THE COVETED SEALS.

Probable Course that the Arbitration Proceedings will Follow.

COMPENSATION FOR CANADIANS.

A Washington despatch says: Well-informed opinion is that each side will be permitted to designate two Behring Sea commissioners. The United States will designate two commissioners, and these four will be left to select some eminent and disinterested international jurist to preside over the commission. The findings of the Court of Arbitration thus composed will be accepted by both countries as final. It is thought that Washington will probably be the meeting place of the Court of Arbitration, and that it will convene about the middle of October. As soon as the terms of arbitration of the great question are concluded, the Secretary of the Navy and the British Minister will proceed to dispose of the question of constituting a joint commission to study the conditions and circumstances of the seal fishery in the North Pacific, and to report what regulations and restrictions are necessary for its economic prosecution. Professor T. C. Mendenhall, superintendent of the coast survey, will probably be the first commissioner on the part of the United States, and Prof. Geo. Dawson of the Geological Survey of Canada, the first commissioner on the part of Great Britian, subject, however, to the contingency that Sir George Baden-Powell may be chosen to head the British commission, in which event Dr. Dawson would be the second of the British commissioners.

The British squadron in the Pacific which will be drawn upon to send vessels to Behring Sea to co-operate with the United States in the protection of the seals comprises eight vessels—the Warspite, Melpomene, Nymphe, Espiagle, Champion, Pheasant, Daphne and one first-class torpedo boat. Which of these ships will be selected cannot be anticipated here. The Warspite, the largest and most modern of the fleet, will probably not be included, for she is understood to be badly in need of repairs. Of the other vessels available three are composite ships of 1,140 tons carrying from six to ten five-inch breech-loading guns each, besides a number of rapid-firing guns. The Melpomene is a 2,950-ton steel vessel carrying six six-inch guns and ten rapid-firing guns; the Champion, 2,340 tons, carrying four six-inch guns and four rapid-fire, and the Pheasant, 765 tons, carrying six four-inch and four rapid-fire guns. The United States cruising squadron will consist of the revenue steamers Rush and Corwin and the war vessels Mohican and Alert. It may be possible to add two others vessels if found necessary, but the present expectation is that an aggregate Anglo-American fleet of seven or eight vessels will be found sufficient. Sand Point in the Aleutian Islands will be the rendezvous of the cruisers.

The Canadian sealers, being assured of reasonable compensation, are not expected to give much trouble after being notified of the *modus vivendi* but the case is likely to be different with our own citizens at the sealing grounds, to some of whom the *modus vivendi* means almost financial ruin. The principal trouble on the British side is looked for from those vessels which, though sailing under the British flag, really represent American capital. These will not be content to rely upon the official British promise of compensation which is meant to be rigidly confined to actual British interest.

Sir Julian Pauncefote and Assistant Secretary of State Moore, of the State Department, will at once proceed to get into form the agreement for arbitration. The basis of arbitration is already fixed and the Secretary of the Treasury and Assistant Secretary Moore are busy with the text of the articles. The agreed questions for arbitration are the following:

1. Was exclusive sealing right in Behring Sea did Russia claim and Great Britain recognize prior to the cession of Alaska to the United States?

2. What right to the seal fishery, if any, does the United States possess in Behring Sea outside the ordinary territorial limits?

3. If the second question be determined negatively any such rights being now possessed by the United States, is any compensation justly due from the United States to Her Majesty's Government in respect of the molestations, seizures and other proceedings by the United States against the vessels, property and persons of the British subjects in Behring Sea in 1886, 1887 and 1889, and if so what is the proper measure or amount of such compensation?

There need be no mystery about the supplemental orders which have been sent to the revenue cutters and naval vessels which have been ordered to Behring Sea. The supplemental orders relate simply to matters of detail, and contain instructions as to the manner in which poachers shall be treated.

RIOTOUS LONDON LAUNDRESSES.

They Raid Laundries, Maltreat "Blacklegs," and Bedraggle Linen.

A London cable says: At an early hour this morning there was a meeting of laundresses in North London, and, after speech-making and some wrangling, 300 of the women announced their intention of striking, and they did. The laundresses demand the eight-hour day and 42 pence for a day's labor. The demands are considered excessive by the employers. The strikers, enraged at the fact that all the laundresses in North London did not join in the strike, marched in a body to the establishments where the "blacklegs" were employed, and, after smashing the windows of such establishments, the striking laundresses invaded the laundries, and, with many taunts and jeers, dragged the "blacklegs" away from their work, upset or emptied the washtubs, overturned the ironing tables, knocked over the clothes horses, and played havoc generally with the mass of clean linen. The police were utterly powerless to prevent the demonstration.

CONCUSSION OF THE BRAIN.

A Farm Hand Dies from the Effects of a Fall from His Waggon.

