The Weekly Tribune.

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Weekly Tribune.
WITH SUPPLEMENT.

ST. JOHN, N. B., SEPT. 1, 1874.

Mr. Geo. H. Miner of Westmorland Point is authorized to act as general agent for the TRIBUNE.

The Naval Revolution.

Revolutions in the arts of peace and war are effected in such a way as not to be seen except by looking back upon them. How silent but how effectual has been the overturn in naval matters within a few years! The nations were building broadside ships, as usual, and dreaming of repetitions of such battles as those of Trafalgar and the Nile, when the sinking of the Merrimac by the little mailed Monitor at Hampton Roads startled them as the arrow-proof Knights of Spain startled the simple-minded warriors of Mexico and Peru. Still dreaming of old-fashioned naval battles the maritime nations began the construction of iron-clad fleets, although the destruction wrought by the swift-footed Alabama and the system of torpedo coast defence elaborated by Maury should have taught them better. A fleet is for the destruction of an enemy's commerce and the defence of coasts and harbors, and it is evident that swift steamships and a torpedo system are the most effectual for both purposes. A hundred iron-clads would not have done the Alabama's work, and a very large number would have been required to give the protection to harbors that was afforded by Maury's torpedoes.

In the Franco-German war no use was made of the iron-clads of either combatant. Neither nation seemed willing to risk its costly mailed naval warriors to the chances of battle. Victory at the loss of a quarter of the fleet would have been too dear by far. The iron-clads were almost useless. And if the Germans, for instance, had sent a fleet to capture a French colony, what would have been the good of the achievement? They would have asked and received a colony, if they had wanted one, as one of the terms of peace. If a dozen German colonies had been captured during the war by the French fleet they would have been restored, of course, when peace was made. When one nation has another by the throat she need not be concerned about a pinch on her own toes.

The maritime powers of Europe own 244 of these most expensive of war engines—England having 38, France 28, Turkey 15, Russia 15, Austria 11, Spain 7, Denmark 3, Germany 3, Greece 2—and still the work of building goes on. The next war between maritime nations will demonstrate the uselessness of these ships for offensive purposes, as compared with lighter and swifter craft, and their inteniority to torpedoes for harbor and coast defence, and then their construction will cease.

One of these immense floating batteries, costing a year's revenue, may be destroyed by a few dollars worth of some explosive concealed beneath the surface of the water and communicated with by a submarine wire from the shore. It would require, for instance, only a trifling part of the cost of an iron-clad ship to make all the water approaches to this city so dangerous that no fleet could venture within range of our wharves.

Flying squadrons are essential in time of peace to secure a nation's commercial marine and roving subjects from being rudely interfered with, and fleets may again be employed for transporting armies across the ocean. But, as it is evident that the way to injure an enemy on the sea is to attack his merchantmen, and that the way to defend a coast or harbor is to render it unapproachable with concealed engines of destruction, there is a strong probability that the world will seldom again see another great naval conflict.

The Prosperity of England.

"Who says that Britain's noon is o'er?" is a question to which a vigorous reply is given in a poem in another column. The poet, however, merely deals with the fighting aspect of the question. The London *Globe* has a leading article dealing with the question in another aspect, and takes an equally roseate view of the condition of the empire. With London as a basis for judgment, on account of the minuteness of the statistics annually furnished by police and other reports, the *Globe* is led to believe that the condition of England is still improving at a fair rate of progress. The prosperity of England is not held to be indicated by the great fortunes that a few are amassing, nor by the rapid increase in the aggregate wealth of the nation, but by the fact that the poorer classes are growing prosperous at an even quicker rate than the rich. If this is the case with the poor the enriching of a few cannot be indicative of general ruin, as some theorists have declared. The returns showing the amount of existing pauperism and crime are relied upon chiefly as proof of the prosperity of the masses. These show that only about three-fourths as many beggars were taken into custody in 1873 as in the previous year, and that the arrests were only 73,857, against 78,203. The mere fact of there being a diminution in the number of arrests is not so significant as the fact that there is a general diminution in the number of burglaries, robberies and grand larcenies in dwellings, since it is well known that these are the crimes to which men are tempted by extreme poverty. The police statistics, however, show that one kind of crime is on the increase—larceny by servants. As it is not poverty that provokes this crime, house servants being well fed, clothed and paid in England, the fact does not militate against the argument that the condition of the lower class is improving. The larcenous habits of house servants are attributed to the debasing effects of drink, the keeping of liquors in the groceries to which they are sent being one of the causes of their acquiring an appetite for intoxicants. In the "provinces"—England outside of the metropolis—indications are everywhere seen of national prosperity. The crops promise well, there is a recovery of trade, coal exhibits no tendency to rise in price, and the iron, steel and cotton manufactures are showing increased activity. Pauperism steadily decreased throughout all England during the last twelve months, even though trade was dull, wages declined, and the industries of the country were interrupted by disastrous strikes.

