GREAT FIRE IN HAMILTON.

Destruction of the McInnes Bros.' Block and Many Other Buildings.

THE LOSS ESTIMATED AT A MILLION.

Three Men Killed by the Falling of a Wall.

HAMILTON, Aug. 1.—The greatest fire that ever occurred here broke out this evening, at the corner of King and John streets, in the finest building in the city, known as the McInnes Block. This block was owned and partly occupied by Messrs. McInnes Bros., wholesale dry goods merchants. The ground floor was used by the Bank of Hamilton and the Hamilton and Provident Loan Association offices, and the western end by Furner, Livingstone & Co.'s wholesale fancy warehouse. This block was erected eighteen years ago, at a cost of about $150,000. It was four stories in height, and had a long frontage on King street, extending up a considerable distance on John street, where it was separated from the stores adjoining by an alley. The alarm was given at 5.50 p. m., but some little time elapsed before the brigade reached the scene, which was a few blocks distant from the Central fire station. When the firemen arrived, it seemed as though it would be useless for them to undertake the task of extinguishing a conflagration that had already assumed such huge proportions. Immense crowds soon assembled, and as the flames rushed through the windows with terrible violence and the glass on the roof fell in with a terrific crash, the wildest excitement prevailed, and many predicted that the whole of the buildings on that side of the street would be reduced to ashes before the fire could be controlled. It was first discovered in the bottom flat of Furner Livingstone & Co.'s, which is connected with McInnes' by windows and a door all made of iron. The latter were open, and it is supposed the flames were sucked through by a current of air, and in a moment the inflammable goods in McInnes' warehouse were ablaze. One of the employés in McInnes' says that when he saw the fire coming through the windows, he endeavoured to shut them, but was driven back; and the employés had only time to get into the street before the whole flat was one sheet of flame. The fire made steady headway, and, despite the efforts of the firemen, who had to work at great disadvantage owing to the insufficient supply of water, the splendid pile was a huge furnace, emitting such a fierce heat that it was impossible to approach within one hundred yards of the place. On the opposite side of King street, the buildings were in danger of catching fire, but strenuous efforts on the part of the occupants averted that catastrophe. The block on the corner opposite to the burning building did not fare so well, as it at once caught, and in a few minutes a portion of the cupola on Sandford, Vail & Bickley's handsome block fell into the street. In this building are Messrs. Sandford, Vail & Bickley's wholesale cloth and ready-made clothing warehouse, and the Merchants' Bank on the ground floor. Previous to the fire seizing the building, the books and valuables of the bank were carefully secured and some of the goods taken out of the warehouse.

Abandoning the now hopeless task of staying the fire in McInnes block, the attention of the men was directed to this building; but so great was the heat that they could not approach near the John street side, and it soon fell an easy prey to the flames which were now volleying forth half way across the street. In ten minutes the fire ran along and caught the store occupied by Dixon Bros., firework makers, and simultaneously a tremendous sheet of flame accompanied by a loud, hissing noise, ran from the ground floor up to the roof, and a portion of the wall fell into the street. The fire at once made havoc of this block, utterly destroying it in an incredibly short space of time. The danger to buildings in other parts of the city now became apparent as large lumps of glowing cinders driven by the wind were falling on the streets to the north of the scene of the fire. The aim of the firemen was now to try by might and main to confine the fire to the blocks in which it was now raging. They succeeded to some extent in this operation, lines of hose being dragged to the roofs of the adjoining premises, and water being poured in avalanches upon the burning piles.

At 8.30 when the flames in the Sandford block were nearly controlled, the standing portion of the wall came down into John street with a loud crash; and in the McInnes block a portion of the heavy stone coping of one of the windows in the fourth story also collapsed, the crowd flying from the spot, thinking the whole wall would tumble into the street. The fire now raged in the bottom of the building like a huge cauldron, and sent up sparks which issued from the upper windows and were carried far and wide by the wind.

THE FIRE EXTENDING.

In the meantime the fire was doing its work in other parts of the city. The Methodist Episcopal (colored) Church on Rebecca street between John and Catharine streets caught from the flying sparks and was completely gutted despite the efforts to save it. It is said to have been insured. As this building was in the same block and in close proximity to the extensive foundry and stove works of E. & C. Gurney, & Co., desperate efforts were made to confine it to close quarters; and so well did the men work that the Messrs. Gurney's establishment escaped, although portions of it were on fire more than once. Brennan's lumber mill on King William-st. had also a most miraculous escape. It was on fire several times, and would certainly have been destroyed had it not been that a reel of hose was kept on the premises. This hose was soon attached to the hydrant and was handled so well by the employés that the fire was quickly drowned out every time it broke out. The row of stores on the north side of King street, immediately opposite the burning building, had a narrow escape. The heat was scorching, and the burning cinders flew in brilliant clouds. The roofs caught fire repeatedly. The store of Campbell Bros., dry goods merchants, and the next building occupied by the Methodist Episcopal Bookroom and Printing office, were saved only by the most strenuous efforts of the gentlemen interested who fought the flames with pails of water for more than an hour until a branch hose could be spared them. Messrs. Campbell's stock in the top flat was much damaged by water. Larkin Hall on John street, near King street, a fine block of four stores only recently built, had a narrow escape. As it was, it was considerably damaged, chiefly, however, by the water which was played on it in order to quench the fire which had obtained a hold under the roof. The front of the row is not much damaged, but a new roof will have to be put on, and the water has soaked the place from bottom to top. Hogan's clothing establishment and Murphy & Murray's grocery store were on fire several times, but the flames were checked by hard work.

ESTIMATED LOSSES.

The goods saved from Messrs. McInnes will not exceed in value $500, while Messrs. Sanford, Vail & Bickley will also lose heavily by the damage to their stock. The estimated losses, so far as can be learned to-night, are McInnes Bros., stock and building, $500,000; Sanford, Vail & Bickley, loss on stock and building, about $100,000; and Furner & Livingston about $50,000. Dixon Bros., Mr. Larkin, Geo. Gillesby, flour store; Henry Georing, saloon; J. R. McNickan, paper dealer; and Mr. Harrison, butcher, have all suffered considerable loss. Their losses and that of the Methodist Church will run the total damage to close upon $1,000,000. The majority of the buildings were insured.

