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The Toronto World

SOWING THE WIND
By Mrs. E. LYNN LINTON
RED LETTER SERIES
At all Bookstores. 30 cents

ELEVENTH YEAR. THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 31, 1890. ONE CENT.

BY REASON OR FORCE

The Struggle for Central American Unity.

BLOODSHED, TURMOIL, INTRIGUE

That About Sums Up the History of the Five Republics for Many Years Past—Results of a Suppressed Despatch—How President Barrios Was Deceived—A Patriot Hero's Death on the Field of Honor—A Vice-President Executed to Avoid a Father's Revenge—Expulsion of an Archbishop.

CITY OF MEXICO, July 30.—The days have scarcely lengthened into weeks since the Pan-American Congress closed its deliberations at Washington, yet, although the chief result of its sittings was the adoption of a resolution for the settlement of all disputes by arbitration and the consequent banishment of war with all its horrid ills from the lands this side the Atlantic, the fierce flames of fratricidal strife have been kindled in the group of states comprising the connecting link between the continents, and a revolution with terrible scenes of bloodshed and desolation has broken out in the most civilized and enterprising of the Spanish republics.

NATIVES OF CENTRAL AMERICA WHO PRINCIPALLY COMPOSE THE ARMY.

Mr. Blaine's ambitious schemes, to the consideration of which he invited all the people of the Western Hemisphere except the Canadians, and the sole purpose of which was the commercial aggrandisement of the United States, have fallen to the ground, and the prospects of extended trade relations between the United States and the Spanish-American republics are suddenly darkened.

On the last day of February, 1885, the late President of Guatemala, Gen. Justo Rufino Barrios, issued his famous proclamation declaring a union of the five Central American republics, "by reason or by force." President Barrios' proclamation was unanimously approved by the Guatemalan Congress and Barrios at once set about to carry his beloved project into effect.

Guatemala received replies from all the other Republics to the proposal for a union. Honduras assented and offered to co-operate with Guatemala in every way in her power. Nicaragua and Costa Rica replied that they would not assent until they knew exactly under what terms they were to enter the union, and added that if force were used they too would use combined force to resist compulsion. Salvador, however, hung fire, and would not give an immediate reply to Barrios because of the refusal of Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

Salvador Declines the Union.

Dr. Rafael Zaldivar, at that time President of Salvador, sent a private despatch to Barrios saying that Barrios might count on his (Zaldivar's) support, and that Barrios would receive official assent in a few days. Barrios then thought, having the majority of the Republics in favor of the union, he might attempt a coup d'etat, so as to bring Costa Rica and Nicaragua into line. But before taking such a serious step he thought he would first ascertain the feeling of the foreign powers towards a union.

The European powers did not have much to say, only that they would hold Guatemala responsible for any damage to the life and property of their subjects. Mexico, however, did not view the plan with favor. On the contrary, she did all she could to dissuade Barrios from attempting to coerce any of the other republics, and added that she would lend her assistance to the weak.

United States Minister Hall was at that time the almost constant companion and adviser of Barrios. Mr. Hall had told Barrios that President Arthur's administration approved of the Central American union and that he had no doubt that the new administration of President Cleveland would follow out the same acquiescent policy. Barrios, upon this assurance, made all his preparations for a campaign. Enlistments were made into the army of Guatemala, arms and ammunition were distributed among the troops, and, what was much more important, a war loan of $1,000,000 was subscribed in less than three days wherewith to pay the troops and carry out the successful achievement of the union.

Toward the middle of March, 1885, General Barrios and his army were ready for action, and the former, to make sure that he was taking no false step, again consulted Minister Hall. Mr. Hall said that he had cabled to Secretary Bayard for instructions, and that the reply had been that "the United States of the North would be pleased to recognize and welcome the union of the Central American States."

Barrios, highly elated, went on to battle, where he lost his life while facing the enemy at Chalchuapa on April 2, 1885.

It was only several months afterward that the truth leaked out that Barrios had never been made aware of the full tenor of Secretary Bayard's despatch until several days after he had been on the battlefield and had gained two or three important victories. He then received a copy of the full text of the despatch, which reads as follows:

A Partially Suppressed Despatch.

"The United States of the North would be pleased to recognize and welcome the union of the Central American States, if such union can be peaceably arranged. But the United States can never become party to the recognition of a union acquired by bloodshed in opposition to the desires of the people. You will inform President Barrios of this determination on the part of the United States Government."

Barrios wrote an eloquent and reproachful missive to Hall, saying that it was too late for him to retreat, and died on the field of honor.

GENERAL M. L. BARILLAS, PRESIDENT OF GUATEMALA.

