PATENTS PROCURED
In Canada, Great Britain, United States and Foreign Countries.
PRELIMINARY ADVICE FREE.
C. H RICHES
Canada Life Building, Toronto.

The Toronto World.

MACKINTOSHES
Coats That Keep the Water Out.
Tailor Framed. Odorless.
THE TORONTO RUBBER CO., LTD.
98 King-st. West (Manning Arcade).

SIXTEENTH YEAR FRIDAY MORNING SEPTEMBER 6 1895. ONE CENT.

CONDUIT AGAIN AFLOAT

No Less Than Three Breaks in the Pipe This Time.

WILL TAKE MONTHS TO REPAIR

Meantime the Cost to the City Will Reach $50,000.

The Cause of the Disaster is a Mystery, and a Thorough Investigation Into All the Circumstances is Demanded—Pending the Completion of the Repairs Citizens are Advised Not to Use the Water For Domestic Purposes, But Those Who Must Do So Should Boil it Thoroughly.

Yesterday witnessed a repetition of the disaster of Christmas Day, 1892, when the four foot and five foot steel conduit pipes, which supply the city with water for domestic purposes, suddenly rose to the surface of the Bay and cut off the supply. The present calamity is even more serious than the former one. The water supply is wholly cut off, and it will be at least two months before the citizens will be supplied with pure water.

The calamity of 1892 was due purely to accidental causes. The cause of yesterday's disaster is a mystery. It will require a full and complete investigation into all the facts before any definite reason can be ascribed for the occurrence.

Discovery of the Disaster.

The first indications of anything amiss were noticed at the waterworks pumping house at about 7.45 yesterday morning. The Rosehill reservoir contained a good supply of water and the men at the pumping station were preparing to close off the four foot conduit so as to enable them to finish the work of cleaning one of the wells. The speed of No. 5 engine had been slackened with the intention of closing down altogether within a few minutes.

Engineer Pink noticed that the water in the wells was falling. He at once ordered that No. 5 engine should be stopped. This was done, but the water still continued falling and engine No. 4 was also stopped. Mr. Pink at first thought that the vertical valve in the four foot conduit had fallen. An examination showed that this was not the case and it was at once evident that the pipes were not in proper working order. Engineer Pink rowed out on to the Bay to investigate and found that the conduit was above the water in three places. The first point at which the pipe was visible was immediately to the north of Hanlan's crib, where 240 feet of the four foot conduit was exposed. There were no indictaions of breaks in anv of the three flexible joints that were above the water.

The second point where the pipe was visible was at the first flexible joint south of manhole No. 1 in Blockhouse Bay. Here the condition of the pipe was the most serious, as the sections were completely sundered at the joint, the section nearest manhole No. 1 having been broken with the force of the upheaval and exposed its whole diameter above the water level, completely cutting off communication with any piping to the south.

Between manholes two and three at the first joint south of the former, and at the exact point where a break occurred in the winter of 1892, the pipe had also risen, exposing the sleeve which it was found necessary to put on at the time of the previous upheaval. No break had occurred here, but the joint was slightly drawn apart,

Notified the Engineer.

Mr. Pink immediately returned to the city and notified Engineer Keating. With all possible haste a gang of 30 men in charge of Contractor Brown were despatched to Hanlan's crib and were set to work to disconnect one of the flexible joints exposed at that point, so as to provide access for a flow of water into the city mains, in case of fire. Diver McKay was at work all day taking out the bolts that connected the two sections of pipe, and succeeded in severing the joint. Huge boxes of stone were placed beneath the temporary intake pipe, to prevent as much as possible the sediment of the bay being drawn into the mains. This will be the source of the city's water supply until the conduit in Blockhouse Bay is repaired. There is about ten feet of water at the point where the pipe has been re-sunk.

Repairing the Break.

The work of repairing will be pushed forward with the greatest expedition. Sand pumps and portable engines will be set to work to re-sink the portion that has risen between manholes No. 2 and No. 3 in Blockhouse Bay. When the pipe is settled into its place again the joint which is only sprung will close and be as secure as ever. It will be necessary, however, to either put in a new sectional pipe, or a steel sleeve, connecting the two sections, which will act as an expansion joint, as well as a cover. It is estimated that the cost of repairs will reach nearly $50,000.

When the engines were closed down at the pumping station the decline in the water in the well ceased, showing that no break had occurred in the pipe between Hanlan's crib and the city. Divers will examine the full length of the pipe to ascertain just what the extent of the damage is.

The upheaval between manholes 2 and 3 is the only spot at which the pipe gave way in the winter of 1892. The most serious break at that time was about 750 feet north of the present break in the 4-foot conduit. One hundred feet of the 5-foot conduit between manholes 3 and 4 rose in 1892, but the pipe between manholes 1 and 2 where the most serious break is now, remained intact at that time.

The Cause of the Disaster.

