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ELEVENTH YEAR. SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 26, 1890. ONE CENT.

THE CESSION OF HELIGOLAND.

ONLY 61 M. P.s VOTE AGAINST THE SECOND READING.

Details of the Erzeroum Riot--Fifty Bodies of the Killed Found, 350 Persons Wounded and 100 Missing--Turks and Arnauts Fighting--Cholera in the East --The Dunlo Divorce Case.

LONDON, July 25.—The Heligoland Cession Bill passed the second reading in the House of Commons to-night, 209 to 61.

The Liberal leaders abstained from the division. A number of Radicals also refrained from voting. Lord Hartington, Mr. Chamberlain, Sir Henry James and Mr. Bradlaugh voted with the majority.

France Placated.

PARIS, July 25.—It is officially announced that the negotiations with England regarding Zanzibar will probably be favorably concluded within a few days. The questions of Madagascar and Lake Tschad are being discussed. The renunciation of the Anglo-Tunisian compact will not be included in the Anglo-French agreement.

The Erzeroum Riot.

LONDON, July 26.—The News gives the following details of the recent riots at Erzeroum: The soldiery were ordered to disperse Armenians who were holding a meeting in a churchyard. The soldiers began a massacre of the Armenians and the Turkish populace joined in the attack. The shops and houses of the Armenians were pillaged. The sack lasted four hours. The British Consulate, at which on the same night a fete was being given for the benefit of the poor Armenians, was stoned and its gates and windows broken. The Consul and his family took refuge in the cellars of the building and the fete was abandoned. The American mission served as a refuge for 50 fugitives. Numbers of Armenians relying on the promises of Turks to escort them to places of safety were murdered in the streets. Fifty bodies have been found, most of persons who were bayoneted. 350 persons were wounded and 100 are missing.

Arnauts and Turks Fighting.

LONDON, July 25.—A band of Arnauts recently made a night attack upon the Montenegrin village of Ragnoca, surprising the inhabitants, many of whom were murdered. The Arnauts plundered the village and then left. Afterward the band was attacked by Turkish troops and in the fight which ensued 60 Arnauts were killed and many wounded.

Cholera in Bakua.

ODESSA, July 25.—It is officially announced that there have been 70 cases of Asiatic cholera in Bakua and vicinity. The heat is intense.

THE LORD AND THE LADY.

Viscount Dunlo's Suit For Divorce From His Fair Singer.

LONDON, July 25.—The trial of the divorce suit of Viscount Dunlo v. Lady Dunlo (Belle Bilton, the concert hall singer) is proceeding before Judge Hannen. The courtroom is thronged, and the proceedings are interrupted by frequent outbursts of laughter.

Detective Clark, a witness for the plaintiff, in his testimony gave it as his impression that Werthelmer, the co-respondent, kissed Lady Dunlo when sitting near a window in the lady's house. Clark admitted, however, that he did not really see the kiss, nor did he hear it, but he detected giggling, which he construed to mean that a kiss had preceded it. Judge Hannen indicated considerable annoyance at the flimsy character of this evidence and indulged in a bit of sarcasm at the expense of the counsel for the prosecution. It was then proved that Werthelmer visited Lady Dunlo in her apartments in Hanover-square and elsewhere, but no evidence was produced to show he ever remained in them over night. On the contrary, several landladies appeared who testified to Lady Dunlo's perfect propriety while an inmate of their houses.

Another witness was Alexander Lumsden, dramatic agent, who obtained an engagement for Lady Dunlo and her sister in Manchester at $40 weekly. Lumsden swore that Werthelmer kissed Lady Dunlo four or five times in his presence, and, when playing on the piano together, he had frequently seen her head on Werthelmer's shoulder, while upon one occasion in St. John's Wood he had detected the lady raising her cheek for her companion to kiss, while at the same time both were smoking cigarettes and drinking champagne. When Mr. Lumsden got into the hands of Lady Dunlo's attorney, it was speedily discovered that his loquacity and excellent memory were sharpened by the fact that he had been paid a percentage on the Manchester engagement contract, and so, as he expressed it, he felt justified in giving his evidence against the lady. He admitted having told Werthelmer he had been treated badly, but denied saying that he could get a pony from Lewis, attorney for Lord Chancery, for swearing that he had seen Werthelmer in Lady Dunlo's bedroom.

The last witness to-day was Charles Nunn, formerly Werthimer's coachman, who testified to having driven his master and Lady Dunlo in a cab and during the drive he noticed that his passengers were locked in each other's arms. The witness concluded his testimony with the appreciative remark that he saw no harm in that and would have done the same thing himself if he had enjoyed an opportunity. Judge Hannen expressed himself as deeply annoyed by the demonstrations of the spectators, and directed that a sufficient number only be admitted to-morrow to fill the seats, and said that he would clear the room if these theatrical displays continued.

