

# DISASTER AND DEATH.

## Dreadful Results of the Cyclone in Minnesota.

### MANY PERSONS KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Merces, Barns and Crops All Carried Away.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 5.—A portion of the city of Rochester north of the railroad, called Lower Town, received the most damage. Not a house was uninjured, and not twenty are standing. It looks as if a distance of three miles had been a building in that portion, while in other sections the remains of the houses show the terribly destructive force of the wind. As soon as the cyclone passed and the people in the more favored portion began to learn of the damage they had done, they were ready to render assistance, many working all night. While all knew the destruction had been fearful, no idea of the extent could be obtained until next morning, when its horrors were appalling. Commenting on R. Cook's house, on St. Paul road, which was demolished, the cyclone took Leland's residence, barn and outbuildings, not leaving a stick standing, and thence sweeping through lower town. It seemed as though a terrific flood had swept over this section. In many places where there had never been a house scarcely a board is left. The grass is filled with dirt and sand, as if a muddy stream poured over it.

St. Paul, Aug. 5.—North of Viola the cyclone swept the crops and buildings clean. A man named Wall was seriously hurt. Along the railroad people saw clouds rolling over with a roaring noise.

ROCHESTER, Aug. 5.—Ten business blocks were unroofed and two hundred houses damaged; loss, \$400,000. The dead are: John McCole, a prominent business man, owning four mills. He was picked up by the wind and hurled to the ground, breaking every bone in his body. Mrs. McQuillan, Mrs. Steel, Mrs. Zierath and August Zierath, her son, Mr. Osborn and Mrs. H. H. Cook, Mrs. Wetherby, Mr. Hertz, Wm. Hinks, Mrs. Quirk and child, Miss McCormick. Eight bodies were taken into the country by friends before their names were known. Four are still unclaimed, making 20 killed.

Twenty were sufficiently hurt to be under the doctor's care, as follows: Mr. Carlsquid, five children badly cut; Mr. Rhend, wife and child; Frank Schultz, badly hurt; Annie Zierath, badly cut; Mrs. Rhend, internally; John Hauer, John Schanock, Milo Weneoy, Dan O'Brien, Mr. Hetherington, George C. Hall, Mr. Hawkins, Wm. Lee, injured externally; S. A. Welch, not serious; Mrs. Irwin and two children, Nelson Hansen, wife and child, badly cut; Mrs. Osborn and daughter, badly bruised. Three children are so badly bruised it is thought they cannot be recognized by their parents. The above are in the hospital. Louis Pease, Mrs. Coons, Frank Clement, with broken limbs, are with friends. The cyclone started near Owatonna and followed a line nearly a mile south of Winona Railroad crossing at Rochester, and north of the city. The road passed east 25 miles. Three miles north of the road it varied in width from one to three miles, and did not skip as usual, but swept everything clear. Houses, barns, fences, and crops were all destroyed. An old man in Wood county was seriously injured by the flying debris. The towns of Stockton and New Hope were visited by a terrible hail storm; corn, oats and other crops were badly damaged, and live stock was killed by flying rains. Around Green Bay wind and hail did similar damage.

A Chicago telegram says: E. A. Peck has just arrived here. He says at 7 o'clock Tuesday evening he reached Rochester, Minn. The entire north part of the place from the Chicago and Northwestern tracks to the town of Le Sueur, where a house is standing; the few which were had been shattered as by an earthquake. The frightened survivors were rescuing the injured and the dead. Before midnight twenty-five corpses lay in the hotel, pitiable figures, some managed out of human resemblance. Nearly all were injured about the head and face, and appeared as though they had been dragged in the earth. Forty were wounded. It was thought twenty bodies remained in the ruins. The portion of the city swept by the cyclone extended to generally the poorer dwellings. The storm appeared to be formed about 18 miles northwest of Rochester, gathering violence as it progressed. A lowering, dun-colored, funnel-shaped cloud was seen approaching, and in a few minutes the slaughter was accomplished. There was no time to escape. The place where the dead lay was indescribably sad. Mothers wildly searched for children, while homeless waifs were found whom the tempest had orphaned. One child was the only survivor of a family of seven.

