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ELEVENTH YEAR. SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 24, 1890.--EIGHT PAGES. ONE CENT.

WEALTH UNTOLD

Old Ontario Is Rich in Minerals and Mines.

THE COMMISSION MAKES ITS REPORT

We Have Magnetic and Hematitic Iron Ores, Gold, Galena, Plumbago, Arsenic, Mica, Fibrous Serpentine, Apatite, Granite, Marble, Freestone, Silver-bearing Veins, Copper, etc.—The Industry Requires Development, as the Progress Being Made Is Somewhat Slow—The United States Said to be the Principal Customer for Our Minerals.

JOHN CHARLTON, M.P., Lyndoch, Chairman.
ROBERT BELL, Ottawa.
WILLIAM COX, Madoc.
WILLIAM HAMILTON MERRITT, Toronto.
ARCHIBALD BLUE (Secretary).

FOR months prior to Feb. 9, 1888, The World devoted a great deal of time and labor in presenting to the public facts in connection with Ontario's undoubted richness in mines and minerals. This journal also strongly advocated the appointment of a government commission to inquire into these mineral resources. On the date named above in the Ontario Assembly Mr. W. R. Meredith moved a resolution:

For the appointment of a select committee to enquire into the extent and nature of the timber and mineral resources of the province and the best means within the control of the Legislature for the conservation of the former and the development of the latter, with power to send for persons, papers and documents, said committee to be composed of Messrs. Fraser, Conmee, Murray, Brenson, Clarke (Wellington), Freeman, French, Wood (Hastings), Clarke (H. E.), Clancy, Armstrong, Marter and the mover.

The Government, however, took the view that a commission would answer the purpose much better than a parliamentary committee, and so accordingly on May 16, 1888, a royal commission was named consisting of John Charlton, M.P., Robert Bell, William Cox, William Hamilton Merritt, all practical and experienced men. The report of the commission has been anxiously awaited by the public and many enquiries were made during the last session of the Assembly as to its progress. The report was given to the press last evening. It is a most complete affair, very creditable to the gentlemen who made the investigation and compiled its pages. The report is somewhat bulky, is well printed and well bound, and will prove an invaluable book of reference. The World, of course, can only attempt a synopsis of its pages this morning. As The World has all along maintained, this province is wealthy beyond comparison in the best and most useful minerals with which Providence ever blessed any country. Almost the first thing that the commissioners say is this: "The evidence that Ontario possesses great mineral wealth is abundant, and is constantly accumulating."

Where Our Mineral Wealth Is Located.

In the central and eastern counties, says the commission, are magnetic and hematitic iron ores, gold, galena, plumbago, arsenic, mica, fibrous serpentine, apatite, granite, marble and freestone. In the Sudbury district copper and nickel mines are being worked on a large scale. In the township of Denison rich specimens of gold-bearing quartz and extensive deposits of copper and nickel are found. Along the north shore of Lake Huron, from the mouth of the French River to Sault Ste. Marie, gold and silver-bearing veins, iron, copper, galena and immense quarries of marble have been discovered. North of the height of land and extending towards James Bay prospectors report a promising mineral region. North of Lake Superior locations of gold, silver, copper, iron, galena, plumbago and zinc ores have been taken up, besides which there are inexhaustible supplies of granite, marble, serpentine and sandstone. West of Port Arthur is a silver district, which, judging from the explorations already made, promises to be an argentiferous region of great richness. Beyond this district to the northwest are found veins of gold-bearing quartz and extensive ranges of magnetic iron ore, while to the southwest is believed to be a continuation of the Vermilion iron range of Northern Minnesota. The partial examination already made inspires the hope that here will in time be developed an iron region of great value. Upon Sultana and other islands in the Lake-of-the-Woods and in the region adjacent to that lake, gold-bearing veins of good promise have been discovered, and now that the question of title has been settled an early development of some of the properties may be looked for. But knowledge of the extent of our resources is necessarily imperfect. The area of the province is vast, many districts have not been prospected at all, and therefore it may be reasonably presumed that only an inconsiderable portion of our mineral wealth is yet known to us.

The Duty on Mining Machinery.

The commission say that there was a general complaint about the price of mining machinery being too high and that none of it is manufactured in Canada. However, it may be remarked that at the last session of the Dominion Parliament the heavy duties on mining machinery were removed for three years. This fact the commission do not mention in their report, and which ought to aid materially in developing the mines. The commission makes a plea for a larger and freer market in the United States for our minerals and adds:

But notwithstanding the extent and variety of our mineral resources, the statistics and tables presented show conclusively that in Ontario as well as elsewhere in the Dominion the mining industry is making slow progress. The value of the metallic and non-metallic mineral products of Canada for 1887 was $11,806,736, whereas the value of the same class of products in the United States in that year was $542,284,225, being nearly four times greater in the latter than in the former country per head of population.