No one knows how the fire originated, but it is said it was caused by a stove in Messrs. Furner & Livingstone's. The employés had left the warehouse twenty minutes before the fire was first discovered.

HAMILTON, Aug. 2.—The city is in a perfect fever of excitement to-day, and thousands of persons visited the ruins of yesterday's fire, which present a dreary appearance. Shortly after seven o'clock this morning the great wall on the eastern side of McInnes' block, John street, fell in with a tremendous crash, leaving the space occupied by the block vacant, with only the front wall standing. This circumstance added considerably to the agitation existing among the people, more especially as the report was made that

THREE MEN WERE BURIED

in the *debris*. Their names are James Ivory, William Seymour and John Nibbs, in the employ of the Gas Works. They were working at the gasometer in which there was a leak, when without any warning the wall fell and buried underneath it the unfortunate men. The bodies have not yet been recovered. All three were married men, and Seymour leaves a large family.

THE INSURANCE.

To show the extent of the conflagration, it is but necessary to quote the amount of insurance. The losses are terribly heavy, and will amount up to about $1,000,000. Messrs. McInnes & Co. are insured for $159,000 on their stock and $86,000 on their building, which cost $180,000, in the following companies:—Scottish Imperial, $5,000; Commercial Union, $18,000; Royal Canadian, $8,000; Queen, $20,000; Dominion, $5,000; Lancashire, $10,000; Imperial, $8,000; Scottish Commercial, $5,000; Ætna, $12,000; London, $8,000; Hartford, $10,000; Phœnix, $28,000; Guardian, $10,000; North British, $12,000; total, $159,000; Warehouse—Hartford, $10,000; Royal, $37,000; Ætna, $12,000; London, $10,000; Royal Canadian, $8,000; Queen, $3,000; Scottish Imperial, $6,000; total, $86,000. The loss to the Bank of Hamilton will be about $500. The Hamilton Provident and Loan Society lose very little, and everything is insured. Messrs. Sanford, Vail & Bickley are insured as follows:—Ætna, $14,000; London Assurance, $5,000; Phœnix, $30,000; Mercantile Fire, $5,000; Lancashire, $10,000; Western, $10,000; Commercial Union, $45,000; North British, $19,000; Hartford, $5,000; Royal, $23,000; Scottish Commercial, $10,000; Canada Fire and Marine, $20,000; Liverpool, London and Globe, $19,000; Imperial, $20,000; Guardian, $20,000; Queen, $5,000; Dominion, $5,000; British American, $15,000; National, $5,000; Royal Canadian, $9,000; Citizens', $2,500; Scottish Imperial, $5,000. Total, $301,500. Messrs. Dixon Bros. were insured for $1,000 in the Victoria Mutual. By this it will be seen that Messrs. McInnes Bros'. loss will more than double the amount for which they are insured. Latterly, owing to the fire-proof nature of their warehouse, the insurance on it was reduced.

ANOTHER MAN KILLED.

HAMILTON, Aug. 3.—The scene of Friday's fire was visited by crowds of persons, there not being less than two thousand present at any time during the day, and frequently as many as twice that number. The excitement was rendered the more intense when it was learned that another life had been lost this morning in an effort to recover the victims of yesterday's disaster. Last night a few men were occupied in clearing away the *debris* from the spot where it was supposed the bodies of the three men were buried, and about 11 o'clock a derrick was brought to John street by Mr. W. Hancock, who had accepted the contract for clearing the space. Jas. Hancock, a brother of the contractor, who was most assiduous in his efforts to facilitate the work in hand and being anxious that the derrick should be in good order by the morning, when extra men were engaged to work upon it, in endeavouring to carry out his intention was accidentally killed. At five o'clock this morning he found, when testing the working of the hoist, that it was stiff, and ascended the boom to which the rope is suspended, for the purpose of oiling the wheel. In doing this, the fixture collapsed, throwing him a distance of twenty feet against one of the sharp coping stones, which penetrated the forehead, exposing the brain, and leaving a deep opening over the left eye about two inches in length. The unfortunate man was at once removed to his residence, Locomotive street, where in three minutes he died.

CLEARING AWAY THE RUINS.

Half of the wall fronting on King street was pulled down at half-past one o'clock, the crowds present assisting to tug at the ropes. From the thickness of the wall and the great stones of which the coping was formed, the crash was tremendous. This afternoon Chief Atchison was busy in trying to pull other portions down, but the operations were not so successful as the first attempt, and half the frontage and partition walls still remain to retard the efforts of the workmen in excavating. The Mayor, several aldermen and the Chief of Police, were present and assisted the operations to-day. It is said that this splendid and costly pile will not be rebuilt by the Messrs. McInnes. A fresh derrick was brought on the ground this afternoon, but there seems to be no anxiety about placing it in position to lift the stones off the buried men. The City Engineer, who was deputed by the Council to attend the removal of the walls, was not present to-day, so the work was undertaken by Chief Atchison, of the Fire Department.

I. O. G. T.

Annual Meeting of the Grand Lodge of the World.

HALIFAX, N.S., August 2.—At the recent meeting of the Right Worthy Grand Lodge of the World, I.O.G.T., in Liverpool, the Rev. Dr. Robb, formerly of Toronto, was elected Chaplain; Rev. Geo. Gladstone, of Scotland, Chief; Rev. F. Pinkney, of South Carolina, Councillor; Mr. Joseph Malins, of England, Secretary; Mr. J. Goff, of New York, Vice-President; Mr. Edwards, of Wales, Treasurer; Mr. Dancy, of North Carolina, Marshal; and the other officers were from Germany, India, New Zealand, and Norway. The reports showed the membership to be 400,000. The receipts were $7,190. Cardiff, Wales, was chosen for the next place of meeting.

MEAT EXPORT TRADE.

Shipments from New York on Saturday.

NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—The following shipments to Europe of live cattle and fresh meat were made yesterday by the steamer France, for London:—400 head of cattle and two horses; Helvetia, for Liverpool, 143 head of cattle and 50 tons fresh meat; Anchoria, for Glasgow, 48 bullocks, 900 quarters beef, and 200 carcases of sheep; City of Berlin, for Liverpool, 250 tons of fresh meat and Australia, for London, 260 head of cattle, 781 quarters of fresh meat, and 283 carcases of sheep.

Ask Yourself These Questions.

