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EIGHTH YEAR — SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 23, 1887.—EIGHT PAGES. — PRICE ONE CENT

THE UNDERWRITERS KICK.

SUFFICIENT PROTECTION MUST BE GIVEN OR RATES GO UP.

The City Press Follow the Lead of The World—A Specimen of Waste—What it is Now Proposed to Do—What it Will Cost to Carry Out the Great Scheme.

Yesterday there were 8 feet 5 inches of water in reserve at the reservoir. This was exactly the amount in store on Monday, so through this hot week we have been able to hold our own. This is very satisfactory, because it proves that the citizens have awakened to the seriousness of the danger and are economizing to the best of their ability. We are now using about 2,000,000 gallons of water less daily than we were last week. There is a great deal of waste still going on, but it is decreasing every day.

By yesterday the whole city had got worked up to the gravity of the situation, and the articles in The World on the water supply were the topic of general conversation. The World has received a great deal of commendation for its course on this question, but perhaps the highest compliment is in the fact that the other city papers, slow as usual when the interests of the people are concerned, have at last turned in on the same course and are endorsing the stand taken by this paper to the full. Two of the morning dailies yesterday dealt with the subject editorially and their remarks are worthy of that general circulation throughout the city only to be obtained through the columns of The World.

The Globe Sounds a Warning.

The Globe, under the heading of "The City's Danger," yesterday said:

There is little increase in the supply of water in the reservoir, and yet no such energetic precautions as are needed to compel economy and to prevent the farther waste of water are being taken. Warning after warning has been uttered, and time after time the grave peril which threatens the city in the event of an outbreak of fire or a breakage at the works has been pointed out, but to very little purpose. All up and down our streets the same extravagance in lawn sprinkling and criminal waste of water is going on. Each citizen seems to be waiting for his neighbor to set the example of prudence and regard for the general interest which the hour demands, instead of all loyally accepting the situation and uniting in an earnest effort to avert the danger.

All this means that drastic measures must be taken. Orders should issue fixing from 7 to 9 o'clock in the evening for lawn watering, and any persons violating the regulation should be promptly and heavily punished. If necessary, special officers should be appointed to enforce the order and generally to prevent the waste of water. It is better to spend a few hundred dollars in this way than that the carelessness and recklessness should go on until some great calamity comes upon the city and hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of property are destroyed. No matter what may be the cause of the scarcity, no matter who may be responsible for the danger, it is the duty of the moment to recognize that the danger is here, and to take every possible means of securing the city's safety.

The statement that the water in the reservoir rose a foot yesterday is encouraging, but it by no means removes the peril. Another stoppage, which may happen at any time, will cause a renewal of the alarm and danger which has existed the past few days, and which was entirely warranted by the facts of the situation.

The News Alarmed.

The alarm has also reached The News office. Speaking of it as "a prospective water famine," that paper yesterday said:

The near prospect of a scarcity of city water is a very serious matter for Toronto, and measures ought to be taken at once to husband the scanty supply which still remains in the reservoir and give an opportunity to replenish it. In the presence of such a danger as that with which we are now threatened, the use of water for sprinkling purposes ought to be altogether prohibited. At any rate, the existing regulations should be rigidly enforced, and those, who despite the imminence of a water famine, selfishly or thoughtlessly keep their hoses and lawn-sprinklers going outside the specified hours should be prosecuted.

In such a crisis every citizen should feel it incumbent upon him to do what he can to avert the calamity of a dearth of water by rigidly economizing the amount used. It is not the actual use of water, but its lavish and inconsidered waste that is the cause of the apprehension of the reservoir's running dry. If every householder used no more than was absolutely necessary for culinary purposes and cleanliness there would be little to fear. But water is apparently such a cheap and common commodity that the habit of wastefulness has been contracted, and taps are often left running by the hour from sheer neglect. Now that the danger of absolute privation is to be feared, everyone should realize the duty of exercising a little care and thoughtfulness, which, after all, will cost nothing, and occasion no serious inconvenience.

Such an eminent engineer as Col. Gzowski expressed the most grave apprehensions of the condition of things, and the absolute need of energetic measures being taken at once to remove the cause of peril. By the way Col. Gzowski could furnish the Waterworks Committee a great deal of valuable information if that august body could be got down out of the clouds long enough to realize that a committee's knowledge is only finite.

Underwriters Speak Strongly.

The insurance men took prompt and energetic action yesterday. When the Board of Fire Underwriters met at their board room with A. W. Smith in the chair, they came to a conclusion as to what they intended to do and wanted done in a very few minutes. The general line of discussion was to the effect that it was not the duty of the association to suggest what should be done but simply to request that proper protection against fire be given, or failing that to increase the rates accordingly. There was a strong disposition on the part of some of the members to put up the rates at once, but the Executive Board were loath to disarrange business by bringing down Toronto from a first-class insurance district to a lower grade, and besides they did not see the justice of punishing the citizens at large for the negligence of the Waterworks Committee. This resolution, offered by Mr. S. C. Duncan Clarke and Mr. J. J. Henry, was carried unanimously:

That while as citizens the members of this board might suggest practical means of adding to the efficiency of the waterworks for the general use of the citizens and for their sufficient protection from fire, it would be out of their province as a board of fire underwriters to deal officially with this subject otherwise than to record the simple fact of the inefficiency and the conclusion to which it points, viz.: That the present scale of rates in the city of Toronto having been based upon the existence of permanently complete and efficient fire appliances, if means are not at once taken to remedy the present condition of things the only alternative of this board will be to increase the rate adequately to the impaired means of protection from fire now existing. That this board deprecates extremely the idea of any increase in present rates and trusts that such means will at once be taken as to obviate any such alternative.

A committee composed of J. J. Kenny, President, and S. C. Duncan Clarke, Vice-President of the Canadian Fire Underwriters' Association, and A. W. Smith, Vice-President and Chairman of the Toronto Board of Fire Underwriters, was appointed to present the resolution of the board to the Waterworks Committee at its next meeting. It is understood that the said meeting will be held on Wednesday next.

What Can be Done.