Barrios was buried with great pomp, and on April 6, 1885, General Manuel Lisandro Barillas, the second Vice-President of the Republic, became President. The entire Barrios Cabinet resigned and a new one was chosen. With this new Cabinet the nucleus of the present disturbance in Central America was formed. President Barillas, though a professed follower of Barrios, saw that it was folly to continue the struggle initiated by the latter, especially as the Guatemalan troops were being constantly defeated by the Salvador troops, through having lost heart and courage with the death of their leader.

Barillas therefore withdrew his troops and proceeded to make peace with Salvador on the best terms he could. This treaty was a secret one, in which Guatemala agreed never to interfere again in Salvador's politics. Barrios' partisan in the latter country, Dr. Zaldivar, having been summarily deposed.

Salvador's Murdered President.

General Figueroa of Salvador, an ally of Zaldivar, attempted to gain supreme rule over that country, but he was opposed by General Francisco Menendez, who after three months' hard fighting, came out victorious, and was popularly chosen as President of Salvador. General Menendez was a valiant soldier and a thoroughly honest man, and was universally liked throughout Salvador in every respect save that he was too subservient to the dictates of Guatemala and her President. This the people of Salvador did not like, and so informed President Menendez, who in turn did all he could to convince his compatriots that his love for his native land would be paramount over all outside influences.

GENERAL FRANCISCO MENENDEZ, MURDERED PRESIDENT OF SALVADOR.

Guatemala, upon Menendez's accession to the Presidency, began a series of intrigues, which are all more or less connected with the present rupture between the two countries.

Plans for a Union.

In the beginning of 1886 a convention of the five Central American Republics was held in the City of Guatemala for the purpose of initiating a peaceful solution to Barrios' cherished scheme of a Central American union. Arrangements were made whereby an international congress should be held each year at one of the Central American capitals. This has been done from year to year since then, the last congress having met at San Salvador in October of last year.

In June, 1887, Barillas, dissatisfied again with his Cabinet, once more made a change in his State Counsellors, and selected what was at that time thought to be the flower of statesmanship in Guatemala to compose a new Cabinet. The Cabinet was an out and out liberal one, and Barillas published a manifesto of what he was going to do. This manifesto did not please the ousted party, who tried to start a revolution. Barillas then declared himself dictator, and suspended the constitutional guarantees. The "Legales," or conservative Church element, who had been so abruptly thrown out of office, sought the assistance of the Church, the Mexican Government and the Government of Salvador in overthrowing Barillas' dictatorship.

The Roman Catholic Archbishop.

The "Legales" then tried their hand at church influence. To effect this end they held secret conferences with the Archbishop of Guatemala, the Very Rev. Ricardo Casanova, and the latter caused all the priests in Guatemala to denounce Barillas and his government from the pulpit.

Barillas took but little notice of this, but kept himself well informed of what was going on. Among other laws promulgated at the time was one making civil marriage compulsory throughout the Republic. The Archbishop in a circular letter told the clergy to take no notice of the law, which compelled an exhibition of a civil marriage certificate before the religious ceremony could be performed. This incensed Barillas and his Cabinet greatly. The government wrote a letter to Archbishop Casanova to ask him what he meant by defying the laws. A defiant reply from the prelate was the only result, and as Barillas was dictator, he summoned his Cabinet together, and after a lengthy discussion, lasting from 7 until 11 on the night of Sept. 5, 1887, it was decided to expel the Archbishop from the territory of Guatemala. Quick work was made of the expulsion. The decree was made out and signed at 11 o'clock at night, all ready for the printer; but such was the influence of the clergy that the government contract printer refused to print the decree, and it had to be taken to a printing office owned by an American, and by 11¾ sufficient copies of the decree had been struck off to warrant immediate action.

SENORITA TERESA MENENDEZ.

General Jose Maria Reyna Barrios, the nephew of the late President Barrios, notified the Archbishop, who was given half an hour to dress and pack his valise, and he was then conducted to a special train in waiting and conveyed to the port of San Jose, where he was placed on board a steamer bound for San Francisco at 4 o'clock on the morning of Sept. 6, exactly five hours after the decree of expulsion was signed.

A Chapter of Intrigues.

A special messenger was also sent by Guatemala to Tegucigalpa for the purpose of ascertaining what help Honduras would give to Guatemala in case of need. A revolution had just then been quelled in Honduras and quite a number of soldiers were ready for war. President Luis Bogran of Honduras was a warm personal friend of Barillas and cheerfully assented to all of the latter's requests, and at the same time a secret compact was entered into between the two presidents to depose President Menendez of Salvador if he did not do exactly as requested by Guatemala.

GEN. LUIS BOGRAN, PRESIDENT OF HONDURAS.

It was also agreed that in the event that Menendez should be deposed and the people of Salvador would not be willing to accept Guatemala's candidate for the Salvador Presidency, General Camilo Alvarez, both Honduras and Guatemala were to combine and place a relative of Bogran's in power. This compact was personally ratified when Bogran visited the Guatemalan capital in August, 1889.