Further proof that the facts on which a rose-colored view of England are based are not exceptional, and that there are good reasons for believing that our Mother Country is growing in prosperity and power, are furnished by a blue-book that has been recently issued upon the national debt. In 1857 the debt stood at £839,319,326, and since then the total has steadily contracted, until now it amounts to £785,761,761, being a decrease of £53,757,565, or an average of about £2,067,600 per annum for 26 years. But the whole of this decrease is not due to actual payments, about £8,000,000 being on account of diminished capital, value of terminable annuities, &c. With what was paid off in April, 1857, the amount would be considerably more. During this time, every year but four has shown a reduction of taxes, and £34,334,523 have been remitted since that time.

Vagrant Children.

New York has made up its mind that it is better and cheaper to support and educate abandoned and vagrant children than to watch, catch, convict and imprison them hereafter, as, if they don't learn to be useful, they must grow up to lives of crime. The Board of Education has been given authority over all children—between the ages of eight and fourteen—"found wandering about the streets and public places during school hours, having no lawful occupation or business, and growing up in ignorance." The children are to be sent to the ordinary schools, or be taken charge of by the Board and kept in confinement, educated and taught useful trades. Such a law as this is difficult of enforcement, and is liable to abuse, but there can be no question of its necessity. The streets of a large city like New York are full of little beggars whose only education is in the ways of crime, and a great proportion of them may be rescued and made good men and women under a law like this.

It is a disgrace to this Province that it has no reformatory institution whatever for vagrant or law-breaking youth, the jail and the poor house being the only substitutes. Such institutions are greatly needed—institutions where attendance would be obligatory, education imparted, and trades taught. All the efforts that have been made to secure an institution of this kind have failed, through denominational jealousies or otherwise, and magistrates are forced to send mere boys to jail with hardened criminals or decline to punish them for offences. The Province has assumed the burden of providing for the education of those who are not able to educate themselves, and it should provide for the care and instruction of those who have been turned out to grow up in idleness and crime. It is much more necessary that the homeless waif should be taught to be a good citizen than that the child of poor parents should be taught to read and write, as the latter may be a good citizen without education while the former will certainly grow up to a life of idleness and crime if not trained in habits of industry and educated to see the folly and sinfulness of the life from which he was rescued.

The Third Term.

There has been some fun and much talk in the United States, over the possibility of Gen. Grant's seeking re-election for a third term. The N. Y. *Herald* started the idea and christened it Cæsarism. Some ridiculed it, some condemned it, and few advocated it. Gen. Grant, as usual, was silent. The probability is that he never thought of it until he read about it in the papers. Then he did not deny that he had such aspirations, or say that he would not accept another nomination, but followed his usual custom of waiting and watching. When he saw that people were familiarizing themselves with the idea, getting used to such a departure from the established customs of the country, he doubtless resolved to accept office again in case it should be offered him. Gen. Grant is a man who was never known to ask for anything or refuse anything, be it a cigar, a horse, a house or the Presidential Chair, and it is not likely that he will begin on a new system now. Knowing that it is possible that a third term for Grant may be determined on by the office-holders' party those whose first thought is to be in favor at Washington have been chary about condemning the idea, and have declined to discuss it. But the time is rapidly approaching when the question will become one of practical politics, and many politicians are declaring themselves with regard to it. *Harper's Weekly*, one of the ablest and most steadfast of administration papers, comes out in the following unequivocal style:

The instant that the plan should be distinctly disclosed, the Republican party would be rent asunder, and its most powerful journals would unite in opposition. The proposition of a third term would be an issue greater and more immediate than any that are now contemplated; and since it has been suggested, silence is an unpardonable policy. The friends of the Administration owe to it their most emphatic expression of opinion. Plain speech is their imperative duty. It is not enough that friendship for the President should assume that he cannot contemplate a third term. That friendship must assure him that he ought not to contemplate it.

