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TENTH YEAR. WEDNESDAY MORNING AUGUST 28, 1889. PRICE ONE CENT.

SCIENTISTS POURING IN,

THE LEARNED MEN WHO ARE TO CONVENE IN TORONTO.

An American Association Begins to Gather at the Queen City—The Officers of the Great Body—An Opening Meeting at the Queen's—The List of Arrivals.

The British Association for the Advancement of Science ranks the highest of any similar body in the world. It was founded in the ancient City of York close on 60 years ago and has had a wonderfully successful career. The most eminent men of science in the United Kingdom have been associated with it, and the most distinguished scientists of Europe and America have been from time to time elected honorary members. Its meetings have been held in the chief cities of the Old Country, and a few years ago it crossed the Atlantic and held its annual meeting in Montreal.

The American Association for the Advancement of Science is founded on similar lines and has like its elder sister been most successful and profitable. Yesterday it opened its thirty-eighth meeting in Toronto and the Queen City of the West is proud to welcome such an august and useful body.

The proceedings opened by a meeting of the council at the Queen's Hotel at noon, where the hotel headquarters of the association are located during the convention. The council consists of the following, most of whom put in an appearance:

President—T. C. Mendenhall of Terre Haute, Ind.

Vice-Presidents—Mathematics and Astronomy, R. S. Woodward, Washington; Physics, H. S. Carhart, Ann Arbo r, Mich.; Chemistry, William L. Dudley, Nashville, Tenn.; Mechanical Science and Engineering, Arthur Beardsley, Swarthmore, Pa.; Geology and Geography, Charles A. White, Washington; Biology, George L. Goodale, Cambridge, Mass.; Anthropology, Garrick Mallery, Washington; Economic Science and Statistics, Charles S. Hill, Washington.

Permanent Secretary—F. W. Putnam, Cambridge, Mass.

General Secretary—C. Leo Mees, Terre Haute, Ind.

Secretary of the Council—Frank Baker, Washington.

Recorders of the Sections—Mathematics and Astronomy, G. O. Comstock, Madison, Wis.; Physics, E. L. Nichols, Ithaca, N.Y.; Chemistry, Edward Hart, Easton, Pa.; Mechanical Science and Engineering, James E. Denton, Hoboken, N.J.; Geology and Geography, John G. Brauner, Little Rock, Ark.; Biology, Amos W. Butler, Brookville, Ind.; Anthropology, W. M. Beauchamp, Baldwinville, N.Y.; Economic Science and Statistics, John H. Dodge, Washington, D.C.

Treasurer—William Lilly, Mauch Chunk, Pa.

Past Presidents—James D. Dana, New Haven; James Hall, Albany; J. S. Newberry, New York; B. A. Gould, Cambridge; J. Lawrence Smith, Mount Montreal; Joseph Lovering, Cambridge; L. E. Hilgard, Washington; Simon Newcomb, Washington; C. C. Mach, New Haven; George F. Barker, Philadelphia; George J. Brush, New Haven; J. W. Dawson, Montreal; C. A. Young, Princeton; J. P. Lesley, Philadelphia; H. A. Newton, New Haven; Edward S. Morse, Salem; S. P. Langley, Washington; J. W. Powell, Washington.

Vice-Presidents of the last meeting—Ormond Stone, University of Virginia; A. A. Michelson, Cleveland; C. E. Munroe, Newport; C. J. H. Woodbury, Boston; Ogden N. Rood, New Brunswick; C. V. Riley, Washington; Charles D. Abbott, Trenton; C. W. Smiley, Washington.

From the Association at large—A fellow elected from each section. (The eight fellows acting at the Cleveland meeting hold over until their new successors are elected) Francis H. Smith, Edward Hart, Olin H. Landreth, Alexander Winchell, J. B. Smith, A. W. Butler, Edward Atkinson.

The Proceedings Were Formal.

The proceedings were for the most part formal and of a business and routine nature. Many members who had been proposed were admitted and the finishing touch given to the final arrangements.

In affiliation with the association are a number of clubs and societies, and of these several held the first of the series of their annual gatherings.

The Society for the Promotion of Agricultural Science held its tenth annual meeting in University Buildings on Monday night. The chair was occupied by Professor P. C. Kedzie, M. A., M. D., Professor of Chemistry at the Michigan Agricultural College. Professor N. J. Beal of the same college discoursed on the vitality of a small seed, specimens of which had been buried in the soil, and on birdseye maple. Professor F. Lawson Scribner of Tennessee University gave some interesting results of a series of experiments as to the treatment of black rot on grape vines with preparations of sulphate of copper. Professor Cook of Michigan Agricultural College discoursed on a new remedy for flea beetles.

Other papers read yesterday were:

Prof. F. L. Scribner—Grasses of Mountain Meadows and Deep Pastures.