The passengers of the train were not aware of the cyclone until their attention was directed to it by feather beds and wearing apparel lodged against the barred windows.—Not plenty of fruit this month.

It is stated that the Chilean army will probably evacuate Lima September 15th, and concentrate at Talca and Tarma. Iglesias has troops ready to proclaim his Government.

The Telegraph's Paris correspondent says: "The enthusiasm of the Radical press at the rising in Spain had a share in drawing the attention of Germany to the possibility of the Republic might become a danger to monarchies in Europe. It is believed the Tonquin expedition is peculiarly distasteful to Germany."

A man's conversation is a sure index to his mental capacity.—Herbert Spencer.

A Madrid dispatch says the military government and some of the civil governors of provinces recommended that extraordinary measures be continued for some time, with a view of the prevention of further outbreaks.

# FEARFUL MARINE CATASTROPHE

A Hudson River Steamboat Blown Up.

### MANY PASSENGERS KILLED.

A last (Tuesday) night's New York despatch says: The steamer *Riverdale* started up the Hudson on a trip to Harrison at 8 o'clock this afternoon with fifty passengers who took aboard at Harrison street. When opposite 13th street her boilers exploded. Eye-witnesses on shore saw what seemed to be the whole inside of the vessel fly into the air with a report like a cannon. The shell of the hull crashed over, but continued up stream from the momentum of its own speed until it went down bow first at the foot of 15th street. About twenty passengers, including everybody in the cabin, were blown up. The rest seized life-preservers and jumped over the rail into the river. They were picked up by boats that at once put out from New York and Jersey wharves to their assistance. How many are saved and how many are drowned and killed is yet unknown. The most conflicting reports are in circulation. Not over ten lives are positively known to be lost. Among those blown up and badly scalded is said to be Gardner, the evangelist. On the arrival of the ambulance the body of Mrs. Dixon, of Tarrytown, was brought ashore. Her grandson, whose name is Chapin, jumped from the upper deck and was picked up. This was the only body recovered at 4 o'clock, half an hour after the explosion.

THE CAPTAIN'S STATEMENT.

Captain Smith, commander of the *Riverdale*, stated that while on deck he heard a low rumble, and immediately the boilers blew up and the vessel began to sink. He could not explain the cause of the explosion. Tugs are now cruising about the scene. George A. Davies, fireman, terribly scalded, was picked up by a tug. The *Riverdale* was an old boat. Most of the passengers were residents of towns along the Hudson and several New York people stopping at Nyack, the Palisades, Yonkers and Tarrytown. The *Riverdale* was formerly called the *P. G. Coffin* and later the *Alexis*. After being thoroughly overhauled she was named *Riverdale*. The steamer *Christyann* took the injured passengers and proceeded up the river. It was reported from police headquarters that the number of lives lost was supposed to be very large, from the fact that a number of bodies were seen floating in the water.

From the best accounts obtainable it seems the number of persons killed is small, as there were few in the cabins. No exact statement can yet be given as to the number of passengers on board, or the number of lives lost. Accounts of the number of passengers vary from 50 to 200, and of killed from 10 to 50. The most trustworthy accounts place the number killed at six. There is reason to believe that a number of bodies were seen floating in the water.

Another account.

The New York Telegram extra says the *Riverdale* sank in six minutes after the explosion. Instantly fifteen tugs steamed to the scene from New York. There were a hundred passengers aboard. The steamers left Harrison street, and a greater number were to be taken off. Twenty-third street. The scalding is so immediate that all passengers are so badly scalded that they were compelled to jump into the water. The firemen were called out, and with the police did good service. Women were brought ashore with falling timbers while sitting on the deck and blown overboard. Captain Smith describes the scene as terrible. The *Riverdale* blew out the drumhead of her steam-chest a year ago. The iron of which the drum was composed was almost completely oxidized. She was repaired and resumed her trips.

A Potato Blight.

