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TENTH YEAR. FRIDAY MORNING AUGUST 30, 1889. PRICE ONE CENT.

A BIG DAY OF BUSINESS.

THE A.A.A.S. AND ALL ITS SECTIONS AT WORK.

Scientific Papers on Many Subjects Skilfully Treated—Another Attractive Reception at the Horticultural Gardens—The Badge and Its Many Wearers.

The second business day of the American Association for the Advancement of Science was characterized by more real practical work than the opening day. The attendance was larger, all present were imbued with zeal in the special departments of science in which they are more particularly interested, and the day was marked by much practical work in the sections. These, as has already been explained in The World, are all-embracing. No sphere of science is neglected, and there is no limit, save that imposed by the exigencies of time, to the airing of any views on matters mathematical, astronomical, physical, chemical, in the range of mechanical science and engineering, geological and geographical, biological, anthropological, also in reference to economical science and the endless subject of statistics.

All these sections were in full blast yesterday. As in duty bound the council convened at the early hour of 9 a.m. Their business was routine. A numerous contingent of recruits, principally belonging to Toronto, was added to the list of membership, which now turns the scale at 1390. Of course not all of these, nor one-half, are present at this year's annual conclave, but the figures show that the association is making headway and promising in time to rival if not surpass its British cousin.

At the general session of all the members at 10 a.m. there was a fair representation. Except routine business little was done. The day's doings were announced and also the attractions of varied kind, mostly pleasurable, for the remainder of the convention, were duly proclaimed. Then the sections got to work, and more than one full issue of any Toronto paper would be required to chronicle the theories, not to say "fads," which were patiently listened to by somewhat thin audiences.

Seeking for a needle in a bundle of hay is child's play in comparison with the task of giving adequate publicity to the multitudinous experiences, opinions and suggestions contained in the day's syllabus.

This outline will convey a fair impression and the synopses of some of the papers read will certainly be of interest.

With the Mathematicians and Astronomers.

In the mathematical and astronomical department Vice-President R. S. Woodward of Washington was in the chair. Mr. G. W. Hough explained the principles and workings of the new Dearborn Observatory; Mr. E. S. Holden detailed the astronomical observations made with the great telescope of the Lick Observatory; Mr. Charles H. Chandler had a new theory and practice for the presentation of a mathematical truth; Mr. Frank H. Bigelow discoursed on automatic photographic transits; Mr. James D. Warner explained a new method of finding factors; Mr. W. A. Rogers gladified those who understood him on an equal graduation of meridian circles; Mr. G. C. Comstock was equally explicit on the use of a floating mirror as an auxiliary to a meridian circle; Mr. J. R. Eastman knew all about the ratios between stellar magnitudes, distances and motions; Mr. Rogers was again to the front in the proper motions of the stars; and Mr. J. I. Hendrick was among the prophets as to the probability of any fact or occurrence about which any number of witnesses testify.

With the Physicists.

Vice-President H. S. Carhart of Ann Arbor, Mich., kept the seven readers of papers in his department strictly to time. Mr. Polynash Hitchcock exhibited and explained a new spectroscopic slit, also a thermometer with constant zero points; Mr. W. B. Le Conte Stephens explained the measurement of magnification in the microscope; Messrs. W. A. Rogers and R. S. Woodward discoursed concerning thermometers; Mr. Rogers was not content and so gave experimental proof of Newton's law of cooling; Mr. H. T. Eddy round up the ball with dissertations on the magnetic rotation of polarized light, and a paper for which we know the readers of The World will thank us for not reproducing. On the partition of the mean kinetic energy of a perfect gas between the rotary and translatory motions of its molecules!

One exhaustive paper which is certainly of biblical and geographical interest was read by Mr. H. Carrington Bolton on his researches in sonorous sand in the peninsula of the world-wide known Mount Sinai. As this was given with lantern views and the researches were too deep for the ordinary newspaper reader, we forbear to forestall the full publication of the remarkable paper in the association's proceedings.

With the Chemists.

Professor William L. Dudley of Nashville, Tenn., made an admirable chairman and kept the readers of the ten papers in his department to strict standard time. Mr. Robert B. Wader explained the dynamical theory of albuminoid ammonia; Mr. Charles E. Munroe that of nitrogens and celluloids; Mr. R. Hitchcock the action of light on silver chloride, his method of mounting photographic prints on paper, and talked learnedly on spectrum photography; Mr. F. W. Clarke knew all about the chemical composition of the mica group; Mr. Edward Hart as to a new bottle or hydrofluoric acid; Mr. H. W. Wiley about the peculiarities of butter.

The Mechanists and Engineers.

