A GREAT DAY OF JUBILEE.

TORONTO THE SCENE OF AN IMPOSING DEMONSTRATION.

Ten Thousand Processionists in Line—Immense Crowds on the Streets and at Exhibition Park—Patriotic Speechifying—No Accidents.

"The biggest thing of the kind ever seen in Toronto" was the unanimous verdict of the tens of thousands who participated in and witnessed the Queen's jubilee demonstration yesterday. And so it was. The procession was immense and imposing, the crowds innumerable and enthusiastic, the weather sultry, but fine and the affair a grand success, passing off without serious accident.

The celebration was of a dual nature, in honor of Her Majesty's jubilee and the Dominion's twentieth birthday. All Toronto took a holiday, and the buildings and streets wore a gala appearance. While thousands of old and young left by boat and train for a day's pleasure abroad, thousands upon thousands remained at home to jubilate, and jubilate they did in great style. The heat was intense, the thermometer scoring as high as 86 at 4 in the afternoon, but the people's enthusiasm and spirits seemed to rise with the mercury and the enjoyment was general. Flushed and perspiring faces were seen on every side and cooling drinks were in universal demand.

Formation of the Procession.

The different bodies who took part in the procession met at their respective headquarters good and early, and marched to their place of assignment on the side streets running off Jarvis-street from the City Hall as far north as Shuter. By 11 o'clock this region was a crowded mass of humanity, and music and the sound of many voices filled the air. Ald. Piper, well mounted and with a heavy pink silk sash flung across his manly bosom, was grand marshal, and he had Capt. J. Edward Hughes of England for his aide. A start was effected precisely at 11 o'clock, and was announced to the waiting multitude by the pealing of the neighboring bells. Mounted police led off and kept the route clear. Then came the Mayor and aldermen in carriages. Hon. Oliver Mowat rode with His Worship. Following were cabs containing trustees of the Public and Separate Schools, the Industrial Exhibition directors and Public Library trustees. The horses drawing the carriages were gaily plumed. Walker's band was the first in the procession. Then came the following societies, military corps and organizations in the order mentioned, bands being freely sandwiched in, and banners and flags as thick as the proverbial leaves in Valambrosia:

Retired officers, Army, Navy and Militia, in uniform; Veterans, Army and Navy; Veterans, Volunteers; Governor-General's Body Guard, Toronto Field Battery; Garrison Artillery; Queen's Own Rifles; Tenth Royal Grenadiers; Irish Protestant Benevolent Society and Sons of Ireland; Sons of Canada; St. David's Society; Sons of England; St. George's Society; Young Men's Protestant Benevolent Association; Orangemen; Foresters; Knights of Pythias; A. O. United Workmen; Manchester Unity Oddfellows; Knights of the Maccabees; Peter Ogden Lodge Oddfellows; Toronto Butchers' Association; The Toronto Fire Brigade.

Along the Line of March.

The route to Exhibition Park was by way of Jarvis, Carlton, Yonge, Queen-streets and Strachan-avenue. It was thronged with thousands of spectators, who cheered the ten thousand processionists heartily. There were 25 bands of music and over 50 banners and flags in the line, which occupied an hour and a half in passing a given point. Many were the favorable comments upon the processionists. The Sons of England were particularly strong; about fifty of them were mounted. The military were loudly applauded. So were the butchers, who turned out three hundred strong, all mounted on splendid horses and dressed uniformly, in white coats and the employes in long blue coats. The were undoubtedly the feature of the parade, and everybody praised them. The firemen also looked remarkably well. They were followed by thirteen reels and trucks, all handsomely decorated with bunnerettes, flags and stockcut. The Grenadiers and Queen's Own turned out at Spadina-avenue and marched back to the Armory by way of King-street. O'Keefe & Co. regaled the thirsty Grens with lager at the Armory. The firemen left the line at Niagara-street and marched to Richardson's Hotel, King and Brock-streets, where they were feasted by Fire Chairman Shaw. Other bodies left the procession at different points. No accidents were reported, but the heat affected not a few. The mounted police were kept on duty eleven consecutive hours without a bite to eat. This was too much of a strain and the men were completely used up.

EXHIBITION PARK.

Immense Gathering of Processionists—Humorous Scenes and Incidents.

It was considerably after one o'clock before the first part of the procession reached the Park. Long before this hour, however, there were hundreds of people on the grounds—made up of those folk who will ever persist in taking time by the forelock, on the principle that it is better to be an hour early than a minute late. Many, fearful lest they could not secure a good place, had occupied positions before noon, for themselves, the children, and that cumbersome though useful article—well stocked with palatable morsels—the family basket. They found, however, that their precaution was unnecessary, as although the cry was "still they come," there was room and to spare for all.

Scene on the Grounds.

