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ELEVENTH YEAR. FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 25, 1890. ONE CENT.

A PIONEER PASSES AWAY.

DEATH OF MR. ROBERT HAY, EX-M.P. FOR CENTRE TORONTO.

The End of a Remarkably Busy Life—A Maker of Furniture Who was Known Throughout the Length and Breadth of the Dominion—What Integrity and Perseverance will Accomplish.

A bunch of black crape hung on the front door of the handsome home at No. 73 St. George-street last night. This denoted that one of the dwellers therein had passed to his long rest.

Robert Hay is dead.

The end came at exactly 5 p.m., the dying man being surrounded by his entire family, and he went out into the next world in the possession of his faculties and in full consciousness of what was passing on around him. Mr. Hay had been ill but ten days, the immediate cause of death being inflammation of the bladder. Before he was stricken down he was enjoying his usual robust health, in fact he was well enough to travel. Previous to his fatal illness he seemed to be one of the strongest men in Toronto for his age, which was 83 years. It was only a very few years ago that he exhibited any of the symptoms of advancing age and any traces of the remarkably active life that this pioneer of Canadian industry had led. His stalwart, robust frame seemed to take much after the pattern of the noble, everlasting oak, which played such an important part in his calling. It was not so many months ago that the deceased's political chief, Sir John Macdonald, met Mr. Hay in King-street, and although the Premier was his junior by close on a decade he (Sir John) declared that he could not keep pace with him as they walked a city block together arm-in-arm. "Put a little quicksilver on your heels, Sir John, and you'll do it handily," replied the departed.

Robert Hay will long be remembered by Torontonians for his sterling character. There was no veneer on him or on his furniture. He spoke out what he thought, and yet there were few men so mild-mannered as he. He lived up to his promises, and his word accordingly was good as his bond. He has an innumerable number of kindly acts to his credit. Of pride he had none; of straightforward manliness he had much. As a result of his long years of perseverance and integrity he left an ample fortune behind him.

In politics he was first of all loyal to the country that he had made his own. He believed in developing her resources, in building up manufactures and all industries, and therefore was a Protectionist.

He was of most active habits. Until a few years ago he was always on the move. For years he was the first man to enter the post-office at 7 o'clock every morning, and if the door did not open on the stroke of the bell he gave it a substantial kick that the clerks inside knew well. He was to be seen driving about town, between his factory and his store, in an open buggy drawn by a fat pony—always on the go.

The furniture made by his firm will be his best memorial. When good black walnut was plenty in this country immense quantities of it found its way into the yard and factory of Jacques & Hay and left it in furniture of all kinds and of the most substantial make. Honest, heavy, polished wood throughout. Veneer, as we know it to-day, had not then come into use. We have heard critics say that this furniture was not all of it artistic; we venture the prediction that Jacques & Hay's furniture, now that its manufacture has for some years been a thing of the past, will steadily rise in value and become known far and wide for its honest handicraft, the quality of its material, and in many instances the merit of its design.

In addition to his activity as a manufacturer Mr. Hay was an enthusiastic breeder of prize cattle. He owned a magnificent farm at New Lowell, in the County of Simcoe, and his magnificent herds of Galloways carried off many red tickets at the Canadian fairs.

Mr. Hay was essentially a self-made man. He was a Scotchman by birth. His parents were Robert Hay and Elizabeth Henderson and he was born in the parish of Tippermuir, Perthshire, on May 18, 1808. At the age of 14 he became an apprentice to a cabinet maker in the town of Perth. After serving his apprenticeship he worked for some time as a journeyman, and then, in 1831 he sailed for Canada and landed in Montreal, in June, and after spending two months in that city he came to Toronto on Sept. 11 of the same year, where he found employment. In 1835 he formed a partnership with John Jacques, a native of Cumberlandshire, England, under the name and style of Jacques & Hay, and commenced business on a very limited capital as cabinet makers, etc. They were twice burned out and lost many thousands of dollars in property and machinery. But this did not discourage these persevering men. They rebuilt their workshops and since then fortune has smiled on them. In 1870 Mr. Jacques retired from the business with a competency and Charles Rogers and George Craig were taken into partnership and the name changed to H. Hay & Co. The partnership continued until 1885, when the firm was wound up and Mr. Hay retired from active business. During all these years the factory of Jacques & Hay, on the Esplanade at the foot of Bay-street, was a veritable hive of industry, hundreds of workmen finding employment.

In September, 1878, Mr. Hay was elected to represent Centre Toronto in the House of Commons, and again in 1883 he was returned by the same constituency. Mr. Hay at one time allied himself with the Reform Party, but during the depression in trade he supported the National Policy, and ever after that he cast in his lot with the Conservative party. According to one biographer he favored temperance reform and prohibition.

