMONS.

SEXTON ORDERED OUT OF THE HOUSE THREE TIMES.

He Took Objection to the Irish Being Called Impecunious and Garrulous—His Remarks Lead to a Row With Chairman Mellor, Who Tells Him to Withdraw—Gladstone Makes Peace.

LONDON, July 12.—The House of Commons sitting in committee continued last evening the discussion of clause 9 of the Home Rule bill. This clause concerns the question of Irish representation at Westminster.

Henry Seton-Karr, Conservative, moved that the Irish members of the Imperial Parliament be elected by the constituencies which would elect the Irish Legislative Council. Under this amendment the Irish in the House of Commons would number 48, instead of 80, as proposed by the bill.

John Morley, Chief Secretary for Ireland, replied that this proposal was based on no principle of government, was the result merely of a desire to curtail the Irish representation in the House and could not be accepted by the Government.

Sir Richard Temple, Conservative, said that even 48 Irish members would be too many.

William Brodrick, Conservative, agreed with Sir Richard. The Irish were both impecunious and garrulous, and therein lay two reasons for reducing their representation in the House to a minimum.

Thomas Sexton, anti-Parnellite, interrupted Mr. Brodrick to say that such language was grossly impertinent and ought not to be tolerated in the House.

The Unionists shouted "withdraw" and the Irish cheered.

Lord Randolph Churchill suggested that Mr. Sexton withdraw his words, as Mr. Broderick's were not intended for him personally.

The chairman told Mr. Sexton that he was out of order and must withdraw his expressions concerning Mr. Broderick's speech.

Mr. Sexton expressed his willingness to obey the chairman in case Mr. Broderick would first express regret for his language.

Timothy Healy, anti-Parnellite, said he regarded Mr. Sexton's attitude as quite justifiable. To call the Irish race impecunious and garrulous was to insult every Irish member who stood by his countrymen.

The Irish cheered, the Unionists shouted their protests and for two or three minutes the House was in an uproar.

Chairman Mellor appealed to the members to support him and close the incident.

Mr. Gladstone spoke a few words in favor of the chairman's decision, but added that the person striking the first blow ought to make the first overtures for a reconciliation.

Mr. Balfour said that, acting under his advice, his honorable friend (Mr. Broderick) refused to apologize.

The chairman turned appealingly to Mr. Sexton, who had been conferring with several of his colleagues on the Irish benches. Mr. Sexton did not respond, as was expected, to the appeal.

"I am willing to do anything consistent with my duty to please the Prime Minister," he said, "but considering the gravity of the insult offered to my countrymen I have decided not to make any apology. I submit myself to the judgment of the committee."

Loud Irish cheers greeted this statement.

The chairman hesitated and finally ordered Mr. Sexton to withdraw.

Mr. Sexton shouted back hotly, "Such a course is unprecedented. Why am I not named and my conduct submitted to the House?"

Irish cheers, Unionist shouts and cries of "divide" followed this challenge.

The chairman pulled himself together and with more show of spirit than he has made before repeated his order that Mr. Sexton withdraw.

Mr. Sexton again refused to do so. The Irish cried, "Don't withdraw."

Several of them were on their feet to speak. The Unionists shouted that Mr. Sexton should be compelled to obey.

In the turmoil the chairman gave his third order that Mr. Sexton withdraw.

Mr. Sexton stuck doggedly to his seat.

The chairman then explained the tenning order concerning the suspension of members disregarding the authority of the chair. His last words were almost taken from his mouth by Timothy Healy, who exclaimed, "This is a shame. It has never been done before. It is due to Milman."

This reference to Archibald Milman, clerk assistant in the House, and the immediate inference that he had been coaching Mr. Mellor as to his duties caused a general disturbance. The Unionists shouted derisively, "Who is chairman?" The Irish replied in chorus, "Milman is boss."

Several Liberals called out "Let the chairman alone."

Mr. Mellor sat helpless through the tumult. As the disorder abated he was again baited by Mr. Sexton, who shouted: "I am to be the victim of a malicious intrusion of the clerks."

