JEWELL & KINNEAR
Early and late Breakfasts and early Suppers are largely patronised by business men and those leaving the city early. Cuisine unrivaled, and all obtainable delicacies provided.
JEWELL & KINNEAR

The Toronto World

DOMINION ROYAL MAIL LINE
European Excursions
Saloon passage from Montreal to Liverpool, $40, return, $80. Intending passengers should apply at once G. S. GZOWSKI, JR., General Agent, 24 King-street east.

ELEVENTH YEAR. MONDAY MORNING, JULY 7, 1890. ONE CENT.

GOOD CROPS IN MANITOBA.

THE PRAIRIE PROVINCE WILL HAVE A BOUNTIFUL YIELD.

Many Hundred Correspondents Make Their Reports up to June 15—The Estimate of Wheat is About 20,000,000 Bushels—A People Who Would Not Change Places With Any Other Nation.

The Manitoba Department of Agriculture and Immigration, under date of June 15, has issued a report on the condition of crops and live stock in that province. The information is supplied by 378 correspondents, the province being divided into six districts. The weather was admirable for seeding, but growth in the early part of the season was backward. Later the weather became all that could be desired for rapid growing.

Comparisons with 1889 of a number of items dealt with in this report:

	1889.	1890.
Acres under wheat	632,245	746,058
" " oats	218,744	235,534
" " barley	80,238	66,085
" " peas	1,491	1,170
" " flax	13,338	14,430
" " potatoes	11,941	10,812
" " roots	4,075	7,977
" fallowed for crop of	141,935	180,792
" fall plowed for crop of	417,984	550,161
" spring plowed for crop of	333,623	392,310
Total prepared for crop of	898,402	1,053,263

The question of land fallowed, fall plowed and plowed during the spring for the crop of this season is 1,053,263 acres. This is in the vicinity of 160,000 acres greater than last season. The respective quantities fallowed and plowed in the fall were greatly in excess of the previous season, while the quantity left over to be plowed in the spring was correspondingly less. As the years go on the quantities of land prepared by fallowing and fall plowing are greatly increasing.

The season as been much later than that of last year and the progress of seeding was correspondingly so. A year ago the average date when plowing began was March 28, whereas it did not begin this year till April 13. Seeding was general a year ago April 1. This season it has been nearly two weeks later.

Spring Wheat Prospects Good.

Though not put into the ground at so early a date as last season, the prospects of the wheat crop on June 15 were most satisfactory. The reports of correspondents are most encouraging and speak very hopefully of the success of the crop, if anything like an ample supply of rain falls.

The area under crop is 746,058 acres, being an increase of 122,813 acres, or 20 per cent. over that of last year.

Districts.	Acreage under crop. Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Flax.
Northwestern	46,065	26,126	9920	19
Central	189,077	35,186	5684	104
Southwestern	164,289	44,434	7117	308
South Central	154,726	46,736	19,471	705
North Central	129,322	35,912	8556	21
Eastern	112,629	47,150	15,847	13,268
Totals	746,058	235,534	66,085	14,430

Although not so generally remarked upon as wheat by correspondents, there is every reason to feel from what has been said that the oat crop is in a satisfactory and promising condition. The area under crop is 235,534 acres, being 16,790 acres over that of 1889. The largest area is in the eastern district, and is 47,150 acres.

The area in barley is 66,085 acres. This shows a large falling off from last season which cannot now be accounted for. The reduction in acreage as compared with last season is 14,205 acres. Beyond giving the area in their respective localities correspondents made no remarks upon this crop.

Apart from the areas put under crop in peas, rye, buckwheat and corn, nothing has been said respecting them. The respective areas are not very large, as the crops are not favorite ones and are but indifferently cultivated. The respective areas are: Peas 1170 acres, rye 217, buckwheat 17, corn 554.

The flax crop is found pretty generally over the province, though comparatively small in many cases, but the great body of the crop is found in the Mennonite reserve in Rosenfeldt and Morden divisions. The area is 14,430 acres, being 1087 acres more than last season.

The area planted with potatoes falls considerably short of that of 1889. The total area is 10,812 acres, being 1129 acres less than that of last year. Apart from giving the area correspondents made no remarks upon the condition of the crops. A most encouraging increase is shown in the area devoted to roots, being nearly 100 per cent. over last year. Altogether there is shown to be 7977 acres as compared with 4075 in 1889.

The Bright Prospects.

In appearance the crops can safely be said, notwithstanding the lateness of the season, to be equal, and in the majority of cases to surpass, those of last year at the corresponding date. Since they have begun to grow they have come on rapidly and the frequent showers that have fallen have been most timely and have been very general over the province. A great many correspondents remarked that they had never seen growth so rapid and the indications pointed to a bountiful harvest. There were points from which reports of want of rain were received, but none where immediate danger threatened. Many reported the grain as being of an unusually bright and healthy color and showing evidences of a rankness of growth not often observed. Throughout the reports very general satisfaction is expressed at the general outlook, and, with anything like an ordinary amount of rain during the current month of June, no fears are entertained for the result of the season's crop.