This is a significant declaration, as *Harper's* is not only a power in the party but a recognized interpreter of public opinion. Other papers of the party are placing themselves in the same position. The Bangor *Whig*, with which we have been disposed to quarrel for running too tamely in the ruts of its party and supporting too undeviatingly the measures of its leaders, fully endorses the position taken by *Harper's*, and this is as significant in its way as is the declaration of *Harper's*. The third term principle, if it be insisted upon by the office-holders and forced on the nominating convention, will surely divide the party so effectually as to ensure its defeat. It may be supposed that this prospect will deter the advocates of a third term for Grant from seeking to carry out their policy, but all precedent is against such a supposition. Parties in the United States are more apt to divide when perfect union is absolutely essential to the retention of power than at any other time.

Turning the Tables.

A Washington dispatch shows that the Madrid Cabinet has entirely turned the tables on the Washington Government under the Fish-Polo protocol for the settlement of the Virginius affair. Instead of investigating the conduct of the Cuban authorities who offended the United States, and punishing the offenders, Spain has made a demand, under the clause of the protocol providing for reciprocal reclamations, for indemnity on account of the Virginius and for wrongs suffered on account of fillibustering expeditions that have been fitted out in the United States against the Spanish authority in Cuba. Secretary Fish is reported to have "replied in firm but courteous terms, asserting the untenableness of the position of the Spanish Government, and reminding it of the remissness or inexcusable delay in making reparation for wrongs suffered by American citizens in person and property."

The Toronto *Globe*, despairing of preventing Riel's re-election to Parliament, says it waits the result with perfect indifference, as such re-election can have no bearing on Riel's case at all. If the people of Provencher choose to disfranchise themselves they may. This would seem to indicate that Mr. Mackenzie's efforts to get Riel to remain in the background until an amnesty has been obtained have failed.

The Straight Shore people are now complaining of house breakers. Several houses have of late been entered and property stolen.

The Gagetown and Petersville Railway Company was organized Wednesday, in Mr. C. N. Skinner's office, Maritime Block. J. Ferris, Francis Woods, E. R. Burpee, Ed. Simpson, Esqrs., and Dr. Harding were chosen Directors. A committee was appointed to solicit subscriptions to stock, and the meeting adjourned until the 7th of September.

Hon. A. J. Smith—His Promises and How He Fulfilled Them.

To the Editor of the Tribune.

When the Hon. A. J. Smith was re-elected Minister of Marine and Fisheries we were told of the many wonderful things he was to do for his "native county," because, forsooth, the representative of that County held an office in the Privy Council of Canada; and in proof of this we were referred to the fact that a few laborers of the Chandlers and Harris & Co. had been paid the monies such laborers had earned on a section of railway now being constructed. When a clamor was made against the withdrawal of family tickets on the central division of the Intercolonial we were told the Hon. Minister of Marine would attend to the wants of *his* constituents, and would see that "my men" were put on equal footing with other localities on the line of railway. To show you how this honorable gentleman has fulfilled his promise I will furnish a few facts so that he who runs may read:

The new regulations in reference to the return tickets (which are a substitute (?) for the family tickets) have been published, and what do we find? From this station return tickets are issued to Truro and Halifax on the east, and Shediac, Moncton and St. John on the west, and these tickets are good to return till the day succeeding the date of issue. The tickets FROM St. John are good *for four days*, those to St. John *for only two days*—an advantage of two days to the city folks. And this is done with the Minister of Marine residing here in the shiretown, the heart of his constituents—"my noble friends who have re-elected me for 18 years!"