On Nov. 14, 1847, Mr. Hay married Mary Dunlop, a native of Glasgow. This lady died in 1871, having borne eight children. Four of them are now alive: Mrs. Davidson, wife of John I. Davidson, president of the Toronto Board of Trade, and of the grocery house of Davidson & Hay; Mrs. Kay, wife of Mr. John Kay, of John Kay, Son & Co.; Mrs. Turnbull, and Captain John Hay of the Royal Grenadiers.

The funeral will be at 2½ p.m. to-morrow.

Death of Mrs. Hall.

Mrs. Margaret Hall, widow of the late William Hall and mother of Mr. Mark Hall and Mrs. James Ritchey, died yesterday afternoon in her 82nd year. This lady settled here early in the thirties, in the days of muddy Little York. Her husband, who died some six years ago, was an active Reformer. He was engaged in the building business.

THE FLOUR MARKET.

Minneapolis' Output—Prices About the Same—The Exports.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 24.—The Northwestern Miller says: The aggregate flour production last week was 123,200 barrels. Orders are not coming in as freely as millers would like and some mills are fast catching up with those they had booked ahead. There is some talk about the necessity of curtailing production again soon if business does not improve. There has not been much life to the flour market the past week, this dulness possibly being more since Saturday than before. Prices are about the same. Bakers and low grades are not in very good demand for export. Patents are usually reported slow of sale. The export shipments last week were 43,900 bbls.

The flour output of the Minneapolis mills for June was the smallest of the present crop year. However, for the past ten months the total grind was 887,000 barrels ahead of that of last season. The direct exports for June were extremely light, though for the ten months the figures exceed last year's work by 500,000 barrels.

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

THE GIFT FROM QUEBEC.

Premier Mercier's Letter to the Chancellor of the University of Toronto.

OFFICE OF THE FIRST MINISTER,
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
QUEBEC, June 30, 1890.

Hon. Edward Blake, M.P., Toronto:

MY DEAR SIR.—Enclosed please find copy of the order-in-council authorizing the lieutenant-governor-in-council to pay $10,000 to the Toronto University, in execution of the resolution of the House passed March 15 last, and also the official check for said amount.

You have no idea how happy I feel to be in a position to send you these documents.

With my best wishes for you personally and for the noble institution of which you are the worthy chancellor, I beg to remain, my dear Mr. Blake, yours very truly, HONORE MERCIER.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the University yesterday this resolution was unanimously passed:

The Board of Trustees of the University of Toronto beg leave to acknowledge the receipt of the sum of $10,000, being the gift voted to the university by the Legislature of the Province of Quebec as their expression of sympathy with the university in the great calamity in which its buildings were destroyed by fire. The Board of Trustees gratefully acknowledge the liberality of the Province of Quebec and beg leave to record their high appreciation of the generous gift and of the cordial assurances of good-will towards this institution and of personal esteem for its chancellor, with which the Premier, Hon. Honore Mercier, has accompanied the transmission of the gift.

UNCLE SAM MAY TAKE A HAND.

The Rifles Taken From the American Steamer Colima Will Possibly Cost Guatemala Dearly.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The announcement of the fact that the Guatemalan authorities boarded the Pacific mail steamer at a Guatemalan seaport and seized many cases of rifles shipped from San Francisco for Salvador causes much surprise here, and the question is asked whether this arbitrary act upon the part of Guatemala will not tend to further complicate matters.

The Pacific mail steamers fly the United States flag, and it is possible that the boarding of the steamer and the seizure of a portion of her cargo may prove to be a serious breach of international law, which should justify our Government in treating it as a casus belli.

To say the least it was a most ill-advised proceeding on the part of Guatemala, for the United States is the only government to whom she can look for protection in the event that Mexico should show a disposition to interfere in the Central American difficulty.

Both Secretary Blaine and Assistant-Secretary Wharton are absent from the city and Assistant-Secretary Adee is quite unwell, so no information could be obtained from the department as to the probable view the administration may take of this seemingly gross breach of international courtesy.

By Way of Berlin.

BERLIN, July 24.—Despatches received here state that the United States and Mexico will offer to act as arbitrators to the questions at issue between the Central American Republics.

SALVADOR'S SIX VICTORIES.

Many Killed and Wounded on Both Sides—Determined to Be Free.

LIBERTAD, San Salvador, July 24.—News has been received confirming the reports of the success of the Salvador forces beyond the frontier in Guatemalan territory. The Salvador army has now gained six battles, capturing a large quantity of arms and ammunition. Many were killed and wounded on both sides.

The Salvador forces are now pushing their way into the interior of Guatemala and are meeting with success at every step. Great enthusiasm prevails and the intention is to overthrow the government of President Barrillos before coming to any agreement.