THE BEHRING SEA SQUABBLE.

England Can Afford to Disregard Blaine's Petulance--Opinions of the British Press.

LONDON, July 25.—The Telegraph regrets the asperity of the tone of Blaine in the Behring Sea dispatches. "England," it says, "is strong enough to be calm and courteous, and is sufficiently fond of peace to disregard Blaine's petulance. American diplomacy still seems to be affected with a morbid dislike of England, while every Englishman now feels a kind of family pride in the strength of America. England has no immediate interest in the question beyond a fair play. The dispute, resting on history, treaties, recorded rights and purchased privileges, constitutes a clear case for reference."

It concludes with the suggestion that King Humbert of Italy and Emperor William be asked to arbitrate.

The Times says: The correspondence leaves matters worse. Under the sinister influences of party pressure, President Harrison and Blaine have become more exacting and have advanced, in an irreconcilable spirit, claims about which they once expressed diffidence. The question is now at a deadlock. Although the last word in the controversy is far from reassuring, both countries must feel that the dispute is unworthy of a serious quarrel. Surely America is that nation to admit an extreme development of maritime rights.

NEW YORK, July 25.—A Washington despatch to The Herald says: The publication of the Behring Sea correspondence has removed the one cause of irritation that has vexed two great countries for several years. There is now but one way our revenue cutters can ever again search British vessels in Behring Sea, and that is under the protection of our navy. That fact is established and the gravity of the controversy is therefore to that extent diminished. The conduct of the administration has been such that the British Government will never again, it is said, trust to good will to avoid exasperating measures. As we are not disposed to fight there is nothing now left to do but to arbitrate. That is the exact position of the Behring Sea controversy—arbitrate or fight.

BAR HARBOR, Me., July 25.—The publication of the Behring Sea correspondence caused a great sensation here, especially in the circle of the Secretary of State's immediate friends and acquaintances, none of whom, however, have succeeded in getting him to say anything definite. Blaine is manifestly disturbed and worried, and his face shows distinctly great anxiety.

France and the Congo State.

BRUSSELS, July 25.—In the Chamber of Representatives to-day M. Honzan asked the Government what attitude France would adopt toward the Congo Convention.

Premier Bernaert replied that in 1884 the International Congo Association had assured to France the right to the Congo in the event of the association's relinquishing a portion of its territory in 1887. The Congo State had informed France that in granting this right it did not intend to imply that the right could be used in opposition to Belgium, and France had formally noted this condition.

The Congo bill was adopted, there being only one dissentient vote.

There Were no Executions.

SOFIA, July 25.—The Government denies the truth of reports emanating from Bucharest of the execution of commissioned and non-commissioned officers and soldiers. It is expected Prince Ferdinand will return to Sofia in a fortnight.

Boycotting Declared Legal.

DUBLIN, July 25.—The Chief Baron of Ireland has just delivered an important judgment on boycotting at the Wicklow assizes which may change the aspect of things somewhat. He said that shopkeepers were justined in refusing to serve obnoxious people if they considered that so doing would hurt their business. The importance of this decision lies in the fact that men have been sent to prison for a form of boycotting which the Chief Baron says is legal.

Thirty Arabs Killed.

MADRID, July 25.—Thirty Arabs were killed in the recent fighting at Melilla, Morocco.

Tottering Empires.

VIENNA, July 25.—Two earthquake shocks were felt in the Muell district yesterday. Another shock was felt to-day at Tischema, Moravia.

SHORT IN HIS ACCOUNTS.

A Kansas Embezzler Found in London, Ont.—He Goes Back.

LONDON, Ont., July 25.—James Mansfield, until within the last two months manager of the Topeka (Kas.) branch of the Kansas & Texas Coal Company, left Topeka with his wife on June 5 and the management, becoming suspicious at his prolonged absence, ordered an inspection of his books and found that all was not right. A Pinkerton man soon located Mansfield in this city, where he had on June 23 purchased the goodwill and stock of James Annett, who kept a grocery store in Dundas-street, London East. Yesterday detectives proceeded to the store and placed Mansfield under arrest. He decided to return across the border voluntarily to answer the charge against him. The party left this afternoon on the 2½ train for Detroit. The amount of embezzlement has not been exactly ascertained, although it will run up in the thousands. Mansfield's wife went with him.

THE RACKET IN THE COUNTY LODGE

How the Clarke Faction are Kicking--The Resolution that Was Really Carried --More to Come.

The proceedings at the meeting of the County Orange Lodge on Wednesday night have been the cause of much gossip the past couple of days. The nature of these proceedings has been given to the public in the various newspapers more or less inaccurately. What really seems to have taken place is this: After routine had been disposed of a large percentage of the 800 or so of members present demanded of the Committee on Speakers at the 12th of July celebration why the name of Mayor Clarke, Deputy Grand Sovereign of the Order, had been omitted from the list. County Master Ald. Bell was in the chair and he lost all control of the meeting, which grew more as it proceeded. As many as eight and a dozen angry masters, past masters and office-holders of the various city lodges wanted to speak at once.