It is but a fortnight since I saw a letter written by Mr. Smith, saying the interests of the County of Westmorland would not be lost sight of. Is this the way to do it? Is this the way to exercise the all-powerful influence of which we have heard so much? I tell you, Mr. Editor, the Hon. A. J. Smith's influence (to use a vulgar expression) does not amount to "a hill of beans." He has promised and promised, and will continue to promise, what he never will fulfill. His constituents will promise him something *they* will fulfill when an opportunity offers. What has Westmoreland County done that it should be used thus by Mr. A. J. Smith? What have the sturdy farmers of the County done that they should be made pay more than their neighbors? Mayhap, forsooth, because they elected this wonderful Mr. Smith, who does nothing but promise. If so, the next election will tell a tale.

While the salaries of many officials at Moncton have been raised, thanks to Brydges' mission, we find one of Mr. Smith's constituents has resigned his office as Station Master and will soon leave the country, as he will not work for next to nothing and *find himself!* But I have said enough to show you Mr. Smith has no influence. He said he did not want office. Why does he draw his pay? For we must admit he does not earn it, seeing he is doing nothing for the people who elected him and *whom he mis-represents*. You will hear from me again as soon as Mr. Smith's so-called family ticket business has been in use a little longer.

Yours truly, QUIP.

Dorchester, Aug. 24th, 1874.

A Sabbath School Picnic.

To the Editor of the Tribune.

Yesterday being the day upon which the Rockland Sabbath School were to have their annual picnic, your correspondent was at hand at an early hour. The early part of the day gave indications of rain, which, however, as the hour approached, broke away, and gave us a beautiful afternoon.

The ground chosen for the same was near James Taylor's house, a place pleasantly situated, and from which could be seen the beautiful scenery of the country around, as well as taking in the view of the whole of the Memramcook Valley.

Various sorts of amusements were provided through the efforts of the superintendent, Mr. R. B. Chapman, customs officer of that place.

At the hour of 5 p. m. the children were called to partake of the good things provided for them by the good ladies of Rockland and vicinity, after which they resumed their amusements as before until 7.30 p. m., when they repaired to the new dwelling house of R. A. Chapman, now in course of construction, for the purpose of giving an exhibition. Various pieces were recited by the different scholars of the schools, which being interspersed with music and singing gave that to it which made all happy. The laurels of the day were won by Master Johnnie McKelvie in his good night address, which in itself was sufficient to show that the time spent in the Sunday school was not lost but utilized to a good and noble purpose.

Miss Annie Chapman, in her rendering of the "Mores," was beyond criticism, and called forth repeated applause.

Miss Eugenie Chapman, of Dorchester, presided at the organ, which was kindly lent for the occasion by Captain David Taylor of that place.

Thanking you for your kindness in allowing me to occupy so much of your valuable space, I am, sir, etc.,

Rockland, Aug. 21st, 1874. WEE.

The Elephant Shakes a Bridge.

To the Editor of the Tribune.

MONCTON, Aug. 20.

SIR:—The bridge built over the Memramcook River by Joseph A. Killam, and which was finished and handed over to the Government a fortnight ago, was badly strained and damaged, while being crossed by Maginley's Circus, on Tuesday last. We are informed this is the first bridge built by Joseph Killam, and, for him, it seems unfortunate it should so soon be tested and found wanting. H.

Fire and Frost—Crops and Crimes—The River.

WOODSTOCK, Aug. 26.

SEVEN BUILDINGS BURNED.

A fire broke out about 1 o'clock this morning, in either Gallagher's or Smith's store, across the Creek, and was not stopped until it had burned all the buildings from the bridge to the next corner. The houses seemed to be exceedingly dry, and the fire made an intense heat. The steam fire engine was very slow about getting to work, there being a general confusion and want of direction among the firemen. It was, perhaps, half an hour before the fire began to be fought with vigor and system. All that could be done was to save the houses on the opposite side of the street, the row of houses from the bridge up being surrendered to the flames. The sufferers are as follows:

B. H. Smith, general store and dwelling;

Chas. Gallagher, the same, and a new unoccupied building;

E. H. Craig, store and dwelling;

J. W. Raymond, the same;

M. Atherton, hotel;

Wm. Lindsay, a building occupied by Patrick Heney, liquors; Vanwart & Little, furniture factory; Alex. Lindsay, dwelling; J. Rankine, dwelling; H. Atherton, dwelling.

Lindsay was insured for $800; Smith, on building and stock, $2,300; Gallagher, stock, $1,000; Craig, $800; Raymond, building and stock, $1,600; M. Atherton, $800.

