Extensive Damage and Loss of Life Several States.

A Kansas City despatch says: The cyclone which passed over Arkansas City on Friday night did great damage fifteen miles southeast of here. The dwelling houses of John Bowman, W. Bennett, Samuel Brown, K. Kersey and Wm. Brown were completely wrecked. All the inmates escaped without serious injury except Mrs. Elizabeth Bowman, who was fatally injured. A daughter of Mr. Bennett was in the cellar, and was completely buried under the debris, but escaped unhurt. A large number of barns and granaries were blown down.

At Fort Scott during the storm and overflow at Buck Run a rescuing party were

flow at Buck Run a rescuing party were compelled to abandon their boat. Two of the men saved their lives by catching hold of trees, but the other, John Connalin, aged 29, caught hold of a limb which broke, and he was washed away. There is no doubt he was drowned.

A Fort Scott, Kan., despatch says: A heavy and disastrous rainstorm struck this place on Friday night at 9 o'clock. The large dams of Mead and Hartman and H. H. Lamb broke through about fifteen minutes after the storm began and bottom lands were completely flooded, houses swept away, and it is feared some lives have been lost. The fire department and every available man in the city started out to assist in the rescue, but up to a late hour Friday the rescue, but up to a late hour Friday night they were perfectly powerless. The water in what is known as Buck's Run Bottoms is fully a mile in width. Numbers of men, women and children could be seen on roof tops and in trees by spectators, but up to midnight it was impossible to reach them.

them.

A Little Rock., Ark., despatch says:

News has reached here of a destructive storm in the eastern portion of Crittenden county, some miles from Manor. A large area of country was devastated. Dwellings and barns were unroofed and blown down, fencing carried away and large patches of timber levelled. Mrs. Sarah Shadrick was struck by a flying piece of timber and her struck by a flying piece of timber and her neck was broken. A stavemaker named Stanley was crushed by falling trees, and two boys, sons of a mill man named Hollings-worth, are missing, and it is believed were killed.

A Vanceburg, Ky., despatch says: One of the severest storms in many years visited this section of the country yesterday morning, doing great damage. The wheat crop is almost a total loss.

THE MINISTER HAD SPIRT.

A Baptist Minister Withdraws Because of an Attack on Masonry.

A Boston despatch says: During the regular Monday meeting of Baptist ministers in Chapel hall this forenoon, Rev. J. B. Stoddard addressed the conference at its suggestion upon the influence of secret societies upon the church, and in the course of his remarks strongly denounced Masonry, declaring that when a man swears allegiance to it he swears allegiance to a code antago. swears allegiance to a code antagonistic to God.

nistic to God.

Rev. Mr. Cleveland, of Melrose, who was in the audience, arose to a point of order, and with suppressed emotion said: "I am a Mason, and have listened to this scathing stigmatism of the order in patience, but I cannot listen to this unjust and uncalled-for abuse"

Chairman Noxom put the question to the Chairman Noxom put the question to the meeting on sustaining the point of order, and it was defeated 50 to 7. Instantly Mr. Cleveland rose, and addressing the secretary said: "I request that you drop my name from the roll of membership of this Conference. I do not care to be a member of any body, that refuses to sustain any decent.

tions the same as ever. The appearance of Sir William as a candidate for Parliament in the next election is being arranged for. He is now writing sporting and military reminiscences. Sir William's charge against Chief Justice Coleridge of gross partiality did not refer alone to incidents in the trial. did not refer alone to incidents in the trial. Behind what took place in court something occurred which inspired the accusation. While aristocratic circles are willing to show themselves oblivious of Sir William's fault, there is a popular reaction in favor of the Prince of Wales.

"Sick and Tired of Life."

A Croton Landing, N. Y., despatch says A well-dressed woman, apparently 20 years of age, committed suicide yesterday by jumping from a brick wharf at this place. Jumping from a brick wharf at this place. A note was found in a perfumery bottle in her pocket, and read as follows: "I am sick and tired of life, and if my body is found I should like to be buried in the Tarrytown cemetery." The initial "M" was signed to the note. It is thought the girl came from Tarrytown.

was signed to the note. It is thought the girl came from Tarrytown.

