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TENTH YEAR. THURSDAY MORNING AUGUST 1, 1889. PRICE ONE CENT

SMELTING OUR OWN ORES.

THE IRON INDUSTRY THE BACKBONE OF OUR NATIONAL GREATNESS.

The Americans, Through Protection, Away Ahead of Us—We Must Follow Their Example—How Mr. Mowat Might Make Glory for Himself and Riches for the Province.

EDITOR WORLD: An able letter was written by Mr. S. J. Ritchie of Akron, Ohio, to The Mail and other newspapers on the subject of indirect Government aid to the smelting of iron and copper.

I am not aware that the subject has been followed up by any other contributors save a very interesting letter by Mr. J. Bawden of Kingston on the subject of smelting by charcoal, which appeared in The Canadian Mining Review.

As the matters raised by Mr. Ritchie are in the highest degree important I have thought it no more than proper to further draw attention to this subject of smelting, which I believe will be found to be closely linked with the future prosperity of our country.

First, as regards the crop of minerals which was so forcibly alluded to by Mr. Ritchie, let me add that the exact mineral production of the United States for last year—1888—was $691,659,931.

Of this enormous sum more than one-half is comprised of coal and pig iron—coal, $211,517,824; and pig iron, $107,000,000; copper was $33,833,954.

The mineral production of Canada last year—1888—was $16,500,000, or about one-third per capita the value of the total mineral production of the United States;

Coal, $5,259,832—less than one-third per capita of that produced in the United States;

Pig iron, $226,443—about one-fortieth per capita of that produced in the United States;

Copper (in the ore), $667,543—less than one-fourth per capita of that produced in the United States.

These comparisons are drawn not for the purpose of belittling the efforts of those among us who are striving to build up our mineral industries, but to invite attention to the disparity which is exhibited in the working results, and which no one can believe legitimately exists in the natural mineral resources of the two countries.

No climatic influence can place us under a disadvantage with regard to this "mineral crop," which in the largest half of the continent should, to say the least, exceed one fortieth of the production of the smaller half.

It is also to be remarked that the mineral production of Canada is, with the exception of the small amount of piron above mentioned, entirely the value of crude ores; whereas the metallic products smelted in the United States from their ores are about one-half of their whole mineral production.

Mining the ores is only half the operation of bringing them into use. Where mining ends metallurgy begins, and the smelting and special treatment required by various ores is oftentimes a matter for life-long study.

Just what the process of converting the raw materials into finished goods is to the manufacturer, so is the extraction of the metal from the ores to the smelter.

The protection of our manufactured goods has been the fixed policy of our Government, has had close and constant attention, and as a rule ample protection. The smelted product, however, has not been placed in as favorable a position, probably through not having had the requisite light thrown upon it, or because other matters deemed more important have caused it to be left so long in abeyance.

Mr. Ritchie very properly calls attention to the large sums of money expended on mining and smelting industries. In this connection I am able to state from personal experience as a smelting establishment in England operated by a single individual, that the wages paid at his iron stone and coal mines, blast furnaces and rolling mills amounted to $40,000 weekly. Mr. Ritchie also points out the importance of smelting to railroads. In the matter of iron ore transit alone in the United States Mr. Birkinbine computes that a full train load of 30 cars would pass a given point every 16 minutes during the whole year to carry the iron ore used in the United States—or if the trains were standing close together they would occupy twice as much track as from New York to San Francisco.

It is, however, of the iron smelting industry that I desire more particularly to call your attention, and which Mr. Ritchie undertakes to resuscitate, or I might more properly say inaugurate, in this part of Canada.

As regards the outside world our position is very similar to that of the United States. I pointed out in an article in 1879 thas iron was then being produced in North Staffordshire for $5 a ton, while it was costing $20 a ton at Pittsburg to smelt a bessemer grade. I was at a loss to know at that time how we in Canada were to build up our iron and steel industries under a smaller protection than the United States. I have yet to be enlightened on that point, and the existing state of affairs seems to indicate that no satisfactory basis has yet been arrived at. Surely it would be far better to have no protection at all for iron than one which will not make a profitable industry possible and yet be a tax on the consumer.

If it is admitted, as it must be, that iron (including steel) is the backbone of industry does it not seem natural that if this backbone were strongly developed a healthy ramification of industries would spring up all about it? Therefore a policy would be far-reaching in its benefits which provided tha if possible Canada must and shall smelt its own iron and steel! And *it is possible*, for we have iron ore and coking coal near together in the Maritime Provinces (where some smelting is now carried on), we have ore and good wood for charcoal in Ontario, there are those who say they have the requisite materials in Manitoba, and without doubt the smelting of iron will take place on the Pacific coast in the future.

