

CHINA AND JAPAN.

A Naval Engagement in Which the Chinese Suffer Defeat.

A Fierce Battle, and Many Reported Killed or Drowned.

A Big Vessel of the Chinese Squadron Goes to the Bottom.

TOKYO, Aug. 1, via Rome.—The Japanese government sent a note to the foreign representatives, forty-eight hours before war was declared, to the effect that it was still disposed to consider any peace proposals 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 Chinese transport Kow Shing, from Chefoo, China: On July 25 the Japanese admiral on the Matsushima, with two other men-of-war in his command, sighted the Kow Shing, which was carrying 1,000 Chinese troops for Corea, in Corea waters, forty miles off Champo.

After this had been done there was some hesitation on the part of the Japanese commander as to the action to be taken under the circumstances. Finally he peremptorily ordered the Kow Shing's commander to follow with his vessel. Great excitement arose among the Chinese troops on board the transport, and they told the English officers of the ship that they would not surrender. They said: "We return to our country; we would sooner die here than if you move the ship except to return to China we will kill you."

The officers of the Kow Shing signalled to the Matsushima, requesting that another boat be sent with an officer. He told him that the Kow Shing had left China in time of peace; that there had been no declaration of war; that the vessel was a British ship and called under a British flag. He then urged the impossibility of executing the order of the Matsushima's commander and explained that the ship should be respected and the crew allowed to return to the coast. The boarding party returned to the Matsushima, and a little later the Kow Shing was signalled by the cruiser: "Quit ship as soon as possible." The Kow Shing replied that it was impossible to quit the ship.

The Matsushima then flew an answering signal, steamed quickly and lined up broadside on a distance of about 1,000 metres from the Kow Shing and immediately discharged all her guns, comprising two of twenty five tons and four of ten tons. The excitement aboard the Kow Shing was awful. The troops had begun firing up a small number of small mountain guns when the Matsushima's shells struck the vessel. The Chinese troops fired on the Matsushima with their rifles and small guns, and the Matsushima returned the fire with her main battery. Many of the Chinese soldiers jumped overboard and on the Matsushima's shells from her deadly machine guns.

The Kow Shing gradually began to sink, and after fifteen discharges from the cruiser's big guns, she went down in eight fathoms of water. The troops who remained aboard kept up their fire to the very last, some of their shells being aimed at the water people who were swimming away, they being determined that all should die together.

The Matsushima then sank stern first, flying the Chinese flag. One heavily armed boat was lowered from the Matsushima, and this firing was directed upon the troops struggling in the water.

There was no attempt to save life. It was evident that no quarter was to be given. All were to be massacred. The Matsushima steamed away to report to the British command, or naval officer in command of the northern coast, that seven Englishmen had been killed and a number of soldiers reached a rock and were saved. Col. Von Hannekin had a miracle escape and arrived at Chefoo on the Japanese transport on July 28th. He swore to an affidavit before the British consul in regard to the events above narrated. He bears testimony to the splendid conduct of the Chinese troops, who, he says, died gloriously, fighting to the last.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 1.—War having been declared between China and Japan, the marine insurance companies which have agencies in the city will not write any policies for merchandise shipped from San Francisco to Japan and Chinese ports, unless a special war clause is included. It will make no difference whether goods are shipped in American or foreign vessels.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—A correspondent of the Times at Peking says that a startling and painful impression has been caused in government circles and also among the members of the diplomatic corps by the news of the sinking of a Japanese cruiser of the Chinese fleet, the Kow Shing, and the loss of human lives. According to reports at Peking, only eleven men of two thousand aboard the Kow Shing were saved.