The body was subsequently recognized as that of Dolly Davis, an actress, and the adopted daughter of J. Charles Davis, a theatrical manager, She had been compelled to leave the stage temporarily because of a sprained ankle, and was depressed inspirits.

The Ripper Trial.

The Ripper Trial.

A New York cable says: After examin ing 162 talesmen, exhausting three panels and spending three days in the work the jury which is to try Ameer Ben Ali, alias Frenchy No. 1, for the murder of Carrie Brown in the East River Hotel was to-day completed. The trial will begin Monday before Recorder Smythe. The trial will probably last a week and it promises to be sensational.

The chimney is a modern affair, being not yet seven centuries old. In the thirteenth century chimneys were allowed only on religious houses, manor houses and n

It is said there are 2,000 idle men in Seattle with no prospect of work.

An American 5c. stamp issued in Brattl oro, Vt., in 1840 has recently been sold in

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Mr. Davin introduced a Bill to amend the Act respecting representation of the Northwest Territories. He said that the Bill was intended to relieve the consciences of some voters in the Northwest. The Bill also provided that members of the Northwest Mounted Police should not vote. A number of officers and men had expressed a desire that they should not be allowed to vote, because in the state election pressure was brought to bear upon them to vote in a particular way, and those who did note in the way they were told had been made victims of persistent attempts to suppress them Mr. Davin introduced a Bill to an

Sir Richard Cartwright said that Mr. Davin having stated that a portion of the force had been persecuted by somebody to induce them to vote contrary to their consciences and convictions, he should not stop there, but tell the House who were the miscreants who had committed such a great crime against the liberty of the subject.

Mr. Davin said that it was a gentleman in whom Sir Richard Cartwright at one time took a great deal of interest, Commissioner Herchmer.

roster read	the following	ng stateme	ent:
Customs Excise Miscellaneous	- \$24,000,000	\$23,968,953 7.618.118	618 11
Totals	. \$39,200,000 Estimated.	\$39,879,925 Received to 20th June, 1891,	\$679,922 Revised Estimates 20th June, 1891.
Customs Excise Miscellan- eous	\$23,500,000 7,000,000 8,700,000	\$22,584,554 6,583,244 7,434,059	\$23,400,000 6,800,000 8,150,000
Total Probable decre Expenditure Expenditure to	congolidata	year	\$38,350,000 . \$850,000
June, 1890	iture 20th J	une, 30th	\$30,249,329 5,619,427
ture over th	is ten-day	expendi- period in	001 000

Total probable expenditure 1890 and 1891, about 36,000,000 The surplus probably will therefore \$2,100,000. Capital expenditure— Public works. Railways and canals... Dominion lands Railway subsidies.... \$ 500,000 2,300,000 100,000 1,300,000

TARIFF REVISION.

TARIFF REVISION.

It is now necessary to look at the whole question as it affects the policy of the Government. If we yield to the demand for free sugar we will have to face a reduction of \$3,675,000, which was the revenue received in 1889; but taking the average of three years, \$3,500,000. This is a difficult question for the Government to face. While we have on the one hand a desire to give cheap sugar to the masses, we have on the other hand the necessity of preserving the balance between revenue and expenditure. The Government has looked at the whole question, and upon two conditions

ence. I do not care to be a member of any body that refuses to sustain any decent point of order." Then taking his hat he left the hall, and Mr. Stoddard finished his address.

THE BACCARAT CELEBRITIES.

Society Treats Cumming Well and Begins to Think Better of Wales.

A London cable says: Sir William Gordon Cumming's defence in the baccarat case, wherein he proposed to explain how he was suspected, has been suppressed by the advice of friends. Sir William finds his social relations the same as ever. The appearance of the same as a candidate for Parliament.

Img the balance between revenue and expenditure. The Government has looked at the whole question, and upon two conditions have come to the conclusion to sweep away with one stroke of the people \$3,500,000 of taxation.