President C. E. Bessey—The Grass Problem in Nebraska.

Dr. H. W. Wiley of the United States Department of Agriculture—The Food Value of Sorghum Seed.

Prof. N. J. Burrill—A Bacterial Disease of Indian Corn.

Dr. W. J. Beal—A Study of Birdseye Maple.

B. T. Halsted—Our Worst Weeds.

Prof. T. P. Roberts—Some Effects of Aerating Milk.

Prof. J. A. Myers—Some Notes Upon the Peculiar Production of Milk.

The Entomological Club in connection with the A. A. A. S. meets to-day at the University, so does the American Geological Society.

Beginning the Real Work.

This morning the first general session of the association opens at 10 o'clock in Convocation Hall at the University. After the adjournment of the general session the respective sections will organize. In the afternoon the vice-presidents will give their addresses before their respective sections, and in the evening there will be a general session in the pavilion, Horticultural Gardens, when the retiring president, Major J. W. Powell, will deliver his address. The sessions will continue until the Tuesday evening following, and on Wednesday, Sept. 4, a council meeting will be held. Saturday, Aug. 31, will be given to excursions. The meetings will close on September 7 in Association Hall. All meetings except council meetings are open to the public. The following are the sections and their officers:

Section A.—Mathematics and Astronomy—Vice-President, R. S. Woodward of Washington; Secretary, G. C. Comstock of Madison, Wis.

Section B.—Physics—Vice-President, H. S. Carhart of Ann Arbor, Mich.; Secretary, E. L. Nichol of Ithaca, N.Y.

Section C.—Chemistry—Vice-President, William L. Dudley of Nashville, Tenn.; Secretary, Edward Hart of Easton, Pa.

Section D.—Mechanical Science and Engineering—Vice-President (vacancy to be filled at general session in the morning); Secretary, James E. Denton of Hoboken, N.J.

Section E.—Geology and Geography—Vice-President, Charles A. White of Washington; Secretary, John C. Branner of Little Rock, Ark.

Section F.—Biology—Vice-President, George L. Goodale of Cambridge, Mass.; Secretary, A. W. Butler of Brookville, Ind.

Section H.—Anthropology—Vice-President, Garrick Mallery of Washington; Secretary, W. M. Beauchamp of Baldwinville, N.Y.

Section I.—Economic Science and Statistics—Vice-President, Charles S. Hill of Washington; Secretary, J. H. Dodge of Washington.

Sections A, B, D, E, I will meet in the main University building in rooms Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 Convocation Hall on the ground floor.

Section C will meet in the School of Practical Science.

Section E will meet in Wycliffe College.

Section F will meet in the New Biological Building.

Those Who Have Arrived.

The following are the arrivals registered at the association's office, 42 York-street:

F. W. Putnam, Salem; Samuel W. Very, Annapolis; H. Carrington Bolton, New York; L. D. Garrison, Chicago; P. A. F. Penrose, Little Rock, Ark.; C. B. Gibson, Chicago; George L. English, Philadelphia; G. F. Burrill, Champaign, Ill.; Charles H. Smith, Austin, Tex.; H. N. Clute, Ann Arbor, Mich.; W. J. McGee, Washington; G. C. Broadhead, Columbia, Mo.; T. C. Mendenhall, Terre Haute; Mrs. H. L. Smith, New York; J. H. Merrill; M. A. Scovell, Lexington, Ky.; John A. Myers, Virginia; C. A. Hirschfelder, Toronto; Mrs. E. Hausman; Mrs. S. Oppenheim, A. H. Oppenheim, G. N. Merryweather, Stephen S. Haight, C. E. New York; Miss M. Selys, New York; S. Carleton Haight, New York; F. L. Scribner, Rev. W. M. Beauchamp, Baldwinville, N.Y.; W. H. Seaman, M.D., Washington, D.C.; Edward Hard, Easton, Pa.; A. P. Stuart, Lincoln, Neb.; Mrs. A. P. Stuart, Lincoln, Neb.; George Iles, New York; William Saunders, Ottawa; Alex. Winchell, Ann Arbor, Mich.; H. H. Nicholson, Lincoln, Neb.; C. B. Twining, Evanston, Ill.; S. W. Snow, Ithaca, N.Y.; R. S. Woodward, Washington, D.C.; Mrs. R. S. Woodward, Washington, D.C.; W. R. Pedrick, N. H.; Fydrick Lorimer, Mass.; Mrs. J. Bank, Lowell, Mass.; George L. Goodall, Cambridge, Mass.; C. E. Bessey, Lincoln, Neb.; Chas. W. Hargitt, Oxford, O.; F. N. Schuyler, Bellevue, O.; E. S. Morse, Salem, Mass.; Andrew C. Lawson, Ottawa; R. T. Hill, Austin, Tex.; Mrs. R. T. Hill, Austin, Tex.; Mrs. Eaton, Northampton; J. F. Conell, Buffalo, N.Y.; E. E. Fish, Buffalo, N.Y.; M. Le Conte Stevens, Brooklyn, N.Y.; J. C. Arthur, La Fayette, Ind.; Mrs. J. Lucas, Philadelphia; J. Lucas, Philadelphia; Dr. Mary B. Moody, Fair Haven, Conn.; A. E. B. Moody, Fair Haven, Conn.; Chase Palmer, Crawfordsville, Ind.; W. J. Youmans, New York; Mrs. J. W. Youmans, New York; and about 100 others, who arrived by late trains.