However, it must be borne in mind that it will be months before any permanent relief can be obtained, even with all the energy that can now be shown by the authorities. The first relief must come from a new conduit pipe, and before that can be completed plans must be prepared, tenders received and the work done. It will strain every resource to have this done before winter sets in, and therefore not an hour should be lost. If the work is not completed this year we may have the horrors of a water famine in the depths of the winter. As much water is wasted in really cold weather as when the climate is the sultriest. The only thing to do in the present emergency is for every citizen to be as economical as possible.

An old saying was: Trust in Providence and keep your powder dry. Here it is: Trust in Providence that the engines may hold out and keep your taps dry. The largest Worthington engine is not in good shape, and has lately been overworked. The big Canadian engine cannot be trusted. If both should fail at the same time, "we all" might hang our harps on a gooseberry bush and strike for the Bay.

A Specimen of Waste.

Just as a specimen of how water is wasted, and to satisfy the curiosity of certain enquirers, The World will give one instance as a sample. Near the corner of Carlton and Jarvis streets there is a building in course of erection. The water was turned on there, but work stopped, owing to the strike, six weeks ago. The water has been running continually ever since. The attention of the police was directed to the matter, but nothing was done. It is estimated, and the estimate is quite within the mark, that in the six weeks not less than 6,000,000 of gallons have run to waste at that point alone. And this is not an isolated or unduly extravagant case either. Citizens must economize, and on this subject the last issue of The Monetary Times has a pertinent article.

The Monetary Times' View.

A threatened water famine, in the city of Toronto, from the most culpable causes, extravagant use combined with pure waste, ought to bring its remedy. At the two extremes of temperature, this threatened calamity is always before us. There is some excuse for letting taps run a little to prevent freezing; there is none for wasting water on lawns. And the lawns now get most of the credit for a waste of four million gallons a day. Experience shows that, when people believe a thing costs them only a fixed sum, without regard to the quantity consumed, they will waste it through carelessness or from a desire to get a large—even if useless—return for their money. The water-takers delude themselves when they suppose that it makes no difference even to them whether they use prudently or waste culpably; for in one form or another they, as a body, have to pay for waste as well as use. All appeals to blind selfishness are vain, as a rule; and for the future the city must take guarantees against the profligate waste from which it is now suffering. In all future contracts for supplying water for lawns, the city should put itself in a position to enforce restriction, even to complete stoppage for a time, if so vigorous a course should be necessary. The waste of water now going on is theft under cover of contract; and as it is utterly without excuse it ought to be rigidly prevented.

How Consumption Increases.

To show how rapidly the legitimate consumption of water has increased it is only necessary to give the increases in the house services and metres year by year. The new services laid have been given before, but a repetition will serve to fix in the public mind the fact that Toronto is growing. The number of services laid since 1881 are: In 1882, 1870; in 1883, 1820; in 1884, 2099; in 1885, 2366; in 1886, 2955; and this year there will be considerably over 3000. The number of metres in use in 1885 was: 7 6-inch, 3 4-inch, 21 3-inch, 41 2-inch, 13 1½-inch, 72 1-inch, 14 ¾-inch, 24 ⅝-inch; total 195. In 1886 there were 8 6-inch, 3 4-inch, 25 3-inch, 50 2-inch, 104 1-inch, 24 ¾-inch, 25 ⅝-inch; total 256. Yet with this great increase of consumption evident to everybody, and knowing the limited capacity of the conduit pipe that must serve all, the Waterworks Committee have been absolutely indifferent, and have given scarce a thought to the subject.

What is Now Proposed.

Chairman Boustead has now a plan for a new conduit pipe, which should be fully understood to be appreciated. At present the pipe is as follows: There is an iron pipe three feet in diameter across the Bay to Hanlan's, from that a wooden pipe four feet in diameter to the old filtering basin, and from that an extension into the lake of 2000 feet of 6-foot wooden pipe. Of course the capacity of the pipe is its smallest point, viz., three feet. It is now proposed to put in a 5-foot iron pipe from the pumping house straight through to join the 6-foot pipe. There is no need to carry it further for this reason. The approximate area of a pipe (not to get technical) is the square of its diameter; therefore, the area of a 3-foot pipe is 9 feet and of a 5-foot pipe 25 feet, making together 34 feet, while the area of the 6-foot pipe is 36 feet. Now the capacity of a 3-foot pipe should be 15,000,000 gallons—which it usually is not—while that of a 5-foot pipe is by the same rule nearly 42,000,000 gallons. It is proposed to use both, so that a supply of 57,000,000 gallons daily is contemplated. This is looking to the future with a vengeance. We have now a pumping capacity of 22,000,000 gallons daily. To catch up to the supply we will need three new 12,000,000-gallon engines, with their complement of boilers, etc. There is not room for them on the present site.

With that capacity too the establishment of another pumping station either in the Humber Bay, at Mimico Point or at Scarboro may be laid at rest for years to come. No need of it.

With such supply and such pumping capacity a new reservoir will not be needed. The city could be flooded from end to end at any time. We would simply have reserve engines instead of a reserve store of water.

What It Will Cost.

The cost of all this will be considerable. Chairman Boustead proposes to at once remove the small Worthington engine and put a 12,000,000 gallon engine in its place. The small engine would thereafter be dead stock. The cost would then stand something like this: Conduit pipes, $280,000; value of the present engine, $50,000; cost of new engine $125,000; extra pipe and mains, $50,000; total $505,000. If a new reservoir is constructed and mains laid to it, there will be an extra cost of $250,000. This is with only one new engine, giving altogether a pumping capacity of $30,000,000 gallons per day.

The fact of the matter is, what is needed now is a new conduit pipe. If a new pumping station is to be established the pipe need not be large, if not, then one of large size should be put in. If the Inglis & Hunter engine is good for anything a new engine is not needed immediately. Put on metres, stop the useless waste, and we have sufficient pumping power for the present. More important is that what is done should be done quickly.

Carpenters and plasterers out on strike get their tobacco half price. Show certificate. Alive Bollard. 613

THE CLERICAL IMPOSTOR.

He Has Been Identified as Jack Clarke, a Well-known Swindler.