Are you a despondent sufferer from Sick Headache, Habitual Costiveness, Palpitation of the Heart? Have you Dizziness of the Head? Is your Nervous System depressed? Does your blood circulate badly? Have you a Cough? Low Spirits? Coming up of the food after eating? &c., &c. All of these and much more are the direct results of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint and Indigestion. GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER is now acknowledged by all druggists to be a positive cure. Two million four hundred thousand bottles were given away in the U. S. through druggists to the people as a trial. Two doses will satisfy any person of its wonderful quality in curing all forms of Indigestion. Sample bottle 10 cents; regular size 75 cents. Sold positive by all first-class druggists in the United States and Canada. 358 eow

THE CONSOLIDATED BANK.

Unable to Resist the Demands of Depositors, it Closes its Doors.

A SUSPENSION THAT WAS EXPECTED.

MONTREAL, July 31.—For some few days back the Consolidated Bank has been looked upon as unable to resist much longer the demands of the depositors and note-holders, and the Bank's suspension on the last day of the month will not cause much surprise. Some few weeks since, it was seen that the forbearance of depositors and noteholders was not to be depended on, and efforts were made to reduce the liabilities to the public. Nine agencies have been closed, other banks assuming the deposits, and at the office here and branches the deposits have been reduced. A great deal has been accomplished as a comparative

STATEMENT OF LIABILITIES

on the 8th June and 29th July will show. The following table will give the figures:—

Deposits, 8th June, 1879	$3,234,766 59
Deposits, 29th July, 1879	1,492,781 90
	$1,741,984 69
Reduction of circulation about	$120,000 00
Aggregate reduction of liabilities about	1,861,984 69

THE BRANCHES.

The City and District Savings Bank this morning took over the Chaboillez Square branch of the Consolidated Bank. A circular was issued to the depositors notifying them of the fact and informing them that if they desired their money it would be paid at once. In accordance with this intimation, about one-half of the depositors applied for and obtained their money. The amount so paid amounted in the aggregate to some $15,000. The Consolidated has been relieved by other banks of nine out of its sixteen agencies.

THE FAILURE IN TORONTO.

A representative of *The Mail* interviewed Mr. Hamilton, the manager of the Toronto branch, not long after the suspension was announced. That gentleman stated that he had no information to give beyond that he had received instructions from the head office in Montreal to close at three o'clock.

Another prominent Bank Manager gave it as his opinion that note holders and depositors are perfectly safe, and referred to Mr. Campbell's statement made a short time ago, to the effect that the Consolidated Bank had $1,250,000 of assets to the good, and to the double liabilities of the shareholders in support of this encouraging view. He stated moreover that the liabilities should be very small, as they had been reduced at a very rapid rate during the past four weeks. He thought that it would be well if other banks would advance against-notes and deposit-receipts, so as to relieve the holders from embarrassment. Such a course had been pursued in England on several occasions with excellent effect in saving public inconvenience.

THE SHAREHOLDERS.

MONTREAL, August 1.—The excitement over the suspension of the Consolidated Bank has not subsided and the local shareholders are expressing themselves very freely about the alleged mismanagement in this city. It is contended that the western portion of the business was well and profitably managed, but it is admitted that errors have been committed at the head office. It is the privilege and and manifest duty of the shareholders, says a local paper, to make a clear and searching investigation into the facts. The enormous aggregate loaned to a single firm not generally credited to be entitled to one quarter of the amount, together with the bolstering of other rotten concerns calls for investigation. The stock of the suspended bank is spread from one end of the Dominion to the other, and is also held in the United States, England, Scotland, Ireland, Newfoundland, France, and even a few shares in India. The total number of shareholders, according to the list published on the 10th May last, was about 1,575. One hundred and six persons hold 2,924 shares, representing $292,400 as trustees, or in trust for others, as minors, children, charitable, and other societies. Seventeen hundred and forty-two shares were held by 75 executors of estates. Three hundred and seventy-six shareholders are women, the great majority of whom are widows or unmarried. Forty-one clergymen hold shares to the extent of $53,700, or an average of $1,066 each. The Church of Scotland is down for $8,800, the Temporalities Board for $1,700, James Croil, Treasurer of the Widows' Fund, for $5,000, and the Presbyterian Church for $29,600. The widespread distress which will ensue from this unfortunate affair is not easy to calculate. Already widows and orphans are heard of whose little all is invested in the shares of the bank, and who are destined to feel the pinchings of poverty in consequence. It is the opinion of the present management of the bank, however, that the distress caused will be much less than if the bank had suddenly suspended some two months ago, as many agencies have been disposed of and the liabilities thus materially lessened. The temporalities fund of the Presbyterian Church held 313 shares of the stock. The present directors are:—Sir F. Hincks, President; R. J. Reekie, Vice-President; Jno. Rankin, W. W. Ogilvie, Andrew Robertson, Alex. Saunders and John Grant. Messrs. Robertson and Saunders have only been lately elected to the Board. It was through their instrumentality that the true state of the bank's affairs came to light.

THE BELLEVILLE BRANCH.

BELLEVILLE, Aug. 1.—A good deal of excitement, which is now, however, subsiding, was caused here by the suspension of the Consolidated Bank, which did a large business in this city. In the first flush of the panic, bills were sold at fifty cents on the dollar, but later sixty cents was paid, and subsequently as high as ninety cents, whilst several traders take the bills at par for goods. It is possible some of the grain merchants who dealt largely with the bank, which has been liberal in its dealings, may be crippled in their operations, and in any case the effect will be felt for some time to come.

IN THE AIR.

Second Ascension of the Balloon Canada.

MONTREAL, July 31.—The balloon ascension, to make a second trial of Cowan & Page's aerial car, took place this afternoon from the Shamrock lacrosse grounds. A large concourse of people assembled on the ground and in the vicinity, and watched with interest the inflation of the balloon, which had been in progress since five o'clock this morning. The service of gas was first-rate, much better than at the last experiment. At four o'clock the inflation of the gas bag containing 70,000 cubic feet was complete, but the high wind prevailing delayed the start some time. At length by six o'clock all was prepared, and the balloon was attached to the car, to which were affixed the "paddles" and rudder. All being ready, the *voyageurs* comprising Messrs. Harper, of the *Star*; Browning, of the *Herald*, and Moultan, late of the *Witness*, with the inventors, and Prof. Grimley stepped into the cage. The first two or three attempts to ascend were unsatisfactory, and a return was made to readjust the ballast. Finally this having been arranged, the rope was let go, and the Canada soared off amidst the cheers and farewells of the crowd. The balloon took an easterly direction across the city, over St. Helen's Island and Longueuil, and going at a very rapid rate. It was, of course, impossible to judge how the steering apparatus acted, as they were going straight with the wind. Prof. Grimley expected to reach Portland to-night, a distance of 150 miles.