Bands were numerous, music plentiful; youth, beauty, fashion, enthusiasm, variety—every element was present to make the celebration of the Queen's jubilee and the observance of Dominion Day the great success it proved to be. The weather was too sultry for immediate exertion after a six-mile march in procession, so that, as might be supposed, the jubilant multitude devoted their best attention for a time to imbibing cooling drinks and partaking of refreshments. There was a plentiful supply of both available, and at moderate prices. The beverages supplied were all non-intoxicants—nothing "hard" was allowed to be dispensed by the stall-keepers. In addition to refreshment tents, many of the buildings on the grounds were thrown open to societies to provide for their members, and on the walks Grays were pulled up, from which lemonade, cider, ginger beer, etc., were supplied. The only amusements were provided by a side-show and fakirs.

The Funny Part of It.

The humorous incidents of the day were many. Some of the bandsmen and society men were got up in such a gaudy fashion that their most intimate friends did not know them until introduced. Then there were those who were mounted, and for, perhaps, the first time in their lives threw their legs over a horse's back. A crowded park is not the place for an amateur equestrian. Perhaps it was the horse that was to blame, but saddles were emptied at awkward times, and to the fear of those in the immediate neighborhood. It was originally intended to have Mayor Howland and a number of other gentlemen address the people from the grand stand in the enclosure, but the grand stand was almost empty at the appointed time, and the addresses were delivered from the front of the main building to a small audience.

The Army and Navy Veterans.

The veterans formed quite a party in themselves on the grassy slope in front of the main building. Both branches of the service were represented—a hardy Son of Neptune supporting the British ensign, and an army veteran holding the staff from which floated the Union Jack. Although almost every person wore the silver-washed jubilee medal retailed at 25 cents, there could be no mistake that the medals which adorned the breasts of those who composed the little crowd formed round the flagstaffs were not so easily procured. Most of them have, it is true, the impress of Queen Victoria, many of them were originally pinned on the breasts of the wearers with her own royal hand, but with the impression of the image there was also an inscription setting forth that the honor had been won on the battlefield or on the shattered deck.

The veterans had a small party of Highland pipers with them, in the plaids and kilts of their native heath, and in the centre of the square, which was readily formed, stood a carriage and pair, containing the father of veterans of the province, Mr. John Bright was the occupant of the carriage, a veteran of 95 years of age, and one—perhaps the only living one—who fought under Gen. Brook in 1812. The old warrior was enthusiastically cheered, but was so overpowered by emotion that he could not address "his comrades," as he called them. His son, Mr. Thomas Bright, spoke for him, and said that the old man felt young again on seeing the grand demonstration of that day in honor of the Queen and Canada.

Lieut. Wickham, R.N., addressing the veterans, said it was seldom in the history of the world that people were called upon to celebrate the fiftieth year of a monarch's reign. It was their privilege that day to participate in the jubilee celebrations of the best queen that ever reigned (cheers), and although many of them were no doubt far away from their homes in the old country, they could still feel their loyal devotion to their beloved Queen, and join in with and admire the loyalty of Her Majesty's subjects in this Dominion. [Cheers.] Most of them had seen active service and had fought and bled for their country. This was happily a time of peace, but should there be occasion for their services again they would be found at their post. [Cheers.]

Sergt.-Major Turner spoke on behalf of the army veterans, expressing pleasure at seeing so many of them present to celebrate Her Majesty's Jubilee.

Three-times-three in hearty cheers were given for the Queen and the old veterans separated.

MAYOR HOWLAND'S SPEECH.

A Dual Celebration—His Worship Declares Himself Against Commercial Union.

Mayor Howland was greeted with cheers. He said: I can only express to you my great gratification at the way the citizens of Toronto have turned out on the jubilee day. This gathering combines two very happy celebrations. In one of them the whole world has been joining,—that of the jubilee of the reign of Her Gracious Majesty the Queen, whom may God preserve for many, many years to reign over us. The other celebration is that of a day sacred to us—the day when we agreed that the British provinces of the North American continent should stand together as one country, with the object of making a great British people at the north of this continent, and continuing so. (Cheers.) These two days celebrated as one make a most happy occasion, and I hope that we shall hear in the addresses which are coming two clear and definite points,—an acknowledgment with gratification and pleasure of the great and glorious reign of Her Majesty, whom we are proud to be subjects of; and an acknowledgment that whether born in Canada, in England, in Ireland, in Scotland, in Germany, or wherever we may have been born, we are Canadians, and we honor the great country that is growing up here at the north.

A Critical Time for Canada.

But I want to say to you it is a critical time for us here. There are times in the history of nations when things are critical: and this is one of them. What makes me think it more critical than any other is that, in view of the discussions and agitations now going on in this country, those who are in favor of a great change are strengthening their position, as it were, by belittling their country. Now, I don't think we shall ever get anything that is worth having by belittling ourselves. [Cheers.] When I hear people talking of Canada as if we had got to the end of our tether, and as if they had lost all faith in our prosperity and wealth, I don't like them. I don't like that way of talking. There is no reason for a man to do it. They are talking about it at the same time as they are speaking of making a great commercial bargain with our neighbors of the United States—the cleverest and shrewdest people in the world at a bargain. What sort of a position are we in to make a bargain? The very basis of the agitation is making little of the country as she stands, and showing little hope for the future. That reminds me—

"Come in Out of the Wet."