The enquiry was answered only by renewal of the uproar above which could be distinguished cries of "put him out."

Mr. Gladstone appealed to Mr. Sexton to obey the chairman.

Mr. Sexton replied with evident reluctance that he would leave his defence with the Prime Minister.

Cheers and counter-cheers were given when he made this statement. As he retired the Irish jumped to the benches, waived their hats and cheered furiously. After Mr. Brodrick withdrew his statement that the Irish were garrulous and impecunious order was restored.

Mr. Seton-Karr's amendment, which had been quite lost to view in the hubbub, was then rejected by a vote of 251 to 219.

Subsequently on a motion to adjourn Timothy Healy appealed to Speaker Peel against Chairman Mellor's treatment of Mr. Sexton. The speaker, however, supported Mr. Mellor's decision.

THE SEQUEL TO HOME RULE.

Salisbury Foresees Two Dangers From Giving Ireland Liberty.

LONDON, July 12.—The Pall Mall Gazette, which with its recent change of ownership changed its politics, now supporting the Conservative party, is publishing a series of articles from the pen of Lord Salisbury, the Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, Professor Locky and other well-known opponents of Irish Home Rule.

Today it prints an article written by Lord Salisbury, in which the former Prime Minister makes out a case against Home Rule from an inter-colonial point of view.

Lord Salisbury says he sees two dangers; the first and most sensible of which is the blow that will be given to India by the granting of Home Rule to Ireland. India, he declares, is held by the justice of England's rule, though the last resort is always force. The taste for surrender is contagious. It depends upon the answer given to Ireland what shall be given in response to the similar demand which is sure to be made by India.

The second point of danger is the event of a war between Great Britain and another power. An unfriendly executive in Ireland could, in the event of war, cause untold distress by allowing an enemy to procure coal and provisions in Irish ports, and by allowing the coasts to be used as rendezvous for privateers.

In support of this contention Lord Salisbury quotes at considerable length from the work of Captain Mahan, of the United States Navy, on the influence of the sea power of the French during the revolution. Though England was "Mistress of the Seas," privateers had captured a large number of British merchantmen.

In conclusion Lord Salisbury says he believes that traditional hatred will impel the Irish to fully use against England any advantage they may secure.

AN IRISH MEMBER FINED.

Convicted of Assaulting a Servant Girl—A Penalty of $125 Inflicted.

LONDON, July 12.—John Deasy, anti-Parnellite member of the House of Commons for West Mayo, was found guilty Tuesday of common assault. He was fined £25 and ordered to pay the costs of the prosecution. Mr. Deasy was placed on trial on the charge of having indecently assaulted a 16-year-old servant girl named Ellen Lewis, employed in the house in which Mr. Deasy lodged.

HERR VON BISMARCK.

Entertains Some Important People And Drinks Old William's Health.

BERLIN, July 12.—Prince Bismarck entertained at luncheon in Friedrichsruhe yesterday 40 secretaries of German chambers of commerce. In responding to the toast of his health, he said that he could hear a great many demonstrations of affection, as he was burdened with a heavy load in hatred. In conclusion, he called upon the company to drink in silence to the memory of Emperor William I., "that ruler who was loved ever in the recollection of the people as a model of magnanimity, honor and gratitude."

The Berlin correspondent of The Times says of Bismarck's speech Sunday before the excursionists from Lippe: This remarkable speech has attracted much attention. Most newspapers confine themselves to the obvious contrast between Bismarck's present theories and former practices. It is a singular coincidence that he should have addressed his remarks to subjects of a prince who, many years ago, resented an attempt at undue interference on the part of the central government with the bluff protest, in popular dialect—Bismarck has naught to say in the matter.

SLAVE TRADERS THRASHED.

A Gang of Arabs, Under Tippoo Tib's Son, Put To Rout.

