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SIXTH YEAR TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 17, 1886. PRICE ONE CENT

WELCOMED TO AMERICA.

DELEGATES O'BRIEN, DEARY AND REDMOND AT NEW YORK.

A Trip Down the Bay to Meet the Servia and a Greeting to the Illustrious Irishmen—Opening of the National League Convention at Chicago.

NEW YORK, Aug. 16.—The delegates to the Chicago Irish National League convention, Messrs. O'Brien, Deary and Redmond arrived from Europe on the steamer Servia this morning. The Servia was sighted off Sandy Hook at 3 a.m, but could not cross the bar on account of the low tide until after 5 o'clock. The news of the steamer's arrival was received at the barge office shortly before 5 o'clock.

Gen. Kerwin, M. D. Gallagher, Rev. George W. Pepper, Dr. T. O'Reilly, Edward Rowe, Rev. Father McKenna, P. J. Brennan and Michael Dwyer were the only members of the Reception Committee on hand. They went on board Commodore Starin's fast steamboat the Sam Sloan, accompanied by the reporters. The Sam Sloan steamed rapidly down the harbor to quarantine station.

As the boat left the barge office Hugh McCaffrey, T. J. Dennehy, Counsellor Delany, Thomas J. Barton and Patrick Costello appeared on a run. They were too late. A band of music also came up. Mr. Costello had a large Irish flag wrapped around his arm. The party breathed vengeance upon their friends for leaving them in the lurch, and taking a tug which was near by, started down the bay after the Sloan.

The Servia got under weigh shortly after 5 o'clock and crossing the bar, slowly steamed up to quarantine station. The Sloan put out from the station and drew alongside the Cunarder. Gen. Kerwin mounted the steps of the companion ladder of the Servia, followed by the committee and the reporters. The delegates were not on deck. They had awakened a few minutes earlier and soon emerged from their stateroom. A general hand-shake ensued and then the visitors were taken on board the Sam Sloan with their baggage and the boat headed for the city.

Gen. Kerwin introduced, in a few well-chosen words, Rev. George W. Pepper, who said: "GENTLEMEN—The committee appointed by the league to receive you, upon your appearance, regard this hour as amongst the proudest of their lives. Never in the history of Ireland were her prospects so bright or auspicious; never were her people so thoroughly united, and never were there so many reasons for congratulation. The attention of the whole civilized world has recently been drawn to the condition of Ireland."

"The following is the sense of this committee:

Resolved, First—That we are grateful for the grand and masterly vindication of the cause of Ireland by England's greatest living statesman, Mr. William Ewart Gladstone, and that we hail his great measure as a noble instalment of justice to the Irish people.

Second—That although the bill has suffered temporary defeat, we believe that its ultimate triumph is among the certainties of the near future.

Third—That we have the fullest confidence in the wisdom, ability and chivalrous patriotism of Ireland's mighty leader, Charles Stewart Parnell.

Fourth—That we hail with proud satisfaction the dawn of that day when Irishmen of all religious persuasions shall be united in a vindication of that cause for which Grattan pleaded and Emmet died.

"The committee appointed to receive you is composed of Protestants and Catholics. Here stands Rev. Father McKenna, a Catholic priest, beside Rev. George W. Pepper, a Methodist clergyman. Such a unity is a splendid augury of the time when Ireland shall lift up her scarred but stately brow among the commonwealths of the world."

Mr. Wm. O'Brien responded for his colleagues. He said: "For my friends and myself I will say that we are delighted to receive such welcome, but are not surprised as the warm greeting." Mr. O'Brien said he was much pleased with his reception on American soil, and thanked the committee on the part of Mr. Parnell, whose unworthy ambassadors they were. The other delegates spoke in the same strain.

In conversation Mr. T. P. O'Brien condemned the utterances and letters of Lord Churchill and Mr. Chamberlain as the direct cause of the riots at Belfast and other places. He thought there would soon be trouble in Ireland over the rent question. The people, he said, would refuse from sheer inability to pay rent, and wholesale evictions would follow. It would be impossible to govern them by coercive method, as they were already driven to the wall. He said Lord Churchill's county board plan would not be satisfactory. Less than Mr. Gladstone's measure was now impossible—more was certain. Mr. O'Brien said there would be a collapsing of the Government on the Irish question inside of a year.

The delegates did not wish to talk about the Chicago convention, saying that the action of the convention will largely be determined by the work of the committee on resolutions.

The Convention at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Aug. 16.—The delegates to the Irish National League convention, which is to be opened Wednesday morning, are arriving slowly. Not over half a dozen came yesterday, but larger numbers are arriving to-day. The convention will be a large one, in fact the largest ever held—it being estimated that 1000 delegates will be present.

