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THIRTEENTH YEAR. MONDAY AUGUST 22 1892 ONE CENT

BEN SHOOTS HIS BOLT.

Canada Will Not Come Down Just Yet.

TRIBUTE IMPOSED AT THE SOO

But That Will Not Scare Canadians Very Much.

THEY WILL FIND A WAY OUT OF IT.

The Country Not So Paralyzed as Some Would Think.

It is Explained That Retaliation Was Resolved Upon Long Ago, But Just How to go About it Was the Question. So President Harrison Consulted Certain Frontier Merchants and Decided to Hit Canada at the Sault Ste. Marie Canal—Perhaps He Hopes to Get Up a Little War so as to Help Along His Election.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—The President has proclaimed retaliation against Canada, in accordance with the authority conferred upon him by the "Act to enforce reciprocal relations with Canada," passed last July. His proclamation is dated Aug. 18, but was only issued to-day, after a final interview between Secretary Foster and Mr. Michael H. Herbert, the Charge d'Affaires of the British Legation here, which took place this morning. The Canadian Government had asked for delay, pleading the absence of the Ministers from Ottawa and other reasons. A decision was promised by Lord Stanley, Governor-General of Canada, by Monday, Aug. 8.

On the 6th inst. Mr. Herbert telegraphed from Newport to Secretary Foster in Washington: "I have received assurances of further consideration. May I consequently venture to hope that no steps may be taken in the meantime?"

Secretary Foster replied: "Gratified at your telegram. You may count upon reasonable time such as indicated in our interview."

On Aug. 15 the United States Consul-General at Ottawa informed Secretary Foster that the decision of the Canadian Ministry was to "continue the rebate on canal tolls as now until the end of the season of navigation."

Thereupon the proclamation of retaliation was drawn up and sent to Loon Lake for the President's action. On the day it was signed, Aug. 18, Secretary Foster telegraphed Mr. Herbert: "When may I expect you here, or note on canal tolls?"

Mr. Herbert replied the same day from Newport: "Have telegraphed to inquire what day I may expect communication."

The next day Secretary Foster sent the following significant dispatch:

"DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
"WASHINGTON, Aug. 19, 1892.

"*Hon. Michael H. Herbert, British Charge, Newport, R.I.:*

"The United States Consul-General at Ottawa reports decision of Council was to abolish rebate at the end of this season. This confirmed by Canadian press reports.

"If Canadian discriminations are to continue during this season, compliance with recent act of Congress requires the President to establish tolls to run concurrently. Discussion as to future action can then proceed under parity of conditions.

"JOHN W. FOSTER."

Mr. Herbert hastened to Washington, telegraphing in advance to Mr. Foster: "Could I see you to-morrow morning early at the Department? Kindly reply on receipt of this, in order to enable me to catch train."

Mr. Foster answered: "You can see me any hour in the morning between 8 and 11 o'clock."

Mr. Herbert came here and saw Mr. Foster this morning. The memorandum of their final interview is as follows:

"Mr. Herbert, charge of the British Legation, called on the Secretary of State on Saturday, Aug. 20, and informed the Secretary that he had not yet received the official notice of the action of the Canadian Cabinet on the canal tolls, but he hoped to be able to communicate it early next week."

"The Secretary of State said that the United States Consul-General at Ottawa had reported that the decision of the Cabinet was to abolish the rebate on tolls at the end of the present season, and that this had been confirmed by the Ministerial press of Canada. He then asked Mr. Herbert if this conformed with his information on the subject.

"Mr. Herbert answered that he was not as yet authorized to make any official communication on the subject, but that he had no doubt the Consul-General's report was correct.

"The Secretary of State then said that such a solution of the question would not be regarded as satisfactory by his Government; and, in answer to an inquiry, he stated that the President considered it his duty to issue the proclamation contemplated by the Act of Congress. But he gave Mr. Herbert the assurance that should the Canadian Government give notice of its decision to abolish the discriminations now complained of, the proclamation would be suspended concurrently with such abolition."

The President's proclamation, after reciting the text of the Act of Congress under which it is issued, conclude as follows:

"Whereas, the Government of the Dominion of Canada imposes a toll amounting to about 20 cents per ton on all freight passing through the Welland Canal in transit to a port of the United States, and also a further toll on all vessels of the United States and on all passengers in transit to a port of the United States, all of which tolls are without rebate; and

"Whereas, the Government of the Dominion of Canada in accordance with an order in council of April 4, 1892, refunds 18 cents per ton of the 20 cent toll at the Welland Canal on wheat, Indian corn, peas, barley, rye, oats, flaxseed and buckwheat, upon condition that they are originally shipped for and carried to Montreal, or some port east of Montreal for export, and that, if transhipped at an intermediate point, such transhipment is made within the Dominion of Canada, but allows no such nor any other rebate on said products when shipped to a port of the United States, or when carried to Montreal for export if transhipped within the United States; and

"Whereas, the Government of the Dominion of Canada by said system of rebate and otherwise discriminates against the citizens of the United States in the use of said Welland Canal, in violation of the provisions of article 27 of thetreaty of Washington, concluded May 8, 1871; and

"Whereas, said Welland Canal is connected with the navigation of the Great Lakes, and I am satisfied that the passage through it of cargoes in transit to ports of the United States is made difficult and burdensome by said discriminating system of rebate and otherwise, and is reciprocally unjust and unreasonable.