A Warsaw, N. Y., telegram says: The potato crop of western New York and probably throughout the State is threatened with disease. The vine is attacked with a black rust, which is first noted by a brown speck on the margin of the leaves, corrugating the entire plant as it spreads. A rapid extension of the disease to nearly all of the leaves and stalks ensues and the foliage dries up. The potato itself becomes affected and decays. A large number of potato-growers who a few days ago were anticipating an abundant yield now foresee the almost complete destruction of their crop. The cause is attributed to the moist and unusually cloudy summer. The price of early garden potatoes has been raised in many of the immediate villages.

A Buffalo report says: There has appeared in this district a disease of great extent, a blight on the potato vines that has arrested growth and will probably leave the crop less than half what was anticipated. Everything like growth has stopped suddenly, and, unless we are mistaken, the sooner the tubers, small though they are, are taken from the ground, the better.

A Buffalo dispatch says: The army of cranks who propose to swim Niagara Falls rapids or attempt crazy jumps from bridges across to receive fresh accusations daily. The latest is a Buffalonian named Hoffmann, a paper-hanger, who means to brave the treacherous currents and rocks of the whirlpool rapids in the attempt to swim them, and thereby gain everlasting fame and as many shekels as possible. Hoffmann states his intention of making the attempt without previous warning. He spent two days at the rapids last week, carefully studying the currents, rocks and probabilities, and came away satisfied that the feat can be safely accomplished. Hoffmann says Rhodes is a crank, and doesn't intend to swim the rapids at all. Hoffmann reiterates his determination to swim the rapids. His friends do not doubt his sincerity, and when they tell him of the impracticability of the scheme he simply laughs at them.

It is reported that Stanley has closed the Upper Congo to commerce. The King of Dahomey has liberated the garrison of the Portuguese fort of Whydah on condition that the place shall not be ceded to England.

The deaths from cholera at Alexandria on Friday were 26, three being of British soldiers. There were 200 elsewhere in Egypt. The deaths on Saturday were 129 in Upper Egypt and 38 in Lower Egypt, of which 22 occurred at Alexandria.

A Paris dispatch states that a Council of Ministers to-day discussed the adoption of measures against the Orientists. The Council decided to take no action unless necessary. The Cabinet also discussed the matter of sending reinforcements to Tonquin.

# THE JAVA HORROR.

Many Thousands of People Buried Alive.

### ENVELOPED IN FIRE AND WATER.

Whole Cities Decimated and Entire Islands Desolated.

BATAVIA, Aug. 5.—The volcanic eruptions in Java seem to be increasing. The eruption in the Straits of Sunda, 100 miles from the coast of Java, on Saturday night. On Sunday the disturbances had extended beneath the waters of the strait, causing great waves and 20 degrees rise in temperature. The sea disturbance was felt 500 miles away. By noon Maha Meru, the largest volcano in Java, was in violent eruption, and shortly Gunning, the crater of which is the largest in the world, and fifteen of the other forty-five craters in Java, were either in active eruption or seriously threatened. At dusk Gunning sent out streams of white ash, sulphurous mud, with an explosion of rinders and stone, which carried death all over the valley. The clouds were charged with electricity. Fifteen water-spouts were seen simultaneously. The inhabitants fled, terror-stricken. One hundred were buried under the houses, crushed by masses of rocks and mud. Gunning Tenger, which has not had an eruption since 1800, shot out great red hot boulders, which crashed through the huts of the Chinese fishermen. Fires and yawning chasms appeared. The fertile valleys, covered with flourishing plantations, were now mud. Stone and lava covered the fields with destruction. Probably not a single person in Java saved. At the entrance to Batavia a large group of houses occupied by Chinamen. This portion was entirely swept away. Of 25,000 Chinese, 800 perished. At Angier, the European and American quarter was first overthrown by the rocks, mud and lava, then the waters came up and swallowed the ruins, leaving nothing and causing the loss of 200 lives. Batavia, once a prosperous native city, abandoned by the Europeans many years ago, was entirely covered by water. There were hundred to fifteen hundred were drowned. The island of Serango was completely inundated, and not a soul remains at Cheribon. The loss of life and property is considerable. Butenrog suffered very seriously, as did Semarang, Jogjakarta, Sourabakerta and Sonobaya, while meagre reports from lesser towns indicate their loss greater proportion. At last violence the eruptions were continuing. The violence had abated somewhat. It is feared the disaster will be the most fruitful ever known, and the greatest since the island of Serango was completely inundated, and not a soul remains at Cheribon. Where the mountain of Kramatan formerly stood the sea now flows. The seat of the Dutch administration has changed and navigation is dangerous.