The first skirmish will be over the election of a temporary chairman. President Egan will call the assembly to order and will read his report. Then will follow the election of temporary officers, and afterwards the appointment of committees. The national committee will hold a meeting Friday evening when a temporary chairman will be decided upon. His name will be presented to the convention the next morning, and it is expected that the opposition will then show its hand by nominating a man from their own ranks. The vote on this will likely prove a test.

It is more than probable that John F. Finerty, of Chicago, will be selected by the national committee for this position. As to the election of the president, it is not easy to say who will be the man. Mr. Egan positively declines to serve another term, and says he has no choice for his successor. As far as can be learned Mr. Devoy's followers have not yet settled on a man for the office. The eastern delegates are united on Maurice Willbere, of Manayunk, Pa., but it is not known whether he will accept. Mr. O'Neil, of St. Louis, and Thomas Brennan of Omaha are also spoken of; the latter, however, will not take the office; neither will Alex. Sullivan. It is also doubtful whether Mr. Finerty will allow his name to go before the convention as his election would necessarily prevent him from taking any active part in politics. Messrs. Davitt and Egan received large numbers of visitors to-day.

UNITED STATES NEWS.

There was a heavy fall of rain throughout Wisconsin Sunday night and all fears of further forest fires are over.

Wm. Gray, jr., treasurer of Indian Orchard Mills and Atlantic Cotton Mills at Boston is missing. He is said to be a defaulter to a large amount.

John Cummins, an employe of the Anderson, Depuy & Company's rolling mill at Pittsburg, was caught in a pair of four inch rolls yesterday and drawn through the rolls twice and crushed to a jelly.

R. A. McKenny, agent at the main office of the American Express Co., New York, was displaced last week, and it is rumored there was a defalcation of $35,000 in the office. It was believed, however, that a settlement was made.

It is said that the counsel for the anarchists in Chicago have been at loggerheads for some time, and that the result has been a very poor defense for the prisoners. The general impression is that three of the defendants will be found guilty of murder. The cost of the trial to the county will amount to $25,000.

AT RICHMOND-ON-THE-JAMES.

Master Workman Powderly Talks About the Great Convention.

NEW YORK, Aug. 16.—A Herald correspondent has had an interview with Grand-Master-Workman Powderly of the Knights of Labor on the coming convention at Richmond, Va., Mr. Powderly said: "As to the success of the convention in point of attendance, I have no hesitation in saying that this will be the largest convention representing the interests of labor that has ever been called together in any part of the civilized world in ancient or modern times. We will have a thousand or more representatives at that convention, representing directly a constituency of 1,000,000 workingmen and women. This is the largest membership yet attained by our organization. We have all of a million members, who are directly and intimately connected with the association, while those who are behind in their dues or not in good standing or for other cause will not fall short of half a million more, so that in all the convention will really deliberate for a million and a half of people.

"At that convention the scavenger who cleans the streets, the man who paves the street, the man who drives the car, the clerk, the merchant, the machinist, the blacksmith, the carpenter, in fact, every grade of industry and many of the professions will be represented. On the floor of that convention the humblest day-laborer and the college graduate will be found seated side by side, to enact such legislation as will advance the interests of those work with hand or brain. That convention may justly be termed a vast labor exchange, for while many of the good and noble thoughts expressed on the floor will never go in print, they will nevertheless be carried home by the representatives, who will profit by them. The ideas which men will bring from California in the west, Louisiana in the south, Maine in the east, and Canada in the north, will be exchanged, and when these people separate to return to their homes they will carry with them a more intimate knowledge of the tastes, manners, customs, habits and wants of each other than they ever had before.

"It will be an American congress in all that the word implies; for while other countries have artificial boundaries which separate them from each other, in our organization there are no barriers between nations or nationalities. The convention will be decidedly representative. Every man will speak directly for his own constituency, and every woman, too, who has the right to do so. In all insist that every question brought before us shall be discussed thoroughly, so that the fullest light shall be thrown upon it. Men who belong to other labor organizations, not trades' unions, but organizations of a socialist or anarchist tendency, have declared that they will make the Knights of Labor the field of their operations. I shall go to the convention as Richmond fully determined that no member of any other organization shall have a voice in shaping or influencing the action of the order.

"The anarchist has no influence whatever over the Knights of Labor, and never will have. Anarchy means destruction of law and order—the breaking of social ties and fabrics. Our organization aims at maintaining law and order, and believes in substituting good laws for bad ones, and establishing more firmly the social and political ties which bind our people to each other.

"The principal work of the Richmond convention will consist in effecting such legislation as will bring the industrial people into closer relationship, and as will gather local assemblies that are now isolated together into state jurisdiction—such legislation as will bring the trades closer together and nearer to those which are not so fortunate as to have learned trades. Our insurance laws will undergo an extensive revision. A committee on revision of our laws and constitution are now in session at Philadelphia. They have not as yet perfected the plan which they will present to the general assembly at Richmond. There are a number of changes to be made in several parts of the law which relate only to detail. There will be some changes made in the laws by which the general officers are governed.