A London despatch says: Henry Forsyth, living in the gore of London, fell off a load of manure while at work on the farm of W. H. K. Talbot, market gardener, last evening, and died at midnight. The deceased was a laborer, and worked for several farmers hear his home. He was on a load of manure with Mr. Talbot's son at the time of the accident, and when going over a rough spot he was jolted off and struck the ground heavily on his head, stunning him. He regained consciousness shortly afterward, but complained of a pain in the head, and a doctor was called and found him suffering from concussion of the brain. The unfortunate man again soon lost consciousness and died. He leaves no family.

THE SENAPUTTY TO HANG.

The Leader of the Murderous Manipuri to be Executed.

A Calcutta cable says: The Senaputty, second brother of the of the Maharajah and commander-in-chief of the Manipuri forces, has been convicted of rebelling against the Empress of India and of abetting the massacre of Chief Commissioner Quinton, Political Agent Grimwood, and other British officers in March last and has been condemned to be hanged. This sentence is, however, subject to confirmation by the Viceroy of India.

Smash-up on the Big Four.

A Litchfield, Ill., despatch says: A passenger train on the Big Four road was run into yesterday morning by a freight train at Right Angles, wrecking the baggage car and one coach. About twenty passengers were in the coach, all of whom were more or less hurt. Thomas Clegg, of Mattoon, Ills., was fatally injured. Conductor Dixon and Brakeman Miller were severely injured.

Affable but very bow-legged shop assistant—Walk this way, madam. Old lady—Why, bless me, man, I couldn't walk that way ye was to give me the whole shop.

THAT GAME OF CARDS.

The Fuss Over the Tranby Croft Party Continues to Grow.

CUMMING ROYALLY RECEIVED.

The Prince Looks Upon the Situation as Serious—Wilson a Substantial Friend—Lord Coleridge Objects to Cumming's Strictures on His Charge.

A London cable says: The storm rising round the Prince of Wales is fast obtaining intensity, endangering his chances of succession to the throne, if not the existence of the English monarchy. No class appears to be stirred so deeply as the great middle class, the real strength of the country, and hitherto a solid and stolid prop of monarchy. Representative gatherings of religious bodies, Congregational, Methodist, Baptist, Unitarian and Presbyterian, have already recorded their condemnation. Boards of Guardians are going out of their accustomed paths to discuss motions branding the rambling propensities of the Prince of Wales as a disgrace to the country. Several Liberal societies have adopted protests against his continuance in the army. The agitation has every character of permanency. Ere long the glowing fierceness of the popular heat must penetrate to the core of politics, causing party action in Parliament. It is believed Emperor William has written Queen Victoria a long and serious criticism on the Prince's life, dilating especially on the gambling of officers as a grave offence to military honor, and made worse by the signing of a paper permitting a colonel of the Guards to retain his commission in the army. The Queen, it is said, forwarded the letter to the Prince. The *Church Times* advises the Prince of Wales to sign a renunciation of card-playing in the presence of Lord Salisbury and the Archbishop of Canterbury. This, it says, would have a tremendous moral effect over society and would not harm the Prince.

Considers it Serious.

The Prince of Wales and the Duke of Cambridge came to town this morning on, it is said, important business. The Prince of Wales leaves London to-day in order to be present at the royal palace at Virgina Water. It is generally understood that the Prince's flying visit is connected with the baccarat scandal. The Prince of Wales, who at first was disposed to treat the baccarat matter lightly, has now awakened to the seriousness of his position.

A Prince's Apology by Proxy.

The London correspondent of the Leeds Mercury says he has reason to state that the Hon. Edward Stanhope, Secretary of State for War, will apologize on Monday next in the House of Commons on behalf of the Prince of Wales for the share he took concerning the conduct of Sir William Gordon Cumming at Tranby Croft.

Coleridge's Dander Up.

It is reported that Lord Coleridge, the Lord Chief Justice of England, who presided at the recent trial of the suit of Sir William Gordon Cumming against Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Wilson and others, will take official notice of the charge made against him by Sir William, the substance of which is that the verdict of the jury would have been entirely different had it not been for the partiality for the defendants which the Lord Chief Justice showed in his summing up and charge to the jury.

Helped Wales Out.

The Scottish Leader says: At the time of the financial trouble known as the Argentine or Baring Bros'. crisis, several financiers who had loaned large sums of money to the Prince of Wales were obliged to ask for the return of the money they had advanced. These sudden demands put the Prince in a serious fix for a time until Arthur Wilson, at whose house the baccarat games were played, came to the assistance of the heir-apparent and lent him $1,000,000, with which the Prince paid back some of the money loaned him.

Cumming Royally Received.