LONDON, July 12.—The Brussels correspondent of The Times says that latest advices from the Congo Free State give an account of another victory over slave-traders. After the battle of Stanley Falls, in which the state troops won a decisive victory, the slave-traders' forces went to Isangi, an Arab fortress at the mouth of the Lomami River. Tippoo Tib's son, Sefu, and his nephew, Rachid, were in command when the attack on the fortress was made by Commander Chaplin and Captain Forback. The Arabs fled and the state troops took possession of the fortress.

TUPPER FATHER AND SON.

Sir Charles Coming to Canada—Hon. C. H. Pays London a Visit.

LONDON, July 12.—Sir Charles Tupper will sail for Canada on the Allan Line steamer Parisian, which leaves Liverpool on Monday, July 17. His visit is concerning private business only.

Hon. C. H. Tupper is paying a flying visit to London. He says that the arbitrators in the Behring Sea case are considering the judgment now and that the British case looks well. The decision will probably be reached by the end of July.

Sir John Thompson and the Hon. C. H. Tupper expect to return to Canada by the first week in August.

THE CAPTAINS NOT TO BE TRIED.

A Denial of the Wholesale Court-Martial Story.

LONDON, July 12.—The Globe says it is authorized to deny the published statement to the effect that all the captains of the vessels that took part in recent manoeuvres of the British Mediterranean squadron off Tripoli, Syria, were to be tried by court martial.

AN AMERICAN CONSUL MISSING.

Believed To Have Fled From Fever-Stricken Brazil.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The State Department officials are puzzling over the report brought by the captain of the brig Odorilla from Santos, Brazil, of the fearful epidemic of yellow fever there for months past. Such reports as have been received from the consular officers this year make no mention of the epidemic.

One of these reports was made by Consul Berry on March 3 and it contained news of Henry C. Wadsworth, whom the consul describes as Secretary of the Consulate, but who was really a clerk employed by the consul. Since that date nothing has been heard from Consul Berry, either by the department or by his family, who have been making vain enquiries. The fact that the Odorilla was obliged to sail without consular certificates is taken as an indication that the consul has died or has fled the place.

A successor to his place was named June 28 last in the person of Henry C. Smith, a colored citizen of Alabama, but he has not yet gone to his post.

A MILLMAN'S HORRIBLE DEATH.

Every Bone in His Body Shattered by a Fall.

PITTSBURG, July 11.—John Churchman, an employe of the Edgar Thomson Steel Works at Braddock, fell from the top of furnace "E," a distance of 90 feet, yesterday and was literally crushed into pulp.

Every bone in his body seemed to have been shattered.

He was filling the furnace with crude material, when the gas ignited and a flash of fire drove him back from the furnace. He tumbled down the hoist shaft. He leaves a wife and family. He was 40 years old and had been employed by the company for many years.

JONES BENT ON VENGEANCE.

He Will Shoot the Indian Murderers Despite Their Reprieve.

CADDO, I.T., July 12.—Governor Jones has returned home after attending the special session of the council in regard to the shooting of the nine condemned Choctaws who have been reprieved by the National Government. He says they will be shot or he will call out every member of his militia to accomplish that end.

SEIZURE OF THE GILEB.

Captain Warren Goes to Ottawa to Interview Ministers.

OTTAWA, July 11.—Captain Warren, part owner of the United States cutter Giles, seized off the coast of Cape Breton for violation of the fishery laws, being caught within the three-mile limit, is in the city to-day and had an interview with Hon. John Costigan, who is acting Minister of Justice, about the seizure. The captain says the owners had no intention of violating the law. Mr. Costigan said he would lay the matter before his colleagues.

All the Trunk Lines Agree.

NEW YORK, July 11.—At a meeting of the trunk line presidents yesterday it was agreed that special trains, composed only of day coaches, will be run to Chicago, on a schedule of not less than 30 hours at the rate of one limited fare for the round trip by the route traveled. Tickets are to have a return limit of 10 days and are not to be good in sleeping, parlor or chair cars and no stop-over is to be permitted in either direction. Tickets are to be sold to children between 5 and 12 years of age at 75 per cent. of the one-way rate. Baggage checked upon tickets is to be confined to 100 lbs. personal baggage only. Two excursions will be run on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Saturdays of each week, to be alternated by the several lines, and the dates to be assigned by the commissioner.