Subsequently, by the efforts of J. H. Hollander, a Yankee editor who had been expelled from Guatemala, an amicable understanding was effected between Presidents Barillas and Menendez.

Guatemala's Vice-President Executed.

While this was going on in Salvador the Guatemalan Constitutional Congress convened on Oct. 1, 1887, and so reformed the constitution that Barillas was to retain his presidency for six years instead of four.

A revolution broke out while the Congress was in session under the leadership of General Vicente Castaneda, the vice-president of the republic and secretary of war during the regime of the "Legales." Castaneda was captured near the frontiers of Mexico, together with all his troops, and he was then conducted to the department of San Marcos, where he was tried by court martial, sentenced and shot.

Castaneda was distantly related to President Barillas, and when he was chosen as first vice-president of Guatemala, two years before, he was invited to take the portfolio of minister of war.

In connection with Castaneda's death a story was set afloat that the execution had been hurried to avoid a father's revenge. Upon Castafieda's arrival in Guatemala he, together with his wife and beautiful daughter, Isabella, became an inmate of the presidential mansion. Rumor had it that Barillas was over-attentive to the charming daughter. Young Colonel Celso Ruano, who was the accepted suitor of Isabella, was sent on duty to a distant post on the Mexican frontier, and some six or seven months afterward Isabella Castaneda was married to a young Spaniard and received a dowry of $40,000, together with a finca, or farm, as a token of friendship from President Barillas.

Further Troubles.

Two of the Barillas Cabinet were changed in March, 1888, owing to their firm stand in regard to Mexico and Salvador.

Guatemala had come to an amicable and honorable settlement of the Mexican boundary question through the efforts of Dr. Montufar, but Barillas was influenced to repudiate the protocol after it had been signed, so Dr. Montufar sent in his resignation.

Difficulties with Salvador were threatening, and Senor M. A. Herrara, the Guatemalan Minister of Public Instruction, tried to smooth over matters with that Republic, but was ignominiously ousted from the Cabinet for his pains.

Barillas' Cabinet now had him under their thumbs and he became a veritable tool in their hands. E. Martinez Sobral and Francisco Munoz took the places of Montufar and Herrera respectively.

These two, together with the rest of the Cabinet, combined so as to rid Guatemala of all of Barillas' real friends. The Ruano brothers were shot at Matequescuintla last year, and Reyna Barrios, of whom Barillas was inordinately jealous, was exiled from the country.

Secret Treaties Destroyed in Salvador.

In November, 1889, Salvador's palace was destroyed by fire and all the national archives were burned.

Guatemala had long felt the influence of her degrading treaty with Salvador in 1885, and its destruction by fire laid the way open for action.

Barillas asked Menendez to aid him in the election of Camilo Alvarez, but Menendez refused to use his influence with the people of Salvador. This refusal annoyed Barillas greatly and the latter, under the advice of Martinez Sobral, set plans afoot wherewith to crush Menendez as long ago as January last.

The recent sudden death of President Menendez is attributed by many to Guatemalan emissaries, who desired his overthrow in order to pave the way for the election of Alvarez.

Menendez was a plain, outspoken man and a thorough soldier and did all he could to make his country happy and prosperous. He leaves a wife and daughter, Senorita Teresa Menendez. The latter, while one of the belles of society in Salvador, was at the same time the confidante of her father and counselled him in many of his State affairs. She is a brunet, tall and handsome, with sparkling dark eyes and a profusion of black, wavy locks.

IS THE REVOLUTION OVER?

Buenos Ayres Still Disturbed—Celman's Resignation Demanded.

BUENOS AYRES, July 30.—1½ p.m.—The city is quiet. Business is reviving.

RIO JANEIRO, July 30, 5 p.m.—A despatch from Buenos Ayres states that the leaders of the revolution have accepted the Government's terms.

PARIS, July 30.—A despatch from Buenos Ayres says all is quiet there, and the banks and the bourse will resume business to-morrow.

LONDON, July 30.—The Times' special from Buenos Ayres says: The Union Civica state they found boxes of ammunition in the Government stores empty instead of full as the store books indicated. This deception and the error in not cutting the rils and seizing the war minister caused the failure of the popular cause. The exasperation against Celman is indescribable. Unless he resigns it is feared attempts will be made upon his life. The Bourse is closed and the settlement is postponed until August 9. Exchange shops quote gold at 4.80. Celman has laughingly declared that only a military mutiny could show the people how little he thought of resigning. It is reported that the squadron has surrendered. The Minister of War has issued a bulletin pardoning the rank and file of the revolutionists and declaring 200,000 National Guards are ready to defend the country and President Celman. The bulletin is treated with derision and copies are trampled under foot by the people.

