THE TORONTO RUBBER CO.
OF CANADA.
T. McILROY, JR., & CO.
India Rubber goods of every description.
82 KING-ST. WEST.

The Toronto World.

COX & CO.,
STOCK BROKERS,
26 TORONTO-ST.
Continuous market quotations by direct wires.

EIGHTH YEAR — TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 26, 1887. — PRICE ONE CENT

CAUGHT BY OUR CRUISERS

AN AMERICAN FISHING SCHOONER SEIZED.

Two Boats with Seines and Fourteen Men Found Taking Fish in Shore Gathered in by One of the Canadian Fisheries Protective Fleet.

HALIFAX, N.S., July 25.—A despatch from Shelburne says: "The Gloucester fishing schooner, Annie W. Hodgson, Capt. Morrison, was brought up the harbor to-day by Capt. Knowlton of the Dominion Fishery Cruiser Advance. The facts connected with the vessel's arrest, as given by Capt. Morrison, are that during a fog yesterday the Hodgson lost a dory containing two men. After beating around in a vain search for the missing dory she at last, about daylight this morning, made Shelburne harbor and a boat was sent ashore to make enquiries, when the lost men were found. Just as the Hodgson was getting under way again she was boarded by a boat's crew from the Advance, and Capt. Knowlton taking charge of her brought her into the harbor, where she is now anchored. The charge made against her is violation of the customs laws in not reporting at the Custom House. Capt. Knowlton declines to give any information about the seizure.

Caught Shore-Fishing.

SOURIS, P.E.I., July 25.—The cruiser Critic yesterday captured two seine boats and seines and fourteen men belonging to the schooners Col. J. H. French and Argonaut, of Gloucester. They were caught shore-fishing off East Point, with their seines full of mackerel. The schooners left the boats and crews. The boats were towed in to Souris.

The U. S. Consul's Report.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., July 25.—A telegram was received to-day from U.S. Consul Carleton at Souris, P.E.I., stating that the seines and boats with all the crews of the schooners Col. J. H. France and Argonaut were seized yesterday off East Point, P.E.I., by the Dominion cutter Critic. It is said the vessels' boats were close in shore with the seines set when the cutter appeared. The vessels cleared out and escaped the cutter, but before the boats could escape they were seized. It is thought the vessels will be seized before getting home as they will have to put in for assistance.

Returned From the Fishing Grounds.

OTTAWA, July 25.—Hon. Mr. Foster, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, returned to the city on Saturday night from a three weeks' trip in the Acadia, during which time he sailed over 1000 miles and visited all the principal fishing grounds and personally inspected the means adopted to protect our fisheries. In conversation to-night he confirmed previous reports that the American fishermen were making more efforts this year to conform to Canadian law and to respect the Canadian fisheries than they did last year. The American fleet, he said, numbered at present over 120 sail, and they were reported to be having very hard luck outside the three mile limit, scarcely catching anything. On the other hand, the Canadian inshore fishing has been very good, especially the mackerel, and the price having gone up considerably in the United States markets on account of the small American catch, Canadian fishermen were doing exceedingly well. The lobster fishery in many sections has been a total failure and many of the lobster fishermen have taken up their pots and gone in for mackerel fishing. There is a very general opinion that the lobster business has been overdone and that unless stringent measures are adopted the crustacean will be exterminated.

SOME MORE DISALLOWNCE.

An Act of the Quebec Legislature Erased from the Statute Books.

OTTAWA, July 25.—His Excellency the Governor-General has, on the recommendation of the Minister of Justice, disallowed the act 49 Vic., chap. 98, of the Quebec Legislature, passed in 1886, incorporating the Lieutenant-Governor and giving him certain powers, amongst them the right to sue and be sued. The ground of disallowance is the same as that on which a similar act of the Manitoba Legislature was disallowed a short time ago, namely, that it is ultra vires for the Provincial Legislature to add or take from the powers of the lieutenant-governors, who are Dominion officers in the same sense that the Governor-General is an Imperial officer.

It looks as if there are lively times ahead in South Renfrew. Hon. Peter Mitchell appears to be conducting the campaign for the Liberals and is calling for help. Messrs. Eventurel, M.P.P., and Charles Devlin, the aspirant for the Liberal nomination for Ottawa County in the Quebec House, have gone to his assistance. On the Conservative side Hon. Mr. Thompson, J. J. Curran, M.P., and C. H. Mackintosh, left for Renfrew this afternoon to be present at the nomination to-morrow, and Hon. Mr. Foster follows to-morrow.

It is understood that Hon. Thos. White will have an article in the New York Forum for September, in reply to Mr. David A. Poe's doleful screed on the "Position of Canada" in the July number of that publication.

The lighthouse on West Haven Island, Mahone Bay, N.S., was burnt on June 28. A temporary light has been supplied, pending the erection of a new lighthouse.

At a special meeting of the City Council tonight the sum of $1000 was voted to assist the Provincial Exhibition, which opens here on Sept. 5.