Professor James E. Denton of Hoboken had light duties in the mechanical science and engineering section. The proceedings were very technical. Mr. O. Chanute gave the results of recent experiments to determine the resistance of air to inclined planes of motion; Mr. E. B. Perry, on experimental comparison of the performance of steam injectors; and Mr. J. E. Denton discoursed on the relative economy of modern air compressors.

Preserving Wood Against Decay.

In the section of Mechanical Science and Engineering Mr. O. Chanute of Chicago read a paper on "The Preservation of Timber." He said the growing scarcity of wood in this country is forcing upon our attention economical means of lengthening its resistance to decay. The Europeans have been compelled by the same reason to experiment largely with various chemicals, and during the last 40 years have achieved such success that a railway manager is not now considered a prudent manager if he fails to avail of some of them. At least four methods have proved a success. They are: Kyanizing, or preserving with corrosive sublimate; coppersizing, or preserving with sulphate of copper; burnettizing, or preserving with chloride of zinc; creosoting, or preserving with dead oil of coal tar. The first two methods are gradually losing ground, but the last two are now largely employed. Of these creosoting is the most effective, but also the most costly, and in view of the yet smaller price of timber in this country it would seem to the author that the best process for us to use at present is that of burnettizing, particularly for railway ties, which are destroyed in part by the mechanical action of the foot of the rail cutting into them in addition to the operation of decay. In applying either of the above methods great care is to be observed to have the work well done, the wood well prepared for absorbing the solutions, and the latter to be of good quality. Close-grained timber such as white oak or chestnut should not be treated at all; but the more porous woods, such as hemlock, bastard pine and beech will take the treatment well and the life of the wood will be at least doubled thereby.

Where They Discussed Geology.

Vice-President Charles A. White was in his place yesterday, but only pro forma. He announced that the geological and geographical section would not meet that day in consequence of the annual meeting of the American Geological Association in the theatre of the Normal School. Thither the geologists and votaries of geography repaired and had their reward in hearing districts and places discussed of which many of them had never heard. Still interest attached to the proceedings, which were certainly of an informative but not generally interesting nature.

With the Biologists.

The biologists had a field day. There was no one to say them nay and nothing to let and hinder the free discussion of their controverted views. Vice-President George L. Goodall of Cambridge, Mass., was in the chair, and no less than 17 papers were read. Mr. Thomas Meehan discoursed on various glands and their position; Mr. W. H. Dall on molluscan life in the deep sea; Mr. W. Edgar Taylor on the history and migration of the American crow in Nebraska; Mr. F. L. Stewart on Indian maize; Mr. N. L. Britton on the tropical distribution of sedges; Mr. A. J. Cook on the honey bee; Mr. L. O. Howard on a newly-imported insect; Mr. W. J. Beal on birds-eye maple; Mr. N. L. Britton on the flora of New Jersey.

The Entomological Club discussed maple parasites, breeding and Alpine butterflies and other attractive topics.

The Anthropologists.

Mr. Garrick Mallery of Washington presided over this section. Mr. J. Owen Dorsey archaically explained the co-relation of the terms "mysterious" and "serpent," also other peculiarities of the Siouan language. The evolution of ornament was described by Mr. W. H. Holmes; the aboriginal mounds of North Dakota, by Mr. Henry Montgomery; the Iroquois Dog Feast, by Mr. W. M. Beauchamp; the Indian Missions in California, by Mr. Henry W. Henshaw.

Aboriginal Fire Making.

Mr. Walter Hough read some "notes on Aboriginal Fire Making," in which he stated that two sticks are the tools of the aboriginal fire maker. Wherever the lower races of man have been observed making fire they have except in very few instances been found to use this simple process of twirling one stick upon another. There is a wonderful belief among scientific men that this way is difficult. An extensive collection of the descriptions and personal testimony of travelers who have seen it done shows that in almost all cases fire was easily and quickly made. Gauged by the observer's ability to repeat the experiment it seems is very hard; so it is when judged by the time and work taken by some tribes, who seem to have to some extent forgotten the knack to make fire. Reducing this inference to a practical test the writer has repeatedly made fire on the wooden apparatus, quickly and with ease. With the simplest form, two sticks, he has made fire in 20 minutes, with the bow drill in less than five seconds, aside from the knack required we must have dry combustible wood of the right kind, than which is semi-decayed is best. The friction of the wood grinds off a small heap of charred dust in which the fire rises when the heat generated reaches 450°.

Shinto, the Religion of the Japanese.

In the section of anthropology, Mr. Romyn Hitchcock read a paper on "Shinto, the Religion of the Japanese." The system, it was stated, begins with three deities formed spontaneously in space, after which come two creator gods, who by natural processes give birth to the islands, comprising Japan, and afterwards to a host of deities to govern it. Some very interesting myths are related, the significance of which is not very clear, and finally the succession of generations concludes with the birth of the first Mikado, who is a descendant of the sun, or of the goddess Amaterasu, the deity of the sun. The naive chronology runs back to 660 B.C., and the mythologic lore purports to go back for about 10,000 years more. But no dates in Japanese history can be relied on earlier than 400 A.D., when the historic era may be said to begin.

