TORONTO MECHANICS INSTITUTE

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Advertisements of "Situations Wanted," will be published free. Other condensed advertisements, such as "Help Wanted," "Properties for Sale," "To Let," "Boarding," "Lost or Found" "Miscellaneous," will be published for 10 cents for one insertion, 25 cents for three insertions, 50 cents for a week, $1 50 for a month for twenty words.

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FOR LADIES' FINE LEATHER AND PRUNELLA Goods, go to J. BUTLER'S, 4 Rossin Block.

DRESS PLAITING BY STEAM IN A SUPERIOR manner.
2 Revere Block, 149 King street west.
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FOR CHILDREN'S SOLID LEATHER SCHOOL Boots, go to J. BUTLER'S, 4 Rossin Block.

NINE BARS LAUNDRY SOAP 25 CENTS—AT the 7 cent store, 213 Yonge street. tf

WIRE DISH-COVERS—AVOID FLIES—AT the 7 cent store, 213 Yonge street.

J. MESCALL, MANUFACTURER OF FINE perfect-fitting shirts, and dealer in gents' fur mishings.
2 Revere Block, King street west.
Opposite Windsor Hotel.

THOSE DOOR SWINGS—JUST THE THING for the children—at the 7 cent store, 132 Yonge street.

To Newspapers.

An electro of the excellent likeness of President Garfield, which appeared in Monday's World, will be forwarded to any Newspaper in Canada for $3.

THE WORLD,
Toronto.

Ancient and Modern Education.

(From the Chicago Tribune.)

The savage child is to-day, thoroughly and exhaustively, just what he will be required to do when he shall become a man—to hunt, fish, and fight—and he is to-day nothing else. Nothing is wasted on the education of the savage; hence each savage is made as nearly the equal of all other savages as possible. The ancient system of education was modelled on that of the savage. But it was purely theoretical—intended to equip pupils for law, medicine, theology and philosophy. The savage is practical; the civilized ancient was a theorist. The savage system embraced the entire community; the ancient system necessarily ignored the many, aiming to establish an aristocracy of learning, consisting of a few choice spirits. The moderns have undertaken to combine the two systems—that of the savage with that of the civilized ancients. The college and the university perpetuate the system of the ancients, while the common school is intended to confer upon all the privileges of education. But the common school does not furnish the boy with what he most needs. At best it fits him to enter a higher grade of private school or college. It does nothing toward developing a love of labor in the boy—nothing to fit him for the ordinary pursuits of life. It does not teach him how to do the thing which, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, he will be required to do when he shall have arrived at man's estate. It may develop in him a thirst for more and higher intellectual training, but in a vast majority of cases his means will not allow him to gratify this thirst. But in an inverse ratio the very thirst for intellectual acquirements will breed in his mind a contempt for manual labor. The savage educational system produces content because it teaches nothing that it is unnecessary for the pupil to know; the common-school system breeds discontent because it fails to teach the pupil what he will be required to know in the occupation he is destined to follow; and this discontent is increased by the circumstance of his having received a superficial intellectual training just sufficient to stimulate his ambition in a direction which, as a rule, he is unable to proceed.

The Author of the Marseillaise.

Rouget de Lisle, born amid the mountains of the Jura, was a young officer at Strasburg. There he used to visit Dietrich, mayor of Strasburg, and there, with Dietrich, his wife and daughters, indulged his taste for music. He was desired by Dietrich to write a hymn which should breathe all the spirit of the revolution. He wrote down the words and hastened to Dietrich. He found him in his garden digging up winter lettuces. It was so early in the morning the old patriot's wife and daughters had not yet risen. Dietrich awoke them and sent for some friends, like himself passionately fond of music, and capable of performing it. Rouget sang, Dietrich's eldest daughter accompanying him. At the first stanza all their countenances grew pale, at the second tears flowed, at the last stanza the wildness of enthusiasm burst forth. Dietrich's wife and daughter, the old man himself, his friends, the young officer, threw themselves weeping into each other's arms. The hymn of the country was found, but alas! it also was destined to be the hymn of terror. Dietrich, a few months later, walked to the scaffold to the sound of those very notes which had sprung forth at his hearth, from the heart of his friend and the voices of his daughters. The new song, performed several days afterward at Strasburg, flew from town to town, to all the popular orchestras. Marseilles adopted it, to be sung at the commencement and close of the sittings of its clubs. The Marseillaise spread it through France by singing it on their way to Paris. From this came the name of Marseillaise.