MONTREAL, July 22.—The clerical impostor who managed to swindle Grothe Bros. of $200 in the parlor of St. Mary's College on Monday last, has been identified as Jack Clarke, alias Sutherland. Some years ago he succeeded in collecting $4000 on the representation that it was for a Jesuit college, and then fled to New York, where he was arrested and sent to penitentiary. After his release he made his way to Montreal, where he commenced operations and outwitted a number of jewelers, always wanting the watches sent to St. Mary's College at a certain hour, when he invariably offered a check for $300 on the Merchants', Molsons and Bank of Montreal. One of the jewelers has received a watch pawned for $40 which was worth $115.

Boulanger is a Republican.

PARIS, July 22.—La France states that the members of the party of the Right, after the Schnaebele incident, proposed to Gen. Boulanger that he head a monarchist coup d'etat. He responded: "If ever I take part in a coup d'etat it will be against the monarchists and to maintain the republic."

Gold for the Argentine Republic.

NEW YORK, July 22.—London despatches received on Wall-street this afternoon reported that gold amounting to over $2,000,000 was withdrawn from the Bank of England to-day for shipment to the Argentine Republic.

UNITED STATES NEWS.

V. C. Sweatman's malt house in Philadelphia burned last night; loss $75,000.

A shower of bullets was fired into the Vandalia train near Greenup Crossing, Missouri, Thursday night. The perpetrators could not be found.

The Memphis train on the Iron Mountain Railroad was completely derailed yesterday by striking a cow. The engineer was killed but the passengers escaped without injury.

James Weeden, the pugilist, who was shot by Officer Thompson at Allegheny City on Wednesday night in a row about a woman, is dead. A coroner's jury acquitted the officer.

At a meeting of the Anti-Poverty Society last night Dr. McGlynn said the United Labor Party would make no compromise with any party and would nominate a candidate for President and Vice-President of the United States.

A Mineola, Texas, saloonkeeper named Baker was shot on Tuesday by a desperado named Johnson. The murderer was hunted with bloodhounds and took refuge in a swamp. He shot three dogs and one of the pursuing party, but was captured and lynched.

MR. ANGLIN WAS WILLING

BUT THE REFORMERS OF RENFREW GAVE HIM THE COLD SHOULDER.

Mr. Duncan McIntyre Accepts the Nomination—A Cabinet Council About Railway Matters—The Announcements in The Official Gazette.

OTTAWA, July 22.—Information was received here to-day that Mr. Duncan McIntyre has telegraphed his acceptance of the Grit nomination for South Renfrew. It is said that there was so much jealousy against the local Grits that the convention was forced to look for an outsider. Sir Richard Cartwright, who was present, urged Mr. Anglin's name, but the proposal fell so heavily on the convention that it was glad to jump at Hon. Peter Mitchell's suggestion to nominate Mr. McIntyre. Mr. Ferguson's friends are confident that he can beat any outside candidate.

An extra Canada Gazette was issued this morning containing quarantine regulations for Grosse Isle and other quarantine stations. They provide that no one shall be allowed to land at Rimouski, unless the quarantine officer is satisfied that such landing will not be detrimental to the public health, that all persons ill with cholera shall be landed at Grosse Isle and the vessel disinfected; also that all steerage passengers are to be vaccinated unless they can show that they have been vaccinated or have had the smallpox within seven years. And in case of there having been a case of smallpox on board during the voyage then every person on the vessel is to be vaccinated and if any person refuses to be vaccinated he is to be landed at Grosse Isle and put in quarantine and the expense of keeping him charged to the vessel.

A meeting of the Council was held this evening to settle some routine business connected with the Railway Department. Hon. Mr. Pope presided, and Hon. Mr. Thompson, Hon. Mr. Costigan, Sir Adolphe Caron and Hon. Mr. Carling were also present. The two last left this evening, Sir Adolphe Caron for Gaspe and Hon. Mr. Carling for Dalhousie. Hon. Mr. Pope left to-night for the Eastern Townships.

The Ottawa County election case has been settled by the petition against Mr. Cormier being withdrawn. It is understood that Mr. Cormier will now tender his resignation.

The Department of Agriculture has been notified that the Buenos Ayres has left Glasgow with 800 Icelanders on board bound for the Northwest.

Mr. John Mather of this city is preparing plans for a mammoth flour mill to be built on the Lake of the Woods for the company in which Sir Donald Smith, Sir George Stephen, Allan Gilmour and others are interested. The mill will be as large as any in Minneapolis.

From the Gazette.

OTTAWA, July 22.—To-morrow's Canada Gazette will contain only one appointment, that of W. Armstrong of Grand Falls, N.B., as sub-collector of Customs.

Notice is given that on Sept. 26, at the office of the Minister of Railways and Canals, the Ontario and Quebec Railway Company and the Western Ontario Pacific Railway Company will apply to the Governor-in-Council for sanction of the lease to the Ontario and Quebec Railway Company of the portion of the railway of the Western Ontario Pacific Railway Company lying between Woodstock and London, executed on July 21.

The rules and regulations and tariffs of tolls are published with reference to the Government public wharves at Cascades, P.Q., and Buctouche, N.B.

Supplementary letters patent have been issued to the Hart Emery Wheel Company of Hamilton, increasing the capital stock from $10,000 to $25,000.

An order-in-council has been passed setting apart Brome Lake and the adjacent waters, including Scud Lake, P.Q., for the natural or artificial propagation of fish, and fixing the close season from March 1 to June 1.

Orders-in-council have been passed with reference to the issue of special permits for the removal of the duty paid on spirits in five and ten gallon packages into British Columbia; reserving certain lands in the Rocky Mountain part for mounted police purposes and placing certain classes of wines in the free class.

Notice is given that the excise promotion examinations will be held in London, Toronto, Montreal and St. John, N.B., on Aug. 23 and following days, and a special examination will be held in Toronto and Montreal on Sept. 13 and following days.

The following is a statement of goods entered for consumption for the month of June: Dutiable goods, $7,105,366; coin and bullion, $161,481; free goods $2,869,316; total $10,136,163. Duty collected, $20,472.04.

The exports for the month of June aggregate $10,797,400, of which $9,483,308 was the produce of Canada and $1,314,092 the produce of other countries. This shows an increase over June of last year of $860,763 in the produce of Canada and a decrease of $176,421 in the produce of other countries. The total exports for the twelve months ended June 30 aggregate over $86,500,000, of which the products of Canada amounted to $78,000,000 and the products of other countries to $8,500,000. This shows an increase of $3,000,000 in the produce of Canada and $1,000,000 in the produce of other countries. The increase in Canadian goods is made up of over $2,000,000 in animals and their products, nearly $1,100,000 in agricultural products and over $250,000 in manufactures. There is a falling off in products of the mine of about $150,000 and in products of the forest of over $350,000. The fisheries are just $606 more than last year.