Mr. Mills (Bothwell)—Will all sugar be placed upon the free list?

Mr. Foster—You must not expect all sugar without some bitter mixed with it. While we propose to give up \$3,500,000. The question now is as to how we can best do this. It has been urged that we should tax coffee, but while that may be the policy of the Liberals, we propose to leave the breakfast table free. Instead of doing that, we propose to make propose to leave the breaklast table free. Instead of doing that, we propose to make the breakfast table a freedom in reality, to keep coffee free, to keep tea free, and give sugar free as well, and we look to a different sugar free as well, and we look to a different source for raising the million and a half, where we think it can be raised most easily with the least burden to most of the people, and we hope this will be satisfactory to the people at large. I propose to ask that the House consent to the imposition of 1 cent per pound on malt. The addition of 1 cent per pound will add, so far as my calculation goes, 3 cents in value to every rallon of per pound will add, so far as my calculation goes, 3 cents in value to every gallon of beer, and I ask the brewers and maltsters, wholesale sellers and retail sellers, and if need be the drinkers, to divide this 3 cents between them and make an easy and pleasant face about it. This I find, by last year's consumption of malt, will give in the neighborhood of \$500,000. For fear there should be any jealousy in this matter, I purpose to ask the distillers to consent to the imposition of a slight increase in the excise duty upon distilled spirits, which will add but very little, 20 cents to the gallon, to the cost of the article, and if it is necessary I want the distillers and wholesale sellers and retail sellers, and if it be necessary the drinkers, of the article, and if it is necessary I want the distillers and wholesale sellers and retail sellers, and if it be necessary the drinkers, to divide this equitably between them and make a pleasant face about that same operation. That, upon the basis of last year's output, will give about \$600,000, and then let me put something upon our luxuries. I am going to ask our tobacco smokers to submit to 5 cents per pound as excise, and some more upon the import duty, making \$400,000 and this added will give a million and a half. With the imposition of a million and a half in this way the mass of the people will not find fault, when we propose to remit to the people the sugar duties of three and a half millions.

I am not here to say that I believe in the in-

is there, they have made all their preparations for this season and, to take off the protection that they had at the commencement of their operations seems a hardship, so that I have to recommend that for one year, this season, there shall be paid out of the finances of the Dominion of Canada on beet root sugar a bounty equal to the protection which would have been enjoyed if we had made no change. That does not commit me or the Government to the principle of bounty with reference to beet root sugar in this country. We do not propose to commit ourselves to that.

not propose to commit ourselves to that.

TARIFF CHANGES.

Resolved, That is is expedient to amend the Act, chapter 33, Revised Statutes, entitled "An Act respecting the duties of Customs," by repealing the items numbered 9, 10, 400, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 431, in schedule 8 of the said Act, and to amend the Act 50-1 Victoria, chapter 39, entitled "An Act to amend the Act respecting the duties of Customs," by repealing the items numbered 126, 127, 128 under section 1 of the said Act, and to amend the Act respecting the duties of Customs," by repealing the items 148, 156, 157, 158, 159, 165 and 166, under section 10 of the said Act, and to amend the Act respecting the duties of Customs," by repealing the items 148, 156, 157, 158, 159, 165 and 166, under section 10 of the said Act, and to provide otherwise by enacting that the following rates of duty be substituted in lieu thereof:

1. All molasses and syrups n.o.p., including all tank bottoms and tank washings, all cane juice and concentrated beet-root juice, when imported direct without transhipment from the country of growth and production—(a) Testing by polariscope 40 degrees or over and not over 56 degrees, a specific duty of 11 cents per gallon, and in addition 1 cent per gallon for each degree or fraction of a degree loss than 40, (c) And in addition 1 cent per gallon for each degree or fraction of a degree loss than 40, (c) And in addition to the foregoing rates, a further specific duty of 2 cents per gallon when not imported direct without transhipment.

2. All cane sugar and beet root sugar not above 14Dutch standard, all sugar sweepings, all sugar drainings, all melado and concentrated melasses, n. e. s., all cane juice, beet-root juice, tank bottoms and concrete, when not imported direct without transhipment, 5 p. c., ad valorem, provided, however, that in the case of cane sugar producted in the East Indies and imported via Hong Kong.