The United States is the principal customer of Canada for products of the mine, the value of our exports to that country for the seven fiscal years 1881 to 1887 being $18,567,710, while to all the rest of the world it was only $4,828,313. The value of the mineral exports of Ontario alone to the United States for the 10 fiscal years, 1869 to 1888, was $14,328,330, and to all the rest of the world it was $3,848,894.

They Did Not Meet Till Aug. 1.

The members of the commission were not able to come together until Aug. 1, owing chiefly to the fact that the secretary was occupied during the whole of the early part of the summer in the work of the mineral exhibit at Cincinnati. It therefore was necessary for the commission to travel rapidly over the province, as otherwise it would not have been possible to visit the mineral-producing districts which stretch from the Ottawa river to Lake of the Woods before the close of the season. This limitation of time made it necessary to restrict the examination of the mines, works and mineral properties visited to little more than cursory glances at each, and it also had the effect of making impossible the collection of a full typical series of specimens from the various localities, or even to properly label and ship those which were collected. The notes of this section, therefore, have no pretence to fulness; they are intended to record general impressions and observations of places visited by the commission, and every allowance must be made for their shortcomings as a description of the mines and minerals of the province. Taken together with the voluminous evidence, however, they will suffice to show the great apparent possibilities of the mineral resources of Ontario, which have hardly yet reached the nascent stage of development.

Statistics of Production.

The table which follows gives the chief mineral productions of Ontario for the year 1888, as far as it has been possible to obtain the figures. A process of education seems to be needed before complete returns of production can be hoped for.

Mineral.	Quantity.	Value.
Arsenious acid	tons 35	$ 1,500
Cement	bbls 42,000	30,900
Copper ore	lb. 2,860,700	
Nickel ore	lb. 1,222,040	286,076
Gold		2,689
Gypsum	tons 5,000	15,200
Iron ore	" 16,000	48,000
Mica (partly uncut)	" 18	30,000
Petroleum, crude	bbls. of 35 Imp. gals 600,000	618,000
Phosphate of lime	tons 3,350	44,050
Salt	" 50,623	189,974
Silver ore	" 130	26,410
Building materials, including building stones, granite and marble, brick, drain pipes, tiles, pottery and lime, estimated value about		2,000,000
		$3,490,799

A small quantity of arsenious acid is manufactured from refuse mispickel at the Consolidated gold mine in Hastings County, and it is reported to be of the finest quality.

Building Materials in Variety.

Under this heading comes a great variety of substances in which Ontario is exceptionally rich, viz., ordinary building stones, which abound throughout the whole province; cement rock, worked in several places; clay suitable for brick and tile, obtainable almost everywhere; also clays from which earthenware, terra cotta and sewer pipe are manufactured, and which are abundant in certain localities. Of granites and marbles there is an unlimited supply, but they vary in different places in structure and color and in freedom from joints and cracks, which conditions determine their suitability for building or ornamental purposes. There is also a so-called actinolite, used for making a roofing cement, which, however, is chiefly a mixture of fibrous serpentine and talc. A report on all the building materials of the province would in itself fill a large volume.

Owing to the large recent development of freestone of the Medina formation, which assumes a dark brown color in the vicinity of the Forks of the Credit, a visit was paid to the locality by one of the commissioners. Throughout a certain area, of which the Forks of the Credit is said to be the centre, a great body of brown sandstone exists, but the grey band is often mixed with the brown and in places the colors are blended. It is a most excellent building and ornamental stone and is coming extensively into use. The chief joints in the formation run a little north of east and south of west. They occur at regular distances, but some are about 20 feet apart. There are also cross joints, not general or uniform, running north and south. Nodules of clay occur between the faces of some layers of the freestone in the peculiar manner and a foot of blue clay underlies the bed. Under the blue clay is a deposit of red clay of great thickness, being visible in the river banks to a depth of 175 feet, and it is doubtless the same kind of clay as that found at Milton, which is there used in the manufacture of pressed brick.

In the Port Arthur district valuable building stones abound, especially red sandstone on Vert Island in Nipigon Bay.

At Little Current, on Manitoulin Island, the Trenton formation of the Lower Silurian is visible. A bed of dolomite of six feet in thickness is quarried at the village and makes a very good building stone.

Granite and Granite Works.

The granite quarry at Kingston produces a red quartz syenite with occasional large crystals of pyroxene, but large masses of the granite may be got free from the crystal blemishes. In the joints a little copper pyrites is now and then found. The syenite comes up from beneath the Silurian limestone, which ends here just east of the city, and there is an inexhaustible quantity of material to work upon. Small blocks are cut up and sold for pavement for $3.10 per square yard, while the larger blocks are sent to Ottawa to be cut and polished at the works of the Canadian Granite Company, which owns the quarry. The shipping facilities are excellent, as boats may be loaded at a deep water inlet on the river side of the property.