UPS AND DOWNS.

President Garfield's Condition Yesterday.

BETWEEN LIFE AND DEATH.

Expressions of Sympathy from all Quarters.

THE BULLETIN RECORD.

The condition of President Garfield yesterday was a succession of ups and downs. Early in the morning the physicians were of the opinion that inflammation had set in, and that he could survive but a few hours at the outside. But during the day he rallied somewhat, and at a consultation held during the forenoon the symptoms were regarded as more favorable. Towards evening, as on Saturday and Sunday evenings, the pulse and temperature went up rapidly, and the patient's condition again appeared to be very critical. Two or three hours later he rallied, and pulse and temperature began to go down slowly until midnight. Telegrams in countless numbers were pouring into the executive mansion and state department all day from the United States, Canada, and every country in Europe, and even from Japan. All express the warmest sympathy and most earnest hope for the president's recovery.

THE PRESIDENT.

A Variety of Interesting Facts Relating to his Condition—Hopes and Fears.

There is no new feature developed in the tragedy, but the despatches contain some interesting facts respecting the president's condition and the indefatigable efforts being made to save his life, as well as the painful state of suspense in which his fellow-countrymen await the issue.

A NOTE OF WARNING.

The New York Tribune's Washington special says it is learned that the president a few days ago was warned to take precautions to protect his person against possible assault, but he smiled at the suggestion. Guiteau's letters to Blaine were of a most threatening character. The president received a letter from Guiteau severely denouncing Blaine, and charging the latter with responsibility for most of his misfortunes.

HIS CONDITION LAST NIGHT.

The president's condition last night was admitted by the attending physicians to be more unfavorable than during the day, but the change was not regarded especially alarming for the reason that increased pulse and temperature, which are its most marked features, were observed about the same time Saturday and Sunday evening. The day was extremely warm and close, and the president was more or less restless from that cause, and from pain due to the laceration of nerves leading to the feet.

The attending physicians were very reluctant to express a positive opinion upon the facts in the official bulletin, but they were hopeful that the temperature would fall and the pulse grow less rapid during the night, as was the case Tuesday night, and that the condition of the patient this morning would not be worse than yesterday morning. Should these anticipations be realized, the physicians say they will have very strong hopes of the president's final recovery.

THE PATIENT'S GREAT DANGER.

The New York Times says it is understood that all that occurs in the treatment of the wounded man has not been made public. The president at times experiences what he terms "tigers' claws" in the feet and legs. To allay these pains hyperdermic injections are resorted to. The great danger the patient now contends with is inflammation. But for the patient's good habits and robust body the shock of the assault would have terminated fatally within twenty-four hours. His recovery—should he recover—will require a long time, during which he will be forced to remain in bed and be kept perfectly quiet. All danger from internal hemorrhage is now past. The president's disposition to talk freely is discouraged as much as possible. The cabinet ladies are nearly worn out by long anxious watching.

IF NATURE HELPS HIM.

The New York Telegram's Washington special says the president lies upon his bed, moving occasionally from back to side with the help of his attendants. If nature is strong enough to bring him through, he will recover; if not, he must die. Nothing the doctors can do can help or save him. If he lives through to-morrow, and blood-poisoning or mortification does not set in, he will surely survive.

CHRISTIAN RESIGNATION.

Blaine sent the following to Amos Townsend, at Cleveland: The president's condition has not materially changed since this morning. At this hour, 2:30 p.m., he is suffering less pain; he is entirely calm and courageous, his mind is clear, and he accepts whatever fate God may ordain for him with perfect resignation and with sublime Christian faith. We are profoundly anxious, and yet hopeful as to the final result.

THE FEELING IN EUROPE.

Strong Expressions of Smypathy and Good Feeling from All Quarters.

Throughout Europe there is a feeling of sadness over the dire event, and pulpits, newspapers, parliaments and crowned heads join in expressing their sympathy for the stricken president and his people.