QUEBEC'S ACQUISITION.

The Magdalen Islands to Be Taken Over by Purchase for $750,000.

MONTREAL, July 30.—It is affirmed that the Quebec Government intends taking over the Magdalen Islands by purchase, the price mentioned being $750,000. The land would then be sold to the inhabitants, who are mostly French but who now hold it only as rented property.

The Magdalen Islands lie in the St. Lawrence River, close to Gaspe County, in the Province of Quebec, and, indeed, many persons have always supposed they were a part of this country, though, as a matter of fact, they are the property of Admiral Coffin, as a gift from the British Crown. The longest island of the group is named for the owner of the group. It is something like 25 miles long, but very narrow, the rest of the group being a great deal shorter but wider. All of the islands are fertile, but the inhabitants neglect agriculture for the more fascinating pursuit of fishing, which offers the advantages of sometimes giving a fortune in a season to the successful master and crew. Of the natural products of the islands, gypsum is the most important, but this, like everything else, gives place to the fisheries. The latest figures obtainable relating to the latter industry were compiled in 1872, when about 300 boats were engaged in the industry, the proceeds from which realized about one-eighth of a million dollars, the chief items being codfish, mackerel, herring and seal, with the various products of each. The exports of the islands were, in round numbers, double the amount of the imports.

Irish's Balsamic Inhaling Extract.

Public speakers should use Irish's Balsamic Inhaling Extract immediately before and after speaking. For sale Rossin House Drug Store, Toronto.

A Pleasant Trip.

Tourists visiting Montreal during the hot months should not overlook the advantages of the water route. The favorite steamer Ocean leaves Hamilton every Saturday at 10 a.m. and Toronto at 4 p.m., passing through the Thousand Islands by daylight, calling at Kingston, Brockville, Prescott and Cornwall, and arriving in Montreal early Monday morning. Every comfort is to be had on board this steamer, and the officers are both efficient and untiring in their efforts to please. For all information and tickets apply to W. A. Geddes, 69 Yonge-street, Toronto, and at Geddes' wharf.

Excursion to Chautauqua Lake, N. Y.—Only $4 Round Trip.

Just keep this in your mind that on Aug. 8 you can leave Toronto at 3.40 p.m. by the palace steamer Empress of India and will only cost you four dollars, round trip, Toronto to Chautauqua Lake. The Erie Railway will land you right at the lake. For full particulars apply to S. J. Sharp, corner Wellington and Scott-streets, or P. J. Slatter, corner King and Yonge-streets, and at Geddes' wharf.

A Mind Diseased.

BARRIE, July 30.—Angus Cameron, an elderly man, with a large family, committed suicide at Shanty Bay by drowning. He fell on the ice last winter and received injuries which resulted in the deranging of his mind.

Got to Go.

Summer Felts, Straws and Shell Hats at prices away down to clear them out, all new goods and the latest styles. We can give you an elegant Shell Hat in Beaver, Fawn and Pearl colors for $2.50. Felts in all colors, best qualities, $2 to $2.50. We are already showing Fall Styles in Felt Hats. Grant & Co., 77 King-street East. 246

Cooling and refreshing, Adams' Tutti Frutti Gum. Sold everywhere, 5 cents.

MANUEL GARUTIA IS A LEPER

RICH, YOUNG, CULTURED, BUT ISOLATED FROM HIS FELLOW MEN.

Brought to New York from Yucatan to Complete His Education, He Finds That He Is a Victim to a Dreadful Disease—His Physical Dissolution Will Be Slow and Cause Mental Torture.

NEW YORK, July 30.—Manuel Garutia, rich, cultured and young, is under sentence of death by a disease from which no victim has ever recovered. The sentence and the manner of its execution are as diabolical as any invented during the darkest days of the Inquisition. Its principle is that of torture. It is an insidious, lingering death, advancing by almost imperceptible stages, but always advancing; a gradual dissolution of the body which the unclouded mind observes with despair, from which the soul recoils with loathing. There is no momentary reprieve during which the one under sentence may meet his family and friends, to hear their voices and take them by the hand, for their love has been extinguished by fear and the victim is doomed to exile, where he and his associates linger on, a community lost to hope.

There is a word that has not been breathed in the ear of young Manuel Garutia. The merciful physicians have spared him that. That word is "leprosy."

Has Garutia whispered that word to himself? No one knows, but yesterday when Dr. Dillingham visited him and proffered his hand cordially in greeting the unfortunate youth did not respond at once, but looked enquiringly in the physician's face. The sympathetic hand was not withdrawn, and as the young man seized it a smile lighted his calm face and tears dimmed his eyes.

Dead to Pain.