Salvador is determined to free itself from the yoke of Guatemala and to assure its liberty and independence.

Conflicting Reports.

CITY OF MEXICO, July 23.—Guatemala advices Eyetas' army attacked the Guatemalans near the frontier of Guatemala yesterday and the Salvador forces were routed, leaving many dead, wounded and three cannons in Gen. Sanchez' hands. San Salvador advices are exactly to the contrary, claiming five victories and the capture of a large amount of booty.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND DISPUTE.

Extinguishment of French Rights the Way out of the Trouble.

[Special Cor. Montreal Gazette.]

ST. JOHNS, Nfld., July 17.—The case of the colony, in regard to the burning question of French treaty rights, becomes every day stronger. Every fresh development points to the necessity of effecting a settlement that will be satisfactory to the people of this country. Each new light that is cast on the whole subject discovers, more and more than before, the impossibility of continuing the present state of affairs and prolonging the joint occupancy of half the island by British and French subjects. No solution of the difficulties can now be entertained which does not take as its basis the surrender, on the part of the French, of all their fishing privileges, acquired by treaty, on the shores of this island.

The conclusion of the whole matter is just this—the old treaties are virtually abrogated—England is powerless to enforce them. The British Government will never venture to ask Parliament to pass a coercion act to compel the colonists to give way to the French and to "proclaim" half the island. It is still more improbable that our local parliament will legislate in favor of the French. The treaties have been broken over and over by the French; they are now mere waste paper. There is but one way for England out of this unprecedented and almost humiliating position—to extinguish, as best she can, all French claims on the shores of this island. Compensation to France elsewhere is surely possible. Should France refuse to treat on this basis, then let England insist on her own interpretation of the treaties and enforce this with a strong hand and to the very letter.

THE SCOURGE OF LEPROSY.

Dr. Smith Investigating the Reports from Anticosti Island.

OTTAWA, July 24.—Mr. Lowe, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, was seen in reference to the reports recently published to the effect that leprosy had broken out in Anticosti. Dr. Smith, inspecting physician of the Tracadie (N.S.), Lazaretto, had written Mr. Lowe said, that he was about to investigate the rumor, and will report the facts of the case to the department as soon as he has ascertained them.

There is ground for the supposition that the disease exists in Anticosti, from the fact that a suspected family went from Port Mansfell, Caraquet, to the Island of Anticosti some years ago. Referring to cases in the portion of New Brunswick from which this family is supposed to have removed, Dr. Smith in his report last December said: "Of late leprosy has been dying out in Tracadie, but finding cases outcropping in the neighboring districts I made a special tour of investigation, and found a growing form of the disease between Caraquet and Shippegan, tracing also from this centre several cases to other settlements, which in turn will, if overlooked, become new foci of the disease. Leprosy is dying out in Tracadie, so long its hiding place; and if the legal obstacles to its prompt segregation elsewhere were removed, it would soon disappear from ever from our shores."

A Monster Perch.

[From The St. Catharines Journal.]

On Wednesday evening Mr. Newell Bate and Mr. J. B. Malcolmson, of Taylor & Bate's brewery, drove down to the "15" to fish at the grass beds. While there Mr. Bate caught a 4-pound perch, the biggest ever known.

A MYSTERIOUS EXPLOSION.

THREE PERSONS KILLED AND SIX INJURED.

Bullard's Boarding House at Savannah, Ga., Blown Up at 1 o'Clock in the Morning—The Building a Heap of Ruins—Rumors of an Ugly Nature—Several Narrow Escapes.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 24.—W. J. Bullard's boarding house, a three-story brick dwelling at 203 Congress-street, was blown up at 1.20 o'clock this morning. Three persons were killed and six injured, two of whom will probably die.

There were 18 people in the house. The explosion shattered the walls, which collapsed in an instant a mass of ruins. Most of the occupants of the house were asleep and were hurled from their beds and either buried under the falling debris or thrown on top of it. The killed are:

MRS. W. J. BULLARD.
MR. LOCKLEY.
GUS ROBIE.

The wounded are:

John Roberts, right ankle fractured and concussion of the brain from the shock.
L. J. Tate, contusion of face and chest.
Meedon Hywood (colored), shoulder dislocated and bruised.
J. A. Rimes, slightly bruised.
Edward S. Everitt, slightly bruised.
Mrs. Edward S. Everitt, slightly bruised.
Sam King (colored), badly injured about body.