Engineer Keating spent the entire day at the scene of the disaster. The work of repairing was supervised by Engineers Williams and Pink. Mr. Keating devoted most of his time to a search for a possible cause of the occurrence. His first impression was that of foul play, and when his search had been prosecuted as far as possible under the circumstances he found nothing to lead him to any other conclusion. "It is quite clear," said Mr. Keating, "that the occurrence is due to an obstrucion of some kind in the pipe between manhole No. 3 and the mouth of the intake, but just where the obstruction is and how it came there are matters for further investigation."

Manholes 3, 4 and 5, the shore crib and the three manholes between the crib and the edge of the lake were thoroughly examined by Mr. Keating to ascertain whether or not an obstruction had been dumped into the pipe through any of these means of access. Nothing was found to indicate that the coverings of any of the manholes had been disturbed. "As quickly as another diving suit can be procured," continued Mr. Keating, "the investigation will be continued. The manholes will be cut apart and great difficulty will be experienced in making the examination as thorough as may be desired, owing to the fact that it is considered unsafe to enter the pipes to a greater distance than 150 feet. At the time of the previous mishap one of the divers penetrated to a distance of 400 feet from the manhole. He was well equipped with life lines, but it was an exceedingly hazardous undertaking, and he did it entirely at his own risk. We will not ask a man to enter to that distance, but if he chooses to do so of course he may. The previous trouble was caused by the accumulation of weeds at the mouth of the intake pipe, but that is scarcely possible with the present arrangement. Some thing may have entered the intake and lodged in the conduit further up thus causing an obstruction, for instance, a board, but this is very unlikely. It is possible that an accident has occurred to the intake. If any of the small staves have dropped the sand would naturally pour in and stop up the pipe very quickly. It is my belief that the obstruction is in the wooden intake. We have known for some time that there was sand somewhere in the pipes, as we have taken great quantities of it from the wells at the pumping house. This sand undoubtedly got into the pipes through the wooden intake. A large quantity of it may have accumulated in some one of the numerous pockets in the conduit caused by the irregular depth of the water."

"Do you think the present low level of the water in the lake could in any way have contributed to the cause?" was asked.

"It certainly would have some effect," replied Mr. Keating, "but the same thing might have occurred with the water at its normal height."

Came at a Time Least Expected.

In the course of a general conversation Mr. Keating said the accident occurred at a time when it was least to be expected. The No. 5 engine was partially closed down and in a few moments no water would have been passing through the four foot conduit, it being the intention to draw the day's supply through the three foot iron conduit. This latter pipe has been in constant use for 13 years and has never been the source of any trouble to the city, owing, no doubt, to the fact that it was properly laid and covered to a depth of some feet with sand. In no place was any portion of the four foot and five foot conduits at present above the surface covered with sand to a depth of more than a foot.

The Chairman of the Council.

Acting Mayor Shaw was on the scene shortly after 9 o'clock and remained till late in the evening. "As quickly as sufficient has been ascertained," said he, "a special meeting of the Board of Works will be called to consider the situation. It is advisable that the public should be informed as quickly as possible of the true state of affairs. We do not wish any alarmist reports to be spread about. There is nothing to be alarmed about if people will only take proper precaution and follow out rigidly the instructions of the Health Department. At present I have no theory to offer as to the cause, but we will see that the fullest investigation is made."

The Board of Works Chairman.

Ald. Lamb, chairman of the Board of Works, was in a greatly perturbed state of mind over the calamity and speculated freely on the question of the cause. Foreign currents and shifting sand were prominent in his main theory.

Ald. Hubbard, Crane and other members of the Board of Works who were surveying the floating conduit and watching the work of repairs deferentially referred reporters to Mr. Keating when the question of cause was approached.

Engineer Pink says that there was no obstruction in the pumps, which had not been over-exerted, and there was nothing at the pumping station that could have caused the rising of the conduit.

"We had no suspicion that anything was wrong with the conduit until the flow of water stopped," said Mr. Pink.

A Warning to Citizens.

Medical Health Officer Sheard thought the matter a most serious one for the citizens. During the two months the city was supplied with bay water in the winter of 1892-93, the mortality rate greatly increased, and Dr. Sheard's fears are that the present disaster will cause an extremely high typhoid rate. "It is absolutely necessary," said the doctor, "that every drop of water used for domestic purposes should be first boiled, and even then the danger is not altogether obviated. It is impossible to form an accurate opinion of the effect of this on the public, but it is a matter that excites the gravest apprehension in the minds of those who understand the danger."

The suggestion has been made, and will probably be acted upon, to supply the city schools with water for drinking purposes from the North Toronto waterworks system. The water would be conveyed in large tanks or watering carts, which would visit each school daily.

Notices have been sent out to members of the Board of Works to attend a special meeting of the committee at 11 o'clock this morning.

Ald Burns' Opinion.

