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The Toronto World.

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FIFTEENTH YEAR — MONDAY MORNING AUGUST 13 1894. — ONE CENT.

THE JAPS ARE DAREDEVILS.

TWO CHINESE NAVAL STRONGHOLDS ATTACKED SIMULTANEOUSLY.

The Mikado's Men Defeated in Each Instance—A Fight at Sea Reported to Be in Progress, Twenty-One Men-of-War Being Engaged—Chinese Arsenal Burned at a Loss of a Million.

Shanghai, Aug. 11.—A despatch received here from Chee Foo says that the Japanese attacked Port Hamilton (Port Arthur) yesterday evening and were repulsed. A special despatch from Chee Foo confirms the report that the Japanese fleet attacked the Chinese fleet at Wei-Hai-Wei yesterday, and that the former was repulsed at one entrance of the harbor and subsequently attacked the other entrance.

The special despatch says that the Japanese made a daring attempt to capture the forts and arsenals at Wei-Hai-Wei.

The Japanese attacked in force four cruisers and several smaller vessels heading the advance. The first shots were exchanged at daylight; but the Chinese were on the alert, and their gunners returned a vigorous fire from the forts.

The Japanese, apparently, expected to take the Chinese by surprise while the latter's warships were away as the Chinese squadron, with the exception of some small gun-boats and torpedo vessels, sailed the day before for another port.

But the gun-boats and forts kept up such a well-directed fire that the Japanese were unable to enter the harbor. The Chinese torpedo boats were then ordered to advance, and when they did so the Japanese fleet retired.

A Stubborn Naval Battle.

At the hour when the Central News correspondent sent his despatch, a stubborn fight between Japanese warships and part of the Pei-Wang squadron was reported to be in progress. Twenty-one large men-of-war and many small craft were engaged. The Japanese are reported to have lost heavily, although it is not known that they have lost any of their ships. There is no news to indicate which fleet has the advantage.

Great Britain has notified the combatants that warfare within the limits of the water approaches to Shanghai was precluded by Japan's promise not to attack the port and China's reciprocal promise not to obstruct the waterways leading to it. These promises, the British note added, would apply to the approaches used by all vessels coming from either north or south.

Reports of the Fighting Confirmed.

London, Aug. 11.—The Government has received a despatch confirming the announcement of further fighting between the Chinese and Japanese. The Government advices say that the Japanese were making an attack upon the Imperial station at Wei-Ha-Wei, but no details were given.

The reported attack upon Port Hamilton is regarded here as to undoubtedly mean Port Arthur, which is a Chinese naval port facing Wei-Hai-Wei.

It is pointed out, however, that the Japanese fleet might, by a division of forces, arrange a simultaneous attack upon both naval strongholds.

The Gunners Did Bad Work.

Another despatch from Shanghai, says: It is reported that 26 ships were engaged in the attack on Wei-Hai-Wei. Whether or not all were warships is not known. The forts and vessels exchanged about 50 shots. The forts fired badly; their shells fell short or wide. The attacks, it is thought, were a ruse to draw fire in order to ascertain the strength and position of the Chinese guns. No damage is reported to have been done at Wei-Hai-Wei or Port Arthur.

Two small Chinese gun-boats were sighted Aug. 9 speeding towards Tien-Tsin.

Japanese Bravery Applauded.

In British naval circles the Japanese attacks upon Wei-Hai-Wei and Port Arthur are regarded as daring to rashness, and the pluck of the Japanese is praised unstintedly. Wei-Hai-Wei and Port Arthur have exceedingly strong defences. Moreover, according to testimony of Captain Lang and others conversant with the facts, the Chinese are expert torpedoists and gunners. It is assumed that the Japanese attack is part of a scheme to keep the Chinese fleet in the Gulf of Peo-Chi-Li, while Japan pours troops into Corea.

Marching on Seoul.

A despatch received from Shanghai this noon confirms The Times correspondent's statement that 12,000 Japanese, who were landed at Fusan and 8000 more who were landed at Gensan, are marching toawrd Seoul. The two forces will meet at some distance from Seoul and then effect a junction with the Japanese troops already in the Seoul district. This combined army is expected to operate against the Chinese army coming down the Peninsula.

Why Li Lost the Jacket.

London, Aug. 12.—The Shanghai correspondent of the Central News has been enabled to obtain from an official Chinese source a full confirmation of the report that Li Hung Chang has been reproved and degraded by the Emperor for dilatoriness in prosecuting the war. The correspondent says: "The Emperor expressed his displeasure at the backward condition of the forces, censured Li Hung Chang for remissness, and in a secret decree depriced him of the Yellow Coat and the Peacock Feather, and reduced him in rank three degrees. Nevertheless Li Hung Chang retains office, and inasmuch as he has been given entire charge of the naval and military forces, enjoys all the privileges of viceroy."