A TERRIBLE MIDE.

Hanging from a Balloon by Two Fingers—Dragged Four Miles Through the Air.

A Paris cablegram says: At Royon on Gironda there was on Friday a scene perhaps unprecedented in the annals of ballooning. M. Grien, a well-known aeronaut, was about to make his ascent in his hot-air balloon, when a sudden gust of wind carried a distance of nearly four miles, at a height of 600 metres above the earth. Mile Albertine, heroine of several balloon ascents, was seated in the car, and M. Grien was holding in his right hand a loose cord tied to one of the cords that served to tie the balloon. The balloon unexpectedly broke loose, and the cord unravelled itself with lightning rapidity caught in a sort of knot around the first and second fingers of Grien's right hand, and he was immediately whisked off into the air 600 meters high. In vain he tried to cut the knot on the ground and loop it over his arm. After frantic efforts he became exhausted and hung at the end of the cords, suspended solely by his two fingers, and suffering excruciating agony, owing to the jerking of the balloon and the weight of the cords. He was carried through the air like a meteor through the forest. He fell to the earth in the midst of a dense mass of thorny shrubbery. Grien was not only stripped of his clothes, but his skin was literally torn in strips from his body. He was dragged for nearly half a mile through thorns and bushes. The peasants managed to get to the cord. Grien appeared to be a mass of wounds, and to be near bleeding to death. Strange to say he did not lose consciousness for a single instant. He suffered no internal injury, and although his condition is critical, he will probably recover. When the rope was cut and the balloon was freed from the weight of Grien's body, it again rose in the air, carrying off Mile Albertine. By singular good fortune it soon landed in a marsh, and unaccompanied at last stood on terra firma. She was sorely distressed in mind, and badly scared, but otherwise safe and sound.

Whirled Around by her Tresses.

A Wilkesbarre (Pa.) special to the Philadelphia Press says: Miss Duly Stormer, a young woman employed at the Trunkville woolen mill, near here, was standing near the main shaft to-day, when the machinery was started up, and her apron was caught. She succeeded in pulling it loose, but in the effort her hair, which was very long, and worn in a single plait down her back, was caught by the rapidly revolving shaft. In an instant she was whirled around the shaft with terrible violence, and before the machinery could be stopped and the unfortunate girl extracted, she had received fatal injuries. Her hair was partly torn from her head, and her body and head terribly bruised. She also received injuries to her spine and has been lying in a paralysed condition. She is about 30 years of age, of great personal beauty, and of a highly respected family. She had been employed in the factory for several years.

An Ogden, Utah, despatch conveys the startling intelligence that a strong band of Texas cowboys and desperadoes are on their way to Yellowstone for the purpose of kidnapping President Arthur and extorting half a million ransom for him.

Knowing well the extreme danger to his Ministry should the Orange Incorporation Bill again come up at the next session of Parliament, Sir John Macdonald is now making every effort to induce the Grand Lodge to apply their application to the Provincial Legislature for an Act of Incorporation.

# THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

What was Said for Her Majesty at the Closing of Parliament.

### THE SESSION'S WORK REVIEWED.

The British Parliament was prorogued at 5 o'clock on Saturday afternoon. The Queen's Speech at the closing session was read by the Royal Commissioner.