The Antiquity of Man.

In the anthropological section Mr. W. J. McGee of the United States Geological Survey read a paper on "Some Principles of Evidence Relating to the Antiquity of Man." The principles he summarized thus: The primary propositions are: (1) It is a fair presumption that any artificial object found on the surface is modern; (2) it is a fair presumption that any stone object of doubtful origin is natural; (3) it is a fair presumption that any unusual object found within or apparently within an unconsolidated deposit is an adventitious inclusion; (4) it is a fair presumption that an isolated association is adventitious; (5) it is a fair presumption that an incongruous association is adventitious. These presumptions may be outweighed by direct or collateral evidence, and indeed have been so outweighed in all of those cases which prove a high antiquity for human kind; but in weighing such direct or collateral evidence certain additional and more general principles must be recognized. The more general propositions are: (1) In inductive science the value of evidence varies with its consistency and its cumulative character; (2) in inductive science the sufficiency of a given body of evidence varies inversely with the importance of the conclusion to which it tends; (3) in inductive science every conclusion is tentative; (4) in exact knowledge the sufficiency of evidence and the validity of conclusion vary inversely with the exactitude of the branch of science affected.

With the Economists.

Vice-President Charles S. Hill of Washington was in the chair. Papers were read by Mr. George Iles on the fall in the rate of interest; by Mr. S. Dana Horton on "What Shall We Do About Silver?" Mr. A. G. Warner gave some economic notes regarding luxury; Mr. H. C. Taylor discoursed on the development of trade channels, and Mrs. Nellie S. Kedzie on the relations of food to the race.

To-day's proceedings are of similar character. A variation will be made by a reception from 5 to 7 p.m. by Mrs. W. H. Beatty of the Queen's Park, and a lecture in the evening in the Pavilion by Mr. G. K. Gilbert of the United States Geological Survey, on the geological history of Niagara River.

AGAIN HONORED BY THE CITY.

A Brilliant Scene in the Pavilion and Horticultural Gardens.

Last night the civic authorities tendered a second edition of their reception to the American Scientists. The Pavilion was thrown open to the public, who crowded therein and admired the decorations, which were the same as those described in yesterday's World. It was a happy thought which led the Reception Committee to remove the seats and leave the centre of the hall free for promenading. Advantage was taken of this and pleasant strolls and chats were the result. Meanwhile the band of the Queen's Own discoursed sweet music in the gallery; while Heintzman's band delighted the thousands in the grounds who failed to secure admission to the Pavilion. Never did the hall and grounds look more charming. 'Twas a veritable fairy scene. Thousands of Chinese lanterns not only decorated the building but were with good taste festooned from the trees and bordered all the paths. Promenading was thus rendered delightful and the loud plaudits for the band inside were rivalled by those for the one in the grounds. There was no speech making nor any formal procedure, but on every hand were heard words of welcome for our American guests and praise for the local reception committee. The visitors expressed themselves delighted with the cordial reception accorded them, which has not been surpassed by any of the American cities which have been honored with their visit.

About The Badges.

To the uninitiated the various badges worn by the members of the association afforded material for speculation. "A.A.A.S," with a number attached, is something new in the city. The fact is the association is great on badges. Immediately after registration at the desk of the local secretary each member and associate receives a badge stamped with the number corresponding the name printed in the daily list of arrivals. These badges entitle the owner to all the privileges extended to the association. There are special badges for the members of the Botanical and Entomological clubs, also for the local committee and its officers and for representatives of the press. The colors of the badges are: Membership, coral; entomological club, dark terra cotta; botanical club, dark green; local committee, blue; the press, red. There is a gilt maple leaf attached to the badges. The scientists have raised the matter of badges into a science.

Around the hotel corridors and in the street it looks as if nearly everyone you meet has one of these badges pinned to his breast with the emblematic maple leaf.

A BIG MIGRATION TO THE CITY.

Bell & Co. May Remove Their Great Piano Factory From Guelph.

A rumor was current on the streets yesterday to the effect that the large piano and organ establishment of William Bell & Co. of Guelph was about to remove to one of the suburbs of Toronto. On investigation a World Young Man discovered the fact that an offer had been made to Messrs. Bell & Co. by a real estate syndicate to remove their factory to a point just outside the city limits. The consideration offered was sufficient land on which to erect their piano and organ factories, establish their lumber and drying yards, etc., and an equivalent to $50,000 cash besides. The firm employ over 500 hands, so that their removal to a point near Toronto would mean an increase of more than two thousand in population. The World understands that the firm have the offer made them under their most serious consideration.