The disease, as manifested in Garutia, consists in lesions of the skin and flesh on different parts of the body and limbs. These spots are scarcely distinguishable to the eye, but they are dead to pain. A sharp instrument may be thrust into certain places in Garutia's breast and he will not be sensible of the fact unless he sees the act. A joint of one finger is missing and the end of another, including the nail, is gone, though in both cases firm flesh has grown over the wounds. Both of Garutia's hands are slightly shrunken and the tendons of the fingers have already begun to contract, giving the hands that claw-like appearance so common to lepers.

Dr. Dillingham and Dr. Edson declare that there is no ground whatever for the report that another boarder at the same house was similarly afflicted.

Manuel Garutia's case is peculiarly pathetic because of his youth, his intelligence and the combination of circumstances which seemed to promise him a long and happy life. To the medical mind his case is only of ordinary interest, for the reason that for a great many years New York has not been without one or more cases of leprosy. The hospitals have contained as many as six or eight at a time. Therejare now two or three, one a Chinaman, in the Charity Hospital, and it is not denied that one or two private institutions are dealing with the disease. Dr. Bryant of the Health Board remembers the case of a leper in Bellevue Hospital. This man left the hospital after a while and has been seen upon the streets. Contagion from leprosy is not nearly so much dreaded by physicians as by the public at large. Dr. Dillingham does not hesitate to shake hands with Manuel Garutia, though leprosy has robbed him of a finger joint. To contract leprosy of the anæsthetic variety frequent and close contact with the person or clothing of the leper is essential. The disease is dangerous really only to the person who has it, and to him it means certain death.

The First Symptoms.

Manuel Garutia is a Spanish-American, 20 years old. His family is one of the wealthiest of many old and wealthy families, whose homes for generations have been in that torrid Mexican peninsula called Yucatan. Manuel lived in a country where outcasts from all the countries of the earth are in the habit of traveling in the hope of meeting a change of fortune, but the gulf which separates the rich from the poor in Yucatan is even greater than in most other places, and the son of the rich Garutia was safe from all possible contact with the low grade of humanity which produces the majority of strange and terrible diseases.

When Manuel Garutia was about eight years old he slightly wounded the end of one of his fingers. The flesh was torn and the nail broken. The boy had always enjoyed good health, but this trifling injury gave him a great deal of trouble. The wound was a long time healing. It never bled, but the raw flesh remained without a covering of clean skin for several weeks, and when at last the finger was apparently sound there was no nail, and the end of the bone pressed against the skin. Neither Manuel nor his parents were alarmed, and the young man desiring to learn the English language, it was arranged that he should enter a military school at Chester, Pa., of which a favorable report had been brought back by a neighbor's son who had been a pupil there. Before he had been many weeks at Chester Manuel discovered a spot on his breast which seemed dead to feeling when he rubbed himself with a towel after bathing. Then he discovered similar spots on other parts of his body. There was only a slight discoloration of the skin, so the matter was half forgotten until an incident occurred which caused him to remember the slow healing of his sore finger in Yucatan.

The Joint Dropped off.

While playing ball one day Manuel received the unyielding sphere on the tip of an outstretched finger. The joint was misplaced, but neither the accident nor the surgeon's setting of the bone caused Manuel much pain. The finger became numb, and the skin and flesh at its end shrunk until one day the injured joint dropped off, painlessly and without the loss of a drop of blood. It seemed as though in getting rid of this joint the finger gained new life, for in a few weeks new skin had covered the wound. In telling the physicians of his symptoms Manuel does not confess to having been worried over the incident just described. He was young, rich and full of the joy of living. His parents came to New York and wrote to him to join them here. Shortly after his arrival here he consulted Dr. Theodore Wiggin of No. 66 West Forty-sixth-street. He asked to be treated for the numbness in his hands and in other parts of his body. Dr. Wiggin told him to call again, and immediately notified the Health Board of his suspicions. It was on July 20 that Manuel was examined in Dr. Wiggin's office by Dr. Dillingham and Dr. Edson of the Board of Health. They decided that the case was one of genuine leprosy.

Garutia being a resident of a foreign country the Health Board wrote to the Surgeon-General at Washington asking what responsibility the Government would assume in the matter. The reply was that the Government only endeavored to prevent the importation of contagious diseases, and that once imported they were to be handled according to the best judgment of the local authorities. Dr. Bryant had already decided that Garutia should be removed to the city's hospital for the treatment of contagious diseases.

Garutia was told that he had a contagious ailment and it was necessary that he should go to a hospital. His habitual calm was disturbed for only a moment. Then he asked permission to remain where he was until his parents had left the city. The physicians answered as kindly as possible that they could not grant this request. An explanation to the parents was necessary, and the scene that followed was extremely affecting.

Chicago Excursion.

The Canadian Pacific Railway will run a special excursion to Chicago, from August 2d to 6th, at very low rate. Tickets and all information can be had at the office of A. F. Webster, 58 Yonge-street.