The correspondent says that the incident is entirely comprehensible to anybody conversant with Chinese customs.

In Training to Be Neutral.

Berlin, Aug. 12.—A St. Petersburg despatch to The Tageblatt says: "Not only have eight Russian warships sailed recently from Vladivostock for Corea under sealed orders, but the Commander-in-Chief of Eastern Siberia has been instructed to hold the troops in his district in readiness to march at any moment. Russia wishes to maintain strict neutrality, but as soon as a constitutional change occurs in Corea she will resolutely protect her interests."

WHY MEDIATION FAILED.

England and Russia's Separate Efforts Viewed With Suspicion.

New York, Aug. 12.—George W. Smalley cables from London to The Tribune:

It is announced that the efforts of England and Russia to bring China and Japan o an agreement have failed, and the war is to continue. What these efforts were is not known. If they had acted together there might have been some chance of success. Separately they were each objects of suspicion to one of the two powers they sought to reconcile. Russia's long-standing differences with China and England's obvious interest in strengthening her interests with the same power unfitted each for a mediator. News from the seat of war continues vague, and barefaced inventions are numerous; but it is evident that no contest on a great scale has yet taken place.

A Japanese victory won with loss of less than a hundred all told cannot have much importance. The reported Chinese victory at sea might mean rather more, the Japanese being here thought superior to the Chinese. Captain Lang, however, of the British navy, expresses a difference of opinion. He has been an admiral in the Chinese service and thinks the Chinesq fleet a match for their more nimble island neighbors.

Friends of the Japanese are urging them to be quick if they expect to beat China at all or win a success sufficient to justify their attack and lead to an early peace. The Japanese need no urging. They are quite aware that their best chance of winning is in winning at once. But even the Japanese move slowly, according to western notions. They seem to be meditating a further invasion of Corea by very roundabout routes.

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA MAY FIGHT

Should Japan Meet With Success in the War With China.

London, Aug. 11.—The British dailies continue to publish vehement denunciations of Japan. Every repulse of the Japanese in Corea or Corean waters is welcomed editorially as would be a triumph of British arms, and every Japanese success evokes a storm of disapproval and appeals to international law.

The opinions of the press are not reflected by the British public. The average Englishman is either unpartisan or hopes that Japan will humble China in the present war. Among diplomats and others who speak with authority on Oriental affairs, however, there is a feeling of hostility and apprehension toward Japan. With few exceptions the men who have lived long at Eastern courts or traveled much in Asiatic countries, while imbued with no love for China, express the belief that Japan's success in the present struggle would be bound to lead to trouble between England and Russia.

The Government's views are similar. In official circles the impression is that the expulsion of the Chinese from Corea would be followed speedily by the appearance of a Russian fleet in Corean waters, and perhaps of Russian soldiers on Corean soil. Russia would not allow Japan to make herself at home in the peninsula. She has regarded herself too long as the natural heir to Corea. At present she is anxious to see the status quo maintained, and would be greatly displeased with any attempt of China or Japan to take possession of the land. Despite the great cost of the defence at Vladivostock and the skillfulness of the engineers engaged in the work at that port is not a satisfactory naval station. The climate is harsh and wearing, and the roadstead is blocked with ice during the cold season. Russia knows that only a little further south, on the Corean coast, there are several harbors exactly suited for her purpose. Port Lazareff on Broughton Bay is one of them. Russia has had eyes on it for years. Few Russian officers doubt that Port Lazareff would be a strong base of naval operations in the Pacific. It would be of immense service to Russia in a war with England, who, with such a position in the hands of an enemy, would be obliged either to send a large part of her navy to Asiatic waters, or to leave India, Australia and Straits Settlements open to Russian naval attack. In this situation lies the reason of England's great anxiety and enmity to Japan's cause. She is most eager to prevent Japan from giving Russia an excuse for interference. She realizes that Russia might justify such interference quite plausibly, inasmuch as nobody at St. Petersburg had the remotest influence in fomenting the war. The bitterest of the anti-Japanese writers in London have been declaring all the week that Japan is already scheming to play Russia and England against each other.

Europe Should Stop the War.

London, Aug. 12.—The Daily News recommends concerted action by the European powers to stop the war between China and Japan. It says: "China and Japan respectively embody conservative and innovating forces. It is therefore natural that western nations should sympathize with Japan. If her ultimate victory were probable or even within the range of practical possibilities there might be plausible arguments against intervention. But the permanent defeat of China is almost impossible, and the results unless the powers interpose will probably be the extinction of Japanese autonomy and jealous exclusion of foreign devils from Japan as well as from China. If mutual jealousy prevents the European powers from acting there remains the alternative of possible action by the United States. That may be contrary to the Monroe doctrine and opposed to American ideas, but the situation is exceptional enough to justify a departure from precedent and usage. The fighting cnnot continue without seriously injuring the trade of the world."