Notes of the Convention.

The Reception Committee of the City Council will meet at 9.15 this morning. Matters pertaining to the reception of the American scientists will be taken up.

Arrangements for the reception of the scientists are about completed. The Royal Grenadiers band given promenade concert in the Gardens to-night. To-morrow night the Gardens will be illuminated with Chinese lanterns, etc., and the Queen's Own band will be engaged to give a promenade concert.

To-morrow, from 8 to 9 p.m., a free lecture will be delivered at the Pavilion. On Tuesday afternoon next there will be a garden party on the grounds of Government House.

GENERAL VAN AND HIS RETINUE.

How the President of the Great Canadian Pacific Left Town.

A railway magnate generally comes into a town in an unobtrusive way and attracts very little attention, as he is discreet enough to keep his coming a secret. But as a usual thing he leaves a place in a flame of glory, attended by an extensive retinue, as was instanced last night in the case of President Van Horne of the C. P. R. When The World saw him last night at Union Station the President seemed to have been eating well. He came into the station swinging his arms and talking energetically to his companions, and was looked at with admiration by the army of railway employes, porters, newsboys, hackmen and the general public.

Mr. Van Horne was attended by at least fifteen or twenty gentlemen, who had joined him at the club, hotel and at the railway station. All of them seemed quite pleased and were vigorously puffing imported cigars. The Presidential procession swung into the station in the following order:

Superintendent THOMAS TAIT, outrider.
VAN HORNE swinging his arms.
Mr. OCTAVE CHANUTE, the eminent engineer.
A. B. OSLER, C.P.R. director and broker.
H. C. HAMMOND, broker.
HUGH RYAN, contractor.
W. T. JENNINGS, engineer.
HENRY BEATTY, steamship manager.
GEORGE T. BURY, the president's private secretary (the little cupid).
O. W. MEYERNBURG and † † † † † † † † † † (many others).

MR. WALTER TAYLOR GOING WEST.

His Friends on the Board of Trade Make a Handsome Presentation.

Mr. Walter Taylor of the firm of Taylor & Oates was presented yesterday afternoon at the Board of Trade with a handsome gold watch accompanied by an engrossed address. Mr. Taylor has determined upon removing to Vancouver, B.C., and his friends on 'change took this way of showing their regard for his service to the Board and his personal qualities.

At 1.30 o'clock there was a large gathering in the rotunda in attendance at the call board. After the session closed President Matthews called Mr. Taylor forward and read the address. Mr. Michael McLaughlin presented the watch. Mr. Taylor made a very worded reply. He said that during his thirteen years' business experience in Toronto his relations with his fellow-members of the Board of Trade had been of the happiest. He hoped to return in a few years to find the contemplated improvements in various quarters of the city carried out successfully. He thanked them heartily for this expression of their good will.

Mr. Taylor was a member of the Board of Trade Council for several terms and also a member of the old Corn Exchange. He was a useful member of each.

St. Mark's Ward for Equal Rights.

In response to a numerously signed requisition a public meeting of the inhabitants of St. Mark's Ward was held last evening in Worm's Hall, corner Brock-avenue and Dundas-street, to consider the question of Jesuitism in Canada. The hall was crowded and the proceedings were enthusiastic throughout. Ald. Denison occupied the chair, and amongst others on the platform were Ald. Bell, Ald. Ritchie, Rev. William Galbraith, pastor Wesley Church, City Clerk Blevins, Mr. Thomas Croft, Mr. James Coyle and a number of other well-known Protestant citizens.

The chairman explained the object of the meeting, and a considerable number of those present came forward and signed the declaration of the Equal Rights Association.

City Clerk Blevins briefly explained the reason of the absence of the Mayor. This was really that His Worship had been unable to overtake the arrears of work which had accumulated during his absence in England, which alone prevented his being present. The City Clerk then read the memorial to His Worship.

Apologies for absence followed from Rev. Dr. Wild, Rev. Dr. Withrow, Mr. Clarke Wallace, M.P. for West York; Col. Denison, M. P., and others.