The commission visited the works of the Canadian Granite Company at Ottawa for the sawing, turning and polishing of granite and marble. This company controls quarries of granite at Kingston and marble at Renfrew. It is also experimenting on serpentines, which come from the township of Templeton on the Quebec side of the Ottawa River, some of which are very beautiful. Serpentine also occurs on the Ontario side of the Ottawa, but at points too far distant to compete in price with the Quebec article. Both the granite and marble take an extremely handsome polish and are said to be exceptionally durable. The granite or syenite is said to be harder than the average, and to cost 15 or 20 per cent. more for working on this account.

Marble and Marble Quarries.

In the village of Madoc a band of crystalline limestone of the Laurentian series has been opened to a limited extent for the production of a dark colored marble. The band is about 900 feet across, with a north and south course when opened, lying between granite on the east side and limestone on the west, beyond which latter again there occurs a band of slate or argillaceous shale. It is nearly vertical in position, pitching about 10 degrees to the west. The marble is a fair quality, crystalline and dark colored, polishing almost black. Checks or joints occur here and there near the surface, but are said to become less frequent as the band is sunk upon. There are various colored bands, chiefly grey (which, as above mentioned, polish almost black), grey and white mixed and in other places some white in broader bands with the grey, which could be sawn out. This marble should be well adapted for all mourning purposes, as well as for designs where a dark colored material is required. Its specific gravity is 2.782. The machinery on the ground consists of a 35-horse-power portable boiler, two steam pumps, an Ingersoll gadder, a diamond drill, a channel machine, a 30-ton derrick and necessary tools. Cutting is made with the drill, successive borings on the same line making a clean cut of any sized block that may be required.

The Bridgewater marble quarry is in the township of Hungerford, in Hastings county, and is worked by the company owning the Madoc quarry. The marble has a pure white color, clouded bluish and greenish in places and with bands of pinkish or salmon color in other parts. These latter bands may be sawn out, being 12 to 18 inches wide. The marble is closely crystalline, but compact and is shown at Bridgewater to stand the weather well. A church has been built of it at that village, as well as portions of houses and stores, and they have stood over 20 years without showing any signs of weathering. It is said to be practically identical with the marble at Gouverneur, in the State of New York. The company expects to be able to ship large blocks, which pay best. The finest quality sells at $3 and the poorest at 50c. per cubic foot. The specific gravity is 2.751.

Renfrew's Crystalline Limestone.

The town of Renfrew is situated over a very wide band of crystalline limestone, which crops out at different points, but especially upon a lot in rear of the Roman Catholic Church. This latter is well adapted for quarrying into large pieces of solid and massive stone, which is free from checks and dries and stands working, sawing and trimming for marble purposes. The property is operated by the Canadian Granite Company of Ottawa and the product is shipped to that city for manufacture. The marble is a crystalline limestone of greyish hue, slightly stained in places with hornblendic crystals and in other places small crystals of mica are visible. It is taken out by block and feather and costs $2.25 per cord for labor. The largest blocks are nine feet long by two feet square and about 25 per cent. is wasted in the quarrying. It stands the weather better than any stone except granite, and some granites will not stand as well.

There is another wide band of crystalline limestone at Arnprior upon which several openings have been made, and near which works have been erected for cutting and polishing. This band is of a bluish tint, with dark blue wavy lines, and yields marble of excellent appearance and quality.

Half-way down Echo Lake, on the north side, a point of banded marble runs out. It is composed in places of alternate thin bands of pure white and colored stone, much twisted. The colored portions being harder are weathered out more prominently and show the structure very plainly. Sir William Logan describes its appearance very fully in his report on this district. As a rule the marble is tinted.

Cement and Brick Clay.

The mill at Thorold which manufactures the well-known Thorold cement was not visited, neither were the works at Limehouse in the county of Halton, on the line of the Grand Trunk Railway; nor at Keppel, in the county of Grey. No evidence was offered respecting any of these. They are all in the Niagara formation, forming one of its lowest beds. Neither was evidence forthcoming in regard to the cement rock in the Eurypterus beds which crop out near Cayuga, and from which formation most of the celebrated Buffalo cement is manufactured. The commission, however, visited the cement quarry at Napanee and the mills in connection therewith, the property of the Rathbun company of Deseronto. The rock here seems to belong to the Trenton formation, and is worked as an open quarry very cheaply.

The clays obtained by the Rathbun Company at Napanee for their large works at Deseronto are used to make terra cotta, red and white brick and tiles. It is also claimed that a species of fire clay is obtained from the same deposits.