The Times says that one Japanese ship was hit three times and another once in the Wei-Hai-Wei, and that the forts were not damaged.

The Thunderer on Bogus War News.

London, Aug. 11.—The Times yesterday publishes a despatch from Tien-Tsin, China, stating that the report circulated to the effect that Viceroy Li Hung Chang's ranks and privileges had been reduce by the Imperial command was entirely unfounded The Times despatch also stated that there was no truth in the report, circulated from the same source, that General Yeh had been killed in the battle fought at Asan. Finally The Times announced that it was untrue that the Chinese cruiser Kwangai had been sunk. The Times this morning commenting on this bogus news, as revealed by its Tien-Tsin despatch in a leading editorial says: "All these disasters would probably have occurred at any well-regulated war. But it is not quite certain at which end of the telegraph wire, the war, as it ought to be, is carried on. Those who wait to [illegible] is really going on at the other end of the world would do well to exercise some care in selecting their source of information.

Chinese and Japanese Navies.

Mr. Scott Keltie, in The Statesman's Year Book for 1894, drew up a careful tabular comparison of the navies of the world upon a uniform system of classification. The following figures, therefore, show not merely the respective numbers of the Chinese and Japanese navies, but their actual comparative fighting strength at the beginning of the war:

	China.	Japan.
Battleships, 1st class	1	—
Battleships, 2nd class	1	—
Fort defence vessels (armored)	9	—
Cruisers, 1st class	3	5
Cruisers, 2nd class	9	9
Cruisers, 3rd class	47	22
Torpedo craft, 1st class	2	1
Torpedo craft, 2nd class	26	40
Torpedo craft, 3rd class	13	—
	—	—
Total	111	77

The three best protected Chinese cruisers are British built, as follows:

Chih Yuen and Ching Yuen (twins), 2300 tons; 3 12-ton, 2 4-ton and 6 quick-firing guns; speed 18.6 knots.

Foo Tshing, 2500 tons; 2 12-ton and 7 4¾ breech-loader guns; speed 15 knots.

Japan's British-built boats include three first-class cruisers, among the fastest and most formidable afloat. The particulars are:

Name.	Tons.	Guns.	Speed.
Tsukushi	1350	6	17 knots.
Naniwa Takachiho	3759	8	19 knots.
Yoshino	4150	12	23 knots.

Are you depressed? Is your digestion not quite right? Try Adams' Tutti Frutti, it will delight you.

GLADSTONE IS OUT OF DATE.

A STATESMAN OF THE PAST WITHOUT INTEREST IN CURRENT TOPICS.

In a Personal Letter Re the Miners' Eight-Hour Law He Emphasizes His Separation From His Party and Holds Himself Aloof From Every Political Responsibility.

New York, Aug. 12.—G. W. Smalley cables from London: Interest in the session of Parliament is rapidly dying out. Members are dispersing partly because they are tired, partly because Monday is the 12th of August when grouse shooting begins, and partly because the real fight has been fought, and no more serious conflicts are likely to occur. The one remaining subject likely to give rise to a spirited debate in the House of Commons this session is the eight hours' miners' bill. The topic is important enough to have brought Mr. Gladstone suddenly again to the front from the depths of his political seclusion, and from the rural solitudes of Hawarden. The half-forgotten leader issues a manifesto in the form of a letter to a Welsh Radical member. It is remarkable that this letter should have seen the light on Friday morning in The Times, and in The Times only. The two organs of the former Liberal party, which Mr. Gladstone formerly led had it not. Probably Mr. Thomas, to whom it was written, is responsible for its appearance in the Unionist leading journal, and for withholding it from the Radical press, which copies it meekly. If is one of those four Welsh irreconcilables who lately threatened to wreck the party unless Welsh Disestablishment were given the first place after the budget in the party program. To the discipline which the two organs then administered to Mr. Thomas, and his allies, this is his response; one which forebodes thunderstorms next year should there then be still further delay in satisfying the peremptory claims of Wales upon the time of Parliament and the country.

The eight-hour question has some significance in itself. This letter and the circumstance in which it appears are perhaps still more significant as marking the length of road which has been traveled since Mr. Gladstone resigned. I spoke of him as half forgotten. Perhaps I used a stronger phrase. He is, with reference to the politics of the present, a statesman of the past. His wishes have ceased to be paramount in the counsels of the party. They are no longer expressed. He scarcely takes an interest in current affairs. They are not his affairs. This letter is written in reply to a personal appeal by one to whom he writes as to a personal friend, in the character, as he takes pains to explain, of a friendly adviser, "and not as in any manner committed or engaged in controversy." He emphasizes his separation from his party, and clearly means to hold himself aloof from every political responsibility. He nevertheless fences with the question in his old manner, and with that dexterity which is his alone.