NEWS OF THE OLD WORLD.

A Big Mail Robbery—Belle Bilton Defeats the Viscount.

PARIS, July 30.—The postoffice authorities discovered to-day that over 125,000 francs had been stolen from a registered mail bag which had been cut in transit.

Belle Bilton's Victory.

LONDON, July 30.—The trial of the action for divorce brought by Viscount Dunlo against his wife, who previous to her marriage was a singer in the music halls, in which Isadore Wertheimer was named as co-respondent, ended to-day with a verdict for the defendant. The court granted the costs of the action against Viscount Dunlo. A vast crowd gathered about the court house awaiting the verdict, and when Lady Dunlo appeared she was greeted with loud cheers.

To Visit His New Island.

BERLIN, July 30.—Emperor William will go to Heligoland on returning from his visit to England.

The Congo Loan Ratified.

BRUSSELS, July 30.—The Senate to-day ratified the bill for a loan of 25,000,000 francs to the Congo State.

Cable Flashes.

M. Senne will interpellate the Government in the French Chamber of Deputies regarding the conditions under which emigration agencies are conducted. Minister Constans will introduce a bill to protect emigrants from bogus agents.

Senor Navarro is raising a kick in the Portuguese Chamber over the payment by Portugal to England of £28,000 on account of the seizures of the Delagoa Bay Railway.

The Zalzach River has overflowed its banks and inundated the surrounding country. The railway station at Bischofshofen is flooded. Many persons along the line of the river have been drowned and their houses destroyed.

"THERE'S MILLIONS IN IT."

Torontonians Getting Rich as the Result of Investing in Lake Superior Mines.

Mr. James Chamberlin, 136 Sherbourne-street, of the firm of Goddard & Chamberlin, has returned from Port Arthur, where he has been looking after mining lands purchased by the firm a few months since. They have three locations, one comprising lots 15Z, 5A, 4A, the last adjoining the famous 3 A mine lot which some years ago was stocked for about $3,000,000 by some Yankee speculators, but operations never amounted to much owing to the financing of the leading stockholders. Half a mile north of this block, which comprises 697 acres, Messrs. Goddard and Chamberlin own the north half of 4 B, 178 acres, which is about 12 miles from Port Arthur. On this they have commenced operations and at a depth of only five feet have struck two promising veins which are expected to lead to a valuable silver deposit. The specimens brought home by Mr. Chamberlin contain considerable of the precious metal, and the quartz is sure to become more valuable as work progresses further below the surface. Shortly after this lot was acquired a fourth interest was offered in it for $800; now $5000 would not purchase the same. Work is to be pushed as rapidly as the capital of the firm will permit, owing to the favorable nature of the indications. The other lot, No. 7 Z, lying on Thunder Bay, about three miles east of the first mentioned block, is also owned by Messrs. Goddard and Chamberlin and is a veritable mountain of amethyst with rich surface signs of silver. Mr. Chamberlin is enthusiastic about the mining resources of the Lake Superior district and confidently asserts that there are millions of undiscovered minerals, as there is a belt of vast wealth in which comparatively little prospecting has been done. There are also, according to his account, numbers of surveyed lots yet open that would be paying investments, indications of silver and iron being plentiful.

Another lucky Torontonian is Captain McGee. Mining Engineer Rowland has had a force of men at work on his gold property at Terrace Bay, five miles east of Schreiber. The location has eleven veins on it, all carrying gold in greater or less quantities, and the mine promises to turn out even better than expected on development.

Tourists' hats at Dineen's.
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Tourists' hats at Dineen's.
Tourists' hats at Dineen's.
Tourists' hats at Dineen's.
Tourists' hats at Dineen's.
Corner King and Yonge-streets.

He Won't Pay It.

OTTAWA, July 30.—Premier Mowat of Ontario has rejected the claim of $17,000 submitted by the Dominion Government for maintenance of lunatics lodged in Manitoba Penitentiary and who came from the disputed territory adjoining Manitoba, now decided to be within the territorial limits of Ontario.

Irish's Balsamic Inhaling Extract

Strengthens the vocal chords. For sale Rossin House Drug Store, Toronto.

United States Notes.

The Montana Supreme Court has decided the Australian ballot law as mandatory and not directory.

The Mississippi election passed off quietly. Two Republicans were placed on the Democratic ticket and elected.

By a runaway accident at Lima, O., Archie Smith, aged 19, and Robert Grant, a boy, were instantly killed.

A Lake Shore freight train was attacked by tramps Monday night near South Bend, Ind. Brakeman Charles Miller was killed, but not until he had slain his assailant.

The Chicago & Grand Trunk has refused to adopt the uniform bill of lading, which some eastern roads have been trying hard to put in vogue. The action of the Grand Trunk may kill the scheme.