The first person taken out of the ruins was L. J. Tate, collector for the Citizens' Bank, who was sleeping on the second floor and was pinned down by falling timbers. A few minutes later the mangled body of Mrs. Bullard was found eight feet under a pile of bricks, beneath the room where she was sleeping. Robie's body was taken out at 3 o'clock and was laid in Franklin-square on a mattress. Robie came here from New York a month ago and was employed by McDonoghue & Co. as scroll-man. He slept in the front hall room on the second floor, and was found under a sheet in the bed, where he had evidently been killed as he slept. He has a wife in New York, from whom he received a letter a day or two ago. He was about 40 years old. The body of Lockley was found about 4 o'clock. It was the last taken out of the building.

J. A. Rimes, who was sleeping in the front room on the third floor with Roberts, was hurled to the second floor, and was pinned between the bed and floor until he was pulled out by the firemen. He did not see Roberts after the explosion occurred. The first he heard was a grinding noise and then came the crash and then a blank. The next he knew was being taken out from under the debris. He was slightly bruised.

Mr. and Mrs. Everitt, who were sleeping in the front room on the second floor, were pulled out from under the ceiling above, which had fallen in on them. Mrs. John Hayes' baby, who were sleeping in the room back of Mr. and Mrs. Everitt, escaped unhurt and were lifted out by the firemen.

As fast as the injured people were taken out they were carried into the rear of Andrew Jackson's residence, just east of the fallen building. Jack Roberts, who slept with J. A. Rimes on the third floor, sustained severe injuries about the body and head. Mr. Bullard, who was sleeping with his wife, had a marvelous escape and received but a few slight bruises. Mrs. Bullard was dead when taken out. She was fearfully crushed.

The cause of the explosion is a mystery. There are many rumors of an ugly nature, but nobody will take the responsibility of making a direct statement. One man insinuated that there had been a row in the house toward the end of the 'possum party, which the inmates had been indulging. The building was a three-story tenement built in the French flat style and faced north and south. The two top floors were used as sleeping apartments. The explosion blew the entire building to the northward. Some of the furniture was blown across St. Julian-street into splinters, while the flying bricks went as far as Bay-street. The entire structure collapsed outward in Congress-street.

Two Killed by this Explosion.

PATERSON, N.J., July 24.—The corning mill of the Laflin & Rand Powder Works at Mountain View blew up to-day with terrific force. Two workmen in the building at the time were killed.

Free After Eight Years in Jail.

WOODSTOCK, July 24.—A. S. Ball has received a telegram from the Attorney-General's Department notifying him that an order-in-council has been made discharging his client, Mrs. Nancy Legg, who has been confined in the jail since 1882, when she was arrested on a charge of infanticide. She will be taken to Michigan and cared for at the home of her son.

The girl, a young domestic, deposited her babe in a privy vault. She was weak-minded, but not sufficiently demented to warrant her incarceration in an asylum, and in consequence of her enfeebled health she was not sentenced to the penitentiary.

Hay, Hay, Hay—Buyers will do well to call at 74 Colborne-street. Choice Timothy Hay selling at $9 and $9.50 per ton. 135

A Pension for Dr. Mary Walker.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Senator Evarts to-day introduced a bill directing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to Dr. Mary Walker $10,000 to reimburse her for services and sufferings as an assistant surgeon in the Union army during the war of the rebellion.

The Wife of the Shah.

[From The London Standard.]

The wife of the Shah of Persia has arrived in Berlin and the newspaper reporters are making prodigious efforts to get a glimpse of the lady's face. So far their efforts have been vain, for on all occasions the lady wears a veil extending from just below her eyes to the hem of her skirt. The reporters agree, however, in the particulars that the Shah's wife is of short and chunky stature; that she dresses in quiet fashion, and that her figure and attire are such as to give the impression that she is a woman past middle age. Upon her journey this lady is attended by a small retinue, and it is believed that madame carried the provisions of the party with her, for when she alighted at Berlin she made her appearance with a huge lunch basket on her arm.

Might Have Been Rich.

[From The New York Sun.]

Pasteur might have been the richest man in the world if he had cared for the commercial value of his discoveries and protected them by patents. In addition to his discoveries in the prevention of hydrophobia he discovered the cause of a mysterious disease among silkworms, which threatened to destroy the silkworm industry in France, and applied a remedy. The wine-growers of France and Italy complained of their vines being slow to mature and their grapes to turn sour; Pasteur's investigations of the yeast germs taught the grower how these evils could be cured. He discovered the microbe which propagates disease in sheep, and suggested a remedy. These discoveries represent a gain to the community of many millions of dollars, but the great scientist has made no effort to profit personally from any of them.

The Champion Rattlesnake Story.

[From The Beaver Utonian.]

Last week a negro killed a monster rattlesnake six miles this side of Clover Valley, on the Union Pacific extension from Milford. The only weapon which the darkey had was in the form of earth clods, but he succeeded in crushing out the life of the rattler, and upon examination found the snake to measure 10 feet in length, with ninety-six rattles and a button on the lateral extremity. This would give an almost phenomenal age to the snake, making it about 100 years old. The skin and rattles have been taken north to Salt Lake, whence they will be shipped to the East.