Mr. James Coyle moved a resolution in the usual terms against the Jesuits and all their works. The "reasonable practices" of Messrs. Mercier and Thompson were strongly condemned, as well as the dual language in Ontario and Manitoba and the action of the 188 members who voted against disallowance.

Mr. Thomas Croft seconded the resolution, which was supported in a long and able speech by Rev. William Galbraith. The latter was generally applauded, except when he said he would always support, as a matter of justice, the dual language in the Province of Quebec, where he had lived for 13 years. In other respects he was very severe, stating his preference for civil war rather than papal domination.

The motion was carried with enthusiasm. Other speakers kept up the strong Protestant tone of the meeting.

New York count oysters just received at George S. McConkey's, 29 King-street W. 135

At the Theatres.

Mr. Nat Goodwin, an old Toronto favorite, will be seen at the Grand Opera House next week in his new and original comedy, written by Brander Matthews and George H. Jessop, "A Gold Mine." Up to this season Mr. Goodwin has confined himself to the field of broad farcical comedy, in which it has long been acknowledged he was without a peer. Now, however, he has turned his attention to serious dramatic work, and his experiment from all accounts proves that he has not invaded the field of pathos unadvisedly. His work in "A Gold Mine" has been received in New York with exceptional favor. The papers one and all speak in the highest terms of praise and state that his audiences sat throughout in rapt interest, and at the second the applause was long and general and it was universally proclaimed that he moved his hearers to tears and laughter with equal ease.

Fried soft shell crabs on toast at George S. McConkey's, 29 King-street W. 135

The Cyclorama.

Yesterday was a gala day at this popular place of amusement, the Foresters turning out in large numbers. The illusions of the "Turkish wonder," the "mysterious mermaid" and the "ghost mystery" with the ever popular "Battle of Sedan" came in for a full share of admiration and wonder, every person expressing themselves as being more than delighted.

Adams' Tutti Frutti purifies the breath.

We have sold out nearly all of those linen vests at 50c, but you can get just as good a bargain in summer scarfs and light underwear, which we are selling at absolute cost to clear. A. White, 65 King-street west. Laundry in connection. Prompt attention to all orders.

FRENCH AS SHE IS TAUGHT

IN FOUR OR FIVE OF THE COUNTIES OF FAIR ONTARIO.

Hon. G. W. Ross' Three Commissioners Make Their Report—A Document That Does not Give the Government the Worst of the Argument.

Whereas, it is required by the regulations of the Education Department that instruction shall be given in English in all the public schools of the province, and

Whereas, the said department is desirous of learning with certainty whether and how far the said regulations are complied with in the counties of Prescott, Russell, Essex, Kent and Simcoe, or what steps should be taken for the more complete enforcement of the said regulations in the said counties respectively and,

Whereas, by sec. 28 of the Public School Act the Minister of Education has power to appoint one or more persons as he from time to time deems necessary to report to him upon school matters,

Therefore, know all to whom these presents shall come, that I, George William Ross, Minister of Education, have hereby appointed John J. Tilley, Inspector of County Model Schools for Ontario; Rev. Alfred H. Verner, M.A., Professor of Modern Languages in Victoria University, and Rev. D. D. McLeod of Barrie, Commissioners, to visit the public schools of the said counties for the purpose of making full and careful enquiry by personal inspection and any other way they may deem expedient, into the teaching of English in the public schools of the said counties in which the French language is taught, and the observance of the regulations of the Education Department generally by teachers, trustees and other school officers therein, and to make full report with regard to the same to the Education Department with all convenient speed.

The said commissioners are also authorized and hereby directed to consider and report in what way the study of English may be most successfully promoted among those accustomed to the use of the French language as their mother tongue, and in conducting the said enquiry the said commissioners are hereby empowered to exercise such jurisdiction during their personal inspection of the schools and otherwise as is conferred upon public school inspectors under Regulation 9 of the Education Department.

GEO. W. ROSS, Minister of Education.

Toronto, May 15, 1889.

The above is the authority under which the three gentlemen named therein made their investigation or attempted over May and June. Their report was made public yesterday, having been printed by the Education Department. The report is an extensive document, and goes quite fully into the scope of the enquiry, and it winds up with a series of recommendations to the Minister of Education. The report is accompanied by historical references, showing the steady growth of the French population in the five Ontario counties named in the commission since 1851. For instance in Prescott and Russell the French population increased from 4126 in 1851 to 24,223 in 1881, and the total population from but 13,857 in 1851 to 47,339 in 1881. In Essex the increase in the French population in three years was from 5121 to 14,658, and the total population from 16,817 to 46,952. Reference is then made to the resolution of the Council of Public Instruction, dated April 20, 1888, and giving a list of the authorized French text-books for use in the French schools of Ontario. In 1879 the list was considerably extended.