"Now, therefore, I, Benjamin Harrison, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power to that end conferred upon me by said act of Congress, approved July 26, 1892, do hereby direct that from and after Sept. 1, 1892, until further notice, a toll of 20 cents per ton be levied, collected and paid on all freight of whatever kind or description passing through the St. Mary's Falls Canal in transit to any port of the Dominion of Canada, whether carried in vessels of the United States or of other nations, and to that extent I do hereby suspend from and after said date the right of free passage through said St. Mary's Falls Canal of any and all cargoes, or portions of cargoes, in transit to Canadian ports."

It Was Carefully Considered.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—Included in the aftermath of the Canadian retaliation proclamation is a statement that this clause has been under careful advisement since before the adjournment of Congress. After the act of July 26, authorizing retaliation, had gone through both Houses without opposition, it was stated that the members of the Foreign Affairs Committees, who reported the bill, had done so at the personal request of the President. The information is now allowed to leak out that the precise shape which retaliation should take so as to produce the most telling effect on Canadian commerce and precipitate a solution of the difficulty was arrived at after repeated consultations with leading business men of our Canadian frontier, who were called into consultation by the State Department from Northern New York and other parts of the country so quietly that the fact of their presence here on this business is only now made known after their departure and the completion of the Act. The late hour yesterday when the proclamation was given out, and the fact that Canadian newspapers very largely follow the English fashion and publish no Sunday edition, sufficiently explains why so few echoes have yet been heard from Canada.

It is said in administration circles that the ground was so carefully gone over before hand that Canada is not left a leg to stand on, and must give in to the American demands and immediately revoke the order-in-council of April 4 last authorizing the discriminating rebate of 18 cents a ton on grain products shipped to Canadian ports and refused to all American merchandise. Equality of tolls in the Welland Canal was one of the distinct pledges made by article 27 of the treaty of Washington of 1871 and which Canada has profited so largely.

Another fact much commented on here is the humiliating position in which the Governor-General, Lord Stanley, and the Canadian ministers have placed the British Legation in Washington.

Mr. Herbert, the British Charge d'Affairs, twice asked of the United States Government an extension of time, stating that he did so as the request of the Canadian authorities, and on the last occassion, Aug. 6, holding out on the same authority a promise of some satisfying action, yet, the first news of the decision of the Canadian Government to continue the obnoxious rebate until the end of the navigation season, that is, until a period when retaliation would be harmless; came to State Department, not from the British Legation, which had been led to promise early and satisfactory information, but from the United States Consul-Generalin Ottawa. When Mr. Herbert journeyed postal haste from Newport to Washington and was asked by Secretary Foster whether the information conveyed by the United States Consul General was true, he was obliged to confess that the Canadian Government had left him absolutely in the dark, that he had no official communication to make, although he did not question the truth of the Consul General's despatch. It is surmised that Mr. Gladstone's Government and the new Colonial Secretary will not let this apparent gross discourtesy on the part of the Canadian powers to the British representatives pass without fitting rebuke.

Feeling in Montreal.

MONTREAL, Aug. 21.—There was a feeling of surprise in Montreal to-day when it was learned that Harrison had put the power accorded him by Congress into effect, and people interested were at first inclined to doubt it. The managers of the different transportation companies were chary of speaking. Mr. Van Horne said in answer to an enquiry that he had nothing more to say beyond what had already been published as coming from him. Mr. Thompson of the Merchants' Transportation Company, who is interested to a very large extent, was also reticent and had nothing of any consequence to say beyond what he has already said. A rate of 20 cents a ton would ruin the Canadian trade. There is a general feeling of relief that the rate has been fixed so low and that the American Government had left the Canadian Government until Sept. 1 to act and the belief was expressed by one prominent shipping man that the Government would be enabled by some means or other, while satisfying the demands of the United States Government, to relieve them of the burden to which the proclamation would submit them.

The News At Ottawa.

OTTAWA, Ont., Aug. 21.—The intelligence that President Harrison has issued his proclamation against Canada has created no little excitement here. The members of the Government with the exception of the Postmaster-General, the Minister of Railways and Canals and the Minister of Agriculture are out of town. None of them are disposed to express any decided opinion at present as to what action Canada will take now that the American Soo Canal is to all intents and purposes closed to Canadian vessels owing to the prohibitory duties.

