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CHINA AND JAPAN. Tokio, Aug. 1, via Rome. -The Japanese government sent a note to the fereign representatives, ferty-eight hours before war was declared, to the effect that it was still A Naval Engagement in Which disposed to consider any peace proposals the Chinese Suffer Defeat. that might be made that were compatible with the actual situation and with Japan's

dignity.

London, Aug 1.—The Times has received the following account of the sinking of the Killed or Drowned. Chinese transport Kew Shing, from Cheefoe, China: On July 25 the Japanese admiral on the Mateushimakan, with two other A Big Vessel of the Chinese Squadron Goes men-ef-war in his command, sighted the Kow Shing, which was carrying 1,000 Chinese troops for Cores, in Corean waters, forty miles off Chamuipo. He signalled the Kow Shing to "stop where to the Bottom.

Naniwa Kan steamed up near the Kow

Shing and sent a boarding party to her with

instructions to make a strict scrutiny of the

hesitation on the part of the Japanese com-mander as to the action to be taken under

the circumstances. Finally he peremptorily

ordered the Kow Shing's commander to for-low with his vessel. Great excitement at

once arose among the Chinese treops on

board the transport, and they told the Eng.

surrender. They said: "We refuse to be-

come priseners; we would sooner die here.

If you move the ship except to return to

oruiser: "Quit ship as soon as possible."

The Kew Shing replied that it was impos-

The Nainwa thereupon flew an answering

pennant, steamed quickly and lined up

broadside on at a distance of about 200

struggling in the water.

There was no attempt to save life. It

was evident that no quarter was to be

The Nainwa steamed away to report to

given. All were to be massacred.

died gleriously, fighting to the last.

American or foreign vessels.

London, Aug. 1.—The Exchange Tele-

graph company reports that war between China and Japan was formally declared at

JERUSALEM.

Frederick Webb Instantly Killed by Light-

JERUSALEM, July 31 .- Frederick Webb,

turning from the field with a load of hay

about dark. He was driving, while the

within sight of the house the lightning

struck, the horses being stunned so that they fell and Mr. Webb being instantly

killed. A terrible hole was made through

the crewn of his hat, also in his chest.

Other parts of the body showed plainly the fearful nature of the flash.

sister, a family of nine children, a number

was for many years a member of the Bap-tist church and his voice was very eften

Dear Sirs.—I was suffering very much from diarrhoss, and could get nothing to cure me. A friend told me of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, and a few doses completely cured me. Thos. L. Graham, Melita, Man,

A STRONG CLOSING.

New York, Aug. 1 .- There was a big

in the 69th year of his age.

the entire community.

noon teday by Japan.

China we will kill you."

sible to quit the ship.

TIEN TSIN, July 31. - A naval battle was fought yesterday between the Chinese and Japanese fleets. The Japanese sank the you are or take the consequences." Chinese battle ship Chen Yuen, and two Chinese battle ship Chen Yuen, and two large cruisers supposed to be the vessels Chinese man of war, which was conserting built for Chine by the Armstrongs were her, steamed away. The Kew Shing aptured by the Japanese.

Captain, trusting to the protection of the British flag, refused the advice of the commander of the Chinese cruiser to slip her

A Fierce Battle, and Many Reported

tens displacement; carrying 142 inches compound armor at the water line. Her battery included four twelve inch guns protected by an armored breastwork and two small Krupps. She was also furnished with eleven Hotchkiss cannon and tubes for Whitehead terpedoes; in addition the Chen Yeun had 74 inch and 6 inch Krupps in her main battery and a second battery of Hotchkiss revolving can-

The Chen Yuen was built for China at the Stettin works. She was a sister ship to the Ting Yuen and was the mest power. ful warship in the Chinese navy with the exception of the Ting Yuen.

SHANGHAI, July 31.-News has just been received here of a desperate battle between the fleets of China and Japan in which the Chinese were defeated and the Chen Yuen, the largest battle ship but one in the Chinese service, and two other large Chinese vessels, said to be first class cruisers, were captured or destroyed.