It is said that it will pay best to ship our ore to the United States to be smelted; and further that if we did smelt our own ores one furnace would glut the market. There is, I should think, no person who would attempt to gainsay the advantage to Canada if we could in part supply the enormous consumption of iron ore in the United States at prices which would be profitable. But we well know that the Americans will not take our ore unless they have not enough to supply their own wants; and they have enough, and to spare. The Commissioner of Mines for Michigan stated that last year the output could have been greatly increased did the demand warrant it—also the statistics for 1888 state: "Domestic iron ore consumed, about 12,060,000 long tons; value at mines, $28,944,000. This is an increase over 1887 in quantity of 760,000 but a decrease in value of $4,956,—This fact serves to show the great we would be subjected to in supplying United States market, and which, and I to in Ontario not more than being worked beyond a prospecting stage. What we need is a home market for our ore, that is smelting furnaces in our midst to use it. This will create a permanent steady output, and then the more we can ship away at a profit after that the better.

There is one part of Mr. Ritchie's letter to which I am compelled more or less to take exception. That is concerning his apparent discovery that the percentage of iron was not exceptionally high in the ore shipped, and concerning the presence of sulphur, which he claims cannot be removed by the usual methods. He came across no new thing in discovering that our Laurentian ores do not as a rule run over 60 per cent. of iron and often carry some sulphur. We must recognize in our Eastern Ontario iron ores that, as in Sweden, sulphur will constantly be met with, and it is probable that many of the ores will require calcining to drive off the sulphur. This I believe can invariably be done by a very simple process. Also, as in Sweden, the great bulk of the ores may be found to average from 45 to 50 per cent. iron, though of course many of them could be dressed higher with a corresponding waste.

These facts I pointed out in a paper before the Canadian Institute in 1882, when I quoted Mr. R. Ackerman, professor at the School of Mines at Stockholm, one of the most noted metallurgists of the day. He gives analyses of 800 Swedish ores, and states in that connection, and with regard to iron smelting generally in Sweden, where they make the finest iron in the world: "The average ores contain 45 to 50 per cent. metallic iron and the majority require calcining to remove the sulphur."

This calcining, though very simple, must be done in a most careful manner, not large masses of ore interspersed with cordwood, as I have seen in Northern Ontario, where the product contained as much sulphur after as the raw ore contained before the so-called calcination. Mr. Edison has by his new process, alluded to by Mr. Ritchie, pointed out that it is necessary to have the ore broken up and the heat thorough and uniform, though the process adopted by Mr. Edison of grinding the ore to powder is I believe a new departure. The best calcining kilns in Sweden are very expensive, but it is necessary to have the process a very thorough one. I will venture to say any of the ores we have can be desulphurised by calcination in a Westman kiln or one of more recent pattern, and probably at a price more often below than above 50 cents a ton.

Lastly, with reference to the ancient cry that one blast furnace would glut our market, Mr. J. H. Bartlett has thoroughly disposed of this in his work "The Manufacture, Consumption and Production of Iron, Steel and Coal in the Dominion of Canada" and in his very valuable evidence before the Ontario Mining Commission. Mr. Bartlett points out that our present annual consumption is equivalent to 230,000 tons of pig iron per annum, which would necessitate at least 16 blast furnaces of 100 tons in 24 hours, allowing for some being out of blast for repairs, &c.; and if some are reckoned as charcoal furnaces of a smaller size, the number would still be increased. He also points out that since 1868 the importation of iron amounted to $253,210,512, and the balance of trade against Canada in the same period was 381 million dollars. As an example of the furnaces in and out of blast in the United States, the following was their condition July 1, 1888:

Furnaces in blast.	Furnaces out of blast.	Fuel used.	Weekly capacity.
92	137	Anthracite	32,478 tons
121	212	Bituminous	Cl 69,376 "
65	175	Charcoal	11,169 "

In the very best interests of our country it is to be hoped that the appeal of Mr. Ritchie and others of a like nature may meet with every support and encouragement. The inference is inevitable that the protection given is not sufficient to put the production of iron and steel on the footing necessary to enable it to commence and be carried on as a permanent national industry.

Not only is the subject of assistance in building up smelting industries well worthy of the consideration of the Central Government, but the Provincial Governments might very properly help to create or increase these great interests in their midst by some system of an adequate bonus. If this was done an indirect benefit would be reaped by them in a hundred ways, for a multitude of industries would spring up around the mines, blast furnaces and rolling mills, and an army of men would be employed in connection with each establishment. I had not intended to trespass on your space to the extent that I have done and I crave pardon from yourself and your readers, but the subject is such an exhaustive as well as important one, that it is difficult to compress into a smaller space.

It is earnestly to be hoped that the attention which our Governments and the public will give to this matter may result in some satisfactory solution by means of Mr. Ritchie's or some other plan.

WILLIAM HAMILTON MERRITT, Mining Engineer and Metallurgist.
Toronto, July 30, 1889.

BOOTY FROM NORTH BAY.