This is another indication that all roads lead to Toronto.

THE "HERO OF BATOCHE."

Col. Williams' Statue Placed Upon the Pedestal at Port Hope—The Inscription.

PORT HOPE, Aug. 29.—The bronze statue of the "Hero of Batoche" was successfully placed upon the granite pedestal at 2.55 o'clock this afternoon. The pedestal consists of a rough granite base, a polished granite middlestone and a rough granite cap. On the polished stone is cut the following inscription:

To commemorate the devoted patriotism and heroic bravery of
LIEUT.-COL. ARTHUR T. H. WILLIAMS, M.P.,
Commanding the Midland Battalion of Volunteer Militia, who after valiantly leading the victorious and decisive charge at the
BATTLE OF BATOCHE,
During the rebellion in the Northwest Territories, fell a sacrifice contracted in the discharge of his duty near Fort Pitt, N.W.T., on the 4th July, 1885.
This monument is erected in his native town by his admiring countrymen throughout Canada, and unanimously sanctioned by arms and the Government of the Dominion.

A mantle will be thrown around the statue to avert the public gaze until Sept. 4, the day of the unveiling.

MANITOBA'S CROPS.

Farmers and Merchants Well Satisfied—Early Estimates Too Low.

WINNIPEG, Aug. 29.—The crop report issued to-day says: Farmers and grain merchants throughout the province are well satisfied with the season's crop, both as regards yield and sample, and it is now thought that the total crops will exceed the early estimate by 2,000,000 bushels.

The weather has been favorable for harvesting for the past fortnight and grain has been nearly all cut and half stacked.

At the annual meeting of the Teachers' Association to-day President Somerset, Provincial Inspector, announced that he had received official notification of the abolition of his office.

The Contest Probably Off.

MONTREAL, Aug. 29.—Some months ago Rev. Father Whelan offered to forfeit $500 if it could be proved that it was an essential of the Jesuits' doctrine that the end justifies the means. The challenge was accepted by Dr. Hulbert. Two Protestant arbitrators were appointed, Principal MacVicar and Professor Scrimgour, and two Catholic, Rev. Fathers Jones and Doherty. A meeting was held this morning to appoint a fifth, and the name of the Rev. J. Clarke Murray, LL.D., Glasgow, Professor of Philosophy in McGill University, was mentioned. The Catholic arbitrators claimed a judge of their own faith, and no agreement could be come to, so that the controversial contest is not likely to take place.

After Absconder Moore.

MONTREAL, Aug. 29.—Colonel Thompson, secretary of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, is in the city trying to trace the movements of Manager Moore of Indianapolis, who absconded with $500,000 of the company's funds. Mr. Thompson examined the registers of the Windsor and St. Lawrence Hall and found a signature which he is sure is that of Moore. By referring to the books it appears he stayed at both hotels in February for nearly a week. The signatures were photographed for future use.

Suicide at Bowmanville.

BOWMANVILLE, Aug. 29.—Mrs. Williams, widow of the late W. H. Williams, formerly of Hampton, threw herself out of the upper window of her dwelling house in Ontario-street last evening. She died today from the injuries sustained by the fall. She was a most estimable woman, but has been suffering from severe illness for years, and latterly has been slightly deranged. Much sympathy is felt for the family.

West Lambton Liberals.

PETROLIA, Aug. 29.—At the Reform convention to-day to select a candidate to contest West Lambton for the Ontario Assembly Charles Mackenzie was chosen on the first ballot. The delegation from Sombra showed a very strong feeling against the nomination of Mackenzie, refusing to stand up to make his nomination unanimous.

A Collision at Smith's Falls.

OTTAWA, Aug. 29.—The east bound express on the Canadian Pacific ran into a freight train at Smith's Falls this morning. Two freight cars were smashed. The engine was also slightly damaged. The passengers escaped unhurt.

Thrown From a Carriage.

MONTREAL, Aug. 29.—Four young ladies were thrown from a carriage while driving in Mount Royal Park, one of them, a Miss McLea, receiving a concussion of the brain.

Fires of a Day.

MERRITTON, Aug. 29.—A fire occurred in a double tenement house, owned by James Cogan, and occupied by Mrs. Daly and Mrs. Burke. The furniture was badly damaged. The loss on the building will be about $400. No insurance on building or contents.

INGERSOLL, Aug. 29.—Mitchell's furniture store and R. H. Young's hen mess shop were slightly damaged by fire last night, fully insured.

TACOMA, W.T., Aug. 29.—The Deuber Lodging House was burned here to-day, loss $60,000.

Chicken Salad in lunch parlors at George S. McConkey's, 39 King-street W., to-day. 135

Holiday Trip.