"At the Cleveland convention we placed a check on boycotts and strikes; so much so that few have occurred since then. No sooner did our order place its strong hand on the strike and boycott than the employers of labor began to strike and boycott. Over 200 lockouts have occurred since the employers got the idea that members of our organization could not strike without violating the laws of the order. I have always opposed strikes; I always will, except as a last resort; but the action of some employers of labor since the Cleveland convention has made it absolutely necessary for us to take some action to protect our own members. Whatever legislation is enacted will be judicious and well regulated, whether it relates to the strike or the boycott."

With regard to politics Mr. Powderly said: "Our organization believes in the judicious use of the ballot, and the discussions which take place in our assemblies concerning the country are in the direction of teaching the citizen his duty. The million men who are in the Knights of Labor are to-day studying the science of government. They in turn will be teachers of other millions, and if the parties of to-day do not heed the hand-writing on the wall, and make American laws for the American people, the million so instructed can form a party that will do so. There never will be a political party called the Knights of Labor, but members of the Knights of Labor in such a contingency as I have hinted may one day co-operate with other thinking men in forming a party that will keep the country straight in the lines marked out for it by the founders of the republic."

CHEAP TRANSATLANTIC TRAVEL.

Deep Cuts in the Rates of Passage to and From Europe.

NEW YORK, N.Y., Aug. 16.—The war of rates between continental steamship lines is still waging without the prospects of an early adjustment. This morning the Red Star Line announced a cut of $15 on outward business on and after this date. This was followed by the Rotterdam Line. Its rates are, outward to Rotterdam, $13; to London, $12; to Scandinavian ports, $15. Prepaid from Rotterdam, $12; from London, $12; from Scandinavian ports, $15.

Indians Slaughter Three Ranchers.

NOGALES, ARIZ., Aug. 16.—Dispatches from Lieut. Richards, dated Bagnechi, Mexico, Aug. 13, state that James H. Kirke and five other ranchers who were out searching for Indian trails, were ambushed last Wednesday by Indians in Santa Rosa canyon. Two of Kirk's party were killed in the first volley. A desperate fight ensued, in which one more rancher was killed and two wounded. The names of the killed are John O'Brien, John Thompson, and B. Hatcher.

Politics and Pistols in Alabama.

TUSKOGEE, Ala., Aug. 16.—Sheriff A. S. Armstrong, brother of the American consul to Brazil, was shot, in front of the postoffice Saturday night by Ben C. Thompson and died ten minutes later. When his body was carried home his wife fainted and has been in condition bordering on insanity ever since. The murder was the result of political excitement. Armstrong called Thompson a scoundrel, whereupon the latter shot him.

Deaths in the New Jersey Surf.

SPRING LAKE, N. J., Aug. 16.—Dr. Wm. A. Cruice of Philadelphia died in the surf here to-day. He had been suffering from Bright's disease. Vivian M. Shaw of Morristown, N.J., was drowned about the same time, having ventured out too far.

President Cleveland Goes to the Mountains.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The President left Washington this morning for a vacation in the Adirondack mountains. He was accompanied by Mrs. Cleveland, Mrs. Folsom, and Col. and Mrs. Lamont.

Sharks in the Hudson.

NEW YORK, Aug. 16.—Two large sharks have been seen within a day or two in the Hudson River, off Sing Sing.

Ten per cent. discount off carpets and oil cloths until the end of August at Duffett, Michael & Co., Cor. Yonge-street and Wilton-ave. 235

BELFAST QUIETING DOWN.

OCCASIONAL SHOTS IN THE STREET, BUT NO LOSS OF LIFE.

Magistrate Burke Receives a Serious Bayonet Wound in Sunday Night's Riot—What the Singing of a Song Led to—The Plethoric Prisons of Belfast and Dublin.

BELFAST, Aug. 16.—Occasional shots were fired in the city throughout the day and evening. The men from Queen's Island while marching home sang "No Home Rule For Ireland," a parody of "God Save Ireland." This maddened the Nationalists, one of whom broke through the military cordon and charged upon the Island men, yelling his defiance. He was seized by the police and carried off to jail. Had it not been for their prompt action his life would have undoubtedly been sacrificed. It has transpired that the military in charging the mob last evening bayonetted Magistrate Burke who was assisting a wounded rioter. Mr. Burke was in plain clothes at the time. He was subsequently taken to an hospital. He may not recover.

A man named Jackson, who was wounded in Sunday morning's riot, is dead.

There was some stone throwing last night, but no one was seriously injured. There are signs that the authorities fear attempts at reprisals to-night on the part of the mob. Public houses are being closed and other precautions are being taken. Scores of persons are being sent to Kilmainham jail at Dublin to await trial, the local jail being full.

The Catholic newspapers here accuse the Orangemen of commencing Sunday's attack, while the Protestant papers say the Orangemen acted in self-defence.