Dr. Dawson, who is in charge of one of the parties sent out this spring to survey the boundary between Alaska and Canada, writes from the Yukon District to the Customs Department strongly advising the establishment of custom houses, as the district is likely to become thickly settled on account of its great mineral deposits and the settlers on both sides of the boundary are at present enjoying unrestricted free trade.

The Customs Department has under consideration a case from the Collector of Customs at Fort Erie against the Buffalo Specialty Manufacturing Company for alleged undervaluation.

A Brother of Mr. W. C. Beddome.

Mr. Geo. B. Beddome, mentioned in The World yesterday as being drowned at Narragansett Pier, R.I., last week, is a brother of Mr. Wm. C. Beddome of Parkdale. Deceased did not belong to Toronto, but was paying teller in Molsons Bank at London. Mr. Beddome yesterday received a telegram that the body had been recovered.

OUR OWN COUNTRY.

Items of Interest Received by Mail and Wire.

The Water Commissioners of London have decided that lawns must only be watered between 7.30 and 8 p.m.

Up to Saturday night fifteen miles of the Red River Valley Railway had been graded.

The Indian Department has commenced the annual payment of the treaty money, which amounts to $175,500.

John Dodds of Brantford, who cut his throat on Friday, died at the John H. Stratford Hospital on Sunday.

John C. Mustard of Norwich died some days ago in great suffering from lockjaw, the result of treading on a rusty nail.

The cigar dealer whose horses and stock were burned in the Bennett stables at Georgetown is J. W. Sangster of Hamilton.

Dr. S. P. May of the Educational Department paid a visit to the Art School at Hamilton yesterday and expressed satisfaction at its condition.

The Warton Echo enters upon the ninth year of its existence in an enlarged form and with every indication of vigorous youth. The Echo is a worthy representative of the Brice Peninsula.

During a thunderstorm on Sunday night a barn belonging to Wm. Parker of Glanford was struck by lightning and destroyed with its contents; loss $1500, partly covered by insurance.

A despatch from London says the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council has given leave to appeal in the case of the St. Catharines Milling and Lumber Company, involving the rights of the Ottawa and Ontario Governments in the disputed territory.

On Sunday the bathing houses belonging to the Arlington Hotel at Cobourg and the roller rink at that place were destroyed by fire; incendiary; loss unknown; $500 insurance on the rink.

John Morrison, who says he is a printer, was fined $10 and costs at Hamilton yesterday for trespassing on the Grand Trunk Railway. He was on his road home to Battle Creek, and was stealing a ride on the Pacific express.

Henry Govier and Geo. Healey of Hamilton hired a team from Little & Fowler, livery stable keepers, on Sunday. They drove to Grimsby and back and around the city. One of the horses dropped dead and the other was nearly killed. The men are on bail to answer.

THE ST. THOMAS ACCIDENT.

Continuation of the Inquest—The Evidence of the Train Hands.

ST. THOMAS, Ont., July 25.—The adjourned inquest on the death of the victims of the late collision opened this evening at 7.30 in the Court House before Coroner Vanbuskirk.

The first witness was brakeman John Mason, who testified to being on the train on the day of the disaster. He saw both Donnelly and the conductor, neither of whom were under the influence of liquor. He examined the first two coaches at the Port and saw that the brakes worked all right. He saw the conductor examine several other cars. He came upon the last coach, but heard no whistle on approaching the crossing at St. Thomas.

Allan Davis, brakeman on the front part of the train, was standing two or three coaches from the rear of the train at the Port when the engineer applied the brakes and he felt the brakes working all right. He heard two whistles at St. Thomas. The first was for the semaphore and the second was an uncertain one. He did not apply brakes. He believed the engineer and the conductor were both sober. He did not think the conductor tested the brakes at Port Stanley. Assistant-Superintendent Larmour explained the action taken by the Grand Trunk Railway Company on the night of the accident. He did not think from the evidence given that Brakeman Mason or Conductor Spettigue had done their duty.

Mechanical Superintendent McIlwain fully explained the working of the air brakes. He stated that the brake on the burned coach was of different mechanism from those on the other coaches, and if similarly used would have a directly opposite effect from that intended. His version of the affair was that when the last coach of the train which went down was switched on the ill-fated train the air tap, which had been closed going down, was left closed, and thus prevented the action of the air from the engine on all the cars back of the tender on the train.

The inquest was adjourned at 12.30 until to-morrow evening at 7.30.

A BIG BLAZE AT OTTAWA.

The Official Debates of the Senate and Commons Injured by Fire.

OTTAWA, July 25.—What threatened to be a very disastrous fire broke out about 8 o'clock this evening in some sheds in the rear of A. S. Woodburn's printing office, Elgin-street, and in a few minutes spread to the third floor of the building used as a bindery, where the official debates of the Senate and Commons for last session were laid out for binding. The flames made short work of the sheds and did some damage to The Journal printing office, but nothing of consequence and the issue of the paper will not be affected. The fire was very fierce for awhile and threatened to sweep away the whole block, but the firemen worked splendidly and in half an hour after they arrived had it under control. The fire was burning for some time before the alarm was struck and had made great headway before any water was thrown on it.