At this point big drops of rain began to fall, and the Mayor remarked, "Come in: it will soon be over." The Mayor continued: It reminds me of a man sawing at the end of a board and sawing himself off. That is just about the position we are in when men are talking about making this great commercial change, and are not considering the bad position they are putting themselves in by doing it. This country is not in any such position as they say. This talk about being overladen with debt and in a bad position is nonsense. It is not true. Look at our population. Since 1868 we have grown from 3,500,000 to 5,000,000, an advance of something over 40 per cent. in about eighteen years. I think that is a good advance. (The rain drops were falling faster and faster.) Oh, this rain will be over in a minute. Are any of you getting wet? [Laughter.] I am standing as much as anybody. Get under the balcony if you can. Oh, I can stand a good deal of water. [Laughter.]

Canada's Growth Since Confederation.

Since Confederation we have gained about 40 per cent. We do not fill up as rapidly as the States, because we are getting a different class of population. The men we are getting in here are the best men of England, Scotland and Ireland. We are getting the best possible class of emigration. We are not getting the off-scouring of the other nations. The United States are filling up with such and they are beginning to feel that they are getting too much of it, wondering what sort of a country they are going to be, when they are becoming denationalized by the enormous influx of men of foreign birth, of foreign views, of foreign sympathies. I would rather grow slowly, as we are growing in Canada, and fill up with good stock—with good stock.

Good British Stock.

A voice: Good British stock.

Mayor Howland: Yes. Now about our debt. When we entered Confederation we owed about $100,000,000, or about $28 a head for the then population. That debt has been increased as we have gathered in province after province, until now we owe about $200,000,000, something over $40 a head. But that large sum of money is more than represented by assets of a character which go to make a great country; not merely money assets, but those which help the growing up of a great people. What is represented by the $100,000,000 of debt? The whole Northwest has been purchased. Six millions went for that. Railways have cost $93,000,000. There is no country like Canada, of its size and character, that has got such a railway system as we have. We put capital in railways to promote the growth of the country, and I believe it will do it. Add $29,000,000 in canals, $20,000,000 in other properties and you get a total of $148,000,000; representing $100,000,000 additional debt, and $48,000,000 out of our own resources. Thirty odd dollars a head. We have a clear gain for that $148,000,000; and we only stand $12 a head more in debt. Is that anything to be afraid of?

No Despair for the Dominion.

Look at the enormous value of what is bought with it, and consider that we stand like a merchant with his capital spread out in productive places, where it will make great things. I have no despair about this country. It has done well. For the last twenty-five years we have been looking after our material prosperity, have been laying plans to increase and develop; and now, just when we have got our capital invested, just when we begin to see the results, men come and say we have got to the end of our tether, that there is no more hope for the country. I have no confidence in such men; I have no liking for such talk. I want to show you another thing. Our annual trade has increased from $132,000,000 at Confederation to nearly $200,000,000 at the present time. That is a proportionally greater increase than that of the population, and shows that the country is steadily gaining. Perhaps the best test of the solid prosperity of the country is this fact: In 1868, at Confederation, the savings of the country, including all the banks having saving banks, were $24,000,000. Now there is over $100,000,000 in our savings banks. That is $100,000,000 of savings for 5,000,000 of people. I am not afraid of Canada. I believe in her future and can see it ahead. We must have confidence and faith in her.

Against Commercial Union.

Now just a few words as to commercial union. Look at the character of it. I am thoroughly in favor of everything that will give us freer trade, where we can have it without giving up other things which we value more. I am going to speak from that standpoint, the desirability of a freer trade, a freer communication. But what is proposed to come from the United States is what they will not give us unless they expect to get more in return. What is commercial union? The position of the United States is simply that of states having a commercial union with one another. All that the Federal Government does is the collection of taxes, the commanding of the army and navy and the making of treaties, which the whole country has the benefit of. Under the commercial arrangement which is proposed each state of the Union would not be in as good a position as we are to-day, and unless the Americans felt themselves that they were going to get this country they would never put us in a position which would be one of envy to every state in the Union—a position free from the burdens of the country whilst giving us all the advantages of its trade and commerce. That would be too bad a bargain. We would not give it ourselves, nor will they. If they did, they would have independent states in their borders, independent states in their country. They never made such a poor bargain for themselves, and they never will.

Fastening on the "Clamps."