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

Sir Stafford Northcote asked whether, in view of the anxiety prevailing, the government could communicate anything concerning the terrible and atrocious crime at Washington. Mr. Gladstone, in expressing deep feelings of sympathy, alluded to the increasing friendly relations with the United States, and said: The latest information seemed to somewhat dampen the hopes for Mr. Garfield's recovery, but we must trust in Providence. In the house of lords the subject was mentioned in the same way as in the commons, and Earls Salisbury and Granville spoke very sympathetically.

THE MANCHESTER GUARDIAN SAYS:

The American politicians have not yet come to the point of employing assassins. It seems quite sufficiently made out that Guiteau was nothing more or less than a disappointed office-seeker. If President Garfield dies it will leave a gap hard to fill. As soon as his career was known in Europe it was felt that the Chicago convention had made a true and wise choice. He was not one of those sordid managers of place-hunters who are the opprobrium of American politics. He was the right man to fight a battle with them. It is hardly likely that when the time comes for another mammoth Republican caucus so doubtful a soil will throw up yet another man of similar integrity and proved sagacity. It is curious that the abuse which of all others needs reforming in America, should be indirectly responsible for the present crime. By reforming their system of patronage the Americans will best show their sorrow for Garfield's death or their thankfulness for his recovery. It is not to be supposed that a perfectly sane man would attempt such a crime, but the president's position in regard to patronage is so invidious that it is only wonderful that such an attempt has never been made before.

THE ST. JAMES' GAZETTE SAYS:

The news that Garfield was shot and lay dying gave a greater shock to the public mind in England than any we remember for many years. The attempt seemed to confirm the opinion produced by recent events, that reckless violence is becoming recognized as an agent in politics. That Garfield, a man of the people, sagacious, right-minded and blameless, should also be marked down for murder, added much to the consternation.

THE PALL MALL GAZETTE SAYS:

Indignation is universal wherever the English tongue is spoken. It blames the unmeasured invectives of the Conkling newspapers, which acted on the disordered imagination of the assassin, possibly already impressed by recent assassinations.

THE LORD MAYOR OF LONDON,

on taking his seat at the Mansion house yesterday, expressed the strong sympathy of the citizens of London for the distress occasioned by the attempt on Garfield's life.

IRISH SYMPATHY.

The Queenstown town commissioners forward through the American consul a resolution of sympathy with Garfield. It describes Garfield as for the time the chief ruler of a majority of the Irish people.

THE LIVERPOOL COURIER SAYS:

The American people will find their brethren can sympathize with them. Nowhere in the world will agenerous and spontaneous sympathy be more sincere than in England, and nowhere in England more cordial than in Liverpool, whose pulse beats in unison with the transatlantic people.

THE LIVERPOOL POST SAYS:

The world holds its breath at the scarcely conceivable development of a fatal homicidal mania which has in so many directions encroached upon the security and amenity of public life. We learn from the events that lands where the popular voice selects its rulers are as accessible as others to this foul contagion. Lincoln's assassin might be considered a degraded outcome of the civil war, but none but a lunatic could grudge Garfield his well-won laurels.

YESTERDAY'S BULLETINS.

A Succession of Ups and Downs—Hopes and Fears of the Physicians.

WASHINGTON, July 4, 6 a.m.—The condition of the president is less favorable. He complains of pains in the feet and he is more restless. It is just reported that his chances are very unfavorable. The doctors do not think he can live long. They recognize the case as almost hopeless.

8:15 a.m., official bulletin.—The condition of the president is not materially different from that reported in the last bulletin at 12.30 a.m. He has dozed at intervals during the night, and at times continued to complain of pain in his feet. The tympanitis reported has not sensibly increased. Pulse 108, temperature 99.4, respiration 19.—Signed, F. H. Hamilton of New York, D. Hayes Agnew of Philadelphia, D. W. Bliss, J. K. Barnes, J. J. Woodward, Ross Ryburn.

HIS CONDITION AT MID-DAY.