THE COMMODORE JUGGED.

What a Disagreement About a Steamer's Load Led To.

Commodore William Parkinson of the Doty Ferry Line was arrested last night on a charge of obstructing the police. The Commodore is the captain of the steamer Queen City, which is registered at customs to carry 250 people on the Bay and 170 on the lake.

Patrol Sergeant Robinson, to whom is deputed the work of regulating the ferry boats and seeing that no more than the proper number of people are on board, was on Yonge-street wharf at 8.30 last night when the Queen City was about to start for the Island. The people poured on board, and when Sergt. Robinson thought that enough had passed along the gang-plank he told Parkinson that his boat had its complement. The commodore, so it is claimed, said that he had only 190 on board, and he proceeded to shove the sergeant off the gangplank, whereupon he was arrested by the officer on the charge of obstruction and taken to Police Headquarters.

The commodore was promptly bailed by Frank Lloyd, the suspended Custom House packer, who was met on the street, and by Mr. "Sandy" Falconer of Huron-street.

THE TRADE BOUNTY SYSTEM.

A European Conference to be Held to Consider the Matter.

LONDON, July 22.—The Marquis of Salisbury, replying to a deputation which called to urge the Government to take some action to protect British trade from the effects of foreign competition, assisted by bounties, said it was impossible to speak too strongly of the injustice which foreign bounty systems inflicted on British workmen. A European conference would soon consider the matter, and in the meantime he could only say that there were two ways for Englishmen to deal with their assailants in this contest. If reasoning failed Englishmen might return the blow.

Exhibition Managers' Convention.

On Wednesday next the International Association of Exhibition and Fair Managers will hold a convention in Toronto. The business will commence at 11 o'clock at the Rossin House. A paper will be read by the Minister of Agriculture, and other public men will take part in the proceedings. Delegates will be present from all parts of the United States and Canada. In the afternoon the delegates will be taken a drive round the city. Business will be resumed on Thursday morning, and in the afternoon the delegates will have a trip on the lake and bay, concluding with a banquet at Hanlan's Hotel in the evening.

TANNER'S APOLOGY ACCEPTED.

Proposed Government Amendments to the Land Bill.

LONDON, July 22.—In the House of Commons last night, after Mr. Smith had spoken, Mr. Gladstone arose. He contended that Dr. Tanner's apology should suffice. Mr. Smith had introduced an ill-advised element into the discussion by suggesting that Dr. Tanner imputed a falsehood to Mr. Long. Did not Mr. Long in like manner, impute a falsehood to Dr. Tanner? Was an imputation upon an Irish member one thing and an imputation upon an English member another?

The Speaker here intervened and told the House that Dr. Tanner's apology should be held to cover the offence of which he was accused.

Mr. Smith thereupon withdrew his motion and the incident ended.

The Irish Land Bill.

Mr. Balfour, in announcing the amendments the Government proposed making to the Land Bill, said the only important amendments the Government proposed related to what had been called the "back door" given to landlords for evictions, and to the question of the abatement of rent. With regard to the first amendment, it had been framed to prevent a creditor from proceeding, not against the ordinary assets of a debtor, but against the tenant right. (Cheers.) With regard to the second, Mr. Balfour said the Government was unable to accept any such proposal as Mr. Morley's amendment, which seemed to be meant to throw all judicial leases into the melting pot, and bring out brand new ones, revised on the present scale of prices. The Government adhered to the idea that the judicial rents ought not to be revised, but recognizing the fact that the House had undertaken to manage land contracts in Ireland, and make the landlords good by Act of Parliament, and recognising also the revolution in prices, they propose to do what the English landlords would do in a similar case. They would adopt, in a rough way, the Cowper Commission plan on a sliding scale, which would produce the necessary abatements for the next three years until the Purchase Act was in force. It was consequently proposed that the Land Court be instructed to devise a scale of remission, based solely on the varying prices in different districts. [Cheers.]

Mr. Parnell admitted that the bill as altered would do much toward relieving the Irish tenants, and he therefore heartily welcomed it, but he hoped the Government would go a step further, and endeavor to mitigate the hardships resulting from their delay in dealing with the question. He urged that the judicial decisions of the commission should affect the present year's rent.

After further remarks by Messrs. Goschen, Dillon and Russell the House then entered into committee pro forma.

Mr. Smith Surprised.

LONDON, July 22.—W. H. Smith, Government leader in the House of Commons, was asked this afternoon by Mr. Ellis if there was any truth in the wide-spread report that the Queen had sent for Lord Hartington to induce him to join the Ministry.

Mr. Smith replied that he had only now heard the statement for the first time and could only say that it caused him great surprise. [Laughter.]

Alive Bollard sells seven Stonewall Jacksons or Heroes for 25 cents; also 10-cent El Padres for 5 cents. 136

O'NEIL COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

The Slayer of William McLaren to be Tried on a Charge of Manslaughter.

HAMILTON, July 22.—James O'Neil, who has been in jail since last Sunday pending the result of the coroner's inquest on the death of William McLaren, was committed to trial this morning by Coroner Biggar on the charge of manslaughter. The jury decided that the deceased was killed by O'Neil. Under the section of the statute by which the prisoner was committed it will not be necessary for him to appear before the Police Magistrate.

Serious Charge Against a Contractor.

MILTON, July 22.—The Champion of this week says: Miss Louisa Patton, who is about 17 years of age, has laid an information before S. R. Listeg and James Menzies, J.P.s, charging W. J. Degeer with having committed a rape on her on July 7. Miss Patton, at the date of the alleged offence, was visiting at the house of her brother, who lives at Haltonville, Nassagawaya Township, and Degeer, who is a contractor on the proposed branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway from Campbellville to Guelph, was boarding at the Haltonville hotel. The complainant swore that on the evening of July 7 she walked with Degeer to the postoffice and that on the way back the prisoner dragged her into Leishman's bush and assaulted her. Her evidence was corroborated on some points by that of another witness, and the prisoner was committed for trial at the fall assizes, but bail was accepted for his appearance and he was not sent to jail.