The following is the text of Her Majesty's Speech:

"MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN.—I take this occasion to acknowledge your unremitting energy and devotion to the fulfilment of the great trust committed to your care. My relations with foreign governments continue undisturbed. The conference which assembled in London to settle questions connected with the free navigation of the Danube arrived at an agreement favorable to commerce. The administrative reorganization of Egypt, though regarded as important points by the visitation of cholera, has steadily advanced. The aim of the temporary occupation of Egypt by my military forces for considerations which most govern its duration, and the constant direction of my efforts to the maintenance of established rights, to tranquility in the East, and to the welfare of the Egyptian people, have been more than once explained to you, and remain unchanged. Occurrences arising from

FRENCH OPERATIONS IN MADAGASCAR form the subject of communications with the Government of France which are conducted in a spirit of friendship, and will, I trust, lead to satisfactory results. In connection with these occurrences, my attention has been, and will continue to be, steadily directed to all which may affect the rights and liberties of my subjects.

My hopes for the re-establishment of a stable peace and order in Zululand have not been disappointed, and the working of the convention with the Transvaal Government has proved in certain respects far from satisfactory. Regarding the first case, I shall, while avoiding all gratuitous interference, study to maintain such engagements as I have contracted, and keep steadily in view the security of the border of Natal.

QUESTIONS OF FRONTIER POLICY opened by the second case, which in different forms has so long constituted the main difficulty in the administration of my South African possessions, will with other points shortly be discussed here between my Ministers and confidential envoys dispatched from the Transvaal for the purpose."

Her Majesty then thanks the members of the Commons for the liberal supplies voted, and continues:

"The revenue thus far has not fallen short of the anticipated amount. The condition of the classes suffering from depression in agriculture has in most districts shown some degree of improvement. The general state of trade and industry is sound."

Her Majesty refers with greater satisfaction to some former occasions to the condition of Ireland, except as regards the disposal of appeals, where still much remains to be done. The action of the appointed tribunals has brought into wide operation the provisions of the Land Act. The later combination against the fulfilment of contracts, especially for the payment of rent, has been in a great degree broken up. There is marked diminution in agrarian crime. Associations having murder for their object have been checked by the detection and punishment of their members.

"The expectations of more successful progress in the work of legislation which I expressed at the close of last session have not been wholly disappointed. I have cordially given assent to many measures of public usefulness. Acts which secure compensation to improving occupiers of land in England and Scotland respectively will, I trust, tend to promote confidence between the classes affected and the more advantageous prosecution of the great business of agriculture. The law relating to corrupt practices at elections will be more completely enforced, and promote the more efficient representation of all classes. The Act improving the law of bankruptcy is well adapted to fulfil the anticipations of the commercial and trading communities. The law relating to patents will greatly improve the position of inventors. The provision which you have made for further continuance

REDEMPTION OF THE NATIONAL DEBT will materially aid in the maintenance of public credit. The Act for the encouragement of Irish industry and enterprise by the improvement of public works and for the further relief of pauper districts by emigration and migration supplies a new proof of your anxiety to promote the prosperity of Ireland."

In conclusion Her Majesty says: "I trust the favor of Providence may uniformly guide you to promote the object of my constant solicitude, the welfare and happiness of my people."

### FRANCE AND GERMANY.

The Prospects of a Was-Antuan Marriage.

A London cablegram says: The possibility of another Franco-German marriage absorbs all interest at this moment. Bismarck's game is supposed to be that by inciting the German press to make wanton and baseless charges against France he would divert the Republic and contribute to the restoration of the monarchy. At the same time is opportune. In consequence of Count de Chambard's death there are symptoms of a monarchic coalition in Europe. The King of Roumania, the King of Servia, the King of Greece and the Prince of Bulgaria are on a visit to the German and Austrian Courts. During the autumn manoeuvres the Emperor William gathers at Hamburg the King of Saxony, the Dukes of Hesse and Saxe-Coburg, the Crown Prince, the Prince of Wales and other leading members of the royal families. The Dukes of Connaught, Cambridge and Edinburgh will be present at the German manoeuvres, which will be the most imposing military demonstration since the Franco-German war.