Ald. Burns was seen and interviewed on the accident. He said: "From the time the pipe was originally laid there has been a series of accidents which proves that the thing was incompetently managed from the start. The Engineer, knowing that the conduit was in a dangerous condition and liable to rise at any time, should have taken the precaution to weight it down with material so that it could not rise. In doing this he would only have been carrying out the original specifications when the pipe was laid by Contractor McNamee. These specifications were to the effect that it was to be covered with a certain amount of material, which was never done. When the final settlement with McNamee took place, the amount required to do this was deducted from his contract, but instead of using it for that purpose it was spent in other directions. The consequence was that the pipe was left without sufficient covering and liable to come up, as it did. As far as the present pipe was concerned, the matter was entirely in the hands of the City Engineer, who, if he had applied for money to make it secure, would no doubt have secured it.

"Furthermore, I think there is evidence of carelessness at the pumping station. The present means of ascertaining the amount of water in the well is by means of an indicator on the wall, which the man in charge has to look at every time he wishes to know the depth of the water. In my opinion, instead of an indicator, to be looked at, there should be a gong to announce the rise and fall of the water. If such a gong were used every one about the building would hear it and the approach of an insufficient quantity of water in the well would be duly announced to everyone about the place. I think it is an evidence of carelessness that such an appliance has not been introduced before.

"While in the Engineer's office a few days ago I spoke to Mr. Rust about the danger of allowing the conduit

Continued on PageTwo.

ASK 1000 CARS FOR CATTLE

ONE MANITOBA FIRM'S ORDER TO THE C.P.R.

Since Last Saturday the Same Firm Has Shipped 300 Cars of Cattle—Work of the Wheat Ring Exposed by the Patron's Advocate—Yields Wheat Shown on Threshing.

Portage la Prairie, Man., Sept. 5.—A stock train of 40 cars will leave the western part of the Manitoba and Northwestern to-morrow for Montreal with a shipment of 720 cattle, principally by Gordon & Ironside, the big cattle buyers of this province. This is from a district which only a few years ago many farmers left, saying it was no good, because they could not grow wheat with any degree of assurance, but which is now rapidly becoming known as the finest cattle district in the West. Its rise is as remarkable as this year's wheat crop, only not so striking.

Gordon & Ironside have placed orders with the C.P.R. for a thousand cars at different points, in addition to three hundred cars of cattle shipped since Saturday. No special orders have been placed for grain cars, but is thought the farmers will, when possible, ship wheat to Port Arthur at once.

The Wheat Ring.

The Patrons' Advocate calls attention to the wheat conspiracy, and shows how strong which forced the price of grain down last fall and winter, under a plea of over-supply, until all the farmers had sold out, then raised the price this summer, as an excuse for the millers and others interested to raise the price of flour. It says the same ring, in spite of the vast decrease of the visible supply and crop shortage of the world, will bear prices here as before. The above is quite plausible, as the prices spoken of here are miserably low, only about 40 to 45 cents per bushel.

The reason given by the Neepawa paper why some farm laborers did not get work there at once was because the men, while on the train agreed among themselves to ask for $40 or $50 per month, and the farmers would not give this. It is estimated now that 700 hundred more men are really needed at various points.

Two hundred and seventy immigrants in the province for the month of August, being principally German, French, Scandinavian and Canadians.

Some Yields.

A report comes to-day of one field of 21 acres which yielded over a thousand bushels of wheat.

On George Simpson's farm, near Portage, a field of 40 acres of summer fallow yielded 45 bushels per acre of fine wheat. This is authentic.

Thomas Charlton had an average of 32 bushels off 40 acres from a field inside the town limits.

Mr. McArthur of Westbourne is having an average on his whole form of 30 bushels to the acre. I have not heard of any yield less than 25 bushels per acre for a whole form.

A private report from Red River Valley says that there is considerable trouble with smut there. It is believed that the use of the same seed over again year after year causes some of the smut. A change of seed usually gives clean wheat, even when the change is only from one part of the province to another. The cause of smut is not fully known yet to farmers. As an instance, near St. Jean, in the Red River Valley, two brothers divided seed grain and after it was bluestoned on one farm there was no smut while on the other smut was very bad. There is considerable smut on the Mitchell farm near Letellier.

Mitchell farms 2000 acres, of which 1100 is wheat, and will have over 30,000 bushels of wheat at the lowest possible average. Some of the crop is exceptionally heavy and will go over 40 bushels to the acre.

Seven threshing machines were going one week ago near Letellier.

There is a delivery of about 50,000 bushels of wheat per day along the Canadian Pacific lines. The prices paid is from 42 to 53 cents.

French Wheat Crop.

Paris, Sept. 5.—The official report of the French wheat crop shows 120,000,000 hectolitres, as against 121,000,000 in 1894. The grain market here weakened to-day upon the issuance of the report, as it was expected that the crop of 1895 would not exceed 110,000,000 hectolitres.

The Beekeepers' Association.