A Pair of Rifle Thieves Captured in This City—Who They Are.

On Tuesday last the detectives received a dispatch from North Bay that a store there had been burglarized and a number of rifles and revolvers stolen. Yesterday Detectives Davis and Alf Cuddy dropped across two individuals in Adelaide-street west, each carrying two rifles. They arrested them on suspicion, and on being taken to Headquarters gave their names as James McLeod and Robert Drift. The rifles and other goods found with the prisoners were identified as part of the North Bay stock, and subsequently Detective Slemin recovered the balance in the second-hand stores where the prisoners had sold it.

Davies' Family Cream Ale is very pleasant and Crystal Ale for quality is "way up." 246

The County Judge Will Vacate.

Judge Macdougall held court in his private chambers yesterday, disposed of several cases and announced that he would at once betake himself to the cool resorts of Muskoka. Barrister Morson will act as County Judge in His Honor's absence.

Joseph Desroches, Agnes Miller, Lee Brush and James Beaton were committed as lunatics. Percy Elfick wat acquitted on a charge of assaulting a Toronto Junction policeman. Jane Phillips was remanded for two weeks on her own bail on a charge of stealing an earthenware crock from a clergyman, Rev. Mr. Richardson.

Barley Wine, Gilt Edge Label, is finest ale in Canada. $1.30 doz. quarts, bottles extra. Ask your grocer. 246

Fell From the Hotel Balcony.

Reginald Lennox, aged 6, son of one of the employes of the Hotel Hanlan, was playing with his baby brother on the upper balcony of the hotel at 5.30 last evening. He climbed to the railing, his brother following. Walking along the railing he lost his balance, and fell to the ground, a distance of twenty feet. Dr. Watson was summoned and after making a hasty examination decided that the boy had received internal injuries, and fixed him up, pending a more thorough examination today. Eye-witnesses say that the escape of the baby was miraculous. At a late hour last night the little fellow was in a precarious condition.

Watch Repairing.

High and medium grade watches properly put in order and fully guaranteed. A. Beeton, high grade watch specialist, opposite postoffice.

WAD-EL-JUMI'S ADVANCE.

GREAT UNEASINESS AMONG THE NATIVES OF THE DELTA.

Continued Skirmishing Between Egyptian Patrols and Dervish Outposts—The Contemporary's Article on the Papacy Creates a Sensation—General Cable News.

CAIRO, July 31.—The advance of Nad-el-Jumi's forces, combined with the continual departure of British troops for the front, excites great uneasiness among the natives of the Delta, which region is almost completely denuded of troops. Only two battalions of infantry are left, while all the cavalry and artillery have departed.

Col. Wodehouse reports that the main body of the insurgents, under the command of Nad-el-Jumi, is encamped on the hills three miles north of Abu-Simbel. Nad-el-Jumi has formed water depots. Skirmishing still proceeds between the Egyptian patrols and Dervish outposts. The Dervishes who occupied the village of Toski were driven out by the Egyptians, leaving the bodies of 34 of their number. A number of the Dervishes were captured. Gen. Grenfell and his staff have left Korosko for Toski.

The Dervishes Defeated.

CAIRO, July 31.—Advices from Toski are that Lieut. Dagular with a detachment of Egyptian cavalry and a company of the 11th Soudanese Regiment defeated the dervishes south of Anabi. Seventy dervishes were killed, two of whom were officers.

Collapse of the Royal Grants Debate.

LONDON, July 31.—The debate in the House of Commons on the Royal Grants Bill collapsed to-day. After a speech had been made by Mr. Wallace (Lib.) the Speaker put the question on the second reading of the measure. There being no call for a division the Speaker declared that the second reading had been carried.

Mr. Phillips (Lib.) then raised a point of order, but the Sp aker declared Mr. Phillips was too late and fixed the committee stage of the bill for to-morrow.

In Favor of an English-Speaking Pope.

LONDON, July 31.—The anonymous article on the Papacy in The Contemporary Review for August creates a decided sensation here. Besides his startling disclosures as to Mgr. Persico, the writer throws a flood of light upon the purpose of the recent secret consistory at Rome, regarding which speculation has been rampant, and his statements on this point are equally sensational. He asserts that the Pope at this consistory declared to the cardinals that he had received an autograph letter from Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria, offering him an asylum in case it should become necessary for Austria to notify Italy that the latter's forcible seizure of the Papal palaces was regarded by Austria as a casus belli.

The Fall Mall Gazette comments upon this article at some length. Referring to the writer's evident conviction that an English-speaking Pope must be elected to succeed Leo XIII., The Gazette says: "If either Cardinal Gibbons or Cardinal Manning is elected, the Church will be in a position to make a gallant attempt to reconquer the world, but the leadership of mankind is beyond the reach of an Italian, pre-occupied with grievances over Italian domination."