The loss on the building and plant, except the debates, will probably not exceed $5000, and is fully covered by insurance. The Senate debates are safe and uninjured. There was no insurance on them. There is some doubt whether the Commons debates can be used or not. They were all folded ready for binding and the flames scorched the edges and they were also pretty well drenched, but it is thought that with close trimming of the edges, the margins being large, they can be utilized. It is impossible to tell positively to-night whether they will have to be reprinted or not. If they have to be the loss on them will be about $20,000, which is fully covered by insurance, the official debates being one of the few things which the Government keeps insured from the time they are commenced until finished. The policy expired a few days ago and was renewed for three months more.

The fire caused considerable alarm at both the Russell and Grand Union hotels, which were in great danger. Showers of sparks fell on the Russell, but Dr. Martin organized a bucket brigade and saved the roof from ignition. The fire did not last long, but was exceedingly lively while it lasted.

HOMICIDE AT EAST HALIFAX.

A Man Fires a Charge of Shot Into the Body of Another.

HALIFAX, N.S., July 25.—News was received this afternoon of a terrible affair which occurred at Beaver Harbor, East Halifax, on Saturday. George Currie of Beaver Harbor went to the house of his uncle, Henry Hawbolt, with the intention, it is said, of picking a quarrel with him. Arriving at the house he smashed in the door. Hawbolt having seen Currie, coming towards his place loaded his gun with shot, and after the door had been broken in he threatened Currie that he would kill him if he entered the house. Hawbolt, it appears, then discharged the gun, the contents entering Currie's bowels. Yesterday morning Currie died in great agony.

Hawbolt, immediately after the shooting took place, surrendered himself to the authorities. Both men lived near each other, and, it is said, have been employed in illicit liquor selling, and have been at sword's points for a long time. Hawbolt is a man about 45 years of age. The mother of Currie is Hawbolt's sister.

THE NAVAL REVIEW.

It Was the Greatest Display the World Has Ever Seen.

LONDON, July 25.—The papers here concur in the opinion that the review at Spithead on Saturday was the finest display of naval strength the world has ever seen.

The Paris Figaro says a long time must elapse before it will be possible to again witness so superb a collection of war ships. England may justly be proud of the review. It was an imposing manifestation of her strength and wealth.

Distinguished Canadians Present.

LONDON, July 25.—Among those on the Malabar, the guests of the Admiralty, were the following Canadians: Sir Alexander Galt, Sir John Rose, Col. Ouimet, M.P., Mr. G. A. Kirkpatrick, M.P., Mr. Justice Gwynne, Mr. McCarthy, M.P., Mr. Mulock, M.P., and Mr. McMaster.

SIR JOHN ENJOYING HIMSELF.

Our Correspondent Says He is Much Pleased With Incharran.

DALHOUSIE, N.B., July 25.—Sir John is enjoying himself immensely, chatting and associating with the guests at the hotel, and is very much pleased with the beauty of the place.

Hon. John Carling and Mr. Scarth of Winnipeg arrived last night.

JOHN HERBERT BEATY.

Opening of the C.P.R. Bridge at St. Anne.

MONTREAL, July 25.—Sir George Stephen, Sir D. Smith, Hon. J. H. Pope, Minister of Railways; Vice-President VanHorne, R. B. Angus and T. G. Shaughnessy, Assistant General Manager, left on a special train this morning for St. Anne's bridge, which was completed to-day. The train passed over the bridge about 4 o'clock, being the first to cross the new structure.

The St. Lawrence bridge will be finished on Thursday, and passengers and trains will be running by Aug. 1.

Carelessness Causes Two Deaths.

HUDSON, Wis., July 25.—The south bound passenger train on the North Wisconsin division of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railway, ran into an open switch at Cumberland station. Engineer John Donohue of Hudson and Fireman Webster of Altoona were killed. The engine, express and baggage cars were wrecked. Carelessness caused the accident.

Drowned in the Grand River.

GALT, July 25.—Charlie Kinsman, aged about 12, eldest son of J. H. Kinsman, was drowned in the Grand River here this afternoon by falling off a small raft he had been using to float himself around the river. The body was recovered half an hour afterwards.

A Child Run Over and Killed.

MONTREAL, July 25.—A 7-year-old son of Charles Labelle, professor of music, was run over by an empty stone cart to-day and killed.

IT WAS A GRAND VICTORY.

THE GREAT AND HEROIC BATTLE OF LUNDY'S LANE.

A Graphic Description of an All Night Struggle Which Took Place Seventy-Three Years Ago—A Commemorative Gathering on the Battle Field.

LUNDY'S LANE, July 25.