Before starting for a railway or ocean trip for the summer she traveler will, if prudent, obtain an accident policy from the Manufacturers Insurance Company, 83 King west.

Adams' Tutti Frutti is delicious.

LONDON'S GREAT STRIKE.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND HUNGRY AND DESPERATE MEN.

Suffering in Strikers' Families—Fears of a Bloody Calamity Which Socialist John Burns May Not Be Able to Avert—The Dock Companies' Offer Refused.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—The great strike reached its crisis last night when the dock companies refused the final compromise offered by the men. It now remains to be seen whether John Burns, the socialist leader, will be able to restrain the fury of 100,000 hungry men goaded to a point of desperation by the misery of their starving families for another week. If this is possible, and it would be impossible under any other leader, it is the general opinion that the dock companies will be obliged to give in. If Burns loses control of the strikers there may follow the bloodiest riot ever known. Men are gathered by tens of thousands along the river front. Their aspect is gloomy and sullen. Many thousands have not tasted food for a day, and to return to their houses means that they will be obliged to listen to the cries of their children for bread, and to endure the destitution that necessity and the pawn broker have brought about.

Although the city, apart from the rendezvous of the strikers, is quiet, there is no little alarm felt for public safety. The police department is on the qui vive. The entire force is ready for instant action, and the military in barracks and at the Tower are under arms and in readiness for immediate service. It is no idle apprehension of danger that has brought about these precautions.

It is everywhere admitted that but for the superb management and heroic work of Burns there would have been an outbreak before now. The dock laborers themselves number 30,000, and to their assistance have come 10,000 stevedores, 10,000 watermen, 8000 lightermen, 8000 carters, 5000 river sailors, 2000 steamboat engineers, and enough other small labor organizations belonging to the dock laborers' union to swell the number of actual workingmen on strike to 100,000. To these must be added from 30,000 to 50,000 of idle ruffians of the slums, who attach themselves to such movements and incite to riot and bloodshed.

A Formidable Mob.

A more formidable mob than the great gathering of angry men in the east end last night could not be got together. Every man looked savage and hungry. Burns himself was down among them, imploring and commanding, and endeavoring to impress the leaders with a sense of the terrible responsibility that rests upon them.

The Thames has been as quiet as if commerce were unknown in London. The vast flotilla of freighters that in ordinary times crowd the river lay moored to the wharves. Great warehouses were closed and the shutters of doors and windows drawn. The docks were deserted and their gates barred. A more than Sunday calm was over everything. All perishable freight is already ruined. Six thousand tons of meat brought from New Zealand is rotting on the British India Company's steamships, and thousands of pounds in value of fruit and vegetables are decaying in the holds of idle vessels. The Peninsular and Oriental Company has paid back its passengers' money after keeping them two days on board waiting for the hold to be cleared, and small passenger steamers that ply between London and the Continent are carrying their freight back and forth.

Two passenger steamships of the Allan line, which should have sailed for Boston a week ago, are deserted in the stream and a score of American fighters are moored at their piers. Although public opinion and the entire London press is with the strikers the dock Companies still remain obdurate. It was confidently expected that a settlement would be reached yesterday, when the directors of the companies held a meeting and decided to empower the officers of the companies to act for them. The committee of these officers the strikers submitted the following as their ultimatum:

The Strikers' Ultimatum.

Outsiders called in not to be discharged with less than two shillings pay; that contract work should be abandoned and a system of piece work substituted, by which the men should receive the total gross receipts of the job direct from the companies; drawing in the meantime a minimum of sixpence per hour for ordinary time and eighthpence per hour for overtime for their work so long as the job should last, shares of the plus to be divided as follows: Share of each man and foreman to be equal; pay to be sixpence per hour and eighthpence per hour overtime, overtime to be reckoned from 6 p.m. to 6 a.m.

The outsiders are the men not regularly employed, who often wait an entire day to obtain perhaps an hour or two of work, for which they receive tenpence. The contract system that the men insist the companies shall abandon is a system by which a sweater or middleman takes the contract for loading and unloading from the companies, and makes his profit by keeping down the wages of the men. Out of each shilling of freightage twopence goes to the companies and the contractor divides tenpence with the men who do the work, their share generally averaging about fivepence. The agents of the docks' companies at the meeting last night conceded everything but the demand of sixpence per hour, which they refused. The men are determined not to give in until they are assured of sixpence, and there the matter rests.

The shipowners held a meeting yesterday afternoon to decide whether or not to attempt to coerce the dock companies into coming to a settlement, but they finally came to a conclusion that they were not warranted to interfere.

The Greatest On Record.

The dockmen's strike is the greatest, in point of numbers, that ever occurred, and it has also been the most ably conducted. John Burns, the heart and soul of the strike, is himself a working engineer. He is about thirty-five years old and is a member of the county council for Battersea, where he has a pretty little house and a garden. Burns' character is very high, and he has the respect of his opponents. He has great physical strength as well as what is called magnetism, and it is due entirely to his personal influence that the strikers have been kept under control for fourteen days.