Last night's session of the North American Bee Keepers' Asociation was marked by a large attendance, the feature of the evening being an address of welcome by Hon. John Dryden. His speech was followed by a short address by Dr. Mills on the Ontario Agricultural College. Hon gentlemen extended a pressing invitation to the American delegates to prolong their visit until the close of the Industrial Exhibition. By doing this they might obtain some idea of the prosperity of agricultural Canada and of the vast resources of our country. At the close of Dr. Mills' address he and Mr. Dryden were elected honorary members of the Association.

Mr. R. L. Taylor, of Lapeer, Mich., read a paper on "How Bee Keepers might derive greater benefit from experimental stations."

NOT AN UNMIXED EVIL.

The Rise of the Conduit and a Well-Known Business Industry.

The prospect of drawing filtered sewage through our water pipes and using it for domestic purposes for two months is not a very pleasant one for our citizens, Typhoid and many other of the deadly infections which result from impure air or polluted water will certainly increase, and send the mortality returns up to an alarming point. The unfortunate rise of the conduit will affect the personal health of every citizen, but will in no way interfere with the business conducted at Dineens' hat store..

The near approach of the cooler months suggests a preparation for the winter. Always in the lead, Dineens' fall trade in furs is now in full blast. Every department is ready for business. Seal, Persian lamb jackets; capes in the very newest Parisian and London styles; stylish grey lamb jackets for young ladies; electric seal capes, long length and full sweep, with Alaska sable collars and trimmings, are the latest things for elderly ladies.

Young ladies are wearing shorter lengths in Alaska seal, Greenland seal, Persian lamb and grey lamb. Everything fashionable has a full, flowing skirt, and large collars, and Dineens' are always in the fore front with what is newest and up-to-date.

In another department are seen a display of gents' hats, which make up a special importation from England to New York, comprising the latest styles from the firms of Knox, Dunlap and Youmans, at prices ranging from $2.50 to $3. The "Dineen" special, got up by Messrs. Dineen & Co., expressly to meet the tastes of their customers, is something new and nice. It is made in black and brown, and the shape well adapted for fashionably-dressed young men. The quality is guaranteed, and the price is only $3.

The "Slater" Shoe has price and trade mark stamped on the sole.

Beaver Plug is the old reliable gentleman's chew. Beware of cheap imitations.

PAY THE REPRESENTATIVES

Either in Parliament or County Council, Say British Labor Men—Abolition of the Lords Favored.

Cardiff, Sept. 5.—The attendance of delegates as well as that of the public at to-day's sitting of the Trades' Union Congress was very meagre. The resolution favoring the payment of salaries to members of Parliament, moved by Mr. E. Cowley of the Miners' Federation, was passed unanimously. It is as follows: "That this Congress tenders its thanks to those members of Parliament who have supported the principle of paying members for their services, and hereby instructs the Parliamentary Committee of the Congress to do their utmost to get the question again introduced into Parliament with a view to its being legalized, coupled with the payment of returning officers' charges, from the local rates.

Opposed to Incoming Alien Paupers.

Mr. W. Inskip of the Boot and Shoe Operatives moved a resolution, opposing the landing of pauper aliens, and Delegate Caplon moved a resolution directly negative. In support of his resolution, Mr. Caplon contended that the remedy for the evils complained of lay in the union of all workers. Experience, he said, showed that foreigners made as good trades' unionists as any in the country. After further debate, Mr. Inskip's resolution was carried by a vote representing 266,000, against 246,000 for the negative resolution. Mr. Inskip's resolution set forth: "In view of the injury done to a large number of trades and trades' unions by the wholesale importation of foreign destitute paupers, this congress calls upon the Government to take the necessary steps, either by bill, official inspection or order, to prohibit the landing of all pauper aliens who have no visible means of support."

Favor Paying County Councillors

The Yorkshire power loom weavers presented a resolution re-committing a motion of the Local Government Act of 1888, so as to include the payment of traveling expenses and ten shillings a day to members of the county councils. It was adopted.

A resolution was submitted by the Thames Waterman and Lightermen, endorsing the principle, that wherever the interests of workingmen are involved, they should have the right of representation (by election) upon public administrative bodies having jurisdiction or control of their actions. This resolution was carried, as was the resolution offered by the National Shop Assistants, in regard to shop hours.

Compulsory Early Closing.

The resolution is as follows: Resolved, that this congress of organized workers repudiates the assumption of those who are opposed to legislative limitation of shop hours, on the ground that the earlier closing of shops would inconvenience the working classes, as it is of opinion that the drastic legislation is needed to safeguard the health of the men and women and young people who work in shops, and hereby authorizes the Parliamentary Committee to assist in the National Union of Shop Assistants, warehousemen and clerks in promoting any early closing bill through the House of Commons to effect that object; and, further, pending practical legislation on the question, the congress calls upon the Trades Unionists not to shop after the hours fixed by the National Union.