LOOKING from the top of the crest where, seventy-three years ago today, Canadian, British and American troops struggled for the vantage in the bloodiest battle ever fought on Canadian soil, the mists of Niagara Cataract rise in a thick white filmy veil over the tree tops a mile away, and the thunder of the mighty rush of waters reverberates through the forests and rolls over the farm lands until its echoes are lost among the fruit orchards of the Eden of Canada, the famed Niagara Peninsula.

Three miles to the front is Chippewa, where Major-Gen. Riall on July 5, with 1500 regulars, 500 militia and 300 Indians, attacked the American forces, 4000 strong, and was defeated after a hard fought contest, and where, too, the beaten American forces halted for one night after their taste of British cold steel at Lundy's Lane.

Seventeen miles further on is Fort Erie, where the Americans were subsequently cooped up by half their numbers of British and Canadian soldiers until finally they betook themselves across the frontier and sat down amid the devastation that blackened their country and left not a building standing from Niagara to Black Rock, and seven miles to the left can be seen the dark shaft of Brock's Monument towering aloft on Queenston Heights, while away to the right stretches the road that gives its name to one of the most glorious bits of Canadian history.

You can get to Lundy's Lane in two ways. Stopping on the Canadian side you come out by the horse cars at a cost of the smallest coin of the currency of the realm. If you go over to the American side you have to take a carriage at a cost of many shekels, while the bridge-keeper dives deep into your pocket; the custom house officer manglas your grip-sack, and the livery driver impresses you with the idea that about $2 will be the correct thing to solace him for having bestowed on you the honor of his company. He will also point out to you the various places along the way where spirituous viands are to be had for money—your money, of course—and if you refuse to take the hint, will look at you and breathe hard in a most uncomfortable, not to say demoniac, way that begets in you an unholy desire to revive on the spot the rite of human sacrifice.

Seventy-three years ago Gen. Brown, commanding the American forces, lay at Chippewa with 5000 men. Riall lay at Lundy's Lane, whither, at 5.30 in the evening, came Gen. Drummond from Toronto by way of Queenston with 800 regulars and militia. Brown had been expecting an attack with his whole force, and when Drummond arrived Riall had already commenced a retreat, his advance guard, 800 strong, being already some distance away. Drummond promptly sent to recall them and at once formed his line of battle. On the summit of the hill he planted a battery of five field guns, with two brass 24-pounders slightly in advance. In rear of the battery he posted the 89th Regiment, a detachment of the Royal Scots and the light company of Glengarry Light Infantry held the extreme right and the Canadian militia and a detachment of the 3d Buffs the left, while a squadron of the 19th Light Dragoons were placed slightly in the rear. The enemy were already within 600 yards, the battery opened fire, and Scott's brigade, being 2000 strong, while Ripley's brigade, which soon joined, added 2000 more, and Brown himself shortly arrived with another 1000 men.

From 5.30 until 9 o'clock Drummond fought the American forces, his cannon doing terrible execution and his men standing firm, even when his left flank was flung back to the crest of the hill by sheer weight of numbers and his gunners were being bayonetted as they worked their pieces. At the latter hour Riall's advance guard, which had been recalled, came up and with it 400 militia, reinforcing Drummond with 1200 men. Then the battle raged with greater fury than ever. The moon shed a faint light that failed to pierce the battle smoke and was lost before the spouting flame of the artillery and the volleying musketry. By a desperate charge the Americans at length captured the battery and drove the British troops over the hill, but old Drummond threw off his hat, called his men, and with a grand cheer they swept back again over the hill, retook their own battery, and, capturing one gun of the enemy, turned it against the Americans. But the latter were not yet satisfied. Pushing their guns close up to Drummond's batteries there ensued a cannon duel at a few paces, dealing wreck and ruin about in horrible manner. But British could stand as again brought in into play and at midnight, with the bayonet goading his sides, Brown reluctantly began his retreat, halting at Chippewa and finally falling back on Fort Erie.

The battle field was a terrible spectacle. Seventeen hundred men lay dead and wounded on the trampled and torn sod, while those unhurt were literally exhausted. The British loss was 870. The Americans had 930 killed and wounded and lost 300 prisoners. The Americans call the battle Bridgewater and claim it as a victory for themselves.

To-day there is scarce a trace of the battle to be found. Standing on the eminence that formed the key of the position one cannot understand how Drummond's 1600 could stand before Brown's 5000. The hill is nothing more than a gentle slope up which a regiment could come at the double without winding them. In no place is there anything like a declivity, and Brown could have marched around either of the British flanks with the utmost ease. There is not a strong piece of ground within miles, and there was no forest on the hill to screen its defenders. Lundy's Lane is a nice piece of sandy country road that comes up the little ascent and then runs along towards Welland. It was back over this road that the left was thrown when that flank was turned, and it was across this road that both armies swept in the carnage of their bayonet charges. At the foot of the hill there is a cross road, and on this road and the lane stands the town of Drummondville, now called Niagara Falls South, presumably because it is not south from Niagara. On this cross-road there still stands a house and stable belonging to Mr. Spence, which were in existence at the time of the battle. Both were pierced with cannon balls, and to this day show the scars of the strife. The only other building near at the time was on the old Cook farm. The house has since been torn down, but on the day of the battle it was used as a hospital, and when the family returned to it the morning after there were three inches of congealed blood on the floor.