The commission also visited the large new porous terra cotta and brick work of the Rathbun company at Deseronto. The clay is mixed with sawdust, the latter being consumed in the burning. The process is very satisfactory, the product being light, yet strong, and with all the advantages of porosity. It is made into various forms, according to the use for which it is intended.

Mr. Hynes of Toronto makes excellent terra cotta ornaments and building material from a clay obtained in Peel county.

Near Milton, on the Forks of the Credit, a thick bed of red clay underlies the freestone at the base of the escarpment. It is estimated that 70 per cent. of the product will make marketable brick of good color for house work, the balance being used for inside walls and sewers. The inferior bricks are chiefly from the lower part of the kiln, and though harder they are not so evenly colored as the upper layers. A few specimens were vitrified by the intense heat. The brick is of a rich dark color and is very hard and compact.

Fibrous serpentine, called "actinolite," is found near Bridgewater in the County of Hastings. The commission of investigation visited the places of production, but the process of manufacture at the mill in Bridgewater was witnessed. This consists simply in breaking the rock in a Blake crusher and then grinding the material in "buhrs" to a fine disintegrator, after which it is bagged and shipped. The rock is similar to what is called fibrous talc in New York State, where it is ground for a like purpose.

Influence of Commercial Conditions Upon the Mining Industry.

The mineral deposits of the province of Ontario are widely spread, varied in character and cover almost the entire list of economic minerals with the exception of coal. The counties of Leeds, Lanark, Renfrew, Frontenac, Addington, Hastings, Peterboro, the districts of Nipissing and Algoma East and other portions of Eastern and Central Ontario contain numerous deposits of magnetic and hematite iron ores, and the discoveries now made over a wide area of country would seem to warrant the belief that as development proceeds the iron mines of this region will be found to be of great extent and value. It also appears that this region is rich in phosphates, gold, silver, copper, lead, plumbago, nickel, arsenic, mica and asbestos; granite, marble and freestone in great variety and of excellent quality; apatite, barytes and lithographic stone; while even rubies, sapphires and emeralds have been found. In the Sudbury region enormous deposits of copper and nickel ore have been discovered, and mines on an extensive scale are being developed. In the township of Denison, between Sudbury and Lake Huron, rich specimens of gold-bearing quartz have been taken from the Vermilion and other mining locations, and promising deposits of copper and nickel have also been discovered. On the north shore of Lake Huron, from Killarney to Sault Ste. Marie, and convenient to navigation, are found iron, copper, lead and other valuable minerals. North and westward of the Sudbury district prospectors report a mineral region of great extent and prospective value, but which can only be developed through the construction of a railway. The mineral region north and west of Lake Superior abounds in minerals and valuable quarries. Gold, silver, copper, iron, lead, nickel, plumbago and zinc are found; agates and amethysts are abundant, while variety and richness of colors of different kinds is spread over a large area.

Granite Finer than Aberdeen.

On Black Bay is an immense quantity of granite of finer grain than the Aberdeen; a red sandstone is found in great bodies at Nipigon Bay and a white sandstone at the head of Thunder Bay, which is of the finest quality. Brown sandstone of excellent quality is found in abundance, also soapstone, serpentine and marble of different colors. The Port Arthur silver district, extending southwest from Port Arthur to the east end of Lake Superior, promises to be an argentiferous region of great richness. Mines have been opened over a breadth of country extending 20 miles from northeast to southwest, and the range stretches some distance beyond the present limit of development. West of the silver range the Minnesota iron range, it is believed, projects into the territory of Ontario, and it seems certain that an iron region of large area exists, embracing Hunter's Island and the adjacent region. It is not improbable that this will prove to be one of the richest and most valuable iron-producing districts within the province of Ontario. On the various islands in the Lake-of-the-Woods, and over an unknown extent of country around that lake, gold-bearing veins are numerous and seem to indicate from the result of assays of specimens and from the information obtained by partial exploration that this will become, when its mines are developed, one of the productive gold regions of America. But owing to the impossibility of obtaining titles while the dispute between the Dominion Government and the Government of Ontario was pending, none of the properties have been developed to any extent.

That the region of the Whitefish Valley is one of great promise cannot be doubted. The testimony of mining experts from Colorado and other silver producing regions is unanimous upon that point. Actual development has gone so far as to remove the question from the region of speculation.

The iron district is also likely to prove of immense importance. Indications warrant the belief that the iron deposits in Minnesota are less extensive than those upon the same range within the province of Ontario. The Minnesota mines have but recently been made accessible by a railway line from Two Harbors on Lake Superior, yet shipments from these mines for the last five years show a record strikingly suggestive of a rapidly expanding business. Following are the figures:

	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
Long tons	62,124	225,464	304,596	390,467	450,475

With a railway line in operation from Port Arthur westward and southwestward, iron ore can be laid down at Port Arthur for shipment practically at the same cost for railway freight as at Two Harbors.