Unfortunate Australian Aborigines.

LONDON, July 31.—The Society for the Protection of the Aborigines in Australia make public some startling facts concerning the treatment of their special wards by whites there. In a letter from a newly-discovered gold field the correspondent of the society says: "On arriving at Roeburn we saw gangs of unfortunate aborigines chained to wheelbarrows with bullock chains, making room for other fiends chains round their necks and naked bodies. The effect of the chains may be imagined in a climate where the stones get so hot that they cannot be handled. The light was too painful for most of us from a free land, and we were glad when our team started again."

Churchill's Plan.

BIRMINGHAM, July 31.—Lord Randolph Churchill in a speech here last night said the Conservative party in Birmingham ought to receive a larger recognition than the Dissidents appeared willing to accord. The Dissidents should define decisively their platform. If the Conservatives chose to exert themselves they would carry more than half the seats in Birmingham. Lord Randolph recommended as a final solution of the Irish question an Imperial loan of £100,000,000 to enable tenants to buy their holdings.

The Times and other papers ridicule the speech.

O'Brien v. Salisbury.

LONDON, July 31.—William O'Brien, M.P., has applied for a new trial of his libel suit against Lord Salisbury for slander.

Mrs. Maybrick's Trial.

LIVERPOOL, July 31.—Mrs. Florence Elizabeth Maybrick was arraigned for trial to-day. The court room was crowded. The prisoner pleaded not guilty.

Michael Maybrick, a brother of the deceased, was called, and admitted that certain bottles that he took from his brother's sick room did not contain arsenic. The contents of a bottle which was said to contain meat extract had not been given to his brother. There had been quarrels between his brother and his wife. A woman's name had been mentioned during the quarrels and Mrs. Maybrick had threatened to secure a separation from her husband.

Dr. Hopper testified that the deceased had shown him prescriptions for several nerve tonics which he had received from a New York physician. The prescriptions called for no arsenic.

Harrison's Letter.

LONDON, July 31.—Postmaster-General Raikes requested Mr. Sexton, Lord Mayor of Dublin, to forward to him the envelope which contained the letter of President Harrison to Mr. Sexton thanking him for the contributions made by Dublin citizens for the Johnstown sufferers, and which Mr. Sexton declares was tampered with by the postoffice authorities. Mr. Sexton in reply stated that he would show the envelope to the Postmaster-General, but he would be deceived if he should give it to the Postoffice Department, as it had already proved unworthy of trust.

The Cretan Rebellion.

ATHENS, July 31.—Cretan Mussulmans have burned over a hundred houses in a village near Canea. The insurgent leaders have appealed to Greece for assistance.

France's Attitude.

LONDON, July 31.—The correspondent of The Times at Constantinople says M. Spuller, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, intimated to M. de Lyanne, Grecian Minister to France, that France is disposed to support a solution of the Cretan crisis in favor of Greece. The correspondent further says the King of Greece was partly induced by this attitude of the French Government to visit the Paris Exhibition.

Boulanger's Coup Failed.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 31.—The Journal de St. Petersburg says the coup meditated by General Boulanger has failed.

French Officers In Disgrace.

PARIS, July 31.—An officer of the Paris garrison has been suspended and another has retired in consequence of revelations made before the judicial committee.

Boulanger Interviewed.

LONDON, July 31.—In an interview to-day General Boulanger expressed much amusement at the reports circulated in Paris that he had committed suicide. He declares that he had "no intention of killing himself at present."

Fatal Gun Explosion.

PARIS, July 31.—A machine gun exploded at the training frigate Couronne at Hyers today. Eight persons were killed and seventeen injured.

Cardinal Lavigerie Recovering.

LUCERNE, July 31.—Cardinal Lavigerie is recovering.

The Servian Dynastic Question.

BELGRADE, July 31.—Ex-King Milan and Regent Belimarkovich, Gruics and Risties are conferring together at Vranja on the dynastic question and King Alexander's relations to ex-Queen Natalie.

The Earthquake in Kiou-Siou.

YOKOHAMA, July 31.—Thirty persons were killed and eighty injured by the recent earthquake on the Island of Kiou-Siou.

[Kiou-Siou is the southernmost of the three great islands which constitute the Empire of Japan. It contains several important cities, including Nagasaki, Kagoshima and Kumamoto, the town just destroyed. The latter was one of the great centres of the ceramic industry, manufacturing porcelain with white and dark blue decorations being produced in the vicinity.

Japan being of volcanic origin, earthquakes are of frequent occurrence. The most severe on record was that which almost entirely destroyed the metropolis, Tokio, in 1854, a cataclysm in which 15,000 houses disappeared and some 200,000 persons lost their lives. A year ago, in the month of July, a volcanic eruption and earthquake destroyed some 110 miles to the north of Tokio by which 600 persons were killed]

TO TAKE BACK BURKE.