The very excessive drought of last season was such a set-back to the hay meadows that the moisture contained in the snow-fall of last winter, with the additional wettings from the recent rainfalls, has not been sufficient in many instances to place the meadows in such a position as to warrant a very bright prospect for this season's crop.

Pastures are generally very well spoken of. Reports of the pastures being poor and insufficient were comparatively few.

Owing to the scarcity of fodder and the long and severe winter the condition of live stock in the early spring was very poor generally. There were very few instances in which any quantities of fodder remained over and stock were put on the grass sooner than they should have been. Hay reached enormous prices and purchasing any considerable quantities was out of the question in the majority of cases. Since the advent of the much needed rains, in the latter part of May and the early part of June, pastures have come on very rapidly, and cattle have improved wonderfully in a very short time; in fact their condition, when the reports were sent in on June 15, was quite up to, if not ahead of, last year. Horses are reported thinner than usual on account of the scarcity of both hay and oats during the seeding season. Sheep were reported in very fine condition. Pigs, on account of an unusual shortage of imperfect grain for feed, were reported in a less flourishing condition than usual. The immunity from disease of a malignant type among cattle is very marked over the province, nothing beyond the usual lumps on the throat being reported.

Throughout the province there appears to be but little or no wheat in the hands of farmers beyond what is required for ordinary consumption. The great majority of the reports state that there is none whatever, and where there does appear to be any the quantity is very limited. In the cases of oats and hay there appears to be practically none, and the localities are few where there remains sufficient for ordinary use. Both these articles of food became very scarce at a very early date in the season.

Farm Rentals and Dairying.

Correspondents were asked to give the average rental of farm land in their respective districts, when sending in their reports. These returns vary greatly, depending largely on the state of cultivation to which the land had been brought and the condition in which it was when first rented. The rent varied from 25 and 50 cents to $3 and $4 per acre. The naked prairie of course ranked lowest, but in cases where farms contained a large amount of cultivated land, in cases ready for receiving the seed, the prices ranged correspondingly high. The custom of renting on shares of one-half and one-third the proceeds is very prevalent. The average rental value of land over the province is about $2 per acre.

Although there are quite a number of cheese factories and creameries in operation at different points there is not the number that is required. There are a great many points where correspondents report good openings if factories could only be established. On the other hand some of the factories that were in operation last season have not opened up this season yet, as the expense of drawing the material was found to be too great. There are several points from which reports come that steps are being taken to establish factories by the farmers of the localities. All admit the suitability of the province for dairying purposes and regret that this industry is not more fully developed.

The necessity that exists for trees being planted and the desire on the part of many to have them planted contrasts very strangely with the small amount of work that is done each year in this line. There appears to have been very little attention given the matter this season, so far as reports show in the local varieties of trees, farmers being too busy with their seeding at the time when trees should have been put in. There has, however, been quite an impetus given to tree planting by the distribution of different varieties from the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa.

Labor and Wages.

In only a few townships does a scarcity of farm laborers appear to exist. On the other hand, a number report the supply equal to demand, while in some others the supply is beyond the demand. At present a number of boys could find employment herding cattle, as very much of this has to be done, and boys are equal to the task. With respect to the additional number that will be required very much depends upon what the harvest will be, as that will regulate the demand. The wages for farm laborers appear to differ but slightly from those paid a few seasons past:

Districts.	Farm Laborers. Wages per month with board.	Number at present employed.	Additional numbers required.
Northwestern	$17 99	432	889
Central	21 89	700	867
Southwestern	21 67	853	1088
South Central	20 90	848	949
North Central	21 65	868	965
Eastern	18 74	568	558

The demand for female servants continues to be good and very much beyond the supply. The wages paid are generally good and on the increase, but in the rural districts help is very scarce and in many places can not be secured at all. The desire to seek employment off farms seems very general, domestics preferring to locate in the larger towns.

Districts.	Female Servants. Wages per month.	Numbers employed.	Additional required.
Northwestern	$9 66	111	129
Central	9 14	121	189
Southwestern	9 18	205	222
South Central	9 08	312	300
North Central	9 04	269	265
Eastern	8 85	214	201

They Would Not Exchange Places With Any People in the World.

[From The Winnipeg Free Press.]

Making an estimate of only 25 bushels for this year's crop, which we are more than justified in doing from present appearances, the total yield of wheat in Manitoba for 1890 will reach 18,650,000 bushels; at 30 bushels per acre the yield will be over 22,000,000 bushels, all but about 3,500,000 of which will be available for export. Even at 20 bushels the acre we would have over 15,000,000 bushels for sale.