The battle was hotly centested but the Japanese appear to have handled their guns, ships and torpedoes with more skill than The Chinese fleet engaged carried nearly

The Chinese fleet engaged carried nearly a thousand men, and a large number of them are reported to have been killed or the order of the Naniwa's comman-Later despatches say that few, if any, of the Chinese engaged in the battle escaped. The German officers in command of the

Chen Yuen are reported to have met death

with the crew of that vessel. SAN FRANCISCO, Cala, July 31.—Reports from Hong Kong shew that there is unrest between northern and seathern China, and that the outlook for foreign missionaries is bad. The anti-missionary disturbances have been reported from Kiang Yen, en the Yang Tse Kiang, but a far more serious affair occurred at Shek Lung, near Kun, en the Hart river, on July 20. In this instance the American Presbyterian church was demolished by the small number of small mountain guns mob and one Christian, whether a foreign or a native has not yet been ascertained, was or a native has not yet been ascertained, was killed. The Roman Catholic church was and burst one of the boilers, the explosion well guarded by Chinese soldiers, and it is being terific but not sufficient to sink the a fact worthy of notice that here, as at vessel. The Chinese treops fired on the Kiany Yon, the Catholic missionaries es. Naniwa with rifles and small guns, and excaped scathless, which Prorestants suffered

New York, July 31.—The Commercial Cable company has sent the following netice ditien. Many of the Chinese soldiers jump-The Eastern Telegraph company notify us

The Eastern Telegraph company report as fellows: "The Chinose further notify us that they do not accept any telegrams respecting the war in China and Japan."

The Great Northern company report that far east traffic is arriving with heavy delay.

Messages for Japan by that route are accepted only at the risk of the sender.

The Eastern Telegraph company accept messages for Japan subject to delay.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Fuller telegraphic advices received at the Japanese legation teday confirm the statement from the Japanese government in relation to the mayal accounter on the Carran count he naval encounter on the Cerean ceast between Japanese and Chinese men-of-war. It is positively stated in these advices that the Chinese gave the first provocatisn, and that the Chinese iron-clad Chen Yuen, which was one of the convoy, and which is the most provental wasseling the Chinese that the chinese iron clade the convoy. pewerful vessel in the Chinese northern squadren, fled after the exchange of a few shots. One Chinese man-of-war was captured and one transport was sunk as has already been stated, but none of the Japanese vessels were injured as reported in telegrams from

Pekin and Shanghai.

The Japanese minister expresses his emphatic disbelief in the statement centained in a Shanghai despatch, published yesterday, of inhuman conduct on the part of the crews

of the Japanese vessels. London, July 31.—A correspondent of the Times at Pekin says that a startling and painful impression has been caused in gov-ernment circles and also among the members of the diplomatic corps by the news of the sinking by a Japanese cruiser of the Chinese transport Kowshing and the loss of human lives. According to the reports at Pekin, enly eleven men of two theusand aboard the Kewshing wars aboard the Kewshing were saved. The attitude of the Chinese government since it heard of the loss of the treopship has completely changed. Hitherto it has been inclined to be conciliatory, but the indications now are that she will pursue the war against Japan with the utmost vigor. Change, the viceroy, in an interview at Tien Tsin recently, declared that if the war were ence provoked China would fight to the bitter end. It is the epinion of all that

the provocation has been given,
MONTREAL, Aug. 1.—C. R. Hosmer,
manager of the Canadian Pacific railway's telegraphs, on being interviewed pointed out the serious position that Japan occupies telegraphically, being dependent for an outlet through China and Russia. He says that sufficient financial progress had been made in 1891 for laying a cable from Vancouver via cable from Vancouver via the Aleu-tian Islands, and that if the Japan government had taken any interest in the matter the cable would now be in operation, and might be the means, during this war alone, of saving Japan more than the cost of laying the cable, which was estimated at about four million dollars. He believes that this war will lead to complications which will result in a speedy laying of the Pacific cable, either to Japan, China or Australia, as this route offers the only safe outlet for the far eastern countries in

New York, Aug. 1 —The Central Cable office of the Western Union Telegraph Co. has received the following information from Lendon: The Chinese land lines from Shanghai to Chefoo, Tien Tain and Tye Norther are now repaired; also that govern-ment messages from Tein-Tsin and Pekin, when written in plain language, are accepted but are subject to the scrutiny of

Chinese government. MANCHESTER, Aug. 1.—Private advices received here today from Shanghai say that Japan has ordered the Japanese legation at Pekin to be closed, and has recalled all the Japanese consula throughout Cains.