The total loss must be about $15,000.

A good deal of stock and household furniture were burned or destroyed.

THE BUCKWHEAT SUFFERS.

Very severe frost on Saturday and Sunday nights has seriously damaged the buckwheat, oats and late potatoes in Carleton County. This, with the general depression in lumber business and scarcity of the circulating medium, will render next winter one of great scarcity and perhaps suffering in the back settlements of Carleton and Victoria Counties.

BAKER'S SHAMEFUL OUTRAGE.

There has been much excitement in this community over the misdeeds of R. D. Baker, a jeweller. Some days ago he took a pretty little girl of six, a daughter of the hotel-keeper with whom he boarded, into his shop, and took improper liberties with her, but without attempting to commit the crime which our laws punish with death. She told her mother all about it, of course, and her father put the fellow out of the house without kicking him, whipping him or shooting at him. When the matter was whispered around a great deal of indignation began to boil up, more especially as no punishment had been inflicted on the fellow. People began to take the matter up and discuss projects for tarring-and-feathering or something worse. Baker cheeked around until he heard of the designs against him, or, as some say, was warned by one of the party of punishment that he must leave; and then he made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors, packed some some fine jewelry in his valise, and started off between two days. One of his creditors followed and caught him, either before or after he got to Houlton, and got a gold watch in payment of his claim. Some say that the Customs officer then got after him, on account of his watches not having been entered; but, be that as it may, he has ventured back here and is aiding his creditors and assignee to straighten out his accounts. He is very guarded about showing himself, and may yet get roughly handled before he leaves.

TO BE TRIED FOR HIS LIFE.

At the next sitting of the Supreme Court in Carleton County, a negro, who is now in jail, will be tried for outraging the wife of a respectable citizen of Woodstock. He was detected in the act by several persons who were attracted by the cries of his victim. Handfulls of the brutal negro's hair lay on the floor and the furniture in the room was upset and kicked around, showing that a severe struggle had been made by the unfortunate woman. She, it appears, is addicted to the use of strong drink, and the negro states that, in her husband's absence, she sent him for gin, of which they both partook freely, and while they were intoxicated the act with which he is charged was committed.

NAVIGATION OF THE UPPER ST. JOHN.

The water in the upper St. John is now very low, and gangs of men, under the superintendence of Capt. Duncan, are engaged in blasting rocks which obstruct navigation. Ten thousand dollars was appropriated this year by the Dominion Government towards the doing of this work. This season, owing to improvements already made, the steamer Ida Whittier made the trip to Grand Falls with the water at a much lower stage than when the Gazelle, the lightest draft steamer ever floated there, was ever known to make it. MACK.

Baptist Ministers' Institute.

The Ministers' Institute was organized in Portland Church, Wednesday, and Rev. John Hughes of Havelock, N. B., chosen president, and Rev. Mr. Warren, of Nova Scotia, secretary. The exercises of the day were very interesting, consisting of papers read by Rev. Mr. Eddy, of Calais, and Rev. Mr. Goodspeed, and a discussion on these papers. The Institute adjourned in the afternoon about 5 o'clock. The next meeting will be called by the President and Secretary, due notice being given.

The *Journal* states that Mr. C. H. Eaton has shut down five of his mills at Milltown, and thus thrown 150 men and boys out of employment.

The Baptist Convention.

The educational interests of the denomination were discussed at the afternoon session Monday. The report of the Governors of Acadia College was received, and a resolution adopted approving of a plan to raise $10,000 to build a Female Academy. It was also decided to ask the N. S. Government to alter the Act of incorporation, so that this academy can be placed under the control of the Board of Governors of the College.

In the evening a public educational meeting was held in the Portland Church. Resolutions of congratulation to the friends of free education in New Brunswick were adopted. In view of other efforts being made to overthrow the free institutions of this Province, and of the open violation of the law in Nova Scotia, a committee was appointed to watch the proceedings of the opponents of free education during the year. This committee consists of the following persons: For Nova Scotia—Rev. Messrs. Cramp and Welton; E. D. King, Esq. For New Brunswick—Rev. Messrs. I. E. Bill and T. H. Porter; A. H. Randolph, Esq. For Prince Edward Island—J. R. Calhoun and John Davis, Esqs. Drs. Rand and Cramp; Revds. D. Sawyer, D. W. Welton, S. B. Kempton and W. S. Mackenzie made eloquent addresses on the subject of education. The meeting was a very interesting one, and all the speakers expressed their belief in the determination of the Baptist denomination to support their higher institutions at Wolfville, as well as a free system of education.