There are risks yet to run; but, with one exception, they are no more or greater than fall to the lot of all wheat-growing countries. That exception of course is the frost. If the character of the season has been such as to almost dispel every apprehension on that account. We had cold weather and frosty nights late into May—something very unusual; and the law of average, which, after all, works with great steadiness and regularity, will scarcely permit of cold weather and frosty nights in August. At any rate the fear of it is not in the air. We are looking forward to a bountiful crop, all present indications pointing to it; and should it prove equal to the promise, the farmers of Manitoba would not exchange places with any people in the world. For wheat alone the prospect is that anywhere from six to ten millions of dollars will come into the province, to be distributed among less than sixteen thousand farmers.

United States Crops.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The weather the past week in Minnesota and Dakota has favored the growing crops, although localities in South Dakota need rain, and occasional reports of rust come from Southern Minnesota. Wheat, oats and barley are heading and corn is reported in good condition. Throughout the principal corn-producing States, including the States of the Ohio, Central Mississippi and Lower Missouri valleys, the weather was especially favorable for harvesting, which is well advanced. The condition of corn is generally reported as excellent, but small grains have been somewhat injured by drought. Reports from the entire cotton region indicate that this crop continues to improve, although other crops, especially corn, in the south Atlantic and Gulf states need rain. The weather was generally favorable in the middle Atlantic states and New England. Harvesting is progressing with a prospect of a large hay crop throughout these districts. The oat crop is poor, but has improved slightly in the middle Atlantic States. New York reports apples not half a crop, while corn and hops were improved and potatoes good. All crops are growing finely in New England except oats, which are rusting badly, and potatoes and corn show signs of blight; in the southern sections the fruit crop will be short.

Another Arrival of Straw Hats.

W. & D. Dineen, importers of Hats on cor. King and Yonge-streets, have just received direct from the factories in New York several very stylish makes of Straw Hats, especially adapted for young men, in the very latest popular flat brim styles, of which they invite inspection. The Messrs. Dineen seem to be always fortunate in having the right goods just in the right time.

The cutters are thoroughly experienced. The tailors the best money can procure and you'll save money by ordering your clothing made at The Model Clothing Store, corner Yonge and Shuter-streets.

Beeton & Playtner, 25 Leader-lane.

Owing to the gradual increase in my business I find myself unable to attend to it alone and therefore have taken into partnership Mr. Henry Playtner, a thoroughly first-class watchmaker, whom I have known intimately for five years past. We confine ourselves to the adjustment of good watches only, and in the future can promise promptness as well as fine workmanship. 136

The success of the Order Tailoring Department at The Model Clothing Store, corner Yonge and Shuter-streets, has been phenomenal, 'tis the prices do it.

Art in Dress.

More artistic garments than those we get up were never worn. The materials of which they are made are also very handsome and the general effect is that of appropriateness happily combined with elegance. Taylor & Co., art tailors, 89 Yonge-street. 136

The Erie Railway Is the Only Line Running Through Pullman Toronto to New York.

Something every person should not forget who is going to New York, that you can step right into a magnificent pullman which leaves the Union Station at 4.55 p.m., arrive in New York early next morning. There is a fine dining car attached to this train every morning. You can also leave Toronto at 11 p.m. for New York.

UNCLE SAM MAY GO TOO FAR

BRITISH RIGHTS IN BEHRING SEA WILL BE MAINTAINED.

Washington Solons' Soap Bubbles Pricked by an Eminent Military Authority—Indignation on the Subject of the McKinley Tariff—Howard Vincent's Proposal Favorably Regarded.

LONDON, July 5.—That important instructions have been sent to the British naval squadron in the Pacific is a matter of well authenticated report, but the nature of the instructions cannot definitely be ascertained. It is understood that the flagship Warspite has been ordered to the Pacific coast of British-America, and that a formidable array of men-of-war is to be gathered there to defend vessels sailing under the English flag against American attack. How far the English may be prepared to go is not stated, but American cruisers conveying prizes to San Francisco will be very likely to encounter English ships of war on the voyage, and probably be asked for explanations. It is stated that the American naval force on the Pacific is insignificant compared with the British squadron and that the English will have no difficulty in asserting England's rights, as they are called, in those waters. A hostile encounter between British and American warships would not of necessity involve war, but would certainly tend to provoke it.