Abolish the Lords.

Mr. J. M. Jack of the Associated Society of Iron Moulders moved the following resolution: This congress is of the opinion that the representative character of the House of Commons is impaired and its decisions rendered nugatory by the power of the House of Lords, and with a view of maintaining inviolate the supremacy of Parliament this congress calls for the speedy abolition of the second chamber. This resolution was also adopted.

After further business the Convention adjourned.

FEDERATED UNIONS.

The Formation of a National Union Favored in London.

London, Sept. 5.—The third day's proceedings of the Trades Congress opened at 9 o'clock with a resolution that the election of officers be held on Friday morning.

President Jobin read a telegram from President Mallory of the Patrons of Industry regretting inability to have representatives at the meeting of the Congress. "We, however, wish you a most harmonious meeting and continued success."

The report of the committee on constitution was then taken up and the following changes made: 1st, That the name of the body be "The Canadian Federation of labor." Its object shall be to unite all the labor organizations of the Dominion, so as to secure the repeal of existing laws, the enactment of new laws or amendments to the existing statutes in the interest of wage earners, to formulate and discuss all subjects pertinent to the cause of labor, and to further, by every honorable means the welfare of the working classes. It shall form organizations in localities where none at present exist, either into local unions or assemblies of the Knights of Labor, but in no case shall any body of working men belonging to any trade or calling at present having an international or national union be granted a charter.

In the event of the formation of an international or national union of the trade or calling of the union so chartered being formed, it will be the duty of the proper officers of the Congress to see that said union becomes a member of said international or national union. Unions so organized by this Congress shall be known as "Federal Labor Unions," and shall hold regular meetings for the purpose of strengthening and advancing the labor movement.

The fee for the charter shall be $5. Meetings to be held at least once a month. The Congress shall be composed of delegates duly elected and accredited from trade councils, central labor unions, trades unions, federal unions and district and local assemblies of the Knights of Labor, and the executive of the Patrons of Industry in the Dominion of Canada.

This clause created a warm debate. Delegate St. Pierre making strong efforts to have the name Patrons of Industry struck out. A second amendment was made to have the name of the Socialist party and Industrial Brotherhood inserted. The Congress then adjourned to take a drive around the city.

Don't fail to hear the Rev. A. Jno. Cleare (late of Chicago) on "Christianity Living and Dead" in Pavilion on Sunday at 3 o'clock.

Arlington Hotel.

The cool piazzas and central location of this comfortable hotel make it most desirable for summer tourists.

The "Slater" Shoe has price and trade mark stamped on the soles.

Fell From His Wagon.

An expressman named Maloney fell from his wagon in Richmond-street yesterday and sustained an injury in the groin which was attended at St. Michael's Hospital.

Fetherstonhaugh & Co., patent solicitors and experts. Bank Commerce Building, Toronto

THE LABRADOR SEIZURES

ARE TOTALLY DISCREDITED IN OFFICIAL CIRCLES AT OTTAWA.

Gross Irregularity in Regard to Schooners Clearance Papers—A. P. Low Returns From His Labrador Exploration Trip—Cold Storage For Poultry Shipments—Atlantic Winter Mail Service Renewed

Ottawa, Sept. 5.—Dr. Tremblay, Government Medical Officer at Esquimaux Point, on the Canadian Labrador coast, and which is 400 miles below Quebec, was in the city to-day interviewing the Postmaster-General in reference to a winter mail service to the place in which he resides. Last year the department provided a monthly service by dog train and it was greatly appreciated by the residents.

Dr. Tremblay also saw the Controller of Customs and explained to him the circumstances which might have led to the seizure of nets of the fishermen engaged off the Labrador coast. It appears that many vessels clear from Halifax or other ports in the Maritime Provinces fro Newfoundland Labrador, purchasing their supplies, stores, provisions, etc., in bond, as the presumption is they are to be consumed, or used, outside of Canadian waters. In place of going to the Newfoundland Labrador many of the vessels frequent Canadian waters to carry on fishing operations. Dr. Tremblay discredits the report of any seizures, as there is no Canadian cruiser at the present time on the Labrador coast. He states, however, that Captain "Gat," who last fall established a lobster canery about 300 miles below Esquimaux Point, but in Canadian territory, in his capacity as preventive officer for the Dominion visited all schooners fishing off the Labrador coast about the beginning of July. Out of 250 whose papers were examined, only four were found to have properly cleared. One of these vessels was from Nova Scotia and the other three from Quebec. Many schooners had no clearance papers whatever, several were without registers, and others without licenses. These were mostly schooners from the outports of Newfoundland. Many vessels were even without names. Capt. Howard did not make any seizures, but told the masters they had violated the law and that they must remedy this state of affairs next season. Dr. Tremblay says the despatch from Newfoundland speaking about seizures is utter nonsense, but may be inspired by interested parties.

Exploration of Labrador.