The Convention, Tuesday, was occupied discussing Mission work, both Home and Foreign. From the report of the Treasurer of the Foreign Mission Board, it appeared that the total receipts for the year were $7,771.27, of which amount $2,393.82 were contributed by the Woman's Aid Societies of the Provinces. The expenditure was $7,092.40, being a large increase over the amount paid out last year, caused by the expense in sending out missionaries. The total amount to the credit of the Board is $10,201.84, an increase of $1235 over last year. In addition to this amount there is also $2,887 in the hands of the Rev. Rufus Sanford, one of their missionaries in Siam, to meet any unforeseen expenses that may arise.

The question of the union of the Associations of the three Provinces for home mission work was discussed at length. A resolution approving of such union was introduced, but owing to the importance of the subject it was postponed until next year.

A vote of thanks was passed to Portland Church for their hospitalities, and the Convention adjourned at 6 p. m.

In the evening a farewell missionary meeting was held, the church being crowded. It was for the purpose of bidding farewell to the Rev. W. B. Boggs, missionary elect. The sermon was preached by Rev. Mr. Welton, and the instructions to Mr. Boggs and the convention's charge were read by Rev. Dr. Cramp. The Rev. W. P. Everett made a farewell address on behalf of the Foreign Mission Board, and the Rev. Mr. Boggs made an eloquent and affecting reply.

Three-Card Monte and Westmoreland Justice.

A follower of Maginley's circus, Lewis Sawyer by name, introduced this little game of chance to the Shediacers a few days ago. He roped in A. J. Smith, not the Minister of Marine, in this way. He induced him, after a little play, to bet a silver watch against $15 that he could point out the odd card. Of course the young man lost his watch and was very angry, because he had bet on what he deemed a sure thing. He made information before Justice Deacon, who issued a warrant and had Sawyer arrested. The trial came off on Saturday, and Sawyer was found guilty of practising games of chance and was fined $18 or forty eight days in jail. He was taken in charge by two constables, and left for jail, as he had not the money to pay his fine. It is said that he never reached the jail, but that, in consideration of being taught how to throw the cards, the constables let him off. Others say that he proposed a little game and fleeced the constables out of enough money to pay his fine. The watch he took from Smith had not been recovered.

It is foolish to risk money on the games of professional sharpers, and it is mean to cry baby and resort to law when the anticipated sure thing is found to be unprofitable. The man who bets money on three-card monte does so because he feels sure that he has an unfair advantage of the dealer, and, therefore, deserves the sympathy of no honest man or magistrate when he loses. Three-card monte is as fair and honest as any other game, horse racing not excepted. If you know the game you beat the dealer. If you don't know it he beats you, and you deserve to be beaten for betting on what you don't understand.

The Aldermen and Councillors put their heads together, and a wooden pavement for Prince William street is the result.

The first part of the annual competition of the 62nd Batt. Rifle Club, for 1874-5, will commence at the Drury Range on Friday, 28th August, at 2 o'clock, p. m. The first prize is Major Maher's silver cup and $10. Cash prizes, meerschaum pipes, and other valuable articles given by officers of the battalion and others, will make the prize list unusually attractive.

A Wedding Salute and its Results—Several Injured by the Premature Discharge of a Cannon.