London, Aug. 1.—The admiralty has in structed Sir E R Fremantle, in command of the China station, to prevent troops, arms or munitions of war being conveyed

boom in the cern market on the produce exchange teday, which imparted itself to the other grain markets and caused a general strong closing all round. The usually quiet cern ring was transferred at times into a hewling crowd of operators with a hubbub under the British flag to either China or Japan. The admiral is also instructed to guard British lives and interests. which dictated the demands of wheat.

of alcohol by distillation

A bushel of sweet potatoes yields a gallon

JAPAN PREPARED FOR WAR.

Would Rather Have It Now Than Later.

The Discipline of Her Forces and Their Modern Acquirements

More Than an Offset to China's Numbers, Says a Loyal Japanese - Difference of the Two Nations.

N, Y. Sun.]

transport, which had been flying the British There isn't so much of the little dog defying the big one in Japan's belligerent attitude toward China as one might conclude from a glance at the geography. Japan is small, but she is chock full of fight and ancher and run. The Japanese cruiser patriotism. Few of her citizens who go abroad for business or study give up their citizenship, ne matter how long they remain abroad. They feel that Japan deserves the best the world affords. Her stu-After this had been done there was some dents are to be found in the best universities of the world. Many have been sent abroad to study at the expense of the state. This liberal spirit has done much toward making Japan the progressive nation she is. While China has had her wall and her tereign policy of discouragement to fereigners who were ready to put at her disposal the most lish officers of the ship that they would not advanced improvements, Japan has welcomed them.

K. Hirata was, until recently, connected with the war department of Japan. In speaking of the chances of war, should his country and China really pitch in in earnest,

They then posted a guard at the ancher chains and allowed no one else to go near "I think that every Japanese would rather The officers of the Kew Shing signalled have this war come now than 20 years later, to the Naniwa, requesting that another boat be sent with an officer. He teld him that if it must come, and I have very little doubt as to the result. Japan can whip China the Kow Shing had left China in time of now. She is independent of outside aid, and she is theroughly well prepared. We peace; that there had been no declaration of war; that the vessel was a British ship and have been making our guns and our own gunboats. I don't believe there is much that any nation can teach Japan in naval architecture. But within the past few der and explained that the flag should be respected and the ship escerted back to the Chinese coast. The bearding vears China has been slowly awakening to her epportunities, and a struggle between the two countries twenty years later party returned to the Naniwa, and a little later the Kow Shing was signalled by the would be an unequal ene. Just now China's army is a rabble without system and without training. I served in the map department of the Japanese war department. I know how well prepared in that way we are for trouble with China. We have complete war maps of all China, accurate and brought up to date. On the other hand, I den't believe China has a

metres from the Kow Shing and immediately discharged all her gans, comprising two of twenty five tens and four of ten tens. single war map of Japan. "Our soldiers and sailors are far superior The excitement aboard the Kow Shing was to the Chinese and are better drilled. We awful. The troops had begun fitting up a have a standing army of more than 65,000 men. The tone of our army has changed in when the Naniwa threw the terpede. the past twenty years. We have sought the best medels that we could find. First we took the Luglish, then the French, and now the Japanese army in its training and discipline resembles the German more than the French or the English. We have, howhibited the greatest bravery. The Naniwa ever, some of the good features of each. Of course, our standing army doesn't by continued to fire her ten tenners, and soon had the Kew Shing in a badly disabled conany means represent our available military force. The conscription system prevails, ed overboard and on these the Nainwa and at present all males of the age of 20 are that the lines to Chefoo, Tien Tsin and the rained bullets from her deadly machine probably now a reserve for seven years. There is probably now a reserve force of well-drilled men in Japan numbering more than 200,-

The Kew Shing gradually began to sink, and after fifteen discharges from the cruiser's big guns, she went dewn in eight fathems of "What is the life of the Japanese sel-

The troops who remained aboard kept up "Very much like that of the European the troops who remained aboard kept up their fire to the very last, some of their shots being aimed at their own people who were swimming away, they being determined that all should die together.