He Had Been Drinking Hard.

NEW YORK, July 22.—The New York Life Insurance and Investment Company was yesterday induced to part with $75,000 on collateral, consisting of thirty-seven shares of the Chemical National Bank, to Marcus P. Woodruff, who abstracted them from the Safe Deposit Company's safe, to which he had access as trustee, the shares belonging to his father's estate. Woodruff has recently been drinking hard, and some say he is insane.

Failures in Business.

NEW YORK, July 22.—The business failures occurring throughout the country during the last seven days as reported to Dun, Wiman & Co. to-day, by telegraph, number for the United States 147, and for Canada 25, or a total of 172 as compared with a total of 179 last week and 154 the week previous to the last. For the corresponding week of last year the figures were: United States 163, Canada 20; total, 183.

Drowned in the St. Lawrence.

WATERTOWN, July 22.—George D. Colby, aged 36, superintendent of the Gere Iron Works at Port Leyden, Lewis County, was drowned while bathing in the St. Lawrence River near Thousand Island Park this morning. His body was recovered in twenty minutes, but all efforts at resuscitation failed.

Cut His Throat With a Razor.

BRANTFORD, July 22.—James Dodds, a tanner by trade, living on Alfred-street, to-day while, it is supposed, under the influence of liquor, cut his throat from ear to ear with a razor, inflicting a very deep wound. Medical aid was immediately summoned, but no hope of his recovery is entertained.

Suicide at Barrie.

BARRIE, July 22.—Miss Louisa Hutchinson, head cook at the Simcoe House here for the last five years, committed suicide last night by taking four ounces of laudanum. A coroner's inquest elicited nothing further. Personal misfortune is attributed as the cause.

Smallpox at Havana.

HAVANA, July 22.—Smallpox continues to prevail in the Island, particularly in the Province of Santiago de Cuba. There have been several cases in the hospitals and wards of Havana.

OUR OWN COUNTRY.

Items of Interest Received by Mail and Wire.

The St. Catharines Knights of Labor are to hold a demonstration on Aug. 17.

George Hume, grain buyer of Milton, is charged with perjury by Thomas Kerby of Winnipeg.

A train load of English stallions, valued at $190,000, arrived at Stratford on Thursday. Most of the horses will remain in Ontario.

F. Hunt has seized the store of D. A. Hughes, St. Thomas, under power of chattel mortgage and for rent; liabilities $1400; assets $500.

The death is announced in Rosario, South America, of Dr. William Stephen, formerly of Montreal, as the result of being run over by a street car.

Mr. Currie, the Merchant Bank clerk who successfully defended the bank's money from a robber at Antigonish, N.S., has been presented by the directors with a gold watch and chain.

ALL ALONE IN THE STRIKE

THE CARPENTERS THE SURVIVING LINK OF THE TROUBLED TRADES.

Secretary Simpson of the Masters' Association Calls up a Reminder of the Casus Belli—A Federated Building Aggregation—A Striker's Talk.

The carpenters are now the only branch of the building trade still out on strike. The men are quite as determined to establish their claims as the bosses are resolute in resisting them. At the commencement of the trouble the matter in dispute was more a question of time than of money—the bosses agreed to the increased rate of wage demanded, but declined to maintain the nine-hours movement. Against this the carpenters kicked, and subsequently, as already stated in The World, demanded an extra 2½ cents per working hour. This widened the gulf between them and the bosses, the result being that the carpenters are the only branch of the building trade on the lock-out to-day. On July 18 those extra terms were demanded by the men, and Mr. Wm. Simpson, secretary of the Master Carpenters' Association, replying to the secretary of the Carpenters' Society on the point, wrote as follows:

TORONTO, July 22, 1887.

To Mr. W. Hughes, Secretary of Carpenters' Society:

SIR: In reply to yours of July 18, making fresh demands, I would call your attention to the fact that at the time the strike commenced the matter in dispute was not the question of wages, as the correspondence will show, but on the right of employers to grade the men he employs.

The meeting last night instructed me to call your attention to the subject matter of my letter of Feb. 21 on the question as follows: "The matter was fully discussed, the result of which was, that in the opinion of the meeting there was nothing in the position of the trade to warrant an increase of wages or a departure in any respect from the agreement of last year. That taking into account the change to nine hours and the advance of wages in July last it is not desirable to make any change this season, since which time both by deputation and by letter your society has repudiated the agreement, in reply to which action the master carpenters decided that in future, owing to such repudiation, each employer would have to make arrangements with the men he employs on the basis of the last agreement." The meeting last night unanimously decided to adhere to the above.

WM. SIMPSON, Secretary.

A World reporter yesterday interviewed a small group of happy-looking strikers, and elicited the fact that they had adopted the old watchword, "No surrender."

"Is there no chance of a settlement?" asked our young man. "Well, it's simply a matter of time," answered one of the group. "The bosses will starve us out, or we will starve them out. Don't I think they are too much for us in such a contest? No, I don't. You might as well expect a watch to go without a mainspring as to suppose that the building trade can go on without carpenters."

"But it is going on," said the reporter.

"Oh, yes," replied the carpenter, "so far; but how long can it go on? Not long, I'll bet. 'Tis true that we can't stand out very long if we have to stand solely on our own bottom, but the bosses are in for a surprise that they little dream of. They will have more to face than they imagine. What will they think when they have a federation of the building trade to cope with?"

"But they have entered into an agreement for a term of years?"

"They have entered into no agreement that will prevent them from joining in the federation plan. What is it? It is simply that the masons, the bricklayers, the plasterers and all the others will federate with the carpenters, and we'll make a common cause of it, so that they won't work if we're not employed, and we won't work if any one of them is out on strike. This plan works in the United States, and why wouldn't it work here."

"Are all the other branches of the trade willing to join this confederation?" suggested the reporter.

"Well, I think so. We had a chat with some of them on the point, and they fall in with the idea, although they rejected it when thrown out by the carpenters at the last strike in '82. They are all with us. Why, the bricklayers voted us $100, the stonecutters $150, the stonemasons $100, the Typographical Union $250, the painters $50, the bricklayers' laborers $300, and some other sums that I don't remember."