3. All sugar above 14 Dutch standard, and refined sugars of all kinds, grades and standards, TARIFF CHANGES.

sugar producted in supported via Hong Kong, such rate of op. cad valorem shall not be collected if transhipped at Hong Kong.

3. All sugar above 14 Dutch standard, and refined sugars of all kinds, grades and standards and all sugar syrups derived from refine sugars a specific duty of 8-10 cent per lb. fined sugars of all kinds, grades and standards, and all sugar syrups derived from refined sugars, a specific duty of 8-10 cent per lb. Glucose or grape sugar, glucose or corn syrup, a specific duty of 1½ cents per pound 5. Cut tobacco, 25 cents per pound and 12½ per cent. ad valorem.

Cut tobacco, 25 cents per pound and 12g per ent. ad valorem.
 Manufactured tobacco, n. e. s., and snuff, 5 cents per pound and 12g per cent. ad valorem.
 Ale, beer, and porter when imported in asks, or otherwise than in bottles, 15 cents per ent.

6. Manufactured tobacco, n. e. s., and snuff, 35 cents per pound and 12½ per cent. advalorem. 7. Ale, beer, and porter when imported in casks, or otherwise than in bottles, 15 cents per gallon.

8. Ale, beer, and porter when imported in botles (6 quarts, 12 pint bottles to be held to contain one gallon), 21 cents per gallon.

9. Spirituous or alcoholic liquors distilled from any material, and containing or compounded from or with distilled spirits of any kind, and any mixture thereof with water, for every gallon thereof of the strength of proof, and when of a greater strength than that of proof, at the same rate on the increased quantity as there would be if the liquors were reduced to the strength of proof. When the liquors are of a less strength than proof, the duty shall be at the rate herein provided, but computed on a reduced quantity of the liquors in proportion to the lesser degree of strength; provided, that no reduction in quantity shall be computed on any liquors below 15 per cent. under proof, as follows: (a) Ethyl alcohol, or the substance commonly known as alcohol; hydrated oxide of ethyl, or spirits of wine; gin of all kinds, n. e. s., rum, whiskey and all spirituous or alcoholic liquors, n. o. p., two dollars and twelve and a half cents per gallon. (b) Amyl alcohol, wood alcohol, wood naphtha, pyroxylic spirit, or any substance known as wood spirit, brandy, including artificial brandy and imitation of brandy, cordials, and liqueurs of all kinds, n. e. s., when the proof and twelve and a half cents per gallon. (c) Methyl alcohol, wood alcohol, wood naphtha, pyroxylic spirit, or any substance known as wood spirit or methylated spirit, absinthe, arrack or palm spirit, brandy, including artificial brandy and imitation of brandy, cordials, and liqueurs of all kinds, n. e. s., mescal "pulque," rum shrub, schiedam, and other schnapps, tafia, angostura, and similar alcoholic bitters or beverages, two dollars and twelve and a half cents per gallon, and 30 per cent. ad valorem. (e) Alcoholic perfume, and p

correctly ascertained by the application of the hydrometer, it shall be ascertained by the distinction of the hydrometer, it shall be ascertained by the distance of the hydrometer of customs shall direct.

10. Champagne and all other sparkling wines in bottles containing not more than a quart and more than 1 pint, three dollars and thirty cents per dozen bottles; containing not more than a pint and more than per dozen; one-half pint, one dollar and sixty-five cents per dozen; one-half pint each or less, eighty-two cents per dozen; one-half pint each or less, eighty-two cents per dozen; one-half pint each or less, eighty-two cents per dozen; one-half pint each or less, eighty-two cents per dozen; one-half pint each or less, eighty-two cents per dozen. Half the dozen bottles at the rate of one dollar sixty per dozen bottles at the rate of one dollar sixty per dozen bottles at the rate of one dollar sixty per dozen bottles at the rate of one dollar sixty per dozen bottles at the rate of one dollar sixty per dozen. It is addition to the above specific duty there shall be an advalorem duty of 30 per cent.