"Do you think you could love me in the great unmaped future as you love me now?" he softly whispered. "O, I don't know," she answered. "I've seen men I loved better. I don't know how the great, unmaped future would affect me. Fact is, I never tried it."

Further encroachments upon the rights of British subjects in Newfoundland by French fishermen are reported. Earl Grenville has made overtures to France to settle existing disputes.

At a conference of Irish members of Parliament last night, a programme was prepared for a convention of the Irish National League of Great Britain at Leeds, September 27th. The programme demands self government for Ireland, and the direct representation of the Irish laboring class in Parliament.

# ONTARIO CROP REPORTS.

Estimated Produce of Hay and Clover Nearly Double That of Last Year.

### THE FRUIT CROP A FAILURE.

The following is a summary of the report to be issued in a few days by Mr. A. Bine, Secretary of the Bureau of Industries:

WHEAT.

The area under wheat this year is 1,676,545 acres; the estimated produce 26,759,439 bushels, and the average yield per acre 15.6 bushels, but later returns will probably reduce this estimate. Last year the area under wheat was 1,775,337 acres; the produce 40,921,201 bushels, and the average yield per acre 23 bushels. The total area of fall wheat sown, as returned by township assessors for this year, was 1,178,289 acres, of which 88,734 are reported as having been ploughed up or re-sown. The breadth of spring wheat sown is nearly the same as last year.

The return made by farmers on the 15th of June showed that they had in reserve at that date 5,453,486 bushels of old wheat, or fully six months' supply for the whole Province. The quantity held by millers and stores in warehouse has not been ascertained, but it is not large.

BARLEY.

The area of barley is less than last year by 91,000 acres, and the estimated produce 3,670,000 bushels. In the western counties of the Province it was injured by the excessive rainfall of June and the first half of July, and the bulk of it is not a good sample. In the counties of York, Durham, Northumberland and Prince Edward the large acreage has been reaped and housed in excellent condition.

GRAIN.

The acreage under oats is larger this year than last year, and the crop is reported to be an excellent one in all parts of the Province. Like other cereals, it is about two weeks later than usual in ripening. The estimated produce is 5,928,000 bushels more than last year, and the average yield is nearly 40 bushels per acre.

RYE.

Rye is only moderately good. The winter variety fared better than the fall wheat, but the spring rye was injured by rains and the stand was light.

PEAS.

Peas has been a good crop in the northern and northeastern counties, but in the West and south of Lake Erie the crop is not so good. The area is somewhat less than last year, but the estimated produce is 775,000 bushels more.

COMPARISON WITH LAST YEAR.

	1882.	1883.
Wheat	40,921,201	26,759,439
Barley	40,921,201	26,759,439
Oats	40,921,201	26,759,439
Rye	40,921,201	26,759,439
Peas	40,921,201	26,759,439
Totals	1,183,931,691	4,745,557,180,706,659

CORN.

Corn was planted late, and the wet weather of June and July did great injury to it. In some sections of the Lake Erie counties, where this crop is chiefly grown, it was drowned out by the heavy rains, and excepting on high lands its condition at the beginning of the month was generally very poor. The area of growing crop has doubtless been considerably reduced by the unfavorable weather. The bean crop is in a more hopeful condition, as also is buckwheat. The total area under corn, beans and buckwheat is shown by the tables to be 313,013 acres, against 276,297 acres last year.

HAY AND CLOVER.

The crop of hay and clover is doubtless the largest ever grown in the country, and the bulk of it has been well cured and safely housed. The area was 2,359,521 acres, and the estimated produce 4,127,419 tons, against 1,825,990 acres and 2,090,626 tons last year. It will be remembered that last year the clover was almost completely ruined by winter exposure and spring frosts, which fully accounts for the smaller area and the lighter yield as compared with this year. The second crop of clover was much finer growth at the beginning of the month, but more recent information gives ground to the fear that in many localities the seed will be destroyed by the locusts. This new pest is rapidly extending to all parts of the Province.

ROOTS.