A. P. Low of the Geological Survey returned yesterday from an extended trip in the wilds of Labrador. He traveled altogether a distance of over 1000 miles in the interior of the country. Mr. Low, who has probably had more experience of Labrador than any other Canadian explorer, states that this trip was the worst he ever had. For two months it rained almost continuously. The rivers were so swollen with the rain that it was exceedingly difficult and dangerous to ascend them. In making one portage he lost one of his men, an Indian. It rained so constantly that the supplies were saturated and made worthless by water. The tents never got an opportunity to dry. The country through which the party traveled, like the rest of Labrador, is only valuable for its mineral resources. Mr. Low states there is an abundance of iron ore everywhere and good beds of copper. Indications of silver were seen. In places there were forests of some size, but timber is generally small.

Central Counties' Strike Over.

The strike on the Central Counties' Railway is over. The 140 men who struck last week for their arrears in wages went back to work on Monday. The difficulty has been settled by the C.A. Ry. agreeing to complete the line, taking it out of the hands of the contractors and re-engaging the men. The company, however, do not assume any of the contractors' indebtedness, but will merely finish the line.

Notes.

Mr. A. M. Burgess, Deputy Minister of the Interior, returned from his vacation to-day. He leaves at the end of the week, accompanied by Messrs. J. S. Dennis and William Pearce for New Mexico, to attend the Irrigation Conference at Albuquerque.

A. G. Gilbert, manager of the Poultry Department at the Experimental Farm has, with the permission of the Acting Minister of Agriculture, sent out a circular to poultry raisers, notifying them that facilities will be afforded on the steamers now fitted with cold storage accommodation for shipments of choice poultry. He asks for the co-operation of different Farmers' Associations in this matter.

Several orders in council have just been passed, making changes in the Inland revenue service, in the nature of promotions and increases of salary. In the Toronto office the following are promoted from second to first-class clerkships: D. J. Brennan, B. J. Doyle, W. T. Graham. From third to second class: W. R. Cook and W. W. S. Howard. The following first-class excise officers received increases in salary: J. E. Bell, D. J. Flynn and D. Murray.

The Marine Department has just established a new light on Pie Island, Thunder Bay District. It will be utilized for the first time on the 15th instant.

An order in council has been passed, renewing the contract for Ouellette-street ferry, Windsor to Detroit, to the present contractors for a period of 10 years, under existing terms.

A short session of the Cabinet was held this morning.

A deputation from Carleton county waited upon the Acting Premier to-day and asked permission for an Experimental Farm trophy to be exhibited at Richmond next week. Sir Adolphe Caron granted the request.

The winter mail service between England and Canada has been renewed with the Allan line for one year.

Dr. Jones and Chief John Chechalk, representing the Missassaguas of the Credit, had an interview with Mr. Scott, Acting Superintendent-General, in reference to a claim of this band against the Government.

A report is current on the streets this afternoon that the Education Department of Toronto had withheld the grant to the Separate schools for the current half year, on account of the present efficiency of the schools. It appears, however, that the great now due would be for the last half year, and the Government is not likely to take radical action, such as that indicated, without first giving the trustees an opportunity to improve matters.

Mr. Lepine, M.P., was here to-day on departmental business.

In connection with the opening of the Soo Canal it appears that the notification of the C.P.R. Company to the captain of the steamer Manitoba, that permission had been granted for the vessel to pass through the lock in advance of the formal opening next Monday, did not reach him in time. The fault, therefore, does not lie with the department that that vessel was not the first to pass through.

A district meeting of delegates of the Epworth League was held here to-day.

Ex-Ald. Cluff will again be a candidate for the mayoralty next January, in opposition to the present occupant of the office, Mr. Borthwick.

ONE MORE "MYSTERY" EXPLODED

The Death of William Holmes of Barrie Was Due to Natural Causes—No Poison in the Stomach.

One more "murder" mystery has been exploded. William Holmes, a stonecutter and a married man, of Barrie, died suddenly some weeks ago, and the gossips at once concluded that he had been murdered. An inquest was demanded and held and the stomach sent to Prof. Ellis of this city for analysis. This is Prof. Ellis' report:

I have analyzed the viscera of the late William Holmes with the following result: His stomach contains bismuth and a minute trace of an alkaloid which gives very faintly the reactions of morphia, and find nothing else. The bismuth was no doubt that which was prescribed by the medical attendant, and the trace of morphia was contained in the paregoric also prescribed. I can, therefore, show no further cause of death. Yours truly,

W. H. ELLIS.

After the above communication had been read, and taken with the fact that the medical men would not say definitely what was the cause of death, the jury brought in the following verdict: That from the evidence adduced we, the jury, agree that William Holmes came to his death from some cause to the jurors unknown.

FURTHER OUTRAGES IN CHINA.

A Mission and Orphanage Attacked and Burned.