11. Salt, coarse, five cents per 100 lbs. (not to include salt imported from the United Kingdom nor any British possession, nor salt imported for the use of the sea or gulf fisheries, which shall be free of duty).

12. Salt in bags, barrels, or other packages. The cents per 100 lbs., the packages to bear the same duty as if imported empty.

Sir Richard Cartwright complimented Mr.

Sir Richard Cartwright complimented Mr. Sir Richard Cartwright complimented Mr. Foster at the outset on the methodical arrangement of his budget, and remarked that the facts and figures which had been fairly and reasonably presented to the House were tolerably familiar to the members, for they were to be found in the trade and navigation returns, in the estimates laid on the table, and in the public accounts. Why, asked Sir Richard, is it that the hone gentleman has come down to-day and has Why, asked Sir Kichard, is it that the non-gentleman has come down to-day and has proposed to abolish, not the duties on sugar, as I shall presently show to the House, but the duties on the raw material? Was it because the hon. gentleman had been con-vinced that it was in the interests of the public to do so? Was it because the hon. submit to 5 cents per pound as excise, and some more upon the import duty, making \$400,000 and this added will give a million and a half. With the imposition of a million and a half in this way the mass of the people will not find fault, when we propose to remit to the people the sugar duties of three and a half millions.

I am not here to say that I believe in the introduction of the bounty system in Canada, with the idea that it will be possible for us inner fair conditions and with out too much burden on the people to make the culture of beet root and sugar therefrom a success in this country. I am not unmindful of the fact that there are in Quebec one or two beet root and sugar therefrom a success in this country. I am not unmindful of the fact that there are in Quebec one or two beet root factories, which have started in good faith into the culture of beet root and into the production of beet root and into the product public to do so? Was it because the hon. gentleman wished to do so? Not a bit of it,

(Laughter.) Sir Richard went on to deal bury & Sault Ste. Marie Railway Comforthcoming census would prove that the with the exodus. He declared that the forthcoming census would prove that in Canada, which ought to be the most prosperous country in the world, for every male born during the last fifty years, probably one man in three is to be found a denizen of the United States. After twenty one years have ably one man in three is to be found a denizen of the United States. After twenty-one years have some and gone, after one hundred million dollars of the capital of the people at large and nearly half as much again from private sources have been sunk in an attempt to develop the Northwest; after we have incurred an annual charge of seven million dollars on account of that country, which ought to be able to sustain thirty or forty million people, we find we have one family to the square league as the fruit of all our exertions, and that we have been unable to retain those emigrants we sent there. In Ontario the returns show, and it is probably the same in Quebec, our farm population has actually retrograded. We are approaching the position of being one of it the most heavily-taxed countries in the world, if we look at the actual and not the nominal taxes. With that condition of things, sir, we are told it is treason if we world, if we look at the actual and not the nominal taxes. With that condition of things, sir, we are told it is treason if we call the attention of the people to the way their resources are squandered, while their burdens are deliberately increased by hon. gentlemen opposite.

gentlemen opposite.

In seventeen years of Conservative administration the expenditure has risen 22½ millions. The record is not encouraging, but we will do to ur best to aid them in their good intentions. The nominal expenditure and nominal taxation is, under the protective system, no measured burthen on the people. (Applause.) Everyintelligent protectionist, if there are any such, must admit twice as much is taken from the people under the protective system as goes to the public treasury. In many cases for every dollar that goes into the treasury from three to ten are taken from the people, whilst in other cases not one cent goes into the treasury. There could be no better illustration of this than the great boon the Minister of Finance proposes to give the people of Cannada by his imaginary reduction of the service. or this than the great boon the Minister of Finance proposes to give the people of Can-ada by his imaginary reduction of sugar duties. Had he said that the Government duties. Had he said that the Government had a large surplus, and in view of the action of the United States were going to action of the United States were going to give the people of Canada free sugar, he would compliment him; but he had done nothing of the kind, and has had the assurance to tell us that the Government proposes to restore to the people \$3,500,000. The Government do not propose to do anything of the kind, What they propose to do is to make two millions a present to Senator Drummond.