A COUNTRY OF CRISES.

Resignation of the Argentine Republic's War Minister.

BUENOS AYRES, July 24.—War Minister Racedo has resigned, causing another ministerial crisis. Gold is at 209.

Buenos Ayres the capital city of Argentine Republic, has been in a state of latent revolution for some months past. The trouble has been caused principally by the wretched financial condition into which the entire country has been brought. In the third week of April last the gold barometer showed startling variations and the atmosphere was surcharged with revolutionary elements. It was feared then that an outbreak might occur at any moment. The President accepted the resignation of the Cabinet, and gold, the unerring barometer of public opinion, touched 318. For years past the country has been in a state of inflated prosperity, people have been living in a state of wild extravagance, and official robbery in high places has been the rule. After the revolution of 1880 Gen. Julio A. Roca became president and the country entered upon an era of prosperity. In October, 1886, Dr. Miguel Juares Celman, the present chief, was put into the presidential chair by Gen. Roca, his brother-in-law, who had hoped to keep control, but in this was disappointed.

The Government has been guilty of excessive extravagance, caused mainly by the enormous flow of gold into the country from England, which assisted the boom of unhealthy speculation. New towns rose up everywhere as if by magic, and the people went crazy in gambling. But the paper towns collapsed, land fell 50 per cent., and ruin was the order of the day. National banks had been allowed to issue unlimited paper, and, while practically repudiating that paper, paid a dividend of 20 per cent. Whenever the Government was pressed for money to pay English creditors enormous tracts of land were sold off to meet the emergency. Thus the credit of the country has been artificially kept up in London, while the Republic has been growing more and more impoverished. There is a large party in the Argentine which clamors for the resignation of President Celman, in which case he would be succeeded by Dr. Pellegrini, the vice-president, who has a reputation for honesty of purpose. Gen. Lavalle will, it is thought, come to the front as dictator in case of actual revolution.

A NEW SOCIETY FORMED.

The Followers of Mr. Haslam Break Away from the Old Vocal Society—Avoiding an Injunction.

Fifty-four members of the late Toronto Vocal Society met in Association Hall last night. As was fully expected, the result was the formation of a new organization to be known as "The Haslam Vocal Society." Mr. H. English occupied the chair and Mr. W. C. Fox acted as secretary. The reply from President George Musson declining to call a meeting of the society was read, after which this resolution was passed on motion of Mr. D. E. Cameron and Mrs. Walsh:

In view of the failure of the negotiations with the committee of the Toronto Vocal Society for a conference to settle the difficulties now pending, that this society reorganize, adopt a constitution and elect officers.

This committee was appointed to draft a provisional constitution: D. E. Cameron, J. Kidner, J. H. Green, W. C. Fox. Their report was adopted as follows:

1. That the organization be known as "The Haslam Vocal Society."

2. That the management consist of a patron, honorary president, president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer, assistant secretary and a committee of management of five ladies and three gentlemen, and that the conductor be elected annually by the society.

3. The objects of the society shall be to cultivate and encourage the study of the highest class of unaccompanied part singing and concerted vocal music with a view to public performance.

Mr. Cameron stated that some of the members were desirous of continuing under the name of the Toronto Vocal Society, but he had ascertained that on Feb. 27 last a declaration had been filed incorporating "The Toronto Vocal Society" under the Benevolent Societies' Act. The declaration bore the names of the committee of last year, Messrs. Kerr, Kemp, Tiffin, Musson, Blake, McNamara and Ambrose. Should this society adopt the same name the committee might secure an injunction restraining them from using it, and whether the injunction was likely to be successful or not he did not consider it advisable to enter into litigation in connection with the matter. The announcement of Mr. Cameron with reference to the incorporation proceedings elicited many expressions otherwise than complimentary to the committee.

These officers were elected:

Patron—Col. Sir Casimir Stanislaus Gzowski, K.C.M.G., aide-de-camp to Her Majesty.
Honorary President—George A. Cox.
President—D. E. Cameron.
Vice-President—James Martin.
Secretary—William C. Fox.
Assistant Secretary—C. P. Whalen.
Treasurer—Harry English.
Committee—Mrs. (Dr.) J. B. Hall, Mrs. Walsh, Miss Barr, A. H. Green, D. F. McCloskey, E. C. Clark.

A Good Run.