My impression is that they are looking at it clearly and judicially in this way: If they can make a short treaty, as it would doubtless be, and thereby fasten on us the "clamps" of such trade as they would get by this commercial union principle, get these clamps thrown across us and binding the country, get our trade diverted in this new direction, then they will say after a while: "We will lift free these clamps and let you go." But we could not go! We would have separated ourselves from our friends on the other side of the Atlantic by joining a foreign state, and our very life would depend on it. We would have lost all that we have built up during the last thirty years. That is something that we cannot do. We cannot put ourselves in the hands of another country. We must not become a subsidized nation. There is a subsidized nation in the east, with a nominal monarchy supported by other nations. That is Egypt, and it is known as a mean nation.

A Subsidized Country.

That is what we would become—a mean country, a subsidized country; we would lose character; we would be dissatisfied, miserable and unhappy from the time we did it. Commercial union is giving the collection of our revenues into the hands of a foreign state, putting ourselves entirely into their hands, so that every growth would be in their direction. We cannot do it without giving up our nationality, our national existence; and that is something we can never contemplate. We must look this question right in the face. Thousands of honest men in this country are supporting this particular measure from perfectly honest motives, but they are not looking at the real issue. The men at the bottom of the movement are the same men who in 1872 wanted a rollverein with the States. At that time we were in a far worse position than now. We had lost the fisheries by the Washington treaty; we had comparatively nothing to offer, yet they would then have been glad to give a zollverein to us. The agitation failed, and we went on to build up our own country, our own wealth and strength. I don't like the argument of men who cannot stand and fight and wrestle to make a country. We will never make a country unless we do that. If every little thing dissatisfies us, if when the price of wheat goes down in the old world and we cannot get as much money for our produce we are going to lose faith, we shall never make a country.

The Farmers are Loyal.

I do not believe that the honest farmers of this Dominion are men of that stamp. When it becomes a question of yielding our nationality, they will not do it. They are as honestly loyal as any people are. We are now in a better position to make a bargain with the United States than ever we were. We are a stronger country in every sense. We have wealth now that we had not before. We have the fisheries, which we had not then. As soon as the Americans become convinced that we mean to have a British nation to the north, that we are never going to put ourselves into anything which means the loss of our nationalization, then they will make a bargain with us. They will say: "We will give you commercial intercourse to the value of what you have to offer, and never a cent more." They will give value for value; and why should they give more? They are right. Then why should we give up what we have got—the position of a great nation on this continent? We only the weak people who have lost faith. We have ambition and enterprise enough in this country to meet the situation. We have the master situation on this continent, and we are going the right way to make the master country in time.

Faith in our Future.

Let us have a clear and strong faith in our future. Things are in good shape. We are a thousand times more British than we were, and we have got the annexation rot out of us by saying "Canada shall always be Canada and shall never be a State of the Union." (Hear, hear, and cheers.) The way to bind the provinces together is not by bargains and subsidies. These create dishonest governments and dishonest peoples. The principle of buying allegiance must be given up. I hope to see such a sentiment in this country that each province will be like an honest son out of his father's house, supporting himself without being chargeable on the home. We want no money from the centre. Let us support ourselves as the States do. Let us build up our nationality without looking for its price in Federal dollars. This is a country to be studied for, fought for, worked for. We must put down sectionalism and provincialism, and everything which will prevent us from joining together and taking our place amongst the great nations of the world as a British power.

C. E. Must Not be a Party Question.

We never can afford to have this question of commercial union made a party question. It must be discussed fairly and squarely, so that the people can see what it is. We cannot risk our future by yielding to the pride and ambition of any section of the country. The whole country must do this thing, if it is done at all. We have to make our trade with the United States on the basis of giving them quid pro quo. Let them know that we do not want to be part of their Union, and that we do not want to have any bonds put on us that we would fear to remove. Then we will be glad to get reciprocity and to give all we can for it. Let us in everything we do remember our loyalty to the great nation that God has entrusted to us, which is going to be a great country on this continent yet. That is my faith in Canada. I hope I may never have a lesser or a lighter one; and I want to die when I lose faith in Canadian nationality. [Great applause.]

SOME OTHER SPEECHES.

Hon. Oliver Mowat's Patriotic Outburst—School Trustees and Society Presidents.

The Hon. the Premier of Ontario was then called upon by Mayor Howland to address the meeting. Mr. Mowat said that he had no intimation on coming there that day that he should be called upon to make a speech, but nevertheless he could devote the few minutes allotted to him without going into the question of commercial union, on which the Mayor had said so much. He would not say that he agreed or disagreed with those who advocated that question, but of this he felt assured, that if commercial union meant annexation with the United States or the severance of their loyalty and attachment to the Mother Country, he would not go for commercial union, nor would the people of Canada. [Cheers.]

A Strong Sentiment of Loyalty.

He was glad to hear and see the strong sentiments of loyalty manifested by the people of Toronto that day. He had the same faith in the progress of this fair Dominion as had the Mayor, and he hoped they all shared in it. People might complain that they had not got enough for their money—complain that the public moneys were wasted; but if this were so the public themselves were responsible for it. The country could stand it, and more th an that. He was happy to say that the people of the capital of his native province were fully in accord with those of Ontario, and indeed the whole Dominion, in their genuine loyalty to their Queen and to their country. [Cheers.]