Senator Drummond. It is well known that the sugar refiners are the largest contributors to the corruption fund which helps to keep the Government in power. Verily they were wise in their generosity, and verily they have their reward. Here we have an evidence of the maximum of loss to the public treasury and the maximum of advantage to the combinsters. Are we to have a free breakfast table? No, sir. Raw sugar is to be imported free, but upon every pound of imported sugar the people are to pay 8-10 of a cent per lb. This amounts on 224,000,000 lbs. to \$1,800,000, or nearly two million dollars. The people are to pay that sum not to the treasury, but for the benefit of a few who keep up the industry which employs 400 or 500 hands. This is the boon the Government proposes. I do not object to the increased tax upon tobacco, whiskey and beer, although I can recollect when such a proposition would have aroused a cry on behalf of the poor man's beer. It is well known that the sugar

His first advice was to economize the expenditure. He did not believe that it was necessary or businesslike to expend \$1,400,000 in public works. He did not

t was necessary or businesslike to expend a \$1,400,000 in public works. He did not believe it was necessary to spend nearly \$1,000,000 in maintaining the Indians in the Northwest, nor to maintain the mounted police up there at a large cost. There were innumerable cases in which useful and valuable economies might be practised. Then the excise duties might be increased, as the hon. gentleman had shown that afternoon. Under the scheme of the Liberal party there was no question of additional taxes at all. It was a pure question of substitution at the worst. To-day the farmers are taxed by the Dominion Government and by combinesters on almost everything they buy. Unrestricted reciprocity would save these taxes to the farmers, and they would be gainers by sixteen millions. The Government urge their own extravagance as a reason why we cannot place. millions. The Government urge their own extravagance as a reason why we cannot have unrestricted reciprocity. It is a good rule of law that a man cannot plead his own wrongdoing. They also should be stopped from doing so. Free trade with the United States would add \$30 to the value of every horse in Canada, and thereby value of every horse in Canada, and thereby put \$37,000,000 into the pockets of the farmers. We have 22,000,000 of acres of land in Ontario with the containing the contain farmers. We have 22,000,000 of acres of land in Ontario which would be increased in value \$10 an acre by reciprocity. That item alone would increase the value of farms by \$200,000,000. The only way to make atonement to the farmers is by obtaining reciprocity with the United States, and therefore he begged leave to move in amendment, "That Mr. Speaker do not leave the chair, but that all words after 'that' be struck out, and that it be resolved that the Government should forthwith reduce all duties on articles of prime necessity, and ernment should forthwith reduce all duties on articles of prime necessity, and more particularly on those most generally consumed by artisans, miners, if ishermen and farmers; and further, that the negotiations which the House has been informed are to be opened in Washington in October next should be conducted on the basis of the most extended reciprocal trade between Canada and the United States in manufactured as well as natural products."

pany. Respecting the South Ontario Railway

Company.
Further to amend the Canadian Pacific Further to amend the Canadian Pacific Railway Act, 1889.
Respecting the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.
To amend the Act to incorporate the Empire Printing and Pub shing Company (Limited).

IT WAS MANSLAUGHTER.

A London Coroner's Jury Charge Mansell with Platt's Death.

with Platt's Death.