The effect of the strike upon commerce is paralyzing, and the result will be, so ship owners say, to drive traffic from London to Southampton, Plymouth and Liverpool. But more serious still is the effect upon the families of the strikers. One hundred thousand out of work means privation for nearly half a million persons. The misery in these homes is appalling. Several relief movements have been organized, but as only a few thousand at the outside can be fed by charity, the suffering will be terrible if the strike does not end soon. If the strikers are driven to desperation a terrible crime will be laid at the door of the dock companies.

Still at a Deadlock.

The strike is still at a deadlock. The representatives of the companies are preparing a manifesto in which they will declare that they will only pay fivepence per hour. The Telegraph, Construction and Maintenance Company's workmen at Greenwich have struck. The tailors are joining the strikers.

The dock companies have issued a manifesto in which they offer the regular dock laborers fivepence per hour ordinary time and sixpence per hour overtime. The companies promise to abolish the contract system and to substitute piece work, the rates for which will be sixpence an hour ordinary time and eightpence an hour overtime, the overtime being reckoned from 8 o'clock in the evening. Mr. Burns rejects the offer as being a dodge to abolish piece work and bring all men under the fivepenny scale. He also insists that overtime shall be reckoned from 6 o'clock in the evening.

The carmen's strike has collapsed. The men have resumed work on the old terms.

The crews of three American cattle ships have joined the strikers.

The dock laborers at Dover have gone on strike.

Sympathy from Belgium.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 29.—The Belgian Workmen's Council has sent a telegram to Mr. Burns expressing sympathy with the London strikers and denying that Belgian workmen have been despatched to London to take the places of the dockmen on strike.

FROM THE PRAIRIE CITY.

American Capitalists—Charged With Murder—Shipped Over the Boundary.

WINNIPEG, Man., Aug. 29.—American capitalists who are promoting the Winnipeg and Duluth Railway are expected here on Friday.

Brazier, captured near Moose Jaw, and charged with murder in Montana, was brought here yesterday, having waived extradition proceedings, and will be taken to Montana for trial.

The city has not yet received any official notification of the intended visit of the Governor-General here.

Another reduction in the price of flour is reported.

John Buchanan, who controls Selkirk graveyard, has skipped to the States. He became involved financially by making unremunerative contracts.

The building of the Williams Manufacturing Company was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Loss light.

SNATCHED $5000.

Daring Bank Robbery at Montreal—The Thief Escapes With His Booty.

MONTREAL, Aug. 29.—A sharp chase occurred to-day between a stranger and three policemen, but the man escaped. He is known to have snatched $5000 from a bank counter in the vicinity of Place d'Armes but the bank people and the police refuse to give any further information.

TERRIBLE TYPHOONS.

China and Japan Again Afflicted—At Least 5000 Persons Drowned.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 29.—North China and Japan have been visited by a series of typhoons of unprecedented severity. At the lowest estimate 5000 persons have been drowned.

A Gentlemanly Highwayman.

CHICAGO, Aug. 29.—A special from Ashland, Wis., says: The name of the highwayman and murderer is Reimond Holyhay, and he formerly lived at Shawan. He is a young appearing man, has pleasant manners, and evidently knows the usages of polite society, converses fluently and in good language, is not at all the whiskered villain the lone highwayman of the north has been painted. It is stated that Holyhay ate breakfast in the hotel on Monday morning at the same table with the tourists whom he was after wards to meet and rob and murder. They conversed with him as with any chance acquaintance and found him reasonably intelligent and apparently honest.

C.P.R. Earnings.

MONTREAL, Aug. 29.—The statement of earnings and expenses of the Canadian Pacific Railway for the six months ended July 31, shows:

	July, 1889.	Jan. 31 to July 31, 1889.
Gross earnings	$1,375,523 28	$7,745,022 59
Working expenses	771,479 99	5,163,552 03
Net profits	$604,048 29	$2,581,470 56

In July, 1888, the net profits were.... $401,028 87
And from Jan. 1 to July 31, 1888, there was a net profit of.... $1,618,893 38
The gain in net profits over the same period last year to shareholders, for July.... $203,019 42
And from Jan. 1 to July 31.... $1,066,571 68
Earnings and expenses on South-Eastern Railway not included.

A Kerosene Object Lesson.

DENVER, Col., Aug. 29.—At Sopris last night James Danochy's 8-year-old daughter started to kindle a fire with oil. The can exploded, burning the girl to death and fatally burning the mother, who attempted to save the child. This makes fifteen lives lost in the state during the past month by the explosion of oil cans.