Albert Geoghegan, city clerk of Paris, Ill., is missing. He is short in his accounts with a bank in which he worked until a year ago between $5000 and $10,000. His wife is prostrated with grief over the affair.

Texas fever has appeared among the cows near the Chicago city limits. About 20 of them have died from the disease. It is supposed the animals contracted it from refuse dropped from cars in which Texas cattle were brought to the city.

George Francis Train has arranged with The Tacoma Ledger to make an attempt to beat the record for a trip around the world. He will leave Tacoma Aug. 7 on the steamer China, and calculates he can make the circuit of the globe in 57 days.

Henry Bivens, colored, was hanged at Scranton, Miss., for murdering Harry Feig, a German sailor. Bivens announced from the scaffold that he was going straight to heaven. There was a large crowd present, and he seemed to enjoy the interest he was creating.

The farmers of Nebraska have nominated a full state ticket. They declare for unlimited silver coinage, abolition of land monopoly, prohibition of alien ownership, government operation at cost of railroads and telegraphs, tariff reform, eight hours—except for agricultural labor—and the "Australian" ballot.

A Portland (Me.) despatch says: Charles Thompson, his wife and son's wife of Great Chebeague Island report that yesterday while berrying on Goose Island, near Chebeague, they came upon the remains of two children. On a rock were four hands and four feet recently cut off. A large fire had been built near by, and in the charred wood were bones, as if the children's bodies had been burned. They left them without disturbing them. The coroner will investigate.

Sheffield House Importing Company (Registered),

5 Yonge-street, below King, will sell goods retail at wholesale prices. We only keep the best goods. C. E. Robinson, Manager.

The cutters are thoroughly experienced. The tailors the best money can procure and you'll save money by ordering your clothing made at The Model Clothing Store, corner Yonge and Shuter-streets.

A SPLIT IN THE CAMP.

A Sectarian Fight Over Fred. Wright's License.

In May last the License Commissioners notified Frederick Wright of the St. George's Hotel, Queen-street east, that he might sell out, but would not be continued in the business. James McGraw, traveler with O'Keefe & Co., applied for the license, but was told, it is alleged, that there were enough Catholics in the business already. Then John Wilson, formerly proprietor of the Davisville Hotel, loomed up and on Tuesday last he secured the transfer of Wright's privilege to sell liquor. He was backed up by King Bob, and in consequence O'Keefe's man suffered a crushing defeat.

McGraw has quite a number of friends among his co-religionists, and they threaten to make it hot for the Commissioners in not giving him a show. They allege that Wilson got the call because Chairman McMurrich and the successful applicant both belong to the Orange Society. There is considerable dissatisfaction expressed with Commissioner Flynn on the ground that he is not sufficiently self-assertive on the board and allows the interests of his co-religionists to be sacrificed.

SONS OF MERRIE ENGLAND.

Annual Excursion and Picnic of the Members of St. George's Society—Winners in the Sporting Competitions.

Yesterday the members of St. George's Society held their annual excursion and picnic to Victoria Park, and it was one of the most enjoyable occasions conceivable, although the attendance would have been larger had the weather been more favorable. The program was carried out in splendid style, the management being perfect, the contestants numerous in every event, and the prizes generous ones. Amongst those present, in addition to the officials and participants in the games, whose names occur below, The World reporter noticed Messrs. D. B. Read, Q.C., Sec.-Treas. Lugsden, R. Lewis, J. Turner, F. Pierce, G. Robins, J. H. Horswell, F. Toogood, Past President Spooner and others. At 1 p.m. a sumptuous dinner was served in the restaurant. President David Plewes occupied the post of honor, and the president's health was proposed by J. J. Allworth and appropriately responded to, and the past presidents were similarly honored by J. Stockwell, Messrs. R. W. Elliott, G. Virtue, and J. J. Allworth responding. "The Ladies" were toasted by Mr. Hewlett and brought forth the rousing chorus duet, "Here's a health to all good lassies," by Messrs. Spooner and Allworth. During the rain an adjournment was made to the pavilion. When the rain cleared off the sports were resumed, the following comprising the prize-winners:

Archery—First series, 19 entries—1, E. C. Walker; 2, C. Spooner.
Second Series—1, F. Pierce; 2, C. Spooner.
Third series—1, T. D. Plumtree.
Quoits—Messrs. Stockwell and Hewlett.
Flat races, boys under 12—1, Percy Plews; 2, R. Stockwell.
Girls under 12—1, Grace Murray; 2, Violet Summerhays.
Boys under 15—1, D. Murray; 2, J. Grindell.
Girls under 16—Lily Read. Mabel Reath.
Open race 200 yards—1, Sampson; 2, W. Milner.
Three-legged race—W. Dickson and D. Murray.
Race for lasses (putting clothes pegs on line) —1, Annie McRae; 2, Alice Grindell.
Potato race (lads under 14)—1, H. Lugsdin; 2, J. Damp.
Old man's race—E. Grindell.
An impromptu ladies' race was won easily by Miss Powell and the Ladies' Consolation Race by Mrs. Beet.