An Edinburgh cable says: A formal address of welcome, neatly engrossed and signed by the Provost of Forres, the local magistrate and the members of the municipality, was presented to-day to Sir William Gordon Cumming after the provost had voiced the welcome which Forres extended to the bride and bridegroom. The address declared that the inhabitants of Forres had heard with lively satisfaction of Sir William Gordon Cumming's marriage and welcomed him and his bride to Forres and Altyre. In order to present this address the provost and the entire Municipal Council proceeded to the railway station and there met the happy couple. The provost was arrayed in his full robes of office, and gathered about the depot with several thousand people who enthusiastically cheered the party bound for Altyre. The party consisted, in addition to the bride and bridegroom, Lady Middleton, the sister of Sir William Gordon Cumming, who with Lord Middleton and other friends have not in a single action in any way shown that they believe in Sir William's guilt. After the provost had presented the address of welcome Sir William replied that it was his duty besides his privilege to reside there among his brother-Scotchmen who have shown such kindness to him. In the midst of rousing cheers the horses were unhitched from Sir William's carriage, and the vehicle conveying the bridal pair was drawn to Altyre by the wildly-enthusiastic clansmen of Forres.

TRAIN WRECKERS' WORK.

The Coon Rapids Wreck Caued by Obstructions on the Track.

A Coon Rapids, Ia., despatch says: The wreck on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St Paul road, near this point, last night, was caused by some unknown person placing a tie upon the trestle work just before reaching the bridge over Coon River. A sudden shock was experienced by the passengers when the tie was struck, after which the coaches ran about two car lengths, left the track, and the engine and mail car went through the bridge, a distance of 50 feet, into the river. The baggage car, smoking car, chair car and one Pullman fell from the side of the trestle, a distance of 40 feet. The big baggage and smoking cars turned upside down in their descent, the chair car and the forward Pullman lit on their sides. The passengers who were not hurt scrambled out as best they could. As soon as the citizens of this place learned of the accident they hastened to the spot with lanterns, and for two hours worked in a pouring rain rescuing those who were unable to get out. Some of these unfortunates were pinned down by broken timbers, which it was necessary to chop away to release them.

A DISGRACED CAPTAIN.

His Friends Striving to Save Him from the Consequences of Crime.

A London cable says: The magistracy of Eastbourne, the most fashionable watering place on the coast, was occupied on Monday in hearing an atrocious charge against Capt. Hawkes, a prominent officer, possessed of much wealth, and a member of a noted family. Miss Clara Burgess, an inmate of the captain's household, alleged that he had assaulted her, and afterwards cruelly beat her and turned her into the streets. The evidence was so strong against the defendant that his conviction followed, and he was sentenced to three weeks' hard labor in prison and to pay a heavy fine. The captain's influential friends and relatives are bringing strong pressure to bear upon the Home Secretary to secure a remission of that part of the sentence which inflicts the disgrace of imprisonment upon the erring officer.

A Drunken Fool's Freak.

A Pottstown, Pa., despatch says: While several small girls were wading, barefooted, in the Schulykill near Parkersford, last night, Frank Bixbee, aged 28, of Royersford, came along and said he was going to teach them how to swim. He seized two girls, one under each arm, and waded out into the water beyond his depth. One of the girls escaped from his clutches, but Bixbee and Jennie Kneers, aged ten, sank, and both were drowned. Bixbee, it is thought, was intoxicated.

John W. Bookwalter, of Ohio, the art connoisseur and politician, has spent a great deal of money experimenting in flying machines. He believes such a machine is among the possibilities.

You won't make any mistake if you drink plenty of lemonade this season of the year at all or any hours, but for the preservation of the teeth, which are not improved by acids of any sort, straws should be provided. In their absence use a spoon, so as to swallow the refreshing liquid without letting it touch the dentine.

STREETS RUN WITH BLOOD.

Men Executed by the Score Every Day in Port-au-Prince.

The Mexican Consulate Raided and Five Men Shot—Protest from the British and Other Consuls—Hyppolite Supposed to be Crazy.

A New York despatch says: A letter from Port-au-Prince, dated June 8th, says there was at that time a reign of terror there, which had then lasted for nearly a fortnight. Men were being executed every day by the score in the squares and streets of the city, and nobody knew when or how the massacre would end. On May 30th Hippolyte's soldiers entered by force the Mexican consulate and dragged out of the house Gen. Souli, Mr. Rossier, Leger Cauvin, recently Minister of Justice under Hippolyte, and Cauvin's brother. These men were shot under the cathedral walls. The diplomatic corps demanded an audience of the President. Mr. Tweedy, acting Consul for the British Government, demanded by what right the President had broken one of the most solemn obligations of one Government to another, and wanted to know what security the other consular houses had. The President lost his temper and said: "Is this the way to talk to me, the President of this country?" Saying this, Hippolyte turned his back and bounced out of the room. Finally La Cheud, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, induced the President to return and an apology was made. The French Consul accepted it. The German Consul said that though personally he would accept the apology he would certainly report the affair to his Government. The English Consul supported his German associate. Hippolyte was much frightened over the turn of affairs. The consuls then retired, but the affair is not expected to end there. The letter also says that the real leaders of the insurrection have not been captured. Only the rank and file have been made prisoners, and ruthlessly shot. Generals Sully, Grettier and Beder have escaped to the woods and are expected soon to be heard from in some northern city, as these former partisans of Hippolyte are tired of his cruelty and government, and his downfall is only a question of weeks. With regard to Hippolyte's madness there is nothing strange in the story. Some years ago, when a refugee in Jamaica, he went raving mad and was for some time confined in the Kingston asylum, and was even placed in a strait-jacket.