President Harrison's action was totally unexpected. Judging from the undercurrent of feeling displayed in official circles the Canadian Government will likely not yield.

It is surmised, however, that a full meeting of the Cabinet will be held at an early date to consider the situation.

Rev. W. W. Carson of Detroit is here. He said to the Associated Press to-night: "Unquestionably President Harrison's proclamation is an indication of the desperate strait in which the Republican party finds itself on the eve of an election. It may please the enemies of England to strike a blow at Canada, but it will awaken the hostility of every Canadian in the States against the President. The result will be a great Democratic gain and a guarantee of Cleveland's election."

Sir Adolphe Caron, Postmaster-General, was seen to-night. He declined to express an opinion until the cabinet had met.

THE "PRINCE'S" HARD LUCK.

He Is in Prison and His Wife Secures a Divorce.

DETROIT, Aug. 20.—Mrs. Michael K. Mills, wife of "Prince" Mike, former ruler of the Flying Roll colony, but who is now in Jackson Prison, was granted a divorce by Judge Brevoost this morning. She appeared in court accompanied by Attorney Roblins. Divorce was granted on the ground that her husband had been convicted of a felony and sentenced to more than three years imprisonment. There may be some question as to the validity of this divorce. It was not granted on any allegation in Mrs. Mills' original bill, but on a supplementary bill filed a few days ago, which was practically a new affair, and the law requires that four months must intervene between the filing of the bill and the granting of the decree.

Chew Goody-Goody Chewing Gum and you will not feel thirsty. It moistens the mouth.

ACCIDENT, MURDER, SUICIDE?

WHAT CAUSED THE DEATH OF BARRIE'S BREWER?

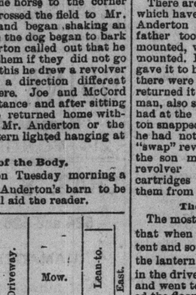
Government Detective Rogers Investigates the Facts in Connection With James Anderton's Mysterious Death—How the Skeins Were Untangled—A Missing Lantern.

Government Detective Joseph Rogers has just returned from Barrie, where he has been investigatng the circumstances surrounding the death of James Anderton, the well-known brewer of that town. On the afternoon of Monday, Aug. 8, Anderton left his brewery to go to a small farm on the corner of Penetang and Steele-streets, taking with him his tent, stretcher and some other effects. He stated before leaving that he was going to camp in the orchard with a view of having an outing and at the same time protecting his apple crop from young vandals. He took with him a revolver, and subsequently sent his man, one Ball, back to the brewery for a lantern, a coal oil stove and his favorite dog. Ball returned with these, and remarked that the tent, which was simply a piece of canvas stretched between two apple trees, would not be effective in case of a storm. Anderton replied that if a storm came up he would go to the barn for shelter.

Later in the evening Mrs. Anderton and daughters were somewhat anxious to know what Mr. Anderton was doing, so his son Joseph Anderton, and the hired man, Mr. McCord, hitched a horse to a buggy, drove out, and after tying the horse to the corner of a neighbor's barn crossed the field to Mr. Anderton's orchard, and began shaking an apple tree, whereupon the dog began to bark furiously. Mr. Anderton called out that he would set the dog on them if they did not go away, and soon after this he fired a revolver and fired two shots in a direction different from where they were. Joe and McCord retired for a short distance and after sitting down for a little time returned home without seeing the painter. All around the tent lay the dog. They saw a lantern lighted hanging at the end of the tent.

Discovery of the Body.

About 6.30 o'clock on Tuesday morning a neighbor discovered Anderton's barn to be on fire. This plan will aid the reader.



1. Where body was found.
2. Where lantern was found.

When the fire was discovered it was raging in the west mow, and fanned by the strong wind it speedily spread to the east end in a short time the building was a mass of flames. A crowd collected, the scent of burning flesh attracted the attention of a couple of small boys. Going nearer they descried amongst the ruins a blackened corpse burned out of all semblance to humanity. The fire in the immediate vicinity was quenched and the remains dragged out. On the breast was found a watch known to belong to Anderton. It had stopped at 6.22. The general opinion was that Anderton had gone to the barn for shelter from the great storm which raged during the night, that lightning had fired the barn, and that Anderton had perished. The County Crown Attorney accepted this hypothesis and no inquest was deemed necessary. So the matter rested for a few days. Meantime, while turning over the ashes of the burned barn with a shovel, a revolver, a bunch of keys and a five cent piece were discovered about five feet to the east of the spot where the corpse was found. The keys were identified as those of Anderton, but some doubt was expressed as to the revolver being the same as he had obtained from his son before leaving for the orchard.

The Murder Theory.