Mr. Mowat on the Procession.

He had never witnessed a more magnificent procession or greater enthusiasm than that displayed in Toronto that day. They had there that day the sons and daughters of old England, the sons and daughters of dear Scotland, and the sons and daughters of the beautiful Emerald Isle (whose troubles he trusted would soon be at an end), all joining with Canada in celebrating the jubilee of their beloved Queen, and their enthusiasm was but the outcome of their loyalty. In all ages men were found willing to make great sacrifices at the shrine of loyalty, and even to face death itself. This, however, was a time of peace and jubilee, but should the time come again when the people of Canada might be called upon to make sacrifices in the cause of loyalty, they would, he felt sure, be as willing to do it as they were in the past. [Cheers.] They loved the dear Old Country and her Queen, but they loved Canada too.

Canada and the United States Compared.

If they compared their Dominion with the United States, they would find that they had nothing to be ashamed of. [Hear, hear.] A comparison of the statistics of both countries for the past half century would show that the percentage in every department was greater in Canada than it is, on the aggregate, in the United States; and as Canada had prospered in the past, so she would in the future. [Cheers.]

In speaking of the representation of the people, he held that the President of the United States was elected by a voice of not more than one-half of the people, and the other half might be adverse; but the Queen of Britain was the unanimous choice of a free and loyal people. [Cheers.]

The C. E. Professor Absent.

Professor Goldwin Smith was next called upon for an address, but the Professor was not to be found.

School Trustees Heard From.

Mr. C. A. B. Brown, Chairman of the Public School Board, said a few words at the request of the Mayor. He spoke of the department with which he is connected, stating that the children's demonstration of the previous day—in which about twelve thousand little ones took part—showed that the trustees were inculcating the principles of loyalty in the schools. He spoke of the progress made in the matter of education, and hoped more money would be placed at the disposal of the board to meet the increasing demands for schools and teachers.

Dr. Cassidy, member of the Separate School Board, followed, and having put in a claim for his schools to more liberal votes of public money, expressed the hope that there should be thorough unanimity and thorough loyalty among all Her Majesty's subjects. He was a Canadian, and he had no desire to belong to the States.

Addresses From Patriotic Presidents.

Mr. Beardmore, President of St. George's Society, spoke next, dwelling upon the loyalty and attachment due to the Queen.

Mr. Hughes, County Master of the Orange Order, also addressed the meeting. He thought it a pity that more of the national sentiment was not worked up in Canada, and that July 1 was not always observed as that day was. He had no fear for the future of Canada as long as she was loyal and true and held to the Bible. Mr. R. Caddock spoke for the Sons of England, and Mr. Evans on behalf of the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society.

This concluded the speech-making, and chaos having been given for the Queen, for Canada and for Mayor Howland, the assemblage dispersed.

THE DAY AT OTTAWA.

Ten Thousand Strangers Visit the Capital to see the Sights.

OTTAWA, July 1.—The celebration of Dominion Day was without exception the best eve seen in the Capital. Although very warm the day was fine and a light breeze made the heat endurable, while in the afternoon a slight shower considerably cooled the atmosphere and business was generally suspended, scarcely a store on the principal streets being open and the city was crowded with visitors, there being fully ten thousand strangers in town.

The Royal Scots were one of the chief attractions and were most enthusiastically welcomed. They were rather unfortunate in transportation arrangements, being delayed about four hours on the way, so that instead of getting here about midnight it was after four this morning before they arrived. The Guards, commercial intercourse to the value of what you have to offer, and never a cent more." They will give value for value: and why should they give more? They are right. Then why should we give up what we have got—the position of a great nation on this continent? We only the weak people who have lost faith. We have ambition and enterprise enough in this country to meet the situation. We have the master situation on this continent, and we are going the right way to make the master country in time.

Faith in our Future.

Let us have a clear and strong faith in our future. Things are in good shape. We are a thousand times more British than we were, and we have got the annexation rot out of us by saying "Canada shall always be Canada and shall never be a State of the Union." (Hear, hear, and cheers.) The way to bind the provinces together is not by bargains and subsidies. These create dishonest governments and dishonest peoples. The principle of buying allegiance must be given up. I hope to see such a sentiment in this country that each province will be like an honest son out of his father's house, supporting himself without being chargeable on the home. We want no money from the centre. Let us support ourselves as the States do. Let us build up our nationality without looking for its price in Federal dollars. This is a country to be studied for, fought for, worked for. We must put down sectionalism and provincialism, and everything which will prevent us from joining together and taking our place amongst the great nations of the world as a British power.