A GREAT LUMBER FIRE.

Fears That the Village of Castleman Will be Wiped Out.

An Ottawa despatch says: The village of Castleman, about 30 miles from Ottawa, on the line of the Canada Atlantic, is likely to be entirely consumed before daylight. The passengers by the Canada Atlantic train from Montreal to-night, amongst whom were Mr. W. T. R. Preston, saw the livid reflection of the flames in the sky ten or fifteen miles east of the village, and as the train drew nearer it seemed as if the village was a mass of fire. Upon reaching Castleman it was found that immense piles of lumber, measuring millions of feet, and huge stacks of tan bark containing thousands of cords and nearly every house and store in the village were the prey of an immense conflagration. The roar of the flames could be heard distinctly half a mile away. The train shot quickly through the station, but the sight was one never to be forgotten. The large planing mills, the sash and blind factory, the saw mills, lumber piles, stores and residences were being rapidly consumed. Men, women and children were rushing towards the woods in the most frantic manner with what little of their household effects they could rescue from their dwellings. In the midst of the lumber piles were to be seen great water tanks, numerous jets from which the flames were playing with terrible effect. There was no possibility of ascertaining what, if any, there had been loss of life, but the destruction of property must have been enormous.

The village is the second largest on the Canada Atlantic line between Ottawa and Coteau. Its sudden growth within the last three or four years is entirely due to the opening up of the country by the construction of the Canada Atlantic Railway. The population is said to be somewhere in the vicinity of 1,000.

Nearly all the able-bodied men and boys are employed in the factories and sawmills, which will be in ashes to-morrow. When the train passed through at 9 o'clock some loaded cars on the Canada Atlantic were burning. A large creek divides the village of Castleman from the station, but when the train was passing through the heat and smoke was so intense that the passengers had to turn away from the windows and seek places of safety. The alarm was given early, but it was not until 10.30 o'clock that the steam fire engines with the horses managed to leave Ottawa. Some western people are, it is understood, interested in the Castleman Lumber Company.

THE FOOL AND HIS MONEY.

How "Judge Smith" Swindled McKay Out of His $1,500.

An Amsterdam, N. Y., despatch says: George McKay, a well-to-do citizen residing near here, was swindled out of $1,500 last Thursday by a couple of fellows travelling with a circus. McKay met a man on the street who represented himself as "Judge Smith," and the latter was but a short time in renewing the acquaintance when they met at the circus. "Smith" said that he was interested in the sawdust temple, and would give McKay a large sum of money if he would advertise it, but before he could pay the money McKay would have to give some kind of a bonus to show that he was responsible. The old gentleman went to one of the local banks, of which he is a stockholder, drew out $1,500, and returned to the circus. Here he met Smith and a third party. Considerable money was spread out on a table, ostensibly to be turned over to McKay, when suddenly the third party fell in a pretended fit. There was a commotion, and somebody grabbed the $1,500 from McKay's hands. The old gentleman has an officer following the circus in the hope that he will find the strangers.

UNHAPPY CHILI.

A Forced Loan Ordered—Stringent Repressive Laws Passed.

A Washington despatch says: The official mail from Chili brings exciting news. The House of Deputies has passed a bill authorizing the President to levy a forced loan of $20,000,000 to carry on the war. The measure has not yet passed the Senate. Under an order from the Executive, carsiages are not permitted to drive on the streets of Santiago after midnight under a penalty of $50 for the first offence and $200 for the second. A decree has also been issued prohibiting groups of more than three persons standing together in the streets, squares or public places of Santiago. Persons guilty of infringing this decree will be liable to a fine of $25 to $100. By another decree all the theatres of Santiago are closed until further notice. Under the authority of Congress all the gold and silver in the treasury of Chili, comprising what is known as the metallic reserve, was sold at auction on May 15th. The coined silver was sold in lots of $5,000 and upward, and the bar silver in lots of 2,000 kilograms and upward.

A Haunted Berth-Deck Removed.

A newspaper which generally furnishes authentic and reliable marine news, the Chicago *Times*, is responsible for this: It is stated as an actual fact that the berth deck of the United States man-of-war Monongahela has just been reconstructed on account of the ghost of old Surgeon Keiser. Whole crews who had been in the ship testified that "No. 3, port side," was haunted. Men who slept in that room alone would wake up and find the cold corpse of Keiser in bed with them, his one eye set in a fishy stare, the red beard matted with seaweed. Not more than one person ever saw the ghost at the same time, but the berth was always found literally soaked with icy salt water.

The Queen of Roumania has undertaken to write on the subject of Buchanan's great illustrated work on the capitals of the world, which is now being prepared in Paris. Vienna will be treated by Mme. Adam and Tokio by Judith Gautler.

Coal in the Province of Almeria, in Spain, is so dear that there is great rejoicing over the discovery of an inferior quality in a large vein near Albanchez.