A London despatch says: The inquest with reference to the death of the late Harry D. Platt, the young man killed by falling through a stairway opening at Labatt's brewery on Wednesday evening, was held this evening at the Police Station. Anthony Mansell, the fellow-employee arrested on a charge of manslaughter in connection with the affair, was present, his interests being looked after by Messrs. Meredith, Cameron & Judd. The court room was crowded. Dennis Mason, the head brewer, testified to having given the prisoner notice of dismissal a short time previous to the fatality, chiefly owing to neglect in leaving some beer in a boiler, but for which Mansponsible. He heard loud voices in the department above him, where the two were working, and while in the act of going up to inquire the cause of the disturbance he saw Platt fall through the aperture, his head striking on the stairs and afterwards on an iron pipe on the brick floor beneath. J. Crawford and W. Plewes swore to having seen the prisoner with a bootjack in his hand, talking angrily immediately after Crawford and W. Plewes swore to having seen the prisoner with a bootjack in his hand, talking angrily immediately after Platt's fall. Charles Young, Samuel Jenkins and Henry Donohue, employees of the Ball Electtic Light Company, related a conversation held with Mansell subsequent to the accident, in which he admitted that he had words with the deceased and had either pushed or dragged him over the stairs. Sergeant Jenkins and Detective Ryder, who made the arrest, stated that the prisoner confessed he had given the victim a blow and the latter had fallen down. The jury at a late hour brought in a verdict of manat a late hour brought in a verdict of man-slaughter. Mansell was given a further day's remand by the police magistrate this rning on the same charge.

SIX MEN KILLED.

A Cyclone Strikes a Coal Breaker With Disastrous Effect.

A Mount Carmel, Pa., despatch says:
The Patterson Coal Company's breaker at
Nataile, two miles north of here, was
destroyed by a cyclone this afternoon.
The following were killed: J. W. Blossom, Hawley, Pa. J. Bontley Dedson The following were killed: J. W. Blossom, Hawley, Pa.; J. Bentley Dodson, Shickshiny, Pa; Richard Roberts and Wm. Lodge, Luzerneborough; an Italian unknown and another stranger still under the debris. The breakers was a stranger still under the known and another stranger still under the debris. The breaker was located on the summit of Big Mountain, 1,600 feet above the sea level. The structure was about 300 feet long and the highest point was 165. Lodge, Robert and the two unknown men were slaters, and were roofing the breaker at the time of the accident. The other two killed were carpenters, and were at work on the interior of the building. Shortly after noon the sky in the north became black and the darkness grew in intensity. The men perched on their high became black and the darkness grew in intensity. The men perched on their high tower gazed on the advancing storm, expecting to descend in time to avoid the rain Suddenly a stroke of lightning illuminated the horizon, a peal of thunder shook the neighborhood, and the next minute the terrible wind gathered up the mighty structure as though it were a feather, and, whirling it around, dashed it to ruin. The men were mangleed almost beyond recognition. The breaker was one of the largest in the region, its capacity being about 40,000 tons per month. The cost of its erection exceeded \$100,000. The loss falls on Wilkesbarre, Pittsburg and Philadelphia capitalists.

Hamilton Divorce Case.

An Ottawa despatch says: The Senate divorce committee had three applications under consideration to-day. The application of Thomas Bristow, a farmer of the county of Grey, for a divorce from his wife, who has married a man named Robertson and is now living with him, was granted. Adam Russworm, of Walkerton, applied for a divorce from his wife, who is now living with a man named Porteous at Chicago. The committee reported favorably. The with a man named Porteous at Chicago.
The committee reported favorably. The application of Isabel Tapley, of Hamilton, for a divorce was considered, but no decision was reached.

The applicant urges desertion and infidelity.

Henric Ibsen was a little boor in his boy-hood, and even his brothers and sisters dis-liked him. In revenge for his meanness and unsocial ways they used to pelt him with stones and snowballs.

An Atlantic City hotel-keeper has An Atlantic City hotel-keeper has a "fake" thermometer on the front of his house that makes his patrons believe his porch is the coolest place on the island. The deception works like a charm.



ASE OF A MAN WHO HAS BECOME "ALL UN DOWN," AND HAS BEGUN TO TAKE THAT REMARKABLE FLESH PRODUCER,

OF PURE COD LIVER GIL WITH Hypophosphites of Lime & Soda IS NOTHING UNUSUAL. THIS FEAT HAS BEEN PERFORMED OVER AND OVER

AGAIN. PALATABLE AS MILK. ENDORSED BY PHYSICIANS. SCOTT'S EMULSION IS PUT UP ONLY IN SALMON COLOR WRAPPERS. SOLD BY ALL DRUG-GISTS AT 50C. AND \$1.00 SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville.