

Hilo Out of Danger

The Stream of Lava From Mauna Loa Has Changed Its Course.

It Has Formed a New Channel Parallel With the Old One.

(Associated Press.)
Hilo, July 21, via San Francisco, July 20.—The volcanic eruption on Mauna Loa is still in full blast, and the lava flow is apparently filling up the table land. Hilo and the whole island of Hawaii are enveloped in smoke. Vessels encounter dense clouds of smoke a hundred miles out at sea, and navigators are seriously inconvenienced. Kilauea is also smoking freely, and indications are that this volcano will soon be in active eruption.
Frank Davey, a photographer, who has returned from a visit to the volcano, says there is a source of eight craters. Five of them were dead, but appeared to have been active quite recently. One of the others was belching forth smoke and fire and molten rocks of great size. According to Davey, rocks were thrown up as big as horses, and they literally rained to the ground again. It took Davey and his party fifteen hours to ascend the mountain from the active crater to the summit, where their horses were left. Two men became delirious from want of water. The trip is described as terrible in the extreme. All around the top the mountain was cold. At the crater it was very hot.
"The Stream Changes Its Course."
Hilo, July 23, via San Francisco, July 21.—The latest report from the volcano Mauna Loa received today via cable is to the effect that a great change took place in the course of the lava flow on the night of July 18th. The night stream of burning lava which was steadily flowing toward the town of Hilo and threatening destruction, has fortunately been diverted, so that the danger to life and property is less imminent than at the time of the previous mail advices from Hilo.
Ever since the flow began on July 4th, the course of the principal stream of lava has been from the highest active cones down the mountain nearly due east past all sources of lava until it reached and partly crossed the flow of 1880. Then it turned abruptly to the north in the direction of Kalahele, on the side of Mauna Loa. It spread all over the mountain, occupying an area a mile wide. This was the condition of things on the night of July 18th.
During that night the first part of the stream flowing eastward broke through its bank half way from the source to where it turned northward, and formed a new channel, running northward down the mountain, parallel with the old channel, but further west. This was carried lava less directly toward Hilo and keeping it nearer the ridge which divides it from the slope off in the direction of the Kohala coast.

Cape Nome

Ident Tells of the New Findings.

to Keep Away Un- Known of the Country.

dependent of the Seattle Cape Nome under...
writing on the situ-
present time for the
been waiting for dis-
on. This, as a place
is different from any-
known, from the fact
the richest claims have
entirely under the
is continues to bedrock,
is to tempt, and it is
rich on the surface,
on bedrock. Only in a
bedrock proved better
part of the depth. There
here from which can be
surface from \$3 to \$8 per
part of the claim.
been a great deal of de-
as yet, as most peo-
occupying their time in
But most of what has
great results.
country here, from Port
win Bay, back to the
gold prospect, and so
well, and yet do not
do anything for any great
to come this year, as
short. There are in-
there will be many good
ary to this point.
has been no prospecting
can be observed almost
country. This winter
much prospecting, not
out for placer, as it is
get around during the
summer.
enty of beach wood for
use here, but for per-
the creeks and min-
and of any kind that can
o they must depend on
this place from Yukon
very great, as I un-
parties from different
that thousands were
on boats rest the out-
of the reports al-
we expect at least 10-
interior. The country
sandy rich, and yet con-
and here, and I would
thinking of coming here
over carefully before
time there are about
The town is at the
the river, which at its
twelve feet of water,
enter on account of a
easily removed by a
a short jetty.
entered here last year
can make himself
during the winter, and
without news from the
hard dose for any man
condition. "The gov-
of at least a month's
fare, which point now
via Skagway. That
us letters about every
There will be un-
in the winter than
can therefore pro-
districts better than
perhaps, a big demand
heater, and also for
res, lumber, coal, ker-
hardware and gro-
good demand, but the
named will be the ones

Soldiers Use Bayonets

To Disperse a Mob of Rioters in the Streets of Cleveland.

Merchants Refuse to Serve Those Who Ride on the Consolidated Cars.

(Associated Press.)
Cleveland, Ohio, July 31.—Beyond an outbreak in the Polish settlement which was promptly suppressed by the militia, the night passed without trouble.
Many cars were stopped in the suburbs, but so far as learned no one was injured.
A mob, which formed on Fleet street, in the south end of the city, was dispersed by the military with fixed bayonets, and a number of the leaders arrested. Several Cleveland military companies will probably be relieved from duty today by Adjutant-General Axel-
The troops which were brought from other cities will be retained until the rioting is past.
The boycott movement has reached a point where it is almost impossible for any one who rides on the big consolidated cars to purchase the necessities of life. "Do you ride on the consolidated cars?" is the question put to would-be purchasers by merchants; if the answer is yes, the customer is politely informed he cannot be served.
LEUTGERT'S FUNERAL
At Joliet Was Attended by Thousands of Persons.
(Associated Press.)
Chicago, July 31.—Thousands of persons attended the funeral of Adolph Leutgert, the wife murderer who died at Joliet penitentiary. Prominent in the group about the bier at the Northwest corner of our father's words, "I am in-
ON THEIR WAY HOME.
(Associated Press.)
Hilo, July 23, via San Francisco, July 21.—The United States hospital ship from here yesterday, eleven days from Yokohama. The Relief carried 300 sick soldiers from Manila, including a number of officers. After the Relief left Manila two privates died.

Canadians Sympathize

With the Oppressed Uitlanders in the South African Republic.

Loyal Members in the House of Commons Sing "God Save the Queen."

(Special to the Times.)
Ottawa, July 31.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier in the House today moved a resolution extending sympathy with Her Majesty's subjects in the Transvaal who have been denied participation in its government. The resolution was as follows:
"That this House has learned, with still greater regret, that the condition of things there existing has resulted in intolerable oppression and has produced great and dangerous excitement among several classes of Her Majesty's people in her South African possessions.
"This House, representing a people which has largely succeeded by the adoption of the principle of political rights to every portion of the population in harmonizing estrangements and in producing general content with the existing system of government, desires to express its sympathy with the efforts of Her Majesty's Imperial authorities to obtain for the subjects of Her Majesty in the Transvaal such a measure of justice and political recognition as may be found necessary to secure them in full possession of lawful rights and liberties."
Hon. G. Foster made an eloquent speech in favor of the Uitlanders, and in the absence of Sir Charles Tupper, seconded the resolution.
Messrs. McNeill and Wallace spoke on the resolution and it carried, all the members in the House rising in their seats and singing "God Save the Queen."

No Incense or Lights

Archbishop of Canterbury Decides They Are Contrary to Church Law

Clergy Urged to Discontinue Their Use as a Part of Services

(Associated Press.)
London, July 31.—The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Most Reverend Frederick Temple, D.D., rendered the decision today in the ritual cases, which he and the Archbishop of York, Most Reverend William Maclagan, heard in May.
The Archbishops declare that while far from saying the use of incense and the carrying of lights in processions are unsuitable or undesirable accompaniments of divine worship, they are obliged, in accordance with the prayer book, to come to the conclusion that these adjuncts are neither enjoined nor permitted by the law of the Church of England. Therefore, the Archbishops add, though they may be used to sweeten a church or for purely lighting purposes, they urge all clergy for the sake of the peace of the church to discontinue their use as part of the services.
A 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon the usual Sunday quiet of Henry street was disturbed by a revolver shot, and an investigation being made by the police it was discovered that Capt. Hermann Smith, a well known shipping man, had made an attempt on his life, the bullet entering his shoulder.
The police were notified, and the unfortunate man, who desired death, was taken to the Jubilee Hospital.
Dr. Frank Hall was summoned and extracted the bullet, but the captain was unharmed. He was sorry his attempt to kill himself had failed, and said the doctor that he would "do it properly the first chance he got."
He is progressing as well as might be expected for a recovery.
Captain Smith is well known to Victoria shipping men. Some years ago he was mate on the Ariel, and received the medals for him when the claims for the seizure in the Behring Sea were paid. During the Alaskan rush he was pilot on the steamer Ning Chow. Later he was mate on the steamer Copeland, of the Union S. S. Co., and left the employ of that company to take command of the steamer Nell of the Georgetown mills at Port Simpson.
It seems that he began to drink heavily after leaving the Copeland, and because of his drunkenness lost the command of the Nell. He was just getting over a protracted spree when he attempted his life.
There seems to be some strange fatality following those in charge of the Nell. Mr. Williscroft, the first owner, committed suicide in the northward.
A Summary of the Records in Various Civic and Other Departments.
July was rendered notable by the comparatively large excess of deaths over births, there being 22 of the former and 17 of the latter, registered. Of marriages there were 14, proving that July does not compare favorably with June as a month for marrying and giving in marriage.
In the police department there was the usual preponderance of drunks, being eleven dealt with during the month. Next in order comes the charge of stealing, of which there were nine. Of breaches of the civic by-laws there were in all five. Six offenders against the provisions of sidewalks as a bicycle path, one against the provisions of the street by-law, two against the fire prevention by-law, and with the remainder of the cases made up as follows: Assault 5; of unusual mild; 1 using threatening language; 3 obtaining money under false pretences; 1 lodgings; 5 cruelty to animals; 2 refusing to support family; 1 malicious injury to property; 2 and absent from Her Majesty's service without leave; 4; the total for the month being sixty cases.
The July fires and alarms were as follows: Sundays 2nd—9 a.m. roof fire on box 34, followed by a fire at No. 16 Fredrick street, and a third call from Hayward's lumber yard on Constance street.

DEATHS FROM THE PLAGUE.

In Bombay Presidency Are Increasing—Monsoon Appears To Be Over and the Situation is Serious.

(Associated Press.)
Bombay, July 31.—At Poona, in this presidency, there have been 50 cases in 58 hours, in the cantonment there have been 340 cases of plague and 201 deaths. Several fresh cases have occurred among Europeans. The meteorological conditions indicate a close of the monsoon and the prospects are ominous.
VILLAGE ALMOST DESTROYED.
(Associated Press.)
Malone, N. Y., July 31.—One hundred and sixty-nine buildings of Tupper lake village were burned down yesterday, including nearly every structure in the place. Sixty-four business places were burned. The fire protection was very meagre. The fire started at 20 a.m. yesterday. The loss is not less than \$350,000.
YELLOW FEVER IN VIRGINIA.
Outbreak in the Soldiers' Home at Hampton—Yesterday There Were 24 Cases and 6 Deaths.
(Associated Press.)
Washington, July 31.—Surgeon-General Sternberg has received from Lieutenant-Colonel Dewitt, Fort Monroe, the following dispatch regarding the outbreak of yellow fever at the soldiers' home at Hampton, Va.:
"At 4 o'clock a.m. yesterday, Surgeon Pettus, of the United States marine hospital service, quarantine officer, officially reported yellow fever at the National Soldiers' Home, Hampton; 24 cases, with six deaths."
A HAWAIIAN ANNIVERSARY.
August 12th to be commemorated in a Suitable Manner.
San Francisco, July 29.—August 12th the first anniversary of the day on which the American flag was raised over that country, will be observed as a holiday throughout Hawaii. This was decided upon at a recent cabinet meeting. There will be a grand reception and ball in the executive building. The government expects that citizens will unite to have a day programme of sports and other events. President Dole said it was desired to make the day a memorable one. Senator C. D. Clark, of Wyoming, who is visiting the islands, in a recent interview there, said: "There is not a member of congress that has anything in mind for Hawaii save the most liberal form of government. You are not merely assured of a territorial form of government, but you will have local privileges here that the territories recently admitted to the Union were forbidden."

The Governor Returns

Expresses Himself Well Pleased With the New Gold Fields.

His Honor Observed the Sabbath and Says Nothing Politically.

Lieutenant-Governor McInnes, who returned on Saturday night from a visit to the Adlin country, was seen today by a Times man.
"I had a unique experience," said His Honor. "I am the first governor of this province who has gone further north than Nainaimo. I may say, too, that information and knowledge of the country I obtained was invaluable, and indeed the whole trip was one of the most pleasant I have ever experienced."
"I reached Skagway a few hours after the Fairbank-Posters seasonal party arrived, and received a most cordial greeting. The journey in to Adlin was a little more toilsome than that out, as we were obliged to walk about five miles beyond Summit Lake. We reached Log Cabin about eleven o'clock at night, but it was still broad daylight. In fact all through the Bennett-Adlin country, at the time of my visit, there could scarcely be said to be any night at all."
"The appointments on the steamers on which we made the trip to and from Adlin were most admirable, not only the staple necessities, but even the luxuries of life, being provided on the tables."
With Adlin, His Honor was most favorably impressed, and does not hesitate to say that so far as he was able to judge it will be one of the finest camps on the continent. As yet it has not developed riches equal to the Klondike, but there are indications that when developed it will rival even that Eldorado.
Referring to the beautiful nuggets which have been brought down by the Merchant's Bank of Halifax, he said he saw some of them taken out and could vouch for their being the product of Adlin's creeks.
In his pocketbook, His Honor has taken an outline sketch of some of the finest nuggets discovered there. One of these is from McKee creek, weighs 84 ounces, and is valued at \$90. Another from Dr. Mitchell's claim on Pine creek, is of pure gold and weighs 94 ounces, while a section from the same creek, although it contained some quartz, went 134 ounces. "The prettiest nugget I ever saw in my life," continued His Honor, "was from Weight creek. It was of pure gold, weighed 161 ounces, and was on an average three-quarters of an inch thick. A boulder out of Spruce creek weighs seven pounds and is valued from \$200 to \$300. The owners are five men who refuse to part with it for less than \$1,200 or \$1,500."
"For several reasons I believe that Adlin is to be one of the best hydraulic prospecting fields in the world. The first reason is because there is an almost unlimited quantity of gold bearing gravel, in some places two hundred feet deep, and in a number of instances carrying as much as 200 ounces of gold. Another reason for my belief is that there is an inexhaustible supply of water stored up in natural reservoirs in the lakes, at elevations varying from 100 to 600 feet above these beds of gravel, and often no farther than three or four miles from the creeks. In other cases the streams flowing from these lakes form a natural supply of water for the same purpose."
His Honor thinks the development of the district will prove that Adlin is not only one of the finest hydraulic fields in the world, but that it possesses quartz mines of the highest value. A number of large ledges of free milling ore have been uncovered, and Mr. Hittcock, the author, who is writing a book on Adlin and returned on the same boat as His Honor, came out for the express purpose of purchasing machinery for developing a number of claims which he controls there.
"By the way," the Governor remarked, "I may say that Judge Irving is giving universal satisfaction and is really making an enviable record for himself as commissioner."
Speaking of his reception at the different settlements, His Honor said that both Skagway and Bennett the great cordiality and kindness had been shown him. At Bennett the Board of Trade presented him with an address and he found them to be a very enterprising, intelligent and energetic body of men.
"The reports which have reached me regarding my speech there," he observed, "are hardly accurate, though correct in the main."
"In Adlin, the evening before I left, a banquet was tendered me, and of all the surprises I had during my visit to the north it was perhaps the greatest. Although an impromptu affair, about seventy gentlemen gathered around the board, a company which would have been a credit to any city in the Dominion. There were over a dozen legal gentlemen of the first order, quite as many medical men, bankers, merchants, mining experts and mine owners. It was presided over by Rev. J. Pringle, a gentleman universally beloved and respected, and the manner in which the banquet was gotten up and the character of the men who attended it, were a revelation to me. There were many familiar faces, among them being A. L. Belyea, C. Dubois, Hudson, Gordon, Hunter, H. Helgesen, M. P. P. and B. M. Brice, M. P. P. Judge Irving was unable to be present, but Secretary Oscar Bass attended. Commodore Irving and C. W. Clifford, M. P. E., were also unavoidably absent. Speeches of high order beguiled the hours until about three o'clock in the morning, although even at that late hour the light was good enough to read by."
At the banquet referred to the following address was presented to Lieutenant-Governor McInnes:
Adlin, B. C. July 18th, 1899.
To the Honorable Thomas B. McInnes, Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia.
Your Honor,—It is with feelings of no

Climate Worse Than Bullets

Detailed List of American Losses in t e Philippines to June 2nd.

More Dead as a Result of Sickness Than Were Killed in Battle.

The Times publishes to-day a full list of the deaths in the American army in Manila up to June 2 last. The list was compiled from the records in the Surgeon General's office in Manila by Fred. J. Eitel, who returned last week on the Empress of India. Mr. Eitel left for Manila in March last, on the Morgan City, which sailed from San Francisco. His object was to look over the field for business opportunities. While in the Philippines he acted for a time as a representative of Manila Freehold and was therefore enabled to gather information that could not be obtained otherwise. The information which he gave to the Times is subject to censorship in Manila and could not have been seen out from that city. According to the records fewer officers died from disease than privates, but the officers killed in battle were out of all proportion to the number of privates who succumbed. This shows that the men were as brave as their men, but it is rather strange that so few of them contracted disease. This is due to the fact that they were able to care for their health better than to care for the ease the comfort and health of the men was neglected. As an example just twenty-three privates were shot dead in battle and the other seven died of disease. In the case of the men 294 died of wounds received in action and 22 officers and privates died of disease. The proportion of officers to men in the army is about one to twenty, so it can be seen from this that privates were the principal victims in disease. The full list of deaths follows:
Privates, Officers
Typhoid fever 106 1
Smallpox 89 1
Dysentery 38 1
Pneumonia, all at San Francisco 9 1
Scarlet fever 28 1
Malarial fever 19 1
Measles 14 2
Gun shot wounds in action 294 16
Drowned, accidental 23 1
Suicides 7 1
Heart failure 6 1
Heart disease 2 1
Melancholia 1 1
Alcoholism 2 1
Peritonitis 2 1
Abscess 4 1
Over of stomach 1 1
Jaundice 2 1
Appendicitis 3 1
Lipemittosis of heart 1 1
Tachycarditis 1 1
Diphtheria 4 1
Poisoning, accidental 3 1
Apoplexy 3 1
Erysipelas 1 1
Tuberculosis of liver 1 1
Septicemia 4 1
Separation of middle ear 1 1
Empyema 1 1
Electrochannosis 1 1
Tuberculosis 3 1
Pneumonia 1 1
General collapse 1 1
Phthisis 1 1
Lymphitis 1 1
Erysipelas, acute 1 1
Erysipelas, chronic 2 1
Enterocolitis of rect. tube 1 1
Tuberculosis of rect. tube 1 1
Strangulated hernia 1 1
Ulcerative colitis 1 1
Thermic fever 1 1
Cerebrospinal meningitis 1 1
Enteric fever 1 1
Unknown 2 1
Total 699 23
Typhoid fever 23
Smallpox 7
Gun shot wounds in action 3
Paralysis 1
Accidental 1
Total 14

Attempted Suicide

Capt. Hermann Smith Tries to Take His Life by Shooting Himself.

He is Recovering, but Promises to Renew the Attempt.

A 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon the usual Sunday quiet of Henry street was disturbed by a revolver shot, and an investigation being made by the police it was discovered that Capt. Hermann Smith, a well known shipping man, had made an attempt on his life, the bullet entering his shoulder.
The police were notified, and the unfortunate man, who desired death, was taken to the Jubilee Hospital.
Dr. Frank Hall was summoned and extracted the bullet, but the captain was unharmed. He was sorry his attempt to kill himself had failed, and said the doctor that he would "do it properly the first chance he got."
He is progressing as well as might be expected for a recovery.
Captain Smith is well known to Victoria shipping men. Some years ago he was mate on the Ariel, and received the medals for him when the claims for the seizure in the Behring Sea were paid. During the Alaskan rush he was pilot on the steamer Ning Chow. Later he was mate on the steamer Copeland, of the Union S. S. Co., and left the employ of that company to take command of the steamer Nell of the Georgetown mills at Port Simpson.
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DOMINICAN REVOLT.

Cape Haytien, July 29.—Advices just received from the Dominican frontier say the insurgents have cut the telegraph wires in the neighborhood of Santiago de Los Caballeros, and also near Moca.

The insurgents in the western part of Santo Domingo wait the arrival of Don Juan Isidore Jimenez, under whose leadership they expect to attack Santiago.
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To the Honorable Thomas B. McInnes, Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia.
Your Honor,—It is with feelings of no

Northern News Notes

The disability under which merchants at Skagway have hitherto labored in making shipments to Adlin is to be removed, thanks to the enterprise of the Bennett Lake & Klondike Navigation Company.

As a result of the efforts of Messrs. Arthur Copeland and Otto H. Partridge, the Skagway managers, an arrangement has been effected whereby the company agrees to carry goods to Adlin. This company, which is doing business in the interior to make this concession. The Skagway Y.M.C.A. are planning a monster excursion to Bennett on August 8th, the return fare being \$3. This is to be the first public excursion over the White Pass road, and is to be made the occasion of a great demonstration, by the Presbyterian Synod, and will take up a big crowd for the Sunday of the event. Excursions are also planned from Juneau. The railroad company has practically turned over the road to the Y. M. C. A. for that day. A freight traffic will be stopped so that there may be no possibility of accident to the excursionists.
Capt. Tom Kelton, of the tug Resolute has arrived at Skagway direct from St. Michaels. He had towed the river boat Talbot, loaded with meats and vegetables in cold storage, up the four days, then returned direct to Skagway via Sitka for the purpose of towing the Shirley to Seattle, with which he started on the 21st. Captain Kelton says the information he gathered regarding Cape Nome was very unfavorable, and that people were leaving the new district by every south bound steamer.
The Treadwell Company of Juneau will contest the tax law in the courts. A. W. Carters, a stockholder, has filed a suit in equity asking for an injunction against the corporation enjoining them from paying the tax, alleging the unconstitutional injunction prayed for was granted, and the Treadwell Company is required by law until its constitutionality is determined by the courts.
The Budget, speaking of Dyea, says: "Her tramway has been swallowed by the railroad, her electric light plant, gobbled up by a Skagway fellow, her hotels, stores and dwellings deserted, and Uncle Sam comes along and is going to take her post office. Then she is dead to everything but swish salmon and ghost dances. Let her r. i. p. Collector Ivey is again in trouble. On a recent trip to Dawson he and his party were stopped at Five Fingers, and their baggage searched for whiskey, although the famous collector had, as asserts, a permit from the Canadian officers exempting him from this indignity. With John Shalzer, inspector of customs, and Henry McCarthy, deputy collector, he was stopped at Five Fingers, and a bottle, three-fourths full of whiskey, discovered. The party was allowed to proceed, but not until the late Treadwell had relieved his mind and threatened that when he reached Dawson he would investigate the case of every American mine company there, and if they are caught on trifling charges he is going to invoke the wrath of the American government."

More Dead as a Result of Sickness Than Were Killed in Battle.