A Scotch gentleman of fortune on his deathbed asked the minister whether, if he left a large sum to the Kirk, his salvation would be secured. The cautious minister responded: "I would not like to be positive, but it's weel worth trying."

HIGH LIFE DIVORCE.

A Suit in Which Gossip Names Wales as Co-Respondent.

A TID-BIT FOR MOTHER GRUNDY.

A London cable says: The sluice gates are open, and scandal after scandal will rush through them. The chief personage in the latest drama of high life is the Prince of Wales. It is said that in spite of all his efforts, and his influence in social life is tremendous, he will soon be responsible for an action for divorce to be brought by Lord Brooke. Curiously enough, the Gordon Cumming case was the last straw that broke Lord Brooke's patient back. You already know that it is an open secret that Lady Brooke is believed to have been the first person to tell the story of the card scandal. You also know who is believed to have told her. She repeated it to Lady Norreys. The talk gradually reached the ears of Lord Brooke, who grew wild. He had put up with a good deal; but was determined to stand the shame no longer, even though his wife have a prince for her paramour. Sympathy does not go with Lord Brooke among his set, by none of whom is he particularly liked. He is the oldest son of Earl Warwick, and the owner of the handsomest castle in England and one of the great show places. He is an uncouth fellow, quite the opposite of his wife, who has plenty of style and dash. Her history would make interesting reading for persons who have forsaken the ways of the world. Before she and the prince became bosom friends Lady Brooke and Lord Charles Beresford ran into couples. Lord Beresford had a wife of his own. Lady Beresford is dark and handsome, and is fond of society. This scandal will do the Prince of Wales far more harm than the Gordon Cumming case.

Autumn Spring Circuits, 1891.

THE MIDLAND CIRCUIT.

Armour, C. J.

Barrie—Tuesday, 8th September.
Hamilton—Tuesday, 15th September.
Whitby—Tuesday, 22nd September.
Belleville—Monday, 28th September.
Lindsay—Monday, 5th October.
Peterboro'—Thursday, 8th October.
Cobourg—Monday, 12th October.
Picton—Tuesday, 20th October.

THE HOME CIRCUIT.

Rose, J.

Orangeville—Monday, 7th September.
St. Catharines—Monday, 14th September.
Milton—Monday, 21st September.
Brampton—Thursday, 24th September.
Toronto Criminal—Monday, 28th September.
Toronto Civil—Monday, 5th October.

THE NORTHWESTERN CIRCUIT.

Falconbridge, J.

Goderich—Monday, 7th September.
Woodstock—Monday, 14th September.
Owen Sound—Monday, 21st September.
Guelph—Monday, 28th September.
Brantford—Monday, 5th October.
Walkerton—Monday 12th October.
Stratford—Monday, 19th October.
Berlin—Monday, 26th October.

THE EASTERN CIRCUIT.

Street, J.

Perth—Monday, 7th September.
L'Original—Thursday, 10th September.
Ottawa—Monday, 14th September.
Pembroke—Wednesday, 23rd September.
Cornwall—Tuesday, 29th September.
Brockville—Monday, 5th October.
Kingston—Monday, 12th October.
Napanee—Monday, 19th October.

THE SOUTHWESTERN CIRCUIT.

MacMahon, J.

Chatham—Monday, 14th September.
Sandwich—Monday, 21st September.
Sarnia—Monday, 28th September.
London—Monday, 5th October.
St. Thomas—Monday, 19th October.
Simcoe—Monday, 26th October.
Cayuga—Monday, 2nd November.
Welland—Thursday, 5th November.

Chancery Autumn Circuits, 1891.

Ferguson, J.

Toronto—Wednesday, 21st October.

Boyd, C.

Kingston—Monday, 14th September.
Simcoe—Monday, 21st September.
Ottawa—Monday, 26th October.
Cornwall—Monday, 2nd November.
Belleville—Thursday, 5th November.
Brockville—Thursday, 12th November.

Ferguson, J.

Brantford—Monday, 7th September.
Cobourg—Thursday, 10th September.
Peterborough—Monday, 14th September.
Barrie—Thursday, 24th September.
Hamilton—Monday, 12th October.
Whitby—Monday, 19th October.

Robertson, J.

Lindsay—Monday, 7th September.
Stratford—Thursday, 10th September.
St. Catharines—Wednesday, 14th October.
Owen Sound—Monday, 19th October.
Guelph—Thursday, 22nd October.
Woodstock—Monday, 26th October.

Meredith, J.

Walkerton—Monday, 14th September.
St. Thomas—Monday, 21st September.
Goderich—Monday, 5th October.
Chatham—Monday, 12th October.
Sandwich—Monday, 19th October.
Sarnia—Monday, 2nd November.
London—Monday, 9th November.

ON FIRE AT SEA.

The Inman Steamer City of Richmond Has a Thrilling Experience.