The attitude of the Chinese government since it heard of the loss of the transport 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 viceroys, in an interview at Tien Tsin recently, declared that if the war were once provoked China would fight to the bitter end. It is the opinion of all that the provocation of the Japanese government, manager of the Canadian Pacific railway, on a charge of 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 the Alaskan Islands, and that if the Japanese 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 case of war.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—The Central Cable office of the Western Union Telegraph Co. has received the following information from London: The Chinese land lines from Shanghai to Chefoo, Tien Tsin and Tientsin are now repaired; also that government messages from Tien Tsin and Peking, 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 Peking to be closed, and has recalled all the Japanese consuls throughout China.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—The admiralty has instructed Sir E. B. Fremantle, in command of the China station, to prevent troops, arms or munitions of war being conveyed under the British flag to either China or Japan. The admiral has instructed to guard British lives and interests.

A bushel of sweet potatoes yields a gallon of alcohol by distillation.

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.

There isn't so much of the little dog baying at the big one in Japan's belligerent attitude, trusting to the protection of the British flag, refused the advice of the commander of the Chinese cruiser to slip her anchor and run. The Japanese cruiser Nanwa Kan steamed on near the Kow Shing and sent a boarding party to her with instructions to make a strict scrutiny of the ship's papers.

After this had been done there was some hesitation on the part of the Japanese commander as to the action to be taken under the circumstances. Finally he peremptorily ordered the Kow Shing's commander to follow with his vessel. Great excitement arose among the Chinese troops on board the transport, and they told the English officers of the ship that they would not surrender. They said: "We return to our country; we would sooner die here than if you move the ship except to return to China we will kill you."

The officers of the Kow Shing signalled to the Matsushima, requesting that another boat be sent with an officer. He told him that the Kow Shing had left China in time of peace; that there had been no declaration of war; that the vessel was a British ship and called under a British flag. He then urged the impossibility of executing the order of the Matsushima's commander and explained that the ship should be respected and the crew allowed to return to the coast. The boarding party returned to the Matsushima, and a little later the Kow Shing was signalled by the cruiser: "Quit ship as soon as possible."

The Matsushima then flew an answering signal, steamed quickly and lined up broadside on a distance of about 1,000 metres from the Kow Shing and immediately discharged all her guns, comprising two of twenty five tons and four of ten tons. The excitement aboard the Kow Shing was awful. The troops had begun firing up a small number of small mountain guns when the Matsushima's shells struck the vessel. The Chinese troops fired on the Matsushima with their rifles and small guns, and the Matsushima returned the fire with her main battery. Many of the Chinese soldiers jumped overboard and on the Matsushima's shells from her deadly machine guns.

The Kow Shing gradually began to sink, and after fifteen discharges from the cruiser's big guns, she went down in eight fathoms of water. The troops who remained aboard kept up their fire to the very last, some of their shells being aimed at the water people who were swimming away, they being determined that all should die together.

The Matsushima then sank stern first, flying the Chinese flag. One heavily armed boat was lowered from the Matsushima, and this firing was directed upon the troops struggling in the water.

There was no attempt to save life. It was evident that no quarter was to be given. All were to be massacred. The Matsushima steamed away to report to the British command, or naval officer in command of the northern coast, that seven Englishmen had been killed and a number of soldiers reached a rock and were saved. Col. Von Hannekin had a miracle escape and arrived at Chefoo on the Japanese transport on July 28th. He swore to an affidavit before the British consul in regard to the events above narrated. He bears testimony to the splendid conduct of the Chinese troops, who, he says, died gloriously, fighting to the last.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 1.—War having been declared between China and Japan, the marine insurance companies which have agencies in the city will not write any policies for merchandise shipped from San Francisco to Japan and Chinese ports, unless a special war clause is included. It will make no difference whether goods are shipped in American or foreign vessels.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—The Exchange Telegraph company reports that war between China and Japan was formally declared at noon today by Japan.

JERUSALEM. Frederick Webb Instantly Killed by Lightning.

JERUSALEM, July 31.—Frederick Webb, a highly respected and prosperous farmer, was instantly killed by lightning on the evening of the 30th inst. He and his son were returning from the field with a load of hay about dark. He was driving, while the young man walked behind. As they came within sight of the house the lightning struck, the horses being stunned so they fell and Mr. Webb being instantly killed. A terrible hole was made through the crown of his hat, also in his chest. Other parts of the body showed plainly the fearful nature of the flash. Deceased was the only surviving son of the late Josiah Webb, who died in the 69th year of his age. His wife, one sister, a family of nine children, a number of 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 was for many years a member of the Baptist church and his voice was very often heard in the prayer and social meetings. The family have the sincere sympathy of the entire community.