Steamship Arrivals.

Date.	Name.	Arrived at
July 11	Havel	New York
" 11	Noordland	New York
" 11	Dania	New York

Crushed by a Cave-in.

DRAYTON, July 11.—An accident happened here yesterday in Haack & Co.'s tileyard whereby Robert Patterson lost his life. Deceased was wheeling clay from the bank when several tons of clay fell and buried him. When dug out he was unconscious. On examination it was found his chest ribs were smashed in and both legs broken, and he had sustained other internal injuries. He lived about an hour after the accident.

Fatal Kick by a Stallion.

BERLIN, July 11.—Lucas Theodore was engaged grooming the stirling horse Tom Smuggler in a box stall at the Market Hotel when with a neigh of rage the fierce brute let drive at the groom, striking him in the stomach with such force that he was kicked fully 8 or 10 feet out of the open door of the box stall, and a few moments later picked up a helpless mass. He died in a few hours, his intestines being broken.

I'm after you sufferers from dyspepsia, with K.D.C. It is a guaranteed cure and sells on its merits. K. D. C. company, limited, New Glasgow, N.S., Canada, or 127 State street, Boston, Mass.

PLEURO UNKNOWN IN CANADA

TO FACTS TO PROVE THE ANIMAL EXAMINED WAS DISEASED.

Canada is Still Free From Pleuro-Pneumonia and Sir Charles Tupper Tells a Deputation That There is No Proof That the Disease Exists.

LONDON, July 12.—Sir Charles Tupper yesterday received a deputation from Scotland and the north of England in reference to the Canadian cattle trade.

Sir Charles declared that all the facts went to prove that Canada is still free from pleuro-pneumonia and that it was impossible to believe from the case upon which the Board of Agriculture decided that contagious disease existed.

The deputation strongly complained against the action of the board and hinted that unless the restrictions were modified they may have serious political consequences for the Government in Scotland and the north of England.

Hon. Herbert Gardner, President of the Board of Agriculture, says that the decision of the board by no means indicates that the schedule will be permanent.

But it looks as if it would be, for the Board of Agriculture has issued an order, which takes effect forthwith, canceling the orders of April and June securing segregation in slaughter for Canadian cattle under special supervision.

As showing the effect of the restrictions the prices realized by Canadian animals are in many cases 18 shillings per hundredweight less than for home cattle of the same quality.

TO BE LAID ON THE TABLE.

Mr. Gardner Will Bring Down the Veterinary Report.

LONDON, July 12.—In the House of Commons yesterday Mr. W. H. Long asked Mr. Gardner to lay on the table of the House the reports which recently led to his decision regarding the exclusion of Canadian cattle.

Mr. Gardner said he would be glad to accede to Mr. Long's request, and in doing so, would, as the same time, include the report of the principal veterinary officer.

Home From the Paris Tribunal.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The advance guard of the returning Behring Sea Commission has arrived in the person of Major E. W. Halford and J. Stanley Brown. Major Halford has formally reported his return to the Department of State and has surrendered his vouchers showing the expenditures made by him on account of the commission up to date, when he turned his balance over to Agent Boster and started for the United States.

Maj. Halford believes the arbitration will be concluded in a shorter time than the three months allowed by the treaty under which the proceedings are being conducted. The impression in Paris, derived from questions put from time to time by the arbitrators during the course of the long argument, is that the arbitration will result in a decision, recognizing the property right of the United States in the seals to a more or less limited degree, and recommending some international agreement for the protection of seal life.

WEDDED AGAINST HIS WILL.

A Detroiter Married at the Muzzle of a Londoner's Pistol.

DETROIT, July 12.—John Pendergast, jr., who was married to Fannie Naven by Justice Phelan last Saturday, the girl's brother, Patrick Naven, and Naven's gun being the only witness, is a printer, 23 years old. The girl is 21. Her brother is about 27 and is a brakeman on the Grand Trunk. The Navens live in London, Ont., but the girl has been working in Detroit as a house servant for several months past. Pendergast used to live in London himself, and knew the Naven family there. Naven and his sister, now Mrs. Pendergast, could not be found to-day, but Pendergast gave this account of the affair:

"It was a clear case of force, and I'm going to see a lawyer about having the marriage set aside. It isn't a legal marriage in the first place. Both Bishop Foley and Judge Phelan told me no marriage is valid when a man is frightened into it with a gun. In the second place I haven't any love for the girl and don't want her for a wife. She and her brother Pat say I got her in trouble. I don't believe she is in trouble, and anyhow if she is I'm not responsible. She's a good little girl as far as I know, and I'm sorry, but the trouble is she is dead gone on me. Why she told Bishop Foley that she would follow me to the end of the world.

"I never met her brother Pat until he came to my boarding house Saturday afternoon. He was trembling with excitement and introduced himself by pointing his gun straight at me and telling me to get my hat and coat and come along and marry his sister. I said, 'Don't get so excited, old boy,' and he said, 'I'm not excited, but if you want to live you just get your hat and coat.' He had me on the hip, you see, with the gun, and I said: 'Well, let us go over and have a talk with the girl.' I tried to slip out into the hall and get my own gun, which was in another coat pocket, but he evidently suspected something and wouldn't let me get four feet away from him. If I had got my gun you can gamble there would have been no marriage. There would have been shooting first.

"Bishop Foley wouldn't marry us because I said I wasn't willing and that I was being forced. He asked me why I didn't run away if I didn't want to marry the girl, and I told him I didn't have any reason to, as I wasn't to blame if the girl was in trouble. Her brother talked again of shooting when I said this. Bishop Foley told us to go and see Fr. Savage. I live in Fr. Savage's parish. We didn't fare any better there. Fr. Savage refused to marry us, and so we went to Judge Phelan's court. The judge joined us all right. Did I pay him? Well, I should say not! If he got any money Naven gave it to him. I broke away from them just after the marriage and I haven't seen either the girl or her brother since. I don't want to see them.

ANOTHER GONE.

Jerry O'Donnell of Cronin Fame Dead at Calumet.

HOUGHTON, Mich., July 12.—Jerry O'Donnell was to have been married at Calumet last Thursday, but at the time set for the ceremony a requiem mass was being sung for him. He died very suddenly. O'Donnell will be remembered as the man who was sent to the penitentiary for three years for trying to bribe the jury in the Cronin case at Chicago.

PRACTISING AT BISLEY.

The Canadian Riflemen Holding a Series of Practice Matches.

BISLEY, July 12.—The Canadian riflemen are now settled at Bisley. Col. Denison will, during the week, give the teams a series of practice matches, in order to assist him in selecting the eight to represent Canada in the Kolapore Cup competition.

The weather is very bad, windy and cloudy.

Missionaries Murdered In China.

SHANGHAI, July 11.—It is reported that a fanatical mob in the Province of Shan-Tung severely maltreated an American missionary a few days ago. The mandarins in Hankow and Shang-Pu are now known to have connived at the recent murders of Swedish missionaries. The natives, after having mutilated the bodies of the missionaries, hid them and refused to surrender them.

Fatal Floods in the Tyrol.

VIENNA, July 12.—Fatal floods have occurred in the Kufstein and Zillerthal districts in the Tyrol, and it is feared that the damage will be great. In the village of Brixlegg 10 of the villagers are known to have been drowned. Others are missing and it is feared that they have lost their lives in the flood.

Burglary at Hespeler.

HESPELER, July 12.—Four young men, one of whom is said to be Henry Clark of Guelph, broke into Tom Hunt's Hotel and stole 300 cigars, a quantity of liquor and eatables, after which they took a horse and rig from his stable and drove away. No trace has been found other than that the animal was recovered in Berlin.

Archbishop Corrigan denies that he refused to obey Mgr. Satolli.

THE PITH OF THE NEWS.