A Queenstown cable says: The Cunard line steamer Servia, which left New York June 6th, arrived here to-day. The captain reports that at midnight of Thursday he sighted the Inman line steamer City of Richmon, from New York June 3rd, bound for this port and Liverpool. The latter vessel was flying signals of distress, and the Servia bore down to her to offer assistance. The captain of the City of Richmond reported that his cargo was on fire, and the Servia stood by and steamed slowly by the side of the City of Richmond until Browhead was sighted. Captain Redford reported that on Tuesday at midnight a lady cabin passenger upon getting out of her berth noticed that the floor of the state-room was very hot. She immediately gave the alarm to the engineers, who communicated with the captain, and an examination was quickly made. This resulted in the discovery that smoke was issuing from the forehold, and the smell indicated that the cotton in the hold was on fire. Steam and water were promptly injected into the hold, and it was supposed for a time that the fire had been extinguished. At 9 o'clock on Wednesday morning, however, three bales of cotton were found to be on fire, and were taken from the hold and thrown overboard. In the meantime the British steamer Counsellor, bound from New Orleans for Liverpool, had appeared on the scene, and on learning the condition of affairs stood by the City of Richmond until the Servia came up. It is believed the fire was completely subdued before the City of Richmond reached Queenstown. The vessel proceeded for Liverpool, and appeared to be all right. Throughout the period of alarm a gale was blowing and the ship rolled heavily. During the dark hours of suspense the mass of the passengers were perfectly calm, most of them making preparations to leave the ship. Until daylight on Wednesday the extent of the fire was not known, so dense was the smoke enveloping the decks.

The Kendall Theatrical Company and the Actor Dacre landed at Queenstown. The passengers were unanimous in praising the conduct of the captain, officers and men of the City of Richmond. As a mark of their appreciation of the services of the captain and crew a memorial was presented to the commander of the vessel, while a collection of £70 was taken up for the benefit of the crew.

The scene on deck after the discovery of the fire was remarkable, many groups of women praying fervently and crying, but no unusual excitement prevailed. A passenger says: "It was a fearful night, the wind screeching through the rigging and the seas washing over the decks. There was little hope of safety in case it should become necessary to take to the boats. The suspense was terrible, but all bore up splendidly, owing to the encouraging words of the captain and officers. The intermediate and steerage passengers were comfortably installed in the saloon, away from the smoke and fumes coming from the burning cotton."

Scientific Whipping.

Pall Mall Gazette: The "anti-baby-beating" society is, we understand, in favor of the juvenile whipping bill, but urges upon Parliament (1) that the opportunity of the bill should be taken to totally abolish juvenile imprisonment; and (2) that a schedule of regulations should be introduced into the bill, strictly defining (*a*) the size of the birch, (*b*) the place, (*c*) the reasonable manner of its application, (*d*) the number of the strokes for 7 years old, and for each subsequent additional two years of age, and (*e*) finally, that the birching ought not to be inflicted at a prison or police station, but at the offender's house.

If your dogs and cats disturb the neighbors by howling in the night, it is your fault, not theirs. You have no more right to let them disturb neighbors by howling in the night than you have to go out in your back yards and howl yourselves; and if by reason of your neglect they are poisoned or otherwise killed, it is your fault.—Our Dumb Animals.

—In Sweden you can get a competent servant girl for $14 a year.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Mr. Davin introduced a bill to amend the Dominion Lands Act. The first clause, he explained, was to provide for protection from the contamination of coulees in the Northwest. Another provision of the bill was that where a homesteader after five years failed to take out his patent, his interest in that patent might be sold by the municipal authorities for school or municipal taxes. There was also a clause providing that from and after January 1st, 1895, no patent should be issued to a homesteader except upon the condition that should the land be allowed to remain three years without fifteen acres being continuously cultivated it should revert to the Government.

The Bill was read a first time.

Mr. Sproule introduced a Bill to regulate private detective, financial and commercial agencies and corporations, which was read a first time.

Sir Hector Langevin arose and said: Mr. Speaker, I wish to answer the question put by the hon. leader of the Opposition (Mr. Laurier) yesterday afternoon. He wanted to know either to-day or another day if I would make a statement as to the policy of the Government. I have this to communicate to the House: The Government propose to carry out the policy which has hitherto guided the Liberal-Conservative party, an outline of which in respect of the measures of this session is indicated in the speech from the Throne. The trade and financial policy will be declared in the budget speech.

Mr. Amyot moved the second reading of his bill to make voting compulsory.

Mr. Langelier, in moving for the correspondence and documents respecting the building of the bridge at Quebec, said that requests had been made to the Government for financial assistance to aid this important and much-needed work. The citizens of Quebec considered that it was a question of life or death for the prosperity of Quebec. The estimated cost of the structure was between three and four million dollars. Mr. Chateauvert, the candidate who had opposed him in the last election, had told the electors upon his nomination that he had, through the influence of Sir Hector Langevin and Sir Adolphe Caron, a promise of assistance from the Government for the Quebec bridge. The Ministers now said that the statement of a promise having been made was untrue. Mr. Chateauvert would be branded as a liar by the citizens of Quebec, and if it were true the people would like to know it. Sir Charles Tupper had also promised that the bridge would be built.