Arrival of Chief Hubbard in Winnipeg—The Warrant Signed.

WINNIPEG, July 31.—Chief Hubbard of the Chicago Police arrived to-day to take back Burke, whom he regards as one of the principals with Coughlin in the Cronin murder.

The Burke Extradition Warrant Signed.

OTTAWA, July 31.—Sir John Thompson, Minister of Justice, signed the warrant this afternoon for the extradition of Burke, the murderer of Cronin.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT.

Brandon's Ex-Registrar Arrested On a Charge of Taking the Office Books.

WINNIPEG, July 31.—Martin McDonald, ex-registrar of Brandon, has been arrested, charged with embezzling books belonging to the office. His office was closed last week, being superseded by the Torrens system. The case was remanded till Saturday.

A Winnipeg Mock Marriage.

WINNIPEG, July 31.—Another mock marriage has just been discovered. The victim is a young girl from Saltcoats, who was induced to come to Winnipeg last March by a person named Tubman. On an invitation to go to the opera one night she was taken to a friend's house, where the mock ceremony was performed.

A farmer named Moritz leaving near Neche, Dak., while drunk turned his four employes out of doors. Afterwards he allowed them in, and as the last one entered the door fired a revolver at him, shooting him in the hand. Moritz was arrested.

A New Hamburg Blaze.

NEW HAMBURG, July 31.—At 6.10 this evening it was discovered that the brick stables in the rear of the Commercial Hotel were on fire. Before the fire brigade arrived the whole building was enveloped in flames, soon spreading to the roof of the hotel and Temperance hall in rear of the stable. The stable and hall were totally destroyed, the hotel being slightly damaged. The damage on stocks contained in the two stores in the hotel building is only slight and is fully covered by in urance. Loss on stable $600, covered by $400 insurance in the Citizens' Insurance Company, loss on hall $600, covered by $400 insurance in the Huron & Middlesex Company

West Wellington Conservatives.

PALMERSTON, July 31.—A large and representative gathering of the Liberal-Conservative of the West Riding of Wellington met in convention in the Town Hall here to-day for the purpose of selecting a candidate to oppose Mr. Allan, the Reform candidate, at the next general election for the Local Legislature. These names were presented: J. C. Johnston, George Preston, Dr. Standish, L. H. Clarke, Dr. Harvey, William Long and Major White, but all withdrew in favor of Mr. William Long, Reeve of Maraboroug, who was declared the unanimous choice of the convention.

Trying Dr. Brown-Sequard's Elixir.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Dr. W. A. Hammond, formerly of New York, in a published interview says he is now experimenting on a decrept old man with Dr. Brown-Sequard's elixir of youth. Dr. Hammond prepares the elixir and inserts it into the patient's leg with good results. He declares he expects the old man to become young again.

[Dr. Hammond is in the front rank of American physicians. He was one of the medical attendants upon the late President Garfield.]

Induction at Cobourg.

COBOURG, July 31.—Yesterday afternoon the Presbytery of Peterboro met in the Presbyterian Church here, when Rev. John Hay, B.D., was inducted into the pastorate. In the evening a reception was held in the Opera House. A pleasing feature was the presentation of a handsomely bound and beautifully illuminated address to Mr. J. Henderson, recently of the Bank of Toronto, who with his wife have been active workers in the congregation for the past thirteen years, but who are now removing to Toronto.

Ives and Stayner Seeking Freedom.

NEW YORK, July 31.—Proceedings to secure the release of Henry S. Ives and George H. Stayner were revived to-dad by a writ of habeas corpus. They have been held in jail six months on an order for arrest in a civil suit for $2,500,000 brought by the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railway Company, and there are nine indictments against them on criminal charges. Their counsel claim they are illegally restrained and that they are illegally charged with a criminal offence. Argument upon the writ is expected tomorrow.

What Will Be Done With the Dogs?

The town is overrun with dogs, and something should be done about it. They have become a dangerous nuisance during the heated term. None of them are muzzled and hundreds run about without even a keeper. More than once this week has the cry of "mad dog" been raised in the down town streets. Yesterday a dog supposed to be suffering from rabies jumped through the window of Murdock & Co. at Church and Colborne-streets. There was great consternation in the establishment, and when Constable Forest arrived on the scene to dispatch the animal it had escaped.

The Local Board of Health or the Markets Committee should take this dog question up without delay.

STABBED AT A DANCE.

A Jealous Admirer's Brutal Attack upon a Garafraxa Girl.

FERGUS, July 31.—Particulars of the brutal stabbing of a girl by a jealous admirer last night in the township of Garafraxa have just reached here. During the afternoon there had been a barn raising at Elam Ellis', a few miles from here, and at night there was a dance and other amusements.

While walking in the grounds about the house at 11 o'clock Miss Ellis, the daughter of the host, was attacked by a young man named Patrick Haley, who stabbed her six or seven times with a knife.