In this connection Lieut.-Gen. Henry Brackenbury of the British Army, Director of Military Intelligence and brother of the late eminent Maj.-Gen. Brackenbury, is quoted as commenting on the recent assertions of certain American Senators that Canada would fall a ready prey in the event of a war between the United States and Great Britain. "It took the Northern States," General Brackenbury says, "four years to conquer the States of the South, and that with every advantage in the way of climate and knowledge of the country invaded, as well as the great and unusual advantage of the presence of several millions of a slave population in sympathy with the invaders, and from whom many valuable recruits were obtained for the Northern army. The United States would find the Canadian invasion and conquest of Canada even a more formidable task. Winter campaigning, which was far from difficult in the warm climate of the Confederacy, would be impossible there, and an army caught in the winter snows would either be benumbed in, with imminent risk of destruction, or an energetic and tireless enemy, or would have to retreat under circumstances not dissimilar as to weather from Napoleon's disastrous retreat from Moscow amid the snows and piercing gales of a Russian winter. Besides, the ports of Canada would not be blockaded, as were the ports of the South during the war, and the supply of men and material would be abundant. The Americans of British and Irish stock are undoubtedly, with proper discipline, soldiers equal to any in the world, but it is to be remembered that of emigrants from the continent of Europe a very large portion are fugitives from military service."

The General added that war between Great Britain and the United states was a calamity not to be contemplated without the most serious provocation; but that in the event of such a war an invasion of Canada would not be a holiday campaign.

Col. Vincent's Proposal.

The aggressive action in regard to Behring Sea is somewhat complicated in popular opinion here with the rising indignation on the subject of the American tariff. Thousands of skilled English workingmen will be thrown out of employment, should the tariff be adopted, in the field alone from 2000 to 2500 persons being employed solely on American work. The manufacturers in certain lines regard the proposed tariff as prohibitory, and are casting about for some method of relief. Their action takes the form of petitions to Parliament and personal appeals to members of that body. Just now the Tories are looking around for a new issue that may be popular enough to divert attention from a time of pitiful legislative failures, and the Conservative cheers which greeted the proposal of Col. Howard Vincent, that the House should consider "whether a free market should be longer given to the competing productions of a foreign State putting prohibitive duties upon British goods," are significant of the growing feeling in the Government ranks.

Col. Vincent is regarded with high respect among all parties. His social position is excellent, and he has the ear of royalty and its representatives, as well as of eminent statesmen on the Opposition benches. He is an enthusiastic favor, not of absolute protection, but of reciprocity, and he holds that only those nations should be admitted to unrestricted commerce with England which extend equal facilities to the trade and commerce of Great Britain. His sentiments are spreading rapidly, not only in Parliament, but among the working peoples of the country, many of whom find themselves threatened with loss of employment by the American Tariff bill, while many others are out of employment through the free competition of Germany and other countries, who pour their products into Great Britain, while presenting a tariff barrier to British manufacturers.

TO SHUT OUT AMERICAN CORN.

The French Senate Votes in Favor of a Prohibitory Duty.

PARIS, July 5.—The Senate this week has shown its hand plainly in regard to American questions. After a long debate it finally voted in favor of a duty of three francs on corn, and supplemented this by imposing a duty of six francs on cornmeal. During the closing debate it was distinctly avowed that the duty on corn was to be considered only a continuation of the nine-year-old policy toward American pork. Comte Foucher de Careil declared that the importation of American pork was only another mode of importing American corn, and French farmers could not maintain themselves against it. The prohibition of pork was right and ought to be maintained, and the duty on corn should also be made prohibitory. M. Milland called attention to the fact that American pork is only prohibited on the ground of its alleged unhealthfulness. He declared that this was merely a pretext. Other members replied that it was all right and that the prohibition ought to be maintained. An article published in The Temps, which is thought to reflect the views of the Government, suggests that there might be circumstances under which it might be desirable to withdraw the prohibition against pork.

A proposition is being agitated among American artists for the foundation in New York of a Prix de Paris, similar to the Prix de Rome, under the conditions of which four artists, who are selected here by competent artistic authorities, are sent every year to Rome to complete their studies in art at the public expense. The plan now suggested is that a similar endowment be raised in America for the purpose of sending yearly to Paris one or more American artists under 30 years of age. Some well-known members of the American colony have expressed their desire to contribute to such a fund.

Reprisals Favored.

VIENNA, July 6.—Austrian and Hungarian merchants, through the Export Society, are preparing a petition to Count Kalnoky to take reprisals in the event of the McKinley Bill becoming law.

Adams' Tutti Frutti Gum cures indigestion and improves the appetite.

Levy's Lost Lucre.

ST. LOUIS, July 6.—Joseph Levy of New York, who arrived here Thursday, reports while eating a lunch at Bradford, Ind., his train left him, taking with it his satchel containing $3900 in bank notes. He telegraphed the conductor, who reported he would find his baggage at Indianapolis. Levy found it there but the money had been stolen.

Six o'clock dinner (Table d'Hote) at English Chop House, King-street west.

TO RESIST SEIZURE.

The Canadian Sealers Prepared to Meet All Attacks.