The motion was carried.

Mr. McMullen, on motion for returns, said that the people of his district would not rest satisfied till they had received some compensation for the bonuses they had given to railways, whilst in other parts of the Dominion the Government had built the railroads entirely at the public expense. Before the session ended he proposed to bring the matter before the House by a resolution covering the whole ground.

Mr. Landerkin said that some of the claims were so strong that justice demands they must be settled in the near future. Not a dollar had been spent by the Government in the counties of Grey and Bruce, while they had contributed largely to the public revenue. The claims of those counties were irresistible.

Mr. Davin, in introducing the bill to amend the Railway Act, said that it proposed to re-insert the clause which the Senate had struck out of the Government Railway bill last session. The bill required railways to plough a fire guard not less than six feet wide through the uncultivated land within 250 feet of the track. This was necessary to prevent prairie fires. Another clause required railways after January, 1893, to equip freight cars with automatic air brakes. The next clause provided that the fences built by the railways should be built not only where the railway passed through municipalities, but where it passed through any settled district. The object of this was to prevent accidents caused by collisions with straying cattle. The bill was read a first time.

Sir Hector Langevin moved that the Government orders have precedence on Thursdays for the remainder of the session.

Sir John Thompson moved the second reading of the bill respecting the settlement of accounts between the Dominion of Canada and the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

Mr. Tupper moved the second reading of his bill to further amend the Act respecting certificates of masters and mates of ships. He said that the object of the bill was to make regular the practice that had obtained since they passed the law concerning the certificates of masters and mates. This made the Act applicable to masters and mates on minor waters.

The following Bills were passed through committee and read a third time:

Respecting the Niagara Grand Island bridge.

Respecting the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada.

To incorporate the Vancouver Dock & Shipbuilding Company.

To enable the Victoria & North American Railway Company to run a ferry between Becher Bay, in British Columbia, and a point on the Straits of Fuca, within the United States of America.

For the settlement of questions between the Governments of Canada and Ontario respecting Indian lands.

Mr. Tupper, on the second reading of the bill respecting the safety of ships, said it proposed to prohibit passenger ships from carrying dynamite, nitro-glycerine, or any dangerous explosive compound.

Mr. Mulock—That is a good measure to have.

Sir John Thompson, when the House was in committee on the bill representing the Administration of Justice, proposed an amendment making the bill retroactive. The amendment was adopted and the bill read a third time.

The resolution was reported.

Sir John Thompson's bill to further amend Act Respecting Trade Marks and Industrial Designs was read a third time.

Mr. Laurier said he had expected that Mr. Foster would have given him an opportunity of bringing before the House to-day the question of which he gave notice yesterday. As he had not done so might he expect that on Tuesday he would give him this opportunity?

Mr. Foster—On Tuesday I will go on with the budget speech.

A Smart Little Girl.

There is a charming young widow in South Minneapolis who retains a 5-year-old girl as the only pledge of her dear departed, says the *Tribune* of that city. The little one has just begun to learn her alphabet. A gentleman called upon the widow the other evening. Of course, the fond mother wanted to show off her child. Taking up a newspaper and pointing to the big letters in an advertisement the mother said:

"What letter is that?"

"A," responded the child.

"What comes after A?"

"B."

"And what comes next?"

"C," lisped the little one.

The inquiry was pursued still further, but along toward the end of the alphabet the little girl lost her bearings and never answered a question.

Finally the gentleman thought he would put a few questions. He began with this one:

"What comes after T?"

The child looked him straight in the eyes as she answered:

"A man to see mamma."

The lesson in English literature was not prolonged.

Lightning Strikes a Picnic Party.

A St. Louis despatch says: During a severe storm this afternoon 25 picnickers huddled together in an outhouse in Forest Park, near the police station, for protection from the rain. They had scarcely got inside when there was a sharp flash of lightning and a quick reverberating peal of thunder. Then shrieks and moans and cries for help issued from the building. A wild scene of confusion followed, and policemen hurried to the scene. Sadie McArthur, aged 12, was killed, and nearly all the other occupants of the outhouse were more or less injured. Miss Lizzie Golden, Miss Kate Bender and Miss Laura Beauclare were seriously hurt.

"No, Miss Amy," remarked young Dr. Paresis, "as a physician I cannot accept the Biblical account of such longevity as Methuselah's." "O, I can," replied Miss Amy, sweetly, "there were no doctors in those days."

"Who held the pass of the Thermopylæ against the Persian host?" demanded the teacher. And the editor's boy at the foot of the class said: "Father, I reckon; he holds a pass on every road in the country that runs a passenger train."

—The average laborer wastes five ounces of muscle a day.

Joseph Ellinger, a famous Hungarian tenor, died at Buda Pesth recently at the age of 71 years.

MIRACLE OF MODERN DAYS.