The vessel then sank stern first, flying the ensign of the Chinese. One heavily armed beat was lowered from the Nainwa, and from this fising was directed when the sain was the sain of the chinese. seldier. The infantryman wears as a uni-form a black bleuse and black trousers. His cap is of black leather, and on the front of it is a metal chrysanthemum. Unlike the Chinese, who go abroad to buy their guns, the Japanese army is supplied with a Japanese gun. It is a repeating rifle, invented by Murata, and it is manufactured

this firing was directed upon the troops in our own arsenals.
"The finest bedy of men in the army is the Imperial Guard. Every man in the four infantry divisions of the guard is more than six feet in height. They wear a very showy uniform, consisting of a black blouse, the British consulate or naval officer that seven Englishmen had been killed. A number of soldiers reached a reck and with yellew frogs across the front, and black brousers with red stripes. They also wear plumes in their hats. Service in the Imwere saved. Cel. Von Hannekin had a erial Guard is considered the most henor-

miraculous escape and arrived at Cheefoo in a fishing boat on July 28th. He has sworn to an affidavit before the British able in the army.
"The life of the Japanese soldier is one of consul in regard to the events above narvery strict discipline. The men live in barrated. He bears testimony to the splendid racks, and the martial spirit has been well conduct of the Chinese troops, who, he says, preserved by the tales of brave deeds that have been handed down in each regiment. SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 1.—War having been declared between China and Japan, Story telling is one of the chief amusements of the soldiers. They also drink a good deal of tea. Physically the Japanese soldiers are superior to the Chinese. They are more muscular and they are much braver. the marine insurance companies which have agencies in the city will not write any more policies for merchandise shipped from San Francisco te Japan and Chinese ports, unless a special war clause is included. It will make Even if we could not raise as many treops as China, we should have better drilled and ne difference whether goods are shipped in

braver troops. The Chinese army is really more of a meb." Mr. Hirata's sketch of a Japanase naval fficer shows that the uniform is very much like these used in the European navies. Her sailors dress like the English sailors. Japan has recently been building her own men-ofwar and with sasisfactory results. Her navy is on the whole much mere efficient than that of China. She has, all told, nearly forty cruisers, some of them well armored and carrying medern guns, and a fair sized torpedo fleet. I'wo of the new cruisers have made 225 knots, and she has others building that promise even better

a highly respected and prosperous farmer, was instantly killed by lightning on the evening of the 30th inst. He and his sen were re-China has enough modern men-of-war to make a lively fight, and if she and Japan decide that they must fight it out to a finish the young man walked behind. As they came opportunity to test modern warships and he latest guns will be one such as naval officers have looked forward to impatiently.
"Japan," said Mr. Hirata, "has been building some wonderful guns. You know we excel in working steel. We are much urther advanced than China in that art." Japan has borrowed for her naval archi-Deceased was the only surviving sen of the late Josiah Webb of this place, and was secture the ideas of western nations, and she still orders ships from Europe. Long ago Japan realized the fact that her navy was of much more importance than her army, and she has made liberof grandchildren and a large circle of other relatives and friends mourn the loss of a kind husband, an indulgent father and a faithful friend. He al appropriations to strengthen it. Her three principal coast defence ships are the Hashidate, the Itsukushima and the Matsushimi. They are of the same class. They displace 4 277 tons each, and are 295 feet in length. They were designed by M. Bertin of the French navy. Their armament is the best Japan could buy.