A Leaf From the Report.

Then the commissioners say:

It does not appear that this continued use of French text-books arises from a desire on the part of the French to exclude the English language from the schools. We conversed with all classes of the French people, and they invariably expressed themselves not only as willing but as desirous that their children should learn the English language. They are also desirous that they shall learn to read and write in French—their mother tongue.

French speaking teachers are usually employed in schools where the majority of the pupils are French, and although four English speaking teachers are employed in such schools, yet these teachers speak French fluently.

The supply of teachers has been obtained in the past almost entirely from the public schools within the counties and from the educational institutions in Ottawa and in the province of Quebec. Of the 69 teachers employed in the French schools inspected by us only three had attended a high school and only two had received any training in either a normal or a model school in Ontario. Twenty-five second-class certificate, one had a third-class, two had county Board certificates, 47 had district certificates (of whom seven spoke no English), 18 had permits granted by the inspectors. Taking the proficiency of the French teachers as the test of the English language as the basis of classification, 20 may be classed as good, 20 as fair and 19 as not competent to teach English with any degree of efficiency.

The Board of Examiners for Prescott and Russell issues district certificates, valid for the schools in sections where French is the prevailing language. An examination is held once a quarter, and the examination papers set by the board and is conducted partly in English and partly in French. The inspectors informed us that the English portion of the examination had been increased by them from time to time, and their printed circular, issued in January last, announces that for the present year the examination, except the part which relates to the French language and literature, will be conducted wholly in English. The inspectors are thus trying to raise the standing of the teachers in English, but in order to provide teachers for the schools they find it doubtless to be difficult to refuse to accept a low degree of qualification. Certain it is that many teachers are now teaching on temporary certificates who could pass but a poor examination in English.

The commissioners found, with reference to the circular issued by the Education Department in September, 1886, giving general directions for teachers of English and French schools:

That some English is taught in every school.

That the Ontario readers have been introduced into every school.

That the pupils are usually well supplied with English reading books.

That in at least 12 schools the work done in English is much beyond the amount prescribed.

That in 24 schools more time is given to English than that prescribed in the circular; in 6 the time prescribed is given and in 28 less than the time prescribed is given.

That in very few schools has sufficient attention been given to colloquial exercises.

The Teachers Should Speak English to be Able to Teach It.

In several schools, proceed the commissioners, only young children were present, and classes were therefore confined to pupils in the first reader. Whenever the teacher was at all proficient in speaking English and when the school contained pupils who had been attending some time these pupils were almost invariably in the third or fourth class in Ennis, showing that progress was being made in this subject. In 17 schools the results were very satisfactory indeed, and in several cases quite equal to the work done in good English schools. In 21 schools fair progress was being made, and in 13 the pupils knew very little English. The backward condition of these last mentioned schools must be attributed, we believe, mainly to the inability of the teachers to speak English freely. If the children are to learn to speak the English language their teachers must be able to speak it. The teacher who finds it difficult to express his thoughts in English, to pupils who know even less of English than himself, naturally uses the language which both he and they understand.

At least 90 per cent. of the pupils reported as not learning English were in the first French reader, or had been recently promoted to the second class. Very few were found in higher classes who were not learning English.

The commissioners then say among other things:

There are 30 schools in Essex, in which French is taught, and many of them could scarcely be distinguished from English schools. In 12 schools, English is mainly the language of the school; in 14, French and English are taught about equally, and in 4, French is the language of the school, the teaching in English being limited to reading and translation. Of the 34 French teachers employed in these schools 29 could speak English with considerable fluency. The remaining 5 could speak a little English, but not enough to enable them to give instruction efficiently in this language. Six English-speaking teachers were employed, and 5 of these were more or less qualified to give instruction in French.

In the Township of Dover (Kent Co.) there are 5 schools in which nearly all the pupils are French. Six teachers are employed, of whom three are English and three are French. In three schools little attention is given to French, English being the language of the schools.

In the Township of Tiny (Simcoe Co.) there are 3 schools, in which the majority of the pupils are French, and these are taught by French-speaking teachers. Another school, in which about half the pupils are French, is taught by an English-speaking teacher, but a French assistant is usually employed. The teacher of the last mentioned school has a third-class certificate. The French teachers have certificates granted in the Province of Quebec, and made valid by the Simcoe County Board of Examiners, for the schools in which they are employed. The French teachers do not speak English with much fluency, and the knowledge of English possessed by their pupils is quite limited. Some English, however, is taught in all the schools, and the pupils are well supplied with the Ontario Readers.

Of the 97 schools inspected by us, 24 are supplied with a full set of the authorized English text-books, 43 have the full set of Ontario readers, or have the I, II and III books with other authorized English text-books; 19 have I and II books, and 11 have the I book only.