Suspicion, originating no one knows how, but growing by what it fed on, started tongues wagging. It was recollected that the storm had ceased three hours before the fire broke out. This showed that the barn had not been fired by lightning. How, then, had it originated? "Murder," somebody whispered, and at once this theory was accepted. But who was the assassin, and what had been the motive? The brewer had no enemies in Barrie. All Barrie had known him for years as an honest, harmless creature, with no fault but a general leaning to drink. Moreover, the fact that he was proving that robbery had not been the moving cause. But a murder had been committed, and if the criminal remained undiscovered who would think himself safe? Somebody must be accused, so the gossips provided a sacrifice to the legal Nemesis in the person of the family of the dead man. Anderton's life was insured for £300 with accrued interest in an Edinburgh company, and an $1500 in the Canada Life, and this was suggested as the motive when it was learned that the £300 was payable to Mrs. Anderton, and that the $1500 was an open policy, which the creditors could claim. This murder theory was abandoned, and by the time the inquest, which it had subsequently been decided to hold, convened, another theory had been set up, and a new circumstance which had cropped up in the meantime was accepted as proof strong as holy writ of the correctness of the theory. The lantern which had been seen hanging on the tent in the orchard the night prior to the burning of the barn was missing. It was decided that Anderton would not have gone to the barn to seek shelter without taking the lantern with him, and the chief of police stated that he had searched the ruins thoroughly, but no trace of the lantern could be found.

Innocent Names Bandied About.

On Wednesday, Aug. 17, the inquest was opened, and great stress was laid by the jury on the fact of the lantern being missing. Next morning another hired man, Ball, was sent to make a further search and found the lantern, or what the fire had left of it, in the driveway. This discovery of the missing link only served to complicate matters, however, for the chief of police was positive that he had thoroughly searched the very spot where Ball subsequently found the lantern, and furthermore there were not enough debris and ashes around where it was found to cover the lantern and so hide it from the astute sleuth who represents the majesty of the law at Barrie. The lantern was shown to a tinsmith in the town, a conscientious and respectable man, who was all but positive that the lantern had been burned in a coal stove. He did not think the heat of the burning stable could have been sufficiently intense to have so thoroughly melted the glass. Then the conviction settled in the minds of the entertainers of the murder theory that the lantern had been placed there since the previous search by the assassin himself, and they proceeded to connect the name of the bookkeeper, W. C. Rogers, with the death of his employer, and to strengthen their case supplied a motive, bringing in the name of Anderton's daughter. This suspicion was first whispered in the closet, then it was told on the house tops and finally it was related in a Toronto paper, which now finds itself defending a $10,000 libel suit instituted by the man so grievously wronged.

An Unimpeachable Alibi.

Mr. Rogers, it appears, was visiting Turkey Bay on the night of the fire, and the theory advanced was that he might have rowed up in his boat to Barrie and returned by morning, a journey of fully 20 miles. As soon as he learned that these unjust suspicions were abroad Mr. Rogers courted the fullest investigation, and the authorities had no difficulty in satisfying themselves of his innocence. It was learned that he had spent the night at Turkey Bay with a young Toronto student named Hardie, who was holidaying there; that about 2 o'clock when the storm came up both had awakened and fixed the guy ropes and that they had remained up until daylight. It was also proven that before the storm a boat owner named Chapman had gone down to the bay and turned both his own and Rogers' boat upside down high and dry on land to prevent their being washed away during the storm, and they were found in this condition next morning.

The Mystery of the Lantern.

The argument that the lantern must have been placed in the driveway subsequent to the chief of police's search loses its weight when it is remembered that this same officer searched the vicinity where the body was found, but did not discover the keys and revolver which were unearthed some time afterwards. The opinion of the tinsmith that the lantern had been burned in a coal stove is shattered by the finding of what is believed to be wisps of hay mingled with the heated glass, and the presence of some particles of earth among the melted mass, which is believed to be identical with the earth of the driveway floor. The remains of the lantern, together with samples of the earth flooring, have been brought to Toronto and submitted to Mineralogist Hay for analysis, and it is believed his examination will tear out this theory. The tinsmith's theory about the heat not having been sufficiently intense to melt the glass is negatived by the fact that a strong wind was blowing in the direction where the lantern was lying, and even a neophyte knows that the heat of a flame driven by a blow pipe is many times greater than it is ordinarily.

The revolver was also brought to Toronto and submitted to an expert, and he found that but two cartridges had been destroyed. It will be recollected that Anderton fired off two cartridges when his son and McCord visited the orchard the night before the fire. This destroys effectually the suicide theory.

There are two or three other circumstances which have not yet been explained. Young Anderton swears that the revolver that his father took with him was iron or steel-mounted, while the one found was copper-mounted. He saw the revolver, as his father gave it to him to load before leaving, but as there were no cartridges in the secretary he returned it to him unloaded. Ball, the hired man, also says that the revolver Anderton had at the tent was empty, because Anderton snapped the spider all around until he had nothing to put in it. Did Anderton "swap" revolvers with someone else; or was the son mistaken in his description of the revolver and did Anderton have the cartridges in his pocket, having removed them from the secretary before?