This resolution, moved by Mr. J. G. Holmes, was put in the hands of the chairman:

That this County Lodge regrets that E. F. Clarke, Esq., the Grand Deputy Sovereign, was not one of the speakers on the 12th of July, and that the reason that he did not speak was because he was not asked.

A demand was made from the committee to explain why His Worship had not been invited to speak. It had leaked out that of the committee of five Mr. Barchard, eastern district county master, and Bro. Herbert Kent were in favor of inviting the Mayor, while Brothers John McMillan, Bell and Bailey were opposed to his name being put on the list. However that may be, His Worship certainly was not invited to be one of the orators of the day, hence the great outcry of his immediate followers in the order. Mr. McMillan told the meeting that Mayor Clarke's name had never been suggested. This was stoutly denied by Mr. Barchard and scene after scene followed. It was also given out by the anti-Clarke members of the committee that the illustrious brother should have come forward without being invited, and thus only further enraged the Clarke faction and they grew more demonstrative against the committee.

Bro. Holmes' resolution was then put and carried by an overwhelming majority.

This, it will be observed, is not a direct censure of the committee on speakers, but when that organization makes its report two or three weeks hence such a resolution will be introduced and pressed for all it is worth.

One enthusiastic brother declared that it was the duty of the committee to invite the "Mayor of Toronto" to speak on such an occasion. "No," he shouted, "such a courtesy has been extended to the chief magistrates of the Queen City for the past quarter of a century. It was extended to James E. Smith in 1867 and to W. B. McMurrich when he was mayor and before that gentleman had joined our order."

This speech fairly brought down the house and the Clarke faction cheered the speaker to the echo.

"There will be more of this business yet," declared a well-known brother of the West End.

There was no modification whatever of Bro. Holmes' resolution as passed by the lodge, so The World is given to understand.

It was stated yesterday that John McMillan has already withdrawn his certificate from the Black Order and will soon do the same with its fellow order the Orange. He is not satisfied with the Deputy Grand Sovereignty.

In the meantime the brethren are worked up over the affair to such a pitch as was never before known in the history of the County Lodge.

A NARRAGANSETT ELOPEMENT.

Ex-Governor Sprague's Sister-in-Law Makes a Runaway Match.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, July 25.—Ex-Governor Sprague has had his hands full the last two days. His wife has been visiting here and her sister, Cleo Juliet Weed, a very pretty young girl, 20 years of age, had formed the acquaintance of Howard S. Eaton, of Lynn, Mass., who had been here about six weeks and was attending to some electrical engineering at the local electric light station.

Yesterday Miss Weed left the famous Canonchet and meeting Mr. Eaton entered his carriage and drove toward Kingston. Young Eaton had just before this gone to the office of the Clerk of Narragansett district and obtained a marriage license, giving the age of himself and intended as 21. On arriving at Kingston Hill they called on Rev. Mr. Clark, the Baptist minister, and were speedily made man and wife. They returned to the Pier, Mrs. Eaton going alone to her sister's house and informing Mrs. Sprague that she and Eaton had eloped and were married.

Word was sent to Eaton to report at once at Canonchet, and there he was catechized by Governor Sprague. The result of this interview was that Eaton was informed that his marriage was illegal, inasmuch as he had failed to comply with the law by neglecting to get a permit from Miss Weed's guardian and from his own people.

Last night the bride slept at Canonet and the young husband cooled off his love at his boarding place. Governor Sprague objected to the marriage because he and his wife knew little or nothing of Eaton's antecedents.

A Good Run.

It requires an exceptional incentive to start a run at this time of the season, but a dollar or saved on a first-class summer hat is the incentive that should cause a very good run on what is left of Dineen's stock of summer hats. The object is to clear it out to make room for the new fall stock. There is over two months of seasonable wear in the straw hat you buy at Dineen's to-day. The hats are of elegant material and fashionable shapes. To-day Dineen will begin to sell them at a great reduction. Some have been reduced to half price, they sold last week; but the greatest reduction is on the hats and caps for travelers and tourists and for boating, tennis, cricket, camping and Island wear. This means style, quality and low prices at Dineen's, corner King and Yonge-streets.

The cutters are thoroughly experienced. The tailors the best money can procure and you'll save money by ordering your clothing made at The Model Clothing Store, corner Yonge and Shuter-streets.

Beeton & Playtner, 25 Leader-lane.

Owing to the gradual increase in my business I find myself unable to attend to it alone and therefore have taken into partnership Mr. Henry Playtner, a thoroughly first-class watchmaker, whom I have known intimately for five years past. We confine ourselves to the adjustment of good watches only, and in the future can promise promptness as well as fine workmanship. 136

Tents for sale or hire, Folding Camp Furniture and Camp Beds. Milne's, 169 Yonge-street. 136

Art in Dress.