What the Commissioners Recommend.

The commissioners attach a series of recommendations to their report, as follows:

In the counties of Prescott and Russell the French candidates for teachers' certificates have, in most cases, only an imperfect knowledge of English—too imperfect to enable them to take with advantage the prescribed course, as given in English in our high schools and model schools. They do not therefore attend those schools to prepare for teachers' examinations.

To provide competent teachers of English for the French schools, and to meet some of the difficulties mentioned in this report we have to recommend:

I. That a special school be established for the training of French teachers in the English language.

This school should be placed under teachers who can speak both English and French and who are thoroughly competent to give instruction in these languages.

It should provide the ordinary non-professional course, and should also furnish facilities for professional training as given in county model schools.

Candidates on completing their course in this school should be prepared to take the regular examinations in English prescribed for teachers' certificates; and only those who have passed such examinations should receive a license to teach.

II. That special institutes be held for the immediate benefit of the teachers now employed in the French schools.

III. That the attention of the teachers be called at once to the necessity of making greater use of the oral or conversational method in teaching English.

IV. That a bi-lingual series of readers—French and English—be provided for the French schools in Ontario.

If this were done parents would be saved the expense of purchasing two sets of books of which many now complain.

The work of both teacher and pupil would be simplified, and there would be placed in the hands of the puplis books that would aid them materially in acquiring a knowledge of both languages.

Under competent teachers, with such books, the pupil should, on completing the second book, be sufficiently familiar with English to be able to receive instruction in this language in the various subjects prescribed. We recognize the difficulties inseparable from the introduction of another series of readers, but we believe they would be more than counterbalanced by the advantages to be derived therefrom.

V. That the use of unauthorized text-books in these schools be discontinued.

VI. That the attention of trustees and teachers be called to the provisions of the law governing religious instruction in public schools, as there seems to be a general lack of information on this subject.

IS THERE TO BE A SURRENDER?

If So, a Leading Liberal Paper Calls For The Independence of Canada.

[From The Montreal Herald of Yesterday.]

If the statements made in the Washington despatch published in yesterday's Herald convey a correct representation of the views held by Harrison's administration respecting the Behring Sea difficulty, and if there is a "complete accord of understanding" between the British and American Governments on the matter, the situation must be regarded as invested with new and startling interest for Canada. The Washington correspondent of The New York Herald says: "In short, so far as the two Governments are concerned, I am told with the utmost positiveness that there is a complete accord of understanding as to the manner in which the present situation has been brought about, and as to the general course of procedure by which the matter is to be advanced to a satisfactory and mutually satisfactory conclusion." This complete accord of understanding appears to embody four points: (1) That the Americans claim to have purchased from Russia, along with the rest of Alaska, exclusive jurisdiction over the eastern half of Behring Sea; (2) that the British Government did not dissent from the American claim until pressed to do so by Canada; (3) that the difficulty is likely to be referred to the arbitration of a neutral power and an international convention for the protection of seals in Behring Sea; (4) that having acted in good faith and under a fair color of right, the United States expect to be called upon for a money payment to Canadian sealers, not as "damages" but merely as a "compassionate allowance"—a sort of international charity arrangement. In other words, the United States and Great Britain fully understood each other, they will settle the difficulty among their own selves and without any reference to Canada's views, and in a pure spirit of charity a "compassionate allowance" will be made to the Canadian sealers whose vessels have been seized and whose business has been ruined. All this is very interesting; indeed it must be viewed as slightly (if not more than slightly) humiliating to Canada, and may leave the effect of inciting some people to enquire what, after all, is the value of the doubtful boon for which the British and American Governments are going to "stand in" on a question in which Canadians are the principal sufferers, settle the question to suit themselves and throw a bone to Canada in the shape of a charitable or "compassionate allowance," why should Canadians continue indulging in heroics over a connection and protection which is little better than a mockery? It might prove a great deal more advantageous to Canada to "paddle her own canoe" and make her own arrangements with the United States respecting Behring Sea and other matters. If there are any more surrenders to be made Canada had better make them herself rather than have Great Britain make them for her and in spite of her.

* * *

There is one point on which the people of Canada are entitled to receive explicit information, and that without delay. It was Lord Salisbury "advised the Canadian Government that the Imperial Government must decline to allow the Pacific squadron to protect Canadian sealers in Behring Sea." The Government of Canada should at once take the people into their confidence on this point. They have a right to know the facts of the case without waiting for the correspondence to be brought down in Parliament. If it should turn out that our Government have made no emphatic protest against this method of treating Canada's vital interests, then the people of Canada will be justified in taking the matter into their own hands and dealing with it in the most effective manner open to them.