The Probable Explanation.

The most likely explanation of the affair is that when the storm broke Anderton left his tent and sought the barn for shelter, taking the lantern with him. Leaving the lantern in the driveway he entered the east mow and went to sleep on the hay, which covered the floor to a depth of two or three feet.

On the day prior to the fire a number of workmen were engaged in laying new flooring in that part of the barn used as a stable. Some of them were addicted to the smoking habit. They smoked in the barn—to, but deny that they had a lighted pipe in their mouths while in the stable. Their denials are natural now that the barn is in ashes. All the same this probably affords the true explanation of the fire: A spark from a pipe fell among the manure or straw underneath the planking, where it smouldered for hours. The green planking with which the stable had been relaid prevented it from making its way through, and it gradually ate its way east until it reached the partition dividing the stable from the mow. Once through this it caught the hay, which speedily ignited, and Anderton was smothered in his sleep. The fact that the fire originated in the very spot where Anderton was sleeping serves to strengthen this hypothesis.

However, the result of Mr. Rogers' investigation will be laid before the coroner's jury at the adjourned inquest to be held this week, and meantime there may be further developments.

MR. JOHN BLACK'S DEATH.

Facts Brought Out at the Inquest at Liverpool.

On Friday, 5th instant, Mr. S. Brighouse, County Coroner, held an inquest at No. 6 Laurel Road, Liverpool, the residence of Mr. George Roddick, cattle salesman, on the body of John Black, a Canadian cattle exporter, whose death took place on the Wednesday previous under very distressing circumstances whilst he was the guest of Mr. Roddick. Frederick Black, a young man, said he was the son of the deceased, who lived at Fergus, Ont., and was largely engaged in the cattle trade. The deceased had a severe attack of influenza before coming to England, and took the voyage in the hope of benefiting thereby. When he arrived in this country he suffered great pain, and took stimulants to alleviate it. He also took chloral to give him relief. Witness traveled with him to Glasgow and Edinburgh, during which period he drank a deal. He appeared to be very much depressed about business matters. Margaret Roddick, the wife of Mr. George Roddick, said the deceased, who was a friend of her and her husband, came to stay with them on Sunday, the 31st July, and remained with them until his death. He complained of sleeplessness, and appeared to be suffering from the effects of drink.

On Wednesday night she heard him enter the bathroom, and as he remained a long time she went to Thomas Parry, a painter, living at No. 2 Laurel-road, who forced the door open. Parry stated that when he burst open the door he found the deceased lying in the bath dead, with a large wound on the right side of his neck. A small breakfast knife covered with blood was found in the bath and it was quite evident that it was with this that the wound in the neck of the deceased had been inflicted.

Mr. George Roddick said that about ten days previously the deceased had spoken to him about business troubles, and on the Tuesday he had seemed very much depressed and restless, imagining that he was ill and would never get better, but he never manifested any intention to commit suicide. The jury found that the deceased committed suicide whilst laboring under temporary insanity, owing to depression in regard to business matters.

In Memorian James Elliott.

An impressive service in memory of the late Rev. Dr. Elliott was held last night in Broadway Methodist Church. Rev. J. Philp, pastor of the church; Rev. James Allen of the Centenary Church, Hamilton; Dr. Briggs, Dr. Griffin of Kingston, Rev. G. G. Huxtable of Smith's Falls, Rev. James Gray and Rev. W. S. Blackstock were the Methodist divines who took part in the services. All paid tributes to the zeal, piety and faithfulness of Dr. James Elliott during the long life he had spent in the Methodist ministry, many were the incidents referred to in the life of the departed to illustrate his sterling qualities. Dr. Briggs and Rev. James Gray, who had known Dr. Elliott for about 40 years, were more than once nearly overcome with emotion as the flood of pleasant memories of bygone years came crowding in upon them. The whole service seemed to say, "Truly a leader in Israel has fallen."

Something About Sealskins.

A fine sealskin garment will endure an astonishing amount of wear and last for years, with a little attention, and as the season is gradually approaching when furs will be brought out a hint about their preservation just now may be of interest. If the garment is several seasons old it can be made to look as fresh and rich as ever by having it re-dyed and renewed at W. & D. Dineen's Furriery, corner King and Yonge-streets, at a very moderate cost. There is no better time than now to send the sealskin garment around for repair or for the little alteration that will give it the form of the newest fashion, and this can be done more cheaply at Dineens' now than later, when the fall rush in furs begins at the store corner King and Yonge-streets.

As a preventive against diphtheria, smallpox, etc., every household should have a Fragrant Disinfector. Office, 109 Queen-street west.

WESTERN ONTARIO CROPS.

President Baird Takes a Two Weeks' Tour Through the West and Tells What He Saw.