Death of a Noted Playwright.

NEW YORK, Aug. 29.—George Fawcett Rowe, the noted playwright and actor, died here to-night, aged 60. He had been ill for some time with heart disease complicated with Bright's disease.

Elmira Grants a Bonus.

ELMIRA, Aug. 29.—By a majority of 30 Peel Township to-day carried their bylaw granting the Waterloo Junction Railroad Company a bonus of $7000.

Brazil's New Loan.

RIO JANEIRO, Aug. 29.—The Brazilian Government has negotiated with local banks a loan of $10,000,000 at 4 per cent., the issuing price being 90.

Stage Robbery in Nevada.

RENO, Nev., Aug. 29.—The stage from Bidwell last night was stopped by a highwayman and the Wells-Fargo treasure box was stolen.

A Mississippi Politician Assassinated.

SATARTIA, Miss., Aug. 29.—James M. Newbaker, a prominent politician, was assassinated last night, being riddled with bullets as he was entering his house.

Clam Chowder to-day at George S. McConkey's, 39 King-street W. 135

Buy Dineen's Hats.
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Buy Dineen's Hats.
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Buy Dineen's Hats.
Cor. King and Yonge-sts.

An excellent expectorant—Tutti Frutti.

PUT ON THE BLACK LIST.

MR. E. FARQUHAR TO GET NO MORE CONTRACTS FROM THE CITY.

A Lively Afternoon in the Board of Works—Where Does Inspector Bengough Come In?—New Pavements and Sewers—A Batch of Tenders Dealt With.

At the Board of Works meeting yesterday there was a lively discussion over the proposition to place Mr. Ewart Farquhar's name as a contractor on the black list because of a condemnatory clause in the City Engineer's report. A good deal of inconsistency was exhibited by various members of the board in the position they took towards Mr. Farquhar.

The clause which excited all the discussion stated that the block pavement on Spadina-avenue had been examined and that a number of blocks had been found to be dead or rotten. On an average one square yard out of six was composed of defective blocks. Contractor Farquhar had been notified to re-block the defective parts.

Nearly all the following aldermen who were present took part in the discussion: Ald. Carlyle (St. Thos., chairman), Bell, Baxter, Galbraith, Lennox, Carlyle (St. And.), Woods, Shaw, Fleming, Denison, George Verral, Macdougall.

The clause was just about to be adopted, which in itself would have been somewhat condemnatory of the contractor, when Ald. Baxter expressed the opinion that it should receive somewhat more than a passing notice. If that which the clause stated were correct Mr. Farquhar's term of contract should be put a stop to. Who was to blame in this matter, the contractor or the inspector?

"If you ask me," said the chairman, "I will say that I was under the impression that if any man would look conscientiously after these matters it is the inspector."

Ald. Shaw: "Mr. Farquhar seems to be the greatest sinner in the lot; he is constantly bringing us into trouble. For my own part I am inclined to never give Mr. Farquhar a contract again. This state of affairs should be put a stop to."

Ald. Carlyle (St. And.) was of opinion that the contractor Farquhar should be given another chance.

Ald. Bell: "It we let the contractor off this time how long will this sort of thing continue?"

Ald. Fleming: "It does appear to be a hard course to take. I have always found Mr. Farquhar one of the most honest men of the Engineer's reports. I cannot shut my eyes to the facts." Mr. Fleming moved that in future Mr. Farquhar be given no contracts.

Ald. Baxter moved that both Mr. Farquhar and the inspector be requested to attend the next meeting of the board and give them an opportunity to explain.

Ald. Galbraith thought the proposition an absurd one; they could not undertake to place on trial every man who did not suit them.

Ald. Baxter: "I move that Mr. Farquhar's name be placed on the black list; at the same time I move that he be given an opportunity at the next meeting to make any statement he may wish to make in explanation."

Ald. Macdougall said that this resolution was quite illogical, as it was absurd to first condemn a man and then try him. Ald. Baxter reversed the order of his motion but it was lost.

Ald. Fleming's motion was just being voted on that Mr. Farquhar should be given no more contracts when that gentleman himself entered the room.

"Now, here's Mr. Farquhar," said Ald. Fleming. "I move that he be heard right away and so settle the matter."

Ald. Baxter: "What, do you vote in favor of the same motion you recorded yourself against a moment ago?"

At the time Mr. Farquhar sat smiling slightly at the hub-bub his entrance had created.

Ald. Fleming's motion was not carried and the Farquhar clause in the report was declared adopted.

More Sewers and Pavements.

The remainder of the report was then adopted. It recommended that sewers be constructed on Burton-avenue, Manning-avenue to Chistic-street, probable cost $1500; St. Lawrence-street, King to Eastern-avenue, cost $1500. The construction of block pavements on Mackenzie-crescent, Brighton-avenue, Bridge-street, Parkview-avenue, Wellesley-street and Gerrard-street was recommended at an estimated cost of $23,412; also on Front-street, Queen to Esplanade—Ardagh & Lennox, $1707.22.