"Can't the trade get on with the carpenters they have now at work?"

"I don't think so. You see that we have a lot of wood-butchers who call themselves carpenters, and those are the chaps at work. How are we going to get rid of them? That is just what we want to do. Of course the bosses won't pay them if they can get better men. They are not carpenters at all. They can use the ax and the hammer, but that is about all. It isn't every man that handles a brush that is a painter. A chap can daub a stable door, or tar a roof, but that doesn't make a painter of him. These fellows are useful enough in their way, for they do all the rough work, but they're not carpenters."

"Then what are they?" asked The World.

"Wood butchers," was the prompt reply. "They are ruining the trade, and if they were thrown out to-morrow they'd turn out shoemakers, tailors, or anything else they could get a job at."

"And do you allow those 'wood butchers,' as you call them, into the Carpenters Union?" asked The World.

"*They* do," replied the spokesman of the group. "When I was in the Old Country no man would be allowed into a trades' union who hadn't served an apprenticeship to his trade, but here all you need is two men to say that you have been working with them and getting trade wages. Those wood butchers can't last, because they won't be employed where skilled workmen are required."

"Even though they be members of the union?"

"Yes, though they be members of the union. It's not because a man is a member of the union that he must get employment. The best men will get work, and the worst won't, and can't expect it either."

"And do you union men fraternize with non-unionists?"

"Well, we have to do it at times. When we are in the majority on a job, we make it hot for 'scabs,' but when they are in the majority, what can we do? When the federation plan is adopted there won't be a man employed in the building trade who will work if non-union men are employed. That is the way to come at it. We have pickets at the railway stations from 6 in the morning until 12 o'clock at night, so that there are not many fresh hands coming to town that are not sent 'further on.' Most of our best men have left Toronto, and fifty of them—chiefly shop hands—cleared out on the Monday following the strike. They are leaving every day since, but as most of them have their families here, they will be back as soon as the trouble is over. We can hold out for a time yet, and if the federation plan is adopted we must succeed, and what we want is but reasonable."

"Jim," said a striker (an Irishman), who joined the crowd, "hould yer tongue, for that chap's a reporter."

Canadians Abroad.

Mr. Cockburn, M.P., has been enjoying his visit to England immensely. To such a mind as his there is food for thought in everything that grows and flourishes in that wonderful land. He frequently informs Messieurs les "Cockney" that quinn's boating and camping shirts are as sweet as an ice man's smile in July.

No Action Until October.

The World's Ottawa correspondent telegraphed last evening: "It is understood that no action will be taken by the Privy Council on Engineer Ridout's report on the King-street crossing, Toronto, before October."

Prof. Clark and the Baldwin Lectures.

Prof. Clark of Trinity College has been appointed by the Bishop of Michigan to deliver the Baldwin lectures this year at the University of Michigan.

The Police Games on Aug. 24.

The Toronto Police Athletic Association yesterday decided to hold its annual games on the Toronto Baseball Grounds, Aug. 24.

Darwin's Theory.

Darwin said: "Every species of fruit contains a living principle." The great living principle about fruit now is "a woman," as at this time of the year all good housekeepers are laying aside a large stock of preserves, etc., for the year's use, which if properly made in one of Strathern's cheap preserving kettles (the best in the city) is one of the most useful and indispensable commodities necessary to successful and economical housekeeping. 2

DEALING ON 'CHANGE.

Important Amendments to Trading Rules by the Board of Trade.

Mr. W. D. Matthews jr., Vice-President, presided at a special meeting of the Board of Trade yesterday. Mr. J. L. Spink brought up his notice of motion, moved at the meeting on July 11, as follows:

That in future at the Call Board or on 'Change, or at other times between the members, property, produce flour, grain, meats and all other products of the soil, mine, forest and dairy may be bought and sold for future delivery under the following rules and regulations: All sales of or contracts made for wheat hereafter, unless otherwise specified, shall be understood to be as for No. 2 wheat, and on such contracts a tender of either No. 2 white, No. 2 red, No. 2 Manitoba hard, No. 2 spring, No. 2 Canada hard, No. 2 Northern spring and higher grades of each, or a tender in part of one kind or grade and in part of another, making the quantity required by the contract, shall be deemed sufficient, not less than one car load, unless otherwise specified. All sales of grain, when the variety or kind is named, shall be understood to be of No. 2 grade, not less than one car load, unless otherwise specified. And that the following be expunged: That in future at the Call Board, and also during the regular session on 'Change, flour, grain and all other produce be bought and sold for future delivery under the following rules and regulation: All sales of grain shall be understood to be of No. 2 grade and not less than one car load, unless otherwise specified.

On motion of Mr. G. A. Chapman the words "for future delivery" were struck out of motion and it was carried with this amendment.

This motion by Mr. J. Goodall was carried:

Whereas, at this season of the year there is danger of grain stored in bulk becoming damaged by heating, and in order to protect the buyers and sellers' interests, and to maintain the good reputation of Toronto inspected grain, Resolved, that owners of elevators and warehouses be requested to report promptly to the Secretary of the Board of Trade, if at any time grain shows indications of heating; also, that they keep strict watch of the condition, and, when necessary, handle or elevate such grain under the direction of the Grain Inspector, and that any expense incurred in such handling be a charge against the grain, to be paid by the owner of such when the said expense was incurred; also, that Mr. J. Harris, the Grain Inspector, be requested to examine the grain stored, and that the fees for watching the condition and inspection of the grain during the summer months be collected by the elevators for payment to Mr. Harris, Grain Inspector, on all grain now in store and that received during July and August, being at the rate of $1 per 1000 bushels.

Tourists — Take an Accident Policy in the Traveler's Insurance Company. Lowest rates and most liberal terms. Moffat & Rankin, Agents, 20 Toronto-street. 136

Mr. McCaul's Condition.

The Winnipeg Free Press of July 18 contains the following information about the condition of Mr. McCaul, son of the late Dr. McCaul, and a former resident of this city, who was recently accidentally shot while out hunting: "The many friends of Mr. C. C. McCaul, barrister, Fort McLeod, will regret to hear that he is suffering very severely from the effects of the accident recently reported in these columns. The bullet, which entered one of his lungs, was a 40-calibre one. It is only a few weeks since Mr. McCaul visited Winnipeg on his wedding trip and received the congratulations of his friends. The McLeod Gazette says: 'Mr. C. C. McCaul is doing wonderfully well under the circumstances, and there is every reason to hope that his recovery is only a matter of time.' Private information received in Winnipeg yesterday is not quite so encouraging."