VICTORIA, B.C., July 6.—The news telegraphed from Port Townsend that a special messenger had arrived from Washington with instructions for the commanders of the United States cutters to proceed to Behring Sea and seize all vessels found with any evidence of having been engaged in the seal fishery, causes great indignation. At the same time comes the story that the British squadron has been ordered to rendezvous at Esquimalt. The latter story brings peace to the minds of some, but most British Columbians believe that, no matter what acts of piracy may be committed by the Americans, the British warships will not interfere.

It is known that the crews of all vessels proceeding to the sealing grounds are fully armed, with a view of resisting seizure, but to-day a story leaked out that two clipper schooners are being secretly fitted out in Maple Bay especially to meet the Yankees. It is said that these vessels will each carry a heavy swivel, besides two small guns; and, disguised as sealers, will tempt seizure, so as to bring on an encounter. Regarding the story Captain Scott, a veteran sealer, says the report no doubt was true, but the matter had been kept secret. The skippers of two vessels in which he was interested had armed their crews, and had sworn to go to the bottom rather than submit to seizure.

HE TOOK STRYCHNINE.

The Woes of Bartholomew Fowler, an East End Baker, Make Him Desire Death.

Bartholomew Fowler, who runs a bakery at Parliament and Gerrard-streets, made a desperate attempt to end his life on Saturday evening. He had been over at the west point of the Island all day and it is supposed succeeded in taking away from the drug store there, where he was well acquainted, a small phial of strychnine. On his return to the city he proceeded to his brother's house, No. 39 Oak-street, and immediately on his arrival swallowed the contents of the bottle. The effect was instantaneous and almost immediately he fell writhing on the floor.

Dr. Verner was summoned, but could do nothing until the arrival of the police, when the would-be suicide was strapped down by main force and the stomach pump applied. When all the poison possible was withdrawn from his system, the ambulance conveyed Fowler to the Hospital. At first his life was despaired of, but late last night the doctors reported that the chances for his recovery were good.

According to the gossip of the neighborhood Fowler's rash act was stimulated by mental troubles. He is a married man, but his wife and he had quarrelled over some property with the result that she took her two children away and is now living with her mother in Mitchell, Ont.

THAT RISCH-FARRELL MARRIAGE.

The Young Woman Files a Plea for Absolute Divorce—Her Allegations.

BUFFALO, July 6.—The case in which an "infant" seeks an absolute divorce from her husband has been referred to Ansley Wilcox to hear, report and determine whether the decree shall be granted or not. The complainant is Mrs. Agnes Risch, who, although 18 years of age, is still considered an "infant" in the eyes of the law. Some time ago she petitioned for the appointment of a guardian ad litem for the purpose of bringing this action and the honors fell upon Arthur C. Coffey. The history of her wedded life, though brief is yet eventful. She was married to Herman F. Risch in Toronto, Nov. 3, 1888, and has resided in Buffalo since the day following her marriage. Agnes tried to be a true and loving wife, she alleges, but her husband was in Toronto, and according to allegations he was fond of the society of other women, who repeatedly led him from the paths of virtue. He is charged with breaking the Seventh Commandment in the allegations, with women named Annie Thomson on Jan. 3, 1889, and again with Lou. Leggett on the 3d of the following June. These are given as specimens, but it is stated that there are more. Service of notice for absolute divorce was made upon the defendant in Toronto by the lady's Buffalo attorneys.

The details of this apparently unwise and hasty marriage have been repeatedly published in the Toronto papers. Mrs. Risch in her previous declarations did not go as far as she does now. At one time her friends declared that the marriage should be set aside, because of the extreme youth of the contracting parties, and that Agnes never lived with her husband. They claim that she left him immediately after the ceremony was performed. Her maiden name was Agnes Farrell.]

DROWNED AT BUFFALO.

How 9-Year-Old Charlie Canavan of Toronto Lost His Life.

Mr. W. H. Lester yesterday received a despatch from Buffalo stating that Charlie, the bright nine-year-old son of Mr. John Canavan, barrister of Toronto, had been drowned in that city Saturday evening. Mr. and Mrs. Canavan are in Muskoka somewhere, but Mr. Lester does not know the exact location and could not reach them by wire yesterday. Charlie left Toronto on Wednesday last with his sister to spend the summer at Buffalo with the family of John H. Smith, a friend of Mr. Canavan. The accident occurred at the Oakfield Club on the banks of the Niagara River. Charlie fell off one of the floats at the club, and although an alarm was quickly given no trace of the body could be obtained. It was, however, found half an hour afterwards. The remains will be brought to Toronto for interment.

Died from Apoplexy.