Hamilton Produces One of the Most Remarkable Cures on Record.

"TOTALLY DISABLED," YET CURED.

Hamilton TIMES, May 27th, 1891.

One of the most remarkable cures in the history of medicine has just been effected in this city and the fame of it is fast spreading throughout the land. Over four years ago Mr. John Marshall, then employed as manager of Mr. J. C. Williams' coal oil refinery works here, sustained a fall, which at the time was not thought to be serious. He doctored, but his trouble grew worse, and contracting cold after cold upon his other trouble he was compelled to give up work entirely. His troubles developed into ataxy, a nervous disorder, held by medical authorities to be incurable. For four years Mr. Marshall has been an intense sufferer. He lost the use of his legs entirely and could not raise himself from a chair except by the use of a crutch and a stick. Though there was power in his legs there was no feeling. They were like dead weights, cold as ice and not susceptible to feeling. He could take his heavy stick and hammer the flesh until the sound of blows filled the house. During the course of these years no lest than fourteen leading physicians of this city treated him. Sometimes two or three of them were in attendance at once. All agreed that his disease was incurable. Mr. Marshall went to Toronto for electrical treatment, at a heavy expense, but received not the slightest benefit. He tried every patent medicine that was recommended to him, yet without getting any aid. The "suspension" treatment was resorted to, and he was suspended by means of appliances around his neck and under his arms from the ceiling of the barn, but got no relief. Electric belts and appliances of an endless variety were tried, and thoroughly tried, too, but all resulted the same way—they left Mr. Marshall just as they had found him. At one time twenty pins were run right into the flesh of his leg. He barely felt two of them; the others he did not feel at all. His flesh was cut into with a knife and he felt not the slightest pain; and so he went on until the 13th day of April last, every remedy suggested by any one being tried, and hundreds of dollars spent upon patent medicines, to say nothing of doctors' bills.

Mr. Marshall was a member of the Royal Templars of Temperance. He was passed by the physicians of the Order as totally disabled for life. The chief medical examiner passed him, and he was paid the $1,000 paid by the Order in cases of total disability.

A day or two ago a TIMES representative called upon Mr. Marshall at his residence, No. 25 Little William street. The door was open, and upon knocking a strong, steady step was heard. Mr. Marshall opened the door and received the reporter cordially. He walked without either crutch or stick, and looked the picture of a sturdy, fine man. He conversed freely of his case, as did Mrs. Marshall, who came in later. "Five weeks ago," he said. "I could not raise my foot or bend my leg. As for walking without a stick or crutch it was impossible. I had seen an advertisement of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and as they were especially recommended for nervous disorders, I resolved to try them. I had what the doctors called Locomotor Ataxy. I had not walked for almost four years. My wife said, 'Oh, what's the use of trying another patent medicine?' but I tried the Pink Pills. I had not used one box before I began to feel the effects. The feeling came back to my right leg first. After using them two weeks I was able to walk up to Mr. C. J. Williams' place on MacNab street, over a mile and a half from here and back. I had got nearly home when my left leg gave out, and nearly dragged me down. I had to stand and rub the leg for several minutes. Then it felt as if a thousand pins were running in it. That was the blood beginning to circulate in the leg that had been dead almost four years. From that time it has steadily improved. Now my health is perfect. (Here Mr. Marshall arose and walked briskly around the room without artificial assistance.) I have used absolutely nothing but the Pink Pills and taken cold baths as directed on the boxes. To-day I walked to the market and back—a three mile walk. I have lived in Hamilton for 30 years and am well known. Hundreds of people stopped me on the streets. Some of them stopped me to see if it was really John Marshall. Hundreds of people have been here to see me. Among them came several physicians who attended me. One of them, and the one who did the most for me, said, 'Well, you are the first cure in 10,000 cases.' I can tell you of a bank messenger in this city who has not walked as straight in twenty-five years as he has this last week. He took Pink Pills on my recommendation. Scores more in this city are trying them and quite a number in this vicinity have been benefited."

Mr. Marshall is gaining strength rapidly and expects to be back to his work before long. He grows more enthusiastic in talking of Pink Pills, and he has good reason to, for his is a remarkable salvation. Since beginning to use the remedy he has regained lost flesh and now weighs more than he has for nine years. He has not an ache or pain, but is conscious of a delicious feeling of healthy life in his legs.

The remarkable case noted in the above article from the Hamilton TIMES conclusively proves that the proprietors of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have in no way overstated the merits of their remedy. Pink Pills are a never failing blood builder and nerve tonic, and are equally valuable for men or women, young or old. They cure all forms of debility, female weaknesses, suppressions, chronic constipation, headache, St. Vitus' dance, loss of memory, premature decay, etc., and by their marvellous action on the blood, build up the system anew and restore the glow of health to pale and sallow complexions. These pills are sold by all dealers or will be sent postpaid on receipt of price (50 cents a box) by addressing the Dr. Williams Medical Co., Brockville, Ont.

English Mourning.

Here are some of the latest regulations a