12 m.—Dr. Agnew, the eminent surgeon of Philadelphia, says, in his judgment, there are some features of the president's case extremely encouraging. Among these is the fact that the kidneys and intestines are entirely uninjured and capable of performing their functions. The liver is lacerated to some extent, and the large nerves leading from the spine to the lower extremities have been so injured as to cause pain, which the president refers to in his feet. The stomach, however, retains nourishment, and the patient is slowly gathering strength to meet the secondary inflammation when it occurs. As yet there is little evidence of it; nothing to indicate that it will be of extraordinary extent or severity. Dr. Agnew regards the president's condition with much hopefulness.

Mr. Blaine has just sent the following telegram to the representatives of the United States in London and Paris: An important consultation was held this morning, at which Dr. Agnew of Philadelphia and Dr. Hamilton of New York, able and skilful surgeons, were present. The result is not reassuring, though the conclusion was that recovery is possible. We do not give up hope.

THE CRISIS OF THE CASE.

Dr. Bliss, said that while the case is critical, there is every reason for hope of his recovery, and considering the nature of the wound, the situation is as favorable as it possibly could be. Regarding the crisis, the doctor said: "If the president passes through to-day without losing strength it will be exceedingly encouraging. The crisis, however, cannot be definitely fixed, as there may be a change any time." He said the examinations confirm the opinion that the ball is located in the neighborhood of the liver.

THE NEXT TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

The president's diet consists almost exclusively of milk and lime-water. Mrs. Garfield is bearing the trial nobly. Dr. Pomerin, an eminent surgeon from Ohio, who served as surgeon in Garfield's regiment during the war, saw the president this morning and expresses the opinion that the next twenty-four hours will determine whether the case will prove fatal or not.

LITTLE CHANGE IN HIS CONDITION.

12:30 p. m.—There has been but little change in the president's condition since the last bulletin. He complains much less of pain in the feet. There is slight vomiting occasionally. Pulse 110; temperature 100; respiration 24.

FEELING BETTER.

4:25 p. m.—The president awaked from a sleep a few moments since, and said to Bliss, "Doctor, I feel better than I have at any time since I was wounded."

The last official bulletin regarding the president's condition is considered by the medical profession to be quite encouraging and significant of favorable results. The president has been kept very quiet during the day, not even his sons being admitted to the room. It is considered by many that the president is at the most critical period, and every precaution is being taken to prevent noise or excitement of any character in or about the mansion.

NOT SO COMFORTABLE.

7.40 p.m.—The president this evening is not so comfortable. He does not suffer so much from pain in the feet. Tympanitis is again more noticeable. Pulse 128, temperature 101.9, respiration 24. Another bulletin will be issued at 10 p.m., after which, in order not to disturb the president unnecessarily, no further bulletins will be issued until to-morrow morning.

SLIGHTLY BETTER AGAIN.

10 p.m.—There is a slight amelioration of the symptoms during the past two hours. There has been no vomiting during that period. Pulse 124, temperature 101, respiration 24.

IMPROVED AT MIDNIGHT.

Midnight.—The condition of the president is further improved since the date of the last official bulletin. Temperature and pulse have again fallen slightly, and he is sleeping quietly.

2.45 a.m.—The president's condition is materially changed.

WHAT MEN SAY.

Conkling, Tilden and the Bishop of Manchester—Conkling's Fears.

Every man one meets is ready to express an opinion of the assassin and of his victim. What will strike most people as the uppermost thought in ex-Senator Conkling's mind is, that he fears the effect of Garfield's death on his own political future.

CONKLING AFRAID OF EFFECTS.

It is said that Conkling on Sunday night told a friend that he had grave fears the president would not recover, and in that event there was a strong probability that Conkling's enemies would endeavor to make it appear that he was indirectly responsible for the crime, when in reality it was solely the work of a crazy man.

TILDEN'S OPINIONS.

Tilden is reported as saying: "I received information of the attempt to assassinate the president with incredulity, which soon changed into horror." Tilden called attention to the great peril that attends the enormous increasing power of the chief magistracy and the unbounded licentiousness that characterizes party competition and political dissension. He said: "let us hope that Garfield's recovery will reduce to a minimum the public evils of his assassination, while it will remove the weight of private bereavement which fills us all with concern and sympathy."