The famous hill was turned into a burying ground and is a cemetery to this day. The whole place is a grave. You walk over graves, stand on them, and the sexton digs in them. Close by the fence, next the church, is the grave of the American, Capt. Abraham Hull, who was buried where he fell and in the position his body occupied when found. He must have fallen within ten feet of the battery. He was a son of the Gen. Hull who surrendered at Detroit. Along the top of the hill the infantry were buried, principally in trenches, but the whole enclosure is covered with mounds. The artillerymen were buried on the slope of the hill. The dead were only buried about two feet deep and nowadays the spade of the sexton turns up skulls in the ghastly manner of the Shakesperean grave-digger or old Kaspar's ploughshare.

At the gate leading to the church is pointed out the place where the American dead who could not be buried were burned. Two hundred bodies, local tradition says, were piled up, fuel piled over them, the torch applied and the whole given over to the most awful holocaust that has ever smirched Canadian soil. No grave-digger disturbs their bones. The cemetery has been shamefully neglected. The ground is overgrown and run wild, the old gray stones that marked the resting places of the dead are in many instances overthrown, broken and defaced. The wooden tablets have been, with three exceptions, destroyed, fences are rotting and tumbled down, and the place uncared for and desolate. Yet it is full of interest to the student. It was a burying ground before and it became a shambles on the day of battle.

I found one little tablet to-day, a piece of rough brown stone, rudely carved, bearing date 1798. It records the death of one Mr. Skinner. Another moss-grown, old yellow slab, crumbling with age, is in memory of James Heaslip, who died Jan. 7, 1813. But those stones in memory of men who died in the battle possess the greatest interest. They are very few in number and many cannot now be deciphered. There is one, a substantial granite pillar, to the memory of Captain Robert Dassie Patteson of the 6th Regiment of Infantry, Royal 1st Warwickshire. Above the inscription is the crest of the regiment and on the reverse side these words: "Erected by order of his surviving brothers and sisters." T. C. P." The "T. C. P." stands for T. C. Patteson, the postmaster of Toronto. Capt. Patteson served under Sir John Moore and the Duke of Wellington in Spain, and was killed at Fort Erie after Lundy's Lane. Just above it is a marble slab to the memory of Lieut. William Henphill, of the 26th Cameronians, who died in 1854, and beside it one to Lieut.-Col. Gordon and Capt. Torrens, both killed at Fort Erie, erected by Major Barry Fox, their friend and companion, in 1851.

Wandering through this city of the dead I came to an iron fence surrounding a stone cairn, surmounted by a flat marble slab, marking the tomb of Lieut.-Col. the Hon. Cecil Bishopp of the 1st Foot Guards and Inspecting Field Officer of Upper Canada at that time. He had served with distinction in Holland, Spain and Portugal, was mortally wounded while engaged at Black Rock on July 13, 1813, and died three days after. He was the only son of the Baron de Le Zouche Sir Cecil Bishopp. The tomb was restored in 1846 by his sisters. Of the three wooden slabs remaining only one can be deciphered, that of Private Wilson of the Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment. Several old warriors have been buried here in later times, among others Lieut.-Col. Philip Delatre and Major Richard Leonard of the 104th Regiment.

Here, too, is the family burying ground of Mr. Street, within whose enclosure there are eleven graves, from the big gray slab that marks the resting place of Samuel Street of Connecticut, who settled here in 1790 and died in 1844, to the marble tomb of Thomas Clarke Street, M.P., who died in 1872. Here also are the graves of the Pearls, the Cooks, the Biggars, the Jarmalins, all old families, and there are numberless graves so overgrown with bushes that the stones cannot be seen and the names even are forgotten. The old sexton, himself an old soldier, tells wonderful stories of this old graveyard and moralizes stolidly when his spade turns up the bones of forgotten heroes.

Yet, neglected and all, the spot is one of pride to our people, for there, at the foot of the hill on the left of the line where snug homes and smiling cottages now stand, Canadian soldiers, not English regulars, but native born Canadian militia, when overborne by Col. Miller's advance, fighting with odds of three to one, fell back only to the crest of the road, and there they stopped and there they stayed. They were there when the British under the ridge came over against the Chippewa, they were there when the great crush overpowered the battery and threw the 81st and the Buffs clean off the ridge, leaving the foe at their backs; they were there when that terrible lull came about 9 o'clock, waiting for the moon to rise, so that they could see to fight; they were there when the reinforcements swept up, and they were there to the end, fighting desperately all the time, never again receding, and the last men to cease firing that night were the Peninsular veterans fought not steadier that day than did the Canadian militia.