Dear Sirs—I was suffering very much from diarrhoea, and could not get any relief from Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Cherry, which I had been using for some time. I had written in plain language, as accepted but are subject to the scrutiny of Chinese government.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—There was a big boom in the corn market on the produce exchange today which imperceptibly passed to other grain markets and caused a general strong closing all round. The usually quiet corn ring was transferred at times into a howling crowd of operators with a hubbub which dictated the demands of wheat.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—There was a big boom in the corn market on the produce exchange today which imperceptibly passed to other grain markets and caused a general strong closing all round. The usually quiet corn ring was transferred at times into a howling crowd of operators with a hubbub which dictated the demands of wheat.

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 an agreement on the tariff were much improved today. With much satisfaction the house members 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 so far as to warrant the prediction of the report. He said, however, 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 conferees came from meetings without a showing. They said the conference was as far from an agreement as it had been before. While there was this conflict among those thoughtfully informed of the inside workings of the conference, the general belief prevailed that the hopefulness of the house conferees had some substantial foundation.

One conferee said while no agreement had been made on iron, coal and sugar yet, that the house conferees were pleased once to show that an agreement could be reached on these three most important items which would be acceptable to the senate and house conferees and to the house 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 has been most active on the sugar question, had a long and, it is said, satisfactory conference yesterday with Speaker Crisp and Chairman Wilson.

While the house conferees were pleased at the bright outlook, their senatorial colleagues contented themselves with saying that, while they were hopeful of reaching an understanding, nothing had transpired in conference to base the hope upon. They declare that on the essential items of disagreement the conferees are as far apart as ever. An increased hopefulness that a bill would be introduced upon the senate bill, however, upon the part of the democratic senators who are not members of the conference. 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 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, it is now being taken more seriously. It is today in one fact in confirmation of the report.

BY DYNAMITE. Three Men Killed, and Two Fatally Injured.

CHICAGO, July 31.—By an explosion of dynamite at the Hawthorne stone works of Duels & Shepard, today, three workmen were killed, two fatally injured, and several others wounded. The explosion occurred at the station of the New York Central, completely wrecking the belt-house, 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 steam machinery. The explosion is supposed to have been caused by a spark igniting the dynamite. The magazine was 1,500 feet away from the station of the New York Central, and the force was so great as to badly wreck the station, seriously injuring the railroad agent, E. M. Hall. A train standing on the track was badly smashed, the engineer being injured and one of our employees being killed.

The dead are: Jas. Corbin, stone cutter; Scott Clark, a laborer; and the latter's son, Richard Clark. John Rugg was frightfully mangled and will die, and an unknown man was fatally hurt. 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 injured.

VICTORIA. The Colonial Budget and Proposed Tariff Changes.

MELBOURNE, Victoria, July 31.—The budget statement was presented to the legislative assembly today. It showed that the year's deficit amounts to £265,000, and recommends further economies in the public service. It suggests that the tariff of 1892 be modified, and that the sparkling and other wines revert to the old tariff duty. The duty on imported spirits is proposed to be placed at 13 shillings per gallon, and tobacco and cigars should be licensed in duty to the New South Wales tariff. The free list, according to the budget presented, should include raw materials, and it was proposed that common and heavy goods shall pay a ten per cent preferential duty. The duty on colonial sugar is fixed at 10 shillings per ton.

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

These big days in the Sons of England Benevolent Society office, says the Montreal Gazette, will be the most important new lodge will be instituted in Longueville and tomorrow night the supreme grand president will address city members in Ex-celsior lodge room, in Fitz-Armes square. Last evening Ald. Thomas Hannon, of Hamilton, Ontario, George Clatworthy of Toronto, supreme grand president and supreme grand vice-president respectively, arrived at the Balmoral and were welcomed by H. Farr, E. A. Lowe, district deputy, James Edwards, past supreme grand vice-president, and many local members.