Lyons, France, Sept. 5.—The newspaper Missions Catholiques publishes a statement to-day that at the beginning of July, the mission and orphanage at Vouney, China, were attacked by natives and burned. In the riot several Christians were killed.

CAUSE OF THE CHINESE OUTRAGES.

Acceptance of Monetary Indemnity and Inflammatory Pamphlets Cause Riots.

Cincinnati, O., Sept. 5.—The Commercial Gazette prints a letter dated Shanghai, China, Aug. 9, written by Rev. E. T. Williams, six years pastor of the Central Christian Church, this city, secretary of the Foreign Missionary Board of the Christian Church, and now on a tour round the world, who says the recent riotous assaults on Europeans in China were the result of the temporizing policy of the United States and England with China. He says the English accept money indemnity for outrages which the Mandarins are only too glad to pay, as they extort it from friends of the outraged, and thus accomplish a double purpose. He says that within two months the riots have emptied 20 cities in China of American and European missionaries, and yet the American Minister entrusted the interests of Americans to British missions and to commissions partly composed of Chinese officials implicated in the riots.

He says these riots are anti-missionary instead of anti-foreign; that the Government blue book against foreigners contains lies so indecent that it would be a violation of law anywhere in the United States or England to repeat them. He writes that tracts containing blasphemous lies, illustrated with terribly obscene pictures, written by Mandarin Hunnen in 1890, are still in circulation, and are inciting riots. No American or British authority has uttered a word of protest against these monstrous lies. He says, furthermore, that all the riots have been planned in the Yamens and winked at and assisted by the officials.

THE REVOLT AGAINST DECADENCE.

The Clean Livers and Clean Thinkers are Not Decadent.

Yellow books, yellow asters and green carnations are forsaken now, says a writer in to-day's issue of The Week, and the intellectual are beginning to arouse themselves. But in "Signs of the Times," R.E.K. of Toronto views with alarm the morals of the very rich men and women on this continent. Some old letters recently rescued by Mr. Frank Yeigh from some long-buried Upper Canadian records, are published in this number of The Week, which can be had at McKenna's Bookstore, 80 Yonge-street. "The Woman's National Council and Some Critics," is an able article by Miss Machar (Fidelis), and "The Great Poets as Religious Teachers," by Rev. J. H. Long of Hamilton, is a thoughtful and scholarly paper of much interest. The reviews of new books by Professor Clark and others, together with Diogenes' remarks on the great Fair, and Sir Charles Rivers-Wilson and the Grand Trunk Railway make up a splendid number of this excellent journal.

The shoes manufactured 10 years ago by Geo. T. Slater & Sons are not this registered "Slater" Shoe of 1895.

Valkyrie Defender Race.

Half fare to New York and return from Lewiston and Suspension Bridge via New York Central, Friday, Sept. 6.

Call at the Bungalow of the "Salada" Ceylon Tea Co. in the Main Building and get a cup of delicious "Salada."

Two More Carloads of Sprudel.

William Mara, 79 Yonge-street, the agent for Sprudel, received two more carloads of Sprudel yesterday. He sells it at $1.70 per dozen quarts, or $6 per case of 50 quart bottles, empties to be returned. The demand for it yesterday, was unprecedented as soon as the public learned they had to drink bay water.

It will make you feel better—Adams' Tutti Frutti. Sold by druggists and confectioners, 5 cents.

Death Due to Poison.

The jury empaneled to enquire into the death of Frank M. Webb, who was found dead in his room at the Kensington Hotel on the morning of Aug. 28, returned a verdict of death by poison, administered by his own hand.

Sprudel is for sale at all first-class hotels, clubs and restaurants, at 5c per glass, and if you want to keep in perfect health drink it at your meals.

Guinane Bros. are sole agents in this city for the "Slater" Shoe.

Put Them in the Lion's Mouth

A gentleman who was evidently familiar with the drama which is being performed at the Princess Theatre said to The World last night that the names of the man or men who are responsible for he accident to the conduit should be, metaphorically speaking, put into the lion's mouth and that the annihilation which in old Venice followed on such a step should be meted out before 6 o'clock to-night.

The "Slater" $3 Shoe can be purchased only at Guinane Bros.' stores, 214 Yonge and 89 King st. west.

Cook's Turkish Baths, 206-224 King west.

Drink Sprudel, and don't take chances of having diphtheria or scarlet fever by drinking foul bay water.

Cook's Baths Open all night. 204 King w.

DEATHS.

MACFARLANE—At his late residence, 95 Jarvis-street, on Thursday morning, Sept. 5, Malcolm Macfarlane, aged 63 years. Funeral Saturday at 3 o'clock p.m. to the Necropolis.

For business envelopes, get samples and prices from Blight Bros, 65 Yonge-street.

WHO ARE THE PARENTS?

LACE HAD AN OBJECT IN KIDNAPPING THIS CHILD.