JUDGE CHARLES DANIELS

of the supreme court states that he remembers Guitteau, and characterizes him as a miserable rascal. While the judge was holding a term of court in New York, Guitteau appeared as attorney before him in a certain case, and his conduct was such that the judge was on the point of committing him for contempt, but he begged so hard that he was let off.

THE BISHOP OF MANCHESTER,

preaching in his cathedral on Sunday, said he was startled to hear of an attempt on the life of Garfield. It would seem that people were no safer in their modest mansions than the representatives of imperial despotism encircled by thousands of guards. The world was out of order; men did what they would; unbridled appetite, unchecked lust, contempt of authority and refusal to submit to law, were signs of the times. He left it to the consciences of his hearers whether they were healthy and hopeful ones.

WAS IT A CONSPIRACY?

An Unknown Woman Under Surveillance—Important Disclosures.

NEW YORK, July 4.—A Washington special says that an unknown woman who called yesterday and asked to see Guitteau is under surveillance. MacVeagh and Blaine appear to be going on the hypothesis that it is a conspiracy, and have the secret service officers and local and New York detectives tracing down every point. District Attorney Corkhill yesterday, at an informal cabinet meeting, stated that Guitteau gave him a full statement where he got the money to purchase a revolver, and from whom he expected to get bail yesterday; also that Guitteau made other important disclosures. The detectives believe that Guitteau is insane and had no accomplices.

GUITTEAU CONFESSES.

Guitteau, according to the New York Herald, says: I was forced to do it by inspiration from God. I did it for political purposes, and through patriotic motives. I conceived and executed the affair myself. I wished to retire Garfield and save the republican party. I am a stalwart of the stalwarts. I know Arthur and Grant very well. My only motive was to have a stalwart for president.

NOTES.

An extra session is talked of in case of death.

Mrs. Blaine sat up with the president Sunday night.

Washington was unusually quiet for independence day.

Old Mrs. Garfield has been summoned to Washington at once.

A half million words were telegraphed from Washington to the newspapers on Saturday.

A number of medical men in Paris are unanimously of opinion that Garfield will survive.

Drs. Agnew and Hamilton of New York, approve of the treatment of the resident physicians.

The leading Russian newspapers express consternation at the attempted assassination of Garfield.

The Rome newspapers strongly condemn the attempt to assassinate Garfield, and express regret and sympathy.

Arthur is in no easy frame of mind. It is said he did not come at once to Washington because he feared violence.

Guitteau's brother-in-law says the assassin has been examined several times by physicians and pronounced insane.

Some think the ambulance waggon was driven too rapidly to the White house, to the detriment of the patient.

The entire provincial press of Italy, irrespective of party, expresses deep regret and sympathy with the United States.

There are sixty-two cases on record where persons wounded during the late war in the same way as the president recovered.

Law officers say if the president dies the crime is murder in first degree and punishable by death; if he recovers, for felonious assault with intent to kill, ten years servitude.

The last letter written by Garfield was addressed to Gen. Hancock. It related to the appointment conferred upon one of Hancock's aides, and was friendly and pleasant.

All the London papers yesterday morning publish very voluminous despatches from America concerning the condition of the president. The Daily News appeared in semi-mourning.

—To have good health the Liver must be kept in order, its unhealthy action causing Bilious attacks, Jaundice, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Headache, Bowel Complaints and other disorders. Dr. Carson's Stomach Bitters stimulates the liver to healthy action. For sale by all druggists. Smith & McGlashan, 135 Yonge street, special agents.

ESCAPE FROM THE MERCER

HOW TWO DARING WOMEN RECOVERED THEIR LIBERTY.

Lizzie McFarlane and Mrs. Why Descend from a Two-Story Window by Their Bedclothes, and Then Scale a Thirteen Foot Spiked Fence.