TELEGRAM FROM CHAMBLY CANTON.

The following telegram has just been received from Chambly Canton:—

"The balloon Canada, which left Montreal this afternoon, passed over here about 6.30 this evening, and was travelling in an easterly direction."

MONTREAL, August 1.—The balloon "Canada" landed near the village of St. Aime at 8.15 last night. When crossing the river, soon after starting from the Shamrock grounds, the balloon sank to within 750 feet of the earth, but on reaching St. Lambert's rose again to 2,750 feet. At 6.10 it struck a current carrying it towards Beloeil, and soon after the altitude was increased to 3,200, when the fans or paddles were first tried. It was found that the netting of the air bag was injured by them however. Prof. Grimley pluckily climbed into the netting and adjusted it, after which the fans were tried, and proved successful in causing the balloon to descend more than 500 feet. Subsequently the machine was tested as thoroughly as possible with manual power, and was acknowledged by all on board to be a success. By its means the balloon was successively raised, lowered, and propelled forward, and with the aid of the rudder the process of tacking was perceptibly accomplished. After landing, the balloonists found great difficulty in their progress, owing to the fear and ignorance of the *habitans*.

A PLEASURE YACHT CAPSIZES.

Thirteen People Saved and Five Drowned.

CLAYTON, N.Y., July 31.—A very sad accident, which caused great excitement, and throws gloom over the entire vicinity, occurred at this place at nine o'clock this morning. The steam yachts, G. B. Farrington and Josephine, lashed together, were *en route* from the Thousand Island Park to Kingston, with about fifty passengers on board, belonging to the Binghamton, N.Y., excursion, which arrived on Tuesday evening, when, the vessels being then about twenty rods from the shore, the captain of the Farrington ordered Captain Brush, of the Josephine, to slack the bow line, in order to allow the Josephine to fall back farther, she being the smaller boat. The engineer, at the same time, slackened the stern line, and, as the bow was slackened, the boats spread rapidly apart, and the captain of the Josephine, taking in the situation at a glance, immediately commenced paying out the bow line, but a kink in the rope caught, which prevented the Josephine from swinging around, and broke the line. Those on board all ran to one side of the boat to see what the trouble was, and that caused the vessel to capsize. She immediately filled, and, in a few seconds, sank in sixty-five feet of water. There were eighteen persons on board the Josephine at the time, thirteen of whom were with difficulty saved, and five ladies were drowned. The names of the lost are:—Mrs. H. Purcells, Binghamton; Mrs. J. W. Buckelew and daughter, Kirkwood, N.Y.; Miss Hattie Pallack and Mrs. Sarah Bostwick, of Kirkwood, N.Y. Several others would have also found a watery grave had it not been for Albert Waite, engineer of the Josephine, who rescued three persons. The accident occurred so suddenly that it is thought the five persons who were drowned did not have time to get out of the boat. The bodies have not come to the surface yet, and it is thought they are still in the yacht. The Farrington had a narrow escape from sharing the same fate as the Josephine, but her bow line was cut in time to save her from capsizing. The sunken vessel is owned in Syracuse, and is a new boat, 35 feet keel and 6 feet beam. Since the accident a large number of people on the Farrington and a scow have been trying to raise the Josephine. About forty small boats are at the scene of the disaster, trying to grapple for the bodies, but at this writing, 2.30 p.m., without success. If necessary, a diving-bell will be sent from Garden Island this afternoon. The greatest excitement prevails all along the river. The meeting at the Thousand Island Park was closed as soon as the news reached there. It is hoped that the Josephine will be raised this afternoon. Business is at a standstill, and flags are at half-mast all over the village.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 3.—The steam yacht Farrington which sunk the Josephine at Clayton on Thursday, collided with the steam yacht Flora last night near Thousand Island Park. Both yachts were loaded with passengers. The Flora was beached to prevent her from sinking. The licences of Capt. Woolidge, of the Farrington, Capt. Brush and Engineer Radway, of the Josephine, have been revoked by the Government inspectors.

LABOUR TROUBLE IN QUEBEC.

A Bully Well Kicked and Badly Bruised.

QUEBEC, July 30.—A serious fight took place on the race course to-day between the Irish labourers of Cap Blanc and the French of St. Rochs. It is believed it originated from an old grudge connected with some of their meetings. Several men were badly bruised with stones. One McCaulay was so seriously injured that he had to be removed to the hospital. The doctors who are attending him have very little hope of his recovery. It is rumoured that another affray is likely to follow this one to-morrow night. One Morrissette has been arrested.

QUEBEC, July 31.—The excitement anent the labour trouble has not yet subsided. In addition to the men already reported as hurt in this quarrel, one Webb, a stevedore, who attempted to act the bully with a revolver, was kicked from one street to another by those he was bullying, and badly bruised. Another man, Peter Fraser, is reported as having been seriously stabbed by Delaney, a timber tower, and a number of less important cases have been reported. It is feared that the worst has not come yet, as a meeting of the affected is to be held at the Jacques Cartier market to-night, and, it is feared, after the meeting street rows will be the order of the day, and a good deal of damage done.

LATER—The meeting anent the labour question at Jacques Cartier market was attended by 2,000 people. Nothing of any consequence transpired, and the meeting passed off quietly.

OBSEQUIES OF THE MISSES HUGEL.

The Young Ladies Drowned at Brockville Laid to Rest

BROCKVILLE, Aug. 1.—The funeral of the Misses Hugel, who were drowned on Wednesday last, took place this afternoon. The cortege left the residence at 2.30 and proceeded to the Central Methodist church, where an immense crowd of people had congregated. The church was literally packed, and standing room could not be obtained while the funeral service was in progress. After the service, the remains were viewed by about two thousand persons, after which the cortege left at four o'clock for the cemetery. Business was almost wholly suspended, and the streets on both sides were crowded with people. It was the largest funeral witnessed at this place for years. The floral decorations at the church were very beautiful. It was reported this afternoon that Mrs. Hugel was dead. The report has been denied, but the lady is in a very low condition.