Roots made slow progress in the early part of the season, but in consequence of the excess of rainfall, but the reports show that in the last half of July they made rapid and healthy growth. The chief difficulty experienced has been to keep the soil in check. The area under potatoes is 167,909 acres, against 160,700 last year; and under carrots, mangolds, and turnips 127,198 acres, against 104,569 last year.

FRUIT.

The fruit crop is to a large extent a failure in all parts of the Province. With the exception of plums and small fruit there will hardly be sufficient for home consumption. The trees are, however, in a healthy state generally, and have made a fine growth of young wood. Black knots rapidly killing the cherry trees, and in some districts the plum trees also. The total area under orchard and garden this year is 167,909 acres, against 160,700 last year, and under carrots, mangolds, and turnips 127,198 acres, against 104,569 last year.

AREA OF CLEARED LAND.

The area of cleared or improved land in the Province this year is 10,587,688 acres, of which 7,745,627 acres are under field crops, and orchard, and garden. Last year the area of cleared land was 10,172,712 acres, of which 828,859 acres were under crops, and orchard, and garden. It thus appears that, without taking account of the improved land in pasture or fallow this year against 28,000 acres last year.

DAIRY BUTTER.

A return of the dairy butter produce of last year shows that the quantity made was 33,442,123 pounds, but a large number of farmers were unable to fill the schedule under this head, and it is probable that the quantity given does not represent more than 70 per cent of the actual production—possibly not so much.

CHEESERIES AND CHEESE FACTORIES.

There are in the Province this year 29 cheeseeries, or 13 more than last year. The produce of 17 of these from the beginning of the season to the 31st of July was 250,908 lbs., of which 217,855 lbs. was sold for \$48,146. The number of cheese factories is 628, which is 151 more than the number reported to the Bureau last year. The produce of 262 factories that have made returns for the same period as the cheeseeries was 10,883,507 lbs., and of this quantity 8,431,372 lbs. was sold, realizing that

the sum of \$908,310. The quantity of cheese on hand at the 262 factories on the 1st of August was 2,402,135 lbs.

### THE CHURCH AND THE ARMY.

Some Talk of a King's Curate's Removal Owing to his Connection with the Salvationists.

A Kingston despatch says: The Curate of St. George's Cathedral is embarrassed in consequence of his connection with the Salvation Army, and is desirous to be removed. It is stated that no action has as yet been taken, but pressure has been brought to bear upon the Dean of Ontario to have Dr. Wilson checked. The Dean laid the matter before the Bishop and His Lordship has written to say that the question is entirely in the control of the former. If the Bishop had advised against the doctor, his action might be regarded as cause of dismission; if he advised in favor of the curate it might be inferred that he endorsed the Salvation Army. The Dean does not contemplate action unless stronger influences are employed than have been exerted up to this time. Dr. Wilson claims that connection with the Army has not weakened the Cathedral, and is prepared to show this by statistical and other evidence. The Dean is understood to agree with this statement. It is also said he encouraged Dr. Wilson when he first went into special work. The Dean said it is not the case, but adds that he did not think the curate would go so far. The hope is universally expressed that Dr. Wilson may not be pressed into further embarrassment, and that the crisis may be happily tide over. He has seven-tenths of the congregation with him, and the sympathy of most people of the city. Christ Church, Catoragus, being connected with St. George's, if Dr. Wilson is removed from the one position he must be removed from both. He is not disposed to wince in the least. He does not covet collision with the authorities, but he feels that he cannot "recede" from the position he has taken. While in Toronto last week he was instrumental at the Salvation Army meeting of converting a brother clergyman and archdeacon of one of the English dioceses. At a meeting of the Salvation Army held in the city he possessed power of mind and body he possessed to work in the beloved Church of England, as he had told the people he believed he could do this, and if allowed to assist the Army too, he had heart and hand for both. (Of one thing he could assure them, he would stick to the Army as long as it stuck to God; so long as God blessed the work, so long as it aimed to pick up the drunken and depraved and make them pious and happy, he would be proud to be in its favor. "I am not," he said, "a fool; but if you like me, you will know me. I would rather have this testimony to bear the privilege of doing what I have done than the treasures of India or all the power and dignity the world can give.")