C. E. Must Not be a Party Question.

We never can afford to have this question of commercial union made a party question. It must be discussed fairly and squarely, so that the people can see what it is. We cannot risk our future by yielding to the pride and ambition of any section of the country. The whole country must do this thing, if it is done at all. We have to make our trade with the United States on the basis of giving them quid pro quo. Let them know that we do not want to be part of their Union, and that we do not want to have any bonds put on us that we would fear to remove. Then we will be glad to get reciprocity and to give all we can for it. Let us in everything we do remember our loyalty to the great nation that God has entrusted to us, which is going to be a great country on this continent yet. That is my faith in Canada. I hope I may never have a lesser or a lighter one; and I want to die when I lose faith in Canadian nationality. [Great applause.]

SOME OTHER SPEECHES.

Hon. Oliver Mowat's Patriotic Outburst—School Trustees and Society Presidents.

The Hon. the Premier of Ontario was then called upon by Mayor Howland to address the meeting. Mr. Mowat said that he had no intimation on coming there that day that he should be called upon to make a speech, but nevertheless he could devote the few minutes allotted to him without going into the question of commercial union, on which the Mayor had said so much. He would not say that he agreed or disagreed with those who advocated that question, but of this he felt assured, that if commercial union meant annexation with the United States or the severance of their loyalty and attachment to the Mother Country, he would not go for commercial union, nor would the people of Canada. [Cheers.]

A Strong Sentiment of Loyalty.

He was glad to hear and see the strong sentiments of loyalty manifested by the people of Toronto that day. He had the same faith in the progress of this fair Dominion as had the Mayor, and he hoped they all shared in it. People might complain that they had not got enough for their money—complain that the public moneys were wasted; but if this were so the public themselves were responsible for it. The country could stand it, and more th an that. He was happy to say that the people of the capital of his native province were fully in accord with those of Ontario, and indeed the whole Dominion, in their genuine loyalty to their Queen and to their country. [Cheers.]

Mr. Mowat on the Procession.

He had never witnessed a more magnificent procession or greater enthusiasm than that displayed in Toronto that day. They had there that day the sons and daughters of old England, the sons and daughters of dear Scotland, and the sons and daughters of the beautiful Emerald Isle (whose troubles he trusted would soon be at an end), all joining with Canada in celebrating the jubilee of their beloved Queen, and their enthusiasm was but the outcome of their loyalty. In all ages men were found willing to make great sacrifices at the shrine of loyalty, and even to face death itself. This, however, was a time of peace and jubilee, but should the time come again when the people of Canada might be called upon to make sacrifices in the cause of loyalty, they would, he felt sure, be as willing to do it as they were in the past. [Cheers.] They loved the dear Old Country and her Queen, but they loved Canada too.

Canada and the United States Compared.

If they compared their Dominion with the United States, they would find that they had nothing to be ashamed of. [Hear, hear.] A comparison of the statistics of both countries for the past half century would show that the percentage in every department was greater in Canada than it is, on the aggregate, in the United States; and as Canada had prospered in the past, so she would in the future. [Cheers.]

In speaking of the representation of the people, he held that the President of the United States was elected by a voice of not more than one-half of the people, and the other half might be adverse; but the Queen of Britain was the unanimous choice of a free and loyal people. [Cheers.]

The C. E. Professor Absent.

Professor Goldwin Smith was next called upon for an address, but the Professor was not to be found.

School Trustees Heard From.

Mr. C. A. B. Brown, Chairman of the Public School Board, said a few words at the request of the Mayor. He spoke of the department with which he is connected, stating that the children's demonstration of the previous day—in which about twelve thousand little ones took part—showed that the trustees were inculcating the principles of loyalty in the schools. He spoke of the progress made in the matter of education, and hoped more money would be placed at the disposal of the board to meet the increasing demands for schools and teachers.

Dr. Cassidy, member of the Separate School Board, followed, and having put in a claim for his schools to more liberal votes of public money, expressed the hope that there should be thorough unanimity and thorough loyalty among all Her Majesty's subjects. He was a Canadian, and he had no desire to belong to the States.

Addresses From Patriotic Presidents.

Mr. Beardmore, President of St. George's Society, spoke next, dwelling upon the loyalty and attachment due to the Queen.

Mr. Hughes, County Master of the Orange Order, also addressed the meeting. He thought it a pity that more of the national sentiment was not worked up in Canada, and that July 1 was not always observed as that day was. He had no fear for the future of Canada as long as she was loyal and true and held to the Bible. Mr. R. Caddock spoke for the Sons of England, and Mr. Evans on behalf of the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society.

This concluded the speech-making, and chaos having been given for the Queen, for Canada and for Mayor Howland, the assemblage dispersed.

THE DAY AT OTTAWA.

Ten Thousand Strangers Visit the Capital to see the Sights.

OTTAWA, July 1.—The celebration of Dominion Day was without exception the best eve seen in the Capital. Although very warm the day was fine and a light breeze made the heat endurable, while in the afternoon a slight shower considerably cooled the atmosphere and business was generally suspended, scarcely a store on the principal streets being open and the city was crowded with visitors, there being fully ten thousand strangers in town.