"But it is the Japanese spirit," continued Mr. Hirata, "even more than her ships and

heard in the prayer and social meetings. The family have the sincere sympathy of her army that makes us confident of victory in a war with China. If a crisis has arise Japanese the world ever will go home to fight. We all feel that we are ultimately going back to Japan and that we are going to bring to her whatever we have learned.

LONDON.

A Festive Home Secretary—Wesleyan Conference.

NEW YORK, July 29 —Harold Frederick cables from London to the New York Times: "Debate on the evicted tenants' bill in committee has opened with the vehe-

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

ment acrimeny of an old-time Irish fight in the house. But I still suspect that the tories are merely shelling the woods, and will submit to compromise and passage through the house of lords as soon as the

maximum of concessions to the landlords is

Healy has taken charge of the struggle for the tenants, and is being spiritedly backed by the whole Irish party in the effort to drive the best possible bargain for them. This refreshing spectacle of Irish unity had a marked effect on Morley and the radicals, nerving them to move for cleavre and to force the bill along. Although large human interests and great political consequences are involved in the outcome to this contest it is too hot for parliament to keep up sustained excitement in its progress. These whose fate it is to visit the lobbies at Westminster hears very little about Ireland and a good deal about Mr. Asquith's amiable diversion at Paul Boynton's water show. The serious and solemn faced home secretary had an appointment yesterday to receive a deputation of the National Woman's Temperance a sociation, but went pleasuring with his wife, who was Margaret Tennant, two other ladies and Arthur Balfour. They rode down water chutes, swung in swings and cavroned about generally like happy children out on a heliday, and incidentally ran up against a man with a kedak, who recogn'zed and photographed them. The temperance wemen's fury only adds to the giet with which others welcome this revelation of the mellowing effect that the sportive

Margot is having on her staid spense.

Ne more is to be heard for some time of Dr. Riggs attempt to engraft the Episcopal organization upon English Wesleyism. The general conference listened with scant patience to his speeches in favor of the preject, interrupting all speakers and practically shouting Hugh Prince Hughes down with cries of dissent and charges of falsehed and of personal motives, and threw out the pro-posal by 216 votes to 146. The speakers reflecting the views of the majority laid stress upon the necessity of preserving the Presbyterian character of the government in Vesleyism and the drift of sentiment was obviously against any experiments in the direction of American Methodism.

THE CHOLERA

The Dreaded Disease on the Increase and the Outlook Alarming.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The marine hospital bureau received today a report on the European cholera epidemic from its special officer stationed at Berlin, Surgeon Fairfax Irwin, for week ending July 18. He writes: "The disease has progressed materially since my last report, and especially in St. Petersburg, where it has assumed alarming proportions. It continues at Cronstadt, and is even reperted to be at present in Finland, where it was never before seen.

"In Galicia there were many more cases than last week, and new cases have appeared in Germany and the Netherlands. In Belgium chelera still continues, and especially in towns along the Meuse, which river is undoubtedly infected. On the whole the outlook is rather alarming, far more than last year.'

LOST A CASK OF GOLD.

The Shippers Say the Loss Will Fall on the Company Insuring It.

NEW YORK, July 31 -Late this afterneon, Lazard Freres received a cable despatch from Lazard Freres & Cie, Paris, confirming the exclusive report of the Associated Press, anneuncing that a cask containing \$40,000 in gold was missing from the consignment of 40 casks shipped on the French line steamer La Teuraine. The cablegram said that the forty casks were taken from the steamer at Havre and placed on the train for Paris, but when the consignment reached Lazard Freres & Cie one cask was missing. Inquiry was at once instituted, but up to 3 e'cleck this after neon nothing was known at the New York office of Lazard Freres as to how the cask was abstracted. Lazard Freres stated that the shipment of gold was fully insured, and that the less therefore will fall on the insurance company. This being the case, no cable advice was received by Lazard Freres during the morning regarding the less. But on the strength of the information to New York by the Associated Press representative, a cable message was at once sent to Paris for the purpose of finding out the particulars. They were inclined to disbelieve the story.

ALL QUIET AT PULLMAN.