Haley made his escape through the darkness and has not yet been captured although the country is being scoured by parties of indignant men and telegrams have been sent in all directions to intercept the miscreant.

There is great excitement in the neighborhood and it is feared if Haley is caught in this locality that he will be lynched.

To-night Miss Ellis' condition is very serious and it is feared her wounds may prove fatal.

FELL OFF UNOBSERVED.

Drowning of a 6-Year-Old Lad at a Port Hope Steamship Excursion.

PORT HOPE, July 31.—Yesterday morning Mr. C. McGuire, proprietor of St. Lawrence Hall, his sister, Mrs. Macmahon of Pennyan, N.Y., her 6-year-old son Vincent and a party of ladies and gentlemen went out to Core's Landing for a day's outing, when they were met by another party from Cobourg. A steam yacht had been provided and all enjoyed themselves thoroughly until about 6 o'clock, when it was discovered that Vincent MacMahon was missing. He went up to the hurricane deck and must have fallen off unobserved. His cap was found floating on the water. Every effort was made to recover the body but without success.

The sad party then started home but the driver, not being acquainted with the road when near Cold Springs, on the gravel road, ran the wagon over the embankment, throwing out the occupants. Mr. Jeffrey was picked up insensible, Mrs. Tempest and Mrs. Sanders received slight injuries, and Mrs. Mackie was badly cut and bruised about the head and face.

THE CANADIAN CHAUTAUQUA.

Recognition Day Passes Off in a Highly Satisfactory Manner.

NIAGARA-ON-THE-LAKE, July 31.—Recognition Day attracted large crowds of excursionists from Buffalo, Port Colborne, Toronto and other places. Commencement exercises began at 2.30 p.m. The graduates of undergraduates met at the Hall of Philosophy and marched in procession to the large amphitheatre, which was richly decorated for the occasion. Bishop Vincent took charge of the exercises, supported by Rev. Drs. Lockwood and Hunter, Rev. J. G. McEwen, L.C.P., and the teachers of the several classes and the directors of the Niagara Assembly.

Bishop Vincent's oration was worthy of the man and the occasion, and was highly appreciated by the audience of three thousand persons. Mrs. Jennie Hall Wade of New York and the Chautauqua Orchestra discoursed sweet music. The diplomas were presented by the Bishop, who is chancellor of the Chautauqua University. The international character of the organization is seen in the fact that three out of the nineteen diplomas were given to graduates resident in the United States.

Dr. Lockwood's lecture for next Saturday on "The Problem of Capital and Labor" is looked forward to with interest. A large contingent of knights of labor is expected from Buffalo and Toronto.

NO REST FOR THE CROOK.

Hamilton Declines to Entertain Bill Hurley—Unambitious Horsemen.

HAMILTON, July 31.—Bill Hurley, alias Hickey, the crook who "moved on" from Toronto yesterday, reached Hamilton on the late train from Toronto and put up at a hotel where he told everybody who would listen to him about his adventures with the Toronto detectives, and seemed to feel important at having so much attention paid to him there. Detective Doyle interviewed him this morning and extended a pressing invitation to him to clear out.

Mr. Albert Verrall, late of the Terrapin, corner of Gerrard and Ontario-streets, Toronto, has taken the Walker House in this city and is now installed there.

A meet ng was held in the Board of Trade rooms last night to discuss the proposed scheme to build a mile race track in conjunction with the Hamilton athletic and bicycle track association. As the horsemen did not come forward and agree to take any stock the cheme fell through and the meeting adjourned.

William Hammond, who has been married only a short time, was sent to jail for two months by the Police Magistrate this morning for abusing his wife.

The duties collected during July were $70,089, an increase of $7092 over the corresponding month in 1888.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

A Department Clerk Arrested on a Charge of Forgery.

OTTAWA, July 31.—L. Cornellier, an employe of the Public Works Department and brother to a well-known lawyer of Montreal of that name, was arrested to-day charged with forging an official check on the Bank of Montreal to the amount of $55. The clerk has been on a drunk for a long time past, and says he has no recollection of committing the forgery. He drew a salary of $3 a day.

Sir John Thompson leaves this week for River du Loup.

The report that the Cabinet is considering the Behring Sea matter is untrue. The Minister of Customs has wired Victoria for a report of the affair. As soon as it comes to hand a strong remonstrance will be submitted to the Imperial Government.

It is likely that the Dominion military system will be extendsd to the Northwest next year.

Sir John and Lady Thompson leave here to-morrow for Cape Breton, where they will spend 2 weeks.

Unexpected delay has taken place in the issuing of the order to pay the bounty due to Inland Revenue officials for seizures made during the past few months. It is, however, officially stated that the payment will be made during August.

Ex-Mayor Macleod Stewart arrived in New York to-day. He wired Mrs. Stewart to meet him in Montreal to-morrow.