Ice cream and water ices, all flavors, today at George S. McConkey's. 135

Music in Two Places.

The band of the Governor-General's Body Guard will play an excellent program of music in Riverdale Park this evening, under the direction of Sergt. T. Williams.

The band of the Royal Grenadiers, J. Waldron director, will play in Horticultural Gardens this evening from 8 to 10.

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

Lost His Cigars.

A poor professor while on his way to Union Station last night to take a train for his holiday trip, by some unlucky mischance, lost a box of 50 small cigars. He says he would be very grateful if the finder would be so kind as to return them to The World office.

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

The Application Was Dismissed.

Judgment was given at Osgoode Hall yesterday morning on the application of Montreal creditors for the removal of Mr. J. D. Ivey from the position of assignee for the estate of Coyne Brothers, St. Thomas. The application was dismissed with costs.

Remarkably Healthful,—Adams' Tutti Frutti.

Vacation is O'er.

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

But though these scenes I'll sadly miss,
To mitigate my woe,
One consolation I've in this:
For a cricket sash to quinn's I'll go.

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

DEMPSEY KNOCKED OUT.

The Marine Downs Him in a 32-Round Contest at San Francisco.

NEW YORK, Aug. 28.—2.15 a.m.—A dispatch from San Francisco says: In point of popular interest the fight between Jack Dempsey and George LaBlanche at the rooms of the California Athletic Club to-night eclipsed all similar contests ever held here. Probably 2000 persons witnessed the fight. The streets outside were crowded with men and boys to catch the slightest word from within regarding the progress of the fight. Betting for several days had been in Dempsey's favor, the usual odds being $10 to $75.

After some set-tos between local pugilists Dempsey and La Blanche came on and at 9.35 the fight commenced. The master of ceremonies announced that it was not for the middle-weight championship, as La Blanche weighed 161 pounds and Dempsey 151.

For several rounds the Marine forced the fighting and landed frequently on Dempsey's face and body, receiving light blows in return. When eleven rounds had been fought the Marine appeared a little unsteady, but seemed to recover, and at the end of the seventeenth round no result had been reached. Several times the Marine clinched Dempsey and threw him, or tried to, but seemed to gain no advantage from his efforts in that direction, while the crowd hissed him. Several times Dempsey's friends called foul, but the claims were not allowed.

After the gong rang for the close of the tenth round LaBlanche struck Dempsey a hard blow on the face and then retired to his corner. Dempsey walked over to him and landed a heavy blow on the Marine's neck which made the latter groggy.

In the nineteenth round Dempsey opened with three well aimed blows on the Marine's neck and before the close he put four more in the same place, the last of which sent La Blanche heavily to the floor, being the finest knock down. Uproarious applause followed.

The fight continued for 32 rounds and in the latter Dempsey was knocked out.

ARRESTED FOR KISSING.

Charlie and Annie Shocked Two Gotham Old Ladies in Broadway.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—An unusual case came up on Sunday afternoon before Justice Weide at the Harlem Police Station. Two young people, Charles Stanton, 20 years old, and Tennie Mardell, aged 17, were charged with kissing each other in broad daylight Sunday, at the corner of Eighty-seventh-street and Avenue A.

Two old ladies who saw the osculatory enjoyment as they passed along the street expressed themselves as horrified at such conduct, and informed Policeman Thomas Eagan, who made the arrest. When brought into court Stanton pleaded that the girl and he were old acquaintances, and that by their cordial greeting they meant no harm. The girl acknowledged that she was guilty as charged, but did not seem at all abashed. As there could not be found in the code any prescribed punishment for this offence—if offence it may be called—the prisoners were both discharged.

AMBITIOUS CITY NEWS.

Bought His Cigars Too Cheaply—A Bevy of Weddings.

HAMILTON, Aug. 27.—At the Police Court this morning, Theodre Kramer, aged 17, who pleaded guilty to stealing several boxes of cigars from J. A. Smith, was allowed to go under deferred sentence. Livery-stable keeper J. W. Fowler was held for trial at the assizes on the charge of having purchased the cigars knowing them to have been stolen. Fowler paid $1 each for cigars worth five times that at wholesale.

Sarah Miller was this morning committed for trial on the charge of unlawfully appropriating a pocket book containing $12.75 which she is alleged to have picked up in the market.

J. A. Kennedy of Kennedy Bros. was severely bitten by a dog this morning.

A pleasant wedding occurred last evening at the residence of Mr. Samuel Atkins, when Mr. Charles L. Young and Miss Minnie F. Secord were united for life. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Mr. Hewitt of Winona.

At the home of Mr. Samuel Arthur, the intimate friends of the family assembled to witness the marriage of his youngest daughter Miss Annie Elizabeth, to Mr. Hugh Stephenson. The marriage was solemnized by their pastor, Rev. W. J. Maxwell.