If the miners want eight hours "with a degree of concurrence approaching unanimity" they have, in Mr. Gladstone's opinion "a moral title to it." To that extent does he fall in with the democracy of the hour, which holds that if a large body of men, especially workingmen, want a thing they are entitled to have it, regardless of the interests of the community as a whole. Then the wary old parliamentary hand parts company with democratic trades unionism, and declares himself very doubtful of the moral title of the majority to impose their will on a considerable minority. That is, of course to the trades unions rank heresy. But from Mr. Gladstone the trades unions have always got rather cold comfort. Again, nevertheless, he puts his helm hard up and declares that the general" adoption of the eight hours would give him "personally" very great satisfaction; personally, not politically nor as a possible leader nor as past leader. It is a purely pious opinion which would leave him perfectly free to oppose eight hours tooth and nail if he came back to power to-morrow. The upshot of the whole letter is that he personally thinks it would be well if the question could be settled by local option, the option to be exercised in districts of considerable area.

PREFACE TO SCOTCH HOME RULE

Local Government Bill Passes Third Reading in the House of Commons.

London, Aug. 12. — The Scotch Local Government bill passed its third reading in the House of Commons Friday night.

The bill was introduced in the House of Commons April 27 by Sir George Otto Trevelyan, Keeper of the Great Seal of Scotland in the Liberal Cabinet, and member of Parliament for the Bridgeton Division of Glasgow.

It provides for a board similar to the Irish Local Government Board, and establishes parish councils (members to be re-elected every three years) to administer the Poor law, provide buildings for public purposes, and acquire land for allotments; the borrowing power of councils to be limited only by the Local Government Board.

This bill was offered just after the House had adopted, by a vote of 232 to 207, Sir George Trevelyan's resolution providing for a grand committee of 87, including all the Scotch members, to consider Scotch measures which may be referred to it.

A Signal From Mars.

According to Prof. Wiggins, the people on the planet Mars are now signaling the inhabitants of this gravelly speck. In the absence of any interplanetary flash-light code we are led to infer that they are endeavoring to get some of those 25 cent necktie plums which quinn is now showing. d

Looking for Divorce Court Evidence.

During the past week the letter-box in Elm-avenue, Rosedale, which is the most northeasterly box in that section of the city, was twice broken into by an unknown individual. The police were notified by the post-office authorities, but as yet no clue has been obtained to locate the offender. It is not supposed that the box was tampered with for the purpose of stealing letters indiscriminately. It looks very much like a case where a husband is trying to intercept the letters of his wife or vice versa. The post-office authorities offer a standing reward of $10 to any policeman who will arrest anyone disfiguring or tampering with the letter-boxes. None of them have yet earned the reward, although the post-office people say there is more injury done to the boxes in Toronto than in any other city in Canada.

California Tokay.

California Tokay is a red, sweet delicious pure wine, and is strongly recommended by leading physicians in the United States and Canada. Price $2.50 per gallon, $6 per dozen, 60c per bottle. Wm. Mara, 79 Yonge-street.

A Couple of Fires.

At 10 p.m. Saturday 45 O'Hara avenue was damaged by fire to the extent of $25; Cause unknown. At 11.45 p.m. an unfinished dwelling at 126 Tindall avenue, was consumed. Loss $150. Cause incendiary.

PULLMAN WILL EVICT STRIKERS.

1000 Families Must Move to Make Room for New Employes.

Chicago, Ill., Aug. 11.—Vice-President Wickes, of the Pullman Company, says the striking tenants will be evicted. The company claims it must find houses for its new employees to live in, and the strikers have been living in the Pullman flats without paying a cent of rent for the last three months. The company's houses shelter about 3000 persons at present, consisting of the striking workmen and their families. There are about one thousand new men with families in the shops, who desire to live near their work, and the old employees must make way for them.

There are now nearly 400 vacant houses in Pullman. Should the company carry out its program the town of Pullman would be almost wholly depopulated. No less than 5000 men, women and children will be turned into the streets. About 1500 strikers are tenants of the Pullman Company, most of them having large families. Few, if any, paid a dollar of rent since the strike was declared. Most of them are on the point of starvation, and so poor that they could not pay an expressman for hauling their goods out of town.

"God pity the officials of the company if they attempt to evict us," said Robert Coombs, a member of the Strike Committee. "I don't like to think of what would happen. I want to get away before anything of that kind begins."

The situation at Pullman yesterday kept on getting worse for the strikers who still hold out. Nearly 1000 new men were employed from down town, and 160 more engaged to report to-morrow morning. The company will then have nearly 1700 or within 300 of the number it expects to work this winter. Most of them are new comers.

THE DROUGHT BROKEN.

First Rainfall in the West for Three Months.