Further particulars are to hand from Moncton, N.B. of the sudden death of Mr. Jas. Lear, recently employed as a commercial traveler for Gordon, McKay & Co., Toronto. Mr. Lear was found insensible on the floor of his room in the Commercial Hotel and he died a short time after. The medical opinion appeared to be that death resulted from apoplexy. Mr. Lear has traveled for several Canadian houses and was one of the best-known men on the road. He wrote a great deal for the press at different times. Some years ago he published a book descriptive of his experience as a commercial traveler. Mr. Lear was about 60 years of age and was very popular with his profession and the merchants with whom he transacted business.

Don't order anything in the clothing line until you have seen what you can do at The Model Clothing Store, cor. Yonge and Shuter-streets

Fickle Mrs. Emory.

BELLEVILLE, July 5.—Mrs. Emory, who was tried with Peter Davis for the murder of her husband but escaped conviction, Davis being hanged June 20 for the crime, was married to a farmer named Gray, living near Roxboro, just eight days after Davis' execution. Davis and she became infatuated with each other and the woman's husband was subsequently found shot in a field. When Davis was arrested Mrs. Emory followed Davis to Belleville. While he was in jail, however, she met and fell in love with the Roxboro man and allowed Davis to die without a sigh.

Merchants' lunch served from 12 to 3 p.m. at English Chop House, King-street west.

These 24 Chinese Must Go.

TUCSON, Ariz., July 6.—Commissioner Hughes yesterday gave judgment in the case of 24 Chinese charged with violating the Exclusion Act and ordered that the United States Marshal deliver them to the collector at San Francisco to be returned to China. Counsel for the Chinese urged that they be returned to Sonora, Mexico, they having entered the United States from Sonora. He has applied for a writ of habeas corpus.

Kalakaua Has a New Cabinet.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 6.—Honolulu advices state that owing to a tie vote in the Legislature June 18 on a resolution impeaching Attorney-General Ashford the Cabinet resigned. June 17 the King appointed a new Cabinet with John Adams Cummins as Minister of Foreign Affairs and Arthur P. Peterson as Attorney-General. During the proceedings of the Legislature previous to the resignation of the Ministry, it was charged that a conspiracy was on foot to depose Kalakaua and erect a republic.

Favor the St. Lawrence Route.

MONTREAL, July 6.—Reports received by the Canadian Live Stock Association say that the boards of trade in Scotland and the North of England are moving to have American cattle shipped via the St. Lawrence.

Sheffield House Importing Company (Registered),

5 Yonge-street, below King, will sell goods retail at wholesale prices. We only keep the best goods. C. E. Robinson, Manager.

IT LOOKS BLACK IN THE EAST.

THERE ARE GROWING SIGNS OF A STORM IN THE BALKANS.

As Usual Berlin has its Telescope Turned on the War Cloud—Holiday Vacations Cut Short by the Gravity of the Situation—A Momentous Change in Germany's Policy.

BERLIN, July 5.—There are growing signs of an impending storm in the Balkans. The situation is so grave that the holiday vacations of the leading officials of the foreign office here have been stopped. Herr von Radowitz, the German Ambassador at Constantinople, who was about to start for Kissingen, has been requested to remain at his post. Sir W. A. White, the British Ambassador to the Porte, who was just beginning at Gartein a furlough to last several months, hurried back to Constantinople, after having a long interview with the Emperor of Austria. The Czar has also countermanded the congé of M. Nelidoff, the Russian Ambassador.

A momentous change appears to have occurred in Germany's policy in the Balkans. Instead of pursuing the semi-neutral diplomacy of Prince Bismarck the Emperor has directed Herr Radowitz to take the initiative in advising the Porte how to meet the contending claims of Bulgaria. The Emperor's scheme of settlement, according to the accepted report in diplomatic circles, involves the displacing of Prince Ferdinand, and the substitution of Prince Karl of Sweden as ruler of Bulgaria in his stead, and also an arrangement of the Russian indemnity by capitalizing the amount through the international council of administration which now controls the Turkish loans.

A general explosion in the Balkans may occur before the powers have time to consider Emperor William's proposal.

Greece and Servia have added to the general imbroglio by each presenting notes to the Porte, stating that any concessions to Bulgaria would require similar concessions to the Greek and Servian nationalities.

Bow-Street Cops on Strike.

LONDON, July 5.—Last night the policemen of the Bow-street station refused to go out on duty, because a constable who had taken a prominent part in the agitation for the improvement of the condition of the police force had been removed to another district. Eventually this constable was re-instated and the Bow-street men returned to duty. To-day 49 of the recalcitrant policemen were discharged. The others went on duty to-night. As the men left the station house for their respective posts they were hooted at by a crowd which had gathered outside.

At the Trade Centres.

LONDON, July 6.—On the Stock Exchange the past week business was very dull. Syndicates possessing masses of new securities kept offering them to an unresponsive market, thus adding to the general depression. Central American bonds closed very heavily, reflecting over reports of troubles in Costa Rica. American railway securities were stagnant, yet prices were fairly maintained. The Paris Bourse was irregular and weak, that at Frankfort quiet. Only a limited amount of business was done at Berlin, realizations being the prominent feature.