Mr. Hugh N. Baird, President of the Board of Trade, started out a couple of weeks ago to drive through a portion of Western Ontario. His ostensible object was a holiday trip; his real, to cast his critical eye over the fields of golden grain and to gather crop data from the farmers or anybody qualified to give it.

He drove from Toronto through Cooksville, Palermo, Waterdown, and then crossed over from Waterdown via St. George, to Paris. From the latter place he drove through the Township of Burford and a good deal of Brant. He returned Saturday night well pleased with his trip.

"I had a most enjoyable time," he enthusiastically remarked to one of The World's young men, "and it's a pity that more people don't adopt the method of spending a holiday that I did."

The Harvest About Over.

"How were they getting along with the harvesting?"

"Well. They seem to be into all kinds of harvesting, in fact the fields seem to be pretty well cleaned up."

"What did you find the crops like?

"Barley, as far as I could learn," he rejoined, "is nothing like as large as last year, and I am inclined to think the quality will be on the inferior side."

"How about wheat?"

"Fall wheat, from all the reports I could gather on my trip, is going to be excellent. In the County of Brant and through Burford township it is better than good. It is a fine nice looking wheat and quite up to the average. It may not be quite as heavy as last year, but it is wheat that would average about 60 pounds to the bushel. There was some of the new crop coming into Paris while I was there and it was really fine. In fact I believe I would rather have the wheat I have seen on this trip than that of last year's crop."

New Varities This Year.

"Is the quality better, then?" queried the reporter.

"Yes; and then they have grown several new varieties this year which are turning out remarkably well."

"What are these varieties?"

"Well, really I cannot for the moment say, although I did have them at my tongue's end. Garfield was one of them, but I can't for the life of me remember the rest."

"What is spring wheat like?"

"Spring wheat is little grown in the district through which I passed. You have to go east to see that. But the reports I have got from the spring wheat districts are that the crop will be on the light side and cannot reach the average. The trouble with the spring wheat is that it is affected by the midge."

"What did you learn about the other cereals during your trip?"

"Oats look well and peas are promising. Up to the average I should call them both."

The Farmers Satisfied.

"What do the farmers you talked to seem to think about the situation?"

"Oh, they all seem to be very well satisfied about their crops! A cyclone which passed through the County of Brant laid some of wheat low, lifted a few roofs of barns and took the tops off trees here and there, but little or no permanent damage seems to have been done to the crops. The outlook the farmers consider good. The only thing they really fear is low prices. And as far as I can see, I don't know how there is going to be any help for it."

"The weather as a rule has been excellent for harvesting, has it not?" further queried The World.

"Yes. One farmer in the County of Brant told me that he has been farming for 45 years and that during all that time he never saw such good harvesting weather before."

Praying the Other Way Now.

HALIFAX, Aug. 21.—For several weeks farmers of Prince Edward Island prayed for rain. Their prayers were answered. Six inches of rain fell in four and a half days, and now they are praying for fine weather. Floods have ruined thousands of tons of hay. Lightning was terrific. Many barns were struck and burned.

Sprudel Mt. Clemens Mineral Water is recommended by the most prominent physicians in the United States for all rheumatic affections, kidney difficulties and biliousness. $1.75 per doz. quart bottles. Wm. Mara, agent.

What this warm weather suggests is something that will boil the kettle, cook an egg, or fry a beefsteak in a hurry." Harvie's kindling wood is just the thing. Try 6 crates for a dollar delivered c.o.d. Harvie & Co., 20 Sheppard-street. Tel. 1570. 136

Sprudel Mt. Clemens Mineral Water increases the appetite, aids digestion, cures dyspepsia and prevents the fermentation of food in process of digestion. $1.75 per doz. quart bottles. Wm. Mara, agent.

Local Jottings.

A special meeting of the Public School Board will be held to-night.

Annie Dunn, a young girl, is in custody on a charge of house-breaking.

A number of the public drinking fountains throughout the city are not in working order and should be attended to.

License Inspector Dexter has preferred three charges of illegal liquor selling against Capt. W. J. Wigle of the Garden City.

William Rowe, 96 Chestnut-street, is being looked after by the police. He was arrested on a warrant charging him with vagrancy.

The beautiful breeze yesterday called out dozens of sail boats on the bay, and all afternoon many canoes and more pretentious craft dotted the waters.

Harbor Master Postlethwaite has had the Modjeska's captain summoned on two charges of running his boat at a faster rate of speed than four miles an hour while in the bay.

A festival and promenade concert in aid of the Sunnyside Orphanage will be held in the Pavilion, Horticultural Gardens, Aug. 24 and 25. A feature of the opening day will be an address by Joseph Tait, M.L.A.

Annie Henderson, 25 Britain-street, a dame who has gone under various names and is well known to the police, charged Elizabeth Meacham with the theft of a cashmere dress, and Elizabeth will answer to the charge in the Police Court this morning.