It. Is Expected the Employes Will Eventually Go Back To Work.

CHICAGO, July 31. - Mayor Hopkins wired Governor Altgeld at noon today asking him to recall eight companies of the First reginent, I. N. G.

This order removes three of the six companies now at Pullman and leaves but one company on the Illinois Central tracks, that at Hammond. The mayor said that he telt satisfied that the three companies left at Pullman could maintain order., The second regiment, stationed at the stock yards, will be left there for the present, and the mayor refused to say when the remaining companies at Pullman will be withdrawn. This action on the part of the mayer was the result of a conference being held be-

IN THE BRITISH COMMONS.

Closure Moved by Sir W. Harcourt in the Evicted Tenants' Bill.

London, July 31.-In the house of com mens today Sir William Harcourt, chan-cellor of the exchequer, moved closure of the debate on the Evicted Tenants' bill and to apply the guillotine to certain sections in order that the business sections be seen to. Hon. A. J. Balfour, the conservative leader, protested against what he classed "unprecedented gagging" and moved an amendment that the regretted the adoption of methods which deprived the minority of its just rights. The motion and the amendment caused high feeling in the lobbies of the house. Mr. Balfeur's amendment was eventually sustained and Sir Wm. Harcourt's motion was then agreed to without a division.

I was attacked severely last winter with Diarrhos., Gramps and Colic and thought I was goir g to die, but fortunately I tried Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, and now I can thank this excellent femedy for saving my life. Mrs. S. Kellett, Minden, Ont.

King Humbert of Italy suffers from chrenic gastritis.

THE U. S. TARIFF.

An Agreement Between House and Senate Probable.

A Disposition Shown to Meet the House Half Way.

The Bill May Be Finally Agreed To By Next Monday.

WASHINGTON, July 31 - The prospects of n agreement on the tariff were much improved today. With much satisfaction the house memers stated to their associates that the senators had shown a disposition for the first time to meet the house half way. As to a full agreement there was some difference of opinion. One house conferee said it would probably be this week. Chairman Wilson would not even admit that the understanding had gone far enough to war-rant the prediction of the report. He said, hewever, that the conferees had at least done business and made progress today, which was more than could have been said of the past meetings. The senate conferces come from meetings without a showing. They said the conference was as far

rom an agreement as it had been. While

there was this conflict among those thor-

oughly informed of the inside workings of

the conference, the general belief prevailed that the hopefulness of the house cenferees had some substantial foundation. One conferee said while no agreement had been made on iron, coal and sugar yet, that sufficient had been developed in the cenference to show that an agreement could be reached on these three most important items which would be acceptable senate and house conferees and to the house of representatives. As to what would be acceptable to the full senate this conferee expressed some doubt. In this connection it developed today that Senator Caffery of Louisiana, who had been most active on the sugar question, had a long and, it is said,

satisfactory conference yesterday with Speaker Orisp and Chairman Wilson. While the house conferees were so pleased at the bright outlook, their senatorial colleagues contented themselves with saying that, while they were hopeful of reaching an understanding, nething had transpired in conference to base the hope upon. declare that on the essential items of disagreement the conferees are as far apart as they ever were. An increased hope that a bill would be agreed upon is noticeable, however, upon part of the democratic ser who are not members of the con-ference. One of the leading conservative senators said, as he was leaving the senate chamber tonight, that the tariff bill would be finally agreed upon by next Monday, and he added that the bill would be virtually

the senate bill. The day developed the possibility of a report of partial agreement, and while the report at first appeared as a vague rumor, its probability was atterward confirmed by senators and members of the conference committee. The fact that the conferees had the schedules other than these relating to ugar, coal and fron ere under today is one fact in confirmation of the re-

BY DYNAMITE.

Three Men Killed, and Two Fatally Injured.

Windows Broken a Quarter of a Mile Away from the Scene of the Explosion.