Chicago, Aug. 12.—Rain fell yesterday over a great area in the west, including a large part of Illinois, Iowa and Indiana. Reports from some points in this State indicate that in consequence there will be an average crop of corn. In other localities the crops had been too much damaged t obe greatly benefited. In some sections the rain was accompanied by a high wind, which blew down corn, and the damage to brown corn at Arcola, Ills., is estimated at $5,000. Pastures and potatoes were generally too far gone to be revived. The rain extinguished a number of prairie fires. The southern, central and northwestern portion of Minnesota received a drenching rain Friday night and yesterday a. m. It was the first substantial rainfall that some of these sections had enjoyed for three months. In St. Paul the rain fell for a few minutes in solid sheets. The rain came too late to affect wheat, nearly all of that cereal having been harvested, but its importance to the corn and potato crops can hardly be over-estimated. Corn has been saved from what threatened to be utter failure.

Fatality on U.S. Cruiser Chicago.

Cowes, Aug. 11.—While the crew of the United States cruiser Chicago were manning the yards to salute the Prince of Wales this morning Charles Hill, a seaman of New York, missed his hold and fell to the deck. He was mortally wounded.

Dundas Dummy and Hamilton Trolley Collide.

Hamilton, Ont., Aug. 11.—The dummy engine on the Hamilton and Dundas railway collided with a trolley car at corner of Main-James-streets Saturday. Both cars reached the crossing at the same time and stopped, but owing to a misunderstanding both started at the same time. No passengers were hurt, but the trolley car was damaged.

Lockjaw the Result of a Runaway.

Brantford, Aug. 12.—Yesterday Henry Brazier, proprietor of the Brazier House, Colborne-street, died of lockjaw, the result of injuries received in a runaway accident July 23rd.

Cyclist's Collarbone Broken.

Philadelphia, Aug. 12.—The Park-avenue Wheelmen gave a local race meet here Saturday. H. W. Lewis of Swarthmore College, Pa., rode over an embankment and broke his collar-bone.

Revolt in Algeria.

London, Aug. 12.—A despatch from Tangier says: The Kabyles have revolted. Some of the Khalifas have been killed and others are fleeing. Several citadels have been destroyed. The rebels are erecting their own Kaids and defying the Sultans.

Quiet in Hawaii.

Victoria, B.C., Aug. 12.—Advices from Honolulu, under date of Aug. 4, say: All continues quiet. Complete confidence prevails in the stability of the Republic.

Accident at St. Pancras Station.

London, Aug. 12.—While the Edinburgh express was entering the St. Pancras station, London, last evening, the brakes failed and the train dashed against the buffers. The guards' van and one car were wrecked. Twenty-one persons were injured, six of them seriously. No one was killed.

Wellman Relief Expedition.

Tromsoe, Norway, Aug. 12.—Captain Bottofsen, of the lost steamer Ragnvald Jarl — was despatched by the United States consulate August 10, on board the Malygen, with provisions and clothing to seek Walter Wellman's party, and bring them here.

Trinity University Matriculation List.

Following is the result of the July matriculation examination: Wellington scholarship in mathematics, E. J. Wethey, Cobourg Collegiate Institute; Burnside scholarship in mathematics, E. J. Wethey, Co-Upper Canada College. The following have gained honors: E. J. Wethey, A. A. Macdonald, L. W. Broughall, Miss L. B. Emery, Miss J. L. Jamieson, R. H. Stenson.

The following have passed the examination: G. W. Barber, L. W. Broughall, Miss L. B. Emery, Miss E. M. Gibbs, Miss E. A. Hare, M. E. Jackson, A. A. Macdonald, J. G. Macdongall, Miss C. Talbot, Miss L. J. Warren, E. J. Wethey, Miss J. L. Jamieson passes in Latin, history and geography, English, German, Italian and divinity. Miss L. S. Rankin passes in English, history and geography.

Prairie Fires Put Out By Rain.

Princeton, Ills., Aug. 12.—A heavy rainstorm lasting five hours visited this section yesterday. It had the effect of putting out the prairie fires that were raging in the grainfields of Northern Illinois. It is now thought the corn crop will be up to the average.

Vin d'Etc Champagne.

The above celebrated champagne has always been a great favorite with all old customers of Quetton St. George Co. We are agents for it, and consequently sell it at the low price of $16 per case quarts, $18 pints. Only one profit from vineyard to consumer. Wm. Mara, 79 Yonge-street.

California Tokay.

California Tokay is a red, sweet, delicious pure wine, and is strongly recommended by leading physicians in the United States and Canada. Price $2.50 per gallon, $6 per dozen, 60c per bottle. William Mara, 79 Yonge-street.

Graining and Marbling.

Ernest Bolton, Grainer and Marbler to the trade. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for price list. 1656 Queen-street east. 136

Sudden Death at Belleville.

Belleville, Ont., Aug. 11.—Mrs. John Elliott, Frank-street, died suddenly on Saturday from heart trouble.

CAN'T SEE THE SKIPPERS.

Dr. Wild Expresses Thanks That He Cannot Perceive What Is in the Cheese He Eats.