The Royal Scots were one of the chief attractions and were most enthusiastically welcomed. They were rather unfortunate in transportation arrangements, being delayed about four hours on the way, so that instead of getting here about midnight it was after four this morning before they arrived. The Guards,

DOMINION DAY SPORTS.

THE TROTTING CRACKS AT GLEN GROVE PARK.

Toronto Wins Two Ball Games—Canadian Cricketers Victorious — Wheelmen's Tournament at Brantford — Lacrosse Matches—Activity Among the Pugs.

The second day of the Glen Grove trotting meeting was well attended, but hardly up to the final day. The trotting itself was A 1 and well contested, although some little unpleasantness occured in the unfinished 2.34 race.

George Hait Wins the 2.34.

Five heats were trotted on the first day, of which Little Vic captured the first, Shela the next two and Geo. Hait, jr., the fourth and fifth.

When the bell rang for the sixth heat, Geo. Hait, jr., Little Vic and Shela responded. The heat resulted in a victory for Little Vic with Geo. Hait, jr. second. The judges thinking that Hait did not try to win declared the heat off and put Gillespie up to drive the Lachine horse. The seventh heat was in favor of Hait, jr., thus giving him the race. Shela was second. Time 2.33¼. A protest was lodged against Hait, jr., on the grounds, that his real name is Star, owned at Ogdensburg, and has a record of 2.25¾. The matter will be enquired into, and if proved that the horse is Star, the race will be awarded to Shela.

Tommy B. a Winner.

The Free-for-All was next called and brought out four starters, of which Victor had the call, even money being laid against him, but he was not equal to the task. The race was won in three straight heats by the Lachine horse Tommy B., driven by the owner. Summary:

Free-for-all, purse $500. Mile heats.

W. Wright's (Lachine, Que.) b. g. Tommy B.	1	1	1
Alf. Brown's (Toronto) b. g. Parko	3	3	2
A. Hunter's (Carleton Place) b. m. Little Vic	4	2	3
W. Bishop's (Strathroy) b. g. Victor	2	4	4

Time—2.34, 2.33, 2.33¼.

A Novel Thing in Trotting.

The Novelty race created a great deal of merriment. The conditions of the race were that the horse trotting the nearest to three minutes would win. There were eight contestants, divided into two squads, and sent off separately, having a timer for each horse. Mr. Macklem of Chippewa, with his grey horse Tilden, and Mr. Wilby of Toronto with Saladin, were the nearest to the mark, both coming within a quarter of a second of three minutes, the former's time being 3.00¼ and the latter 2.59¾. They were again called out and the second time was not so good, but the visitor came the nearest, his time being 2.57¼, while the Toronto horse passed under the wire in 3.07¼. Summary:

Novelty race, the horse that reaches the wire the nearest to three minutes secures first money: $70 to 1st, $20 to 2d, $10 to 3d.

Mr. Macklem (Chippewa), gr. g. Tilden; time 3.00, 2.57	1		
Mr. Wilby (Toronto), ch. g. Saladin, 2.59, 3.07	2		
J. Rowlands (Toronto), b. g. Billy Owen, 3.07	3		
Mr. Dixon (Toronto), br. g. Little Hero, 2.58	4		
Mr. Taylor (Toronto), ch. g. Jim Maclean, 2.59	5		
Mr. Hodgins (Toronto), gr. g. Grey Eagle, 3.04	6		
Mr. McFarlane (Toronto), b. g. Dundas, 3.12	7		
Owen (Toronto), b.m. Cassinette, 3.22	8		

Hait, Jr., Wins Another Event.

The 2.40 class brought to the score five flyers. The winner of the 2.34 class was the favorite and substantiated his claim by taking three straight heats without much exertion. Summary:

2.40 Trot.

H. M. Garney, (Lachine, Que.) b.g. Geo. Hait, jr.	1	1	1
Geo. Bellinger, (Ogdensburx, N.Y.) b.g. George B. (McRoberts)	3	2	2
Smith & Co., (Cannington) br.m. Maud S. (Gillespie)	2	4	4
J. F. Scholes, (Toronto) blk.m Shela (Jenkins)	4	3	4
S. S. Dixon (Toronto) br.g. Photographer (Owner)	5	dis	

Time—2.34¼, 2.36, 2.36¼.

Flyers at the Dominion Capital.

OTTAWA, July 1.—The racing at Lansdowne Park to-day was attended by 6000 people. All the races were filled and well contested. The 2.50 class was taken by Joe Black of Ottawa in three out of four heats. Velveteen took the first heat and Black the next three. Time, 2.41¼, 2.41¾, 2.46, 2.38¾. Joe Black had the race pretty much his own way. In the 2.35 class Neighbor Ups took three straight in 2.35, 2.36¾, 2.34. The three-year-old colt race, half mile, was won by Freeman D. of Eardly in 1.44, 1.42, 1.45. The running race, mile heats, was won by D. Higgins' Bob Lockwood in 1.55 and 1.52.