More artistic garments than those we get up were never worn. The materials of which they are made are also very handsome and the general effect is that of appropriateness happily combined with elegance. Taylor & Co., art tailors, 89 Yonge-street. 136

The success of the Order Tailoring Department at The Model Clothing Store, corner Yonge and Shuter-streets, has been phenomenal, 'tis the prices do it.

BLAINE'S RECIPROCITY PLAN.

THE SECRETARY WRITES ANOTHER LETTER TO MR. FRYE.

And Tells Why He Thinks Spain Would Make Concessions in Return for the Admission of Free Sugar into the United States--Another Attack on the McKinley Tariff Bill.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Senator Frye to-day received the following letter from Secretary Blaine regarding the reciprocity question:

BAR HARBOR, Me., July 22, 1890.

DEAR MR. FRYE: I have your reply to my letter and am glad that the essential part of it has been given to the press. You ask me what assurance I have as to Spain's willingness to enter into reciprocal arrangements of trade with the United States. Your question surprises me, for you cannot have forgotten that only six years ago the Prime Minister of Spain, in his anxiety to secure free admission to our markets for the sugar of Cuba and Porto Rico, agreed to a very extensive treaty of reciprocity with Mr. John W. Foster, then our minister at Madrid. A year before—in 1883—a very admirable treaty of reciprocity was negotiated by General Grant and Mr. William H. Trescot, as United States Commissioners, with the republic of Mexico, a treaty well considered in all its parts and all its details—whose results would, I believe, have proved highly advantageous to both countries.

In view of the pending discussion it is a somewhat singular circumstance that both these treaties of reciprocity failed to secure the approval of Congress, and failed for the express reason that both provided for the free admission of sugar. Congress would not then allow a single pound of sugar to come in free of duty under any circumstances whatever, and now the proposition is to open our ports free to everybody's sugar and to do it with such rapidity that we are not to have a moment's time to see if we cannot make a better trade, a trade by which we may pay for at least a part of the sugar in the products of American farms and shops. Our change of opinion has certainly been remarkable in so brief a period. Indeed, the only danger of our not securing advantageous treaties of reciprocity now is the possible belief on the part of those countries that we are so anxious for free sugar that by patient waiting they can secure all they desire without money and without price.

Fearing that result I sought an interview with the eight Republican members of the Committee on Ways and Means more than five months ago, to be exact on Feb. 10. I endeavored to convince them that it would be expedient and wise to leave into the President as the treaty making power an opportunity to see what advantageous arrangements of reciprocal trade could be effected. I was unable to persuade the committee to take any view. I mention this circumstance now because it has been charged in many quarters that the suggestion for reciprocity came too late. In that my effort was made before the Tariff bill was reported to the House or even framed in committee.

If it is I think, a most grave mistake to oppose this reciprocal proposition touching sugar from the fear that it may conflict in some way with the policy of protection, the danger is, I think, wholly in the opposite direction. Let us see what is proposed: Our government has heretofore collected a large revenue from sugar—amounting one year in the aggregate to $58,000,000, and averaging $50,000,000 per annum for a considerable period. We when now to cheapen sugar by removing the duty. The value of the sugar we annually consume is enormous. Shall we pay for it all in cash or shall we seek a reciprocal arrangement by which a large part of it may be paid for in pork and beef and flour, in lumber and salt and iron, in shoes and calico and furniture, and a thousand other things? In short, shall we pay for it all in cash or try friendly barter in part? I think the latter mode is the highest form of protection and the better way to promote trade.

I address this note to you, as I did my first, because you have taken an active and most intelligent interest in the increase of our trade with South America. When shall we enlarge our commercial intercourse with the great continent? If we do we make a beginning! We now give away the duty on sugar, as we already have given away the duties on coffee and hides and rubber and get nothing in exchange. We shall be profit able to the farm or the factory in the United States, what shall be our justification for the policy?

You have recently received congratulations, in which I cordially joined, on carrying the shipping bill through the Senate. Do you not think that a line of ships generally aided by the Government will have a better prospect for profit and for permanence than one that must compete with others from the United States and not confine them to inward cargoes from Latin America?

JAMES G. BLAINE.

THEY WERE THERE A SHORT TIME.

The Reporters See the Inside of the Street Railway Committee Meeting Row.