Warm is the place which Dr. Wild holds in the hearts of Toronto church-goers, and the crowd which filled every seat and blocked up the aisles in the Western Congregational Church last night was a striking evidence of his popularity.

The doctor chose for his text Proverbs xxv., 2: "It is the glory of God to conceal a thing, but the honor of kings is to search out a matter." Infinite was the number of things which were concealed from ordinary eyes. Thousands of God's creations existed which man was unable to see. "I have never seen an angel," said the preacher. "When I want to imagine one, I think of the prettiest woman I know, put some wings on her, and dress her up in some nice loose drapery. It is a wise provision that we cannot see everything. Maybe it is well that I cannot see all those things that exist in the cheese that I am so fond of. If this power of sight were not confined, I pity those who have to drink Toronto water."

The reverend doctor enumerated the many different ways in which things might be hidden. One of these was by diffusion, and the preacher gave one of his characteristic illustrations.

"Did you ever see the lady who cleans your floors at work? She takes a pail of muddy water, dips a cloth in it, and rubs it over the boards. You think the floor is cleaner because the lumps of dirt are dissolved and spread around. The floor is no cleaner, but there is diffusion, and it answers the purpose."

With a strong peroration the sermon closed, Dr. Wild hoping that when the proper time came everybody's sight might be made clear, and able to appreciate the glory of God.

DROWNED WHILE AT PLAY.

A Lad Falls Into the River at Winchester-street Bridge.

Saturday afternoon Harry Saunders, aged 7, son of Sydney Saunders, 4 Maple-row, was drowned in the Don.

The child, in company with Emily Dunn, who lives at 3 Maple-row, went to the Winchester-street bridge to play. The bridge is being repaired, and children have been in the habit of running around on the piling. Just how the little fellow was drowned is not known, but as soon as his disappearance was known a search was made for him, and the river dragged.

The body was found Sunday evening by Mr. John T. Pearce, 385 Carlton-street.

Harvest Outlook in the U.S.

New York, Aug. 12. — The Herald says: The Government agricultural report showing the average condition of the growing crops in the United States on Aug. 1 inst. is one of great moment and significance.

Owing to the extensive and unprecedentedly severe drought and intense heat which prevailed during July from the Alleghanies westward to the Pacific ocean, all the crops have suffered heavily except rice, which has held its own, and cotton, which has gained 2.2 points. Hay, oats, spring rye, apples and peaches have declined from 1 to 4 points.

grape crop will be the lowest since 1882. The decline has been 7 points in barley, 6.1 in tobacco and 13.3 in potatoes. The spring wheat crop has declined 1.3, and is rated at 67.1 on a normal.

The greatest fall has been in corn. On July 1 it was rated as promising fully 95 per cent. of an average crop (1,500,000,000 bushels), but by Aug. 1 it had declined 26 points, and is rated at 69.1 per cent. of a full crop. Since the 1st inst. the drought in the corn belt has generally remained unbroken and hot winds have been reported. Kansas and Iowa will suffer severely, and the Government reported on the 6th inst., corn "is being cut for fodder in South Dakota, Nebraska and Michigan." It is to be hoped that early frosts will not increase the injury to this extremely important cereal. But there is no reason to be sanguine on this point.

A TALE OF A FATEFUL RING.

An Intensely Romantic Story of an African Relic.

The demand for "Scarabeus," the story of an African beetle, has not yet ceased, and a new edition is finding many new readers. An African ring gives the two sons each a ring, which together give the key to a hidden treasure. Some American and English travelers secure these two rings, one of which brings evil and the other good luck, and after many romantic incidents make some startling discoveries. This book, which has just been issued in paper binding, is now for sale by John P. McKenna, Bookseller, 80 Yonge-street, is also a love story written in brilliant language and filled with exciting incident. It is also an exquisite conception of a real present and a shadowy past.

To-Morrow's Council Meeting.

Several knotty questions are likely to arise at the meeting of the County Council to-morrow afternoon. The first one and what will likely consume most time, will be whether Mr. John Richardson, who has been appointed presiding officer of East Toronto Village Council, will be allowed to sit in the County Council and cast a vote for the Wardership.

Another question that is agitating the members is whether Mr. Pegg, who is a candidate for the Wardership, can legally be a candidate. It is claimed he will first have to resign the office of County Commissioner, and in that case he cannot qualify as Warden. Another question is whether the clerk has a right to accept Mr. Pegg's resignation. If it is decided that the clerk has a right to accept the resignation, then Mr. Pegg will be a formidable candidate. If it is decided otherwise, then there will be some lively skirmishing for the vacant position.

Among those who will likely be candidates are: W. McCormack of Whitchurch, James Chester of Scarboro', and J. S. Davis of North Toronto.

Take your visitors and friends to see the beautiful Cyclorama of Jerusalem on the day of the Crucifixion, corner Front and York; open daily 9 a.m., 7 p.m. Admission 25 cents. ed

Hannen Still Alive.