Spice of the Morning Papers And the Very Latest Despatches.

There is a big Saguenay blueberry crop this season.

Three cases of smallpox have been found in Chicago.

The cholera mortality in Mecca is said to have been twice as great as was reported.

Lewis Guay, of Levis, Que., aged ninety-four, danced at his grandson's wedding on Monday.

Hamilton board of health has decided to ask the city council to pass a by-law making it illegal to sell skim milk.

W. F. Luxton, of the Winnipeg "Free Press," has entered suit against the Portage "Liberal" for libel, damages $5,000.

Madame Demorest, of New York, was robbed the other night in a Chicago boarding house of diamonds valued at $3,000.

P. E. Tremblay, one of the best known young liberal speakers in the province of Quebec, died of lung disease at Carillon on Saturday.

The statue of P. T. Barnum in Seaside park, Bridgeport, Conn., has been smeared with red paint. No clue to the perpetrators.

A. Miscampbell, M.P.P., has been unanimously re-nominated by the conservatives to contest East Simcoe for the Ontario legislature.

The exact number of families homeless by Monday's fire at Fairville, N.B., is sixty, and the estimated loss is $75,000, with $30,000 insurance.

At Englewood, Star county, Kas., Wm. Waddell, his wife and four children were drowned by a flood while in camp waiting the opening of the Cherokee strip.

Oswin Mayo, vice-president of the T. E. Wells Packing Co., of Chicago, committed suicide, Monday, with rat poison. It is supposed that he was temporarily insane.

The official figures give the total attendance at the world's fair during May at 1,050,237, and for June 2,675,113. The paid admissions last Sunday numbered 48,523.

The 800 employes of the Milburn waggon company, of Toledo, Ohio, were notified Monday of a twenty-five per cent. reduction in wages. All but twenty quit work.

Booth's grave near Cambridge, Mass., is kept covered with flowers. Most of the tributes have come from Mrs. Jack Gardner, the Boston society leader, and Julia Ward Howe.

A. J. Muma, of Drumbo, just returned, speaks of dreadful drought in England. Hardly any rain has fallen since February, and in places water is being sold at six cents a pail. Hay was fetching $45 a ton.

The Michigan crop report for July estimates the yield of wheat in Michigan for 1893 at 20,000,000 bushels. The estimated yield per acre is 13.24 bushels. Corn crop is from five to fourteen per cent. below the average.

A hailstorm which struck Fergus Falls and district, Minn., on Saturday was very disastrous. Farm after farm lost everything growing. Full twenty thousand acres were damaged and $100,000 will not cover the loss.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Paragraphs Picked Up About he Wharves and Elsewhere.

The schr. Queen of the Lakes is now owned by Richardson Bros.

James Swift has purchased the steamer North King and will continue to run her on the same route.

The steamer Hero is doing a good business in the excursion line up the bay this summer. Purser Horsey has his hands full.

Harbor Inspector McCammon says there is more grain and coal lying at the Kingston docks now than there has been in the past ten years.

The steamer Catanach arrived, yesterday, from Chicago, with the largest cargo that has ever been delivered in the same draught of water 13½ feet. She had 69,027 bushels of corn.

The schrs. Worts and St. Louis are being relieved of their cargoes at Richardson's dock. The grain, 48,000 bushels of wheat, will be unloaded directly into cars and shipped to Montreal.

Arrivals: Str. Algerian, Toronto; str. Columbian, Montreal; str. Corsican, Montreal; prop. Cadillac, Chicago, 69,000 bushels corn; prop. Marquette, Superior, 51,800 bushels wheat; tug Charlie Ferris, Oswego, light.

Str. Enterprise and barge, Kingston to Toledo, light; str. Waverly, Chicago to Kingston, wheat; str. Cadillac, Chicago to Kingston, corn; str. Marquette, Duluth to Kingston, wheat, passed Port Dalhousie last night.

The schr. Queen of the Lakes has been chartered to take a load of railroad iron to Fort William. The iron is for a railroad company there many of whose rails have to be replaced. The vessel will return with a load of grain for Richardsons.