Mining Capital and Management.

The investigations of the commission lead to the conclusion that more than one-half of the capital invested in mining operations in Ontario is American, and that the amount of Canadian capital invested exceeds the amount

Concluded on second page

PAT BOYLE'S FIFTH PARTY.

THE IRISH EDITOR WANTS A CATHOLIC PUT INTO THE FIELD.

He Does not See Why the Faithful Should not Have a Representative from the Queen City in the Ontario Assembly—What a Talk Among Prominent Catholics Developed.

TORONTO, May 23, 1890.

DEAR SIR,—In view of the approaching elections for the Local Legislature would it not be well for the Catholics of this city to name one from their body as a candidate for a seat in that House?

All the parties have made their nominations. None of them have thought it worth their while to nominate a Catholic. When the Catholics are thus ignored is it not time that the Catholics themselves moved in the direction of representation in the Parliament of this province?

It is for the purpose of considering this important question that I have taken the liberty of inviting you to a meeting which will be held in St. Vincent's Hall, Victoria and Shuter-streets, on Sunday, May 25, at 3 p.m. Hoping you will find it convenient to be present, I am yours respectfully,

PATRICK BOYLE.

The above circular was received yesterday by some hundreds of prominent Catholics of the city. It is the result of the action of a few of the politicians of the church with the avowed object of securing if possible a Catholic representative in the Ontario Assembly from Toronto. The World saw quite a number of the faithful last night and only in no instance were the ideas embodied in the circular endorsed. All the others, no matter which side of the House enjoyed their sympathies, condemned it in unequivocal terms. The Liberals are feeling particularly wrathy over the matter and claim it is another trick of their ancient enemies to hamper them in their race for victory.

From what could be gathered last night it is evident, no matter what the result of the Sunday's meeting, a Catholic will be put forward for legislative honors, and those in the secret pretend to say that the nominee will be of such a character as to ensure him the suffrages of 75 per cent. of the Catholic voters.

Mr. Boyle was at his desk in the office of The Irish Canadian when The World dropped in to see him. He was busy when approached about that circular," he said. "Well, you can say that it is the epitome of my views in this matter. Both parties have ignored us, and it is time we should think for ourselves. We have a right to nominate a man, but I thought it proper that we should meet and discuss the situation."

"The Liberals say that it is a trick of the enemy to injure Mr. Tait."

"Well, I don't know anyone, and you can tell Joe, in fact publish it if you have a mind to that Boyle will vote for him and McDougall if we do not have a candidate of our own."

"Is the circular the result of a consultation with friends?"

"Nothing of the kind. I just looked over the situation and concluded to do what I have done; I am alone responsible for it."

The next Catholic sought out was Senator O'Donohoe but he could not be found. However, Mr. N. Murphy, Q.C., his particular friend, delivered himself as follows: "My views are those of Mr. Boyle's. He was perfectly right in issuing the invitation to the Catholics of Toronto to discuss the question of Catholic representation in the Legislature, particularly as it seems to have been forgotten by both political parties. Mr. Boyle has always been fearless in his advocacy of Catholic rights and I endorse his idea of calling the Catholics together for the purpose indicated in the circular."

"It is charged that you and Senator O'Donohoe are with Mr. Boyle in the matter."

"Speaking for myself I can only say that I am in sympathy with Mr. Boyle, but had nothing to do with influencing his action."

Another Catholic told The World that it was arranged that a Catholic should go to the polls on June 5, and entreated it to suspend judgment until the day of nomination.

"We have a dark horse in the field and one who will carry the Catholic vote to a man."

A disappointed Liberal Catholic said that the whole scheme was hatched by Messrs. O'Donohoe, Murphy and Boyle, and that the latter was sore because he did not get what he thought was his due in the way of government pap. He said that the issuing of the circular has caused some excitement in the political camps. There are now four in Toronto and this will make the fifth.

The Third Party Goes the Whole Distance

Ald. Moses, the nominee of the Third Party, was met by The World in King-street west yesterday afternoon. Asked as to his chances at the coming election he said: "The Third Party will poll a good big vote." He did not consider the Equal Righters at all; any way they had only gone half way. They had adopted some but had failed to touch upon the principal planks, notably that relating to the license administration in the Third Party platform, which Ald. Moses affirmed went in for the entire and complete abolition of the liquor traffic.

"Were not the right measures," said he; "why should a party be ashamed to show its true colors?"

There was a largely-attended meeting of the New Party last night in the central committee rooms, Queen and Victoria streets. Mr. A. C. Steele presided and Ald. Moses was present. The reports from the various districts were considered satisfactory, and the candidate and several of his prominent supporters addressed the meeting. The tone of the speeches was sanguine.