The reporters were admitted for a short time yesterday to a meeting of the special committee on street railway affairs. Ald. Vokes presided. There were also on hand Ald. E. A. Macdonald, Brandon, Shaw, Hewitt, Gillespie, Boustead, Carlyle (St. Thos.), Carlyle (St. And.), Hallam, Leslie, Graham, Gibbs, Solicitor Denton. There was a discussion concerning the question whether the proceedings should be secret or not. E. A. Macdonald, seconded by Ald. Boustead, moved that the reporters be admitted and was supported by Ald. Gillespie, E. A. Macdonald, Hallam. Ald. Gibbs raised the point of order that the previous resolution excluding reporters had been passed in secret session the question of rescinding such resolution should be discussed with closed doors. The chairman ruled the point of order well taken, when Ald. E. A. Macdonald appealed against the ruling of the chair. The ruling was sustained by a vote of 7 to 4. On the motion of Ald. Hewitt the committee had the reporters withdraw, Ald. Gillespie advising them to remain. The chair's request was obeyed and the committee resumed its session with closed doors. To judge from the angry voices proceeding from the executive room the discussion on the motion to admit the reporters was exceedingly lively one. After an hour's talk the committee refused to open the proceedings to the press. It was resolved that telegrams be sent to the States for information consist of Ald. Vokes, the City Engineer and Solicitor Denton.

A MATTER OF MEAT.

How the Retail Butcher and the Householder Are Squeezed.

There is considerable discussion and discontent among the retail butchers, particularly in and around St. Lawrence Market, over the recent action of the Markets and License Committee in keeping the western cattle market open for the 24 hours, except Sundays, instead of 12 hours as formerly. The butchers have waited on the Mayor to have the action rescinded, and it is probable such will be the course of the committee at its next meeting. The principal reason why the new rule is opposed is that it gives the market over to a combine who first buy cattle for export and then make the retailer pay war prices for the refuse. It is further charged that the combine has runners meeting stock cars east, west and north, who buy up outside the city for the purpose of making a big profit out of the Toronto dealer. Of course, this means, in the words of a retail butcher, that the people of Toronto have to pay from 1c to 3c a lb. more for their meat, according to the cuts, than they would if the market was conducted on a square basis.

A Sound Advice.

"Say, pa! You look like a pirate. When we go to Toronto let you and me go to Dineen's, corner King and Yonge-streets, and get a new hat."

"A new hat! For who?"

"Why, for yourself! That one on your head doesn't look as if you had ever bought it for yourself."

"But I did. And, what's-his-name, that crossed-eyed hatter in our town, said it was the latest thing for tourists."

"Late! Well, I should say it was late. It is very behind the age. It looks as if it had been toured in since the flood. You can get something new and becoming very cheap at Dineens'. They advertise fashionable hats of all kinds at a great reduction in price. Why, pa, you don't know what a difference it will make in your appearance."

"All right, my boy, we will call there and see."

Gas for the Island.

The Consumers' Gas Company has under consideration a scheme to establish miniature gas works in Centre Island for the purpose of supplying residents with light and fuel. It proposes in connection with the scheme to establish a crematory for the burning of garbage, which could be easily done, and with less expense than if the city itself built one as has been contemplated.

$10,000 Life Insurance.

Twenty years' experience of policies in the Ontario Mutual Life demonstrates the fact that the net cost of $10,000 insurance does not exceed a daily outlay of 5 cents. Rates and full information at office, 32 Church-street. 6

Sheffield House Importing Company (Registered),

5 Yonge-street, below King, will sell goods retail at wholesale prices. We only keep the best goods. C. E. Robinson, Manager.

Grand Summer Numbers.—London Graphic 50c., London News 50c., Saturday Night 25c., Saturday Ledger 25c., Review of Reviews 20c., at Winnifrith Bros., 6 Toronto-street. 136

HE GOT A ROUGH WELCOME.

Russell Sage on 'Change For the Second Time in His Life.

NEW YORK, July 25.—Russell Sage was on the stock exchange one day this week for the second time in his life. He has been a member for nearly 20 years. His first visit was just after his election. The boys were rougher in those days, but Mr. Sage ran the gauntlet in fine style. Six years ago when young George Gould was elected, Mr. Sage and Washington Connor notified the brokers that young Gould would probably appear on 'change on a certain day. The boys were on the lookout for him and mauled him in great style, smashing his hat and ripping his clothes open. When Mr. Sage appeared this time it looked as if George Gould had bided his time for vengeance. Mr. Sage was pulled and hauled, his hat smashed, and a fine old rumpus made over him generally. He finally escaped, but smiled beatifically over the incident.

THE IDAHO IN A BAD STATE.

Making Water Fast and Not Likely to be Saved--Her Valuable Cargo in Peril of the Ocean.

MONTREAL, July 25.—The stranding of the Dominion line steamship Idaho upon the inhospitable shores of Anticosti seems likely to prove one of the most costly wrecks for many years. Not only is the vessel herself a valuable one, being estimated as worth £50,000, but her cargo is one of the largest and most valuable that ever left Montreal upon any ship which met mishap. Many Montrealers are heavily interested in her, and news from the vessel is anxiously awaited.