CHICAGO, July 31.—By an explosion of dynamite at the Hawthorne stone works of Deeles & Shepard, today, three workmen were killed, two fatally injured, and several others wounded. The explosion was terrific, completely wrecking the belthouse, engine rooms and the machinery of the plant, and breaking windows for a quarter of a mile around. The accident occurred during a test of new stone machinery. The explosion is supposed to have been caused by a spark alighting in the dynamite. The magazine was 1,500 feet away from the station of the belt line, but the ferce was so great as to wreck the station, seriously injuring the railroad agent, H. M. Hall. A train standing on the track was badly smashed, the engineer being injured and one car com-

The dead are: Jas. Cerbin, stone cutter: Scot Clarke, a laborer; and the latter's sen, Richard Clarke. John Rugg was frightfully mangled and will die, and an unknown man was fatally

The work of recovering the bodies was slow, and it was hours before the first was recovered. James Henry, a laborer, was blown fifty feet, but not seriously isjured.

VICTORIA.

The Colonial Budget and Proposed Tariff Changes.

MELBOURNE, Victoria, July 31.-The budget statement was presented to the legis-lative assembly today. It showed that the year's deficit amounts to £665,000, and rethe result of a conference being held be-tween Vice-president Wickes of the Pull-man Co. and Adjutant General Orenderff of the I. N. G. Vice-president Wickes did sparkling and other wines revert to the net anticipate trouble, stating that the company was making no effort to secure new men, and that he expected the employes to eventually go back to work.

sparking and other wines revert to the old tariff duty. The duty en imported spirits it is proposed should be placed at 13 shillings per gallon, and tobacco and cigars should be likened in duty to the New South Wales tariff. The free list, according to the budget presented, should include raw materials, and it was prepesed that common and linen goeds shall pay a ten per cent preferential duty. The duty on colonial sugar is fixed at 10 shillings per ten.

A FLOURISHING ORDER. Supreme Grand President of Sons of England to Visit St. John.

These be big days in the Sens of England Benevelent Society circles, says the Mon-treal Gazatte of the 30th ult. Tonight a new lodge will be instituted in Longueuil new longs will be instituted in Longueuil and tomorrow night the supreme grand president will address city members in Excelsion lodge room, in Place d'Armes equare. Last evening Ald. Thomas Hancock of Hamilton, Ontario, George Clatworthy of Toronto, supreme grand president and supreme grand vice-president reservisions. Toronto, supreme grand president and supreme grand vice-president respectively, arrived at the Balmoral and were waited on by H. Furze, E. A. Lewe, district deputies; James Edwards, past supreme grand vice-president, and many local members.

A flourishing ledge has been organized in Longueuil, Cardigan, No. 285, and this will be instituted by these distinguished visitors this evening. Tuesday evening ne deubb there will be a large attendance at Excelsier lodge rooms to listen to an address by Ald.

Hancock and Mr. Clatworthy. These gentlemen have a busy time ahead of them, insti-

tnting and organizing lodges.'

The following places, which they visit, shows that the erder is prospering: Sherbrooke, Quebec, Richmond, Weederock, N. B; Fredericton, St. John, Mmo : Sam-merside and Charlettetown, P. E 1; Pictou, New Glasgow, Teuro, Springfielt, Amherst, Halifax, Kentville, Bathurst, and from

thence to Toronto. Both gentlemen speak enthusiassically of the progress of the order, which is primarily a sick and benefit society, with a mutual insurance policy attached. It is open to all persons whose male ancestors have been bern in England or Wales. The order is progressing mest favorably in the Northwest territories, as well as in Ontario, Quebec and the maritime provinces. A lodge has been organized in the Parry Sound district, and another will be instituted at London in a week or so.

The two distinguished officers have more than a menth's work to complete their maritime prevince tour.

STREET RAILWAY EXTENSION.

The Work Being Pushed Rapidly Along in

Various Parts of the City. [From THE DAILY SUN August 1.]