Scalper in the Stud.

The Kentucky bred Scalper is now in the stud at Gates' stables on Nelson-street in this city. Last year, and for part of 1885, he stood at Uxbridge, and all his colts are whole colored, bay or chestnut, with great size, conformation and bone. Scalper proved himself a superior race horse and jumper, and up to any weight. He is now seven years old, and has in his veins the best blood of the South. His sire was the celebrated War Dance, his first dam Ella Breckenridge by Colossus; 2d dam Zingara by Star Davis; 3d dam Zenobia by imp. Zinganee; 4th dam Allegrante by Young Trooper; 5th dam imp. Phantom by Phantom; thence back in the English stud book to the 14th dam by Bay Barb. The breeding is excellent, and War Dance blood is highly prized in the United States. Scalper's performances:

At Chicago, June 20, 1881.—Won mile heats over hurdles, distancing his field, including Athelstane and Ohio Boy.

Chicago, June 26, 1881.—Won the Cook County Steeplechase, about 2½ miles, beating Ohio Boy and Miss Moulsey.

Chicago, July 17, 1881.—Won the July Steeplechase Sweepstakes, about 2½ miles, beating Ohio Boy, Beechmore and Katie Creek.

Saratoga, Aug. 23, 1881.—Won hurdle race, 1½ miles, over eight hurdles, beating the celebrated Bourke Cockran.

Saratoga, Aug. 23, 1881.—Ran second to Bonnie Scotland in the North American Steeplechase, beating Disturbance, Miss Moulsey, Postguard and Annette.

Racing in England.

LONDON, July 1.—This was the second and last day of the Windsor July meeting. The Athens Plate of 500 sovereigns for 2-year-olds was the principal feature and was won by Mr. E. Jones' Admiral Benbow. Summary:

The Athens Plate of 500 sovs. for 2-year-olds, colts, 125 lb., fillies and geldings, 122 lb. the 2d to receive 50 sovs. out of the plate, provided the winner be not sold; penalties and allowances, 5 furlongs.

Mr. E. Jones' br.c. Admiral Benbow, by Victor II.—Sultana 1

Mr. E. Weever's ch.f. Variety, by John Davis, or Fetterlock—Arista 2

Mr. J. Porter's ch.f. Mon Droit, by Isonomy—La Bonne 3

Two others ran.

Gossip of the Turf.

Philip Dwyer says that all efforts to get Tremont up to a race again have failed, and that the black wonder has broken down. He and his brother had not yet made up their minds what to do with him. For the present they will turn him out, and later in the season an effort would be made to patch him up and get a race out of him either in the fall or next year.

D. J. McCarthy, the owner of C. H. Todd, the American Derby winner, says the Inter Ocean, traded a team of Shetland ponies for the colt and got $250 to boot.

The Niagara Falls Racing Association has engaged J. J. Burke as presiding judge at its inaugural meeting, which will commence to-day. Richard Dwyer who officiated as starter at Cedarhurst last spring, will act in the same capacity at the Falls meeting.

Justice Waring's Court at Coney Island was crowded on Wednesday morning to hear the trial of George Rowe, who was under arrest for having beaten and probably ruined the race horse Racquet. In his defense Rowe said that the horse seized him and tore his clothes, and in self-defense he struck it with a stick he carried. Witnesses saw Rowe savagely grab the animal by the nose, saw him beat him over the face and forehead, and about the legs, and chase him all around the lot. Racquet's knuckles were both knocked out of position, his left eye was closed, and a number of bleeding cuts were found on his face. It is believed that some arteries in the head are ruptured, and probably the skull is fractured.

Justice Waring delivered a scathing lecture to the prisoner, and imposed a sentence of sixty days in the penitentiary, without a fine.

The tough old horse Dan K., known as a game racer from Texas to Sheepshead Bay, died while training at the Coney Island Jockey Club's track on Tuesday. Dan was ten years old, and had published run more races than any other horse of his age. In 1885 he ran on three legs, and last year was let up in his work to let his leg grow up again. He was by Bonnie Scotland, dam by Jesuadie June.

Some hunter Chandos, in charge of Charlie Wise, will leave this morning for Niagara Falls, to contest in the hunt races there.

THE CANADIAN CRICKETERS.

They Defeat the Gentlemen of New York at Seabright With Ease.

SEABRIGHT, N. J., July 1.—The score in the first day's cricket match between the Gentlemen of Canada and Gentlemen of New York was as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF NEW YORK.

Cyril Wilson, c Allen, b Gillespie	15
Butler, b Gillespie	0
Tyers, b Ferrie	2
E. Outerbridge, c Saunders, b Annand	21
Burrows, c and b Annand	4
H. Clark, b Annand	0
R. MacGregor, b Annand	14
J. Poole, c W. Jones, b Annand