Ill news invariably travels fast, and, peculiarly enough, sometimes outstrips even the electric telegraph. It was rumored round town yesterday afternoon that the vessel was rapidly filling with water, that her cargo was in much danger, and that the vessel was a total loss. A reporter went to the head offices of the Dominion line only to be told that the Messrs. Torrance had not received any other information beyond that published in the morning papers, that the vessel's ballast tanks were filling with water, but that the cargo was in no immediate danger. They were, however, expecting news hourly. This was satisfactory, to some extent, but it was unfortunately followed soon afterwards by news of a more serious nature.

A despatch from South Point, dated 9 p.m., said: "The steamship Idaho is making water and is not likely to be saved as there is a heavy ground swell on. The schooners Florence and Snow Queen of Quebec are alongside loading the cattle and cheese. The schooners Diver and Belisan are expected in the morning. No cattle have been landed yet." A previous despatch brought the intelligence that she was laboring heavily, heading east, with a moderate list to seaward. She had driven her anchors clear through the bottom for a short distance. The crew were then all on board.

The Dominion line agents at once ordered extra assistance to be sent from Quebec, and the wrecking steamer Lake left there last evening with schooners, which should reach the scene of the disaster on Saturday morning. Orders have also been given for schooners to be sent to the wreck from Gaspe, and every effort will be made to save as much of the cargo as possible.

The Idaho's cargo, which consists of cattle, sheep, cheese and grain, is valued at $650,000 and is believed to be well covered by insurance in Montreal and western offices, a large part of the risk being reinsured in companies from Chicago. There are about 89,000 bushels of grain consigned by Crain & Baird and Norris & Carruthers, some 40,000 boxes of cheese, belonging nearly wholly to Montreal shippers, and 200 head of cattle. Of these 193 were shipped by Aikins & Flanigan of Toronto and 76 by Robert Bickerdike of Montreal. There are also on board 88 head of sheep belonging to Wilson & Verral of Toronto.

The Idaho is a steamer of 2400 tons register and 4000 tons actual capacity. She is 375 feet long, has a width of beam of 42 feet, and has triple expansion engines of 2000 horse power. She is a new vessel, having only been launched last autumn. She was chartered for the season by the Dominion line from the Pinkey & Sons Shipping Company, and sailed from Montreal shortly was on the owner's line between England and the East Indies. Capt. Brotherton has made many trips to the St. Lawrence on other steamers.

Messrs. Kingman, Brown & Company, consignees of the cargo of coal of the steamship Thornholme, ashore near Riviere du Loup, have abandoned the cargo to the underwriters, in hope of saving the ship, which is being broked to pieces on the rocks, being abandoned.

Toronto Shippers on the Idaho.

A number of Toronto shippers are interested in the loss of the steamship Idaho. Flanigan & Aikins had 193 cattle on board, Wilson & Verral had 88 sheep on the vessel and the Imperial Produce Company had 2000 boxes of cheese on board. The shippers will fully realize the latest news from the steamer is that there is little hope of saving her.

Irish's Balsamic Inhaling Extract.

Public speakers should use Irish's Balsamic Inhaling Extract immediately before and after speaking. For sale Rossin House Drug Store, Toronto.

Excursion to Chautauqua Lake, N. Y.—Only $4 Round Trip.

Just keep this in your mind that on Aug. 8 you can leave Toronto at 3.40 p.m. by the palace steamer Empress of India and will only cost you four dollars, round trip, Toronto to Chautauqua Lake. The Erie Railway will land you right at the lake. For full particulars apply to S. J. Sharp, corner Wellington and Yonge-streets, or P. J. Slatter, corner King and Yonge-streets, and at Geddes' wharf.

Before you start on your Holiday Trip call up Telephone No. 2200 and have an Accident Ticket covering the loss of time or life insured in. It costs only 25c per day for $3000 and $15 weekly indemnity, or $4.50 for same for a month. Wilson Irwin Dist. Agent Travelers' Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn. 136

NOT EVEN A MONUMENT.

A Clergyman of Acton Who Did Not Believe in Toggery at Funerals.

Following is an extract from the will of the late Rev. D. B. Cameron of Acton:

Considering the extravagance displayed by the community in general and as a protest against it, I direct that my body, when dead, shall be decently wrapped in bleached cotton, neatly prepared for the purpose, laid in a simple coffin made of pine, with no ornamentation, not as much as my name, and carried to my grave in Acton in winter, or a spring wagon, and laid in the grave without a shell; and that no monument or stone of any kind be put up to mark the place, unless some friend take a boulder from the field to mark the spot, and if he fancy to do so, cut thereon the initial letters D. B. C.

Jottings About Town.

The band of the Royal Grenadiers will play at High Park this afternoon from 2½ to 5.

While going into its stable last night a valuable horse belonging to Fulton & Michie dropped dead.