It requires an exceptional incentive to start a run at this time of the season, but a dollar or saved on a first-class summer hat is the incentive that should cause a very good run on what is left of Dineen's stock of summer hats. The object is to clear it out to make room for the new fall stock. There is over two months of seasonable wear in the straw hat you buy at Dineen's to-day. The hats are of elegant material and fashionable shapes. To-day Dineen will begin to sell them at a great reduction. Some have been reduced to half price, they sold last week; but the greatest reduction is on the hats and caps for travelers and tourists and for boating, tennis, cricket, camping and Island wear. This means style, quality and low prices at Dineen's, corner King and Yonge-streets.

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.

The success of the Order Tailoring Department at The Model Clothing Store, corner Yonge and Shuter-streets, has been phenomenal, 'tis the prices do it.

A Brakeman Badly Hurt.

BRANTFORD, July 24.—Brakeman P. A. Shea met with a serious accident yesterday morning between Brantford and Harrisburg. There were some freight cars on the train, and Shea in climbing down from the last car to get on the engine missed his footing and fell on the tender of the engine and from there to the ground. He broke three ribs in the fall and injured himself internally. He is lying at Harrisburg in a precarious condition, being unable to be removed.

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.

BIRTHS.

BLACKSTOCK—On Wednesday, the 23d July, at Longwood, Torquay, South Devon, England, the wife of Thomas G. Blackstock of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

HALL—SUTHERLAND—July 23d, at Immanuel Baptist Church, by the Rev. W. H. Cline, Robert J. Hall, A.C.O. Can., to Isabel E. Sutherland, youngest daughter of Mrs. Newton, 199 Wellesley-street.

DEATHS.

HALL—On the 24th inst., at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. James Ritchey, 639 Sherbourne-street, Margaret, widow of the late William Hall, in the 83d year of her age. Funeral on Friday, private.

HAY—At 43 St. George-street, on July 24, Robert Hay, in his 83d year. Funeral on Saturday, the 26th, at 2.30 p.m. No flowers.

Singers and public speakers chew Adams' Tutti Frutti Gum, 5 cents.

THE BURNING OF THE EGYPT

ALL ON BOARD SAVED BY THE MANHATTAN.

Gladstone Praises Salisbury for the Anglo-German Agreement but Will Not Vote on the Bill for the Cession of Heligoland—The Dockmen's Strike—Ireland Wins the Elcho.

LONDON, July 24.—The steamer Manhattan sighted the Egypt in full blaze in lat. 40-28 north long. 38 west, but being laden with oil dared not go near the burning vessel. She lowered her boats, however, and saved all on board the Egypt. Captain Robinson of the Manhattan, who formerly sailed in the National line, informed the rescued officers he had only enough provisions for 40 persons, and a discussion was had as to whether or not to make the Azores, 250 miles distant. It was finally decided to proceed for Dover, and everyone was placed on short rations.

There were 406 head of cattle on the Egypt and all were burned to death or breaking loose and plunging overboard were drowned. For a time there was much confusion on the Egypt but no panic. The National Company chartered a tug at Dover to meet the Manhattan and supply her with provisions. She started at 6 o'clock this evening with a full supply of provisions and other necessaries for the rescued people.

Captain James Sumner of the Egypt is the commodore of the National line. The company do not insure their vessels, but put the amount which they would have to pay as premiums into a special fund on account of their vessels.

Upon arriving at Dover the Manhattan sent the crew of the Egypt ashore in boats. The landing of the shipwrecked sailors was watched by a great crowd. It transpires that as the Manhattan approached the Egypt the German ship Gustave and Oscar, which was lying near by, sent up signals of distress. The decks of the German vessel were found crowded with the 95 men of the crew of the Egypt. There was no room for them on the German vessel.

According to an official statement the fire occurred 1100 miles from Landsend, the flames first appearing among bales of cotton stowed over the boilers. The fire dried up the pumps until they refused to work.

The Cession of Heligoland.

LONDON, July 24.—In the House of Commons to-day Sir James Fergusson moved that the bill providing for the cession of Heligoland to Germany pass its second reading. He advocated the bill.

Mr. Gladstone made a speech in support of the African portion of the Anglo-German agreement. He paid a tribute to Lord Salisbury for the part he had taken in effecting the agreement, which he urged was conceived in a spirit of regard for the interests of England. Mr. Gladstone blamed the Government for not securing beforehand an agreement with France regarding Zanzibar. He said the House had never before been asked to vote a portion of territory. There had been several cessions of territory without the consent of the Commons being asked. He was not disposed to make a precedent on a subject of profound practical importance in the constitution, and would therefore decline to vote on the bill.

The debate was adjourned.

The Dockmen's Strike.

LONDON, July 24.—Work on the London and St. Catharine docks has stopped, the Dock Laborers' Union having ordered out the men because the directors refused to allow representatives of the union to go inside the docks to ascertain if men had the proper cards issued by the union.