At about a quarter past five yesterday morning the female night-watch at the Mercer reformatory reported that two women named Lizzie McFarlane and Mrs. Why, who occupied adjoining cells on the first floor, were missing. The method of their departure appears to have been as follows: At tea-time on Sunday night one of the women had secreted and carried to her room an ordinary table-knife. Some time after two o'clock—for at that time the watch had made her rounds and found everything quiet—they set to work with the knife on the screws which fastened the wire guard of the window, unscrewed several of them, so that they could bend the guard sufficiently for their purpose, and kept it from springing back by the insertion of a board. The knife was found near the window. They then tied the bedclothes together, fastened them to the bedpost and let themselves down to the ground. Another and still more formidable obstacle now presented itself, namely, a spiked board fence over thirteen feet high. To surmount this they tore a plank from the platform of a pair of scales in the yard, and placed it against the fence, where it lacked about four feet of reaching the top. They had therefore to spring or clamber this latter distance to the top of a spiked spiked fence and then jump some thirteen feet to the ground on the other side. This they appear to have accomplished without injury, as there are no blood-stains or other traces of contact with the spikes. Both women had a good record while in the reformatory. Indeed good conduct was a necessary condition to their occupying the privileged cells from which they escaped. Another curious circumstance is that they were both in for short terms, six months each, and had already served a third of that time.

McFarlane was sent from Hamilton, while her partner with the interrogative surname is a Toronto woman. They are both about twenty years of age.

The cells are situated in the east wing, facing the lake. The cell doors were not locked, but those of the corridors were.

The male watchman and another man were out yesterday in pursuit, but up to the time of our reporter's visit last night nothing had been heard of the refugees. Mrs. Laird, the assistant matron, says they have hitherto been very successful in recovering escaped prisoners.

THE MONETARY CONFERENCE.

Delegate Thurman Squints Strongly Towards Bi-Metallism—A Tentative Process.

PARIS, July 4.—In the monetary conference on Saturday, Mr. Thurman, United States delegate, stated that though speaking in his own name he believed he was reflecting the feeling of his government and nation when he expressed the conviction that the offers of England and Germany would not warrant the United States in allowing the free coinage of silver. The United States did not insist on immediate and unqualified bi-metallism, but were ready to accept approaches thereto, believing it would eventually prevail; but they could not incur the risk of an alternating standard through the conflicting or inharmonious action of other states.

A NOVEL ASSAULT CASE.

A Customs Officer Fined for Kissing a Girl—Searching for Smuggled Oil.

DRUMMONVILLE, Ont., July 4.—Samuel Johnson, customs officer of Stevensville, was fined to-day $10 and $9.35 costs before Justices George J. Duncan and J. A. Orchard of this place, for putting his arm around Miss Bogardus of Montrose, and kissing her against her will. He was hunting for smuggled oil.

A FISHERMAN'S SUICIDE.

He Sends a Bullet into His Head and Dies—Effects of Hard Drink.

EXETER, Ont., July 4.—A very respectably dressed fisherman named Wm. Seward of Sarnia, committed suicide at Grand Bend yesterday afternoon. It is said that he had been drinking rather heavily for a few days. He went out near the new bridge and called out to Mr. Buckenhaur that he was going to shoot himself, and deliberately put the muzzle of a revolver to his head and fired before any one could prevent him. He was taken into Mr. Bliss' hotel and expired in about half an hour after firing.

TRAGEDY IN THE WOODS.

A Hunter Mistaken for a Deer and Shot Dead—A Verdict of Manslaughter.

HUNTSVILLE, Ont., July 4.—On Friday night, whilst hunting in the township of Sinclair, Henry Lassetter, a farmer, was taken for a deer and shot dead by a farmer named Alfred Wilder. An inquest was held by Coroner Reece on Saturday, and a verdict of manslaughter was returned by the jury against Wilder.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

HAVRE, July 4.—Arrived, the State of Nebraska.

QUEENSTOWN, July 4.—Arrived, the City of Montreal.

NEW YORK, July 4.—Arrived, the Circassia, Glasgow and Gallia, from Liverpool.

LONDON, July 4.—Arrived out, the Italy and Sorrento. The passengers and crew of the steamer Britannic are safe. It is expected the steamer will float to-morrow.

The Bogus Examination Papers.

BRANTFORD, July 4.—Alexander Mackie, alias A. S. Tooke, was sentenced to three months in the Central prison for selling to collegiate institute students bogus examination papers—questions and answers.

Irish-American Intrigues.

PARIS, July 4.—It is stated that although the United States has not officially replied to the note of Lord Granville relative to O'Donovan Rossa, a telegram from Washington to Granville informed him that the authorities were exercising an active watch, and would send to London all necessary information on the intrigues of Irish-Americans.