The first synod of the Reformed Episcopal Church in Canada is called by the Right Rev. Samuel Fallows, D.D., presiding Bishop, to meet in Emmanuel Church here on Aug. 14.

THE PROVINCE OF KINGSTON

Divided Into Three Dioceses—Why the Changes Were Made.

ROME, July 31.—The diocese of Kingston, Canada, has been created a new province and has been detached from the jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Toronto.

The province will be divided into three dioceses.

The Bishops of two of these dioceses and the Bishop of Peterboro will be suffragans to the Bishop of Kingston.

The decree making these changes states they are due to the notable progress of Catholicism in Kingston.

A POSER FOR MR. BLAINE.

WHAT CONSTITUTE THE "WATERS OF ALASKA"?

The United States Government Leaves the Solution to Captains of Revenue Cutters—Excitement at Victoria Over the Seizure of the Black Diamond.

VICTORIA, B. C., July 31.—Considerable excitement is felt here over the seizure of the Black Diamond in Behring Sea, and the public are bestirring themselves to their utmost in the matter.

Yesterday a body of influential citizens, all interested in the seal fisheries, visited Commander Sinclair of H.M.S. Champion and laid the case before him. His secretary took down all the statements, which were signed by those present. The visitors protested against the action of the revenue cruiser, and affirmed that if such proceedings were not stopped they would bring ruin to the sealing industry of Victoria.

Commander Sinclair promised to lay everything before Admiral Heneage on joining the fleet, and advised the deputation to push matters and send any further communications by the Sardonyx, a steamer leaving here tomorrow for Fort Simpson, where she meets the fleet.

The deputation then visited Senator Macdonald of Toronto, at present in this city, who at once went with them to Mr. E. Crow Baker, M.P., and Mr. Robson, Provincial Secretary. Together they constructed a lengthy telegram which they despatched to the Minister of Marine and Fisheries at Ottawa. The despatch contained an urgent appeal for some action on the part of the authorities at once. An answer is anxiously awaited.

The Government's Action.

OTTAWA, July 31.—Considerable indignation is expressed here over the seizure of the Black Diamond in Behring Sea by the United States revenue cutter Rush. The report that the Canadian Government here urged the adoption of a retaliatory policy is untrue. The Cabinet, after discussing the matter, forwarded the two telegrams from the Victoria collector to the Governor-General with the request that they be forwarded to the Colonial office. It also requested that Her Majesty's Government should adopt prompt measures to protect British subjects on the high seas.

"WATERS OF ALASKA."

A Loose Term Loosely Used—No Definition Ever Attempted.

NEW YORK, July 31.—The Herald's Washington special says: Section 1956 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, under which the Black Diamond was seized, denounces penalties of fine and imprisonment of persons and forfeiture of vessels and cargoes for unauthorized sealing "within the limits of Alaska Territory or the waters thereof."

No treaty statute, judicial decision or executive proclamation or communication has ever defined what waters are or are not "waters of Alaska." At the opening of every fishing season the Secretary of the Treasury sends revenue steamers to Behring Sea, with instructions to cruise therein and to enforce the laws prohibiting unlawful fishing "within the limits of Alaska Territory or in the waters thereof." The captain of each revenue vessel considers this to be an order to prevent any sealing in Behring Sea south of a line drawn south westerly between St. Lawrence Island and the adjacent Siberian capes. Because some years ago, upon a hypothetical case, the then Secretary of the Treasury expressed an opinion that the jurisdiction of the United States in Behring Sea was not in view of the treaty of cession of Alaska, confined to a marine league from shore, as intimated by Secretary Bontwell, but included all the water on the American side of the boundary line drawn across the sea in the treaty of cession.

There is now no reason why the British Government, under the impulse of the Government of Canada, should not insist that the Department of State should state whether it claims that Behring Sea is a mare or a lacus, or admits that it is an open one. In the former case Mr. Blaine will have to reconcile the apparently irreconcilable by maintaining his contention upon the authority of precedent and the recognized canons of international law, and in the latter there will be a nice bill to pay out of the treasury surplus for seizures and condemnations of British vessels and cargoes upon the high seas and fine and imprisonment of British subjects in lawful business there.

Blaine Talks.

BANGOR, Me., July 31.—Secretary Blaine here this evening denied the statement of a Boston paper that he had declared that Behring Sea is distinctly American water. Mr. Blaine further stated that everything done on the fur seal question since March 4 was in liberal compliance with the directions contained in the Act of Congress approved by President Cleveland on the last day of his term.

FIRST BLOOD FOR GOV. LOWRY.

Prize Fighter Sullivan Arrested in New York—He sleeps in a Cell.