Bloor-street, Queen to Grand Trunk Railway—James Rogers, $3108.

Lorne-street, Front to Esplanade—Ardagh & Lennox, $1715.56.

An Open Letter to The Mayor.

YOUR WORSHIP:

In your capacity as chief magistrate of the city of Toronto, I will call your attention to the following facts, and ask that you see full justice done in the matters contained therein. Assistant City Engineer Cunningham has seen fit to condemn one-sixth of a certain section of my work in Spadina-road as below the specifications, in consequence of which the Board of Works has blacklisted me. I claim that Mr. Cunningham has departed from his standard of inspection in order to make this report, and from the tone of his conversations the impression has been forced upon me that he has brought personal feeling into the dispute. Therefore I request you to take into consideration the following proposition: Let Your Worship appoint three experts (only let them be Canadians) and have them examine the Spadina-road block paving and report to you. I promise every facility and will bear all the expense, and further will abide by their decision.

At the last meeting of the Board of Works Mr. Cunningham distinctly stated that Inspector Bengough, employed by the city on the Spadina-road block paving, had been suspended and was not in the employ of the department. It might be surprising to Your Worship to learn that when Mr. Cunningham made that statement he had already notified Mr. Bengough to proceed with the inspection of the Carlaw-avenue work. I would suggest that if the report on my work is of the same character as the statement about the inspector a reconsideration would be in order.

The voluntary testimony of the property-owners in Spadina-road, that the work was good, should have some weight, more particularly as their property will have to pay for it under the local improvements. It is a peculiar coincidence that the terrible character of the Spadina-road work should have dawned on The Telegram's part at the time that I was its rival in the tender for the Sherbourne-street asphalt pavement. And another singular circumstance is that Mr. Cunningham, though he states he never saw the attack on my work in that journal on Aug. 17, should have made his first visit to Spadina-road immediately after they appeared. To an unprejudiced observer it looks as if a comedy was being played at my expense to help the cause of the American Asphalt Company. When Mr. Cunningham examined the blocks in the work I offered to compare the same with any other done in the city this summer and abide by the issue. He would not hear of it, and even refused permission to put the blocks taken out in the City Hall yard, where they might be seen by the public. However, they are now lying in Messrs. Steele Brothers' warehouse, at Jarvis and Front-streets, where they can be viewed any time of the day.

I have the honor to remain your obedient and humble servant, EWART FARQUHAR.

Toronto, Aug. 29.

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

New Attractions Not on the Program.

Most of the arrangements in connection with the exhibition have been completed. The live stock catalog will be put into the printer's hands on Monday next, after which no entries in live stock will be received. A number of extra attractions have been secured which do not appear in the program. In addition to the hurdle race for the Toronto Hunt Club Cup five special prizes, each of them large, will be given for clearing six high hurdles of varying heights, which will be continued each day as tests of high jumping.

Fencing—Wrought Iron, cheap, handsome and durable. Frederic Nicholls, 63 to 69 Front-street west.

What Nearly Everybody Says.

Mr. S. H. Janes talked to one of The World's Young Men at the Queen's last night about his thirteen months' rambles in Europe. Talking about newspapers he thought the English papers heavy and lumbering in style; giving a great deal to read, but a great deal that was uninteresting and uninteresting in its treatment at that. "Do you know," he added, "that while we were away, though we got all the Toronto papers, we appreciated The World most of all."

Storage for merchandise, furniture, etc. Special attention to forwarding. Frederic Nicholls, 63 to 69 Front-street west.

A Chicago Abduction.

CHICAGO, Aug. 29.—This morning Henry Rosenberg, a pedlar of vegetables, drove into South Water-street, one of the busiest thoroughfares here, and went into a market house to buy supplies, leaving in his wagon his two sons aged 10 and 5. While he was gone an unknown man seized the younger boy and ran away with him. No trace of the child has been secured.

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

An Invalid for 70 Years.

LIVERMORE FALLS, Me., Aug. 29.—Miss Ann Jones, aged 87, died yesterday. She had been an invalid for 70 years and had been confined to bed for 60 years. She retained all her faculties to the last.

Little Neck Clams on half shell at George S. McConkey's restaurant, 39 King-street W. 135

A Quick Voyage.

NEW YORK, Aug. 29.—The steamship Lahn made the voyage from the Needles to Sandy Hook in 6 days 22 hours 42 minutes. This is 42 minutes behind the record.

Vacation is O'er.

Farewell the lake, the rippling rill,
The pleasant woodland ways,
So shaded and clamorous still
With song birds' ro