LABOR NOTES.

The mayor of Montreal has endeavored to induce the striking longshoremen to abide within the law, and to show them that they were driving trade to Quebec, Boston, and other places. The men are determined to hold out, however. They have been making trouble by beating the workmen, and the police believe a collision is inevitable, and that it must come sooner or later.

THE WORLD is the cheapest and best paper in the Dominion.

THE WIDE WORLD IN BRIEF.

Sparks from the American and Canadian Wires, and the Atlantic Cable.

CANADIAN CONDENSED.

Creighton, the Montreal man stabbed by Goldstein, is likely to die.

A true bill has been found against Eugene Rieudeau for the murder of Roy on the Gatineau.

Miss Thornton, who disappeared at Hamilton more than a week ago, has not yet been heard of.

Two men named Carr and Stevenson were killed at Shogabock, N.B., by a falling tree, and a third had his legs broken.

The Ottawa celebration committee is a thousand dollars short of the amount required to meet the expenditure on Dominion day.

The Art Exhibition of the Royal Canadian academy was formally opened at Halifax last evening, in the old province building.

During the month of June 154 patents were issued, and the fees received amounted to $3797, being an increase of $276 over the same month last year.

A man named James Russell, who resided in Englishtown, near Peterborough, committed suicide Sunday night by taking a dose of Paris green and whiskey.

Four men boating at Montreal on Saturday were upset in the rapids and one was drowned; the three others got ashore after swimming three-quarters of a mile.

A by-law granting $30,000 for putting down sewers on Talbot and Elgin streets, was voted upon by the ratepayers of St. Thomas yesterday and defeated by a large majority.

The first general meeting of the shareholders of the Quebec and Ottawa railway company will be held in Montreal on the 19th, for the purpose of completing the organization.

In accordance with the decision of the Dominion government that no member of the civil service should hold the office of alderman or councillor, W. H. Lewis of Ottawa has resigned his seat in the council of that city.

Harry Dalton, aged about 12, son of Mr. Dalton of Napanee, was on the bank of the river at Brantford yesterday afternoon playing with some boys, when he took a fit and fell into the river and was drowned. His body was recovered shortly afterwards.

The magistrate in the London asylum assault case yesterday—the accused being charged with breaking the arm of an inmate with the blow of a stick—inflicted a fine of $2 and costs or twenty-one days in gaol. The fine was paid. The attendant was, of course, discharged.

The little steamer Dodger, which ran on the Thames at London on Dominion day, was yesterday seized by the collector of customs, Mr. Reid, under instructions from the inspector. It appears that no fares were charged on that day, and the collector is in doubt as to his duty.

OVER THE BORDER.

General Porter telegraphed to Conkling yesterday, to go to him at Long Branch immediately.

Sheriff Daniels of Columbia county, Ark., was assassinated Sunday night by drunken negroes, who called him out of his house.

City Marshal Potter and Deputy Sheriff Mound of Fayetteville, Ark., were assassinated on the street on Saturday night by unknown parties.

Seven persons were killed and twelve wounded by an accident on the Kentucky Central railroad at South Covington yesterday afternoon.

A sail-boat containing two young men, named O'Brien and Wilson, and a young lady, was upset on Sunday morning. The parties were rescued after much trouble.

Early yesterday morning as a boy was driving a horse and buggy belonging to Mr. Cantling, grocer, Queen street, the horse ran away and the boy was thrown out, breaking his left collar-bone and receiving other injuries.

CABLE NOTES.

Paul de Cassagnac and Tullier have agreed to fight a duel with swords.

The resignation of Cialdini as Italian minister to France has been accepted.

The districts of Plevna and Ostrova, in Bulgaria, have been proclaimed in a state of siege.

Connor, secretary of the Cork branch land league, has been arrested under the coercion act.

A British man-of-war and a gun-boat, and an Italian war-ship have gone to Sfax to protect the British and Italian interests there.

A land league meeting was held at New Ross on Sunday. Ten thousand people were present. Thomas Sexton, member of parliament for Sligo county, was among the speakers.

It is expected that the death sentence on Midhat Pasha and the other alleged assassins of Sultan, Abdul Aziz will be commuted to