The Dock Laborers' Union at Cardiff is supporting the strike for shorter hours on Saturday, an increase in wages and the abolition of middlemen. Benjamin Tillett is organizing the strikers. The strike threatens to paralyze the whole trade of Bristol Channel.

The trouble at the London and St. Catharine docks has been settled, the directors yielding to the demands of the union.

The Queen and Her Guards.

LONDON, July 24.—Advices from Osborne, where the Queen is now stopping, state that Her Majesty is completely prostrated by the trouble with the guards. She has always regarded the Grenadiers as the elite of her household troops, and their mutiny came upon her as a shock. For the past week she has been in daily and hourly telegraphic communication with the War Office, and has insisted upon being kept informed upon every phase of the movement. Before leaving Windsor for Osborne she summoned the Duke of Cambridge, Lord Wolseley and six other leading generals in extraordinary council to explain the deplorable incidents. The Queen insisted upon their suggesting remedies, which she will see carried out, and has expressed her determination to probe the grievance of the men to the bottom. It is stated to-night that Col. Maitland has been summoned to Osborne by the Queen, and will receive an audience to-morrow.

Minister Reid's Denial.

PARIS, July 24.—Whitelaw Reid, the United States Minister, explicitly denies the truth of the alleged interview with him in which he is represented as denouncing the McKinley Bill and declaring that the people of the United States would not long endure the tariff, etc. He says he saw no journalist and authorized nobody to speak on the subject in his name. The Secretary of the American Legation, who alone responds to press requests for information, denies the accuracy of the interview.

A Riot in Chile.

LONDON, July 24.—A despatch from Valparaiso states that a mob attacked a number of stores in the city of Santiago, the capital of the republic, and sacked them. The military quelled the disturbance.

Farmer Chaplin Talks.

LONDON, July 24.—Mr. Chaplin, Minister of Agriculture, to-day delivered an address at the Lincoln Agricultural Show. He said the recent rise in the prices of agricultural products was due to advance in the price of silver, which, in turn, was occasioned by the recent passage of the Silver Bill by the American Congress.

Carnegie's Liberality.

LONDON, July 24.—Mr. Carnegie has donated £10,000 for a library at Ayr.

Ireland Wins the Elcho Shield.

LONDON, July 24.—Ireland won the Elcho Shield at Bisley to-day.

Cable Flashes.

Two British delegates will be sent to Paris to settle with Ribot the new limits of French influence in the Lake Tchad region.

The American schooner William Rice has been lost at sea. The whole crew, consisting of sixteen persons, perished. The vessel was on a voyage from Gloucester to Ireland.

The Siberian cattle plague is ravaging the Province of Riazan. Cattle, horses and sheep are dying by thousands. A number of peasants have also contracted the disease, but no fatal cases have been reported.

Mr. Baker, the Wesleyan missionary, who was Premier of Tonga, has arrived at Auckland. Mr. Baker was expelled from Tonga, the native chiefs having signed a document declaring that the populace would kill him if he remained on the island.

At Barcelona 2000 factory strikers attempted to parade but were dispersed by the police. The Government has forbidden processions and open air meetings. The strike movement is becoming general among the factories.

The International Arbitration Conference has voted in favor of the insertion of arbitration clauses in commercial and other treaties, pending the conclusion of the general arbitration treaties. The conference will meet again in Rome in 1891.

Servia has sent another note to the Porte in which she strongly insists that Turkey shall make reparation for the murder of the Servian Consul at Pristina. Servia threatens to sever diplomatic relations with the Porte.

The Italian Government has sent a note to the Government of Austria regarding the dissolution by the latter Government of the Trieste Irredentist Society, known as Pro Patria. The Italian papers express much indignation at the action of Austria in dissolving the society.

Catharine Wood, a notorious Atlantic steamer sharp, was convicted in Liverpool of stealing a diamond ring belonging to a Mrs. Van Houten on board the steamer Etruria. This woman has crossed the Atlantic 25 times, stealing money, jewelry and other articles of value at every opportunity. Sentence was deferred.

The negotiations between France and England regarding colonial matters are progressing. Lord Salisbury desired to include the question of French rights in Egypt and Newfoundland in the discussion, but M. Ribot, the French Prime Minister, refused absolutely to discuss these questions, and upheld the claims of France.

The Emperor of Germany will arrive at St. Petersburg Aug. 14. He will proceed to the Peterhoff and will witness the manœuvres at Krasskoezelo. In view of the Emperor's visit the increased friendliness of the Russian press for France is significant. The Russian papers advocate a Russo-French alliance against the European coalition which, they allege, is directed against Russia and France.

BLAINE'S NOVEL PLEA.

An American Opinion on the Behring Sea Correspondence.

NEW YORK, July 24.—The Herald says editorially: Secretary Blaine's part in the correspondence sent to the House yesterday is hardly calculated to add to his diplomatic laurels.