There are two people living here who were eye-witnesses of the battle. One is Mr. Cook, then a lad of 6 years, who has many interesting stories to tell. The other is Mrs. Sutton, then 4 years old, whose recollection is of the wounded being carried into their house. Eleven miles up the road lives old Tony Wilson, who was an ammunition boy on that day and got his on the fork by a spent ball.

The Lundy's Lane Historical Society held a celebration here to-day. The society is newly created and the object is to restore the grounds in some way. They met at the cemetery this afternoon, the principal persons present being Rev. Mr. Bull, President; Richard Spawn, C. C. Full, Wm. Dalton, H. G. A. Cook, V. M. Porter and James Murray. The intention was to have an interchange of ideas, but, as nobody app ared to have any, they put up a sign showing that this was indeed the site of the great battle, spread some Canadian and American flags about and then fell to thinking. Finally somebody got shovels and all hands went to work digging for relics. There was no difficulty in finding remains and many interesting mementoes were carried off. The World secured a very fair sample of a skull and cross-bones, sundry detached teeth and other similar debris and a pair of buttons of more or less value.

About 6 o'clock a wind fall appeared in the shape of an American county school convention, some fifty strong. Being learned they quickly consented to remain and subsequently partook of lemonade, cake and other light refreshments at the Mechanics' Hall. Later a meeting was held in the Town Hall which was fairly well attended. The principal speakers were the Americans, and being there, nobody, of course, could claim that there had been a Canadian victory. The historical part was done by a person named Remmington, who runs a crematory in Buffalo and is naturally interested in dead things. His version of the little unpleasantness was to the effect that the American Col. Miller crept around the Canadian flank, captured the guns from behind, and then both sides marched off the field and quit fighting. Commissioner Walsh of Buffalo was also one of the principal speakers, as was a Gen. Hull. Rev. Canon Houston, Rev. Mr. Hubbs and other clerical gentlemen and lay fellow-citizens from both sides of the line also spoke, the burden of their address being that it was wrong for nation to make war against nation, and that the sword should be beaten, etc., and the spear turned into, etc.

Resolutions were carried in favor of erecting a monument and repairing the grounds, and the American brethren will be expected to chip in and help with the finances, and Government will also be interceded with.

As it stands Lundy's Lane Cemetery is a disgrace to the country and to the people. It would be no more than an act of decency for the Government to restore the place and make it what it commemorates, a place of glory to every Canadian.

CHAT ACROSS THE CABLE.

A heavy storm has swept over Switzerland doing great damage to the crops.

Rev. Mr. Parker preached his last sermon in London on Sunday before going to Brooklyn.

A Calcutta despatch says all on board the steamer Mahrata, which foundered off Hooghly Point, were saved except six, including the engineer.

The tribes of Hazares who are located west of Cabul have refused to aid the Ameer of Afghanistan in suppressing the revolt against his authority.

At a meeting at Bodyke, Michael Davitt and his wife distributed presents of money and medals to a number of girls who defended their homes against the police during the recent evictions.

Gen. Cluseret has published memoirs of his connection with the Commune. He warns the ruling classes that if they drive the people to despair they will find of fruit to save burying one of Stratheru's "cheap preserving kettles," the best and cheapest in the city. 2

CHAUTAUQUANS UNDER TENTS.

Their Hotel Was Not Ready and They Take to Canvas Houses.

The Canadian Chautauqua began the work of the session yesterday in their park at Niagara-on-the-Lake. The attendance was not large, but the directors and teachers were not disheartened, as they claim that all great institutions generally sprang from small beginnings; and that they will put forth the greater effort to surmount the difficulties which beset the undertaking during this year at least. These difficulties consist in most part of the unfinished state of the preparations necessary to accommodate the teachers, students and visitors.

It was expected that the hotel would be completed at the appointed time of opening the work of the session, but in this the president and office-bearers are grievously disappointed. No doubt, this will account, to some extent, for the slim attendance of students yesterday, as it is claimed that a false report is current throughout the province that there is no boarding accommodation as yet provided in the park.

All day yesterday, however, mechanics were busy pitching tents for class-rooms and making such arrangements as will provisionally take the place of the hotel as yet uncompleted. A tent 140x20 has been erected, which is divided into neat and spacious bedrooms and made comfortable by the laying down throughout its length of a solid plank floor. Then again there is at a short distance from this a tent circular in form, which is used as a dining room and capable of entertaining any number of guests. Similar places are provided for culinary and other purposes. One of the greatest drawbacks, especially to visitors from Toronto and elsewhere, is the distance which the park is from the steamboat landing and the railway station. To meet these laborers are busy at work constructing a wharf on the north side of the park, where passengers will be landed, thus enabling them to walk in five minutes to the headquarters of the circle. It is hoped that this will have the effect of attracting visitors in large numbers from Toronto.

The New York Central Railway will also extend their track to the park.