The condition of James Hannen, the victim of Saturday's stabbing, was unchanged yesterday. Inflammatory fluid escapes from the wound in small quantities, but it will be a day or two yet before the crisis is reached. The wound in itself is not sufficient to cause death, but there is great danger of any one of a number of complications arising. The victim is very weak, and should inflammation or blood poisoning set in no skill could save his life.

$5—Cleveland and Return—$5.

and excursion rates to all local points on August 11th, A grand chance to take a holiday trip and visit one of Uncle Sam's most picturesque cities. You can leave Toronto Saturday morning or Saturday afternoon at 2 p. m. and return as late as Tuesday evening. Don't miss this. For full particulars apply to A. F. Webster, N. E. corner King and Yonge-streets. 136

Sicilian Villages to Be Rebuilt.

Rome, Aug. 11.—The villages in Sicily destroyed by earthquake a few days ago will be re-built by the Government, and the taxes of the inhabitants will be remitted.

A delightful remedy for indigestion—Adams' Tutti Frutti. Refuse imitations.

Local Jottings.

C. A. B.—No.

Sixty-four McCall-street residents have decided to petition the Council to remove the cars from that street.

George Burns, 139 Dovercourt-road, is under arrest charged with stealing $7 from James Kennedy, 1032 Queen-street west.

The rate of fare on the steamers Greyhound and Eurydice to Grimsby Park has been cut down to 25c for the round trip for the next four days.

The cottagers at Lorne Park hold their annual aquatic and athletic sport to-day, commencing at 9 a.m.

Yesterday the Grand Trunk had 50 men at work all day removing the switches at the foot of Strachan-avenue.

TO-DAY SETTLES THE TARIFF.

THE HOUSE IS EXPECTED TO ACCEPT THE SENATE AMENDMENTS.

This Is the Only Salvation of the Measure For If Hill's Motion to Report a Disagreement Carries the Senate Will Kill the Bill Before the House Acts.

Washington, Aug. 12.—The week just ended left the Tariff bill hanging in midair. What its condition will be by the time the present week is ended the most sanguine politician will not predict. There is a strong hope that the time for action has arrived, and that the long struggle is about to cease. The situation has become clear to a certain extent, for it is no longer a question of choice between the Senate bill and the Wilson bill, but between the Senate bill and the McKinley law.

At the conference of the Conservatives and the Steering Committee of the Democrats on Saturday the opinion was general that the Hill resolution would pass by a good majority if a vote is taken, and it was believed then that a vote would be reached Monday. A member of the conferees on the part of the Senate said that if the Senate passed that resolution the conferees would certainly bring in a disagreeing report and the Senate would hold that it had the bill before it, subject to its action. Democrats and Republicans alike now admit that if the bill gets before the Senate again it will be defeated.

Democrats who want to see some sort of a Tariff bill passed by this Congress look to the House for their political salvation, and the situation now appears to be a race for time. The House in caucus will be urged to take up the Senate bill and accept it as it came to that body, and thus end the struggle, some of the Democrat authorities on parliamentary law maintaining that this can be done legally although the bill is now in conference. It is claimed that at least its show of legality would be as good as that contemplated by the Senators in demanding a disagreeing report on the bill so that they may kill it. The action of the House caucus is therefore fraught with more importance to the future of the Tariff bill.

No business of any kind can be done in the Senate until this tangle is unravelled, for there appear to be votes enough to keep the matter before the Senate a week or more longer if hours each day. It is said that by Monday it will be proved to the Louisiana Senators that they cannot get the bounty which it is asserted the House conferees have promised them, and that as soon as they know this they will again vote as they did before on all motions intended to help to defeat the bill. The debate in the Senate on Mr. Hill's resolution will begin promptly after some routine morning business on Monday, and when it will end cannot be foretold. Leading Democrats who are leagued with the Administration in this issue say that there will not be any effort at filibustering against it. No program of business has been arranged for the House this week.

The night before the House caucus, which will settle the fate of the pending tariff legislation, finds the Democratic leaders in that body confident of a satisfactory solution of the knotty problem before them. The House conferees were in session, but Messrs. Wilson and Breckinridge spent the most of the afternoon together talking over the situation. The understanding is that no opposition will be made to the motion to concur in the Senate amendments to the Tariff bill.

There has been some question as to the President's wishes regarding the caucus. There is no good reason to believe that the President will attempt to interfere.

It is said by those who are closest to the President that he will approve any action he may take to him with the sanction of the House conferees. His approval might take the form of permitting it to become law without his signature, but it is not believed that he will veto it. It is openly stated by certain Democratic Senators that if the bill be retained in the Senate it is dead. It is for this reason that the Senate friends of the measure will use their efforts to get it before the House, feeling that if this cannot be accomplished there is no possibility of tariff legislation by this Congress.