It Spreads to Dungannon.

DUBLIN, Aug. 16.—At Dungannon to-day bands of Nationalists paraded the Protestant quarter of the town shouting for Home Rule and cursing the Queen. A riot broke out and several persons were injured. The police had to force their way between the Protestants and the Catholics, thus preventing a desperate fight. One Nationalist was arrested with a knife in his hand. A renewal of the rioting is feared. Party feeling is intense.

ARCHBISHOP WALSH WHISPERS.

Michael Davitt's Land Scheme Preferable to Henry George's.

DUBLIN, Aug. 16.—Archbishop Walsh, in an interview, said he believed that the land purchase question would never be settled except on Michael Davitt's nationalization principles of just compensation to the actual holder, rather than on the principles of Henry George. He commended the scheme of Dr. Dale as set forth in the Contemporary Review of June, accepting Mr. Gladstone's bill as a minimum starting point for the establishment of a statutory parliament in Dublin and to leave it an open question with the people of England, Wales and Scotland to decide whether there shall be one, two or three parliaments. Archbishop Walsh declared that the statement that the Pope disapproved of the attitude of the Irish clergy towards the Nationalists was founded upon malice. It was only necessary, he said, to read the Moniteur di Rome and the Observatore Romano to see that the Irish cause is safe with the Pope.

THIS IN LA BELLE FRANCE.

A Horrible Story of Two Brothers' Cruelty From St. Denis.

PARIS, Aug. 16.—An imbecile widow named Leboi, residing in St. Denis, has met with a horrible death. Her sons endeavored to obtain an admission for her in the mad house, but failed. They did not want to support her and tied her to a stake and burned her to death. While the woman was suffering the sons sprinkled holy water over her and when arrested they told the police that they had burned their mother because of religious motives.

Who Owns Samoa.

BERLIN, Aug. 16.—The Politische Nachrichten says: "The three treaty powers agreed not to alter the status quo in Samoa, unless all concerned concurred. There can therefore be no question of the establishment of a German protectorate over Samoa without the assent of England and America. The change in the consular staff of the three powers at Apia advocated by Germany and already set afoot by America, meets with obstacles owing to the refusal of England to make a change with a view to paving the way for a definite settlement. The three powers, in conformity with Germany's proposal, have despatched special commissioners to Samoa. The fact that they were not concerned in the late despatches affords a guarantee of an impartial report."

Parliamentary Points.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—Mr. Gladstone is busily employed preparing for the new session of Parliament.

The Queen held a council this morning at Osborne Castle with the members of the Ministry.

The terms of the Queen's speech to be made at the re-assembling of Parliament were agreed upon.

Lord Salisbury returned to London after the council.

A Gladstonian Candidate Beaten.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—An election was held in Newton (Lancashire) yesterday to fill the vacancy in House of Commons caused by the elevation to the peerage of Sir R. A. Cross. Mr. Legh (Conservative) received 4062 votes and Mr. French (Gladstonian) 3355.

A British Bark Wrecked.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—A despatch from East London, Africa, says the British bark Carrie Wyman, Capt. McNeil, from New York for East London, has been wrecked. The crew was saved.

The G. O. M. Won't Visit Ireland.

CORK, Aug. 16.—Mr. Gladstone has written a letter to the Mayor of Cork, in which he says that the report that he intends to visit Ireland is untrue.

CABLE NOTES.

The Cleveland (Eng.) Iron Masters have decided to reduce the output of pig iron 20 per cent.

The Irish Times (Loyalist) reiterates the statement that Mr. Parnell will shortly become a Roman Catholic.

It is stated that the Prince of Wales will visit Emperor William in September and attend the fall review of the guards.

A rumor is current in St. Petersburg that China is hastening military preparations and has ordered 200,000 rifles from English firms.

The successor of the Marquis Tzeng as Chinese Ambassador in Europe, will be M. Lionnifon, who will also be accredited to the Vatican.

The English Cabinet has decided to recall the Afghan Frontier Commission at the earliest date possible, whether the determination be finished or not.

Gen. Boulanger, the French Minister of War, has prohibited the publication of a pamphlet giving his biography and referring to a scandal with which his name was connected.

A despatch from Tabriz says the Kurds are invading Persia. There has been severe fighting with them, and the Persian Government has appealed to Turkey to stop the incursions

The Czar has warned Paul Deroulede, the advocate of a French war of revenge against Germany, that any attempt on the part of the latter to agitate against Germany will be followed by his instant expulsion from Russia.

A spring from which flows petroleum of a fine quality has been discovered at Ferrand Auvergne, France, on the estate of Alfred Arbaux. This is the first petroleum discovery that has been made in France.

The Civic Holiday.

Yesterday being civic holiday our citizens turned their thoughts from turmoil to pleasant scenes and calm retreats, by the pure and cooling water, by the dancing spray, among the leafy dells and on the mountain slopes and everywhere the spotless purity of quinas shirts lent lustre to the scene.