NEW YORK, July 31.—John L. Sullivan was arrested to-night by Inspector Byrnes and Detective Sergeant Adams. The arrest was made on a requisition from Governor Lowry of Mississippi, charging Sullivan with prize fighting. State Agent Childs of Mississippi arrived in New York with the requisition and placed it in the hands of the Inspector. About 9.30 o'clock Inspector Byrnes went to the Vanderbilt Hotel, went up to the big fellow's room and knocked at the door. Sullivan opened it and said: "Inspector, I heard that I was wanted and I was just going down to see you." The Inspector and Detective Adams brought Sullivan to police headquarters in a cab. There was a great deal of excitement and surprise at the arrest in the vicinity of the Vanderbilt Hotel. William Muldoon and Charlie Johnson went to Police Headquarters as soon as they heard of Sullivan's arrest and asked if bail would be accepted. Inspector Byrnes said Sullivan would have to stay all night, as the case was not a bailable one. Sullivah will be arraigned in General Sessions to-morrow morning.

A Bostonian Robbed at Montreal.

MONTREAL, July 31.—A gentleman from Boston, who refused to give his name, reported last night at the police station that he had been robbed of $75 by a companion. He met his friend at the Richelieu Hotel and they began drinking together, when the traveler missed his money. His companion, whose name is Moron, was arrested.

Advances made on merchandise warehoused with Mitchell, Miller & Co., 45 Front-street east.

Another Black Eye for the K. of L.

NEW YORK, July 31.—The Journeymen Plumbers and Gas and Steam Fitters' Laborers' Union decided to-day to withdraw from the Knights of Labor. The union has been holding a national convention in Brooklyn. The union's membership is 15,000. A new national organization is to be started. It will include other unions not favorable to the K. of L.

The Picnic Season.

The Sons of Ireland (Protestant Association) holds its annual picnic at Dundurn Park, Hamilton, yesterday. The excursionists went up to the Ambitious City in large numbers on the Modjeska and Macassa, taking the fine Pioneer Corps band along. A splendid program of games was carried out under the committee: Bros. John Bell (chairman), Thomas Coulter, Thomas Rooney, James Steele, Robert Kerr, Frank Ross, Abe Cohoon, Robert Wilson, Dr. Little and A. R. Williamson.

St. George's church Sunday school and Lansdowne-avenue church Sunday school picnicked at Long Branch yesterday.

MORE SYNDICATE RUMORS.

Will the Big Distilleries Pass Into the Hands of the Britishers?

Will there be a big syndicate to control the Canadian distilleries? The World does not say yes, it does not say no, but it certainly does say that some very big heads are turning the project over and discussing it in secret councils.

Said a gentleman who knows a good deal about what is going on: "I believe that Mr. George Gooderham has been sounded as to whether he would sell out the great concern in Toronto to an English syndicate; I believe further that Mr. Gooderham's views were placed at six million dollars and that the syndicate's agents did not go beyond five millions. Since then nothing further has been done. Mr. Gooderham starts for England shortly. But before he goes he will probably meet Mr. Boord, M.P. for Greenwich, and a famous maker of gin, chairman of the syndicate that has bought the Dominion Brewery of this city, and who will be in Toronto this week to take over that concern. Mr. Boord while here will look the distilling interest over. A most ambitious scheme will be submitted to him for consideration, viz., not only to take over the Toronto distillery, but the Walker & Sons of Windsor as well and the three little distilleries at Waterloo, Belleville and Prescott. For this purpose ten to thirteen million dollars will be required."

Of course none of the Canadian distilleries will say much about this scheme, they simply say, bring on your offer and your guarantees.

There has been considerable talk around town about this proposed syndicate, but from all that can be learned negotiations are stagnant at present. Mr. George Gooderham now controls the entire interest of the vast distillery found-d by his father and the late Mr. Worts, and he is thus enabled practically to conduct any negotiations he may see fit without "calling the board together."

This distillery business calls to mind that the efforts to "joint-stock" the two London breweries (Carling's and Labatt's) are to be pushed forward vigorously. It is said that Mr. Carling got the cable to England at once, and he has been authorised to float the Carling concern along with his own.

To let—small offices suitable for commission agents, etc. Storage if required. Frederic Nicholls, Permanent Exhibition.

Punished After Three Years.

On the night of Oct. 5, 1885, Allen Trebilcock was sandbagged at Elizabeth and Albert-streets by William Adams. The latter managed to keep out of the way until the other day, when he fell into the hands of the police. The two men were bad friends. Adams claimed in the Police Court yesterday that Trebilcock had provoked the assault and that he did not use a sandbag. Since the assault Adams has been in jail for highway robbery, and his latest escapade was to steal a quilt at the jail while on a visit there. The Magistrate sent him to the Central Prison for nine months.

Storage for merchandise, furniture, etc. Warehouse receipts issued. Frederic Nicholls, 63 to 69 Front-street west.

Ald. Moses' Narrow Escape.

Business yesterday