Cable Flashes.

The condition of Count Kalnoky is reported to be worse.

Spain's new cabinet is composed of extreme protectionists.

The German Federal Rifle meeting opened at Berlin Sunday.

Baron Wissmann denies that he has tendered his resignation.

A new cabinet has been formed at Madrid headed by Senor Canovas del Castillo.

Montenegrins have crossed the Turkish frontier and have been victorious in several encounters.

It is officially denied at Rome that the Italian Government has demanded the cession of Sualkim to Italy.

A rumor is current at Paris that Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria has notified Prime Minister Stambuloff of his intention to abdicate.

The cholera epidemic in Venezuela has slightly increased; 11 new cases and 3 deaths are reported at Rolova and 8 new cases and 3 deaths at Gandia.

Col. Nicolaieff, Maj. Panitza's brother-in-law, who is among the most popular officers in the Bulgarian army, is somewhere in Macedonia watching a chance to start a revolt.

The Hamburger Nachrichten says Bismarck will not enter the Reichstag. He is now more in sympathy with the National Liberal party than with the Conservatives.

Despite the strength of the Opposition in the English Parliament the Anglo-German agreement relative to African territory is considered at Berlin to be absolutely safe.

The state of siege proclaimed at Leipsic Tuesday, Herr Liebknecht and a large number of socialists who were expelled are putting in an appearance and taking part in the fete.

Mr. Caine has written to Mr. Gladstone that he has returned to the Gladstonian party and that he is prepared to accept Home Rule in principle while reserving freedom as to details.

The Svoboda denies that Premier Stambuloff or the Bulgarian people are seeking an entente cordiale with Russia or the expulsion of Prince Ferdinand from the Bulgarian throne.

The assassins of M. Marinkovitch, the Servian consul at Pristina, have been arrested. Servia insists that Turkey give a pension to the widow and that the Pristina garrison salute the Servian flag.

The Czar has remitted the stamp duties amounting to $10,000 on the lease of the new French Embassy at St. Petersburg. This is regarded as a unique mark of friendship towards France.

The German students' club at Prague subscribed 1000 marks to the Bismarck memorial fund. The local police ordered the club dissolved unless the members cancelled their subscriptions.

The London Post says it is advisable for the Government to pass the Supply Bill and then close what has been a most unfortunate session. By any other course, it says, they will only play into the hands of the enemy.

Princess Dolgorouki has returned to St. Petersburg under permission from the Czar. She has petitioned the Czar to appoint her son, the Czar's half brother, as an officer in the Guards. The Czar has ordered the prince to join as a private.

The renouncing of Prince Bismarck's visit to England is due to the altered aspect of foreign affairs. He will go to his estates at Schonhausen, and thence to Gastein, where Count Kalnoky, the Austro-Hungarian Prime Minister, will also recruit his health.

The trial of ten Hungarian women charged several years ago with poisoning their husbands husband but escaped conviction, Davis being hanged June 20 for the crime, was married to a farmer named Gray, living near Roxboro, just eight days after Davis' execution. Davis and she became infatuated with each other and the woman's husband was subsequently found shot in a field. When Davis was arrested Mrs. Emory followed Davis to Belleville. While he was in jail, however, she met and fell in love with the Roxboro man and allowed Davis to die without a sigh.

ONE OF THE MINISTERS, TOO.

Three More Seats in the Assembly Contested—Mr. Ross in the List.

Protests in connection with the Assembly elections continue to pour in. Now that the ball has been started it will not be surprising if one-third or more of the 91 seats are protested. Three more were entered on Saturday in the Court of Appeal, making a total to date of seven. Mr. W. R. Meredith, Q.C., acting on behalf of John Raymond of Strathroy, filed a petition against the Hon. G. W. Ross for West Middlesex. Mr. Ross defeated John Morgan, Conservative. The charges against the Minister of Education are procuring people to vote who were not entitled to the franchise, bribery and corruption and treating and giving away liquor.

Johnston & Ross, acting on behalf of James M. Nestor, St. Catharines, filed a petition against the return of James Hiscott, Conservative, for Lincoln. Mr. Hiscott is accused of bribery, treating and polling illegal votes. He defeated William Garson, Reformer.

James S. Fullerton, Q.C., acting on behalf of Albert F. Stevenson, West Toronto Junction, filed a petition against the return of John T. Gilmour, Reformer, who defeated Mr. Clendenan, Equal Rights. The charges are of a similar nature to those pressed against Mr. Ross.

In the case of each protest the $1000 guarantee for costs was paid into court.

The protests to date now stand:

North Essex—Ind. Conservative.
Frontenac—Opposition.
South Norfolk—Government.
North Renfrew—Opposition.
West Middlesex—Government.
Lincoln—Opposition.
West York—Government.