Ten per cent. discount off carpets and oil cloths until the end of August at Duffett, Michael & Co., Cor. Yonge-street and Wilton-ave. 235

THE COLONIAL CONCLAVE.

Notes and Incidents of the Great Exhibition At London.

From the London (Eng.) Canadian Gazette, Aug. 5.

The Marchioness of Lansdowne, accompanied by Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice, visited the Canadian section on Wednesday of last week, and, under the escort of Sir Charles Tupper, made a careful inspection of the exhibits, with which she expressed herself highly pleased.

Hon. Sir Adolphe Caron, Canadian Minister of Militia, visited the exhibition on Monday. He was conducted over the Canadian section by the Executive Commissioner. Sir Adolphe expressed great satisfaction with the Canadian display.

It is understood that Professor Wm. Saunders, who recently returned to Canada, is making good progress in preparing for the shipment of autumn fruit to the exhibition for display, and also for the colonial market. He is arranging to obtain from local exhibitions and fairs throughout the Dominion specimens of the choicest fruit and vegetables for the purpose. Inquiries are also on foot in regard to the cold storage of the fruit during the ocean transit. An exhibition of the new fruit will, it is hoped, be made about the middle of October, in connection with the show of the Royal Horticultural Society, which is to be held in the conservatory of the exhibition, and from that date to the close of the exhibition it is intended to make a continuous display.

There also seems reason to anticipate a permanent extension of the export fruit trade of Canada from the efforts that are now being made. Reports show that the apple crop will be poor this season in Great Britain. On the continent accounts from Hamburg, Rouen, St. Malo and parts of Holland state that the season will be under the average, excepting, perhaps, in Spain and Hungary. The opportunity is therefore considered an exceptionally favorable one to extend the European market for Canadian apples beyond its present limits of London, Liverpool and Glasgow. With this object in view we understand that Mr. C. R. H. Starr of Nova Scotia, who is now in charge of the fruit display at the exhibition, will shortly visit the principal business centres of the United Kingdom and endeavor to promote the shipment of the fruit direct to these markets.

The past week has been an important one in the way of conferences at the exhibition. Mr. Hubbard's paper on Thursday evening was as full of interest as those who know Mr. Hubbard's store of information regarding the grain of the Northwest anticipated it would be. The audience was an appreciative and representative one, and by all—especially by those desirous of seeing British sportsmen more frequently, and in larger numbers, visit the hunting and sporting regions of the Northwest—the hope of Captain Clark will be re-echoed, that the paper may be put in permanent form for general information.

On the previous evening (Wednesday) Mr. Andrew Robertson, of Montreal, presided at a conference before which Mr. Stephen Bourne took up the question of colonial tariffs. Mr. Bourne's views as to a customs' bond of union between the mother country and her colonies are well known. The colonies had, he said, progressed so rapidly in the production of food, materials for clothing, etc., and they possessed such capacity for expansion, as to banish the fear that we should, under such a customs' union, long be destitute for the supply of our wants. A very limited survey of the fields open for our farming operations would convince the most sceptical that with very little delay we might be put in a position to defy the whole world, and to trust to our children to provide, not only the means of sustenance, but very nearly all our existing emoluments. On the afternoon of the same day Sir Charles Tupper presided at the reading of a paper on Ceylon by Mr. J. R. Mosse.

Another interesting paper was during the week contributed by Mr. J. S. Jeans on "Railway Extension in the Colonies," the Right Hon. A. J. Mundella presiding. Mr. Jeans rightly insisted upon the material service of railways in the development of the countries. The immense development of the trade of the United States he largely attributed to railway extension, and expressed the opinion that England should in her own interests endeavor to assist the colonies to take the place of the United States in the import trade of Great Britain. Comparing the railways of the various colonies, he showed that the railways so far built in Canada were equal, on the basis that a railway contributed to the opening up of country for twenty square miles on each side, to opening up about 400,000 square miles, or little more than one-ninth of the whole. The railways of India provided for opening up about half a million square miles, or rather over one-third of the whole; and the railways of Australia provided facilities for 280,000 square miles, or one-eleventh of the whole continent. The freight rates of our colonies were generally higher than those of Europe, but in India and China they were lower.

The dull sky and frequent showers that characterized the early part of Bank Holiday brought a great crowd to the Colonial Exhibition. The total attendance reached no less than 81,516. On no previous occasion have so many passed through the turnstiles. Last Whit Monday was the nearest approach, and then the total was 1,222 short of the present number. The attendance last week was 188,622, making 2,169,020 up to that time since the opening day.

A GREAT STRIKE AT HAVANA.

Six Thousand Cigarmakers Demand More Wages or No Work.