PROBABLE MURDER.

A Man in Quebec Mysteriously Stabbed Five Times.

QUEBEC, July 30.—A man named Higgins went to his home in St. Rochs this evening, and appearing to act strangely, a doctor was summoned. On his arrival he found Higgins insensible, and upon examination discovered five stabs in his body. He remains in an unconscious condition, and there is no clue as to who are his assailants. He will hardly recover.

A BISHOP'S SUDDEN DEATH.

Right Rev. J. O'Brien, D.D., of Kingston, Breathes His Last at Quebec.

APOPLEXY THE CAUSE OF HIS DEMISE.

QUEBEC, Aug. 1.—Mgr. O'Brien, Bishop of Kingston, arrived in town yesterday on his way to the Saguenay in search of health and retirement for a time from the arduous labours of his diocese. The right reverend gentleman was accompanied by Revs. Fathers Brian and Lynch and registered at the St. Louis hotel here. Yesterday afternoon he had a seat on the floor of the House and apparently took a deep interest in the debates. When he wished his friends good night he appeared to be in his usual good spirits and expressed a wish to attend the administration of the Blessed Sacrament at an early hour this morning. Shortly after six this morning the night watchman of the hotel, in making his rounds, knocked at the right rev. prelate's door, but received no answer. After a short time, the Bishop's travelling companions tried to effect an entrance with the same result, then becoming alarmed had the door forced, when to their horror they found Bishop O'Brien stretched upon his hands and face on the floor insensible, but still breathing. Hon Dr. Church, who was lodging in the hotel, and Dr. Russell were at once summoned, but all their efforts were unavailing, as in about half an hour the Bishop breathed his last at 7 o'clock without uttering a single word. An inquest was held at once by the coroner Dr. Belleau, and a verdict of death from apoplexy returned.

The remains of Bishop O'Brien were embalmed this morning, and a solemn mass was celebrated for the reposing soul of the departed prelate, after which the body was conveyed to the North Shore railway station, the hearse being followed by the principal officers of the Quebec diocese, and there put on board the train for the west.

KINGSTON, August 1.—The city deeply mourns the death of Bishop O'Brien, which occurred so suddenly at Quebec this morning. The flags were hoisted on public and other buildings, and the cathedral is draped in mourning. Vicar-General Farrelly, of Belleville, whom the late Bishop appointed administrator in his absence, has arrived, and is now making arrangements for the reception of the body, which will reach here by express to-morrow afternoon. It will be taken off the train at Brockville for twelve hours, in consequence of that place being the former parish of his lordship, and many of his old parishioners having a desire to see him. The funeral will not take place until next Wednesday. The deceased, who was 46 years of age, was appointed Bishop on the 15th of Febraary, 1875, and consecrated on the 18th of the following April. He was born in the village of Railton, near this city, and from 1856 to 1864 acted as director of Regiopolis College.

BROCKVILLE, August 2.—The remains of the late Bishop O'Brien arrived here at 3.12 this morning, by Grand Trunk train, and were met at the station by about fifty of the most prominent citizens of the town, as well as a number of clergymen and laymen from Kingston, who arrived by morning express. The remains were conveyed to the Roman Catholic church, where they lie until the arrival of the train this afternoon.

At eight o'clock a solemn requiem mass was celebrated by Vicar-General Farrelly, of Belleville. The service was largely attended by both Catholics and Protestants, as among the latter the Bishop was deservedly popular. The Vicar-General delivered a most affecting address, and spoke of the virtues of the departed in so touching and eloquent a manner that many were moved to tears. The upper portion of the coffin was removed so as to permit of a view, through the glass, of the Bishop's face, which was in repose and almost lifelike. The altar and casket were plentifully bestrewed with flowers, the gift of persons of all creeds, and the church was deeply draped in black. This afternoon the remains left for Kingston, where they will lie in state until Wednesday, when the interment will take place. A feeling of universal regret is experienced in the town at the sudden cutting down in the prime of life of so good a man.

KINGSTON, Aug. 2.—The remains of the late Right Rev. Bishop O'Brien reached here this afternoon. The funeral *cortege* from the outer station was one of the largest seen here for many years. The different Irish societies preceded the hearse, each member wearing a mourning badge. Following the hearse was an immense concourse of citizens, followed by a long line of carriages. The remains were conveyed to St. Mary's Cathedral, which is heavily draped in mourning. Here the corpse will lie in state till the day of interment, next Wednesday. Many stores were closed during the time of the funeral.

Vicar-General Farrelly will administer the affairs of the diocese until a successor is appointed.

POLITICS IN QUEBEC.

Presentation of an Address to Ex-Lieut.-Governor Letellier.

Characteristic Speech by the Gentleman of Copper-Mine Notoriety.

QUEBEC, Aug. 3.—The Letellier meeting on Saturday passed off without any disturbance, and was a very flat affair. An address was presented to Ex-Lieut.-Governor Letellier, who then made his first public appearance since his dismissal. In his reply, he announced his intention of returning to public life. Hon. Mr. Huntington made a speech, in which he attempted to make political capital out of the downfall of his late colleague by abusing Sir John Macdonald and his colleagues, of whom he spoke as scoundrels and villains. Of Sir John, he said, "He is not such a fool, not such an ass, as to have believed he could fulfil the promises he made to the workingmen." His speech throughout was marked by its vulgarity and vituperation. Hon. Messrs. Laurier and Pelletier also addressed the meeting, prophesying Mr. Letellier's return to the Lieutenant-Governorship after the next general election.

SHIP ON FIRE.

A Nova Scotian Barque Burnt off Quebec.

QUEBEC, July 31.—The barque George arrived in harbour yesterday from Three Rivers loaded with light lumber for South America and anchored in the stream. About 11 p.m. a fire was discovered in her forward hold and the alarm given by ringing the ship's bell. An alarm was sounded and the Shand and Mason steam engine was sent out in a tug with sixteen men of the force to assist in extinguishing the flames. This was found no easy task, and at 1 a.m. the fire was still unsubdued. At a late hour she was towed alongside Crawford's wharf and two streams from the water works kept playing into the vessel's hold.