He is a Commissioner.

A. F. Wood, M.L.A., North Hastings, has been appointed by the Dominion Government a commissioner to enquire into alleged irregularities in the management of the Grenville canal.

The Hamilton Seat to Be Contested.

HAMILTON, July 5.—It is rumored that the protest against the election of Mr. Stinson is all ready for filing and that it will be filed on Monday or Tuesday. The protest must be filed 21 days after the returns of the election are received by the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery. The returns were received on June 17 and the time for filing a protest therefore expires on Tuesday.

Liberal and National.

Le Patrie of Montreal, in a long article, headed "The Two Parties, Liberal and National," endeavors to explain away, in his banquet speech, Mr. Laurier always spoke of the Liberal party while Mr. Mercier always referred to it as the National party, and goes on to show that there is nothing extraordinary or inconsistent in this. It says: "Mr. Mercier does not wish it to be forgotten for a single moment that the cabinet of which he is the head is the result of a coalition of Liberals and a fraction of the Conservative party. In like manner they see that in the British Parliament Lord Salisbury receives his majority from an opportune coalition of Tories and Liberal Unionists of whom Lord Hartington and Joseph Chamberlain are the most brilliant members. In going over to the Conservatives these English Liberals have never intended to sacrifice their political principles. Each preserves its distinct flag and its opposing aspirations. They have simply entered into an alliance and neither has been absorbed by the other."

The Hook and Ladder Truck Smashed.

About 1 o'clock on Sunday morning the brigade was called out for a burning shed on the Don bank, near King-street. The hook and ladder truck from Lombard-street was one of the machines to answer the call. At King and Frederick-streets it collided with a street car. The truck was badly broken up, the back part being torn to pieces, and the car met with a similar misfortune. None of the firemen were hurt, all hastening back to the hall to get out the aerial truck, which took the hook and ladder's place at the fire. The broken wagon remained in King-street until 8 o'clock yesterday morning.

Looking out for a Murderer.

Word was received on Saturday at Headquarters from the Buffalo police requesting that the trains from the Bridge be closely watched for the arrival of a young Italian named Vita Gialella, who is wanted in that city for attempted murder. Saturday and yesterday Detectives Black, Duff, Cudby and Sleeman have been on the watch, without result.

Gialella shot Thomas Wilson in a saloon in Scott-street, Buffalo, on July 4. Wilson's condition is said to be favorable at present.

No Assistant Required.

For some time past there have been rumors afloat to the effect that the Public School Board would shortly appoint an assistant inspector. The World met Chairman Somers on Saturday and asked him what he had to say about it. "There is nothing in it," was the reply, "the man we have got can very easily do all the work required, and to my mind an assistant would only be a waste of money."

Grand Summer numbers "London News" and "Graphic," 50 cents each. "Harper's Monthly" and "Century" for July at Winnifrith Bros., 6 Toronto-street.

Very Serious Charges.

The World was told on Saturday that Ald. Vokes, Chairman of the Street Railway Special Committee, had in his hand a letter written by a prominent citizen in which serious charges were incidentally made against certain members of the council. It is understood that the matter will result either in an apology by the writer or an investigation before the County Judge.

Gas Fixtures and Globes, Lamp Goods, etc., Baby Carriages, Express Wagons, etc. Milne's, 169 Yonge-street. 136

Mrs. Scott-Siddons in Toronto.

Mrs. Scott-Siddons and her adopted son, Mr. Henry Waller, are at the Queen's, arriving in Toronto from Detroit, where Mr. Waller carried off the honors at the music teachers' convention in that city. Mrs. Scott-Siddons told The World last night that they are going down to Charlottetown, where they will be the guests for some time of Lieut.-Gov. Carvell. After concluding this visit Mrs. Siddons and Mr. Waller will take in the American watering places and will commence next season's work in Louisville.

Tents for sale or hire, Folding Camp Furniture and Camp Beds. Milne's, 169 Yonge-street. 136

Losses Caused by Flames.

BROOKLYN, July 6.—Early this morning fire destroyed the coal and wood yard of Nicholas Davidson in Sackett-street. Thirteen horses were burned to death. Loss $35,000.

Housekeepers, see the Jewel Range, over $500 in use in Toronto. Milne's, 169 Yonge-street. 136

Flags of all kinds for decoration, Ham mocks and Hammock chairs. Milne's, 169 Yonge-street. 136

Personal Mention.

Mr. J. Enoch Thompson has been confined to his house for the past week with grippe and will not be out for several days.

The 74th birthday of Hiram Walker, founder of Walkerville, was celebrated Friday. Mr. Walker was presented with an address signed by 1100 Essex County citizens and a piece of bronze.

**Steamship