HAVANA, Aug. 16.—Sixty-eight cigar factories working Partido tobacco have been closed, 6000 workmen having struck for higher wages. The strike threatens to extend to the Vuelta Abajo factories. The manufacturers have united to resist the demands of the workmen.

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The Atlanta Wins at Charlotte.

ROCHESTER, Aug. 16.—Rain prevented a large attendance at the Charlotte regatta today but a good breeze prevailed, and some fine time was made. Among the entries were the sloop Atlanta of Brighton, which won first prize, the Ariadne of Cape Vincent, which won the second prize and the Ethel of Oswego, which won the third prize in the race for first-class boats. The Katie Gray of Oswego won first money in the second class and defeated every boat but the Atlanta. The Stella of Oswego took second money in the second-class and the Armeda of Rochester, third. The Nokomis of Rochester was winner of the third-class race.

Railway Feuds and Railway Earnings.

NEW YORK, Aug. 16.—The New York and Baltimore Transportation Company to-day refused to accept business from the Baltimore and Ohio Railway. The reason stated is that the Pennsylvania Railroad owns the canal through which the Transportation Company's boats run, and it has forbidden the line from taking Baltimore and Ohio freight.

The net earnings of the New York Central and Hudson River Railway and leased lines for the quarter ending June 30 were $2,729,279, against $1,724,770 for the corresponding quarter last year. After paying first charges and dividend a deficit of $91,000 is shown.

Wholesale Loss of Lives.

ASHLAND, WIS., Aug. 16.—This morning a boiler in the carpenter shop of Perrinir & Webster exploded with great force. The boiler house was utterly demolished and five men and boys instantly killed.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N.J., Aug. 16.—This evening a party of five Swedes, two of whom were women, went rowing on Raritan Bay. The boat, being two small for the party, capsized, as soon as the waves created by a passing steamer reached the craft. Two men were rescued by boats from shore; the others lost their lives.

Fire in a Telegraph Office.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 16.—Fire broke out at midnight in the operating department of the Western Union telegraph office here, and communication east and west has been entirely cut off.

ARTISTS IN THE COUNTRY

SOME FINE PICTURES DISCOVERED IN WATERLOO COUNTY.

Where Some of the Members of the Ontario Society Are Quartered—The Landscapes of Doon—Pictures that will be Shown at the Industrial Exhibition.

Accompanied by Secretary Jardine, of the Ontario Society of Artists, The World the other day took a ramble through the rich and prosperous county of Waterloo. A walk of three miles from Preston along a fine gravel road brought them to a quaint old German farm house, nestling in a fruitful looking orchard on the west bank of the Grand river, halfway between Blair and Doon. Here they found Mr. J. K. Lawson, a young artist of rare promise, whose studio is in Toronto, quartered for the summer with a party of ladies who have forsaken sultry Hamilton for this delightful rural retreat. Mr. Lawson has been rusticating there three months, combining pleasure with not a little hard and creditable work. One of his productions is an almost life-sized oil painting of a boy page of ye olden time. The little fellow is standing in a graceful attitude, his black hair falling in rich profusion over his deep lace collar and pink jacket, and his wavy "bangs" shading his pretty and delicate face. The picture at once strikes the beholder as an artistic piece of painting and will doubtless have many admirers at the forthcoming Exhibition. Another bit from Mr. Lawson's brush represents a charming garden scene with two young ladies of the rural household seated on a bench turning over the leaves of some fascinating book. A potato field with an old woman and a boy hoeing forms the subject of a third and equally good picture, the strong German features of the woman being finely drawn. The two last-mentioned works are still on the easel, and the artist will remain in the country until he finishes them and some smaller bits.

With Mr. Lawson as guide, the pedestrians journeyed on to Doon, where they called on Mr. Homer Watson, an artist of standing in the province, and a leading member of the Ontario Society. Mr. Watson lives with his family in a neat and cosy brick house built in the style of architecture prevailing in that section of the country and surrounded by flowers, fruit trees, green fields and all the other charms of country life. He has turned out several pictures this summer, all landscape views of Doon and neighborhood, where a wealth of beautiful scenery abounds. The largest painting of the lot is a canvas 5 x 3 feet and takes in a fine stretch of country, including a pond, farmhouses, harvest fields, etc., being artistic and powerful. Mr. Watson's other pictures fully sustain his reputation as a talented and conscientious painter. They will be seen at the Industrial.

SETTING A BULL DOG ON AN OFFICER.

The Unpleasant Experience of a Hamilton Detective.

HAMILTON, Aug. 16.—Two young men named Henry McGrath and Martin McGann were arrested for drunkenness. They were also wanted for assaulting, without any provocation, two lads named Henry McKenrick and James Hoyle. McGrath was handed over to Detective McKenzie and Sergt. Vanatter, and went along with them a short distance on Barton-street, Hawkins being about a block ahead with the other prisoner. Suddenly McGrath refused to go further and kicked McKenzie several times, at the same time urging on his bull dog, which attacked McKenzie from behind. The officers had quite a fight with the man and his dog before McGrath was subdued. This morning he and McGann were fined $10 each or 60 days in jail for assaulting Hoyle and McKenrick. For assaulting the police and urging his dog to bite him McGrath was sent to the Central Prison for eighteen months.