HALIFAX, July 31.—The barque George, which was burned at Quebec this morning, was owned by T. & E. Kenny of this city and others, and the vessel and freight were insured in Halifax offices for $22,000.

FOR THE RELIEF OF PAIN we firmly believe "BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA" will more surely quicken the blood, and heal—whether taken internally or applied externally, and thereby more certainly relieve pain, whether chronic or acute—than any other pain alleviator. It is warranted double the strength of any other medicine for similar uses. Sold by all dealers in medicine. 25 cents a bottle.

EDUCATIONAL NOTES.

CANADIAN.

Kingston was honoured by being the first Canadian city in which H. R. H. the Princess Louise visited a public school.

Miss Gache, who has conducted a school on Kindergarton principles for the last six months at Guelph, will not return there after the holidays, but some ladies are determined to secure another teacher who will carry on the work.

Mr. John Fletcher, a graduate of Toronto University, who for the past four years has been studying at Oxford, has been appointed by the Senate of the University of New Brunswick to the classical chair of that institution.

The Manitoba *Free Press* speaks in very high terms of the success of the Protestant Public Schools of Winnipeg, as evidenced at the public examinations. It is a gratifying feature to see that four special prizes are presented by business concerns in Winnipeg to these schools. The president of the schools, Mr. J. B. Ferguson, is referred to as deserving great credit for his able management of the entire number of schools.

The Canada *School Journal* says that the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge has promised the Bishop of Rupert's Land one thousand pounds sterling towards the erection of new college buildings, the estimated cost of which is $25,000. The same Society has also given five hundred pounds sterling towards the endowment of the professorship of exegetical theology in the College, the present occupant of which is Rev. Canon O'Meara, M.A.

Among the recent regulations issued by the Educational Department the following appears:—High School Boards may, in pursuance of the amended Act of 1879, impose at the examination for admission such fee, not exceeding $1 per pupil, upon candidates being the children of non-residents, who are not liable to pay county or municipal rates for the support of such schools; but no fee for examining for admission in other cases shall be exacted by the Board of any High School.

The Bishop of Rupert's-Land, in replying to the address presented to him on his return from England, accompanying $700 in gold, stated that a grammar school was now wanted to enable them to educate 70 or 80 boys. He also said that a large portion of his receipts in England were devoted by the donors to the foundation of special chairs in St. John's College, and that a portion of the expense to which they have gone in adding to the college will therefore remain to be discharged.

It has been decided to establish agricultural schools in the North-West at Fort Ellice, Touchwood Hills, Qu'Apelle, Fort Pelly, Round Lake, Edmonton, Victoria, Pitt, Battleford, Duck Lake, Carleton, Prince Albert, Fort McLeod and Morleyville—fourteen in all. These are designed to educate the Indians in agriculture, &c., and to try and render them, if possible, self-supporting. In addition to teachers, inspectors are to be appointed to see that the wishes of the Dominion Government are carried out.

The pupils of the Belleville Separate School were recently subjected to a public examination in the presence of a large number of spectators. Mr. Johnston, County Inspector, and Mr. O'Hagan, the principal of the school, conducting the examination. The result was eminently satisfactory. At the conclusion those present were addressed in a few complimentary remarks by the Very Rev. Father Farrelly, V.G., Mr. Johnston, and others. Mr. O'Hagan concluded the proceedings by promising each pupil who passed the entrance examination to the High School, a special prize.

The present law respecting levying school rates by School Trustee Boards is the text of an editorial in the *North Ontario Observer*. No board can now levy rates itself—this must in all cases be done by the County Council, which, however, is not obliged to do so unless the requisition is sent in by the August meeting of the Council. In case any section is deprived of funds in consequence of neglect of the trustees they are personally liable, and teachers' salaries and other expenses may be collected from them individually. Boards of Trustees had better take note of this in time.

From the last report of Mr. Johnston, Public School Inspector for South Hastings, we gather the following interesting items regarding the progress of education in his district:—92 teachers, of whom 34 were males, were employed. There are 80 school-houses in the division—35 being brick, 30 frame, 10 stone, and 5 of other material—all well supplied with maps, there being 493 in the district. There are 5,078 pupils in the district, of whom 2,328 are in the first class. Mr. Johnston speaks very encouragingly as to the thoroughness and efficiency of the public schools under his charge, the greatest care having been taken to see that the scholars are efficiently trained in the important subjects of reading, writing, arithmetic and grammar. 27 candidates were trained in the Model school during the past session. The inspector complains of the frequent changes of teachers, saying that they are very injurious to the progress of many schools. He also alludes to the condition in which the grounds and outbuildings of the schools are kept, and reports a lack of proper attention to cleanliness in many. Shade trees have been planted in several sections. The report concludes with a short reference to the recent changes in the law.

FOREIGN.

A petition presented to the French Chamber of Deputies against M. Ferry's Education Bill, had 1,643,000 signatures.

It is said that out of 719 men in the four classes at Harvard, 288 are excused from prayers. Of the 202 seniors, 60 are excused; of the 174 juniors, 66 are excused; of the sophomores, 89, and of the 227, 75

Cardinal Manning presided at the last annual meeting of the Westminster Diocesan Education Fund which educates some 25,000 in the schools and orphanages under its auspices. Among the speakers were the Duke of Norfolk.

Europe has, for a total population of 203,000,000, schools to the number of 370,000 and 24,400,000 pupils, or an average of eight for each hundred inhabitants, and spends $97,200,000 for public instruction, or an average of something over $3 a pupil.

There is a female Normal School at Tokio, Japan, and the Empress has visited it and made a speech, on the same occasion, two lectures were delivered by his Excellency Tanaka Fufimaro, Vice-Minister of Education, and by one of the teachers, a lady named Matsmuoto. Original essays and poems were also read by some of the students.