A flourishing lodge has been organized in Longueville, Cardigan, No. 285, and this will be instituted by these distinguished visitors this evening. Tuesday evening no doubt there will be a large attendance at Ex-celsior lodge rooms to listen to an address by Ald.

IN THE BRITISH COMMONS. Closure Moved by Sir W. Harcourt in the Evicted Tenants' Bill.

LONDON, July 31.—In the house of commons today Sir William Harcourt, chief orator 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 sessions should be seen to. Hon. A. Balfour, the conservative leader, protested against what he called "unprecedented gagging" and regretted an amendment that the house should be deprived of the adoption of methods which deprived the minority of its just rights. The motion and the amendment caused high feeling in the lobby of the house. Mr. Balfour'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 Diarrhoea, Camps and Cole and thought I was lost. I was cured by Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Cherry, which I had been using for some time. I had written in plain language, as accepted but are subject to the scrutiny of Chinese government.

NEW YORK, July 29.—Harold Frederick Times, London to the New York Times. "Debatable ground" is the title of a bill in committee has opened with the vehemence of a runaway horse.

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 an agreement on the tariff were much improved today. With much satisfaction the house members 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 so far as to warrant the prediction of the report. He said, however, 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 conferees came from meetings without a showing. They said the conference was as far from an agreement as it had been before. While there was this conflict among those thoughtfully informed of the inside workings of the conference, the general belief prevailed that the hopefulness of the house conferees had some substantial foundation.

One conferee said while no agreement had been made on iron, coal and sugar yet, that the house conferees were pleased once to show that an agreement could be reached on these three most important items which would be acceptable to the senate and house conferees and to the house 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 has been most active on the sugar question, had a long and, it is said, satisfactory conference yesterday with Speaker Crisp and Chairman Wilson.

While the house conferees were pleased at the bright outlook, their senatorial colleagues contented themselves with saying that, while they were hopeful of reaching an understanding, nothing had transpired in conference to base the hope upon. They declare that on the essential items of disagreement the conferees are as far apart as ever. An increased hopefulness that a bill would be introduced upon the senate bill, however, upon the part of the democratic senators who are not members of the conference. 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 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, it is now being taken more seriously. It is today in one fact in confirmation of the report.

BY DYNAMITE. Three Men Killed, and Two Fatally Injured.

CHICAGO, July 31.—By an explosion of dynamite at the Hawthorne stone works of Duels & Shepard, today, three workmen were killed, two fatally injured, and several others wounded. The explosion occurred at the station of the New York Central, completely wrecking the belt-house, 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 steam machinery. The explosion is supposed to have been caused by a spark igniting the dynamite. The magazine was 1,500 feet away from the station of the New York Central, and the force was so great as to badly wreck the station, seriously injuring the railroad agent, E. M. Hall. A train standing on the track was badly smashed, the engineer being injured and one of our employees being killed.

The dead are: Jas. Corbin, stone cutter; Scott Clark, a laborer; and the latter's son, Richard Clark. John Rugg was frightfully mangled and will die, and an unknown man was fatally hurt. 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 injured.

VICTORIA. The Colonial Budget and Proposed Tariff Changes.

MELBOURNE, Victoria, July 31.—The budget statement was presented to the legislative assembly today. It showed that the year's deficit amounts to £265,000, and recommends further economies in the public service. It suggests that the tariff of 1892 be modified, and that the sparkling and other wines revert to the old tariff duty. The duty on imported spirits is proposed to be placed at 13 shillings per gallon, and tobacco and cigars should be licensed in duty to the New South Wales tariff. The free list, according to the budget presented, should include raw materials, and it was proposed that common and heavy goods shall pay a ten per cent preferential duty. The duty on colonial sugar is fixed at 10 shillings per ton.