Bennett's Conviction Quashed.

The argument to quash the conviction against James Bennett, the Orangeville hotel-keeper, came up yesterday before Chief Justice Wilson. Bennett was tried and convicted and sentenced to six months in jail for assaulting the constable who came to serve the summons upon him for violating the Scott Act. Several other hotel men were likewise implicated in the assault. The grounds taken against the conviction were technical ones, the principal being that the presiding magistrate had not given the prisoner the option of electing before whom he would be tried. The conviction upon the grounds taken was quashed.

Ben Williams Dies from Delirium Tremens.

Last Saturday night Ben Williams, an old pensioner living at 142 King-street west, was taken to the General Hospital. During a drunken row with his wife Helen she struck him over the skull with a beer bottle. The wound did not amount to much. Early yesterday morning Williams died in Ward 15, where men suffering from d.t.'s are kept. Supt. O'Rielly and Dr. Adam Wright registered the death as delirium tremens. Deceased's wife is in jail awaiting trial for assaulting him.

Capt. Parkinson Gives a Picnic.

Capt. Parkinson, of the Island ferry fame, treated his friends to a picnic Thursday at the Humber. About 100 persons responded to the invitations and enjoyed themselves most thoroughly. Mrs. Parkinson and a committee of ladies attended to the wants of the "inner man" in a most satisfactory manner, and John Hanlan's steam yacht Rescue made trips up the Humber as far as Lambton Mills. After tea the party tripped the light fantastic until the arrival of the Canadian.

A Campers' Church Parade.

Think of it! Those wicked Island campers are actually going to church, as will be seen by this notice which has been circulated among them:

HEADQUARTERS, HANLAN'S POINT, July 22, '87.

Campers' Church Parade.

The campers will parade in camp costume on Sunday, July 24, at 10.45 a.m. on Turner's Bridge, and will thence proceed in a body to Doty's Pavilion for the purpose of attending divine service.

The officer commanding desires to impress upon the campers the necessity of a large and orderly parade to combat the erroneous impression held by some people as to the respectability of the corps.

By order.

New Members of the Board of Trade.

These gentlemen were yesterday elected members of the Board of Trade: W. C. Caldwell, lumber merchant, Lanark; Ed. Abbs, coal merchant, city; Chas. King, tanner, Whitby and Toronto; Jas. Cowan, C. C. Ray & Co.; Henry S. Raymore, coal merchant; Ralph E. Gibson, Conger Coal Company, city. Charles Parsons, leather merchant, Toronto, was nominated for membership.

I.O.O.F. Grand Lodge.

The thirty-third annual session of the Grand Lodge of Ontario, I.O.O.F., will be held at Peterboro, beginning on Aug. 10 and continuing three days. The Grand Encampment of Ontario will hold their eighteenth annual session in the same town on Aug. 9. The delegates will be handsomely entertained during their stay in Peterboro.

The Dominion and Industrial Exhibition.

His Excellency the Governor General has telegraphed to the Industrial Exhibition Association to say that, with Lady Lansdowne, His Excellency will be pleased to accept their invitation to open the Dominion and Industrial Exhibition at Toronto on Tuesday, Sept. 6.

Diamonds.

Cash paid for second-hand diamonds, rubies, sapphires and other precious stones. Diamonds bought and sold on commission. Woltz Bros. & Co., 3 Leader-lane, Toronto. 46

Taking the Stump.

Mr. N. Clarke Wallace, M.P., West York, will shortly, it is understood, address his constituents on the subject of "Commercial Union," dealing with the subject largely as it affects the farmers of Ontario.

Ex-Mayor Manning's Condition.

Ex-Mayor Manning is still confined to his room at the Queen's. He is very weak after his prolonged and severe illness. When he gains sufficient strength he will seek a change at some health resort.

A Shaving Cup for the Old Man.

Barber "Joe" Ethier of the Queen's yesterday received an order from Sir John Macdonald to have a special cup on hand for the Old Man's use whenever he comes to town. "Joe" filled the order: the cup is a gem.

The Queen's Royal Hop.

The usual Saturday night hop will take place at the Queen's Royal, Niagara-on-the-Lake, this evening.

—Lawn and camping tents, chairs, beds, tables, etc We are selling off our stock of camping goods at greatly reduced prices. Call and see us. F. QUA & CO. 49 King-street west. 246

Refrigerator Hats.

—Summer hats at Dineen's. In every variety. At every price. Straw hats. Zephyr felts. Silk hats. Scotch caps. Boating and tennis hats. Cowbreakfasts. Wideawakes. Terrors of the wild west. Bargains. Call and investigate. Headquarters at King and Yonge streets. Ask to be shown the refrigerator hats. 2

THE DISCONTENTED OKAS.

THEY WANT A PROTESTANT CHURCH BUT CANNOT HAVE IT.

The Seminary Authorities Own the Land and Insist on Controlling the Residents Thereon—A Methodist Clergyman's Views on the Matter.

MONTREAL, July 22.—The difficulty between the Seminary of St. Sulpice and the Oka Indians regarding the rights of the latter is creating a great deal of interest in religious circles in this city. It will be remembered that a few weeks ago an appeal was issued by the Protestant Minister, Rev. Mr. Maudsley, and Chief Timothee asking the assistance of white people in their efforts to obtain a church edifice in which to worship God according to the Protestant faith. A few days afterwards Mr. Maudsley and the Indians were served with a protest warning them against building on the reserve, as the Seminary claimed the exclusive ownership of the land, and threatened to take legal proceedings if an attempt to construct a Protestant church was persisted in.

Since the serving of the protest upon the missionary, Rev. Dr. Shaw, president of the Methodist Conference, and other influential friends of the Indians in this city have been in consultation as to the best measures to adopt in the interests of the Indians. Conferences have been held with the seminary authorities and a number of propositions have been agreed upon and submitted to the Indians for their consideration. The seminary offers as compensation $10 an acre for their improved land, which the Indians say is worth at least $30 or $40 an acre, and they do not seem prepared to accept the propositions as they now stand. The Indian Council has held several meetings to consider the matter, but as yet no decision has been arrived at.