Some of Toronto's Young Men in the Fight.

[From The Hamilton Herald (Lib.)]

No one can talk positively of North Wentworth now. Conservative stock has boomed and the more they see of their candidate the more the party like him. Dr. McMahon will be opposed at every meeting till the end of the campaign by T. J. Bell in the interests of Mr. Maclean.

JIM HUGHES FORGING AHEAD.

[From The Dufferin Post.]

From Chinguacousy, Toronto Township, Albion and the south end of Caledon we have received letters, which are in this office, that James L. Hughes is forging ahead. He has, as no other man in Western Ontario has, a big fight to make. This is evidenced by the fact that not only Joe Pattullo but Joe Tait of Toronto, Minister Ross and a flock of young Grit lawyers from the city are out working against him. Ald. Tait will have enough to do to look after his own defeat in Toronto We are not prophets, but with the facts in hand doesn't it look as if the Grits in Peel were broken up?

Political Pointers.

The nominations for Algoma East made at Sault Ste. Marie Thursday were A. F. Campbell of Brampton (Con.), and R. A. Lyon (Ref.).

Duncan Kippen of Perth has been chosen by the South Lanark Reformers to contest the riding in their interest. Mr. Mc Senegan announces himself as an independent candidate in the same riding.

See the "Destruction of the Spanish Armada," Rosedale Lacrosse Grounds, Queen's Birthday. Display at 3 o'clock.

Eugen D'Albert to William Knabe & Co.

[Translation from the German.]

During my sojourn here I had frequent opportunities to make myself acquainted with the Knabe pianos, and from fullest conviction I declare them to be the best instruments of America. Should I return here for artistic purposes—which may be the case very soon—I shall most certainly use the pianos of this celebrated make. I give this testimonial with pleasure, voluntarily, and entirely unsolicited for by the house of Knabe.

EUGEN D'ALBERT.

New York, May 16, 1890.

Attractive, wonderful and amusing the fireworks display, Rosedale Lacrosse Grounds, Queen's Birthday evening.

25 Leader Lane.

Ed Beeton, the high grade watch specialist, has removed to 25 Leader-lane.

THE FILIBUSTERING SCHEME.

Uncle Sam Jumps on It—Troops and a Gunboat Sent to Stop all Operations.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—The report from San Francisco and Los Angeles to-day about the filibustering expedition for the capture of Lower California attracted little attention, because, first, it early became known that the Government had known of the scheme, and provided against it with great promptitude and vigor several days ago, and second, because the high-sounding titles which the leaders were reported to have given themselves made the scheme ridiculous. How the Government got wind of the plot before the press is not known, but last Saturday, at the request of Secretary Blaine, who seems to have been remarkably well informed, the Secretary of War ordered the commander of the United States steamer Charleston, stationed at San Diego and in that neighborhood, to so dispose his command as to frustrate and capture all persons and organizations attempting to violate the neutrality laws by a demonstration against the Mexican Peninsula and to use his utmost vigilance in the matter. At the same time the new cruiser Charleston was ordered to go to sea and cruise along the coast of the peninsula to prevent any filibustering operations by sea.

Two Class Dinners.

Two class dinners of 'Varsity men were held last night. The class of '80 met in goodly number at the Queen's and had a jolly evening. Rev. W. T. Herridge of Ottawa presided and there was a good attendance of classmen from a distance. When the class graduated ten years ago they decided to hold the feast of last evening.

The class of '89 had their banquet at Webb's. Mr. H. J. Cody, B.A., was in the chair and Mr. G. A. H. Fraser, B.A., occupied the vice chair. Among those present from a distance were S. H. McCoy, W. H. B. Spotton, H. J. Cody, B.A., St. Catharines; W. C. Ferguson, Uxbridge; T. C. DesBarres, of Yale College. The toast list included "The Queen," "The College" and "The Class" and it was made a night of reminiscences of college days. These officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—J. H. Moss, Toronto.
Vice-President—G. C. Biggar, Toronto.
Treasurer—R. J. Gibson, Deer Park.
Secretary—S. H. McCoy, St. Catharines.
Historian—W. C. Ferguson, Uxbridge.

From The Ontario Gazette.

Appointments announced in to-day's Gazette: Duncan P. McPhail, Highgate, Kent, associate coroner for the county; Anthony W. Hanks, Springs, Lambton, associate coroner the county; Robert Lazier Elliott, Belleville, solicitor, notary public.

The Barrie Waterworks Company has complied with the formalities prescribed for the formation of a company under the provisions of the statutes. It is contemplated that the works have been issued whereby the capital stock of the Hamilton Electric Light Company (limited) has been increased from $100,000 to $300,000.