From the report of the Public School Board for the District of Columbia, U.S.A., for the year ending June 30, 1878, we learn that $371,856.04 was disbursed on account of the Public Schools of which $248,623.59 was for teachers' salaries. The costs per pupil for education is $18.16. The whole number of pupils enrolled was 22,842 and average attendance 18,959.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands, by an East India missionary, the formula of a simple vegetable remedy, for the speedy and permanent cure for consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma, and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for nervous debility and all nervous complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive, and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send, free of charge, to all who desire it, this receipe, with full directions for preparing and using in German, French, or English. Sent by mail by addressing, with stamp, naming this paper, W. W. Sherar, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N.Y. 330eow

CANADIANS AT WIMBLEDON

Lieut.-Col. Gibson Wins the Prince of Wales' Prize.

Visit of Distinguished Guests to the Canadian Camp—Kingston Cadets to Compete for Army Commissions.

Saturday, the 19th ult., says the London *Telegraph*, was both a busy and a fashionable day in the great volunteer encampment, and though there were a few unwelcome showers in the afternoon, the weather cannot be said to have interfered materially with the business programme, or to have marred the round of pleasures. There was a noticeable increase in the attendance of visitors, amongst whom were many representatives of the nobility, and a number of distinguished foreigners. The list of events appointed for the day was a formidable one, and comprised some of the most interesting competitions of the Wimbledon fortnight.

The shooting for the Prince of Wales prize, which, being restricted to silver and bronze medalists, is practically a contest between the champions of the year of the various associations affiliated to the N.R.A. was brought to a close early in the day at the 500 yards and 600 yards ranges, the shorter distance—200 yards—having been disposed of on Friday. General satisfaction was expressed when it became known that the £100 and badge had been carried off by one of the Canadian Volunteers, with the splendid aggregate of 94 out of a possible 105, none of his competitors being within three marks of him. Such a performance with the Snider is without precedent in this competition, the highest total previously recorded being the 88 marks made by Private Burgess, of Newcastle, in 1875. Last year 85 won, but on the present occasion there were several higher scores than that, thus demonstrating a general improvement in the shooting. His Royal Highest the Duke of Cambridge and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, M.P., Secretary of State for the Colonies, during their visit to the camp on Saturday, were received by Colonel Gzowski in the prettily laid out quarters of the Canadian Volunteers.

When the Duke of Cambridge visited the Canadian Camp, he was received by Lieutenant-General Sir P. Macdougal, Mr. Archibald, Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia; Sir Leonard Tilley, Minister of Finance in Canada; Mr. Meade and Mr. J. Bramston, Colonial Office, who were in attendance on Sir Michael Hicks-Beach; Lady Macdonald, Ottawa; Countess of Wharncliffe; Lieutenant-Colonel Buller, Commander of the Camp; Sir Michael Hicks-Beach; the Duca di Mariro; and the Marquis Calabrina. His Royal Highness inspected the Canadian team, and made inquiries of them as to the different badges which they wore. He was introduced to each individually, who at his request named the different portion of the Dominion from which he hailed, and described the competitions in which he had succeeded in carrying off prizes. At the conclusion of the inspection

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS SAID:—

"It gives me great pleasure to come down again to this annual practice, and I hope it will be many times that I may come again. It has given me especial pleasure that the Canadians have been rewarded by earning a prize to-day of very great importance, which I can assure you adds much to the pleasure we have had in receiving them. We are glad to see them take it away, and we do not in the least grudge them the honour of taking it away to Canada. It is very satisfactory and pleasant to us, and we hope they will come again and shoot for it annually. We think we can shoot also, but we are glad to see you compete with us. I am satisfied that the interest taken by the colonies in the Mother Country is highly beneficial, and I must say that anything that adds to the benefit of the colonies is felt with equal interest by us. The interest we naturally feel in the colonies is very strong, but the interest I feel is not only felt by me, but by every Englishman, I am sure, both here and in every part of the country. The connection of the colonies with an empire adds mainly to the importance and value of an empire, and we look upon Canada as a very important colony. We are very much pleased at all times to see the representatives of distant portions of our empire among us, and we receive them hospitably, although on this occasion the weather has not been all that we could have wished for their reception. However, you have had other advantages, although we could not manage the weather, and you have seen we can hospitably receive you and welcome you with cordiality as far as we can. I can assure you that we are very much pleased to see so large a number of the representatives of the Dominion come here, and that you appreciate the sentiments which we entertain towards you, whether it is in the rifle shooting or in any other advantage which can accrue to the different portions of the empire. We are always happy to see you, and I hope and trust that the kind and cordial feelings which exist between us and you will ever be maintained."

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach said, in response to the request that had been made to him by Colonel Gzwoski:—

"I venture to add a very few words to what has been said by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, and I can assure you that, holding the office I do, I cannot but sympathise most heartily with all that his Royal Highness has addressed to you, as to the pleasure which it gives Englishmen to receive Canadians who come here to take part in the contests of this camp. You come here at very great difficulty and trouble to yourselves, leaving the pure atmosphere and sunny skies of Canada for the very disagreeable summer which we have had during the present year. We think you have been appropriately rewarded by the success which you have met with to-day, and we congratulate you upon it. You have not only, I understand, succeeded in some of the local competitions which you have entered into during the time you have been able to devote for that purpose, but you have also carried off one of the most important prizes (the Prince of Wale's prize) of this annual gathering, one which perhaps may be more appropriate than any other to take back to your Dominion where you have so hospitably welcomed the daughter of our Queen. I can assure you that there is but one feeling in this country, whatever differences of party politics may exist, in desiring to unite more closely those ties of affection and goodwill which unite the Dominion of Canada with these islands, and it seems to me that in nothing can we more effectually carry out these feelings than in endeavouring, so far as we may, to unite those defensive forces which must result for the benefit of our common empire. His Royal Highness has already said to you a few words on that point. I would merely add what perhaps he did not intend to refer to, that her Majesty has very recently agreed to a proposal which will enable successful studedts at your military college in Canada to enter into a competition annually for appointments in the English army. I think that this will tend to strengthen those bonds to which I have alluded, and I venture, in conclusion, not only to congratulate you upon the success with which your exertions have been rewarded this year, but also upon the honour which, by the recommendation of his Royal Highness, her Majesty has been pleased, so rightly, I may say, to bestow upon your commander, Colonel Gzwoski. (The appointment of aide-de-camp to the Queen.) I think that all who have had the pleasure, as I have had, of seeing anything of that officer, and knowing anything of the exertions he has made in promoting the volunteer movement in Canada, will also be pleased at the bestowal of the honour I have referred to."