SEEKING SHELTER AT GEORGETOWN

American War Ships Protecting Their Fishing Fleets.

HALIFAX, Aug. 16.—Advices from Georgetown, P.E.I., say a number of American fishermen arrived there on Saturday for shelter. Several from West Cape report about 100 American seiners there making good catches. They also report four American warships at West Cape and the north side guarding the fleet there. The schooners left Georgetown Sunday morning. The Island fishermen are said to be indignant at the manner in which the fisheries are protected.

A Stevedores' Strike at Montreal.

MONTREAL, Aug. 16.—The men discharging coal from the steamship Plessy at the Hochelaga wharf, to-day struck for 30 cents an hour. They were receiving 25 cents. Work was stopped for a couple of hours, when a fresh gang of men were engaged.

Half a Hundred Charges of Forgery.

MONTREAL, Aug. 16.—Private Detective Fahey returned from Brockville to-day, having in custody John Savage, an agent of Stone & Wellington, nurserymen, Toronto. He is charged with forgery and embezzlement. There are between fifty and sixty charges against him.

A Papal Decree for the Jesuits' Benefit.

MONTREAL, Aug. 16.—The Pope has published a decree, dated July 13, reinstating the Jesuit order in all the privileges conferred upon them by his predecessors ever since their foundation, notwithstanding the decree of Clement XIV, pronounced against them in 1773.

Ill-Treatment of Salvationists at Montreal.

MONTREAL, Aug. 16.—Capt. Marshall and the others of the Salvation Army who were arrested last night for praying on the wharf were let out on bail to-day. Eye-witnesses state that the police came up and put handcuffs on the officers without giving them warning. The case will be tried on Thursday.

English Nuns for the Northwest.

MONTREAL, Aug. 16.—Mgr. Grandin will leave shortly for the Northwest, accompanied by ten nuns belonging to the order of "The Faithful Companions of Jesus," who have just arrived from England. They are to be stationed at Brandon, Prince Albert and Calgary.

A Flour and Grain Store Burned.

COATICOOK, Aug. 16.—The flour and grain store of P. F. Baldwin was burned early yesterday morning. The loss is estimated at $8000; insured for $3500. When the safe was removed from the ruins, it was found to have been blown open by burglars.

An Infant Burned to Death.

PORT DALHOUSIE, Ont., Aug. 16.—Last evening the three-year-old son of John McNulty of this place, while playing with matches, accidently set fire to his clothing, and he was burned so severely before help reached him that he died before midnight.

The Mortality of Montreal.

MONTREAL, Que., Aug. 16.—The mortality returns for last week show 84 interments in the city cemeteries. There were 17 deaths from summer complaint, 1 from typhoid fever and 1 from diphtheria.

OUR OWN COUNTRY.

Items of Interest Received by Mail and Wire.

The new postoffice at Orangeville was opened Friday evening for public inspection. The building is to be lighted with gasoline. An expensive cut stone fence is being placed around the postoffice. Orangeville will then have one of the finest public buildings in Ontario.

A man named Gauthier, while working at a new church at Varennes, Que., on Saturday fell a distance of fifteen feet and died shortly after.

A Lucky Number (?).
Strathern's for "Hammocks."
Strathern's for "Wringers."
Strathern's for "Preserve Jars."
Strathern's for "Preserving Kettles."
Strathern's for "House Furnishings."
Strathern's for "Low Prices."
Strathern's "For Ever."
179 Yonge-street.
Toronto.

MINNESOTA'S OLD FRIEND.

Another Devastating Rainstorm—Struck Blind by Lightning.

ST. PAUL, Aug. 16.—Reports from various Minnesota and Dakota points show that the storm of Sunday afternoon and night was unusually severe. At Fargo there is a rumor that a cyclone visited Breckenridge, Minn., with disastrous results to life and property, but the wires are down and the reports cannot be verified. A cyclone was seen at Albert Lea, but was too high to be dangerous. At Elkton, Dakota, the depot was unroofed and the Catholic Church blown from its foundations. At Larimore, Dakota, the Presbyterian Church was blown down, and a number of smaller frame buildings and cars were blown into the river.

At Dalton, Minn., some 30 buildings were unroofed and standing grain in the track of the storm was badly beaten down, and that in shock was scattered. The lightning did much damage near Moorehead, Minn. F. Lallier was struck, and upon returning to consciousness found himself blind.

WHY ENGLAND'S FOOD IS HONEST.

Immense Advantages gained by the Adulteration Act.