The tug of war between St. George's Society and Kent Lodge was well contested. It resulted in favor of the Kentish men by two straight pulls. The participants were: St. George's—T. D. Plumtree (anchor), J. J. Allworth, T. V. Gearing, R. Burns, F. B. Lockwood, B. Armstrong; Sons of England—G. N. Lucas (anchor), R. Marshall, A. Watkins, H. Poulter, W. Lush, J. Watson.

The prizes were distributed by the president and Mr. George Virtue, chairman of the sports, after which the excursionists left for home.

Plumtree is a fine disciple of Robin Hood. He captured the archery prize at Hamilton at the A.O.F. sports held there recently.

The greatest enthusiasm and cordiality prevailed and in everything but numbers the occasion was an unquestionable success.

AN INFANT DROWNED.

Two-Year-Old Jimmy Martin Wades to Death at the Island.

James Martin is employed to do odd jobs at the Island and resides with his wife and three children on the western sandbar. Mrs. Martin is in poor health. About 10½ yesterday morning, while Mrs. Martin was alone in the tent, confined to her bed, the youngest child, a boy nearly 2 years old, wandered outside and into the water and was drowned. When the mother, frightened by his continued absence, went out, she was horrified at seeing his body in the water. Life was extinct. Mr. Martin and his wife are industrious Christian people and have suffered much tribulation lately, this loss almost driving them to the verge of despair. The body is to be brought over to Mrs. Garvin's residence, 21 Ontario Place, this morning for interment.

A SEALER SEIZED.

But This is a Family Matter, the Schooner Hailing from Seattle.

VICTORIA, B.C., July 30.—News has been received of the seizure of the Seattle schooner George R. White by the United States customs agent at Ounalaska, which, like the Lettie Fryer, neglected to keep a copy of the bond filed that she would not take firearms into Alaska.

The Victoria schooner Ariel is reported to have been boarded by the cutter Rush and warned to keep out of Behring Sea. A copy of the formal proclamation was given to the captain.

Tired of the War.

LOUISVILLE, July 30.—It is reported arrangements are being made to combine the Players' League and the American Association. A Brotherhood agent conferred to-day with President Phelps of the Association. The plan is for an 8-club league. The eastern clubs are to be placed in New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia and Boston, the Western in St. Louis, Chicago, Cleveland and Louisville The Players and Association clubs in Philadelphia and Brooklyn are to combine. After the best players in the two organizations are retained the remainder will be allowed to go into the minor leagues as inducement for them to enter into a national agreement with the new organization. It is believed the combination will be effected in September.

Personal Mention.

Capt. Sylvester Neelon of St. Catharines is a guest at the Palmer.

Dr. Carveth of College-street has returned to town and has resumed his practice.

E. F. B. Zoellner, senior member of the Mount Forest furniture factory, was at the Palmer House yesterday.

Mr. Samuel Charters was in the city yesterday en route to Brampton, where he has purchased The Conservator newspaper. Mr. Charters has been for a number of years foreman of The Sentinel-Review at Woodstock.

Mr. H. Bourlier (representative of the Allan line) and family have returned from Victoria, B.C., after visiting Tacoma and Puget Sound ports. Like all wise Torontonians who go abroad Mr. Bourlier had The World follow him on his journey and was duly posted when he came back to town.

The Dead.

Robert Vance of Ingersoll is dead, aged 54. He was a Mason and an Oddfellow. Mr. Vance leaves a widow and six children.

DEATHS.

MORTON—Drowned at the western sandbar of the Island, July 30, Jimmie, third son of Andrew T. and Mary Ann Morton, aged 1 year and 10 months.

Funeral from 17 Ontario-place at 2 p.m. Thursday.

STINSON—At 73 Clinton-street, on July 30, Mrs. E. J. Stinson, aged 67 years.

Funeral private.

MENETT—At his parents' residence, 168 King-street west, on Tuesday, July 29, Edwin James Menett, aged 21.

Funeral from the above residence this (Thursday) afternoon at 4 o'clock to St. James' Cemetery.

FOOD FOR THE FIRE FIEND.

SAGINAW SWEPT BY A DESTRUCTIVE CONFLAGRATION.

Lumber Companies Lose Heavily—Property to the Value of $375,000 Wiped Out—A New York Village in Ashes—Chicago Narrowly Escapes a Repetition of the 1871 Episode.

SAGINAW, Mich., July 30.—The most destructive fire in the history of Saginaw occurred last evening, originating from a spark in a roadway of sawdust and refuse wood. It spread over an area ¾ mile long by ½ mile wide