LATEST NORTHWEST NEWS.

Penitentiary Birds Escape—Another C. P. K. Collins—suspected Death.

A Winnipeg despatch of last (Sunday) night's date says: Two prisoners escaped from the Provincial Penitentiary at Stone Mountain on Saturday—a man named F. MacFarlane, serving seven years for forgery, and an Indian, Fisher Adogovgia, convicted on 10th February for the same offence. A man named Joseph Cameron was drowned in the Red River, near Dreyer's brewery, on Saturday, under suspicious circumstances. He was taken out, it is said, for a boat by a man named Garvin, who had been drinking. Cameron tumbled out. Garvin hung on to the boat and was rescued. He is now under arrest, as the evidence of Indians on the shore say the victim was deliberately drowned by the prisoner. An inquest will be held.

The special train with the Canadian Pacific magnates and distinguished guests from Europe and America arrived at an early hour Sunday. The trip from Emerson was made in an hour and a half. The run to Brandon was made in three hours and forty-five minutes.

Mr. Beade, of Winnipeg, has been appointed Chief of Police of Portage la Prairie at a salary of \$1,000.

An Edmonton telegram says: A specimen of Salt from Great Slave River, or rather Salt River, a small tributary of the Great Slave River, was brought from Peace River lately. It is the only salt used in the Mackenzie, Athabasca, and Peace River districts. It is perfectly pure, clean and good. The machinery used in its preparation for market consists of a shovel and a bag. Until late in it was the only salt used at Edmonton.

Cs and Transmontain Grain Crops.

In view of the harvest which this country is enjoying, the following accounts of poor European crops will be read with interest.

Information was received at the Produce Exchange to-day concerning the prospects of the crops as follows:

Germany.—Under the influence of heavy rains the markets are taking an upward tendency.

Austria and Hungary.—At Vienna and Budapest quotations are rising in spite of local influence to keep them down.

Russia.—From the ports of the north and of the south news has been received of higher rates. Heavy rains have much interfered with the harvesting.

Great Britain.—Rainy weather has given the market a downward tendency and harvest reports are worse than they were a week ago. Grain afloat is fetching higher prices. Few sales are reported, owing to high rates demanded.—N. Y. Telegram.

SKILL IN THE WORKSHOP.—To do good work the mechanic must be able to keep his head in the mill. He must be able to keep his eyes on the work, and his hands steady. He must be able to keep his feet on the ground, and his back straight. He must be able to keep his mind on the work, and his heart in the work. He must be able to keep his temper, and his patience. He must be able to keep his tools sharp, and his work clean. He must be able to keep his work done, and his name known.

Thirty years ago Bismarck expressed all public gaming tables in Germany were according to recent reports, there is now more deep play in that country than ever, and Berlin is the centre of the gambling interest.

Mr. Freeman, the historian, speaks of the English side of Niagara Falls. It is the Canada, and though it gives the most magnificent views it is not England. By the way, a large number of Americans in blue uniform visited that side in "the war of 1812," both for business and pleasure.—New York Herald. Stoney Creek settled that

A beautiful tidy chair is made for about ten inches deep, and is made of a top, dropping over a moss-rope bush. The design is pretty for a sofa pillow.

A pretty way to paint it. Mix some sand blue with a little oil, and make it quite thick. Paint the chair with it, and it will be as good as new.

A woman's dress is a matter of great importance. It should be comfortable, and it should be in vogue. It should be made of good material, and it should be well made. It should be suitable for the occasion, and it should be in keeping with the season.

It is stated that Mrs. Sara Bernini measured no less than 1664 painted dresses in 1864. She had a wardrobe of 1664 dresses, and she had a wardrobe of 1664 dresses.

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Agnes Sorel, famous beauty, was the first to wear patches over her eyes. She had a pair of eyes that were so beautiful that she had to wear patches over them to keep them from being too beautiful.

Long skirts were worn by the daughters of St. Louis.