The str. Kathleen, formerly owned by W. Bajus, on the route between Kingston and Montreal via Ottawa, has been lengthened and converted into a fine steamer, under the name of City of London, and is now plying between Collingwood and the Soo.

Mr. Chabot, manager of the Richelieu & Ontario navigation company, has engaged the wrecking apparatus of the Collinsby Rafting Co., to release the steamer Bohemian, ashore at Coteau rapids. Mr. Leslie, manager of the Rafting company, will send the steamer Chieftain and twelve pontoons to the Bohemian. The steamer is only one foot out of water forward of the paddle box, the balance of the steamer afloat. She is lying on a level, and is not strained in any way. The only damage to the company is the loss of time and the lifting of her off, which may take three or four days to accomplish, as the pontoons will take a day or two to get there.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

The Strangers at the Hotels—Do You Know Them?

British American Hotel—F. J. Musgrave, G. H. Rogers, J. B. Easson, Toronto; Jay A. Burns, Montreal; E. H. Kenyon and wife, Adams, N.Y.; J. D. Hicks and wife, Rogers H. Lyon, wife and child, New York; J. S. Rogers, Calgary; P. McCullough, Hamilton; T. W. Patterson, Victoria, B.C.; G. E. Boulton, Rochester; P. Hayden, wife and nurse, Dr. Hissinger, Columbus, O.; M. E. Lynde, Port Hope; W. Craig, Ogdensburg; E. D. Mirror, C. Fulford, Providence, R.I.; D. O. Roblin, Belleville; H. B. Ashplant, London; R. F. Cream, Quebec.

Hotel Frontenac—G. E. Boulton, C. E. Felch, Montreal; A. Blumensteil, G. H. Boyd, Mrs. L. C. Boyd, Miss Annie H. and Lucy C. Boyd, William, Francis O. and Alfred H. Boyd, Miss Julia W. Leigh, M. A. Millany, T. H. Mulchay and wife, J. Wallace, O Strong, New York; T. G. Russell, St. Louis; A. H. McDougall, T. S. Kirby, J. C. and W. Kearns, Ottawa; E. B. Chapin and wife, Philadelphia; D. Clird, A. Gilroy, Brooklyn; J. A. Shibley and wife, Mrs. M. B. Dennasy, Providence, R.I.; C. Hutchinson, W. H. Maxwell, Dr. Chamberlain, Toronto; E. C. French, Deseronto; F. W. and Mrs. W. Evelith, Jersey City; J. D. McIntyre, Syracuse; W. F. McGregor, Miss Ethel McGregor, Miss Leona Reid, Milwaukee, Wis.; W. H. Allen and wife, Miss M. L. Stuartevant, Norwich, Conn.; W. P. Storm, Pittsburg, Pa.; J. R. Fulker, Pembroke; W. M. Powell, Brockville; Mrs. H. E. Diggs, Miss M. E. Diggs, E. A. Lippie and wife, Baltimore; Mrs. A. Dardis, Morrisburg; Harriett McElwain, Logan's Ferry, Pa.; D. M. Heckman, Munysville, Pa.; Miss M. L. Lepper, Berth; M. J. O'Brien, Renfrew; T. Masson, M.D., and wife, Cape Vincent.

Cheese Markets.

UTICA, N.Y., July 10.—Cheese sales: 500 boxes at 8c; 924 at 8¼c; 280 at 8⅝c; 3,800 at 8¾c; 2,200 at 8⅞c; 818 at 8⅞c; 1,250 on commission.

LITTLE FALLS, July 10.—Cheese sales: 1,435 boxes at 8c; 68 at 8¼c; 2,614 at 8⅜c; 3,420 at 8⅝c; 142 at private terms; 540 on commission; 660 boxes at 8c to 8¼c.

BLICK BANK ROGUES CAUGHT

WO BOGUS BOSTON CONCERNS COME TO GRIEF.

hey Worked on the Plan of Advising Banks on Paper Bearing a Bank Letter Head That an Agent Would Present a Check Asking Acceptance.