Yesterday was Flower day at New Richmond Methodist Church and the children brightened the day for the hospital patients with their gifts. A most appropriate sermon was preached by the pastor, Rev. W. F. Wilson.

Notwithstanding that the I.A.A.A. games took a big crowd to Centre Island on Saturday afternoon the Point was well patronized. In the evening there was a very large attendance. Yesterday there was not the usual crowd of Sunday visitors.

Messrs. E. W. Murphy and James Thompson gave short and interesting addresses at the meeting of the Broadway Hall Temperance Society yesterday afternoon. The latter commented very favorably on the Royal Templar prohibition camp held last week in Hamilton.

Edward Marriott, a young man who resides in Palmerston-avenue, has issued a writ against the Toronto Street Railway for $10,000 by his lawyers, Smith & Abbott, for injuries sustained in falling from the front platform of a car.

The wedded life of William Ross and his wife, Susan, has not been very harmonious of late and on Saturday night Detective Duncan proceeded to their domicile in White's-place and arrested William on a warrant charging him with wife-beating.

A national Blessing — Adams' Pepsin Tutti Frutti for indigestion and dyspepsia Sold by all druggists and confectioners 5 cents.

"Clear Havana Cigars."

"La Cadena" and "La Flora." Insist upon having these brands.

MR. LABOUCHERE'S OMISSION.

IT STILL GIVES TALK AMONG THE POLITICIANS.

It Is Likely That Mr. Gladstone Will Be Questioned in Parliament Regarding It—John Morley, Not the Lord Lieutenant, Will Be the Real Ruler in Ireland.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—H. W. Lucy telegraphs as follows to The New York Tribune: With one or two immaterial exceptions Mr. Gladstone has completed the formation of his Ministry. The task has been one not, perhaps, of exceptional difficulty, but involving much pressure at what, in ordinary circumstances, should be leisure time. In private conversation Mr. Gladstone observes that the disposition of the minor officers cost him much more time and thought than those of Cabinet rank. Every minnow regards himself, and is regarded in his domestic circle, as a whale, and requires provision made for him accordingly.

The Rosebery scare, in due course, reached its inevitable conclusion. There is no doubt about Lord Rosebery's physical indisposition; he has been suffering from insomnia for many weeks. He tried to break the spell by a yachting trip, but was only partially successful. If he had consulted his own feelings and personal comfort he would undoubtedly have stood aside.

The general composition of the new Ministry meets with approval on the Liberal side, and but for one reason, oddest of all to come from such a quarter, is little carped at in the ex-Ministerial press. This particular criticism is the omission of Mr. Labouchere from the Cabinet. It is talked of more than anything else.

It is diversely reported that the exclusion was dictated by the Queen, who cannot forgive Mr. Labouchere's frequent frank criticism of matters concerning the Royal family, and by Mr. Gladstone, who regarded as unpardonable Mr. Labouchere's suggestion that Home Rule should stand aside till the Radical program was forwarded. The former is far more likely to be true.

The affair, however it has been brought about, might certainly have been more dexterously managed. Mr. Gladstone must have known a fortnight ago whether he was able and disposed to include Mr. Labouchere in the Ministry, or whether he was, for whatever reason, precluded. Since he had decided in the latter sense, it would have been easy for him to have sent for Mr. Labouchere and either offered him an appointment out of the Cabinet, not directly bestowed by the Crown, or frankly explained why the proffer of office was withheld. But while all the world, doubtless including Mr. Labouchere, have been waiting to hear that a message has been sent, a fortnight has sped; the contingency has been discussed in every newspaper, and Mr. Chamberlain went out of his way pointedly to allude to it in the Commons. Mr. Labouchere is thus left in a position galling to any man, which even a professed cynic cannot fail to feel, and which a professed humorist, Mr. Disraeli would have managed the affair differently. Mr. Gladstone, a bigger man, is prone to walk with his head in the clouds and occasionally stumbles over something at his feet that a meaner mortal would have seen and avoided.

Lord Houghton's position though nominally supreme as the direct representative of the Queen, is, in the main, ceremonial. The real ruler of Ireland will be Mr. John Morley; though by one of those fatuities that sparkle along the bulwarks of the British constitution, it is Lord Houghton who appoints Mr. John Morley, the eminent statesman's formal designation being Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant. Before the writ for the vacancy at Newcastle, created by Mr. Morley's acceptance of office, could be moved, it was necessary for Lord Houghton's signature to be obtained. This being overlooked, Lord Houghton was not immediately approachable. According the Commons summoned at 3 o'clock, having agreed to the writs for the other elections, were obliged to suspend sitting for an hour till the Lord Lieutenant's appointment of his Chief Secretary had been duly signified.