Of the right to regulate the sale of food in order to prevent fraud, says the Brooklyn Eagle, there can be no question, and a federal law, as to oleomargarine but applies the principle to a single article, whereas it ought to be indefinately extended to all. The British have dealt with this subject very intelligently, and, as experience has shown, very profitably to the empire. Adulteration of food had grown to enormous dimensions some years ago in England. A parliamentary commission reported that scarcely an article that was served on the table was free from fraudulent admixture, or was what it pretended to be. The result was the passage of an act of a simple and comprehensive nature, which required that all manufactured articles of food should be labelled with a statement of all their ingredients, fraud upon detection, or failure being punished with extreme severity. If coffee contained chicory, the seller must distinctly make that fact known. The proportion of corn starch used in tempering mustard, and incidentally expanding its bulk, must be stated. And so through the long list of comestibles and condiments the law enforced perfect candor between buyer and seller. The effect of this legislation was to purify the trade and then to bring it to unprecedent proportions. The reason why Great Britain has a monopoly or something very like in the condiment trade of the world, is because her great houses guarantee purity. There is no earthly reason why Crosse & Blackwell, for example, should have their chow-chow, mixed pickes, and canned meats on every well-to-do American table, except the distrust that we have of our domestic compounds, a distrust that the British have overcome by the force of their own goods and which a rigid enforcement of the adulteration act speedily banished.

ABOUT STOCKINGS.

Their Interesting Origin—Lovers Who Begged Their Ladies' Hair.

From the Philadelphia Press.

The first silk stockings made in England were knitted by Queen Elizabeth's silk-woman, Mistress Montague, who presented her Majesty with a pair of black silk ones, which she liked so well that she kept the donor knitting silk stockings as long as she lived. Before the end of her reign stockings were made of silk, jarnsey, worsted, crewel, or the finest yarn and thread that could be had, and Stubbs remarks that the ladies were "not ashamed to wear hose of all kinds of changeable colors, as green, red, white, russet, tawney, and else what not, cunningly knit and curiously indented in every point with quirks, clocks, open seams, and everything else accordingly."

The fashion thus introduced by royalty was soon adopted by the nobility and gentry. The first peer who indulged in silk stockings was Sir William Herbert called the "proud Earl of Pembroke." Prouder than ever, we can fancy him, in the days of round hose, long-waisted doublet and huge ruffs, appearing at court in his new fashionable knit hose, and perhaps dancing a measure with the "virgin queen" in her head covered with feathers, her feet glittering in gold and silver embroidered slippers, wearing her black silk stockings as she coquettishly raised her brocaded skirt and shook her feet in the dance.

King James I., it is said, not only wore silk stockings, but was so fond of them that he lowered his kingly dignity so far as to ask one of his courtiers to lend him a pair.

That was royalty going a-begging with a vengeance when we read in a letter still extant of he king asking the loan of "a pair of silk hose with the good clocks" on one occasion, when he desired to give the French Ambassador an "extraordinary idea of his magnificence."

It was a fancy with some lovers of the olden time to have stockings made from their ladies' hair, they desiring, I suppose, to have their feet as well as their hearts to be entangled in the meshes of their mistresses' tresses.

The Wheel Gaining on the Horse.

From the Cleveland Leader.

The gap between the speed of the trotting horse and that of the bicycle is bein rapidly closed up. In September, 1884, no man had ever ridden a mile on a bicycle in less than two minutes and forty seconds. In one year the record went down to 2 minutes 31 3-5 seconds. And now William A. Rowe of Lynn, Mass., has covered a mile on the Springfield Mass., track in 2 minutes 293-5 seconds The season for record-breaking has just begun this year, judging by past experience, and the best bicyclists are confident that 2 minutes 25 seconds will be reached before winter. As it is, the record has dropped about 11 seconds in less than two years, while in the same time the trotting record for one mile has been lowered only half a second. The man on the wheel is now about 21 seconds behind the man in the sulky, and it may not be long before the two are fighting hard for the lead. It must be remembered that at all long distances the wheelmen are far ahead, having made 20 miles in less than 50 minutes, and over 281 miles in 24 hours. One reason why the bicyclists are at a disadvantage in short distance work is that they are simply "pushed off" instead of using the "flying start" universal in trotting races. A quarter of a mile with the flying start has been covered by a bicyclist at the rate of about 2 min. 6 sec. to the mile, and when that speed can be maintained for a mile the Maud S. of the future will have to bestir herself.

How They Drink Beer in Spain.

They drink beer in a curious manner in Spain. A correspondent of the Hanover Courier relates how his guide, a Frenchman, by name of Laboisse, proposed to visit a brewery, operated by a firm with a German name. It was notable for its cool accomodations. The weather was very warm, and a cool spot as well as a cool fatherland's draught was not to be despised. As they entered they were confronted by some Andalusian peasants in their picturesque costume. They had evidently come in to the celebration of some patron saint's fest