HILL'S MOVE TO KILL THE BILL

Defeated in the Senate By the Vice-President's Casting Vote.

Washington, Aug. 12.—Saturday's proceedings in the House were of a most interesting and exciting character, inasmuch as they did the success or defeat of all the tariff work of the session; and it was only by the casting vote of the Vice-President that the Democratic party was saved from a bad repulse if not a complete overthrow. The day began with a debate upon the resolution offered Friday by Senator Hill instructing the Senate conferees on the Tariff bill to report whether the conferees of the two Houses were likely to agree, and if not to report a disagreement. Mr. Hill modified his resolution by inserting an additional clause requiring the bill to be handed to the Secretary of the Senate for such action as the Senate might desire to take upon it. The significance of this clause was that, if the bill were so delivered to the Senate, the House could not have the chance, which has been rumored as one of the possibilities of the occasion, to agree to all the Senate amendments, and thus have the bill sent to the President without any further action of the present Senate. The debate for nearly two hours was directed to that phase of the question. At last action was precipitated by a motion made by Mr. Cockrell (Dem., Mo.) to proceed to the consideration of executive business. This motion was justly regarded by Mr. Hill as hostile to his proposition, and he promptly demanded the yeas and nays. These were taken and were watched with the most intense interest and excitement by Senators of all ranks and by an immense crowd of spectators in the galleries.

The result was announced by the Vice-President as yeas 35, nays 35; and he promptly gave his vote in the affirmative, thus defeating the Hill resolution for the time being. It has now gone to the calendar, whence it can only be taken by a majority vote, although a similar resolution may be offered at any time. Besides the 70 Senators who voted there were 14 paired, the only Senator left unaccounted for being Mr. Stewart (Pop., Nev.), who was present, but maintained a position of strict neutrality. All the other Democratic Senators remained true to their party fealty. The Senate adjourned at 2.10 p.m.

IT ALL RESTS WITH THE HOUSE.

The "Steering Committee" Agrees That the Senate Can Go No Further.

Washington, Aug. 12.—After the Senate adjourned Saturday afternoon the Democratic Steering Committee met in the room of the Committee on Appropriations to discuss the tariff situation. Present Senators Gray, Brice, Gorman, Blackburn, Jones, Harris and Ransom. The whole subject was discussed from various points of view, and the conclusion was reached that the fate of the bill depended entirely upon such action as the House might take. The position assumed unanimously is that the House could pass the bill if it so desired by concurring in the Senate amendments, and it was also said that unless it did so there would be no bill upon which it could act. Much interest was manifested in the coming House caucus, and the hope was expressed that the House would view the situation in the right light and accept the bill as it came from the Senate rather than defeat all legislation at this session. It was agreed that all the resolutions would pass. If this was done the conferees on the part of the Senate would make a disagreeing report, and the Senate would consider the bill as before it, whether it was in reality or not, and would proceed to dispose of the conference report. That an indefinite postponement would ensue, no one for a moment doubted. If then the House sought to take action, the bill would go before the country with a cloud upon it, and its legality would be tested in the courts. It was agreed on the part of the Steering Committee that there was nothing further for the Senate to do save to await the action of the House in the hope that it might act before Mr. Hill's resolution passed.

Caucus of House Democrats Called.

Washington, Aug. 12.—Immediately after the House adjourned on Saturday a caucus of Democrats for 10 o'clock Monday morning was read. The call was received with applause from the Democrats, the Republicans keeping silent.

THE FISH BOUNTY SUITS.

The Sums Illegally Drawn Ordered to Be Refunded With Costs.

Baddeck, C.B., Aug. 11.—Judgments were delivered in the Exchequer Court Saturday in the famous fish bounty claims against John McNeil, B. A. McNeil, and M. A. J. McDonald, all of Iona, at the suit of the Dominion Government. The judgments are for the full amount previously found by Inspector Bertram to have been illegally drawn, viz., five hundred dollars, besides costs of three suits to be taxed, which will bring the whole amount over one thousand.

NOT TO BE EXTRADITED.

Johnston, the Alleged Port Huron River Pirate.

William Johnson, one of the so-called river pirates whom the Ontario Government sought to extradite upon the charge of robbing Charles Gillman, the river trader, was dismissed upon that charge by Judge Vance of the Port Huron Circuit Court. The Judge held that the evidence showed that Johnston was only guilty of larceny, if anything, and not of robbery, and therefore denied the extradition. It is not thought that the Ontario officials will attempt to extradite any of the men on the lesser charge and they will be tried on Aug. 22 for bringing stolen goods into the United States.

DROPPED DEAD.

A Laborer Suddenly Expires at the Cattle Market From Heart Disease.

William Addy, laborer, 66 Strachan-avenue, dropped dead at the Cattle Market, while at work at 9 o'clock Saturday morning. Heart disease is attributed as the cause of death. Deceased, who was about 55 years of