Rev. Prof. Clark of Trinity will preach in S. Margaret's, Spadina-avenue, to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock.

Deputy Fire Chief Thompson was presented with a handsome gold watch last night by his friends in the Lombard-street hall. Mayor Clarke made the presentation. Mr. Thompson leaves shortly for a two-months' visit to Ireland.

Kent Lodge, Sons of England, held their white r se degree meeting last night in Shaftesbury Hall. F. Herbert presided and among those present was Supreme Grand President Swait. There were 18 candidates for initiation and the attendance was unusually large.

The township council have passed the bylaw for block paving Lake Shore-road from the Humber to the government buildings at Mimico-avenue. The work will cost over $50,000 and will be of a permanent character, giving employment to a large number of men. It is expected to be completed this fall.

The work of enlarging St. Stephen's Church, College-street, has been begun this week. Divine services will be held at the customary hours in the school house, Bellevue-avenue. This building consists of four large rooms connecting with one another; will accommodate nearly as many as the present church.

At the regular meeting of Court Lisgar No. 97, I O F, last evening in Occident Hall, these officers were elected: C D H C R, Bro. W Elkins; C R, R Iavson; V C R, A J Robinson; R S, E V Hatstone; F S, R E Jamieson; treas, John Pinkerton, Jr.; chap, J A Martin; S W, John Gray; J W, Robert Todd; S B, C A Mitchell; physician, H Orr, M D; representatives to High Court, W H Robinson, jr. and R E Jamieson.

Fine Balbriggan and Natural Wool Underwear in all weights and sizes. We have long and short sleeves and all sizes from 32 to 46 inches. Wheaton & Co., 17 King w., corner Jordan. 136

LOVE DROVE HER TO DEATH.

A Jealous Pennsylvania Maiden Takes a Dose of Laudanum.

NEW BLOOMFIELD, July 25.—"Bury me in the New Bloomfield Cemetery alongside of grandfather. I cannot carry my troubles any longer, and want to die."

These were the words contained in a note found on the bureau top in the bed chamber of Mamie Hostetter on Sunday morning, when Mamie was found dead in bed. She was a beautiful girl of 16, and lived with her parents in the little village of Loysville, Perry County. Since last spring she has been happy by reason of the marked attention paid her by a young man named George Boyer, a resident of the neighborhood. The two were always to be seen together at the various social gatherings, and their mutual admiration was generally commented upon in the pretty little village.

Recently the love of George began to wane and he permitted his affections to centre elsewhere. On Saturday evening he was seen promenading the streets of the village with another young lady. This proved to be more than Mamie was able to stand. She went to the general store of John L. Evinger and purchased a bottle of laudanum. Returning home she repaired to her bed chamber, indited the note alluded to, swallowed the poison and retired.

A younger sister occupied the same bed with her and the following morning made several ineffectual attempts to awaken her. Then she became alarmed and hurrying down stairs told the family that she could not wake Mamie up and thought she was dead.

A hurried investigation followed, with the result stated, the empty laudanum bottle being found by the side of Mamie's written request. The young girl, who was the daughter of Frank Hostetter, the village blacksmith, was a general favorite, loved and respected by all who knew her.

Her last request was complied with and this afternoon her body was placed by the side of that of her grandfather in the New Bloomfield Cemetery.

THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK FAIR.

Bradstreet and Dun-Wiman on the State of Trade--The Advance in Breadstuffs--Stock Speculation Dull.

NEW YORK, July 25.—Special telegrams to Bradstreet's note only a moderate general trade movement at many centres of distribution, but at others—notably Boston, New Orleans, St. Louis, Omaha, Chicago, St. Paul and Minneapolis—there has been a decided improvement in the demand for seasonable drygoods and autumn specialties, for tools and machinery, and for tinplate for hardware. The advance in hides is remarkable, i.e. within the week, and canned goods too are quoted higher through fears of a short fruit crop.

Raw sugars have gone off ⅛c. at New York and ¼c. at San Francisco for granulated. Coffee (Rio) remains steady at 19c.

Stock speculation has been very dull, the interruption in telegraphic facilities caused by the Western union fire cutting down participation. The sugar trust re-organization attracts a good deal of attention.

The price of wheat advanced 3c, that of Indian corn 2c, and that of oats 1c per bushel on crop reports, the strong position of holders and active home and foreign demand. Available domestic stocks continue to decline, having lost 185,000 bushels last week. The visible supply is now near at hand and receipts also of wheat will soon begin to tell on totals. The decrease in stocks of available corn was large last week, viz., 2,387,000 bushels; in oats it was 1,575,000 bushels.

Manufacturers report a good demand from western jobbers for drygoods and clothing. In West the consumptive demand for seasonable fabrics is excellent, noticeably so since the improvement of the crop and Nebraska wheat outlook by rain and owing to the excellent cotton and rice crop prospects south. Wool is as dull as ever, manufacturers refusing to stock up at present prices. Recent sales of California fleeces on consignment have not excited any interest. Woolen goods, notably flannels, are very dull. Cotton goods are steady, at freer sales, the advanced stage of the season and improved new crop prospects.