Companies incorporated: The Humberstone Cheese Factory Company (limited), capital stock $600; the Port Talbot Cheese and Butter Company (limited), capital stock $8000; the Credit Valley Quarries Company (limited), capital stock $6,000; The Sun Photographic Company of Ontario (limited), capital stock $80,000; the Gurd Meter Company of London (limited), capital $45,000.

Another Case of Didn't Know It Was Loaded.

John Allen, a machinist of 652 Yonge-street, left a loaded rifle on top of a cupboard in the house. While he was away his 7-year-old daughter Mary got hold of it and playfully pointed it at her brother James. The child lowered his head and the trigger snapped. The bullet entered the skull of the boy just above the forehead and despite medical aid the lad died early yesterday morning. No inquest will be held.

Practice Scores By the Cumberland R. A.

These scores were made at the Cumberland Rifle Association practice yesterday:

	200 Yards.	500 Yards.	600 Yards.	Total.
T. Mitchell	26	28	24	—81
P. G. Fowler	25	27	26	—78
P. J. Urquhart	25	30	23	—78
G. Brooks	26	28	24	—78
H. Cochrane	30	28	17	—75
T. Blake	27	22	13	—72
J. Dent	29	27	15	—71
A. Irving	22	25	16	—63

Floods in Pennsylvania.

ERIE, Pa., May 23.—The long continued rains have caused a great deal of trouble on the railways in this section. This morning a west-bound freight train on the New York line went through a bridge near Crayton. The bridge was a wooden structure and was 200 feet long and 30 feet high. Almost the entire train went down into the sweeping current. Many floods and cloudbursts are reported.

The McKinley Bill in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—In the Senate today the tariff bill was received from the House and referred to the Committee on Finance. Ten thousand copies were ordered printed.

Mr. Stanford addressed the Senate in advocacy of his bill providing for loans by the Government on agricultural lands.

Cottrell Still Rules the Roost.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—The Secretary of the Treasury has received a telegram from Collector Pinkerton at Cedar Keys, in, saying the town is still controlled by the Cottrell influence, the situation being critical and that there will be no safety for United States officials there until he is arrested.

A Big Find of Manganese.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., May 23.—The greatest deposit of manganese ever found in the United States has been opened in Calhoun County, S.C.

Shamrocks at Rosedale Lacrosse Grounds on Saturday.

A Hotel-keeper's Arrest Set Aside.

On motion of Mr. Aylesworth an order was made yesterday at Osgoode Hall setting aside the arrest of Thomas Garland, hotelkeeper, Kemptville, made on a capias issued in an action brought by Mrs. Mary Jane Blackburn against Garland for $500 damages for selling liquor to her husband after being notified not to do so.

A full range of all the very latest scarfs and materials in the market. A further shipment 7 Welch, Margetson & Co.'s celebrated goods just to hand. Wheelon & Co., 17 King-street W., cor. Jordan. 246

Sheffield House Furnishing Company (Registered),

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

Died by Her Own Hand.

HAMILTON, May 23.—The inquest into the circumstances connected with the death of Amelia Waterworth was continued at Dundas last night. The verdict of the jury was that she died from the effects of a dose of rough on rats administered by her own hand.

Don't forget to secure your seats at Nordheimers' for the Sons of England Concert on Queen's Birthday.

A Great Hat.

The hats of Harry Heath, Oxford-street, London, are kept for sale by W. & D. Dineen on corner King and Yonge-streets. Heath is the hatter to the Royal Family. His goods are only made in fine qualities and are the correct styles. The Heath Dress Silk Hat is to be found on the heads of the most fashionably-dressed men in England and the Continent. So great has been the demand for Heath hats that Dineen has a standing order at their factory for monthly shipments, which places them in the same position of receiving the new styles as if he was in London.

A Fatal Quarrel Over Money.

HAMILTON, O., May 23.—Patrick Malloy shot and killed his son George, aged 25, and then shot himself dead at Seven Mile to-day. The two had quarreled over some money.

The Dead.

Fletcher Harper of Harper Bros. is dead at New York. He was son of Fletcher, the youngest of the four original members.

EUROPE ARMS FOR BATTLE.

POWERS, GREAT AND SMALL, PREPARING FOR THE STRUGGLE.

Captain Zalinski's Observations—The Possibilities of the Future—Victoria's Birthday Gift to Albert Victor—Advertising for a Lost Husband—The Berlin Garrison Reviewed.

SOUTHAMPTON, May 23.—Capt. Zalinski, who was sent abroad by the Washington Government on a roving commission through the countries of the great powers of Europe to keep his eyes wide open and to see how they are prepared or are preparing for war, was interviewed here to-day.