The Times publishes to-day a full list of the deaths in the American army in Manila up to June 2 last.

The Times publishes to-day a full list of the deaths in the American army in Manila up to June 2 last. The list was compiled from the records in the Surgeon General's office in Manila by Fred. J. Eitel, who returned last week on the Empress of India. Mr. Eitel left for Manila in March last, on the Morgan City, which sailed from San Francisco. His object was to look over the field for business opportunities. While in the Philippines he acted for a time as a representative of Manila Freehold and was therefore enabled to gather information that could not be obtained otherwise. The information which he gave to the Times is subject to censorship in Manila and could not have been seen out from that city. According to the records fewer officers died from disease than privates, but the officers killed in battle were out of all proportion to the number of privates who succumbed. This shows that the men were as brave as their men, but it is rather strange that so few of them contracted disease. This is due to the fact that they were able to care for their health better than to care for the ease the comfort and health of the men was neglected. As an example just twenty-three privates were shot dead in battle and the other seven died of disease. In the case of the men 294 died of wounds received in action and 22 officers and privates died of disease. The proportion of officers to men in the army is about one to twenty, so it can be seen from this that privates were the principal victims in disease. The full list of deaths follows:
Privates, Officers
Typhoid fever 106 1
Smallpox 89 1
Dysentery 38 1
Pneumonia, all at San Francisco 9 1
Scarlet fever 28 1
Malarial fever 19 1
Measles 14 2
Gun shot wounds in action 294 16
Drowned, accidental 23 1
Suicides 7 1
Heart failure 6 1
Heart disease 2 1
Melancholia 1 1
Alcoholism 2 1
Peritonitis 2 1
Abscess 4 1
Over of stomach 1 1
Jaundice 2 1
Appendicitis 3 1
Lipemittosis of heart 1 1
Tachycarditis 1 1
Diphtheria 4 1
Poisoning, accidental 3 1
Apoplexy 3 1
Erysipelas 1 1
Tuberculosis of liver 1 1
Septicemia 4 1
Separation of middle ear 1 1
Empyema 1 1
Electrochannosis 1 1
Tuberculosis 3 1
Pneumonia 1 1
General collapse 1 1
Phthisis 1 1
Lymphitis 1 1
Erysipelas, acute 1 1
Erysipelas, chronic 2 1
Enterocolitis of rect. tube 1 1
Tuberculosis of rect. tube 1 1
Strangulated hernia 1 1
Ulcerative colitis 1 1
Thermic fever 1 1
Cerebrospinal meningitis 1 1
Enteric fever 1 1
Unknown 2 1
Total 699 23
Typhoid fever 23
Smallpox 7
Gun shot wounds in action 3
Paralysis 1
Accidental 1
Total 14

THE MONTH'S STATISTICS.

A Summary of the Records in Various Civic and Other Departments.
July was rendered notable by the comparatively large excess of deaths over births, there being 22 of the former and 17 of the latter, registered. Of marriages there were 14, proving that July does not compare favorably with June as a month for marrying and giving in marriage.
In the police department there was the usual preponderance of drunks, being eleven dealt with during the month. Next in order comes the charge of stealing, of which there were nine. Of breaches of the civic by-laws there were in all five. Six offenders against the provisions of sidewalks as a bicycle path, one against the provisions of the street by-law, two against the fire prevention by-law, and with the remainder of the cases made up as follows: Assault 5; of unusual mild; 1 using threatening language; 3 obtaining money under false pretences; 1 lodgings; 5 cruelty to animals; 2 refusing to support family; 1 malicious injury to property; 2 and absent from Her Majesty's service without leave; 4; the total for the month being sixty cases.
The July fires and alarms were as follows: Sundays 2nd—9 a.m. roof fire on box 34, followed by a fire at No. 16 Fredrick street, and a third call from Hayward's lumber yard on Constance street.

LEUTGERT'S FUNERAL

At Joliet Was Attended by Thousands of Persons.