BOSTON, July 11.—Two bogus concerns, masquerading under different names, came o grief yesterday afternoon by the arrest of wo men by police inspectors.

The concerns have been known as "White, Newton & Stockbridge, Bankers nd Commercial Brokers," with an office at No. 7 State street, this city, and "C. H. Thompson & Co., Commission Merchants," with an office at the corner of Chatham-treet and Merchant's-row. It is alleged hat they have victimized several banks n this and other states.

The names given by the men placed under arrest to-day are J. R. Fuller, 33 years old, claiming a residence at 27 Pinkey-street, and H. E. Arnold, 19 years old, who says his father lives at 416 State-treet, Albany, N.Y.

There was a third member in the room when the officers made the arrest, but when he saw the inspectors open the door he jumped from a second story window to the ground and made his escape. It has been their scheme to send letters from their establishment in Chatham-street, under name of C. H. Thompson & Co., to banks under representation that an agent from he house might call at the bank to which etter was addressed and present a check for a few hundred dollars.

It was stated in the letter if this was done it would be all right to give him the cash, as Thompson & Co. said it had a large account with White, Newton & Stockbridge, bankers. To substantiate this claim they inclosed the certificate from bankers showing that they were all secure. They were printed on letter paper bearing heads of the two alleged firms.

Enclosed with the letters would be a fac simile of signature of the agent who would call, both in writing and a stamp impression made from a stamp that he was supposed to carry. All this was done so nicely that in many cases the swindle a said'e have worked, but it appears they struck a snag at Springfield and Fall River to-day.

This forenoon Superintendent Eldridge received a communication from the Second National Bank of Springfield asking about the concern, and agreeing to withhold payment until word was received.

Shortly afterward a similar communication was received from a bank at Fall River, and the arrests followed.

The name of the agent who was to call was given as Mr. Royal Freeman, and Arsold admitted to the police that he represented that individual. In Fuller's pockets were found a lot of letters already prepared to be sent to different banks.

THE CHICAGO HOLOCAUST.

Got So Many Lives Lost as First Reported—Bodies Recovered.

WORLD'S FAIR GROUNDS, CHICAGO, July 11.—Twenty-eight hours after the occurrence of the calamity which shrouded the handsome White City in gloom, the most conservative estimates of the number killed shrinks slightly. The dead are now known to be 12, while two sufferers are lying in the emergency hospital gasping away the few hours of life which are yet allotted them. The number of dead include those who died in the hospital from their injuries and the unfortunates whose charred and blackened trunks were taken from the mass of debris whereon yesterday stood a handsome white-washed structure.

The unknown dead will probably never be known, but efforts will be made tomorrow by the aid of powerful machinery to lift the network of freezing pipes, allowing the firemen to delve deeper for the remains, which, it is conceded by all, are certainly wedged below. Probably by noon to-morrow the anxiously awaited truth will have been reached.

At daylight yesterday Marshal King and 20 laborers were at work on the ruins. They used their implements well, and by 7 o'clock three bodies were recovered from the ruins, but they were so badly charred and disfigured as to make recognition absolutely impossible.

One thing seems quite evident, however, and that is that the bodies discovered are not the remains of firemen. The locality in which they were found seems to preclude this possibility.

All the firemen who lost their lives were huddled in the dreadful fire trap at the top of the shaft, and as they fell victims one by one to the flames their bodies fell somewhere within the small circle surrounding the smokestack. Those recovered yesterday were evidently not the remains of any who jumped or fell from the tower because they were found at a somewhat remote distance from this point and under a mass of steampipe and machinery that must have fallen from above.

That gives color to the fearful apprehension that the firemen were by no means the only ones who fell victims to the flames and the public are disposed to doubt the declations that the employes and visitors were out of the building before the conflagration had reached a dangerous stage.

The search work went on with but one short intermission until 4.10, when one more body was brought to the surface.

It was charred beyond recognition. The only remnant of