The Authorities Have Not Yet Been Able to Ascertain What the Erstwhile Baby Farm Proprietor's Motive Was. But in the Meantime They Have Placed Him Under Lock and Key.

William E. Lace, of baby-farm case fame, and whose alleged wife is now serving a sentence for manslaughter, was locked up at Police Headquarters last evening on a charge of kidnapping Frank Beckett. Beckett is 5 years of age, and is one of the five children who, one year ago to-day, were taken from Lace and his wife by the court and given into the charge of the Children's Aid Society.

When the children were taken from them, the Laces pleaded hard for the possession of the Beckett child, but the court refused to grant their request. Since he finished his term in jail Lace has several times endeavored to get the child away from the home of the Children's Aid Society. His latest ruse was successfully carried out, and but for a mere accident he might still have had the boy under his care.

A Scheme That Worked.

For some weeks past letters have been received by the officers of the society, purporting to come from the boy's grandfather, Chauncey Beckett. The address given was Jarvis, Ont., a village in Haldimand county, and the letters were full of expressions of paternal interest nd love. Finally it was decided to grant the request of the epistles and send the boy, as they thought, to his grandfather. This was accordingly done on Aug. 1.

A few days ago, word was received by officers of the society, which led them to believe that the writer of the letters was not Chauncey Beckett, but William E. Lace. A warrant was sworn out for Lace's arrest, and an officer of the society went to Jarvis yesterday and placed Lace under arrest. The boy was found with him, and brought back to the city.

Chauncey Beckett is the child's grandfather, but he lives, it has been learned, in Simcoe county. The authorities believe that some mystery underlies Lace's anxiety to gain possession of a child which can be nothing but a burden to him.

TRADER STOKES' EXECUTION.

Mr. Curzon Mentions the Matter in the House.

London, Sept. 5.—In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. George N. Curzon, Under Foreign Secretary, stated that while the documents received from the Congo country in regard to the execution of the British trader, Stokes, by the Belgian authorities, do not contain all the information desired, they still contain enough to show the very serious character of the case.

Parliament was prorogued to-day.

Replying to a question by Sir Albert Kaye Rollit, member for the south division of Islington, as to whether or not the Government were prepared to make representations to the French Government with reference to the claims of subjects of Great Britain, which the Malagassy Government has refused to recognize, owing to the British recognition of the French protectorate over Madagascar, the Hon. George N. Curzon said that he was not aware of such a refusal, or of any such case as the member had described. Mr. Curzon added that this is an inauspicious time for the presentation of claims, while hostilities are in progress in Madagascar.

The Ex-Premier Coming to Canada.

One of the important announcements made by Dr. Parkin at the National Club last evening was that Lord Rosebery had intimated to his friends that he would pay another visit to Canada at an early date. Lord Rosebery, it may not be generally known, was in Canada as a very young man in 1872, and at that time made a very close study of Canadian politics and Canadian public men. He was a constant visitor in the galleries of the Canadian House of Commons during the entire length of the discussion on the Pacific scandal.

TOO SLOW TO CATCH COLD

Was the Opinion of Two Strangers When Gazing Upon the New Simpson Building.

Yesterday two strangers from Muskoka backwoods declared that they saw the same building (Simpson's) last year when here at the Fair, and that only one story more had been put on (ignorant of the fire, no doubt). If they wish to see anything swift in our town they should just see how the bargains fly now being offered at Howell's Cut-Rate Shoe Store, 246 Yonge-street. Nothing "slow" selling.

Break in the Conduit.

What has that got to do with the break in the price of our neckwear? This week we are selling 200 dozen seasonable ties, all shapes, bought at a price to clear, worth fifty and seventy-five cents at 25c each. Boys' school ties 15c, worth double. Open evenings during Exhibition. Sword, 55 King-street east, opposite Toronto-street.

"Christianity Living and Dead," the subject of lecture by Rev. A. Jno. Cleare (late of Chicago) in Pavilion on Sunday at 3 p.m.

Why Should I Insure Now?

1. Because you can gain nothing by waiting. There are no cheap bargains in life assurance. Whenever you insure you must pay table rates, and the longer you wait the more it will cost you.

2. Because your family should be protected without another hour's delay. Your duty demands it, and your delaying the matter is an evidence of your want of a correct idea of your obligations to your family and society at large.

3. Because insuring your life is an evidence of prudent forethought and is an action which commends itself to any far-sighted business man, and will improve your credit wherever known.

Insure in the Confederation Life Association. Policies unconditional and automatically non-forfeitable.

Sprudel and California Tokay from the Santa Clara Valley at all first-class hotels and clubs, 10c per glass. They blend together perfectly.

Get it at the druggists' or confectioners'—Adams' Tutti Frutti, 5 cents package. Don't take imitations. They're not genuine.

Don't Drink Dirty Bay Water.

On account of the conduit break, the citizens will have to drink dirty Bay water, or mineral waters. We therefore advise drinking the celebrated Mount