A Methodist Clergyman's Opinion.

OTTAWA, July 22.—Rev. Wm. Scott, a Methodist clergyman of this city, who investigated the Oka Indian troubles some years ago on behalf of the Indian Department, and who is thoroughly acquainted with the subject was interviewed to-day. "No settlement" said he, "can be arrived at except upon the basis proposed several years ago by the seminary which agreed, in the event of the removal of the Indians, to award them compensation for improvements to the lands. I regard the offer as very fair and reasonable. The seminary authorities own the soil, so I don't see how it will avail the Protestant Indians to appeal to the Privy Council. Even should they obtain a favorable decision, the land being vested in the Crown, and the Crown, meaning the Legislature, no better settlement than that proposal can be arrived at. Parliament has already made provision for the Indians by setting apart for their use, free, about 25,500 acres of land in Muskoka. The hitch arises because they prefer to be transferred to Manitoba. Those members of the tribe already settled in Muskoka are making rapid progress. Only at the last session Parliament reserved $5000 to assist in removing and settling these discontented Indians in Northern Ontario, while the Seminary has agreed to give a similar amount. The Toronto Mail has made some regretable errors in its editorials about this matter."

A ST. GEORGE-STREET EPISODE.

The Residence and Effects of Miss May Morrison Sold by the Bailiff.

The residents of the fashionable thoroughfare of St. George-street, at the upper end, are rejoicing over the probable removal from their midst of Miss May Morrison, who lives at No. 176, a woman who has gained considerable notoriety in the city through her relations with Broker A. T. Kerr. It is said that Kerr presented the house No. 176 to Miss Morrison, but that there was some irregularity in the deed. Be that as it may, creditors whose claims aggregated some $4500 against Kerr put the matter in Bailiff Severs' hands. The bailiff has been in possession for a couple of weeks, and yesterday the house and its contents were sold to satisfy Kerr's creditors. Miss Morrison, however, was still in the house last evening.

It is said the residents of the thoroughfare have considered various schemes to get Miss Morrison away from their midst. No. 176, however, has always been, from external appearances, one of the most orderly and quietest residences in the street.

FAKIR JOHN AGAIN ASSAULTED.

By One of the Deputies Whom He Charges With Embezzlement.

Everybody who goes to Hanlan's Point knows Fakir John Ryan, he of the black-dyed hair, plug hat, checked shirt and high pants. Well, it seems that John, besides working the advertising board act just beyond the Hotel Durnan, has also control and command of the throw-the-ring-on-the-knives-table in front of the Hotel de Jack Hanlan. Fakir John has two young men running the knife table for him, and last night one of these got into trouble. The young man, as registered at Police Headquarters, is "Clarence Buel, aged 28, married; American, residence 78 Victoria-street."

As the last boat was about to leave the Point from the Brock-street wharf Mr. Ryan hurried down, and tackling Constable Verney pointed out Buel, whom he charged with having made off with the day's knife-table receipts, about $5, and as the two advanced towards Buel he up with his fist and hit Fakir John a thumping thwack in the face. Officer Verney arrested Buel on the charge of assault and told Ryan to follow him to Police Headquarters and lay a charge of embezzlement—or words to that effect—but John did not turn up.

A British Ship Lost.

LONDON, July 22.—The British ship Gov. Tilley, which went ashore at Youniden while on a voyage from New York for Amsterdam, is a wreck. Of her cargo 8797 casks and 980 cases of petroleum have been landed, but the remainder will prove a total loss.

Registered at the Hotels.

Mr. W. Sprague of New York is at the Rossin.
Mr. L. Ballantyne of Kansas City is at the Rossin.
Mr. C. W. Moberly of Ottawa is at the Queen's.
Mr. Duncan Bell of Colorado Springs, Col., is at the Queen's.
Mr. N. A. Coste of Amherstburg is at the Queen's.
Mr. J. G. Ham of New York is at the Palmer.
Mr. J. W. Lewis of Detroit is at the Palmer.
Mr. A. M. Snider of Chicago is at the Palmer.
Mr. W. T. Walker of Galt is at the Palmer.
Mr. G. H. Price of Albany is at the Walker.
Mr. A. D. Jones of Buffalo is at the Walker.
Rev. Dr. Lamont of Marsden, Mo., is at the Walker.
At the Albion: F. Daville, Aurora; R. Ashely, Walkerton; M. Gleason, J. Lawrence, L. Mackay, Greenwood; W. Kennedy, V.S., Lindsay; E. Meeger, Port Perry, E. Hunter, Milton; A. Hipple, W. Gowan St. Catharines; Company Select Knights, A.O.U.W. and Band, St. Catharines; J. Schneider and wife, Pittsburg; N. Cameron, Aylmer.

The Globe's "Temperance" Tactics.

From The Canada Citizen, July 22.

* * * We are thankful for this assistance, but The Globe still keeps in its whisky advertisements, and still neglects to denounce the persistent Scott Act violation that is winked at and permitted by many Ontario license inspectors.

For Opera, Field and Marine Glasses, Telescopes, Aneroid Barometers, Thermometers, etc., etc., go to Foster's 13 King-street west.

Fine and Cooler.

Weather for Ontario: Moderate to fresh winds, mostly northerly; fine and cooler.

The Broker and His Yacht.

A broker in stocks owned a yacht
Who e speed—well, he termed it redhacht;
His sheet-anchor he'd weigh,
And cavort in the beigh,
His lockers well furnished with shacht.

A life on the ocean was whacht
This broker sailed in for and gacht;
But alas! the champagne
That he drank proved his bagne,
And speedily went he to pacht!
—*Mamie Luke in Judge.*

"I Believe Ye, Me Boy."

So said Toole, the celebrated English comedian, to the Prince of Wales, when one day sitting in the Savage Club the Prince expressed his appreciation of a certain brand of wine. "I believe ye me boy," was a London street saying for years after. The same may be said of C. H. Tonkin's hats, 115 Yonge-street. Recommend them to your friends. Tell them they are first-class, and when next you meet he will exclaim with Toole: "I believe ye, me boy." 2