The following composed the program of exercises yesterday which will be carried out daily until the close of the session:

7 to 7.30 a.m., calisthenic exercises for teachers and other adults.

9 to 10 a.m., children's hour, for children above Kindergarten age. Mrs. J. S. Arthurs.

9 to 10 a.m., how to teach reading by the phonic method. A class for public school teachers. Miss L. Hughes.

10 to 10.30 a.m., Kindergarten class. Mrs. James L. Hughes and Miss Louise M. Currie.

9 to 10 a.m., Bible study, assembly Bible outlines. Rev. John McEwen.

10 to 11 a.m., teaching, assembly Normal outlines. James L. Hughes.

11 to 12 a.m., musical training for teachers of Public and Sunday-schools. A. Thom Cringan.

11 to 12 a.m., drawing, children's class. Miss E. C. Scurrock.

3 to 5 p.m., lectures on "The Kindergarten for Mothers," Sunday-school teachers and Public School teachers. Mrs. James L. Hughes.

A "rambling class" will be organized for the practical study of the ferns and flowers of the district. Those who wish to take up this delightful exercise will be expected to bring with them a copy of Spotton's Botany, Part II.

In the afternoon Rev. Prof. Clark of Trinity College gave his well-known lecture to a fair and appreciative audience on "Our Common Birds." Prof. Clark was highly complimented at the close for the literary and moral excellency of his lecture.

Between the Chautauqua and the meeting of Believers, held in the Pavilion of the Queen's Royal Hotel, Old Niagara is the present time alive with visitors from all parts of Canada and the United States. The hotels and private houses are severely taxed to meet the demand for boarding houses.

At the Pavilion.

Yesterday's meeting at the Pavilion was made unusually interesting owing to the presence there of eminent American divines. In the forenoon Rev. Dr. Brookes of St. Louis gave a powerful address on the "Inspiration of Scripture." He rebutted the objections made by infidels to the authenticity of Scripture and criticized, much to the apparent satisfaction of the meeting, the teaching of such ministers as advance the theory of plenary inspiration. The Doctor claimed that every word in the Old and New Testaments was inspired by God. Summed up his views are that the apostles, when they wrote the gospels and epistles, were mere automatons. Not only was the thought given to them by the Almighty, but also the words. To make good his contention he went over passage after passage of the New Testament, showing the unity of thought and language characteristic of the whole. The reverend gentleman's style of speaking is more logmatic than rational; rather more conversational than eloquent.

Interesting addresses were also delivered throughout the day by Revs. Dr. Parsons and Denovan of this city. These meetings are largely attended, and the interest in the service is intense owing to the excellent character of the singing and the practical tendency of the addresses.

THE CASS CASE.

Contemptible Conduct of the Police in the Enquiry.

LONDON, July 25.—The line some inferior police officials have taken in the Regent-street case scandalises the London public. They have stirred the slums of Stockton, where Miss Cass formerly lived, in order to rake up evidence against her, which they seem to have failed to find and which at any rate has nothing to do with this matter. Then they collected and repeated a quantity of gossip about her presence in Regent-street as corroboration of the testimony of the policeman Endicott, who arrested her. This effort also broke down. The alleged witnesses do not appear, though second-hand hearsay evidence is allowed in this singular enquiry.

Sir Charles Warren has now given orders which will compel counsel either to produce witnesses or abandon the charges against Miss Cass. These proceedings strengthen public opinion against the conduct of the police and in favor of the girl. A leading magistrate who has hitherto supported his colleagues now tells me he is convinced of Miss Cass' innocence.

The Massachusetts Flood.

BOSTON, July 25.—A late despatch from Great Barrington says that but one life was lost, twenty-three bridges were gone beside grist mills, dams and factories. A special from Great Barrington says the greatest damage was caused in the valleys of the Green and Black Grocery Rivers, the major portion of the flood passing down the latter river, causing the greatest destruction on the New York side. It is said that twenty-three bridges have been destroyed and that the total loss is over $500,000.

Forty-Eight Horses Destroyed.

NEW YORK, July 25.—A fire broke out at 5 o'clock this morning in the building Nos. 65 and 69 West Thirteenth-street, in which a hundred horses were stabled and forty-eight of them were burned to death. The building is occupied by Fleishmann's Vienna bakery and the horses were owned by that concern. Total loss $40,000.

Spread of the Cholera.

LONDON, July 25.—Forty-nine new cases of cholera and twenty-two deaths from the disease were reported at Catania on Saturday. As Francontre there were fourteen new cases and seven deaths, at Patuno twelve cases and five deaths, and at Adirus seven cases and six deaths. A few deaths were reported in other towns.

A Volcano in Full Blast.

MALTA, July 25.—A violent volcanic eruption has occurred on the Island of Galita, off the coast of Tunis. Streams of lava are rushing from the crater of the volcano and the glare of the flames is visible for fifty miles.

Penny Wise! Pound Foolish.