The right hon. gentleman concluded by again congratulating the team upon their successful shooting, and the distinguished party then visited other portions of the camp.

THE ENGLISH MA

Interesting Summary of

ROYAL CADETS TO VISIT HALIFAX
Captain Lord Charles Scott, son
Duke of Buccleuch, has put into c
sion the Bacchante, corvette, at
mouth, and the vessel will shortly p
on a long voyage, for the purpose of
ing the Royal Navy cadets an oppor
to become acquainted with practic
manship. It has been decided th
Bacchante shall carry two captain
duties of one of whom will be to act
cadets' instructor. After leaving
Britannia the Royal youths will be al
a holiday, and will not probably
board the Bacchante before the begi
of September. They will almost ci
navigate the globe, and although th
cise route has not yet been determin
is understood the vessel will call
West Indies and Halifax. The ship's
plement will consist of 385 men.

SIR GARNET WOLSELEY'S MISSION
Dr. Russell writes to the London
graph from Cape Town:—Sir G
Wolseley's mission may be one of
but he can only carry it out when the
mission of the enemy is complete. A
as he arrives at Cape Town a general
will be issued announcing that he has
appointed, with the local and temp
rank of General, to assume the com
of the forces in South Africa, and his
will then be named; but the mor
portant document, which makes know
nomination of an absolute and indepe
High Commissioner for the affairs
colonies and regions included in the mi
operations, will probably not be
mulgated till Sir Garnet Wolseley re
Durban or Maritzburg. Sir
Frere will still have that pa
Cape Colony to administer, ex
ing as far as he likes to go,
Walfisch Bay eastward, and he will h
task worthy of his great ability, un
energy, and admirable persuasive p
in the execution of the great schem
which the future of an Anglo-Africa
pire mainly depends. The work co
to Sir Garnet Wolseley is of a very
ent character, and the term of hi
ministration will be only temporar
for such time as it may be necess
combine the civil and military pow
one hand, the colonies of Natal an
Transvaal being duly relegated to
original state as soon as all foreign ele
of danger have been disposed of upon
borders. It is understood that the G
ment have explained the reasons o
change in the relations of the Cape C
in a despatch where the eminent serv
Sir Bartle Frere are recognised in th
ample manner, and that nothing c
more eulogistic than the terms in whi
high qualities as a distinguished serv
the Crown are spoken of and acknow
in the paper which communicates t
cision of the authorities at home t
Lord High Commissioner.

AMERICAN COMPETITION WITH B
FARMERS.
The London *Times* says:—The Co
tee of Inquiry into the causes of agricu
depression has a wide field before it,
certainly not limited to the causes to
may be assigned a legislative origin.
will take cognizance of American co
tion, it will be bound to estimate as
as it can the advantages and the disa
tages enjoyed or suffered by the hom
ducer. The best American cheese, b
bacon, and hams will not bear comp
with the best English, for, apart from
difference as the soil and climate may
sion, articles intended to travel half
the earth cannot be prepared
appetizing, and therefore perish
a form as the choicest pro
of the English dairy. But, quali
quality, what can England offer a
same prices that shall equal America
ter at 8d, bacon and hams at 5d,
cheese at 4d? The general compla
agriculturists is that they do not
how to dispose of their goods, and
when they attempt to discover or f
straighter way to the consuming
they find themselves headed by a ri
middlemen, or thrown upon unknow
ple who prey on their ignorance, and
ply rob them of their goods. But if
ericans can bring their products to m
and place them well for sale—which
always assumed they do—why canno
English landowner and farmer? On
swer will suggest itself to many.
that the Yankee is a much keene
sharper fellow than the English gentle
and that he pursues his melancholy
ness simply with an eye to profit. O
other hand, farming is here an amuse
and dignified occupation, and only e
tionally a plan for money-making.

THE NEW GERMAN TARIFF.
The long meditated increase of the
man army will not be further delayed
that the Government is by the new
provided with a larger revenue.
will be an increase of upwards of t
seven thousand men, which will invo
extra outlay of nearly a million and
per annum.

THE RUSSIAN PLAGUE.
The Government officials who hav
quired into the cause of the plague repo
there is but one solution of the myst
namely, that the plague was transm
by infected clothes, goods, and cha
Booty, consisting of articles of num
descriptions, had been sent, as ea
September, from Armenia to Wetlij
in post packets, and there were sever
teresting cases evidencing that, after
tact with, or handling for some time
booty, illness, and often death, ha
sued in a few days.

THE AMERICAN CATTLE TRADE.
At a meeting of the Court of Co
Council of the City of London, o
inst., the Lord Mayor presiding, a
was brought up by Mr. H. A. Isaacs
the Markets Committee. It stated
consequent upon the orders-in-Counc
lative to cattle brought from Am
they had entered into an arrangemen
the General Steam Navigation Co
for the use of their vessels, where
tranship animals brought from Ameri
conveyance to the foreign cattle mar
Deptford. They had next turned their
tion to the increased accommodation n
sary to provide for that new and im
ant branch of the cattle trade, as w
for the general requirements of the
ket. Up to the present time 8,154
and 1,875 sheep had arrived from Am
of which 4,348 cattle were tranship
There was at present accommodation
the lairage of 2,850 cattle and 1
sheep, the whole of which had frequ
been required for the ordinary busin
the market prior to the arrival o
cattle or sheep from America. The
mittee were of opinion that further
vision should be made for the receptio
1,000 cattle and 10,000 sheep, and o
additional slaughter houses, and the
commended the sanctioning of works a
market with these views at an expe
£25,000. The report was adopted.

THE ORANGE CELEBRATIONS.
The London *Times* publishes the f
ing from its Irish correspondent:—
Orange processions in the North have
followed by some disturbances, thou
collisions such as occurred in former
are reported. In the neighbourho
Belfast there was rioting in several p
and at Carrick the police were oblig
peatedly to charge the mob and
several arrests. At Ballymacarett
was much excitement. A number o
sons were treated for scalp wounds i
Royal Hospital. At Conlisland,
party feuds are more embittered by
circumstances, a serious affray is sta
have occurred between the consta
and an armed body of Roman Cat
The Orangemen set to work to p
arches. The Roman Catholics re
to have a counter exhibition, and
up green arches in their own q
of the town. During the night
were fired by both parties, but no co
occurred, although the windows