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

These big days in the Sons of England Benevolent Society office, says the Montreal Gazette, will be the most important new lodge will be instituted in Longueville and tomorrow night the supreme grand president will address city members in Ex-celsior lodge room, in Fitz-Armes square. Last evening Ald. Thomas Hannon, of Hamilton, Ontario, George Clatworthy of Toronto, supreme grand president and supreme grand vice-president respectively, arrived at the Balmoral and were welcomed by H. Farr, E. A. Lowe, district deputy, James Edwards, past supreme grand vice-president, and many local members.

A flourishing lodge has been organized in Longueville, Cardigan, No. 285, and this will be instituted by these distinguished visitors this evening. Tuesday evening no doubt there will be a large attendance at Ex-celsior lodge rooms to listen to an address by Ald.

IN THE BRITISH COMMONS. Closure Moved by Sir W. Harcourt in the Evicted Tenants' Bill.

LONDON, July 31.—In the house of commons today Sir William Harcourt, chief orator 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 sessions should be seen to. Hon. A. Balfour, the conservative leader, protested against what he called "unprecedented gagging" and regretted an amendment that the house should be deprived of the adoption of methods which deprived the minority of its just rights. The motion and the amendment caused high feeling in the lobby of the house. Mr. Balfour'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 Diarrhoea, Camps and Cole and thought I was lost. I was cured by Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Cherry, which I had been using for some time. I had written in plain language, as accepted but are subject to the scrutiny of Chinese government.

NEW YORK, July 29.—Harold Frederick Times, London to the New York Times. "Debatable ground" is the title of a bill in committee has opened with the vehemence of a runaway horse.

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. John 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 road 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 street shall be in possession of a good road at an early date. These men are not sparing expense, but are willing to do the work, even to the minutest details, in being carried forward with as much dispatch as possible under the circumstances. The St. John street is rocky, and the men find it very hard digging.

It is quite interesting to watch the men at work. Each body of men is divided up into three gangs. The first party breaks the soil. They dig a sort of trench or "starter." It is slightly wider than the track 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 level everything in readiness for the third party to 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 those in use on the I. C. R. or G. P. R. They are cedar. At each end of the sleepers are placed under each rail, so that the road bed must of necessity be very firm. As may be expected, the pike used by the workmen becomes dirty, and very quickly. In order that no time shall be wasted, a force and two or three anvils have been provided, and a number of men are kept busy sharpening the pike. A workman need never be without a sharp tool.

Rails are laid from the western end of Britain street to German, with excavations several blocks further along. Rails are laid from the foot of King street east up to Carleton 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 position. 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 Labor council will to celebrate Labor day in some public manner. At a meeting held under their auspices on the 1st inst. in the Ship Laborers' hall, a resolution was passed, in which it was unanimously agreed that the laborers of the city should hold a public demonstration of some kind on Monday, September 23rd. Jas. Seston, president of the Trades and Labor council, occupied the chair. It was the government had set apart the first Monday in September as Labor day and said he thought it fitting that they should recognize the day by holding a public demonstration of some sort.

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. E. 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 president 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 next. The chairman said it was the desire of the Trades and Labor council that all workmen not affiliated with them should take part in whatever demonstration they resolved to hold.

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

The following are the names of the committee who were appointed: Messrs. Kelley, Hill, Northrup, McOstrial, Killen, Henneberry, Myles, Baily, McCaffery, Swetka and Kowalski.

The Straits shore rolling mills will send over three hundred men. Many of the unorganized laborers have already expressed their desire to take part in celebrating Labor day.

It is believed that no less than a thousand men will participate, and it is their desire to make it the largest and grandest celebration of the kind ever held in St. John. An invitation is extended to all laborers to meet in the Ship Laborers' hall next Wednesday night.

N. Y. MERCHANTS ASSIGN. New York, Aug. 1.—Wm. Egbert and Edward Egbert, comprising the firm of William Egbert & Co., tobacco merchants, at No. 245 Pearl street, today assigned to Theodore Rohrborg, with preferences aggregating \$45,000.

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

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.