In every European country which he visited—England, France, Germany, Russia, Italy, to say nothing of smaller nations like Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Belgium, Spain—Capt. Zalinski found them straining every nerve in making preparations for war. In most countries he visited he was afforded every opportunity for observation, though France and one or two other powers seemed disposed to screen all preparations with the strictest secrecy.

It was in France that Capt. Zalinski found the strongest undercurrent of antipathy in regard to the United States and all things American. In his heart the Frenchman has not forgiven the failure of the Panama canal scheme, which he believes was solely due to American interference. But it was in France that Capt. Zalinski found the greatest number of private enterprises profitably engaged in manufacturing munitions of warfare. Capt. Zalinski does not think the next European war will be initiated by trouble between Germany and France. It is far more likely that difficulties will begin in trouble between Germany and Russia. Everything seems to tend in that direction.

A Paris paper which shows which way the wind blows, Capt. Zalinski mentioned an incident which he saw at one of the great Russian fairs near St. Petersburg. A flock of trained pigeons were liberated to select from a number of flags of all nations the most favored countries. Time and time again amid the plaudits of the crowd these pigeons flew away with the flags of France, Denmark and the United States in the order named, leaving the flags of other nations untouched.

But Russia is not prepared for war yet. Zalinski would not dwell long on this point, but he did go so far as to say that she has made no provision at all for small arms ammunition. Germany, he thinks, is at present the best equipped nation for a European war. The splendid general staff of the German army and her myriads of soldiers, constantly drilled in the practical details of warfare, constitute a force which can scarcely be overestimated. Capt Zalinski cautiously observed that while he believed the young German Emperor sincere in his professions of the desire to maintain peace, still he would not regret the opportunity to show what his magnificent army could do. If war is inevitable England, Zalinski says, is ably equipped to defend by land as we as everything she is likely to be called upon to defend. In the event of a European war England may hold the balance of power.

And everybody believes that a great war is coming within the next few years.

Birthday Honors.

LONDON, May 23.—The Queen has created Prince Albert Victor, eldest son of the Prince of Wales, Duke of Clarence and Avondale and Earl of Athlone.

A Royal Dane.

COPENHAGEN, May 23.—Princess Louise, wife of Crown Prince Frederick, has given birth to a daughter.

The Starving Soudanese.

LONDON, May 23.—In the House of Commons to-day Henry Howarth (Con.) asked whether anything had been done to relieve the sufferers from the appalling famine in the Soudan. According to reliable advices the population was starving and cannibalism prevalent. The people were eating anything, dogs, cats, rats and snakes being used for food. Around Tokar and Kassala hundreds of persons were dying daily from starvation and in other parts of the state of affairs was even worse, nearly the whole population having perished.

Sir James Fergusson replied that relief had been given in every district that could be reached by the Government, but in places beyond the control of government famine was rife and many deaths had occurred. Around Suakim 2000 persons were being fed daily. The failure of crops for successive years added to other causes had led to present intense distress.

The Behring Sea Question.

LONDON, May 23.—In the House of Commons this evening Mr. A. Staveley Hill asked whether orders had been given to British warships to protect English vessels legally engaged in seal fishing in Behring Sea.

Sir James Ferguson said the Government declined to make any statement on the subject pending the exchange of correspondence.

The Berlin Garrison Reviewed.

BERLIN, May 23.—The annual spring review of the Berlin garrison took place at the Templehof to-day. The troops were reviewed by the Emperor. The Empress and the Princesses of Saxe-Meiningen were also present. A large crowd of spectators attended the review and their majesties were enthusiastically cheered. After the review the Emperor, Empress and Princess returned to the castle, riding at the head of the color party.

Lost, Strayed or Stolen.

LONDON, May 23.—Mrs. Sherman Martin has put an advertisement in the papers here urgently calling for the address of her husband. She says he was spirited away three weeks ago by his mother, Mrs. Bradley Martin of New York. She has offered a reward for news of him and declares if it should not have the desired effect she will make it exceedingly disagreeable for the young man's relatives.

Cable Flashes.

The deaths resulting from the rioting at Pilsen now number sixteen.

The fete at Montpelier in honor of the Sex-Centenary of the University was opened Thursday with the greatest enthusiasm.

The Miners' Congress has unanimously adopted a resolution in favor of a working day of eight hours, including time in ascending and descending the pits.

Ontario Mutual Life.

The Ontario is the only purely mutual Canadian Life Assurance Company. Its policy holders and they alone constitute the company. They select its directors, they control its operations and they alone enjoy its benefits. Offices, 32 Church-street.

See the Shamrocks at Rosedale Lacrosse Grounds, Queen's Birthday.

A Vessel on the Rocks.

HALIFAX, May 23.—A despatch from Capt. Grafton states that the bark David Taylor is ashore 12 miles east of Lockport and full of water. There is no possibility of her getting off. All hands