Thursday, in honor of the marriage of William Fleming, Esq., of Messrs. Fleming & Sons' Phœnix Foundry, a holiday was given the employes of the Foundry, and the men determined to fire a salute as a mark of their respect for the gentleman about leaving the ranks of bachelorhood. Belonging to the Foundry was a small cannon, and this was taken to the railway grounds in front of the machine shop. The charges were prepared, each containing from half to three-quarters of a pound of powder, and a squad of employes selected to attend to the firing. Soon late sleepers, for it was about 7.30 a. m., were aroused by the boom of the cannon as shot after shot was fired. The shots were fired in quick succession—at the rate of three a minute—and thirteen had been fired, and Silas Wiggins was ramming home the fourteenth charge, when the gun, which had not been properly cleaned out, went off before Wiggins had withdrawn the ramrod. He was knocked over and the ramrod split into several pieces, one of which was blown across the Railway grounds and brought up against the side of Harris' Foundry, just grazing the head of a man on its passage. This was the least serious part of the affair, as several men were injured by the explosion. Wiggins, who was ramming home the charge, had two of his fingers blown off and his arm and side very seriously injured. Robert McMurray, a young man, who had his right thumb on the vent, and his left thumb pressing the other down, in order to keep the air out, had the end of his right thumb blown off, the nail being completely shattered, and his left thumb split open. Andrew Hammond, who was standing in front of the cannon, having passed the charge to Wiggins, was struck by the wadding and powder on the side, knocked over, and considerably burned, but was able to walk home. One or two others were slightly burned, and a child on the opposite street was knocked over by the concussion. Dr. Earle was at once called and examined the wounds. Wiggins was so badly injured that he had him at once sent to the Public Hospital, where his wounds were dressed. His hand and arm are so injured that it will be a considerable time before he can resume work. Two of his fingers will be lost, and perhaps more will have to be amputated. The men who were injured all acted as pluckily as possible, and, at their request, Mr. Fleming was not informed of the accident before he left by the Western train at 9.30.

Circuit Court.

August 25.

His Honor Judge Allen resumed his seat yesterday afternoon. He decided there were points, in the suit of the Trustees of the Flagler Estate vs Brown and Cormack and Thompson, to be left to the jury. The question for the jury to decide was whether the defendants had used ordinary precautions to ensure the safety of the building. If they had, they were entitled to a verdict. After an hour's absence the Jury returned a verdict on all points for the defendants.

[This case has caused considerable discussion about the Y. M. C. A. building and its present condition. It has settled some inches at the South-west corner, and Mr. Thompson, who built the walls, has been blamed for this. It is but fair to say that the walls were only built from the level of the sidewalk by him.]

When the Court opened this morning Burpee *vs.* Stickney was taken up. Mr. Thomson is still unable to come out, and C. N. Skinner, Esq., has taken hold of the case for the defendants. The cross examination of Joseph Smith was concluded this morning, and the witness was re-examined by Mr. Skinner. The counsel for the defence labors under a disadvantage in taking hold of a case in the middle of it, and His Honor allows him considerable latitude in his questions, as does the opposing counsel. Some days will yet be occupied with the case.

At half-past 4 this afternoon John Kerr, Esq., will apply on behalf of young King, who was sent to the penitentiary a few days ago for an assault, for a writ of Habeas Corpus, to have him removed from confinement and granted a new trial. It is claimed by Mr. Kerr that he was sent to the penitentiary without there being sufficient evidence against him. The motion will be opposed by C. W. Weldon, Esq.

August 26.

Yesterday afternoon John Kerr, Esq., made application to Judge Allen to have Harry King, who is confined in the penitentiary for an assault, released and granted a new trial. The prisoner was tried by Police Magistrate Gilbert, under the Canadian Summary Conviction Act of 1869 chap. 31st. The 65th section of this act only grants the right of appeal in certain cases. The Act of 1870, 33rd Victoria chap. 27, repeals this sixty-fifth section of the Act of 1869, giving a right of appeal in all cases. The 3rd sub-section of sec. 1, 33rd Vic. chap. 27, provides "that the prisoner shall either remain in custody until the holding of the Court to which notice of appeal is given, or enter into recognizances with two sufficient sureties before a justice or justices of the peace, conditioned personally to appear at the court, and try such appeal, and abide by the judgment of the court thereon, and upon such recognizance being given, or such deposit made, the Justice or Justices before whom such recognizance is entered into shall liberate such person if in custody." It is also provided that notice of appeal shall be given within four days after the conviction before the Justice. Three days after the trial Mr. Kerr gave notice of appeal, and offered to enter into recognizance before Justice Gilbert that the appeal should be prosecuted at the next session of the County Court. The prisoner had been sent to the penitentiary immediately on conviction, and Mr. Gilbert claimed that he was beyond his jurisdiction, and could only be taken out by an order from a Judge of the Supreme Court. The appeal was, therefore, made