Either the United States has exclusive jurisdiction in Behring Sea or it has not.

If it has, neither England nor any other nation has any rights or privileges there except such as we may choose to accord. Neither Canadian nor any other sealers have any business in those waters, and if caught there must take the consequences. The whole sea is American dominion—as much beyond as within the three mile limit.

If the jurisdiction of the United States is not exclusive, the waters are open as high seas to the nations of the world. Foreign fishermen have an equal right there with our own. We have no authority to prohibit their taking seals. The close time by law is a matter for international agreement. Forcible seizure of Canadian sealers is a violation of their rights.

Hence, when the British Government took official notice of the seizures last year, which was the beginning of this correspondence, there were but two logical courses open to the Administration at Washington.

One was to assert an exclusive right to Behring Sea and politely but firmly remind Lord Salisbury that the Canadian sealers caught there had no business in those waters and were properly seized, as any others would be that might be caught.

The other was to recognize the force of England's complaint and proceed to an agreement for the protection of the seals.

Mr. Blaine has not taken either of these courses. He set out to defend the seizures, not on the only ground on which they could be justified—namely, our control of the waters—but on the ground that the seized vessels "were engaged in a pursuit that was in itself contra bonos mores."

This novel plea was in effect an admission that the United States could not maintain the claim of exclusive jurisdiction. The admission was emphasized by the readiness of Mr. Blaine to negotiate some international plan for the protection of the seal. For if the United States controlled the waters, why make a special plea for the seizures and why admit England to a joint regulation of the fisheries?

Lord Salisbury was not slow to attack this position in its weakest points. He denied that catching seals was contrary to public morals or policy, and maintained that even if it was it was not a thing to be considered on the high seas by any national legislation without international concurrence. The force of this reasoning seems to have struck Mr. Blaine, for later on he appears to have abandoned the position and taken other ground.

Just what that ground is precisely is not wholly clear. He does not yet argue that Behring Sea is a closed sea. We do not understand that he claims for the United States absolute dominion over it. He does, however, contend for control of the seal fisheries on the ground that Russia exercised such control and we acquired Russia's rights. The difficulty with this contention is that we cannot control the fisheries unless we hold dominion over the sea, and we cannot hold this dominion unless it is a closed sea.

The correspondence is not yet concluded. Let us hope that the discussion will turn from one of right to one of policy. Both sides are agreed as to the value of the seal fisheries and the importance of their protection. The interests of both the United States and England will be best served by a satisfactory agreement for protection.

Blaine Smart but Wrong.

LONDON, July 25.—The Chronicle says: Mr. Blaine proves himself an abler man in controversy than Lord Salisbury, although having a worse case to defend. The representatives of England seem mere babies in the hands of Mr. Blaine. It is obvious that Lord Salisbury at an early period of the discussion became sensible of his inferiority in dialectic skill to his opponent, lost his temper and deliberately insulted Mr. Blaine by declaring he conducted the negotiations in the interests of a party and not of the country. Lord Salisbury has never been guilty of a more reprehensible breach of diplomatic courtesy. Happily Mr. Blaine, untouched by the taunt, was contented to drive Lord Salisbury into a corner. Clever as Mr. Blaine's logic may be, it does not alter the fact that no claim—Russian or American—no admission of John Quincy Adams, can convert a vast open sea into a mare clausum.

Their Bite is Worse than Their Bark.

[From The Bowmanville Sun.]

Britain's muzzled war-dogs quietly swimming around in the vicinity of the disputedsea have not barked yet, but their presence has had a wonderful effect in cooling the ardor of those who have delighted in robbing sealing schooners.

Commissioner Brown Loading Up.

OTTAWA, July 24.—Mr. Adam Brown, M. P., is busy with Government Statistician Johnston collecting information in regard to the import trade of the West Indies. Mr. Brown will cull from these the articles which it may be reasonably expected that Canada can supply to these islands. After these preparations are completed he will comunicate with the manufacturers and producers of Canada informing them of the arrangements with the Government respecting the transportation of such exhibits as are likely to foster Canada's trade with the West Indies. Later on, Mr. Brown proposes to investigate the banking arrangements of these countries so as to be able to post shippers of goods to the Jamaica exhibition upon the commercial facilities upon which they can depend. Of course there will be the transportation arrangements to see to, and a mass of information upon the whole matter to be collected and studied up.

U.S. Bond Purchases.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The Treasury Department to-day purchased bonds to the amount of $5,838,050 under the circular of July 19.

The U. S. Bankruptcy Bill.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The bankruptcy bill passed the House this afternoon.

Personal Mention.

Mr. Walter Cassels, sr., who has been very ill for some time, is believed to be past recovery. His condition last night was not improved.