Work on the St. Jehn Street railway is being pushed rapidly forward. There are nearly three hundred men engaged at present and no time is being lost. The desire of the company is that the read shall be completed as soon as possible. The members of the company realize that the present system is, to say the least, very inadequate, and are anxious that the St. John people shall be in possession of a good road at an early date. These men are not sparing expense, but are seeing to it that the work, even to the minutest detail, is being carried forward with as much dispatch as is possible under the circumstances. The Sc. John streets

are rocky, and the men find it very hard It is quite interesting to watch the men at work. Each bedy of men is divided up into three gangs. The first party break the soil. They dig a sort of trench or "starter." It is slightly wider than the track so as to admit of the sleepers going down easily. It is about two feet deep and perhaps an equal number of feet wide. These trenches are placed about a rod from each other. The second party of men, which is the largest, complete the excavations and leave everything in readiness for the third party which lay the sleepers and rails and fill in the earth which has been removed. The sleepers used for this track are regular railroad sleepers, and are just as large as those in use on the I. C. R. or C. P. R. They are cedar. No other variety of wood is allowed. Sixteen of these sleepers are placed under each rail, se that the road bed must of necessity be very firm. As may be expected, the picks used by the workmen become dulled very quickly. In order that no time shall be wasted, a forge and two or three anvils have been provided and a number of men are kept busy sharpening the picks. A workman need never be without a sharp tool. Rails are laid from the western end of Britain street to Germain, with excavations several blocks further along. Rails are lai from the foot of King street east up to Car-

marthen street, with excavations to Sidney street. On Union street rails are laid from the east end to Sidney street. The old Brussels street track was taken up yesterday and new rails are being placed in posi-tion. Two or three teams are hauling rails from the wharf and distributing them about the streets where the road is to run. A small party of men are at work setting posts and doing all they can to facilitate the work. The new cars will be here in a week or two.

LABOR DAY CELEBRATION.

It is Proposed to Hold a Big Demonstration on the First Monday in September.

The members of the Trades and Laber council wish to celebrate Labor day in some public manner.

At a meeting held under their auspices on the 1st, in the Ship Laborers' hall, a resolution was passed, in which it was unanimously agreed that the laborers of the city should held a public demenstration of some kind on Monday, September 3rd.

A Jas. Seaton, president of the Trades and abor council, occupied the chair. In calling the meeting to order he mentioned that the government had set apart the first Men-day in September as Labor day and said he

thought it fitting that they should recognize

the day by holding a public demonstration of some sert.

T. Northrup spoke for the carpenters. He had every reason to believe his co-workers would favor the scheme. Personally he would give it his hearty support. P. Henneberry, of the Shipwrights' union, spoke in favor of observing the day.

Wm. Thomas said the sailmakers would fall into line. Several other gentlemen expressed themselves willing to give the scheme their

earnest support.

The following was moved by M. Kelley and carried unanimously: That the presidents and secretaries of the various unions represented call a special meeting of their unions to consider the matter, and to report at a meeting to be held on Wednesday

The chairman said it was the desire of the Trades and Labor Councils that all werkingmen not affiliated with them should take part in whatever demonstration they resolved to held.

Fellowing this M. Kelly moved that a committee be appointed to visit the unerganized laborers, place the scheme before them and endeavor to induce them to take part. This was carried.

The following are the names of the com-

interemen who were appointed: Messre, Kelley, Hill, Northrup, McCristal, Killen, Hennebury, Myles, Baily, McCafferty, Swetka and McKechnie.

The Strait shore relling mills will send over three hundred men. Many of the other

unorganized laborers have already expressed their desire to take part in celebrating labor day.

It is believed that not less than a theusand men will participate, and it is their desire te make it the largest and grandest celebration of the kind ever held in St. John. An invitation is extended to all laboring men to meet in the Ship Laborers' hall next

Wednesday night. N. Y. MERCHANTS ASSIGN.

New York, Aug. 1—Wm. Eggert and Edward Eggert, comprising the firm of William Eggert & Co., tobacco merchants, at No. 245 Pearl street, today assigned to Theodere Robrberg, with preferences aggregating \$45,000.

{Shelly's first wife was uncongenial, and he deserted her for Mary Goodwin. The forsaken wite then committed suicide. A thing well bought is half sold.