Dun-Wiman's Review.

NEW YORK, July 25.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: Money and higher prices meet the wishes of most traders, and accordingly the tone of the business world is more satisfied and confident. After having taken in $3,700,000 more than it had paid out during the week, the Treasury accepted on Thursday offers to sell $6,837,550 bonds, thus providing for immediate disbursement of about $8,400,000. The new plan of Secretary Windom will call far more money than was expected, and it is uncertain whether he will accept further on the same plan, but a disposition has been clearly shown not to wait for emergency, but to anticipate and prevent it by free disbursement, but meanwhile silver is accumulating, having risen a cent per ounce last week, and Monday declined ¾ of a cent, and shipments hither from Russia have become known.

Because of higher prices in grain and cotton and higher prices from some manufactured goods the general average has risen during the week half one per cent, and other indications of renewal of the speculation fever, which the prospect of monetary expansion produced some time ago. But other respects the outlook is good, business is large for the season and the great industries are on the whole improving in condition. The stain of business at other cities is everywhere as favorable, and at some more favorable than a week ago. There is remarkable absence of complaints regarding collections in the interior and the Southern and the money markets are nowhere stringent.

With nearly all conditions thus favoring business activity, there is nevertheless much embarrassment in departments of trade and industry which are likely to be affected by the passage or failure of tariff bills. But this trade is naturally adverse under such circumstances. While exports from New York for three weeks show a decrease of nearly 15½ per cent compared with last year's, there is an increase of not less than 33 per cent at other ports. The stock market has also been weakened by failure of trunk lines to reach full agreement and by several more cases in Congress. The uncertainties of foreign money markets also affect the stock exchange, and some realizing by foreign holders of American securities is still observed.

Failures during the seven days number for the United States 172 and for Canada 27, total 199, as compared with 207 last week. For the corresponding week of last year the figures were 187 in the United States and 29 in Canada.

The Death Rate For June.

	June, 1889.	June, 1890.	Estimated Population.	Ratio per 1000.
Montreal	719	664	210,000	3·16
Toronto	148	179	178,000	1·00
Quebec	168	138	67,000	1·98
Hamilton	56	80	45,000	1·77
Ottawa	74	74	44,000	1·68
St. John, N.B.	39	36	43,336	·83
Halifax	53	99	42,000	2·35
London	34	19	26,786	·70
Winnipeg	32	34	25,000	·83
Victoria, B.C.	18	25	18,500	1·35
Kingston	28	20	18,284	1·09
Brantford	9	10	13,200	·75
Belleville	9	14	11,500	1·21
St. Thomas	6	10	10,579	·94
Guelph	5	10	10,522	·95
Peterborough	9	4	9,302	·43
Brockville	No returns.	12	8,887	1·35
Woodstock	9	4	8,808	·45
Chatham	7	6	8,500	·70
Galt	8	9	7,304	1·23

New Scottish Society.

In the parlor of Shaftesbury Hall last evening upwards of fifty Scotchmen and their descendants assembled to form a branch of the order of Scottish Clans, a beneficiary society open to Scotchmen and their sons. At the present time there are branches in London, Hamilton, Woodstock and Montreal. At the meeting last evening Mr. W. Campbell presided. Mr. James Sutherland, M.P., of Woodstock, Royal Chief, delivered an address and was followed by the Royal Secretary, Mr. John Christie of Boston, who pointed out the advantages likely to result from the formation of a branch in Toronto. At the conclusion of the addresses, a branch was formed, about 40 enrolling themselves as members, and an adjournment was had for a fortnight, when officers will be elected.

The Single Tax Association.

This society met last evening in Richmond Hall. A resolution was passed asking the City Council to abolish the tax on personalty because it is impossible to administer and because it bears unjustly on industry. The committee appointed to wait on the prison committee reported, calling attention to the fact that we have yet to learn what constitutes crime—that in our ignorance we confound right with wrong and thus by our bad legislation cause and produce crime.

Harry Simon's Cigarmakers Strike.

LONDON, Ont., July 25.—About 20 cigarmakers who went to work for H. Simon, cigar manufacturer of this city, on Monday last, quit work on Wednesday afternoon, because, as they allege, they did not get a satisfactory answer to a question as to the wages they were to receive. The men were told to go to the cashier and get their pay if the wages did not suit them, and they all went.

HE HAS LEARNED THE LAW.

A MANITOBA TICKET SCALPER FINED.

An Insane Woman Sets Fire to Her Clothing and Dies in Terrible Agony--Projected Indian Industrial School at St. Boniface--Other News from the Northwest.

WINNIPEG, July