Chicago Journalists in Quod.

CHICAGO, Aug. 27.—On complaint of H. J. Huiskamp, one of the proprietors of The Times, J. J. West, formerly president of The Chicago Times Company, and his secretary, Charles E. Graham, were to-day arrested charged with illegally issuing 1000 shares of the company's stock. Editor Dunlop alleges that West misappropriated the paper's funds. The prisoners were bailed in $10,000 each.

Two Editors Lynched.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 27.—To-night two dead negroes were seen swinging to limbs of trees near Meridian. It is said they are two of the incendiary editors of The Independent who were run out of Selma last week. They were captured last night and it is supposed were lynched.

Well and Truly Laid.

CHATHAM, Aug. 27.—The corner stone of the new county and town building was laid this afternoon with Masonic ceremonies by Grand Master R. T. Walkem of Kingston, assisted by a large number of brethren of the town and surround ng district.

Four Boys Killed by Lightning.

MATAMORAS, Mex., Aug. 27.—During a shower yesterday Charles Resendez and three other boys took refuge in a stack of corn stalks. The stack was struck by lightning and all four boys killed.

Death of Granny Boston.

DURHAM, N.C., Aug. 27.—Granny Boston, who has just died at Murphy, N.C., was 121 years old and remembered the battle of King's Mountain. Her corpse weighed only 50 pounds.

Adams' Tutti Frutti purifies the breath.

Look After These Contractors, Mr. Coatsworth.

The attention of the City Commissioner is respectfully called to the condition of Melinda and Jordan-streets. The contractors who are erecting buildings on these thoroughfares have for months almost blocked the roadway and sidewalk with piles of lumber, bricks and rubbish. No attempt is made at all to keep these two streets free of these obstructions by the contractors interested.

These are Great Hotel Times.

The city hotels have been doing a rushing business the past few weeks and last night they were all crowded to the doors. August has been a big month all round, the number of strangers arriving in town being far ahead of any previous year. Besides the ordinary summer tourists there is a large influx of Foresters and scientific men, and in less than two weeks the Exhibition crowd will begin to pour in. It certainly is a harvest for hotel men.

Adams' Tutti Frutti aids digestion.

THE SPREADING STRIKES.

A HUNDRED THOUSAND LABORERS IN PROCESSION.

Government Organs in London Demand a Cessation of the Outrages in Behring Sea—Over 100 Persons Buried Alive by an Earthquake in Russia.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—The printers employed by Eyre & Spottiswoode, Cassell & Co. and Waterloo & Son have struck. One hundred thousand striking dock laborers marched in procession to-day. They were orderly.

Coal men in thousands have joined the strikers and the situation shows no signs of improvement. Meetings of employers and workmen continue to be held but without result.

The directors of the Commercial Dock Company have declined an offer of the services of 3000 Belgian laborers at 4½d. per hour.

The Commercial Dock Company has declined the proposal of delegates from the leading houses of twelve different trades to submit to arbitration the grievances of the striking workmen.

To-day the drivers of the Government mail carts demanded an advance of wages, which the Postoffice authorities granted.

The Behring Sea Seizures.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—The news of the fresh seizures in Behring Sea has renewed the discussion. The Government organs strongly condemn the United States' action and demand a cessation of the outrages upon the rights of British subjects. In opposition to the Canadian indignation, The Radical Star, P. P. O'Connor's paper, says that Canadian feeling is naturally excited, and, if this wholesale confiscation continues, the feeling is bound to grow stronger. It is a disgrace to two civilised Governments like the British and American that a dangerous sore is kept open simply for the want of an intelligent effort to heal it up. These criticisms show what British public is united in demanding. The Times in the demand. The Daily News says that the United States' claim is untenable. Lord Salisbury must obtain a prompt acceptance from the United States of his reported offer of negotiation. It recognizes the justice of a cessation of the seizures and an early and serious attempt to settle the dispute. Public resentment will undoubtedly increase should the United States delay in acceding to Lord Salisbury's reported offer.

The Trouble in Crete.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—A despatch from Athens says the negotiations between Chakir Pasha, the Governor, and the Cretan commission have been ruptured. The Polingenelas regards a peaceful solution of the question as doubtful.

Cashmere's Ruler Bounced.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—In the House of Lords to-day Viscount Cross, Secretary of State for India, announced that the Viceroy of India had been compelled to accept the resignation of the ruler of Cashmere and place the country under a native council. He said the Government had not the slightest intention of annexing Cashmere.

A Quake in Russia.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—An earthquake was experienced on the Russian frontier yesterday. In the village of Khenzoetik 129 persons were buried alive.

The Earthquake in Greece.

ATHENS, Aug. 27.—The ear