—Captain Caraway says the stingiest people in the world live in Florida, one man using a wart on the back of his neck as a collar button. This is nearly as bad as the stingy housekeeper who spoiled $5.00 worth of fruit to save buying one of Stratheru's "cheap preserving kettles," the best and cheapest in the city. 2

POOR HARRY SYLVESTER.

THE TROUBLES OF THE WILD SON OF AN ENGLISH DOCTOR.

Two Thornhill Farmers Committed for Trial on the Charge of Having Kidnapped Him—Was He Badly Treated? —A Cross Letter From His Father.

A queer case is that of three young men, Hastings Porter, Charles Porter and Edwin Langstaff, living in the vicinity of Thornhill, who were arrested last Friday on the charge of having kidnapped Harry Sylvester, a boy of 16, who came from England this spring. Briefly the facts are these:

Sylvester is the son of Dr. Henry Sylvester, a physician living at 7 Bessborough Gardens, Westminster, London, Eng., and by all accounts he is one of those frequent harum-scarum youths with a bad temper, so bad that his father cannot control him. He was for a time on a British training ship after leaving school, where he caused trouble to parents and teachers, and finally his father sent him to Canada to learn farming with Mr. Hastings Porter, a young English gentleman, the son of the Dean of Birmingham, who is farming near Thornhill. With him is his brother Charles, who came out in March last. Recent events have led to the arrest of the two Porters and Edwin Langstaff, the son of John Langstaff, a well to do farmer living near by. The preliminary investigation took place at 2 o'clock yesterday in Judge Morgan's room, the Court House, before Messrs. J. M. Winfield, J.P., and Thomas Uttley, J.P., and the facts elicited there will give a good idea of what The World has already said. County Crown Attorney Badgerow conducted the prosecution, while Mr. Fred M. Morson of Bigelow & Morson defended the prisoners, who sat together on a bench. The Porters are typical young Englishmen of the better class, ruddy faced and stout, Hastings wearing a rather loud suit of very rough yellow checked tweed, and Charles being attired in a light grey checked suit. They were attended by a couple of other well-dressed young Britishers, who proved to be amateur farmers, one being a son of the Dean of Canterbury. Langstaff is a young Canadian of good appearance, who took the affair much more coolly than his associates in trouble. The information charged that the defendants did unlawfully, forcibly and feloniously cause Harry Sylvester to be transported out of Canada against his will, and that they unlawfully, forcibly and feloniously held him to serve against his will in Canada.

The first witness was Mr. Abraham Hibberson, who is a gentleman of leisure boarding at the Queen's Royal Hotel, Thornhill, and who is also an Englishman of mature age, and longer in Canada than the Porters. It was Mr. Hibberson who laid the information, and his evidence contains the chief facts on which the prosecution for prosecution are based. His evidence was to the effect that when he first met Harry Sylvester, which was in the latter part of last June, the lad complained of bad treatment by Hastings Porter and was rejoicing at having left him. He had neither shoes nor socks and his flannel shirt had been worn for a month. Rev. Mr. Bates gave him shoes and socks. The boy had been put to work with Farmer John Langstaff but Mr. John Langstaff grew tired of him, refused to keep him and said he would have him arrested for vagrancy because he had found that under an old act people walking around without employment could be arrested. Mr. Hibberson said that he took the boy to sleep with him at the hotel, and that young Sylvester was very restless and nervous and cried out in his sleep fearing Hastings Porter. One evening the two of them went to Porter's house and Harry asked for the key of his trunk which Porter had, as he desired to get some clean clothes. It was refused. He also demanded his revolvers and a clasp knife but Porter said he had sold them and he refused to give up the money he had got for them. That night Hastings Porter and Langstaff entered Hibberson's room at midnight and Porter insisted that Harry should accompany him because he wanted him to assist in binding early next morning. Harry refused, even under threats of force, said he was afraid of Porter and put himself under the care of the witness. It was finally agreed that Harry should spend the rest of the night at the house of Rev. Mr. Bates and go to Langstaff's in the morning, and the party of four went out, Mr. Hibberson accompanying the boy. Once out Porter went back on the agreement, and when they got to Langstaff's Porter was positively refused to allow the lad to enter, but he and Langstaff forced him along the road, each holding an arm. That was the last Mr. Hibberson saw of him and he alleged that Harry had been abducted.

Yards, Mr. Morson the witness said that he had acted only as a Christian and a fellow-countryman of the lad's would act. Harry had been unjustly and cruelly used and had said that if Hastings Porter ever dared to mention his mother's name he would shoot him.

Rev. W. T. Bates, the Anglican rector at Thornhill, told of how long he had known Harry. When he asked Porter about the lad he said he was thoroughly bad, but the boy complained of ill-treatment and when he asked the witness to write to his father the latter did so. He considered him a good average boy.

This concluded the evidence. There being nothing whatever against Charles Porter he was discharged, but the others were committed for trial. Langstaff was admitted to bail, himself in $600 and two sureties of $250 each, the latter being necessary, considering the