One Man, One Vote.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—Mr. Gladstone has written a letter in response to an inquiry whether he would submit a measure to Parliament to abolish plural voting, in which he says that the Government has too recently come into office to make a practicable attempt in November next to pass legislation affecting the "one man, one vote" question. The matter, Mr. Gladstone adds, will receive the earliest possible attention, when it will not be encumbered by schemes for the redistribution of seats or the reduction of the strength of the Irish members of the House of Commons.

Davitt at Newcastle.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—Michael Davitt spoke to-day at Newcastle-on-Tyne in support of the Right Hon. John Morley, who seeks reelection upon accepting the Chief Secretaryship for Ireland for Ireland. Mr. Davitt declared that he did not believe the Irish question would so monopolize Parliament as to shut out questions affecting the welfare of British workingmen. He stated that he had the consent of 70 of his colleagues to declare that they would vote as one man in favor of measure to improve the condition of workingmen.

STOPPED THE QUEEN'S CARRIAGE.

A Lunatic Tells Her Majesty He Has Sworn To Kill Her.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—The Globe this afternoon reports an incident that occurred today to the Queen while she was driving near Osborne House, Isle of Wight. As the royal carriage was proceeding along the road a man making violent gestures advanced toward it. The carriage was stopped and she man approached the Queen. He told her that he was a foreign count and that he and many others had sworn that if the Queen did not resign they would kill her.

Her Majesty listened in silence to the wild harrangue, never once betraying any nervousness. She and her attendants at once saw that the man was mentally unbalanced and, though she did not know but what he would attempt to suit his actions to his words, she retained her presence of mind and gazed calmly at him, never uttering a word. One of her attendants dismounted and quietly talking to the man removed him from Her Majesty's presence. He was handed over to a constable and lodged in jail. There is no doubt that he is insane.

The Hot Wave in Europe.

VIENNA, Aug. 20.—There is no abatement whatever in the terrible heat that has prevailed here for some time. The sun today is shining as fiercely as ever, and the suffering entailed is dreadful. The long-continued heat is having a most serious effect upon persons who are confined to their beds by sickness. This morning several deaths from sunstroke have occurred, and it is a common sight on the streets to see people swoon. The city is practically taking a holiday. No one ventures out to transact any business, unless compelled by absolute necessity, and then they move along in a most listless manner. Unless a change for the better sets in soon the death rate will be enormously increased.

PARIS, Aug. 21.—The weather here is slightly cooler. Two fatal cases of sunstroke were reported here to-day.

The Kaiser Says There Will Be No War.

BERLIN, Aug. 20.—The autumn parade of the Garde de Corps was held to-day on the Tempelhof parade ground. The day was oppressively warm, the mercury marking 97° in the shade, and Emperor William, for the purpose of sparing the men, ordered that a march past be the only manœuvre. When the performance was over the Emperor, in the course of his customary remarks, begged the officers to give an absolute denial of all rumors of an approaching war and of an increase in the budget. He also denied the report that it was the intention of the Government to introduce a smaller calibre rifle in the army.

The Kaisers Quarrel With Bismarck.

BERLIN, Aug. 20.—A serio-comic corollary to the standing quarrel between Prince Bismarck and Emperor William was supplied a few evenings ago. The Emperor and Bismarck were both invited to attend the annual banquet of the First Dragoon Guards. Both had accepted. On learning that his former Minister was to be among the guests his Majesty was embarrassed. At the last moment he resolved not to attend the feast, a sudden turn in the health of the Empress obliging His Majesty to proceed to the Marmaa Palace, which was worked as an excuse for his absence.

AMONG ENGLISH AGRICULTURISTS

Ald. Foster Gives His Opinion as to Their Condition.

Ald. Foster returned a few days ago from a four months' tour of Great Britain and the Continent. Most of his time was spent in traversing the Mother-Land and the worthy alderman kept his eyes and ears open for all he could see and hear of profit.

Saturday one of The World's young men met him sailing briskly up Jarvis-street, a neat button-hole of sweet peas adorning the lapel of his coat and the bloom of health his cheeks.

"I had a splendid time," he promptly replied to a query. "An ocean voyage is what puts life into a man. That's just what you ought to take."

"Can't afford it; haven't the time. But say, how did you find things over there?" asked the newsman.

"Not at all bad. In fact better than I expected. I was good deal among the farmers, and I found the complaint about the scarcity of farm hands was general. On one farm of 1500 acres, at which I was staying a few days, I was told that they had great difficulty of working it owing to insufficient help. 'Then,' said the proprietor's son to me, 'the farm laborers have got so independent of late years that you have to be careful how you approach them.' There is no doubt about it," added the worthy alderman, "the English farm laborer's position has changed materially for the better."

"What about the manufacturing industries?"

"As far as I could see they seemed to be fairly well employed," replied Mr. Foster as he proceeded on his way.

A SAD DEATH IN ROSEDALE.

Mrs. H. P. Davies Succumbed Yesterday—Her Husband in England.

A sad death occurred yes